# Current Estimates 

# From the Health Interview Survey 

## United States - 1973


#### Abstract

Estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, persons with hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1973.


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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

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## SYMBOLS


Category not applicable----------------------------- . .
Quantity zero--------------------------------------------- -
Quantity more than 0 but less than $0.05 \cdots-{ }^{-1} 0$
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-

# CURRENT ESTIMATES FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 

Mary H. Wilder, Division of Health Interview Statistics

## INTRODUCTION

National estimates of the basic health variables collected in the 1973 Health Interview Survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population are presented in this report. While the detailed tables in this report contain data by age and sex categories, later reports will present more detailed analysis of similar data by additional selected demographic variables. The text tables present data for 1971 and 1972 as well as for 1973; however, the discussion is limited largely to changes occurring between 1972 and 1973, since the previous report (Current Estimates, Series 10, No. 85) compares the 1971 and 1972 data.

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

## Acute Conditions

During 1973 an estimated incidence of 360.4 million acute illnesses or injuries occurred among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The incidence rate per 100 persons per year of 175.1 was substantially lower than that of 219.7 during 1972 (tables A and 1). The rates for 1972 and 1971 were comparable. Acute conditions are those illnesses and injuries which had their onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and for which the person either sought medical attention or experienced 1 or more days of restricted activity.

The 1973 incidence rates of acute conditions for each sex were lower than those of 1972. The incidence per 100 persons per year decreased with increasing age (table 2). Although all condition groups had substantial reductions in the rates for 1973 when compared with 1972, the major groups with lower rates were respiratory conditions and conditions of the digestive system. Each of these groups had a decline of approximately 25 percent.

The reader should exercise caution in interpreting the data on acute conditions as indicative of a lower trend in the incidence of acute illness, since the reduction may be temporary or caused by some quirk in the 1973 questionnaire. Whatever caused the reduction in incidence has not affected the estimates of utilization of services or of the measures of disability. Further discussion of the drop in the incidence of acute conditions can be found in the 1973 Acute Conditions report (Series 10, Number 98).

Acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.1 days of restricted activity and 4.0 days in bed per person per year (tables 3-6). The rate of restricted activity was about half a day shorter than that of 9.5 days in 1972. Among the currently employed population, the 3.8 work-loss days associated with acute conditions in 1973 (table 8) were comparable to the rate of 3.7 for 1972, while days lost from school per child aged 6-16 years declined slightly from 4.7 days in 1972 to 4.4 in 1973 (table 7). More detailed information on acute conditions can be found in annual Acute Conditions reports (Series 10, Numbers 88 and 98).

${ }^{1}$ For currently employed population.

During 1973 there were an estimated 29.1 persons injured per 100 population (table 10), about the same rate as that of 31.5 persons injured in 1972. In general, for the "persons injured" category a person is counted only once for each accident regardless of the number of injuries sustained, whereas each separate injury is counted in the incidence of acute injuries. The number of persons injured per 100 persons per year was unchanged in 1973 from the rates reported in 1972. Males had higher rates of injury than did females, and persons under 17 years of age had higher rates than did any older
age group. Tables 11 and 12 show that about 3 days of restricted activity per person were associated with injuries, of these 3 days about 1 day was spent in bed. These rates are not substantially changed from those in 1972.

## Disability

Table B summarizes days of disability and limitation of activity for 1971,1972 , and 1973. Disability refers to any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity due to acute or chronic conditions. Restricted activity, bed disability, work-loss days, and school-loss days are

${ }^{1}$ For currently employed population.
reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to more than one condition, the person-day measure, shown in tables $B$ and 16 , counts each day of disability only once regardless of the number of conditions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces his normal activity for the whole day due to an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is also counted as a day of restricted activity. Similarly each day lost from work or school is a day of restricted activity.

Table 16 shows an estimated 16.5 days of restricted activity per person in 1973 as a result of chronic and acute illness or injuries-a rate comparable to that of 1972. The number of restricted activity days per person ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to 34 days for persons 65 years and over. The average number of bed days per person during 1973 (6.4) is comparable to the number of bed days in 1972 (6.5).

There was an estimated 451 million days lost from work due to illness or injury-5.4 days per currently employed person 17 years and over. This rate is comparable to that of the pre-
vious year. The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years was 5.1 days per year, about the same as in 1972. Females generally report more restricted activity, bed days, and work-loss days than do males. Detailed data for person-days of disability are shown in tables 16 and 17.

The proportion of the population who are limited in their activities as a result of chronic conditions is greater than the proportion in previous years. Approximately 13.5 percent of the population report some degree of limitation compared to 12.7 in 1972 and 12.3 in 1971. Three-quarters of those with a limitation are limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school).

About 3 percent of the persons under 17 years of age report limitation of activity, while about 44 percent of the persons 65 years and over are limited in their activities as a result of one or more chronic conditions (table 9). Limitation of activity is a measure of long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment and is defined as the inability to carry on the usual activity for one's age-sex group (e.g., working, keeping house, or going to school), restriction in the amount or kind of usual activity, or restriction in other
activities (civic, church, or recreation). For more detailed analysis of this type of data, see Series 10, No. 96.

## Utilization of Medical Services

Table C summarizes measures of the utilization of health services that were gathered during the latest 3 years of the Health Interview Survey.

Information is obtained in the Health Interview Survey about the hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12 -month period prior to interview. Two measures of hospitalization are derived from this information-hospital discharges and hospital episodes. Differences in estimating procedures for these two measures are described in appendix I. Another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Hospital Discharge Survey, collects information on hospital discharges from hospital records. The estimates from the Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 reports, will be somewhat higher than those presented here as a result of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions.

There were an estimated 13.9 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 population in

1973, a rate similar to that of 1972. The rate of hospital discharges for persons 65 years of age and older (23.8) was over three times as high as that for children under 17 (7.0). The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 8.1 days, about the same as in 1972 although the length of stay has steadily decreased since a high of 9.4 days in July 1966-June 1967 when Medicare became available. Children and young adults under 25 experienced stays averaging about 5 days while older persons had increasingly longer stays as age increased, with those aged 65 years and older averaging about 12 days. Males generally experienced longer stays than did females for each of the age groups shown in table 13.

Approximately 10.7 percent of the population was hospitalized at least once during 1973. About 83 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital (table 14). These 1973 estimates are about the same as estimates obtained in 1972. In 1973, as in 1972, persons with one or more hospital episodes spent 10 days in the hospital on the average. Females averaged fewer days in the hospital than did males, with the biggest differences in the childbearing ages (table 15).

There were an estimated 333 million dental visits in 1973, 1.6 visits per person per year. This

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1971-73

is the same level as in 1972. Females continue to have more dental visits than males-1.8 visits and 1.4 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18). There was little difference in rate of visits by age for males, although the highest rates for females are for those aged 17-64 years.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of people who have seen a dentist in the past year, approximately 49 percent of the population (table 19), compared to 47 percent in 1971 and 1972. Detailed data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled "Dental Visits-1969" (Series 10, Number 76).

During 1973 there were approximately 1 billion visits to medical doctors, excluding visits to patients in hospitals, or an average of 5.0 visits per person. This is about the same rate of visits as the previous year. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.2 visits for children to 6.6 visits for persons 75 years and over. Females have more doctor visits than do males in all age groups except under 17 years of age (table 20).

Approximately 75 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population saw a medical doctor at least once during the past 12 months. These figures are highest among persons 17-24 years of age. More females in the childbearing years had visits in the past 12 months than did females in the remaining age groups. Over 7 percent of the persons 65 years and over had not seen a doctor in the past 5 years. Detailed physician data are shown in tables 20 and 21. More detailed information on physician visits can be found in the report entitled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit," Series 10, Number 97).

## Seasonal Variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Figures $1-3$ show similar quarterly data for the past 6 years. The rate of acute conditions during April-June was lower than that for any of the 5 previous years. The rates of disability days by quarter for each sex are similar to the pattern by quarter for the previous years shown (figure $3)$.

## CONTENTS OF 1973 QUESTIONNAIRE

Data on incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity, persons injured, hospitalization, disability days, dental visits, and physician visits are now collected annually in the Health Interview Survey and are shown in this publication. A list of the publications containing detailed data on these items for previous years is shown at the end of the text of this publication. Periodic reports update data on these health topics and selected unpublished data are also available upon request. Information on chronic conditions resulting in activity limitation is collected in the survey each year.

The 1973 questionnaire contained several items not routinely collected each year in the Health Interview Survey. Information was obtained on the prevalence of selected miscellaneous conditions (for list of conditions see question 31 of the 1973 questionnaire in appendix III), using procedures similar to those used for the digestive system in 1968, skin and musculoskeletal systems in 1969, respiratory conditions in 1970, impairments in 1971, and for the circulatory system in 1972. The collection of these selected conditions completes the cycle of using a specific group of conditions each year. The cycle will be repeated again beginning in 1975 since a list of conditions was not used in the 1974 survey because a chronic disease supplement on hypertension was used in its place.

Data on the proportion of the population who were blood donors in the year preceding interview were also obtained. These data are shown in table 25. Approximately 5.3 percent of the population 17-64 years of age gave blood during the 12 -month period. The average number of blood donations was 1.6 times per donor during the year. Proportionately more males than females in the age group 17-64 gave blood. The reasons for the blood donations are shown in table 26. Of all blood donations approximately 35.2 percent were to blood banks, 19.8 percent were for the replacement of blood, and 8.1 percent were reported as being sold.

Information on preventive care for certain sex and age groups was also collected. The pre-

ventive care questions are shown in the questionnaire illustrated in appendix III on page 71. Preventive care included electrocardiograms, glaucoma tests, chest x-rays, eye examinations, breast examinations, and routine physicals. Additional information for those items was also obtained on the interval since the most recent care. Detailed data for these items are shown in table 27 and are summarized in table D. In addition to the preventive care data shown in table D, 52.0 percent of all persons 3 years and over had eyeglasses and/or contact lenses at the time of the interview. Approximately 32.5 percent of children under 17 years of age had never been to a dentist and 43.4 percent had seen the dentist before their sixth birthday.

The 1973 Health Interview Survey contained questions on prescribed medicines, and on pre- and post-natal care for females who were pregnant in the 12 -month period preceding the interview. Detailed reports will be prepared on these items collected in the 1973 survey.

Demographic items collected during 1973 in addition to age and sex, as shown in this publication, are race, family relationship, marital status, usual activity status, education, veteran status, current employment status, industry and occupation, family income, and place of residence (metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area and geographic region).

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS <br> OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1973 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Rcliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the
sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have specified meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, estimates of the incidence of acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, those conditions which had started within 2 weeks and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, listed in appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic regardless of duration or onset.

Estimates of the number of disability days
associated with acute conditions are derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the 2 -week period prior to the week of interview and include all such days reported even if the acute condition causing the disability had its onset prior to the 2 -week period. Disability days associated with acute conditions are recorded on a condition basis. If an individual reports more than one illness or injury on the same day, the count of disability days will exceed the actual number of days disabled, i.e., person-days of disability.

Appendix III contains the questionnaire used in the interview. Also shown are the cards used by the interviewer for asking certain questions.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

## Series 10

## Number

39 Prescribed and Nonprescribed Medicines: Type and Use of Medicines, United States, July 1964-June 1965
64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
76 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
77 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970
82 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971
83 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Conditions, United States, July-December 1968
84 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Respiratory Conditions, United States, 1970

## Series 10 <br> Number

85 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1972
87 Impairments Due to Injury, United States, 1971
88 Acute Conditions, Incidence andAssociated Disability, United States, July 1971-June 1972
90 Disability Days, United States, 1971
92 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1969
93 Characteristics of Persons with Corrective Lenses, United States, 1971
94 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Circulatory Conditions, United States, 1972
96 Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1972
97 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1971

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CONDITION GROUP, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATIS, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PERCENT } \\ \text { DISTRIBUTION } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | NUMBER OF ACUTE CONOITIONS PER 100 PEFSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 360.448 | 170.046 | 190,402 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 175.1 | 171.3 | 178.7 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES--- | 40,003 | 18,794 | 21,209 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.9 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES <br> VIRUS, N.O.S. | 5,002 14,300 | 2,507 7,015 | 2,496 7,284 | 1.4 4.0 | 1.5 4.1 | 1.3 3.8 | 2.4 6.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 6.8 |
| DISEASES | 20,701 | 9,272 | 11,430 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 9.3. | 10.7 |
| RESPIRATORY COND ITIONS--------------- | 188,817 | 86,814 | 102,003 | 52.4 | 51.1 | 53.6 | 91.7 | 87.5 | 95.7 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----COMMON COLD-----------------------OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS- | 100,578 | 46,289 | 54,289 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 48.9 | 46.6 | 59.9 |
|  | 73,176 | 32,820 | 40,357 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 21.2 | 35.6 | 33.1 | 37.9 |
|  | 27,401 | 13,469 | 13,932 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.1 |
| INFLUENZA----------------- | 79,143 | 36.768 | 42,375 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 38.5 | 37.0 | 39.8 |
| INFLUENZA WITH OIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS | 12,709 | 5,825 | 6,884 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| OTHER INFLUENZA------------------1 | 66,434 | 30,943 | 35,491 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 33.3 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----- | 9,097 | 3,758 | 5,339 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.0 |
|  | 1,900 | 909 | 991 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
|  | 3.977 | 1,531 | 2,447 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIDNS--- | 3,219 | 1,318 | 1,902 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| DIgestive system Conditions-m------ | 17,205 | 8,927 | 8,278 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
|  FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, | 3,558 | 2,150 | 1,408 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
|  | 7,411 | 3,933 | 3,479 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| NDITIONS--- | 6,236 | 2,845 | 3,391 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
|  | 63,233 | 36,561 | 26.672 | 17.5 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 30.7 | 36.8 | 25.0 |
| FRACTURES, DISLQCATIONS, SPRAINS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AND STRAINS FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS----- | 19,159 6,353 | 3,161 | 3,192 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 9.3 3.1 | 11.0 | 7.8 3.0 |
| SPRAINS AND STRAINS | 12,806 | 7,711 | 5,095 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 4.8 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL <br> INJURIES | 1.7.549 | 11,416 | 6,133 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 5.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,726 \\ & 13,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,119 \\ & 7,255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,607 \\ & 6,644 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| OTHER CURRENT INJURIES------------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS--------- | 51,190 | 18.950 | 32,240 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 24.9 | i9.1 | 30.3 |
|  | 11,827 | 6,070 | 5.757 | 3.30.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.41.77.6 |
|  | 2,715 | 925 | 1,791 |  |  | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 |  |
|  | 9.354 | 1.223 | 8.130 | 2.6 |  | 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.2 |  |
| DEL IVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,544 \\ & 1,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.31.0 | 1.2 | $\cdots$ | 2.4 |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN------------- | $\begin{aligned} & 2,544 \\ & 3,327 \end{aligned}$ | 1,477 |  |  | 0.9 |  |  | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| diseases df the musculoskeletal SYSTEM- | $\begin{array}{r} 5,013 \\ 16,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,089 \\ & 7,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,924 \\ & 9,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.24.2 | 1.54.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.78.7 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 8.0 |  |  |

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.
N.O.S.--not otherwise specifled; N.E.C.-not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: The relative standard exrors of estimates are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 46 code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAF, SY AGF, SEX, AND CONDITION GRQUP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND CONDITION GROUP | ALL <br> AGES | UNDER 6 YEARS | $\begin{array}{r} 6-16 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{array}$ | $17-44$ YEARS | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & \text { YEARS } \\ & \text { \& OVER } \end{aligned}$ | ALL ${ }_{\text {AGES }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDEF } \\ & \epsilon \\ & \text { YEAPS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6-16 \\ \text { YEAPS } \end{array}$ | 17-44 <br> YEAFS | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEAFS } \\ \varepsilon \text { DVEP } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES | INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  | NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDTTIONS PER 100 PEFSONS PEF YEAR |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 360,448 | 62,089 | 100,432 | 136,560 | 61,368 | 175.1 | 324.5 | 235.3 | 172.8 | 97.7 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 40,003 \\ 188,817 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,943 \\ 33,222 \end{array}$ | 13,534 | 12,441 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,085 \\ 31,957 \end{array}$ | 19.4 | 48.8 | 31.0 | 15.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 57.9 \end{array}$ |
| RESPIRATDRY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESPIRATORY |  |  | 53,128 | 70,510 |  | 91.7 | 162.9 | 121.8 | 89.2 |  |
| CONDIT IONS------------ | 100,578 | 22,542 | 31,869 | 32,746 | 13,420 | 48.7 | 110.5 | 73.1 | 41.4 | 21.4 |
| INFLUEN ZA-------------- | 79,143 | 8,653 | 19,051 | 35,049 | 16,390 | 38.5 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 26.1 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDIT IONS <br> oigestive system | 9,097 | 2,027 | 2,209 | 2,714 | 2,147 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| CONDITIONS- | 17,205 | 2,394 | 4,959 | 6,849 | 3,003 | 8.4 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 4.8 |
| INJURIES--- | 63,233 | 7,205 | 16,874 | 26,738 | 12,416 | 30.7 | 35.3 | 38.7 | 33.8 | 19.8 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 51,190 | 9,325 | 11,936 | 20,023 | 9,906 | 24.9 | 45.7 | 27.4 | 25.3 | 15.8 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 170,046 | 33.601 | 50,296 | 60,220 | 25,929 | 171.3 | 318.8 | 228.0 | 158.1 | 90.8 |
| INfECTIVE AND PARASITIC $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,794 \\ & 86,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,308 \\ 17,581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,703 \\ 25,462 \end{array}$ | 5,29329.906 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,490 \\ 13,865 \end{array}$ | 18.987.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 50.4 \\ 166.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.4 \\ 115.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 78.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 48.6 \end{array}$ |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDIT IONS | 46,289 | 11,567 | 15,525 | 13.240 |  |  | 105.7 | 70.4 |  | 20.9 |
| INFLUEN ZA--------------1 | 36.768 | 5,021 | 9,005 | 15.769 | 6,972 | 37.0 | 47.6 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 24.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 3,758 | 993 | 932 | 896 | 937 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,927 \\ 36,561 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,305 \\ & 4,397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,554 \\ 10,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,632 \\ 16,390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,436 \\ & 5,575 \end{aligned}$ | 9.336.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.4 \\ & 41.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.6 \\ & 46.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 43.0 \end{array}$ | 5.019.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE <br> CONDITIONS | 18,950 | 5,010 | 5,379 | 4,999 | 3,562 | 19.1 | 47.5 | 24.4 | 13.1 | 12.5 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONOITIONS- | 190,402 | 28,488 | 50,135 | 76,340 | 35,439 | 178.7 | 289.2 | 232.7 | 186.5 | 103.5 |
| INfECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,209 \\ 102,003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,635 \\ 15,642 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,148 \\ 40,604 \end{array}$ |  | 19.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 47.0 \\ 158.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.7 \\ 128.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- <br> UPPER RESPIRATORY |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,832 \\ 27,666 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,595 \\ 18,092 \end{array}$ | 95.7 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 99.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.6 \\ 52.8 \end{array}$ |
| CONDIT IONS--------- | $\begin{aligned} & 54,289 \\ & 42,375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,976 \\ 3,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,344 \\ & 10,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,506 \\ & 19,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,464 \\ & 9,418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.9 \\ & 39.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.4 \\ 36.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.9 \\ & 46.6 \end{aligned}$ | 47.747.1 | 21.827.5 |
| INFLUEN ZA------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 5,339 | 1,034 | 1,277 | 1,818 | 1,211 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  | 2,405 | 3,217 | 1,567 | 7.8 | 11-1 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 4.6 |
|  | 8,278 26,672 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,089 \\ & 2,807 \end{aligned}$ | 6,676 | 10,348 | 6,841 | 25.0 | 28.5 | 31.0 | 25.3 | 20.0 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 32,240 | 4,315 | 6,557 | 15,024 | 6,344 | 30.3 | 43.8 | 30.4 | 36.7 | 18.5 |

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 3. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND GYY OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITE' STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH <br> SEXES | Male | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BGTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY in thousands |  |  | DAYS OF RESTRICTED AC TIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PEF YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--------- | 1,873,043 | 827.313 | 1,045,730 | 910.1 | 833.6 | 981.4 |
| Infective and parasitic oiseases--- | 187,217 | 79,726 | 107,491 | 91.0 | 80.3 | 100.9 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES <br> virus. | 34,372 56,956 | 17,074 26,358 | 17,298 30,598 | 16.7 | 17.2 26.6 | 16.2 28.7 |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES- | 95,889 | 36,294 | 59.595 | 46.6 | 36.6 | 55.9 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-------------- | 830,037 | 376.817 | 453,221 | 403.3 | 379.7 | 425.3 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----~ <br>  OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDIT IONS- | 340,915 | 158,799 | 182,115 | 165.7 | 160.0 | 170.9 |
|  | 239,238 | 108,833 | 130,406 | 116.2 | 129.7 | 122.4 |
|  | 101.677 | 49,967 | 51,710 | 49.4 | 50.3 | 48.5 |
| INFLUENZA <br> INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE | 382,412 | 166,225 | 216.187 | 185.8 | 167.5 | 202.9 |
|  | 36,994 | 15,901 | 21,093 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 19.8 |
| OTHER INFLUENZA--------------------- | 345,418 | 150,324 | 195,094 | 167.8 | 151.5 | 183.1 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----- | 106,711 | 51,792 | 54,919 | 51.9 | 52.2 | 51.5 |
|  | 46,000 | 23,579 | 22,421 | 22.4 | 23.8 | 21.0 |
|  | 37,355 | 15,402 | 21.953 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 20.6 |
|  | 23,356 | 12,811 | 10,544 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 9.9 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS---*---- | 95,610 | 47,456 | $48+155$ | 46.5 | 47.8 | 45.2 |
| DENTAL CONDITIONS FUNCTIONAL AND SYMP TOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISOROERS, N.E.C. | 22,276 | 11,660 | 10,616 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,371 | 8,905 | 10,466 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS | 53,964 | 26,891 | 27,073 | 26.2 | 27.1 | 25.4 |
|  | 438,781 | 224,766 | 214,015 | 213.2 | 226.5 | 200.8 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, | 224,857 | 115,198 | 109,658 | 109.3 | 116.1 | 102.9 |
| FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS----SPRAINS AND STRAINS- | 132,925 | 67,668 | 65,257 | 64.6 | 68.2 | 61.2 |
|  | 91,932 | 47,530 | 44,401 | 44.7 | 47.9 | 41.7 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS------ | 56,001 | 32,492 | 23,510 | 27.2 | 32.7 | 22.1 |
| CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66,069 91,854 | 34,693 42,383 | 31,376 49,471 | 32.1 44.6 | 35.0 42.7 | 29.4 46.4 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIDNS--------- | 321.397 | 98,548 | 222,849 | 156.2 | 99.3 | 209.1 |
|  | 48,007 | 21.975 | 26,032 | 23.3 | 22.1 | 24.4 |
|  | 8,489 | 2,093 | 6,396 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 6.0 |
| GENITOUR INARY DISORDERS----------- | 58,005 | 10,566 | 47,439 | 28.2 | 10.6 | 44.5 |
| DEL IVERIES AND DISORDERS OF | 43,164 | ... | 43,164 | 21.0 |  | 40.5 |
|  | 21,933 | 10,576 | 11,357 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL | 42,163 | 22,197 | 19,967 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 18.7 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 99,636 | 31,141 | 68,495 | 48.4 | 31.4 | 64.3 |

NOTE: N.O.S.- not otherwise specified; N.E.C.-not elsewhere classified.
NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 4. DAYS OF bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per loo dersons PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY <br> IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 130 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--------- | 813,089 | 339,445 | 473,644 | 395.1 | 342.0 | 444.5 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC OISEASES--- | 95,066 | 39.639 | 55,427 | 46.2 | 39.9 | 52.0 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-------VIRUS, N.O.S.- | 15,968 30,445 | 7,280 13,747 | 8,688 16,698 | 7.8 14.8 | 7.3 13.9 | 8.2 15.7 |
| DISEASES-CTIVE AND PARASI | 48,653 | 18,612 | 30,041 | 23.6 | 18.8 | 28.2 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-------------- | 417,027 | 184,910 | 232,117 | 202.6 | 186.3 | 217.8 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----COMMDN COLD | 140,885 92,001 | 64,800 41,412 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,085 \\ & 50,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.5 \\ & 44.7 \end{aligned}$ | 65.3 41.7 | 71.4 |
| OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY | 48,884221,887 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,388 \\ & 93,099 \end{aligned}$ |  | 23.8107.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.6 \\ & 93.8 \end{aligned}$ | 23.9120.9 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,496 \\ 128,788 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE <br>  | 21,874 | 9,277 | 12,597116,191 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 11.8109.0 |
| OTHER INFLUENZA-----------------10 | 200,013 | 83,822 |  | 97.2 | 84.5 |  |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----- | 54,254 | 27,011 | 27,243 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 25.6 |
|  | 27,843 | 15,284 | 12,569 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 11.8 |
| BRONCHITIS OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 16,125 10,286 | 6,531 5,196 | 9,594 5,090 | 7.8 5.0 | 6.6 5.2 | 9.0 4.8 |
| digestive system Conditians--------- - - - - | 41,560 | 20,829 | 20,732 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 19.5 |
|  FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISDRDERS, N.E.C. $\qquad$ OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS | 6,910 | 3,386 | 3,523 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
|  |  | 4,320 | 4,467 |  | 4.4 |  |
|  | 8,787 |  |  | 4.3 |  | 4.2 |
|  | 25,863 | 13,122 | 12,741 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.0 |
|  | 132,361 | 57,941 | 74,420 | 64.3 | 58.4 | 69.8 |
|  | 65.179 | 26,488 | 38,691 | 31.7 | 26.7 | 36.322.2 |
|  | 39,590 | 15,946 | 23,644 | 19.2 | 16.110.6 |  |
|  | 25,589 | 10,543 | 15,046 | 12.4 |  | 14.14.9 |
|  | 11,954 | 6,724 | 5,230 | 5.8 | 6.8 |  |
|  | 19,66735,561 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,947 \\ 15,782 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,720 \\ & 19,779 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 17.3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 18.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9.0 15.9 |  |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS--------- | 127.075 | 36.127 | 90,949 | 61.7 | 36.4 | 85.4 |
| DISEASES OF THE EAR heacaches $\qquad$ <br> GENITOURINARY DISORDERS $\qquad$ <br> DEL IVERIES AND DISORDERS OF <br> PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM- <br>  <br> diseases of the musculoskeletal <br> SYSTEM- <br> ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | $\begin{array}{r} 16,241 \\ 3,433 \\ 29,905 \end{array}$ | 6.919 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,322 \\ 2,641 \\ 23,923 \end{array}$ | 7.91.714.5 | 7.0$*$ | 8.72.522.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,982 |  |  | 6.0 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,163 \\ 5,554 \end{array}$ | .. | 23,163 | 11.3 | ** | 21.7 |
|  |  | 2,989 | 2,565 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,023 \\ & 34,757 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,067 \\ 11,378 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,956 \\ 23,379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 16.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.1 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.6 \\ 21.9 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: N.O.S.--not otherwise specified; N.E.C.-not elsewhere classified.
NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN.
A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRIGTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONOITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND CONDITION GROUP | $A L L$ AGES | $\begin{gathered} \text { UNDER } \\ 6 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { G-16 } \\ \text { YEARS }\end{array}$ | $17-44$ YEARS | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \& \quad \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ | ALL AGES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDER } \\ & 6 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | 6-16 YEARS | $17-44$ <br> YEARS | 45 YEARS \& DVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS | RESTRIC | O ACTIV | Y IN THO | SANDS |  | $\begin{aligned} & S \text { OF RES } \\ & \text { R } 100 \text { PES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { QICTED } \\ & \text { SONS PE } \end{aligned}$ | ACTIVIT R YEAR |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 1,873,043 | 219,127 | 378,334 | 709,702 | 565,879 | 910.1 | 1,074.6 | 867.6 | 898.2 | 901.3 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------------------ | 187.217 | 40,471 | 61,333 | 55,915 | 29,498 | 91.0 | 198.5 | 140.7 | 70.8 | 47.0 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 830,037 | 130.979 | 183,802 | 287,346 | 227,910 | 403.3 | 642.3 | 421.5 | 363.7 | 363.5 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONOITIONS---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONOITIONS------------------- | 340,515 382,412 | 76,086 34,224 | 96,174 72,309 | 107,147 150,382 | 61,507 125,496 | 165.7 185.8 | 373.1 167.8 | 220.6 | 135.6 190.3 | 98.0 199.9 |
| OTHER RESPIRATURY CONDITIONS | 106,711 | 20.669 | 15,319 | 29,817 | 40,906 | 51.9 | 101.4 | 35.1 | 37.7 | 65.2 |
| DIgestive system |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95,610 | 5,831 | 16,305 | 38,339 | 35,135 | 46.5 | 28.6 | 37.4 | 48.5 | 56.0 |
| INJURIES----------------- | 438,781 | 10.017 | 71,770 | 196,101 | 160.892 | 213.2 | 49.1 | 164.6 | 248.2 | 256.3 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 321.397 | 31,828 | 45,123 | 132,002 | 112,444 | 156.2 | 156.1 | 103.5 | 167.1 | 179.1 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 827,313 | 120,827 | 185,346 | 290,619 | 230,522 | 833.6 | 1,146.4 | 840.2 | 762.9 | 807.4 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | 79,726 | 21,399 | 27,626 | 21,471 | 9,231 | 80.3 | 203.0 | 125.2 | 56.4 | 32.3 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 376,817 | 73,218 | 87,216 | 119,963 | 96,419 | 379.7 | 694.7 | 395.4 | 314.9 | 337.7 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONS---------- | 158,799 | 42,875 | 48,849 | 43,531 | 23,544 | 160.0 | 406.8 | 221.4 | 114.3 | 82.5 |
| INFLUENZA-------------1 | 166,225 | 18,936 | 31,236 | 65,009 | 51,044 | 167.5 | 179.7 | 141.6 | 170.7 | 178.8 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDIT IONS----------- | 51,792 | 11,407 | 7,131 | 11,423 | 21,831 | 52.2 | 108.2 | 32.3 | 30.0 | 76.5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONS---------------- | 47,456 | 3,124 | 7,494 | 17,390 | 19,448 | 47.8 | 29.6 | 34.0 | 45.7 | 68.1 |
|  | 224,766 | 5,513 | 43,342 | 109,354 | 66,558 | 226.5 | 52.3 | 196.5 | 287.1 | 233.1 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDIT IONS---------------- | 98,548 | 17,573 | 19,668 | 22,441 | 38,866 | 99.3 | 166.7 | 89.2 | 58.9 | 136.1 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 1,045,730 | 98,300 | 192.988 | 419,084 | 335,358 | 981.4 | 997.8 | 895.7 | 1,024.0 | 979.5 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISEASES------------------ | 107,491 453,221 | 19.072 57.761 | 33,708 96,586 | 34,444 167,383 |  | 100.9 425.3 |  |  | 84.2 409.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 59.2 \\ 384.1 \end{array}$ |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESPIRATORY | 453,221 | 57.761 | 96,586 | 167,383 | 131,491 | 425.3 | 586.3 | 448.3 | 409.0 | 384.1 |
| CONDITICNS---------- | 182,115 | 33,211 | 47:325 | 63.616 | 37,963 | 179.9 | 337.1 | 219.7 | 155.4 | 110.9 |
| INFLUENZA-------------- | 216.187 | 15,288 | 41.073 | 85,373 | 74,453 | 202.9 | 155.2 | 190.6 | 208.6 | 217.5 |
| OTHER RESP IRATORY <br> CONDITIONS <br> DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 54,919 | 9,262 | 8,187 | 18,394 | 19,375 | 51.5 | 94.0 | 38.0 | 44.9 | 55.7 |
| CONDITIONS--------------- | 48,155 | 2,707 | 8.811 | 20,949 | 15,688 | 45.2 | 27.5 | 40.9 | 51.2 | 45.8 |
| INJURIES----------------- | 214.015 | 4,505 | 28,428 | 86,747 | 94,335 | 200.8 | 45.7 | 131.9 | 212.0 | 275.5 |
| all other acute CONDITIONS | 222,849 | 14,255 | 25,455 | 109,561 | 73,577 | 209.1 | 144.7 | 118.1 | 267.7 | 214.9 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW, A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 6. DAYS OF bED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIDIS AND DAYS DF BED DISABILITY PER LOD PERSENS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROJP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on houschold interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The sursey desirn, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix $I$. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]


NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE GONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER IOO CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS LOST FROM SCHOCL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR |  |  |
|  | 191,148 | 90,642 | 100,505 | 438.4 | 410.9 | 466.5 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-------- | 36,444 | 15,555 | 20,888 | 83.6 | 70.5 | 97.0 |
|  | 110,928 | 51,922 | 59,306 | 254.4 | 235.4 | 273.9 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---------- | 58,195 | 29,287 | 28,908 | 133.5 | 132.8 | 134.2 |
| INFLUENZA | 44,794 | 18,012 | 26,781 | 102.7 | 81.7 | 124.3 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------- | 7.940 | 4,622 | 3,317 | 18.2 | 21.0 | 15.4 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS------------- | 8,757 | 4,004 | 4,753 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 22.1 |
| INJURIES-- | 15,590 | 9,992 | 5,598 | 35.8 | 45.3 | 26.0 |
|  | 19.428 | 9.169 | 10,259 | 44.6 | 41.6 | 47.6 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A 4 BW . A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FPOM WORK PER IOO CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND CONDITION GROUP | $\begin{array}{cl}\text { ALL } & \text { AGES- } \\ 17 & \text { YEARS } \\ \text { \& } & \text { OVER }\end{array}$ | 17-44 | 45 YEARS $\varepsilon$ OVER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALL } \text { AGES- } \\ & 17 \text { YEAR } \\ & \text { ¢ OVEP }\end{aligned}$ | 17-44 | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \& \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BQTH SEXES | DAYS LOST FROM WORKIN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS LIST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS------------- | 315,363 | 211,455 | 103,909 | 377.9 | 398.3 | 342.3 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases- | 20,868 | 17,908 | 2,960 | 25.0 | 33.7 | 9.8 |
|  | 135,156 | 89,083 | 46,073 | 162.3 | 167.8 | 151.8 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-------- | 40,345 | 30,203 | 10,142 | 48.4 | 56.9 | 33.4 |
| I NFLUENZA-- | 77,199 | 49,445 | 27,754 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 91.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--------- | 17,611 | 9,435 | 8,177 | 21.1 | 17.8 | 26.9 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS------------ | 17,021 | 12,176 | 4,845 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 16.0 |
| INJURIES- | 106,817 | 72,788 | 34,029 | 128.0 | 137.1 | 112.1 |
|  | 35,502 | 19,501 | 16,001 | 42.5 | 36.7 | 52.7 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 181,221 | 115,919 | 65,303 | 354.0 | 358.3 | 346.6 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------- | 10,557 | 9,207 | * | 23.6 | 28.5 | * |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 76,237 | 48,313 | 27,924 | 148.9 | 149.3 | 148.2 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--------- | 21,709 | 15,914 | 5,796 | 42.4 | 49.2 | 30.8 |
|  | 44,108 | 28,336 | 15,772 | 86.2 | 87.6 | 83.7 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--------- | 10,421 | 4,064 | 6,357 | 20.4 | 12.6 | 33.7 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIDNS------------ | 10,911 | 6,785 | 4,127 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 21.9 |
|  | 68,184 | 45,076 | 23,108 | 133.2 | 139.3 | 122.7 |
|  | 15,332 | 6,538 | 8,794 | 29.9 | 20.2 | 46.7 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-- | 134,142 | 95,530 | 38,606 | 416.0 | 460.8 | 335.3 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------- | 10,311 | 8,701 | 1,610 | 32.0 | 42.0 | 14.0 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS------------------- | 58,919 | 40,770 | 18,149 | 182.7 | 196.6 | 157.6 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITICNS--------- | 18,636 | 14,289 | 4,347 | 57.8 | 68.9 | 37.8 |
|  | 33,091 | 21,139 | 11,982 | 102.6 | 101.8 | 104.1 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS- | 7,191 | 5,371 | 1,820 | 22.3 | 25.9 | 15.8 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS------------ | 6,110 | 5,391 | * | 18.9 | 26.0 | * |
| INJURIES-- | 38,633 | 27,712 | 10,921 | 119.8 | 133.7 | 94.8 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-------------- | 20,170 | 12,963 | 7,207 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.6 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 44 code A 4 BW and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 44 code $A 4 B N$. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TU CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREF OF LIMITATION ACCOFDING TO SEX ANO AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | total POPULATION | $\begin{gathered} \text { WITH } \\ \text { ACTIVITY } \\ \text { LIMITATION } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WITH } \\ & \text { LIMITATION } \\ & \text { IN MAJOR } \\ & \text { ACTIVITY } \end{aligned}$ | WITH NO <br> ACTIV:TY <br> LIMITATION | TOTAL OOPULATIJN | $\begin{gathered} \text { WITH } \\ \text { ACT:VITY } \\ \text { LIMITATION } \end{gathered}$ | WITH <br> LIMITATION <br> IN MAJOR <br> ACTIVITY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WITH NIJ } \\ & \text { ACT:V! Y } \\ & \text { LIM! TAIITN } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES |  | NUMBER IN | THOUSANDS |  |  | PERCENT DIS | TRIBUTICN |  |
| ALL AGES------ | 205,799 | 27.739 | 20,938 | 178.060 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 86.5 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------ | 63,997 | 2.149 | 1.191 | 61,848 | 103.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 96.6 |
| 17-44 YEARS--------- | 79,016 | 6.739 | 4,278 | 72.278 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 91.5 |
| 45-64 YEARS-------- | 42.534 | 9,920 | 7,829 | 32,614 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 76.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER--- | 20.253 | 8.932 | 7,639 | 11,321 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 37.7 | 55.9 |
| ALL AGES------ | 99,241 | 13.429 | 10.127 | 85,812 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 86.5 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 32,599 | 1,231 | 662 | 31+368 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 96.2 |
| 17-44 YEARS ------- | 38.092 | 3,427 | 2.117 | 34,665 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 91.0 |
| 45-64 YEARS -------- | 20.164 | 4,892 | 3,842 | 15,272 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 19.1 | 75.7 |
| 65 YEARS ANO DVER--- | 8.386 | 3.879 | 3,536 | 4,506 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 41.8 | 53.7 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------ | 106.558 | 14,310 | 10.811 | 92.248 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 86.6 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------ | 31.397 | 918 | 529 | 30,480 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 97.1 |
| 17-44 YEARS--------- | 40.925 | 3.312 | 2.161 | 37,613 | 100.0 | B. 1 | 5.3 | 91.9 |
| 45-64 YEARS--------- | 22,370 | 5.028 | 3,988 | 17,341 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 17.8 | 77.5 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER--- | 11.867 | 5.053 | 4,133 | 6.815 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 34.8 | 57.4 |

NOTES: MAJOR ACTIVITY REFERS TO AGILITY TO WORK, KEEP HJUSE, OR ENGAGE IN SCHOOL UR PRESCHODL ACTIVITIES.
FOR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FFPOOTS GN THE CTVTL:AN PROIILATITN OF THE "NITED STATES. IN GUFRENT POPULATIIIN REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25. ANO P-OU.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER DF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PEFSONS PFF YEAF, bY CLASS DF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, gencral qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND age | total | CLASS OF ACCIDENT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WHILE } \\ \text { AT } \\ \text { WORKK } \end{gathered}$ | HIME | Qther |
|  |  | total | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES |  | NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED In thousands |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59,973 | 3,927 | 2,960 | 9,027 | 22,697 | 26,785 |
|  | 7,161 | * | * | - . | 4,674 | 2,273 |
|  | 16,141 | * | * | $\cdots$ | 5,743 | 9,924 |
|  | 25,470 | 2,125 | 1,611 | 7,177 | 7,050 | 10,704 |
|  | 7,812 | * | * | I, 767 | 3,261 | 2,551 |
| 65 Years and over- | 3,390 | * | * | * | 1,970 | 1,333 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34,763 | 2,265 | 1,588 | 7,493 | 10,754 | 16,113 |
|  | 4.353 | * |  | - ** | 2,719 | 1,417 |
|  | 9,784 | * | * | -.. | 3,281 | 6,259 |
|  | 15,554 | 1,258 | 869 | 6,072 | 3, 223 | 6,539 |
|  | 3,763 |  | * | 1,380 | 1.119 | 1,286 |
|  | 1,309 | * | * | * | * | * |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,209 | 1,662 | 1,372 | 1,534 | 11,943 | 10,672 |
|  | 2,807 | * | * | ** | 1,955 | 855 |
|  | 6.357 | * | * | - | 2,462 | 3,665 |
|  | 9.916 | 867 | 742 | 1,105 | 4,027 | 4,165 |
| $45-64$ YEARS- | 4.048 | * | * | * | 2,142 | 1,265 |
|  | 2,082 | * | * | * | 1,357 | 721 |


| BOTH SEXES | Number of persons injured per 100 Persons per year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 13.0 |
|  | 35.1 | * | * | ... | 22.9 | 11.1 |
|  | 37.2 | * | * | $\ldots$ | 13.2 | 22.8 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 32.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 13.5 |
| 45-64 YEARS- | 18.4 | * | * | 4.2 | 7.7 | 6.0 |
| 65 Years AND OVER- | 16.7 | * | * | * | 9.7 | 6.6 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 16.2 |
|  | 41.3 | * | * | - | 25.8 | 13.4 |
| 6-16 YEARS- | 44.4 | * | * | - | 14.9 | 28.4 |
| 17-44 YEARS---m | 40.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 7.9 | 17.2 |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | 18.7 | * | * | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER-- | 15.6 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES- | 23.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1,4 | 11.2 | 13.0 |
|  | 28.5 | \# | * |  | 19.8 | 8.7 |
| 6-16 YEARS- | 29.5 | * | * | -** | 11.4 | 17.0 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 24.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 9.8 | 10.2 |
| 45-64 YEARS- | 18.1 | * | * | * | 9.6 | 5.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER- | 17.5 | * | * | * | 11.4 | 6.1 |

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVGLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION. THE SUM OF DATA FDR THE FOUR CLASSES DF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATEF THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 11. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS QF fESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER,IOD PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix $I I$ ]

| SEX AND AGE | total | CLASS OF ACCIDENT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  | WHILE <br> AT WORK | HOME | OTHER |
|  |  | total | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES | 590.355 | 110,449 | 93,730 | 124,692 | 173,860 | 221,824 |
|  | 11,34572,705 | 5,304 ${ }^{*}$ | 4,307 | \#. | 5,96323,950 | 5,21444,819 |
| 6-16 YEARS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-44 YEARS- | 234,226 | 64,599 | 55,395 | 65,991 | 40,684 | $\begin{aligned} & 82,335 \\ & 61,440 \end{aligned}$ |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | $\begin{array}{r} 181,263 \\ 90,817 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,106 \\ & 10,273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,243 \\ 8,617 \end{array}$ | 53,982 | 53,256 |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER |  |  |  | 7,719 | 50,006 | 28,016 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 301,134 | 61,433 | 48,368 | 98,887 | 64,961 | 110,146 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS------ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,011 \\ 43,857 \\ 136,495 \\ 83,761 \\ 32,009 \\ \\ 289,221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,770 \\ 40,112 \\ 12,418 \\ 4,976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * \\ 2,814 \\ 32,801 \\ 8,239 \\ 4,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \ldots \\ 53,184 \\ 39,226 \\ 6,478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,480 \\ 14,795 \\ 18,165 \\ 16,719 \\ 12,803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,405 \\ 26,660 \\ 42,213 \\ 27,703 \end{array}$ |
| 17-44 YEARS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45-64 YEARS-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER |  |  |  |  |  | 11,164 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49,046 | 45,362 | 25,805 | 108,899 | 111,678 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,333 \\ 28,848 \\ 97,731 \\ 97,502 \\ 58,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * \\ 1,534 \\ 24,487 \\ 17,688 \\ 5,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * \\ * \\ 22,594 \\ 17,003 \\ 4,230 \end{array}$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}12,808 \\ 11,756 \\ *\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,484 \\ 9,156 \\ 22,520 \\ 36,537 \\ 37,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,809 \\ 18,159 \\ 40,122 \\ 33,737 \\ 16,852 \end{array}$ |
| 6-16 YEARS-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-44 YEARS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45-64 YEARS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 286.9 | 53.7 | 45.5 | 60.6 | 84.5 | 107.8 |  |
|  |  | 12.4 | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ |  | 29.254.9 | 25.6102.8 |  |
| 6-16 YEARS- |  |  |  | 83.5 |  |  |  |
| 17-44 YEARS-m | $\begin{aligned} & 166.7 \\ & 296.4 \end{aligned}$ | 12.2 81.8 | 70.1 |  | 51.5 | 104.2 |  |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | $\begin{aligned} & 426.2 \\ & 448.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.8 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.3 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119.9 \\ 38.1 \end{array}$ | 125.2 | 144.4 |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER- |  |  |  |  | 246.9 | 138.3 |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 303.4 | 61.9 | 48.7 | 99.6 | 65.5 | 111.0 |  |
|  | 47.5 | * | * |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22.8 \\ 120.9 \end{array}$ |  |
| 6-16 YEARS--- | $\begin{aligned} & 198.8 \\ & 358.3 \end{aligned}$ | 17.1 | 12.8 | 139.6 | 67.1 |  |  |
| 17-44 YEARS- |  | 105.3 | 86.1 |  |  | 120.9 110.8 |  |
| 45-64 YEARS- | $\begin{aligned} & 415.4 \\ & 381.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.6 \\ & 59.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 52.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 194.5 \\ 77.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.9 \\ 152.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.4 \\ & 133.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 65 Years and over- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES- | 271.4 | 46.0 | 42.6 | 24.2 | 102.2 | 104.8 |  |
| UNDER 6 YEARS <br> 6-16 YEARS <br> 17-44 YEARS- <br> 45-64 YEARS <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 64.3 \\ 133.9 \\ 238.8 \\ 435.9 \\ 495.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7.1 \\ 59.8 \\ 79.1 \\ 44.6 \end{array}$ | $*$$*$55.276.035.6 | $\begin{array}{r} \ldots \\ 31.3 \\ 52.6 \\ \# \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.4 \\ 42.5 \\ 55.0 \\ 163.3 \\ 313.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.5 \\ 84.3 \\ 98.0 \\ 150.8 \\ 142.0 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.
the sum df data for the fouo classes df accidents may be greater than thf total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS DF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1073
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

| SEX AND AGE | total | CLASS QF ACCIDENT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHILE } \\ & \text { AT } \\ & \text { WORK } \end{aligned}$ | home | nTHER |
|  |  | total | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171,117 | 37,192 | 31,686 | 32,212 | 51,761 | 60,490 |
|  | 3,278 | * | * | $\ldots$ | 2,018 | * |
|  | 15.120 | * | * | -00 | 5,186 | 8,896 |
|  | 71,544 | 21,331 | 18,831 | 17,553 | 14,195 | 23,048 |
| 45-64 YEARS <br> 65 YEARS AND OVER | 54,401 26.775 | 12,063 2,376 | 9,177 2,296 | 13,042 1,617 | 13,923 16,439 | 20,598 6,856 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73,759 | 16,397 | 13,135 | 23,629 | 16,325 | 26,544 |
|  | 2.171 |  | * | -** | 2,957 | 6,378 |
|  | 9,447 29.999 | 8,840 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 7,819 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  | 6,378 8,523 |
|  | 29,999 | 8,840 5,775 | 7,819 3,575 | 12,512 9,725 | 4,085 4,180 | 8,523 7,706 |
|  | 22,942 9,200 | 5,775 $*$ | 3,575 | 9*725 | 4,180 3,737 | 7,706 3,259 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97,358 | 20,794 | 18,550 | 8,583 | 35,437 | 33,945 |
|  | 5** | * | * | - - | 2, ${ }^{*}$ | 2, ${ }^{*}$ |
|  | 5,673 | * | * |  | 2,229 | 2,518 |
|  | 41.545 | 12,491 | 11.012 | 5,041 | 10,109 | 14,525 |
| 45-64 YEARS- | 31,459 | 6,288 | 5,603 | 3,317 | 9,743 | 12,892 |
|  | 17,574 | * | * | * | 12,703 | 3,597 |

DAYS OF bED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR

|  | 83.1 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 25.2 | 29.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16.1 | * | * | -.. | 9.9 | * |
|  | 34.7 | * | * | -•• | 11.9 | 20.4 |
|  | 90.5 | 27.0 | 23.8 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 29.2 |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | 127.9 | 28.4 | 21.6 | 30.7 | 32.7 | 48.4 |
|  | 132.2 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 8.0 | 81.2 | 33.9 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------ | 74.3 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 23.8 | 16.4 | 26.7 |
|  | 20.6 |  |  |  | 13.* | 28. |
|  | 42.8 | * * | * ${ }^{*}$ |  | 13.4 | 28.9 |
|  | 78.8 | 23.2 | 20.5 | 32.8 | 10.7 | 22.4 |
|  | 113.8 109.7 | 28.6 | 17.7 | 48.2 | 23.7 44.6 | 38.2 38.9 |
| GS Years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES- | 91.4 | 19.5 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 33.3 | 31.9 |
|  | 26 |  |  | ** | 10.3 |  |
|  | 26.3 |  | * |  |  |  |
|  | 101.5 | 30.5 28.1 | 26.9 25.0 | 12.3 14.8 | 24.7 43.6 | 35.5 57.6 |
|  | 140.6 148.1 | 28.1 | 25.0 $*$ | 14.8 $*$ | 43.6 107.0 | 57.6 30.3 |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJUPY.
the sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greatfr than thf total gecause the classes are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER DF DISCHARGES PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| AGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | female | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS |  |  | NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 103 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL AGES--------------- | 28,705 | 11,547 | 17,157 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 16.1 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS---------m------ | 4,503 | 2,403 | 2,100 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| 17-24 YEARS----------m-------- | 4,484 | 1,334 | 3,150 | 15.4 | 9.5 | 20.9 |
| 25-34 YEARS-------------------- | 4,613 | 1,134 | 3,480 | 16.6 | 8.5 | 24.3 |
|  | 3.215 | 1,170 | 2,045 | 14.5 | 11.7 | 17.7 |
| 45-64 YEARS--------------------1-1 | 7,073 | 3,442 | 3,631 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 16.2 |
|  | 4,816 | 2,065 | 2,752 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 23.2 |
|  | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS |  |  | AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY |  |  |
| ALL AGES----------------1 | 231,852 | 105,199 | 126,653 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.4 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS----------------- | 25,824 | 12,855 | 12,969 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| 17-24 YEARS------------------- | 23,873 | 9,311 | 14,562 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 4.6 |
|  | 26,635 | 8,097 | 18,538 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
|  | 24.948 | 10,077 | 14.871 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.3 |
| 45-64 YEARS------------------- | 71,845 | 39,653 | 32,192 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 8.9 |
|  | 58,727 | 25,207 | 33,520 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 |

NOTE: THESE STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HOUSEHOLD HEALTH INTERVIEWS. THEY WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE REPORTED BY THE NCHS'S HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY AND OTHER STUDIES BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATICN COVERED, THE SOURCES DF DATA, AND TYPES DF HOSPITALS INCLUDED, E.G.*. DATA IN THIS REPORT INCLJDE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER FEDERAL HOSPITALS, BUT EXCLUDE PERSONS WHO DIEN IN THE HOSPTTAL, AND PERSONS WITY STAYS OF LESS THAN ONE DAY

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42 code A4CN for hospital discharges and code A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 14. NUMBER ANO PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 'WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES OURING THE PAST YEAR by Number dF episddes, according to sex and age: united states, based on data coleected in health inter VIEWS IN 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | POPULATION | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES |  |  |  | POPULATION | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NONE | 1 | 2 | $3+$ |  | NONE | 1 | 2 | 3+ |
| BOTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  | PERCENT DISTRIBUTIDN |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES - ------ | 205.799 | 183,747 | 18,334 | 2,811 | 907 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------- | 63,997 | 60,444 | 3,116 | 340 | 97 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 17-24 YEARS---------- | 29,063 | 25,478 | 3.084 | 401 | 100 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 10.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 25-34 YEARS--------- | 27,750 | 24,027 | 3,229 | 3.81 | 114 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 35-44 YEARS--------- | 22,204 | 19,651 | 2,094 | 329. | 130 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| 45-64 YEARS---------- | 42,534 | 37,300 | 4,173 | 793 | 268 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER---- | 20,253 | 16,847 | 2,639 | 568 | 199 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 13.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| ALL AGES------- | 99,241 | 90,544 | 7,210 | 1,108 | 379 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| UNDER 17 YEAR S------- | 32,599 | 30,705 | 1,655 | 177 | 63 | 100.9 | 94.2 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 17-24 YEARS--------- | 14,000 | 12,996 | 884 | 89 | * | 100.0 | 92.8 | 6.3 | 0.6 | * |
| 25-34 YEARS---------- | 13,418 | 12,480 | 839 | 77 | * | 100.0 | 93.0 | 6.3 | 0.6 | * |
| 35-44 YEARS----------- | 10,673 | 9,728 | 807 | 95 | 42 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 3. 4 |
| 45-64 YEARS---------- | 20,164 | 17.721 | 1.910 | 397 | 136 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER---- | 8,386 | 6,913 | 1,114 | 272 | 86 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 13.3 | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------- | 106,558 | 93,203 | 11,124 | 1,703 | 528 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------- | 31,397 | 29,740 | 1,461 | 163 | * | 100.0 | 94.7 | 4.7 | 0.5 | * |
| 17-24 YEARS---------- | 15,362 | 12,482 | 2,200 | 312 | 69 | 190.0 | 82.9 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| 25-34 YEARS----*----m- | 14.332 | 11.547 | 2,390 | 303 | 91 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| 35-44 YEARS---------- | 11,531 | 9,923 | 1,286 | 233 | 88 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| 45-64 YEARS---------- | 22,370 | 19,578 | 2,263 | 396 | 132 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER---- | 11.867 | 9,933 | 1,524 | 296 | 114 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 12.8 | 2.5 | 1. 0 |

NOTE: FOR OFHICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUPEAU DF THE CENSUS REPGRTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER PERSON WITH ONE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estumates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { EPISODES } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2 | 3+ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { EPISODES } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2 | $3+$ |
| BOTH SEXES | HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  | DAYS PER PERSON |  | EPISODES |  |
| ALL AGES-------------- | 212,857 | 128.978 | 52,767 | 31,112 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 18.8 | 34.3 |
| UNDER 1.7 YEARS------------- | 22,172 | 15,410 | 4,525 | 2,238 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 23.1 |
| 17-24 YEARS------------------ | 22,456 | 15,297 | 5,083 | 2,077 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 12.7 | 20.8 |
|  | 24,667 | 16,599 | 5,006 | 3,062 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 26.9 |
|  | 24,340 | 14,439 | 5,681 | 4,220 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 17:3 | 32.5 |
| 45-64 YEARS------------------1 | 65,755 | 37,694 | 17.934 | 10,127 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 22.6 | 37.8 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER----------- | 53,466 | 29,540 | 14,538 | 9,388 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 25.6 | 47.2 |
| ALL AGES--------------100 | 95,015 | 57,572 | 23,670 | 13,774 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 21.4 | 36.3 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS-------------- | 11,610 | 8,322 | 1.977 | 1,311 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 11.2 | 20.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS----------------- | 8,356 | 5,858 | 1,655 | 843 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 18.6 | * |
|  | 7,578 | 5,513 | 1,508 | * | 8.1 | 6.6 | 19.6 | * |
| 35-44 YEARS-----------------1 | 9,384 | 6.261 | 1,698 | 1,425 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 33.9 |
| 45-64 YEARS------------------- | 34,471 | 18,873 | 9,904 | 5,694 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 24.9 | 41.9 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER----------- | 23,616 | 12,746 | 6,928 | 3,942 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 25.5 | 45.8 |
| ALL AGES-------------- | 117,842 | 71.406 | 29,097 | 17,339 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 17. 1 | 32.8 |
| UNDER 17 YeARS-------------- | 10,562 | 7,088 | 2,548 | 926 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 15.6 | * |
|  | 14,100 | 9.439 | 3,428 | 1,233 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 17.9 |
| 25-34 YEARS----------------- | 17,089 | 11,087 | 3,498 | 2,504 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 27.5 |
|  | 14,956 | 8,176 | 3,982 | 2,795 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 17.1 | 31.8 |
| 45-64 YEARS----------------- | 31,284 | 18,821 | 8.030 | 4,433 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 33.6 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER---------- | 29,851 | 16,793 | 7,611 | 5,447 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 25.7 | 47.8 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AW and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.
table 16. days of disability and days of disabillity per person per year, by sex and age: united
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS | $\begin{gathered} \text { BED- } \\ \text { DISABILITY } \\ \text { DAYS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WORK-LOSS } \\ & \text { DAYS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES | days of disability in thousands |  |  |
|  | 3,391,992 | 1,310,835 | 451,429 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS-- | 681,968 | 289,258 |  |
|  | 339,801 | 151,486 | 85,893 |
|  | 731,365 | 275,058 | 184,310 |
|  | 960,693 | 329,668 | 161,997 |
|  | 678,166 | 265,365 | 19,230 |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES-------------------------------------1-1 | 1,458,462 | 528,282 | 263,994 |
|  | 343,151 | 138,845 | 7,887 |
|  | 143,531 | 55,208 | 47,687 |
|  | 288,994 | 92,239 | 101,311 |
|  | 431,749 | 143,592 | 101,533 |
|  | 251,037 | 98,398 | 13,462 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES- | 1,933,529 | 782,554 | 187,435 |
|  | 338,816 | 153,413 96,278 | 38,203 |
| 17-24 YEARS------------------------------------------ | 196,270 | 96,278 182,819 | 38,203 |
|  | 442,371 | 182,819 186,976 | 82,999 |
|  | 528,943 427,128 | 186,976 166,967 | 5, 5,764 |
| BOTH SEXES | Days of disability per persom per year |  |  |
|  | 16.5 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
|  | 10.7 | 4.5 |  |
|  | 11.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
|  | 14.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 45-64 YEARS---- | 22.6 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
|  | 33.5 | 13.1 | 6.2 |
| MALE |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES- | 14.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
|  | 10.5 | 4.3 | $\cdots$ |
|  | 10.3 | 3.9 |  |
|  | 12.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
|  | 12.0 29.9 | 7.1 11.7 | 6.0 6.8 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------------------------------------- | 18.1 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
|  | 10.8 | 4.8 |  |
|  | 13.0 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
|  | 17.1 | 7.1 8.3 | 6.5 5.8 |
|  | 23.6 36.0 | 8.3 14.1 | 5.8 5.2 |

NOTE: Work loss reported for currently employed persons aged 17 years and over.
NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 17. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOQL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX | ALL AGES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDER } \\ & 17 \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17-24 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45-64 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | 65 YEARS AND OVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 332,820 | 102,363 | 50,755 | 82,826 | 74,143 | 22,733 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 142,342 \\ & 190,478 \end{aligned}$ | 48,42453,940 | 20,90229,853 | 33,33349,493 | 31,03443,109 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,650 \\ 14,083 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES--------------------------1-1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
|  | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| FEM ALE | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code $A 4 B M$. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT OISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | total POPULATI ON | time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MONTHS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6-11 } \\ & \text { MONTHS } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{I}{Y E A R}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2-4 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{gathered}$ | 5 YEARS AND OVER | NEVER | UNKNOWN |
| BOTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------------------------- | 205,799 | 69,498 | 31,078 | 22,661 | 28,726 | 28,595 | 123,087 | 2,155 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 63,997 \\ & 29,063 \\ & 49,953 \\ & 42,534 \\ & 20,253 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 533453 |
|  |  | 22,114 11,021 | 9,399 5,658 | 5,846 4,443 | 4,381. 4,805 | 919 1,600 | 20,805 1,082 |  |
|  |  | 18,149 | 8,760 | 6,873 | 9,056 | 5,871 | 705 | 538 |
|  |  | 14,268 | 5,686 | 4,154 | 7,374 | 10,271 | 321 | 462 |
|  |  | 3,947 | 1,574 | 1,344 | 3.110 | 9,934 | 174 | 169 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99,241 | 31,744 | 14,939 | 11,217 | 14,451 | 13,562 | 12,083 | 1,244 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,599 \\ 14,000 \\ 24,091 \\ 20,164 \\ 8,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,978 \\ 4,838 \\ 7,927 \\ 6,457 \\ 1,544 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,782 \\ 2,671 \\ 4,141 \\ 2,694 \\ 652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,729 \\ 2,207 \\ 3,422 \\ 1,993 \\ 565 \end{array}$ | 2,222 | 503 | 10,808 | 276 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,566 | 847 | 580 | 291 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,676 | 3,184 | 410 | 331 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3,655 | 4,911 | 188 | 267 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,332 | 4,116 | 97 | 78 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106,558 | 37,754 | 16,138 | 11,443 | 14,275 | 15,033 | 11,034 | 910 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 31,397 \\ & 15,062 \\ & 25,862 \\ & 22,370 \\ & 11,867 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,135 \\ 6,183 \\ 10,222 \\ 7,811 \\ 2,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,617 \\ 2,987 \\ 4,620 \\ 2,992 \\ 922 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,816 \\ 2,236 \\ 3,451 \\ 2,161 \\ 779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,160 \\ & 2,239 \\ & 4,380 \\ & 3,719 \\ & 1,777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415 \\ 753 \\ 2,687 \\ 5,360 \\ 5,818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,997 \\ 503 \\ 295 \\ 133 \\ 76 \end{array}$ | 25716221719491 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-44 YEARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | 100.0 | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 33.8 | 15.1 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 1.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.6 \\ & 37.9 \\ & 36.3 \\ & 33.5 \\ & 19.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.7 \\ 19.5 \\ 17.5 \\ 13.4 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.1 \\ 15.3 \\ 13.8 \\ 9.8 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 16.5 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 17.3 \\ & 15.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.4 | 32.5 | 0.81.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.5 | 3.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 11. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {A }}$ | 1.4 | 1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 49.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 32.0 | 15.1 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 1.3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 105.0 \end{aligned}$ | 33.7 | 14.7 | 9.3 | 6.818.3 | 1.5 | 33.2 | 0.8 |
|  |  | 34.6 | 19.1 | 15.8 |  | t. 1 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
|  |  | 32.9 | 17.2 | 14.2 | 19.4 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 45-64 YEARS- |  | 32.0 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 18.1 | 24.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
|  |  | 18.4 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 45.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 35.4 | 15.1 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 0.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 105.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 103.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.5 \\ & 41.1 \\ & 39.5 \\ & 34.9 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.7 \\ 19.8 \\ 17.9 \\ 13.4 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.0 \\ 14.8 \\ 13.3 \\ 9.7 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.9 \\ 14.9 \\ 16.9 \\ 16.6 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ 5.0 \\ 10.4 \\ 24.0 \\ 49.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.8 \\ 3.3 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ | 0.81.10.80.90.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census Reports on the civilian population of the United States. in current population reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are foumd on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER DF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE ANO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX | ALL AGES | UNDER <br> 17 YEARS | $\begin{aligned} & 17-24 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 45-64 } \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | 65-74 <br> YEARS | 75 YEARS AND OVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,031,010 | 267,803 | 141,793 | 256,911 | 232,002 | 83,219 | 49,283 |
|  | 429,734 | 143,746 | 49.471 | 88,768 | 96,915 | 32,593 | 18,242 |
|  | 601,276 | 124,057 | 92,322 | 168,143 | 135,087 | 50,625 | 31,041 |
|  | 5.0 | NUMBER OF P | PHYSICIAN | IISITS PER | PERSON | ER YEAR |  |
| BOTH SEXES----------------- |  | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
|  | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
|  | 5.6 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .
table 2I. NUMBER and percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit according TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | tatal POPULATION | TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MONTHS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6-11 } \\ & \text { MONTHS } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{I}{Y E A R}$ | $\stackrel{2-4}{\text { YEARS }}$ | 5 YEARS AND OVER | NE VER | UNKNOWN |
| BOTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205,799 | 120,706 | 32,630 | 22,168 | 20,453 | 8,004 | 539 | 1,299 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 63,997 \\ & 29,063 \\ & 49,953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,735 \\ & 17,676 \end{aligned}$ | 10,9924,826 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,627 \\ & 3,072 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,245 \\ & 2,541 \end{aligned}$ | 1.614633 | 361 | 422 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 | 240 |
| 25-44 YEARS |  |  | 8,597 | 5,199 | 5,018 | 1,661 | * | 323 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 42,534 \\ & 20,253 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,823 \\ & 13,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,066 \\ & 2,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,959 \\ & 1,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,765 \\ & 1,883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,643 \\ & 1,452 \end{aligned}$ | * | 232 82 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 99,241 | 53,336 | 16,538 | 11,850 | 11,841 | 4,612 | 303 | 761 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,599 \\ 14,000 \\ 24,091 \\ 20,164 \\ 8,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,438 \\ 7,253 \\ 11,716 \\ 10,774 \\ 5,154 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,582 \\ 2,561 \\ 4,469 \\ 2,997 \\ 929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,338 \\ 1,885 \\ 3,032 \\ 2,018 \\ 577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,106 \\ 1,679 \\ 3,388 \\ 2,733 \\ 935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ 414 \\ 1,238 \\ 1.458 \\ 739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{array}$ | 199 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 162 |
| 25-44 YEARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 221 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106,558 | 67,370 | 16,092 | 10,318 | 8,612 | 3,392 | 236 | 538 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 31,397 \\ & 15,062 \\ & 25,862 \\ & 22,370 \\ & 11,867 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,297 \\ 10,423 \\ 17,405 \\ 14,048 \\ 8,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,410 \\ & 2,264 \\ & 4,128 \\ & 3,069 \\ & 1,220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,289 \\ 1,187 \\ 2,167 \\ 1,940 \\ 735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,139 \\ 862 \\ 1,630 \\ 2,033 \\ 948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ 219 \\ 423 \\ 1.184 \\ 713 \end{array}$ | 186$*$$*$$*$$*$ | 2237810286$*$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | 103.0 | PEPCENT DISTRIBUTIMN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES---------------------1-1 |  | 58.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------------------------1- | 100.0 | 55.860.8 | 17.216.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 13.6 \end{aligned}$ | 5.88.7 | 2.52.2 | 0.60.3 | 0.70.8 |
|  | 104.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-44 YEARS | 103.0 | 58.358.4 | 17.214.310.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 17.4 \\ 9.3 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.0 \\ 11.2 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | * | 0.60.50.4 |
|  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER---------m--------1 | 100.0 | 65.9 |  |  |  |  | * |  |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES---------------------- | 100.0 | 53.7 | 16.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 56.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.1 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 11.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.3 \\ 13.5 \\ 12.6 \\ 10.0 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 12.3 \\ 14.1 \\ 13.6 \\ 11.1 \end{array}$ | 2.3$E .2$5.17.28.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.5 \\ * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 103. 1 | 51.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 48.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 53.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 61.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 63.2 | 15.1 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 55.1 \\ & 69.2 \\ & 67.3 \\ & 62.8 \\ & 69.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.2 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.7 \\ 7.9 \\ 8.4 \\ 8.7 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.0 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 9.1 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | 2.71.51.65.36.0 | 3.6$\#$\#** | $\begin{array}{r}0.7 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

note: for official population estimates for more genepal use, see buaeau of the census reparts tn the civilian population of the united states, in curkent population fepofts: series p-20, d-25, avo d-60.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATIPY CONDITIONS PER IOO PERSDNS PER QUARTEP, BY SEX AND AFF: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civiiian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of tire cstimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS |  |  |  | ACUTE RESPIRATCRY CONDITIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JAN. - MAR. | APR.-JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | OCT.-DEC. | JAN. -MAR. | APF.-JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | กCT.-DEC. |
|  | NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----~--- | 59.7 | 35.7 | 33.0 | 46.8 | 37.3 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 27.1 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS | 95.4 | 64.3 | 64.8 | 79.9 | 57.1 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 47.7 |
|  | 84.6 | 44.5 | 37.6 | 63.5 | 52.1 | 18.8 | 14.7 | 36.2 |
|  | 56.2 | 36.0 | 34.5 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 26.7 |
| 45 YEARS AND QVER-------------------10-1 | 34.9 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 25.5 | 22.6 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 14.7 |
| MALE, ALL AGES---------------1 | 58.4 | 35.7 | 33.1 | 44.3 | 35.6 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 25.1 |
|  | 98.5 | 70.8 | 65.3 | 84.2 | 59.5 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 48.7 |
|  | 81.2 | 45.1 | 39.4 | 62.2 | 48.4 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 34.6 |
|  | 52.3 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 40.1 | 32.3 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 22.2 |
|  | 33.6 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 12.9 |
| FEMALE, ALL AGES-------------- | 60.9 | 35.8 | 32.8 | 49.2 | 38.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 29.0 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS----------------m----- | 92.0 | 27.4 | 84.2 | 75.4 | 54.4 | 28.0 | 29.5 | 46.7 |
|  | 88.1 | 43.9 | 35.9 | 64.7 | 55.8 | 19.4 | 15.2 | 37.9 |
|  | 59.8 | 39.2 | 35.7 | 51.9 | 38.6 | 13.3 | 16.6 | 30.8 |
|  | 35.9 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 28.6 | 23.7 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 16.2 |

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVTTY NOR MEOICAL ATTENTICN.
NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 43 code AlBN A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.


TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJUREO PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, $\quad$ PY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix $I$. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE |
| :--- |



Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

| type of disability and age | BOTH SEXES |  |  |  | MALE |  |  |  | fFmale |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. - } \\ & \text { MAR. } \end{aligned}$ | APR.JUNE | JULY- | OCT.- | JAN.- MAR. | APR.- | SIJL Y- | CCl. | JAN.- MAR. | APD - ${ }_{\text {JUNE }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY- } \\ & \text { SFPT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & \text { DEC. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | days of disability per derson per guaftep |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| days of restricted activity, all ages---- | 4.8 | 3.9 3.7 |  | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| 6-16 YEARS- | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
|  | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | 6.1 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER- | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| days of bed disability, all ages- | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS------------------------------------- | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| $6-16$ YEARS-- | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.7 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 17-44 YEARS- | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 1.5 | 1.0 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
|  | 2.4 4.3 | 1.8 2.9 | 1.7 2.9 | 1.8 3.0 | 2.0 3.5 | 1.8 2.7 | 1.5 3.1 | 1.8 2.3 | 2.7 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.8 2.8 | 3.5 |
| DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 Years And over--- | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.9 2.4 | 1.4 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 1.4 | 1.4 |
| OAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6-16 YEARS-------- | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 45 code AlBW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.


Table 25. Number and percent of persons 17-64 years giving blood and number of times donor gave blood per donor per year, by sex and age: United States, 1973
[Data are bused on houschold interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionslized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are riven in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| Sex and age | Total population in thousands | ```Blood donors in thousands``` | Percent of population who donated blood | Number of times donor gave blood per donor per year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages 17-64 years------- | 121,550 | 6,461 | 5.3 | 1.6 |
| 17-24 years-------------------------- | 29,063 | 1,486 | 5.1 | 1.5 |
|  | 49,953 | 3,364 | 6.7 | 1.6 |
| 45-64 years | 42,534 | 1,612 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| A11 ages 17-64 years | 58,256 | 4,635 | 8.0 | 1.6 |
|  | 14,000 | 950 | 6.8 | 1.5 |
| 25-44 years | 24,091 | 2,571 | 10.7 | 1.7 |
| 45-64 years - | 20,164 | 1,113 | 5.5 | 1.6 |
| A11 ages 17-64 years-------- | 63,294 | 1,827 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
|  | 15,062 | 536 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
|  | 25,862 | 793 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| 45-64 years------------------------------ | 22,370 | 498 | 2.2 | 1.4 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of blood donors are found on the chart on page 42 code $A 4 A N$ and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code $\mathrm{P} 4 \mathrm{AN}-\mathrm{M}$. The relative standard errors of the estimates of times gave blood are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .

Table 26. Number of blood donations and percent distribution of reasons for giving blood, by sex and age: United States, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| Sex and age | ```Number }\mp@subsup{}{}{1 of donations in thousands``` | Reason for giving blood |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Sold | Replaced | Blood bank | Other donation | Other <br> reason |
| Both sexes |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17-64 years - | 10,215 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 19.8 | 35.2 | 29.6 | 6.9 |
| 17-24 years--.---------- | 2,182 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 26.7 | 32.6 | 6.0 |
| 25-44 years-------------- | 5,523 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 21.0 | 37.8 | 26.2 | 8.0 |
| 45-64 years-------------- | 2,510 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 19.2 | 37.0 | 34.5 | 5.3 |
| A11 ages 17-64 years - | 7,538 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 36.0 | 28.2 | 6.8 |
| 17-24 years | 1,419 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 25.1 | 30.3 | 5.3 |
| 25-44 years | 4,316 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 20.8 | 39.2 | 25.2 | 7.7 |
| 45-64 years | 1,803 | 100.0 | * | 19.7 | 37.0 | 33.7 | 5.8 |
| Al1 ages 17-64 years - | 2,676 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 18.2 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 7.1 |
| 17-24 years | 763 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 29.8 | 37.0 | * |
| 25-44 years | 1,207 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 21.9 | 32.7 | 29.9 | 8.9 |
| 45-64 years - | 707 | 100.0 | * | 18.0 | 36.9 | 36.6 | * |

${ }^{1}$ Includes unknown reason.
NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 48 code A4AM and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code $P 4 A N-M$. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41 .

Table 27. Population and percent of persons using selected preventive caxe services, by sex and age: United States, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, neminstitutionalied popuation. The survey design, beneral quadifications, and information on the reliaibility of the estimates are siven in appendix I. Definitions ol terms are given in appendix II]

| Type of care and age | Both sexes |  |  | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population in thousands | ```Percent with care at any time``` | ```Percent with care in past year``` | Population in thousands | ```Percent with care at any time``` | Percent <br> with <br> care <br> in past year | Population in thousands | ```Percent with care at any time``` | Percent <br> with <br> care <br> in past year |
| Electrocardiogram |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages $40+$ years-40-64 years-m-------65+ years------------- | 73,949 | 60.4 | 24.5 | 33,917 | 64.6 | 27.1 | 40,032 | 56.8 | 22.3 |
|  | 53,696 20,253 | 57.8 67.2 | 22.9 28.9 | 25,531 8,386 | 62.6 70.7 | 26.0 30.5 | 28,165 11,867 | 53.5 64.8 | 20.0 27.8 |
| A11 ages $40+$ years-40-64 years---------- <br>  | 73,949 | 53.7 | 23.4 | 33,917 | 50.1 | 21.9 | 40,032 | 56.7 | 24.8 |
|  | 53,696 20,253 | 53.0 55.7 | 22.8 25.0 | 25,531 8,386 | 49.9 50.9 | 21.6 | 28,165 11,867 | 55.8 59.0 | 24.0 26.6 |
| A11 ages $17+$ years- | 141,802 | 80.1 | 31.2 | 66,641 | 80.3 | 31.9 | 75,161 | 80.0 | 30.7 |
| 17-39 years---------- | 67,854 | 76.5 | 28.8 | 32,724 | 76.4 | 28.8 | 35,129 | 76.7 | 28.8 |
|  | 53,696 20,253 | 85.1 78.9 | 34.1 | 25,531 8,386 | 84.7 82.4 | 35.2 33.5 | 11,867 | 76.5 | 30.5 |
| Eye examination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages $3+$ years-- | 195,775 | 87.7 | 41.3 | 94,109 | 85.7 | 41.4 | 101,666 | 89.6 | 41.3 |
| 3-16 years----------- | 53,972 | 79.7 | 60.3 | 27,467 | 78.9 | 59.4 | 26,505 | 80.5 | 61.3 |
| 17-39 years---------- | 67,854 | 88.8 | 33.1 | 32,724 | 86.5 | 33.6 | 35,129 | 90.9 | 32.7 |
| 40-64 years----...-.--- | 53,696 | 92.0 | 35.4 | 25,531 | 89.7 | 35.2 | 28,165 | 94.1 | 35.7 |
| 65+ years------------ | 20,253 | 94.0 | 33.8 | 8,386 | 92.6 | 31.7 | 11,867 | 95.0 | 35.3 |
| Breast examination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages $17+$ years- | 141,802 | 42.7 | 25.4 | ... | ... | ... | 75,161 | 76.3 | 48.0 |
| 17-39 years--------- | 67,854 | 41.0 | 29.7 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 35,129 | 79.1 | 57.4 |
| 40-64 years---------- | 53,696 | 42.0 | 23.3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$. | 28,165 | 80.1 | 44.4 |
| 65+ years------------ | 20,253 | 34.6 | 16.7 | $\ldots$ | ... | . . | 11,867 | 59.1 | 28.5 |
| Routine physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages under <br> 17 years- | 63,997 | 86.2 | 50.1 | 32,599 | 86.5 | 52.3 | 31,397 | 85.9 | 47.8 |

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code $A 4 A N$ and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 28. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

|  | BOTH SEXES | MALE | FEMALE: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | POPU | IN THOUS |  |
|  | 205,799 | 99,241 | 106,558 |
|  | 63,997 | 32,599 | 31,397 |
|  | 20,391 | 10,540 | 9,852 |
|  | 43,605 | 22,060 | 21,545 |
|  | 79,016 | 38,092 | 40,925 |
|  | 29,063 | 14.000 | 15,062 |
|  | 49,953 | 24,091 | 25,862 |
|  | 27,750 | 13,418 | 14,332 |
|  | 22,204 | 10,673 | 11,531 |
| 45 Years AND OVER-- | 62,786 | 28,550 | 34,237 |
|  | 42,534 | 20,164 | 22,370 |
|  | 20,253 | 8,386 | 11,867 |
|  | CURRENT | LOYED POPU |  |
| ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND CVER----------------- | 83,441 | 51,193 | 32,248 |
|  | 53,087 | 32,353 | 20,734 |
|  | 18,205 | 10,199 | 8,006 |
|  | 34,882 | 22,153 | 12,729 |
|  | 30,354 | 18,840 | 11,514 |
|  | 27,260 | 16,852 | 10,408 |
|  | 3,094 | 1,988 | 1,106 |

NOTE: FOR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-2O, P-25, AND P-60; AND BUREAU OF LABUR STATISTICS MONTHLY REPORT, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

## APPENDIX I

## TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

## Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1973.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., I year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

## Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.-The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically. List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.
Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published as well as a detailed description of the sample design ${ }^{2}$ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey. ${ }^{3}$

Collection of data.-Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are

[^1]coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.
Estimating procedures.-Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

1. Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.-The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. Nonresponse adjustment.-The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. First-stage ratio adjustment.-Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. Poststratification by age-sex-color.-The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar
quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics-namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period-such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2 -week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a year-experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2 -calendar-week interval prior to week of interview-is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Explanation of hospital recall.-The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12 -month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have
occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6 -monthrecall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6 -month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12 -month recall data since a person's 12 -month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6 -month experience.

## General Qualifications

Nonresponse.-Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 3.5 percent1.4 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.-The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from
household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.-The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.--Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

## Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. ${ }^{4}$ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this prob-
lem. The results have been published in several reports. ${ }^{5-8}$

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30 -percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative

[^2]standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.-This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3 .

Medium range.-This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5 .
Wide range.-This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A. Statistics on prevalence and incidence for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.
Type B. Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.
Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.
Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative standard errors. -The guide on page 41, together
with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages $42-45$. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 46-47. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.
Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000 , or pn any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100 ; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100 .
Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the
numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:
(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sexcolor groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.): The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$
d=X_{1}-X_{2}
$$

is

$$
\sigma_{d}=\sqrt{\left(X_{1} V_{x 1}\right)^{2}+\left(X_{2} V_{x 2}\right)^{2}}
$$

where $X_{1}$ is the estimate for class $1, X_{2}$ is the estimate for class 2 , and $V_{\mathrm{x} 1}$ and $V_{x 2}$ are the relative errors of $X_{1}$ and $X_{2}$ respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows:
(1) $\mathrm{A}=$ aggregate, $\mathrm{P}=$ percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 39 ; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 39.


Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type A, Narrow and Wide range data and Type C, Narrow and Wide range data


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $1,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type $C$ statistic (Code: A 4 CN ) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 ( 6.8 percent of $1,000,000$ ).


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $6,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type $B$ statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scele at left side of chart, or a standard error of $1,158,000$ (19.3 percent of $6,000,000$ ).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $6,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW) has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard of 960,000 (16 percent of $6,000,000$ ).


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $20,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a wide range type $B$ statistic has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of $3,200,000$ ( 16.0 percent of $20,000,000$ ).


Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of $10,000,000$ has a relative standard error of 17.0 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of $10,000,000$ intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent $X 17.0$ percent or 3.4 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentsges based on four quarters of data callection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in milifions)


Frample of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of $10,000,000$ has a refative standard error of 3.2 percent (read Irom the scaie at the Left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of $10,000,000$ intersects the vertical ifne for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent $X 3.2$ percent or 0.64 percentage points.
Relative standard error (\%)

Size of estimate (in thousands)

Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $2,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Medium range Type A statistic (code: A4AM) has a relative standard error of 4.4 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of $88,000(4.4$ percent of $2,000,000)$.

## APPENDIX II

## DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

## Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.-A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medicaldisability impact" or "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, ${ }^{9}$ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Acute condition.-An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity

[^3]during the 2 -week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview:

Allergy, any
Arthritis or rheumatism
Asthma
Cancer
Cleft palate
Club foot
Condition present since birth
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
Diabetes
Epilepsy
Hardening of the arteries
Hay fever
Heart trouble
Hemorrhoids or piles
Hernia or rupture
High blood pressure
Kidney stones
Mental illness
Missing fingers, hand, or arm-toes, foot, or leg
Palsy
Paralysis of any kind
Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Prostate trouble
Repeated trouble with back or spine
Rheumatic fever
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis

Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with
Acute condition groups. In this report all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5 -category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The condition groups and the Intemational Classification code numbers included in each category are shown in figure 1 .

Chronic condition.-A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset (see list under the definition of acute condition).

Impairment. -Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital mal-


Figure I
formation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 48.

Incidence of conditions.-The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

Onset of condition.-A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Activity-restricting condition.-An activ-ity-restricting condition is one which had its onset in the past 2 weeks and which caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See "Re-stricted-activity day" under "Terms Relating to Disability.")

Bed-disabling condition.-A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See "Bed-disability day" under "Terms Relating to Disability.")

Medically attended condition.-A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thureafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the end of the 2 -week period, the case is treated as though there was no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation
either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child's condition by the. physician and a responsible member of the household are considered as medical attention even if the child was not seen at that time.

For the purpose of this definition the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

## Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.-Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability day.-Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability ; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence "day's of restricted a- tivity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.-A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute
restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days--going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2 -week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does not imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constituté cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.--A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.-A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2 -week period covered by the interview they either "orked at or had a job or business. (See "Curicritly employed persons" under "Demographic Terms."

Schoot-k ヶday. $\uparrow$ day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Person-day.-Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of
the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Condition-day.-Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for conditions may add to more than the total number of person-days.

Chronic activity limitation.-Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

## Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:
Inability to go to school.
Housewives:
Inability to do any housework.
Workers and all other persons:
Inability to work at a job or business.
2. Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:
Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:
Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
Housewives:
Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.
Workers and all other persons:
Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.
3. Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)
Preschool children:
Not classified in this category.
School-age children:
Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.
Housewives:
Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.
Workers and all other persons:
Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.
4. Persons not limited in activities (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Chronic mobility limitation.-Persons are classified into five categories according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. The categories are as follows:

Stays in bed.-Must stay in bed all or most of the time.

Stays in the house.-Must stay in the house, but not in bed, all or most of the time.
Needs help getting around.-Able to go outside but needs the help of another person or of a special aid such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around.
Has trouble getting around freely.-Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.
Is not limited in mobility.-Not limited in any of the ways described above.

## Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.-An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers ( $\mathrm{N} 800-\mathrm{N} 999$ ) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries which involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured.-A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of injury condition.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention he is included in the statistics as a separate person injured; hence one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all, (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so the number of accidents resulting in
injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents, and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin whereas "persons injured" as used in the Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

## Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.-Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in personal injuries. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes. of accident are (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "moving motor vehicle" includes "homemoving motor vehicle" and "while at workmoving motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes "while at work" and "home" include duplicated counts, e.g., "moving motor vehicle-while at work" is included under "while at work."

Motor vehicle-A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle accident.-The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the
accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "nontraffic" accidents.
Traffic moving motor vehicle accident.-The accident is in the "traffic" category if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.
Nontraffic moving motor vehicle accident.-The accident is in the "nontraffic" category if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

Nonmoving motor vehicle accident.-If the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident, the accident is considered a "nonmoving motor vehicle" accident and is classified in the "other accident" category.

Accident while at work.-The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.-The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he may have been when he was injured.

Other accident.-The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories (i.e., moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk) and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

## Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.-For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association, or (3) named in the annual inventory of non-Federal hospitals submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Short-stay hospital.-A short-stay hospital is one in which the type of service provided by the hospital is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

Hospital day.-A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Hospital days during the year.-The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12 -month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

Hospital episode.-A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12 -month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge.-A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12 -month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which oc-
curred during the 6 -month period prior to the interview.)

Length of hospital stay.-The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay.-The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Source of hospital payment.- The source of the hospital payment was determined by showing the respondent a card listing a variety of sources of payment (See Card H, appendix III). These sources of payment were further collapsed into the following categories:

1. Private health insurance (see definition of health insurance).
2. Self or family (related household members only).
3. Medicare.
4. Other (includes workman's compensation, accident insurance, Armed Forces Dependent Care (CHAMPUS), veteran's benefits, Medicaid, welfare, no charge, and other).

## Terms Relating to Dental Visits

Dental visit.-A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision.

Interval since last dental visit.--The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

## Terms Relating to Physician Visits

Physician visit.-A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the
purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit.-The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

## Terms Relating to Corrective Lenses

Corrective lenses.-Corrective lenses include eye-glasses and contact lenses. The term is limited to visual aids worn to correct or improve vision and therefore excludes sunglasses worn only to filter light, safety glasses worn only for protection of the eyes, hand magnifying glasses, and other such devices. However, if the safety glasses are worn also for correction or improve-
ment of vision, they are considered corrective lenses as are prescription sunglasses.

## Terms Relating to Blood Donors

Blood donor.-Any person who reported giving or selling his blood to a blood bank, a hospital, the Red Cross, or to any other place during the 12 -month period immediately preceding the interview. Reasons for giving blood are as follows:
Sold blood.-A person who received some cash payment as compensation for his blood donation is considered to have sold blood.

Replaced blood.-A person who made a blood donation to help restore the supply of blood used by a relative or friend is classified as having replaced blood.
Blood bank.-A person who donates blood for the assurance of free blood if needed in the future by some family member is classified as contributing to a blood bank. This type of "blood assurance" program usually requires regular blood contributions and offers coverage of family members for some specified future period of time.
Other unpaid donation.-Classified in this category are persons who gave blood for no tangible gain or reward, that is, receiving blood in the future, replacing blood used by a particular person, or receiving cash or some type of pay in kind.

Other reason.-All reasons for donating blood that are not covered in the four categories specified above are considered as "other reason." As an example, someone receiving some other form of compensation, such as a day off from work, would have been classified to other reason.

## Demographic Terms

Age.-The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending on the purpose of the table.

Currently employed.-Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2 -week period covered by the interview
they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.
Free-lance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.
Excluded trom the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating
in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2 -week reference period, while CPS uses a 1 -week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12 th of the month.




| 17a．During the past 12 months，（that is since＿＿（date）a year ago），obout how many times did－－see or talk to a medical doctor？（Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a haspital．） （Include the－－visits you already told me about．） <br> b．ABOUT how long has it been since－－LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor？ |  | 17a． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ages $17+$ <br> Ages 6－16 | 18a．What was－－doing most of the past 12 months－（For males）： <br> If＂something else，＂ask． <br> b．What was－－doing？ <br> working or doing something else？ keeping house，working，or doing something else？ <br> If 45 ＋years and was not＂working．＂＂keeping house，＂or＂going to school．＂ask＇ <br> c．Is－－retired？ <br> d．If＂retired．＂ask：Did he retire because of his health？ <br> 19a．What was－－doing most of the past 12 months－going to school or doing something else？ <br> If＂something eise．＂ask： <br> b．What was－－doing？ | $\begin{gathered} 18 . \\ 8 \\ 19 . \end{gathered}$ | Working にご Keeping house（aid Retired，health an Renared，other <br> 5 Going to school $1=5$ <br> 6 $\square$ $17+$ something else（2゙2） <br> 7 $\square$ 6－16 something else（24） |
| Ages under 6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \square \mathrm{t}-5 \text { years } \\ & 0 \square \text { Under } 1 \mathrm{fl}, \end{aligned}$ |
| 200．Is－－able to toke port at oll in ordinory play with other children？ |  | 200. | Y |
| b．Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his heal th？ |  | b． | 2 Y ，N |
| c．Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health？ |  | c． | $2 \mathrm{Y}(2 \boldsymbol{1})$ N（20） |
| 21a．Is－－limited in any way because of his health？ |  | 21. | 1 Y |
| b．In what way is he limited？Record limitation，not condition． |  | b． | （27） |
| 22a．Does－－health now keep him from working？ |  | 220． | 1 Y （27）N |
| b．Is he limited in the kind of work he could do becouse of his health？ |  | b． | $2 \mathrm{Y}(27)$ |
| c．Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his heal h？ |  | c． | $\underline{2} \mathrm{Y}$（2） |
| d．Is he limited in the kind or omount of other octivities because of his health？ |  | d． | 3 Y （27） N （20） |
| 23a．Does－NOW have a job？ |  | 23a． | Y $25 \times 1$ N |
| b．In terms of health，is－－NOW able to（work－keep house）at all？ |  | b． |  |
| c．Is he limited in the kind of（work－housework）he can do because of his health？ |  | ${ }_{5}$ | $\underline{2} Y\left(2^{7}\right)-0-0 N$ |
| d．Is he limited in the amount of（work＝housework）he can do because of his health？ |  | d． | 2 Y （27）N N |
| e．Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health？ |  | ＊． | 3 Y （a） N （20） |
| 24．In terms of health would－－be oble to go to school？ |  | 24. |  |
| 250．Does（would）－－have to go to a certain type of school because of his health？ |  | 25 a ． | 2Yにこり |
| b．Is he（would he be）limited in school attendonce because of his health？ |  | b． | 2Y |
| c．Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities becouse of his health？ |  | c． | 3 Y （こT） N （20） |
| 26a．Is＝－limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health？ <br> b．In what way is he limited？Record limitation，not condition． |  | 26a． |  |
| 27a．About how long has he $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { been limited in－－} \\ \text { been unable to－－} \\ \text { had to go to a certain type of school？}\end{array}\right\}$ <br> b．What（other）condition causes this limitation？ <br> If＂oold age＂only．ask：Is this limitation caused by any specific condition？ <br> c．Is this limitation caused by any other condition？ <br> Mark box or ask： <br> d．Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation？ |  | 27. | 000 $\square$ Less than I month $\qquad$ Mos． $\qquad$ Yrs． |
|  |  | b． | Enter seny isn im iem C and ask e Old age only（NP） |
|  |  | c． |  |
|  |  | d． | ［］Oniy I condition <br> Enter main condition |







8. NOTE: If the condition in Q .6 or 7 is in Q .31 or there is " $l$ " or more nights in Q .5 b , a Condition page
is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing calumns for all required hospitalizations.
FOOTNOTES

## PRESCRIBED MEDICINES

1a. During the past 2 weeks, (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) did anyone in the family, (that is you, your --, efc.) buy or obtain any (other) kind of medieine prescribed by a doctor?
b. What is the name of the medicine? Enter name of medicine in col. (b) of Table M and ask: What condition is it for? Enter name of condition in col. (c) and reask $1 a_{\text {a }}$
(Besides' the proscriptions you have already told me about)
2a. During the past 2 weeks did onyone in the family get any (other) medicine from a pharmacist or drugstore that was prescribed by a telephone call from a doctor?
b. What is the name of the medicine? Enter name of medicine in col. (b) of Table M and ask: What condition is it for? Enter name of condition in col. (c) and reask 2a,
(Besides the prescriptions you have already told me about)
3a. During the past 2 weeks did anyane in the family have any (other) prescriptions refilled?
$Y$
N (4)
b. What is the name of the medieine? Enter name of medicine in col. (b) of Table M and ask: What condition is it for? Enter name of condition in col. (c) and reask 3a.
(Besides the prescriptions you have already told me about)
4a. During the past 2 weeks did onyone in the family obtain any (other) medicine directly from a doctor to take at home?
b. Whot is the name of the medicine? Enter name of medicine in col. (b) of TableM and ask: What condition is it for? Enter name of condition in col. (c) and reask 4a.
TABLE M: Complete columns d-k as appropriate for each prescription listed. If none listed, go to nexi page.

| Line | Ques. No. (a) | Enter name of medicine. <br> (b) | Enter name of condition and reask part a of appropriate question. <br> (c) | Was the -- obtained last week or the week before? <br> (d) | How was this medicine obtained - through a written prescription, a refill, a call to the pharmacist from the doctor, given by the doctor to take at home, or wass it abtained in some other way? <br> (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\square D K$ |  | Last week Week before In past 2 weeks, DK which In interview week (NM) Before 2 weeks (NM) |  |
| B | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ DK |  | $1 \square$ Last week $2 \square$ Week before 3 in past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In intervi ew week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM) | $1 \square$ Written prescription $2 \square$ Refill $3 \square$ Call to the pharmacist 3 Given by Dr. to take at home ${ }^{1} \square$ Dr. recommended (not prescribed) ${ }^{1} \square$ Other - Specify |
| C | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\square \mathrm{DK}$ |  | $1 \square$ Last week $2 \square$ Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM) | $1 \square$ Written prescription $2 \square$ Refill $3 \square$ Call to the pharmacist Given by Dr. to take at home S $\square$ Dr. recommended (not prescribed) 5 Other - Specify. |
| [ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\square \mathrm{DK}$ |  | $1 \square$ Last week $2 \square$ Week before $3 \square$ In past 2 weeks, DK which $4 \square$ in interview week (NM) $5 \square$ Before 2 weeks (NM) | $1 \square$ Written prescription $2 \square$ Refill $3 \square$ Call to the pharmacist a $\square$ Given by Dr. to take at home $8 \square$ Dr. recommended (not prescribed) $\mathbf{s} \square$ Other - Specify |
| E | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ DK |  | $1 \square$ Last week $2 \square$ Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NMi) ${ }^{2}$ Before 2 weeks (NM) | $1 \square$ Written prescription $2 \square$ Refill $3 \square$ Call to the phamacist $4 \square$ Given by Dr, to take at home $8 \square$ Dr, recommended (not prescribed) $5 \square$ Other - Specify. |

## TABLE M - Continued

| Who was this prescribed for? <br> Enter appropriate person number. <br> (f) | During the past 2 weeks, how many different times was this medicine obtained? (z) | How much did or will you or your family pay for this medicine? If two or more times in col. (g). add: Inelude the total amount for the -- times this medicine was obfoined. <br> (h) | Did or will any other source pay ony of the bill for this medicine? <br> (1) | What (other) source paid or will pay any part of this medieine? (j) | What was the total cost of this medicine, including the amount to be paid by all sources? <br> (k) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person No. | ___Times | $\begin{aligned} & 0000[\square \text { None }(\mathrm{j}) \\ & 9999[\square \mathrm{DK} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \quad Y \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N}(N M) \\ & 9 \mathrm{DK}(k) \end{aligned}$ | 1 Free from doctor (NM) 2 Private heal th insurance 3 Wedicare 4 Other - Specify 7 | $9999 \text { : } 10 \mathrm{DK}$ Dollars Cents <br>    |
| Person No. | $\ldots$ Times | $0000: \|$None (j) <br> 9999 <br> Dollars <br> $s$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \quad Y \\ & 2 N(N M) \\ & 9 O K(k) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Free from doctor (NM) } \\ & 2 \text { Private health insurance } \\ & 3 \text { Medicare } \\ & 4 \text { Welfare (incl. Medicaid) } \\ & \text { Other - Specify } \end{aligned}$ | $9999 \square \mathrm{DK}$Dolfars   <br> $s$   |
| Person No. | ___Times | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { F: None (j) } \\ & 9999 \text { DK } \\ & \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Dollars } & \text { Cents } \\ \mathbf{s} & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & Y \\ 2 & N(N M) \\ 9 & D K(k) \end{array}$ | $1 \cdots$ Free from doctor (NM) $2=$ Private health insurance 3 Medicare $4=$ Welfare (incl. Medicaid) $=$ Other - Specify 7 | 9999 [lDK |
| Person No. | ___Times | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { (Z) None (j) } \\ & 9999 \text { DK } \end{aligned}$Dollars Cents  <br> $s$   | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Y \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N}(N M) \\ & 9 D K(k) \end{aligned}$ | ```[] Free from doctor (NM) F 7] Medicare { Welfare (incl. Medicaid) -7 Other - Specify%``` | 9999:DK |
| Person No. | _Times | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { None (j) } \\ & 9990 \text { DK } \end{aligned}$Dollars Cents <br> $s$  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Y \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N}(N M) \\ & 9 \mathrm{DK}(k) \end{aligned}$ | 1. Free from doctor (NM) 2 Private health insurance 3 Medicare 4 Welfare (incl. Medicaid) Other - Specify $z$ | $\begin{array}{lll\|} \hline 9399 \text { D DK } \\ \hline & \text { Dollars } & \text { Cents } \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |


| PREVENTIVE CARE | S1 | 40+ years (I) 17-39 years (3) 3-16 year: (7) Under 3 years <br> (8) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. About how long has it been since -- had an electrocardiogram, or EKG, which involves placing wires on the chest and arms? | 1. | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \square \text { Never } \\ & 00 \square \text { Less then } 1 \text { year } \\ & \square \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2. About how long has it been since - had a test for glaucoma - this is sometimes referred to as an eye preszure test? | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 98 Nover } \\ & \text { 00 } \square \text { Less then I year } \\ & \text { _Years } \end{aligned}$ |
| 3. About how long has it been since -- had a chest X -ray? | 3. | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \square \text { Never } \\ & 00 \square \text { Lest than I year } \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ |
| 40. Does -- have eyeglasses or contact lenses? | 4 a. | 1 Y 2 N |
| b. About how long has it been since --- had his eyes examined to see if he needed (naw) glasses? | b. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38 } \square \text { Never } \\ & 00 \square \text { Less than I year } \\ & \square \text { Years } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Ask only of FEMALES $17+$ years of aze; otherwise, go to next person. <br> 5. About how long has it been since -- had a Pap smear test for cancer? | 5. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { }{ }^{98 \square \text { Never }} \\ & { }^{00} \square \text { Less then I year } \\ & \text { Yeears } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6. About how long has it been since -- had a breast examination by a doctor? | 6. |  |
| 7a. Does -- have eyeglasses or contact lenses? | 7a. | $1 \mathrm{Y} \quad 2 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| b. About how long has it been since -- had his eyes examined to see if he needed (new) glasses? (Include any eye exams given in school.) | b. |  |
| 8a. During the past 12 month3, was -- taken to a doctor for a ROUTINE physical examination, that is, not for a particular illness but for a general checkup? | ${ }^{\text {sc. }}$ | 1 Y (9) 2 N |
| b. About how long has it been since -- was raken to a doctor for a routine physical examination or general checkup? | b. | $\begin{gathered} { }^{\text {B }} \square \\ \square \text { Nevar } \end{gathered}$ |
| 9. About how old was -- when you FIRST took him to a dentist? | 9. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { se Never } \\ & \square \quad \text { Years old } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |





FOOTNOTES


|  | If this questomnaire is for on extra unit, enter Control Number of original sample unit $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | If in AREA SEGMENT. also enter for FIRST unit listed on property $\qquad$ |  |  |  | LISTING SHEET |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shee | t number |  | mber |
|  | TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | LOCATION OF UNIT | - If listed, enter sheer and line number, STOP Table $X$, and continue interview for original sample unit. <br> - If unlisted. go to 4, | - If outside AREA SEGMENT boundary; mark box below, STOP Table $X$, and go to Household Page, item 9, or Probe page, questuon I (as applicable). | Are thase 'soecify loeshon) quarters for more than ane group of people?$\begin{aligned} & \text { Wi"Yes" } n \text { "l } \\ & \text { ore line tor } \\ & \text { eos froup } \end{aligned}$ |  | USE OR CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  | CLASSIFICATION |  |  |
|  | Where ara these quarters located? |  |  |  |  | OCCUPIED <br> Do the occupants of these issicin i-zotinn; quarters live and eat with ony other group of people? | ALL QUARTERS Do these quarters in 'ssecity $10-2 t-r)$ have |  |  |  |  | N - Not a separate unt Add occupants to this questionnaire. - Cno: iento a ser arjte quesigmatre$\qquad$$\square$ Separate unit OT interview on a separate questionnaire |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Line } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | Enter exart jeschit inn viocatrar, <br> e 7., buswment, in: fiom, rear. |  |  |  |  | Direct oecess from the outside or through a common hall? |  | Complete kischen facilities for this unit only? <br> (8) |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | (2) |  |  |  |  | (6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | S_L_L | $\because$ Outside segment boundary | Yes | No |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes - Go to } 9 & \text { No } \\ \text { ond circle N } \end{array}$ | Yes | No | Yes |  | No | N | HU | OT |
| 2 |  | S_L L - | T1 Outside segment boundary | Yes | No | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes - Go to } 9 & \text { No } \\ \text { and circle } N \end{array}$ | Yes | No | Yes |  | No | N | HU | OT |
| 3 |  | $5-2=$ | $\square$ Outside segment boundary | Yes | No | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Yes - Go to } 9 \\ \text { and circle } N \end{array} \text { No }$ | Yes. | No | Yes |  | No | N | HU | OT |

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview for original sample unit.
FOOTNOTES

## CARD B

I. SOLD BLOOD.
2. REPLACED BLOOD USED BY A RELATIVE OR FRIEND.
3. UNPAID DONATION TO A BLOOD BANK TO ASSURE FREE BLOOD FOR THIS FAMILY IN THE FUTURE.
4. OTHER UNPAID BLOOD DONATION WHICH WAS NOT FOR REPLACEMENT AND DID NOT ASSURE FREE BLOOD FOR THIS FAMILY IN THE FUTURE.
5. SOME OTHER REASON.

## CARD D

1. HEALTH CARE IS TOO EXPENSIVE.
2. HAVE PROBLEMS GETTING TO AND FROM THE DOCTOR.
3. CAN'T GET APPOINTMENTS WHEN WANTED.
4. OFFICE HOURS ARE INCONVENIENT.
5. DOCTORS NEVER SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH ME WHEN I SEE THEM.
6. SOME OTHER REASON.

| CARD C |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Conditions reported for which questions 3a-3e need not be asked: |  |
| Acne | Hernia (all types) |
| Appendicitis | Kidney stones |
| Arteriosclerosis | Laryngitis |
| Athlete's foot | Migraine headache |
| Bronchitis (any kind) | Mumps |
| Bunions | Phlebitis |
| Bursitis | (Thrombophlebitis) |
| Calluses | Pneumonia |
| Chickenpox | Pregnancy |
| Cold | Sciatica |
| Corns | Sinus trouble (Sinusitis) |
| Croup | Strep (Streptococcus) |
| Diabetes | throat |
| Epilepsy | Tonsillitis |
| Gallstones | Ulcer (duodenal, |
| Goiter |  |
| Hardening of the arteries | Vasectomy |
| Hay fever | Warts |
| Hemorrhoids or piles | Whooping cough |

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## CARD I

Under $\$ 1,000$ (including loss) . . . Group A
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999 . . . . . . . . . . . Group B
\$2,000 - \$ 2,999 . . . . . . . . . . Group C
\$ 3,000-\$3,999 . . . . . . . . . Group D
\$4,000-\$4,999 . . . . . . . . . . Group E
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999 . . . . . . . . . Group F
\$6,000-\$6,999 . . . . . . . . . . Group G
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999 . . . . . . . . . . Group H
\$10,000 - $\$ 14,999$. . . . . . . . . . Group 1
\$15,000 - \$24,999 . . . . . . . . . . Group J
\$25,000 and over . . . . . . . . . . . Group K

## CARD M

I. VERY IMPORTANT.
2. SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT.
3. NOT IMPORTANT.

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[^0]:    For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ National Center_for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.
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