Data from the Series 10 National Health Survey

# Differentials in Health Characteristics by Marital Status <br> United States -1971-1972 

Statistics on restricted activity days, chronic limitation of activity, acute conditions, physician visits, and hospital episodes by age, sex, color, family income, and family size. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1971-1972.

[^0]

## Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Wilder, Mary H.
Differentials in health characteristics by marital status, United States, 1971-1972.
(Vital and health statistics: Series 10, Data from the National Health Survey; no. 104) (DHEW publication; no. (HRA) 76-1531)

Includes bibliographical references.

1. United States-Statistics, Medical. 2. Marital status-United States-Statistics. 3. Health surveys-United States. I. United States. National Center for Health Statistics. II. Title. III. Series: United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital and health statistics: Series 10, Data from the National Health Survey, Data from the health interview survey; no. 104) IV. Series: United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. DHEW publication; no. (HRA) 76-1531. [DNLM: 1. Health surveys-U.S. W2 N148vj no. 104 1975] RA407.3.A346 no. 104 312'.0973s ISBN 0-8406-0054-2
[312'.3’0973]

75-34249

# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS 

DOROTHY P. RICE, Director<br>ROBERT A. ISRAEL, Acting Deputy Director<br>IACOB J. FELDMAN, Ph.D., Associate Director for Analysis<br>GAIL F. FISHER, Associate Director for the Cooperative Health Statistics System<br>ELIJAH L. WHITE, Associate Director for Data Systems<br>ROBERT C. HUBER, Acting Associate Director for Management<br>PETER L. HURLEY, Acting Associate Director for Operations<br>JAMES M. ROBEY, Ph.D., Associate Director for Program Development<br>ALICE HAYWOOD, Information Officer

# DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS 

ROBERT R. FUCHSBERG, Director<br>PETER RIES, Ph.D., Chief, Illness and Disability Statistics Branch<br>KINZO YAMAMOTO, Ph.D., Chief, Utilization and Expenditure Statistics Branch<br>CLINTON E. BURNHAM, Chief, Survey Planning and Development Branch

## COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

## CONTENTS

Page
Introduction ..... 1
Source and Limitations of Data ..... 2
Population Characteristics ..... 3
Institutionalized Population ..... 5
Disability ..... 6
Restricted Activity Days ..... 6
Chronic Activity Limitation ..... 6
Illness ..... 8
Acute Conditions ..... 8
Use of Medical Services ..... 9
Physician Visits ..... 9
Hospital Episodes ..... 10
References ..... 13
List of Detailed Tables ..... 14
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods ..... 45
Background of This Report. ..... 45
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey ..... 45
General Qualifications ..... 47
Reliability of Estimates. ..... 48
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts ..... 50
Apendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report ..... 53
Terms Relating to Conditions ..... 53
Terms Relating to Disability . ..... 54
Terms Relating to Hospitalization ..... 55
Terms Relating to Physician Visits ..... 56
Family and Related Terms ..... 56
Demographic Terms ..... 57
Appendix III. Questionnaire and Flash Cards ..... 58

## SYMBOLS

Data not available ..... --.
Category not applicable .....
Quantity zero ..... -
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05 . . ..... 0.0

Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)*

# DIFFERENTIALS IN HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS BY MARITAL STATUS UNITED STATES, 1971-72 

Mary H. Wilder, Division of Health Interview Statistics

## INTRODUCTION

Although marital status has been used as a demographic variable in previous reports from the Health Interview Survey, this is the first report from the survey to deal specifically with marital status as it relates to various measures of illness and medical care utilization among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. In this report, marital status for all persons 17 years and over is classified into three major groups: married, formerly married, and never married. Further, the formerly married group is subclassified into widowed, separated, and divorced.

Compared with other topics, little documentation is available on the relationship of marital status to health. In the 1970 report "Mortality from Selected Causes by Marital Status, United States," the National Center for Health Statistics presented an extensive analysis of this demographic variable as it relates to mortality. ${ }^{1}$ The publication includes references to specific conditions generally applicable to a particular marital status group. For example, there are a number of references relating to childbearing.

Marital status has been used frequently as a demographic variable describing the population admitted to institutions that provide care for the mentally ill. ${ }^{2}$ Current data are available from the National Institute of Mental Health on the marital status of persons admitted to outpatient psychiatric institutions and also of those admitted as inpatients to State and county mental
hospitals. ${ }^{3}$ A report entitled "Marital Status and Living Arrangements before Admission to Nursing and Personal Care Homes, United States, May-June 1964'4 from the National Center for Health Statistics includes data on the marital status of patients in nursing and personal care homes.

Table A summarizes the types of health measures used in this report to describe the relationship of marital status to illness and medical care utilization. Rates shown have been age adjusted to the average annual total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States 17 years and over for 1971-72 to eliminate differences among groups that result from the differing age distribution in each of the marital status groups.

Generally, formerly married persons, among whom are included widowed, divorced, and separated persons, had higher rates of illness and disability than married or never married persons. For instance, formerly married persons experienced 27.2 restricted activity days per person per year, while never married persons and married persons experienced 17.0 and 17.6 restricted activity days per person per year, respectively. However, when activity limitation due to chronic illness was considered, fewer married persons than formerly married or never married persons were affected.

Another measure of disability used in the survey is the incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year. Married persons reported fewer acute conditions (174.4) than formerly married

Table A. Summary unadjusted and age-adjusted ${ }^{1}$ rates of selected health measures for persons 17 years and over, by marital status: United States, 1971-72

| Selected health measure (unadjusted and age adjusted) | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Restricted activity days per person per year: <br> Unadjusted $\qquad$ <br> Age adjusted. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.8 | 17.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 12.3 |
|  | 18.8 | 17.6 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 30.5 | 26.2 | 17.0 |
| Percent limited in activity due to chronic conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted | 17.0 | 15.4 | 32.2 | 39.2 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 11.4 |
| Age adjusted. | 17.0 | 15.7 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 20.6 |
| Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 174.4 | 168.0 | 172.5 | 138.4 | 233.6 | 215.2 | 200.4 |
| Age adjusted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 174.4 | 174.4 | 213.2 | 165.3 | 223.5 | 216.4 | 161.2 |
| Physician visits per person per year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| Age adjusted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 4.6 |
| Percent with one short-stay hospital episode or more during the past year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted. . | 13.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 7.9 |
| Age adjusted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.0 | 14.8 | 16.1 | * | 18.5 | 14.6 | 9.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population 17 years and over in the United States, 1971-72.
persons (213.2). The rates for both these groups, however, exceeded that for the never married group ( 161.2 acute conditions per 100 persons).

Thus, these overall measures of health status indicate that married persons had fewer health problems than formerly married persons. With the exception of limitation of activities due to chronic conditions, however, never married persons reported the lowest rates of illness in all other health measures.

For measures related to medical services utilization, the rates for both physician visits per person per year and for short-term hospital episodes follow a pattern similar to that just described-i.e., married persons use medical services less than those who were formerly married, and those who were never married use medical services the least. Married persons visited physicians on an average of 5.6 times a year, and
formerly married persons visited physicians on an average of 6.6 times per year. Of the three marital status groups, never married persons reported the fewest visits to a physician during the year (4.6).

Among those who reported one hospital episode or more, married persons reported slightly fewer days ( 14.8 days) than formerly married persons ( 16.1 days), and never married persons reported only 9.1 days of stay at a hospital during the year.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information presented in this report is based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey, a continuing nationwide survey con-
ducted by household interviews. 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 104 weeks in 1971-72, the sample was composed of approximately 88,000 households containing about 267,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

The restriction of the survey to the civilian, noninstitutionalized population living at the time of the interview affects some of the estimates of health characteristics of the total population. The omission of the institutionalized population, reduces the estimates of persons with activity limitations resulting from chronic conditions, since the proportion of chronically limited persons in institutions is high. Exclusion of the Armed Forces tends to increase the rates of illness and disability because the military population, as a selected group, contains a substantially higher proportion of healthy individuals than the civilian population. No information was obtained for persons who died prior to the interview.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data contained in the survey, is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability 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. In addition, the data are subject to other types of error, depending on the degree of willingness and ability of the respondent to give answers to the interviewer's questions. To reduce reporting errors as much as possible for different types of health topics, various reference periods are used that limit the memory-recall period to appreciable intervals.

Definitions of terms used in this report may be found in appendix II. Since many terms have
specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with those definitions. A facsimile of the questionnaire used during 1972 is shown in appendix III.

## POPULATION

## CHARACTERISTICS

The population estimates shown in tables 2629 refer to the average annual civilian, noninstitutionalized population 17 years and over during 1971-72. Table B shows the age distribution by sex and marital status. Age distributions for the three marital status groups were quite dissimilar. Married persons, who represented 68.2 percent of the population 17 years and over, were mostly between the ages of 25 and 64 (figure 1). Formerly married persons constituted a small proportion of the population ( 13.9 percent), and the majority of this group was 45 years or older. However, among formerly married persons, widows were considerably older than divorced or separated persons. Among persons never married (17.9 percent of the population), the majority was under 25 years of age. There was no appreciable difference in the overall age distribution when the three marital status groupings were classified by sex.


Figure 1. Proportion of persons 17 years and over by marital status and age: United States, 1971-72.

Table B. Total population 17 years and over and percent distribution by age, according to sex and marital status: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and marital status | Population 17 years and over in thousands | All ages 17 years and over | 17-24 years | $\begin{aligned} & 25-34 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35-44 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 45-64 years | 65 years and over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |
| All marital statuses | 137,549 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 18.8 | 16.2 | 30.5 | 14.3 |
| Married | 93.816 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 35.9 | 11.1 |
| Formerly married | 19,136 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 32.1 | 42.2 |
| Widowed | 11,342 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 30.0 | 65.3 |
| Separated | 2,939 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 25.9 | 20.6 | 31.0 | 7.2 |
| Divorced | 4,855 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 37.5 | 9.5 |
| Never married. . . . | 24,598 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 12.6 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 4.7 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All marital statuses. | 64,567 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 16.6 | 30.9 | 12.8 |
| Married | 46,359 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 37.4 | 13.3 |
| Formerly married | 4,798 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 32.2 | 34.7 |
| Widowed | 1,998 | 100.0 | * | 1.6 | 3.3 | 26.4 | 67.9 |
| Separated | 1,018 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 25.4 | 19.2 | 34.1 | 11.0 |
| Divorced | 1,782 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 23.3 | 20.9 | 37.7 | 11.1 |
| Never married. | 13,411 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 3.1 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All marital statuses. | 72,982 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 15.9 | 30.2 | 15.6 |
| Married | 47,457 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 34.5 | 8.9 |
| Formerly married | 14,338 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 32.0 | 44.7 |
| Widowed . | 9,345 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 30.8 | 64.7 |
| Separated | 1,920 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 26.1 | 21.4 | 29.4 | 5.2 |
| Divorced | 3,073 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 37.4 | 8.6 |
| Never married . | 11,187 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 11.1 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 6.6 |

Table $C$ shows the percent distribution by marital status according to sex, color, family income, and family size. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Although the number of presently married males and females should be equal, the exclusion of males in the Armed Forces and of people in institutions causes the higher estimate of married women. Similarly, the shorter lifespan of males and the exclusion of the institutionalized population from the survey explains the differing proportion and numbers of formerly married persons.

[^1]The age differences inherent in marital status affect some of the health characteristics shown in the detailed tables. For example, younger persons suffer from acute illnesses more than older persons, although older persons are more prone to limit activities because of a chronic condition. To remove the effects of uneven age distribution among the marital status categories, the rates have been adjusted by the "direct method"" to the age distribution of the total U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population 17 years and over.

[^2]Table C. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent distribution by marital status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

| Characteristic | All persons 17 years and over in thousands | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
|  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$. | 137,549 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 13.9 |  | 2.1 | 3.5 | 17.9 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male. | 64,567 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 20.8 |
| Female Color | 72,982 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 19.6 | 12.8 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 15.3 |
| White............ | 122,475 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 17.2 |
| All other. . . . . . . . . <br> Family income | 15,074 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 22.3 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 23.8 |
| Under \$7,000 . . . . . | 47,636 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 25.5 | 15.8 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 19.7 |
| \$7,000 or over. . . . . . <br> Family size | 81,246 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 16.5 |
| 1-2 members . . . . . | 54,528 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 23.8 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 16.0 |
| 3 members or more. | 83,021 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 19.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes unknown income.

## INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION

Table D shows age-adjusted rates of persons admitted to State and county mental hospitals in

1969 by marital status. These data were obtained in a sample survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health. The State and county mental hospitals surveyed include "psychopathic" or short-term intensive treatment hospitals

Table D. Age-adjusted ${ }^{1}$ rates for admissions 14 years and over to State and county mental hospitals and for residents 17 years and over in nursing homes, by sex and marital status: United States, 1969

| Marital Status |
| :--- |

[^3]operated by the State and "public prolonged care" State and county operated mental hospitals. Other public facilities such as Veterans Administration hospitals, military hospitals, Public Health Service hospitals, and territorial hospitals were not included. Table D also shows comparable rates for residents of nursing homes. Among all persons, married persons were least likely to be institutionalized in places of longterm care. Formerly married persons were most likely to be admitted to places providing care for the mentally ill, whereas never married persons were most likely to reside in nursing homes.

## DISABILITY

Disability is measured in two ways in the Health Interview Survey: short-term disability associated with episodes of acute illness or injury and long-term limitation due to chronic disease or impairment.

## Restricted Activity Days

A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury. Reduction of activity may have been time spent in bed or time lost from work for currently employed persons. The series of questions used to obtain information on the number of restricted activity days from each person in the sample can be found in appendix III.

There was an average of 18.8 days per person per year of activity restriction in 1971-72 among persons 17 years and over (tables 1 and 2). Formerly married persons had more days of restricted activity than married persons had, and never married persons had the fewest days. Among formerly married persons, the widowed population had the largest number of restricted activity days. The rate of restricted activity days generally increased with age regardless of marital status.

Number of days and age-specific rates of activity restriction are shown in tables $1-5$ by marital status according to age, sex, color, family income, and family size. Among each of the demographic groups, formerly married persons
had the highest rate of restricted activity and single persons had the lowest.

Since the age distribution of the marital status groups differs substantially, these data have been age-adjusted to remove the effects of age differences; see table E .

Females in the married and formerly married groups reported more days of restricted activity per person per year than males did. Among the never married group, however, the rate of restricted activity was similar for both males and females. In each of the three marital status groups, the rates of restricted activity were lower for white persons than for persons of other races. Persons in each marital status group with annual family incomes under $\$ 7,000$ had substantially higher rates of restricted activity than persons with family incomes of $\$ 7,000$ or more. Among married and never married persons, rates of restricted activity days for those in one- or twoperson family units (unrelated individuals or families consisting of two persons) were higher than those for larger family units. Rates for formerly married persons, however, did not vary with family size.

## Chronic Activity Limitation

Limitation of activity is a measure of longterm disability. It is defined as inability to carry on the major activity for one's age and sex group (i.e., working, keeping house, going to school) and may be restriction in the amount or kind of major activity or restriction in relation to other activities, such as recreational, church, or civic interests. Each person in the sample was classified according to his usual activity status (major activity) in the year prior to the interview. Then each person in a particular activity status was asked about his ability to carry on that activity and about the condition causing limitation if any was reported. The scale ranged from complete inability to carry on the activity to no limitation of activity. If an acute condition was reported as causing temporary disability, the limitation questions were reasked to obtain any long-term disability, in addition to this temporary disability.

Regarding the unadjusted rates among persons 17 years and over, 17.0 percent had some

Table E. Age-adjusted ${ }^{1}$ restricted activity days per person 17 years and over per year, by marital status and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

| Characteristic | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | Days per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.8 | 17.6 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 30.5 | 26.2 | 17.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.9 | 16.2 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 17.0 |
| Female. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.4 | 18.9 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 33.3 | 26.6 | 17.2 |
| Color |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18.0 | 17.3 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 26.8 | 24.9 | 15.5 |
| All other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26.6 | 22.0 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 33.3 | 29.4 |
| Family Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$7,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26.3 | 24.8 | 32.8 | 29.1 | 36.1 | 32.7 | 21.0 |
| \$7,000 or over. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.5 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 22.2 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 13.3 |
| Family Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-2 members . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.6 | 18.4 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 18.5 |
| 3 members or more. . . . . . . . . . | 17.9 | 17.0 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 15.6 |

[^4]type of activity limitation (tables 6 and 7). Persons who had never married were least likely to have limited activity due to a chronic condition and formerly married persons were most likely to have limited activity. Proportionately more widowed people than other formerly married persons had limited activity.

Although males were more likely to be limited in activity than females were, the pattern of the relationship among the marital status categories is similar for both males and females. Limitation of activity was greater among formerly married persons than among other persons, and never married persons were least likely to have reported a limitation of activity. This relationship also existed for both white and all other persons, for persons in low income families (i.e., less than $\$ 7,000$ annual income) and in high in-
come families (i.e. $\$ 7,000$ or more), and for persons who were members of either small or large families (tables 8-10).

However, age adjustment of these data produces a different pattern of relationship among the marital status groups (table F). After age adjustment, married persons were less likely to have limited activity due to chronic conditions than other persons were for each of the characteristics shown in table F, but there was little difference in the activity limitation among formerly married persons and persons who have never married. Limitation of activity due to some longterm illness may have been the reason some people remain single among those who have never married or whose marriages had terminated.

Table F. Age-adjusted ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ percent of population 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by marital status and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population 17 years and over in the United States, 1971-72.
${ }^{2}$ Includes unknown income.

## ILLNESS

The incidence of acute conditions is the only direct measure of illness presented in this report. The estimated incidence of acute illness and injuries is usually based on those conditions which had started within 2 weeks of the interview and which involved either medical attention or one day or more of restricted activity. The exceptions are those conditions and impairments which are never considered as acute conditions, regardless of onset, such as diabetes and arthritis. For a complete listing of these conditions, see appendix II.

## Acute Conditions

Approximately $239,921,000$ conditions were reported in 1971-72 by the civilian, nonin-
stitutionalized population 17 years and over (table 11). This was an incidence of 174.4 acute conditions per 100 persons per year (table 12). Younger persons were more prone to have acute illnesses than older persons were. Therefore, never married persons, who are generally young should have a higher incidence of acute conditions than either married or formerly married persons. Data shown in table 12 support this inference. Separated persons tend to be the youngest of the formerly married persons with divorcees the next youngest; thus, the higher rates observed for these two groups when compared with the rates for widowed persons can be explained by the age difference of the three groups.

The incidence of acute conditions was higher for never married persons than for married and formerly married persons for each of the demographic variables shown in tables 11-15, with the

Table G. Age-adjusted ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ incidence of acute conditions for persons 17 years and over per 100 persons per year, by marital status and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72


[^5]exception of larger families. Among persons in larger families, the incidence of acute conditions was similar for each of the three marital status groups.

Formerly married persons had the highest incidence of acute conditions among the marital status groups after age adjustment of the data (table G). Among the demographic variables shown in the table, there is little difference in the rates of acute conditions for never married persons and married persons, with the exception of family size. Among persons in smaller families, the rate for never married persons was similar to that of persons formerly married, and the rate for both these groups was higher than that for married persons. Formerly married persons in larger families, however, experienced more acute illness than other persons did, and never married persons in large families were least likely to have
had an acute illness. However, never married persons in small families had a higher rate of acute conditions than never married persons in large families had.

## USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Two measures are used in the present report to describe differences by marital status in the use of medical services: the average number of physician visits annually per person, and the percent of the population with one or more hospital episodes during the year preceding the time of interview.

## Physician Visits

A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a physician, either in person or by
telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service could be provided by the physician himself, a nurse, or by another person acting under the physician's supervision. Physicians are defined as doctors of medicine and osteopathy. The number of visits exclude visits by doctors to patients while they are in a hospital.

An annual average of $736,340,000$ physician visits was reported by the population 17 years and over in 1971-72. This was an average of 5.4 visits per person per year (tables 16 and 17). Formerly married persons averaged more physician visits per year than persons in any other marital status group did, and persons who had never married had the fewest visits. There was little difference in the number of visits to physicians among the three groups comprising the formerly married category.

Rates of physician visits for the remaining
demographic characteristics are shown in tables $18-20$. The pattern of the highest rate of physician visits among formerly married persons and lowest among never married persons occurred for each of the demographic characteristics listed in the tables. Adjusting the rates to the age distribution of the total population 17 years and over did not change the relationship of the rates among the marital status groups (table H). For never married persons in the two income groups shown, the rates of physician visits are about the same after age adjusting the data, but persons in lower income families (i.e., less than $\$ 7,000$ ) had a higher rate of visits than persons in higher income families had before adjustment of the rates.

## Hospital Episodes

A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of one night or more in a hospital as an in-

Table H. Age-adjusted ${ }^{1}$ number of physician visits per person 17 years and over per'year, by marital status and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72


[^6]Table J. Average annual number of days per person with 1 short-stay hospital episodes or more, by sex and marital status:

| Marital status |
| :--- |
|  |

patient. A hospital episode is recorded for each person whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12 -month period prior to the interview week. Data are limited to those hospital episodes in which a person was an inpatient in a short-stay hospital. Short-stay hospitals include those for which the type of service is general; maternity; or eye, ear, nose, and throat; and also include children's hospitals, osteopathic hospitals, or hospital departments of institutions.

Approximately $17,815,000$ persons 17 years and over experienced one hospitalization or more annually during the reference period for 1971-72 (table 21). This represents 13.0 percent of the civilian, noinstitutionalized population (table 22). These data include hospital episodes for delivery. A larger proportion of formerly married persons than of persons in other marital status groups were hospitalized in short-stay hospitals in the 12 -month period prior to interview. Never married persons were the least likely of any
marital status group to have been patients overnight in a hospital.

Detailed data for hospitalized persons in the various marital status groups by color, income, and family size are shown in tables 23-25. Invariably, a smaller proportion of never married persons than of married and formerly married persons were hospitalized. Except for persons in families with an annual income of $\$ 7,000$ or more, fewer married persons than formerly married persons were likely to have been hospitalized.

Table $J$ shows the relationship of the average annual number of days in the hospital for persons with one hospital episode or more. Formerly married persons had more days of hospital stay during a year than other persons had. The rate of stay for never married persons and married persons was similar.

Table K shows the number of discharges per 100 females per year during 1972 by marital

Table K. Number of female discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year and avarage length of stay by delivery status and marital status: United States, based on data collected in health interviews, 1972

| Marital status | Number of discharges per 100 persons per year |  | Average length of stay in days |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With delivery only | Without delivery | With delivery only | Without delivery |
| All females 17 years and over | 4.1 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 8.7 |
| Married. | 5.7 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 7.9 |
| Formerly married | 1.2 | 21.0 | * | 11.5 |
| Never married. . | 1.3 | 10.5 | * | 7.4 |

status and whether or not a delivery was the reason for hospitalization. (The reader should refer to Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 64, appendix I, "Explanation of Hospital Recall," 5 for the distinction between persons hospitalized and persons discharged from shortstay hospitals.) Married females with deliveries had a higher rate of discharge than formerly married and never married females with a delivery during hospitalization. When the discharges are limited to those without delivery, formerly married females had a higher discharge rate than married and never married females had. Deliveries accounted for 35.2 percent of all hospitalizations in the 17-44 age group among
married females during 1972, and most hospitalizations for married females occurred among this age group. Thus, hospitalization for deliveries account for the higher rate of hospital episodes among married females when compared with females of other marital status.

Table $L$ shows the results of age adjusting the data for the percent of the population with one hospital episode or more during the 12 -month period prior to interview. Even with age adjustment, the rate of short-stay hospital episodes was higher for formerly married persons. Never married persons still remain the group least likely to have been hospitalized during the interview year.

Table L. Age-adjusted ${ }^{1}$ percent of population 17 years and over with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more by marital status and selected characteristic: United States, 1971-72

| Characteristic | All Persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 13.0 | 14.8 | 16.1 | * | 18.5 | 14.6 | 9.1 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male. | 9.8 | 9.8 | 12.5 | * | * | 11.9 | 8.6 |
| Color |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White. | 13.0 | 14.9 | 15.7 | * | 18.8 | 14.5 | 8.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Under } \$ 7,000 \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }$$\$ 7,000 \text { or over. }$ | 14.6 | 16.4 | 18.0 | * | 21.0 | 16.0 | 10.5 |
|  | 12.3 | 14.2 | 13.5 | * | * | 12.6 | 7.9 |
| Family Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-2 members | 11.6 | 11.7 | 14.8 | * | 17.2 | 13.9 | 9.6 |
| 3 members or more. | 13.3 | 16.3 | 17.0 | * | 19.1 | 15.4 | 8.3 |

[^7]
## REFERENCES

${ }^{1}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Mortality from selected causes by marital status, United States, Parts A and B. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 20-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1970.
${ }^{2}$ See the following examples: (a) Locke, B.Z., Kramer, M., Timberlake, C.E.: Mental Diseases of the Senium at Mid-Century, Am. J. Public Health, (59): 998-1012; (b) Pasamanick, B.: Social and Biological Aspects of Mental Disease, Utica, N.Y.: State Hospitals Press; (c) Kramer, M,: Epidemiology, Biostatistics, and Mental Health Planning, Psychiatric Research Report 22, APA, April 1967.
${ }^{3}$ See the following examples: (a) National Institute of Mental Health: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Admissions to Outpatient Psychiatric Services, 1969 Series A-No. 7. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM)-72-9045, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971; (b) National Institute of Mental Health: SocioEconomic Characteristics of Admissions to In-patient Services of State and County Mental Hospitals, 1969. Series A-No. 8.DHEW Pub. No. (HSM)-72-9048. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.
${ }^{4}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Marital status and living arrangements before admission to nursing and personal care homes, United States, May-June 1964. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000 -Series 12-No. 12. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1969.
${ }^{5}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Persons hospitalized by number of hospital episodes and days in a year, United States, 1968. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 10-No. 64. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM)-72-1029. Series 10-No. 64. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1971.
${ }^{6}$ 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. 1000Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.
${ }^{7}$ U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2 Public Health Service. W ashington, D.C., July 1958.
${ }^{8}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.
${ }^{9}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. Vital and Health Statistics. Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.
${ }^{10}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.
${ }^{11}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.
${ }^{12}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.
${ }^{13}$ National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.
${ }^{14}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

## LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS
Page
Table 1. Average annual number of restricted activity days for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 16
2. Number of restricted activity days per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 17
3. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 18
4. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 19
5. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 20
CHRONIC ACTIVITY LIMITATION
6. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 21
7. Percent of population 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by maritalistatus, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 22
8. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 23
9. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 24
10. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 25
ACUTE CONDITIONS
11. Average annual number of acute conditions for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72 ..... 26
12. Incidence of acute conditions for persons 17 years and over per 100 persons per year, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 27
13. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72 ..... 28
14. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72 ..... 29
15. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 30
PHYSICIAN VISITS
16. Average annual number of physician visits for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 31
17. Number of physician visits per person 17 years and over per year, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 32
18. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year, by marital status, color and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 33
19. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 34
20. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 35

## LIST OF DETAILED TABLES - Con.

HOSPITAL EPISODES Page
21. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews 1971 and 1972. ..... 36
22. Percent of population 17 years and over with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1971 and 1972. ..... 37
23. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of population with 11 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, color, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews 1971 and 1972 ..... 38
24. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of population with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews 1971 and 1972. ..... 39
25. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of popuation with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, based on data collected in health in- terviews in 1971 and 1972. ..... 40
POPULATION
26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 41
27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72 ..... 42
28. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 43
29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72. ..... 44

Table 1. Average annual number of restricted activity days for persons $\mathbf{1 7}$ years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Number of days in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 2,582,900 | 1,646,996 | 633,313 | 417,760 | 87,194 | 128,359 | 302,591 |
| 17-24 years. | 298,644 | 113,182 | 15,677 | * | 7,130 | 7,801 | 169,784 |
| 25-34 years. | 343,071 | 261,997 | 41,697 | 3,998 | 18,108 | 19,591 | 39,377 |
| 35-44 years. | 331,575 | 262,376 | 51,996 | 8,667 | 17,232 | 26,097 | 17,202 |
| 45-64 years. | 917,663 | 669,784 | 199,376 | 107,498 | 35.084 | 56,794 | 48,502 |
| 65 years and over | 691,947 | 339,656 | 324,567 | 296,852 | 9,640 | 18,075 | 27,724 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 1,073,029 | 781,720 | 137,792 | 64,234 | 27,815 | 45,743 | 153,517 |
| 17-24 years. | 124,013 | 32,990 | 4,617 | * | 2,195 | 2,365 | 86,406 |
| 25-34 years. | 135,893 | 101,222 | 11,837 | 1,435 | 4,932 | 5,469 | 22,834 |
| 35-44 years. | 135,490 | 111,776 | 14,862 | 1,109 | 4,979 | 8,774 | 8,852 |
| 45-64 years. | 413,587 | 339,907 | 48,625 | 16,018 | 11,660 | 20,947 | 25,055 |
| 65 years and over | 264,047 | 195,826 | 57,851 | 45,616 | 4,048 | 8,187 | 10,370 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 1,509,872 | 865,276 | 495,521 | 353,526 | 59,379 | 82,616 | 149,074 |
| 17-24 years. | 174,631 | 80,193 | 11,060 | * | 4,934 | 5,436 | 83,378 |
| 25-34 years. | 207,178 | 160,776 | 29,860 | 2,562 | 13,175 | 14,122 | 16,543 |
| 35-44 years. | 196,085 | 150,600 | 37.134 | 7.558 | 12,253 | 17,323 | 8,351 |
| 45-64 years. | 504,076 | 329,877 | 150,751 | 91,479 | 23,425 | 35,847 | 23,447 |
| 65 years and over | 427.901 | 143,830 | 266,716 | 251,236 | 5,592 | 9,888 | 17,355 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 2. Number of restricted activity days per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Days per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 18.8 | 17.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 12.3 |
| 17-24 years. | 10.7 | 11.4 | 16.9 | * | 15.8 | 18.4 | 10.0 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.3 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 17.6 | 12.7 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.9 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 14.3 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21.9 | 19.9 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 38.5 | 31.2 | 22.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 35.2 | 32.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 45.5 | 39.1 | 24.0 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 16.6 | 16.9 | 28.7 | 32.1 | 27.3 | 25.7 | 11.4 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.4 | 9.2 | 18.6 | * | 20.7 | 18.9 | 9.2 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.9 | 10.2 | 16.8 | 46.3 | 19.0 | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 12.7 | 11.9 | 23.4 | 16.8 | 25.5 | 23.5 | 12.5 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.7 | 19.6 | 31.5 | 30.4 | 33.6 | 31.2 | 23.7 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 32.0 | 31.8 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 36.1 | 41.6 | 25.1 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 20.7 | 18.2 | 34.6 | 37.8 | 30.9 | 26.9 | 13.3 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.0 | 12.7 | 16.3 | * | 14.3 | 18.2 | 11.0 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15.5 | 14.9 | 23.0 | 25.9 | 26.3 | 20.3 | 13.3 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.9 | 15.5 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 29.9 | 26.0 | 16.9 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22.9 | 20.2 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 41.5 | 31.2 | 21.1 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 37.6 | 34.0 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 55.9 | 37.3 | 23.4 |

NOTE: 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 il.

Table 3. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Color and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All colors | Number of days in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 2,582,900 | 1,646,996 | 633,313 | 417.760 | 87,194 | 128,359 | 302,591 |
| 17-24 years. | 298,644 | 113,182 | 15,677 | * | 7,130 | 7,801 | 169,784 |
| 25-34 years. | 343,071 | 261,182 | 41,697 | 3.998 | 18,108 | 19,591 | 39,377 |
| 35-44 years. | 331,575 | 262,997 | 51,996 | 8,667 | 17,232 | 26,097 | 17,202 |
| 45-64 years. | 917,663 | 669,784 | 199,376 | 107,498 | 35,084 | 56,794 | 48,502 |
| 65 years and over | 691,947 | 339,656 | 324,567 | 296,852 | 9,640 | 18,075 | 27,724 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 2,211,781 | 1,475,514 | 487,693 | 340,132 | 44,387 | 103,174 | 248,575 |
| 17-24 years. | 259,505 | 103,666 | 12.539 | * | 4.413 | 7.379 | 143,300 |
| 25-34 years. | 290,506 | 234,666 | 25,413 | 1,518 | 7,960 | 15,936 | 30,315 |
| 35-44 years. | 273,312 | 229,693 | 31,649 | 4,584 | 8,064 | 19,001 | 11,970 |
| 45-64 years. | 785,096 | 600,620 | 145.537 | 81,996 | 18,259 | 45,282 | 38,939 |
| 65 years and over | 603,363 | 306,757 | 272,555 | 251,228 | 251,288 | 15,576 | 24,051 |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 371,119 | 171,482 | 145,621 | 77,628 | 42,807 | 25,185 | 54,016 |
| 17-24 years. | 39,139 | 9,516 | 3,139 | * | 2,717 | * | 26,484 |
| 25-34 years. | 52,566 | 27,220 | 16,283 | 2.480 | 10.148 | 3,655 | 9,063 |
| 35-44 years. | 58,263 | 32,683 | 20,347 | 4,083 | 9,168 | 7.096 | 5,232 |
| 45-64 years. | 132,567 | 69,164 | 53,840 | 25.502 | 16,826 | 11,512 | 9,563 |
| 65 years and over | 88,585 | 32,899 | 52,012 | 45,563 | 3,949 | 2,499 | 3,674 |
| All colors | Days per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 18.8 | 17.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 12.3 |
| 17-24 years. | 10.7 | 11.4 | 19.9 | * | 15.8 | 18.4 | 10.0 |
| 25-34 years. | 13.3 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 17.6 | 12.7 |
| 35-44 years. | 14.9 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 14.3 |
| 45-64 years. | 21.9 | 19.9 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 38.5 | 31.2 | 22.4 |
| 65 years and over | 35.2 | 32.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 45.5 | 39.1 | 24.0 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 18.1 | 17.2 | 30.9 | 34.5 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 11.8 |
| 17-24 years. | 10.8 | 11.6 | 17.1 | * | 14.4 | 19.3 | 9.9 |
| 25.34 years. | 12.8 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 20.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 12.0 |
| 35-44 years. | 13.9 | 13.3 | 22.0 | 18.6 | 24.7 | 21.9 | 12.2 |
| 45.64 years. | 20.7 | 19.4 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 34.2 | 29.0 | 20.1 |
| 65 years and over | 33.6 | 31.7 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 38.0 | 22.1 |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 24.6 | 21.1 | 43.3 | 52.8 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 15.0 |
| 17-24 years | 10.6 | 9.4 | 16.1 | * | 18.9 | * | 10.6 |
| 25.34 years. | 17.3 | 14.2 | 29.7 | 45.1 | 31.9 | 21.0 | 15.6 |
| 35.44 years. | 22.4 | 17.9 | 37.0 | 40.4 | 32.9 | 41.7 | 24.1 |
| 45.64 years. | 32.5 | 26.1 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 41.9 |
| 65 years and over | 53.3 | 45.7 | 59.6 | 61.3 | 50.0 | 48.1 | 53.2 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 4. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family income and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All incomes ${ }^{1}$ | Number of days in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 2,582,900 | 1,646,996 | 633,313 | 417.760 | 87,194 | 128,359 | 302,591 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 298,644 | 113,182 | 15,677 | * | 7,130 | 7,801 | 169,784 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 343,071 | 261,997 | 41,697 | 3,998 | 18,108 | 19,591 | 39,377 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 331,575 | 262,376 | 51,996 | 8,667 | 17,232 | 26,097 | 17,202 |
| 45-64 years. | 917,663 | 669,784 | 199.376 | 107,498 | 35,084 | 56,794 | 48,502 |
| 65 years and over | 691,947 | 339,656 | 324,567 | 296,852 | 9,640 | 18,075 | 27,724 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 1,330,526 | 706,723 | 467,408 | 304,655 | 69,754 | 92,999 | 156,395 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 141,892 | 51,929 | 10,842 | * | 5,314 | 5,528 | 79,121 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 107,264 | 59,515 | 30,773 | 2,727 | 14,180 | 13,866 | 16,976 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 117.755 | 72,018 | 36,043 | 5,866 | 13,265 | 16,921 | 9,695 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 447,564 | 267,423 | 150,475 | 78,672 | 30,158 | 41,646 | 29,665 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 516,052 | 255,838 | 239,275 | 217,400 | 6,836 | 15,039 | 20,939 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 1,090,209 | 839,825 | 122,773 | 80,942 | 11,568 | 30,262 | 127,612 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 141,265 | 55,770 | 3,689 | * | 1,107 | 2,108 | 81,806 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 222,428 | 192,610 | 10,352 | 1,067 | 3,744 | 5,541 | 19,466 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 193,483 | 174,774 | 12,081 | 2,236 | 2,020 | 7,825 | 6,627 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 410,126 | 357,789 | 36,632 | 21,052 | 3.323 | 12,257 | 15,706 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 122,908 | 58,882 | 60,018 | 56,113 | 1,375 | 2,531 | 4,007 |
| All incomes | Days per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 18.8 | 17.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 12.3 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.7 | 11.4 | 16.9 | * | 15.8 | 18.4 | 10.0 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.3 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 17.6 | 12.7 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.9 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 14.3 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21.9 | 19.9 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 38.5 | 31.2 | 22.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 35.2 | 32.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 45.5 | 39.1 | 24.0 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 27.9 | 27.1 | 38.4 | 40.6 | 36.5 | 33.9 | 16.6 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.3 | 12.5 | 19.9 | * | 18.4 | 23.8 | 13.3 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.9 | 14.5 | 27.6 | 36.9 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 15.3 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.7 | 24.0 | 32.2 | 29.0 | 34.6 | 31.6 | 21.1 |
| 45-64 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35.1 | 33.7 | 40.4 | 38.0 | 49.9 | 39.6 | 27.6 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 38.7 | 37.3 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 43.0 | 25.5 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 13.4 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 27.9 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 9.5 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.0 | 10.4 | 11.2 | * | 8.1 | 12.5 | 8.3 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.1 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 11.0 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.9 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 19.8 | 11.5 | 17.9 | 10.8 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15.7 | 15.4 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 13.8 | 18.6 | 17.2 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 25.9 | 21.3 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 43.0 | 30.1 | 17.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes unknown income.
NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionallzed population. The survey design, general quallfications, and information on the relfabllity of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II.

Table 5. Average annual number of restricted activity days and rate per person per year for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family size and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
|  | Number of days in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 2,582,900 | 1,646,996 | 633,313 | 417,760 | 87.194 | 128,359 | 302,591 |
| 17-24 years. | 298,644 | 113,182 | 15,677 | * | 7,130 | 7.801 | 169,784 |
| 25-34 years. | 343,071 | 261,997 | 41,697 | 3,998 | 18,108 | 19,591 | 39,377 |
| 35-44 years. | 331,575 | 262,376 | 51,996 | 8,667 | 17,232 | 26,097 | 17,202 |
| 45-64 years. | 917,663 | 669,784 | 199,376 | 107,498 | 35,084 | 56,794 | 48,502 |
| 65 years and over | 691,947 | 339,656 | 324,567 | 296,852 | 9,640 | 18,075 | 27,724 |
| 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 1,322,134 | 730,405 | 445,837 | 309,393 | 50,447 | 85,996 | 145,891 |
| 17-24 years. | 100,171 | 42,164 | 5,744 | * | 2,407 | 3,302 | 52,263 |
| 25-34 years. | 75,936 | 36.762 | 17,632 | 1,248 | 7,265 | 9,119 | 21,541 |
| 35-44 years. | 65.284 | 27,982 | 25.917 | 3,853 | 7,071 | 14,993 | 11,385 |
| 45-64 years. | 529,567 | 341,463 | 149,430 | 79,867 | 26,951 | 42,612 | 38,674 |
| 65 years and over | 551,175 | 282,034 | 247,113 | 224,389 | 6,754 | 15,971 | 22,028 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 1,260,766 | 916,590 | 187,476 | 108,367 | 36,747 | 42,362 | 156,700 |
| 17-24 years. | 198,473 | 71.018 | 9,933 | * | 4,723 | 4,500 | 117,521 |
| 25-34 years. | 267,136 | 225,235 | 24,064 | 2,750 | 10,843 | 10,472 | 17,836 |
| 35-44 years. | 266,291 | 234,394 | 26,079 | 4.814 | 10,161 | 11,104 | 5,817 |
| 45-64 years. | 388,095 | 328,321 | 49,946 | 27,630 | 8,134 | 14,182 | 9,828 |
| 65 years and over | 140,772 | 57,622 | 77,453 | 72,463 | 2,886 | 2,104 | 5,696 |
| All family sizes | Days per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 18.8 | 17.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 12.3 |
| 17-24 years. | 10.7 | 11.4 | 16.9 | * | 15.8 | 18.4 | 10.0 |
| 25-34 years. | 13.3 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 30.8 | 23.8 | 17.6 | 12.7 |
| 35-44 years. | 14.9 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 28.5 | 25.1 | 14.3 |
| $45-64$ years. | 21.9 | 19.9 | 32.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.6 \\ & 40.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \\ & 45.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 24.0 |
| 65 years and over | 35.2 | 32.6 |  |  |  | $39.1$ |  |
| 1-2 members |  | 22.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 24.2 |  | 34.4 | 37.0 | 33.2 | 28.0 | 16.7 |
| 17-24 years. | 12.2 | 10.4 | 16.4 | * | 15.2 | 18.7 | 13.7 |
| 25-34 years. | 13.5 | 11.6 | 20.7 | 30.4 | 24.7 | 17.7 | 13.316.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 19.3 | 15.8 | 28.2 | 35.7 | 27.1 | 29.7 |  |
| 45-64 years. | 24.7 | 22.4 | 32.9 | 32.3 | 42.2 |  | 23.0 |
| 65 years and over | 34.7 , | 32.8 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 40.5 |  |
| 3 members or more |  | 15.0 |  | 36.5 |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 15.2 |  | 30.4 |  | 25.9 | 23.8 | 9.9 |
| 17-24 years. | 10.1 | 12.1 | 17.2 | * | 16.1 | 18.2 | 8.9 |
| 25-34 years. | 13.2 | 12.8 | 20.9 | 30.9 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 12.0 |
| 35-44 years. | 14.1 | 13.5 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 29.5 | 22.8 | 11.6 |
| 45-64 years | 18.8 | 17.8 | 31.443.6 | 29.5 | $65.6$ | 30.9 | 18.0 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . | 37.3 | 32.0 |  |  |  |  | 28.9 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 6. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Persons limited in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 23,411 | 14,443 | 6,159 | 4,443 | 666 | 1,049 | 2,809 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,815 | 571 | 85 | * | 36 | 44 | 1,160 |
| 25 -34 years. | 1,983 | 1,362 | 238 | * | 102 | 117 | 383 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,334 | 1,774 | 336 | 44 | 112 | 180 | 224 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,739 | 6,378 | 1,763 | 954 | 310 | 499 | 598 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 8,539 | 4,358 | 3,737 | 3,421 | 106 | 209 | 444 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 11,656 | 8,351 | 1,614 | 897 | 264 | 453 | 1,691 |
| 17-24 years. ............ . . . . . | 1,121 | 319 | 30 | * | * | * | 773 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,084 | 756 | 79 | * | * | 47 | 250 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,141 | 904 | 96 | * | 31 | 58 | 140 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,425 | 3,573 | 512 | 161 | 132 | 227 | 331 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 3,885 | 2,779 | 888 | 723 | 63 | 102 | 198 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 11,755 | 6,092 | 4,545 | 3,546 | 402 | 597 | 1,118 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 694 | 252 | 55 | * | * | * | 387 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 899 | 607 | 159 | * | 74 | 70 | 133 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,194 | 870 | 240 | 37 | 81 | 122 | 84 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,314 | 2,805 | 1,242 | 793 | 178 | 271 | 267 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 4,654 | 1,558 | 2,848 | 2,698 | 43 | 107 | 247 |

NOTE: 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 11 .

Table 7. Percent of population 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexas | Percent of population limited |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 17.0 | 15.4 | 32.2 | 39.2 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 11.4 |
| 17-24 years. | 6.5 | 5.8 | 9.2 | * | 8.0 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| 25-34 years. | 7.7 | 6.6 | 11.9 | * | 13.4 | 10.5 | 12.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 10.5 | 9.3 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 18.7 |
| 45-64 years. | 20.8 | 18.9 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 34.0 | 27.4 | 27.6 |
| 65 years and over | 43.5 | 41.9 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 50.0 | 45.2 | 38.4 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 18.1 | 18.0 | 33.6 | 44.9 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 12.6 |
| 17-24 years. | 8.5 | 8.8 | 12.1 | * | * | * | 8.2 |
| 25-34 years. | 8.7 | 7.6 | 11.2 | * | * | 11.3 | 13.4 |
| 35-44 years. | 10.7 | 9.7 | 15.1 | * | 15.9 | 15.5 | 19.8 |
| 45-64 years. | 22.2 | 20.6 | 33.7 | 30.6 | 38.0 | 33.8 | 31.3 |
| 65 years and over | 47.1 | 45.4 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 56.3 | 51.8 | 47.9 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 16.1 | 12.8 | 31.7 | 37.9 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 10.0 |
| 17-24 years. | 4.8 | 4.0 | 8.1 | * | * | * | 5.1 |
| 25-34 years. | 6.7 | 5.6 | 12.3 | * | 14.8 | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| 35-44 years. | 10.3 | 9.0 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 19.8 | 18.3 | 17.0 |
| 45-64 years. | 19.6 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 27.5 | 31.5 | 23.6 | 24.0 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . | 40.9 | 36.8 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 43.0 | 40.4 | 33.3 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 8. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72


NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general quallfications, and information on the reliablity of the estimates are given in appendix t . Definitions of terms are given in appendix 1 !.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family income and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All incomes ${ }^{1}$ | Persons limited in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 23,411 | 14,443 | 6,159 | 4,443 | 666 | 1,049 | 2,809 |
| 17-24 years. | 1,815 | 571 | 85 | * | 36 | 44 | 1,160 |
| 25-34 years. | 1,983 | 1,362 | 238 | * | 102 | 117 | 383 |
| 35-44 years. | 2,334 | 1,774 | 336 | 44 | 112 | 180 | 224 |
| 45-64 years. | 8,739 | 6,378 | 1,763 | 954 | 310 | 499 | 598 |
| 65 years and over | 8,539 | 4,358 | 3,737 | 3,421 | 106 | 209 | 444 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 13,002 | 6,998 | 4.412 | 3,131 | 529 | 753 | 1,591 |
| 17-24 years. | 836 | 270 | 47 | * | * | * | 518 |
| 25-34 years. | 762 | 394 | 170 | * | 79 | 75 | 198 |
| 35-44 years. | 869 | 502 | 241 | 35 | 85 | 120 | 126 |
| 45-64 years. | 4,271 | 2,551 | 1,309 | 693 | 252 | 364 | 411 |
| 65 years and over | 6,265 | 3,281 | 2,645 | 2,385 | 88 | 172 | 338 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 9,062 | 6,677 | 1,338 | 992 | 102 | 243 | 1,047 |
| 17-24 years. | 898 | 282 | 30 | * | * | * | 586 |
| 25-34 years. | 1.139 | 920 | 58 | * | * | 36 | 161 |
| 35-44 years. | 1,342 | 1,182 | 77 | * | * | 53 |  |
| 45-64 years. | 3,968 | 3,466 | 353 | 204 | 43 | 106 | 149 |
| 65 years and over | 1,715 | 827 | 819 | 778 | * | 30 | 68 |
| All incomes | Percent of population limited |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | - 17.0 | 15.4 | 32.2 | 39.2 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 11.4 |
| 17.24 years. | 6.5 | 5.8 | 9.2 | * | 8.0 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| 25-34 years. | 7.7 | 6.6 | 11.9 | * | 13.4 | 10.5 | 12.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 10.5 | 9.3 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 18.7 |
| $45-64$ years. | 20.8 | 18.9 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 34.0 | 27.4 | 27.6 |
| 65 years and over | 43.5 | 41.9 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 50.0 | 45.2 | 38.4 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 27.3 | 26.8 | 36.3 | 41.7 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 16.9 |
| 17-24 years. | 7.8 | 6.5 | 8.6 | * | * | * | 8.7 |
| 25-34 years. | 12.0 | 9.6 | 15.3 | * | 16.9 | 13.2 | 17.8 |
| 35-44 years. | 19.0 | 16.7 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 27.4 |
| 45-64 years. | 33.5 | 32.1 | 35.1 | 33.5 | 41.7 | 34.6 | 38.2 |
| 65 years and over | 47.0 | 47.9 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 53.0 | 49.1 | 41.2 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 11.2 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 34.2 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 7.8 |
| 17-24 years. | 5.7 | 5.2 |  | * | * | * | 5.9 |
| 25-34 years. . | 6.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | * | * | 7.4 | 9.1 |
| 35-44 years. . | 8.2 | 7.9 | 10.6 | * | * | 12.1 | 13.5 |
| 45-64 years. . | 15.2 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 16.1 | 16.3 |
| 65 years and over | 36.1 | 30.0 | 46.5 | 47.2 | * | 35.7 | 30.0 |

[^8]NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the rellability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix 11 .

Table 10. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions and percent of population limited, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family size and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
|  | Persons limited in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 23,411 | 14,443 | 6,159 | 4.443 | 666 | 1,049 | 2,809 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,815 | 571 | 85 | * | 36 | 44 | 1,160 |
| 25-34 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,983 | 1,362 | 238 | * | 102 | 117 | 383 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,334 | 1,774 | 336 | 44 | 112 | 180 | 224 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.739 | 6,378 | 1.763 | 954 | 310 | 499 | 598 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 8.539 | 4,358 | 3,737 | 3,421 | 106 | 209 | 444 |
| 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 13,106 | 7,401 | 4,323 | 3,183 | 405 | 736 | 1,381 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 565 | 242 | 36 | * | * | * | 286 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 482 | 212 | 101 | * | 40 | 53 | 169 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 459 | 187 | 157 | * | 45 | 94 | 115 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,939 | 3,224 | 1,264 | 657 | 221 | 386 | 451 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 6,660 | 3.535 | 2,766 | 2,500 | 84 | 182 | 359 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 10,305 | 7,042 | 1,836 | 1,260 | 262 | 314 | 1,428 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,251 | 328 | 49 | * | * | * | 873 |
| 25-34 years. | 1,501 | 1.150 | 137 | * | 62 | 64 | 214 |
| 35-44 years. | 1,875 | 1,587 | 180 | * | 67 | 86 | 109 |
| 45-64 years. | 3,800 | 3,154 | 499 | 296 | 89 | 113 | 147 |
| 65 years and ovar . . . . . . . . . | 1,879 | 822 | 971 | 922 | * | * | 85 |
| All family sizes |  |  | Percen | f population | mited |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 17.0 | 15.4 | 32.2 | 39.2 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 11.4 |
| 17-24 years. | 6.5 | 5.8 | 9.2 | * | 8.0 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| 25-34 years. | 7.7 | 6.6 | 11.9 | * | 13.4 | 10.5 | 12.3 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.5 | 9.3 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 18.7 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.8 | 18.9 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 34.0 | 27.4 | 27.6 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 43.5 | 41.9 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 50.0 | 45.2 | 38.4 |
| 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 24.0 | 22.5 | 33.3 | 38.0 | 26.7 | 24.0 | 15.8 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.9 | 5.9 | 10.3 | * | * | * | 7.5 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.6 | 6.7 | 11.9 | * | 13.6 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.5 | 10.6 | 17.1 | * | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.5 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23.1 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 26.6 | 34.6 | 26.9 | 27.8 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . | 42.0 | 41.1 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 50.0 | 46.2 | 37.5 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 12.4 | 11.5 | 29.7 | 42.4 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 9.0 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.4 | 5.6 | 8.5 | * | * |  | 6.6 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.4 | 6.6 | 11.9 | * | 13.3 | 10.7 | 14.4 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.9 | 9.2 | 16.8 | * | 19.5 | 176 | 21.7 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18.5 | 17.1 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 29.5 | 269 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 49.8 | 45.7 | 54.6 | 553 | * | * | 431 |

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civillan, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliabillty of the estimates are given in appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in appendix 11 .

Table 11. Average annual number of acute conditions for persons 17 years and over, by marital status, sex, and age:
United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Conditions in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 239,921 | 157,606 | 33,012 | 15,700 | 6,865 | 10,446 | 49,302 |
| 17-24 years. | 64,858 | 25,211 | 2,486 | * | 1,211 | 1,196 | 37,160 |
| 25-34 years. | 57,577 | 45,933 | 5,294 | * | 2,146 | 2,931 | 6,350 |
| 35-44 years. | 37,654 | 31,070 | 4,755 | 751 | 1,416 | 2,589 | 1,828 |
| 45-64 years. | 58,691 | 45,109 | 10,745 | 5,649 | 1,852 | 3,244 | 2,837 |
| 65 years and over | 21,142 | 10,284 | 9,731 | 9,004 | * | * | 1,127 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 100,283 | 68,486 | 7.132 | 2,551 | 1,840 | 2,741 | 24,665 |
| 17-24 years. | 27,374 | 8,230 | 608 | * | * | * | 18,536 |
| 25-34 years. | 24,308 | 19,614 | 1,308 | * | 548 | 719 | 3,386 |
| 35-44 years. | 15,903 | 13,760 | 1,135 | * | * | 715 | 1,008 |
| 45-64 years. | 24,832 | 21,086 | 2,395 | 961 | 633 | 801 | 1,351 |
| 65 years and over | 7,866 | 5,797 | 1,686 | 1,396 | * | * | * |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 139,637 | 89,120 | 25,880 | 13,149 | 5,025 | 7,705 | 24,637 |
| 17-24 years. | 37,483 | 16,981 | 1,878 | * | 966 | 889 | 18,623 |
| 25-34 years. | 33,269 | 26,319 | 3,986 | * | 1,598 | 2,212 | 2,964 |
| 35-44 years. | 21,751 | 17,310 | 3,621 | 654 | 1,092 | 1,875 | 820 |
| 45-64 years. | 33,858 | 24,023 | 8,350 | 4,688 | 1,219 | 2,443 | 1,486 |
| 65 years and over | 13,276 | 4,487 | 8,045 | 7,608 | * | * | 744 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 12. Incidence of acute conditions for persons 17 years and over per 100 persons per year, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72


NOTE: 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.

Table 13. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Color and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All colors | Conditions in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 239,921 | 157,606 | 33.012 | 15,700 | 6,865 | 10,446 | 49,302 |
| 17-24 years. | 64,858 | 25,211 | 2,486 | * | 1,211 | 1,196 | 37,160 |
| 25-34 years. | 57.577 | 45,933 | 5,294 | * | 2,146 | 2,931 | 6,350 |
| 35-44 years. | 37,654 | 31,070 | 4,755 | 751 | 1,416 | 2,589 | 1,828 |
| 45-64 years. | 58,691 | 45,109 | 10.745 | 5,649 | 1,852 | 3,244 | 2,837 |
| 65 years and over | 21,142 | 10,284 | 9.731 | 9,004 | * | * | 1,127 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 215,598 | 145,194 | 26,957 | 13,711 | 4,166 | 9.080 | 43,446 |
| 17-24 years. | 58,304 | 23,456 | 2,060 | * | 853 | 1.128 | 32,788 |
| 25-34 years. | 52,024 |  | 4,033 | * | 1,263 | 2,592 | 5,473 |
| 35-44 years. | 32,798 | 27,809 | 3,373 | * | 699 | 2,185 | 1,617 |
| 45-64 years. | 53,000 | 41.778 | 8,661 | 4,714 | 1,179 | 2,768 | 2,561 |
| 65 years and over | 19,472 | 9,634 | 8,831 | 8,250 | * | * | 1,007 |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 24,323 | 12,412 | 6,055 | 1,989 | 2,699 | 1,366 | 5,856 |
| 17-24 years. | 6,554 | 1,756 | * | * | * | * | 4,372 |
| 25-34 years. | 5,553 | 3,415 | 1,261 | * | 883 | * | 877 |
| 35-44 years. | 4,855 | 3,261 | 1,383 | * | 717 | * | * |
| 45-64 years. | 5,691 | 3,330 | 2,084 | 935 | 673 | * | * |
| 65 years and over | 1,670 | 650 | 901 | 754 | * | * | * |
| All colors | Conditions per 100 persons per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 174.4 | 168.0 | 172.5 | 138.4 | 233.6 | 215.2 | 200.4 |
| 17-24 years. | 233.1 | 253.9 | 268.2 | * | 268.5 | 282.1 | 219.0 |
| 25-34 years. | 223.0 | 221.8 | 264.4 | * | 282.4 | 263.8 | 204.4 |
| 35-44 years. | 169.0 | 162.8 | 238.8 | 215.2 | 234.4 | 249.4 | 152.2 |
| 45-64 years. | 139.8 | 133.9 | 175.1 | 165.9 | 203.1 | 178.3 | 130.8 |
| 65 years and over | 107.7 | 98.9 | 120.4 | 121.6 | * | * | 97.6 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 176.0 | 169.4 | 170.9 | 138.9 | 239.2 | 218.2 | 206.8 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 241.7 | 263.0 | 281.4 | * | 277.9 | 295.3 | 226.6 |
| 25-34 years. | 228.4 | 226.2 | 277.4 | * | 185.7 | 276.6 | 216.7 |
| 35-44 years. | 166.7 | 161.2 | 234.1 | * | 214.4 | 251.4 | 164.5 |
| 45-64 years. | 139.8 | 134.6 | 175.3 | 165.8 | 220.8 | 177.1 | 131.9 |
| 65 years and over | 108.3 | 99.5 | 122.6 | 123.8 | * | * | 92.7 |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 161.4 | 152.8 | 180.1 | 135.3 | 225.5 | 196.8 | 163.1 |
| 17.24 years. | 177.1 | 174.2 | * | * | * | * | 175.1 |
| 25-34 years. | 182.7 | 178.5 | 230.1 | * | 277.7 | * | 151.2 |
| 35-44 years. | 187.0 | 178.3 | 251.5 | * | 257.0 | * | * |
| 45-64 years. | 139.7 | 125.6 | 174.2 | 166.4 | 178.5 | * | * |
| 65 years and over | 100.5 | 90.3 | 103.2 | 101.5 | * | * | * |

NOTE: Data are based on household Interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the rellability of the estimates are given in appendix 1 . Definitlons of terms are given in appendix 11 .

Table 14. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family income and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All incomes ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | Conditions in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 239,921 | 157,606 | 33,012 | 15,700 | 6,865 | 10,446 | 49,302 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 64,858 | 25,211 | 2,486 | * | 1.211 | 1,196 | 37,760 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 57,577 | 45,933 | 5,294 | * | 2.146 | 2,931 | 6,350 |
| 35-44 years. | 37,654 | 31,070 | 4,755 | 751 | 1.416 | 2,589 | 1,828 |
| 45-64 years. | 58,691 | 45,109 | 10,745 | 5,649 | 1,852 | 3,244 | 2,837 |
| 65 years and over | 21,142 | 10,284 | 9,731 | 9,004 | * | * | 1,127 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 83,247 | 40,297 | 21,294 | 10,579 | 4,657 | 6.058 | 21,657 |
| 17.24 years. | 27,956 | 10,017 | 1,443 | * | 843 | 600 | 16,496 |
| 25-34 years. | 13,905 | 8,002 | 3,401 | * | 1,549 | 1,756 | 2,502 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,149 | 4,789 | 2,732 | * | 874 | 1,496 | 628 |
| 45-64 years. | 18,836 | 10,579 | 6,853 | 3.713 | 1,188 | 1,952 | 1,404 |
| 65 years and over | 14,401 | 6,910 | 6,865 | 6,408 | * | * | 626 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 144,514 | 110,096 | 9,558 | 3,984 | 1.678 | 3,896 | 24,859 |
| 17.24 years..... . . . . . . . . . . . | 33,705 | 14,164 | 904 | * | * | 556 | 18,637 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41,710 | 36,578 | 1,634 | * | 502 | 1,030 | 3.497 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,412 | 24,646 | 1,639 | * | * | 930 | 1.127 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36,495 | 31,855 | 3,336 | 1,641 | * | 1,198 | 1,304 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 5,191 | 2,853 | 2,044 | 1,844 | * | * | * |
| Allincomes | Conditions per 100 persons per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 174.4 | 168.0 | 172.5 | 138.4 | 233.6 | 215.2 | 200.4 |
| 17-24 years. | 233.1 | 253.9 | 268.2 | * | 268.5 | 282.1 | 219.0 |
| 25-34 years. | 223.0 | 221.8 | 264.4 | * | 282.4 | 263.8 | 204.4 |
| 35-44 years ... .......... | 169.0 | 162.8 | 238.8 | 215.2 | 234.4 | 249.4 | 152.2 |
| 45.64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 139.8 | 133.9 | 175.1 | 165.9 | 203.1 | 178.3 | 130.8 |
| 65 years and over | 107.7 | 98.9 | 120.4 | 121.6 | * | * | 97.6 |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. .. | 174.8 | 154.5 | 175.2 | 140.9 | 243.9 | 221.0 | 230.3 |
| 17.24 years... | 262.5 | 240.3 | 264.8 | * | 291.7 | 258.6 | 277.9 |
| 25-34 years. | 219.5 | 194.7 | 305.6 | * | 331.0 | 308.1 | 225.0 |
| 35-44 years........ ........ | 177.9 | 159.7 | 243.7 | * | 228.2 | 279.1 | 136.5 |
| 45-64 years... . . .... .... | 147.8 | 133.2 | 184.0 | 179.5 | 196.7 | 185.6 | 130.6 |
| 65 years ar, d over . . . . . . . | 108.1 | 100.8 | 121.5 | 124.8 | * | * | 76.3 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. .. | 177.9 | 176.9 | 171.6 | 137.4 | 200.2 | 212.5 | 185.2 |
| 17.24 years | 215.7 | 2629 | 273.9 | * | * | 3310 | 188.1 |
| 2534 years | 226.7 | 230.7 | 208.4 | * | 1992 | 212.4 | 198.4 |
| 3544 years . ... . | 168.0 | 1646 | 225.8 | * | * | 212.8 | 183.6 |
| 4564 years . | 139.5 | 136,8 | 169.7 | 153.8 | * | 181.8 | 1425 |
| 65 years and over.. | 109.3 | 1034 | 115.9 | 1120 | * | * | * |

'Includes unknown income
NOTE: 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 $I I$.

Table 15. Average annual number of acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years and over per year by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family size and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All family sizes | Conditions in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 239,921 | 157.606 | 33,012 | 15,700 | 6,865 | 10,446 | 49,302 |
| 17-24 years. | 64,858 | 25,211 | 2,486 | * | 1,211 | 1,196 | 37,160 |
| 25-34 years. | 57.577 | 45,933 | 5,294 | * | 2,146 | 2,931 | 6,350 |
| 35-44 years. | 37,654 | 31,070 | 4,755 | 751 | 1,416 | 2,589 | 1,828 |
| $45-64$ years. | 58,691 | 45,109 | 10,745 | 5,649 | 1,852 | 3,244 | 2.837 |
| 65 years and over | 21,142 | 10,284 | 9.731 | 9,004 | * | * | 1,127 |
| ' 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 92.775 | 49,219 | 21,607 | 11,851 | 3.488 | 6,268 | 21,949 |
| 17-24 years. | 24,597 | 10,503 | 959 | * | * | 503 | 13.135 |
| 25-34 years. | 13,316 | 6,857 | 2,229 | * | 844 | 1,328 | 4,230 |
| 35-44 years. | 6,512 | 2,902 | 2,348 | * | 629 | 1.528 | 1,261 |
| 45-64 years. | 31,171 | 20,576 | 8,201 | 4,296 | 1,416 | 2,489 | 2,394 |
| 65 years and over | 17,178 | 8,380 | 7,869 | 7,289 | * | * | 929 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 147,146 | 108,387 | 11,405 | 3,849 | 3,377 | 4,178 | 27,354 |
| 17.24 years. | 40,260 | 14,708 | 1,527 | * | 772 | 693 | 24,025 |
| 25-34 years. | 44,261 | 39,075 | 3,065 | * | 1,301 | 1,604 | 2,121 |
| 35-44 years. | 31,142 | 28,167 | 2,407 | 560 | 787 | 1,061 | 567 |
| 45-64 years. | 27.520 | 24,533 | 2,544 | 1,353 | * | 755 | * |
| 65 years and over | 3,963 | 1,903 | 1,862 | 1,715 | * | * | * |
| All family sizes | Conditions per 100 persons per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 174.4 | 168.0 | 172.5 | 138.4 | 233.6 | 215.2 | 200.4 |
| 17.24 years. | 233.1 | 253.9 | 268.2 | * | 268.5 | 282.1 | 219.0 |
| 25-34 years. | 223.0 | 221.8 | 264.4 | * | $282.4$ | 263.8 | 204.4 |
| 35-44 years. | 169.0 | 162.8 | 238.8 | 215.2 | 234.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 249.4 \\ & 178.3 \end{aligned}$ | 152.2 |
| 45-64 years. | $139.8$ | $133.9$ | 175.1120.4 | 165.9 | 203.1 |  | 130.8 |
| 65 years and over | $107.7$ | 98.9 |  | 121.6 |  | * | 97.6 |
| 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 170.1 | 149.9 | 166.7 | 141.6 | 229.6 | 204.0 | 251.7 |
| 17-24 years. | 298.5 | 258.1 | 274.0 | * | * ${ }^{*}$ | 284.2 | 343.7 |
| 25.34 years. | 236.3 | 216.8 | 261.9 | * | $287.1$ | 257.9 | 261.0 |
| 35-44 years. | 192.2 | 164.0 | 255.5 |  | 241.0 | 277.8 | 180.4 |
| 45-65 years. | 145.7 | 135.0 | 180.5 | 173.9 | 221.9 | 173.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 147.6 \\ 97.0 \end{array}$ |
| 65 years and over | 108.3 | 97.4 | 124.9 | 127.0 |  |  |  |
| 3 members or more | 177.2 | 177.8 |  |  |  |  | - |
| All ages 17 years and over. . |  |  | 184.8 | 129.6 | 237.8 | 234.5 | 172.3 |
| 17-24 years. | 205.6219.3164.9133.6105.0 | 251.0222.7162.7132.9105.8 | 264.2266.3224.5159.7104.7 | $*$$*$233.3144.4102.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 263.5 \\ & 279.2 \\ & 228.8 \end{aligned}$ | 280.6 | 182.8 |
| 25-34 years. |  |  |  |  |  | 269.1 | 142.8 |
| 35-44 years. . |  |  |  |  |  | 217.4 | 112.9 |
| 45-64 years.. |  |  |  |  | * | 197.1 | * |
| 65 years and over |  |  |  |  | * | * |  |

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

Table 17. Average annual number of physician visits per person 17 years and over by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971 -72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Visits in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 736,340 | 506,656 | 127,551 | 77,109 | 19,794 | 30,647 | 102,134 |
| 17-24 years. | 136,840 | 63,454 | 6,606 | * | 2,833 | 3,465 | 66,779 |
| 25-34 years. | 133,352 | 106,760 | 13,210 | 786 | 5,058 | 7,366 | 13,382 |
| 35-44 years. | 102,904 | 85,888 | 11,950 | 2,065 | 3,965 | 5,920 | 5,066 |
| $45-64$ years. | 229,734 | 180,634 | 38,737 | 21,709 | 6,222 | 10,806 | 10,364 |
| 65 years and over | 133,511 | 69,921 | 57,047 | 52,241 | 1,715 | 3,091 | 6,543 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 277,205 | 204,495 | 25,639 | 12,096 | 5,336 | 8,207 | 47,071 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46,637 | 13,546 | 1,099 | * | * | * | 31,993 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43,002 | 33,671 | 3,249 | * | 1,163 | 1,965 | 6,081 |
| 35-44 years. | 40,001 | 34,566 | 2,692 | * | 913 | 1,403 | 2,743 |
| 45-64 years. | 95,924 | 83,374 | 8,177 | 3,280 | 1,848 | 3,049 | 4,373 |
| 65 years and over | 51,641 | 39,338 | 10,422 | 8,281 | 1,018 | 1,123 | 1,881 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 459,135 | 302,161 | 101,911 | 65,013 | 14,459 | 22,440 | 55,063 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90,203 | 49,908 | 5,508 | * | 2,441 | 2,798 | 34,787 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90,350 | 73,089 | 9,961 | * | 3,895 | 5,401 | 7,300 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62,903 | 51,322 | 9,258 | 1,689 | 3,053 | 4,517 | 2,323 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 133.810 | 97,260 | 30,560 | 18,429 | 4,374 | 7.757 | 5,991 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 81,869 | 30,583 | 46,625 | 43,960 | * | 1,968 | 4,662 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 17. Number of physician visits per person 17 years and over per year by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Visits per person per year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 5.4 | $5.4 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \| }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.9 | 6.4 | 7.1 | * | 6.3 | 8.2 | 3.9 |
| 25-34 years. | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 4.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| 45-64 years. | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| 65 years and over | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 5.7 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| 17-24 years. | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | * | * | * | 3.4 |
| 25-34 years. | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.6 | * | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| 35-44 years. | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.2 | * | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 45-64 years. | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| 65 years and over | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 4.9 |
| 17-24 years. | 6.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | * | 7.1 | 9.4 | 4.6 |
| 25-34 years. | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | * | 7.8 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| 35-44 years. | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| $45-64$ years. | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | * | 7.4 | 6.3 |

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the refiability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix $1 /$.

Table 18. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72


NOTE: 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.

Table 19. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72


[^9]NOTE: 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.

Table 20. Average annual number of physician visits and physician visits per person 17 years and over per year by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72


NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the rellability of the estimates are given in appendix. D. Definltions of terms are given in appendle 11 .

Table 21. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over with1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1971 and 1972

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
|  | Number of persons with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 17,815 | 12,952 | 2,920 | 1,709 | 531 | 679 | 1,944 |
| 17-24 years. | 3,573 | 2,129 | 206 | * | 113 | 84 | 1,239 |
| 25-34 years. | 3,683 | 3.096 | 342 | * | 159 | 161 | 246 |
| 35-44 years. | 2,407 | 2,059 | 253 | * | 87 | 140 | 95 |
| 45-64 years. | 4,938 | 3,945 | 789 | 420 | 129 | 240 | 204 |
| 65 years and over | 3,214 | 1.723 | 1,330 | 1,232 | 43 | 55 | 161 |
| Mate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 6,220 | 4,640 | 684 | 337 | 135 | 212 | 895 |
| 17-24 years. | 857 | 264 | * |  | * | * | 567 |
| 25-34 years. | 843 | 662 | 62 | * | * | 37 | 119 |
| 35-44 years. | 810 | 695 | 65 | * | * | 38 | 51 |
| 45-64 years. | 2,290 | 1.979 | 215 | 70 | 50 | ${ }^{96}$ | 96 |
| 65 years and over | 1,420 | 1,040 | 316 | 262 | * | * | 64 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 11,595 | 8,311 | 2,235 | 1,372 | 396 | 468 | 1,049 |
| 17-24 years. . | 2,716 | 1,865 | 179 | * | 101 | 70 | 672 |
| 25-34 years. | 2,840 | 2,434 | 280 | * | 136 | 124 | 127 |
| 35-44 years. | 1,598 | 1,365 | 189 | * | 63 | 102 | - 44 |
| 45-64 years. . | 2,647 | 1,966 | 573 | 350 | 79 | $144 *$ | 108 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . | 1,794 | 683 | 1,014 | 970 | * | * | 97 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 22. Percent of population 17 years and over with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1971 and 1972

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Percent of population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 13.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 7.9 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.8 | 21.4 | 22.2 | * | 25.1 | 19.8 | 7.3 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.3 | 14.9 | 17.1 | * | 20.9 | 14.5 | 7.9 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.7 | * | 14.4 | 13.5 | 7.9 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 9.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 9.6 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 6.7 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.5 | 7.3 | * | * | * | * | 6.1 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.8 | 6.7 | 8.8 | * | * | 8.9 | 6.4 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.6 | 7.4 | 10.3 | * | * | 10.2 | 7.2 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.5 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 9.1 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 17.2 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 19.3 | * | * | 15.5 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 15.9 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 20.6 | 15.2 | 9.4 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18.6 | 29.5 | 26.4 | * | 29.3 | 23.4 | 8.8 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21.2 | 22.5 | 21.6 | * | 27.1 | 17.8 | 10.2 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.9 | * | 15.4 | 15.3 | 8.9 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 9.7 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.0 | * | * | 13.1 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 23. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of population with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, color, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1971 and 1972


NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of the clvilian, 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 11 .

Table 24. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of population with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews 1971 and 1972

| Family income and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All incomes | Number of persons with 1 short-stay episode or more in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 17,815 | 12,952 | 2,920 | 1709 | 531 | 679 | 1944 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.573 | 2,129 | 206 | * | 113 | 84 | 1239 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,683 | 3,096 | 342 | * | 159 | 161 | 246 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,407 | 2,059 | 253 | * | 87 | 140 | 95 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,938 | 3,945 | 789 | 420 | 129 | 240 | 204 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 3,214 | 1,723 | 1,330 | 1,232 | 43 | 55 | 161 |
| Under $\$ 7.000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 7,083 | 4.252 | 1,936 | 1.128 | 393 | 414 | 896 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,601 | 955 | 144 | * | 86 | 52 | 502 |
| 25.34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,025 | 678 | 231 | * | 116 | 98 | 117 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 608 | 396 | 166 | * | 67 | 82 | 46 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.654 | 1,056 | 493 | 262 | 89 | 142 | 105 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 2,950 | 1,166 | 902 | 826 | 35 | 41 | 125 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 9,675 | 7,981 | 787 | 454 | 114 | 219 | 907 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,790 | 1,092 | 54 | * | * | * | 645 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,495 | 2,291 | 91 | * | 36 | 51 | 113 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,654 | 1,540 | 74 | * |  | 50 | 40 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,950 | 2,622 | 242 | 126 | 36 | 79 | 86 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 787 | 437 | 327 | 313 |  |  | * |
| All incomes | Percent of Population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 13.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 7.9 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.8 | 21.4 | 22.2 | * | 25.1 | 19.8 | 7.3 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.3 | 14.9 | 17.1 | * | 20.9 | 14.5 | 7.9 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.7 | * | 14.4 | 13.5 | 7.9 |
| $45-64$ years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 9.4 |
| 65 years and over ............ | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| Under $\$ 7,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 14.9 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 15.1 | 9.5 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15.0 | 22.9 | 26.4 | * | 29.8 | 22.4 | 8.5 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16.2 | 16.5 | 20.8 | * | 24.8 | 17.2 | 10.5 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.8 | * | 17.5 | 15.3 | 10.0 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 9.8 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 16.5 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 21.1 | 11.7 | 15.2 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over.... | 11.9 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 6.8 |
| 17-24 years.................. . | 11.5 | 20.3 | 16.4 | * | * | * | 6.5 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.6 | 14.5 | 11.6 | * | 14.3 | 10.5 | 6.4 |
| $35-44$ years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.2 | * | * | 11.4 | 6.5 |
| 45-64 years. . | 11.3 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 9.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 16.6 | 15.8 | 18.5 | 19.0 | * | * | * |

Table 25. Average annual number of persons 17 years and over and percent of population with 1 short-stay hospital episode or more, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1971 and 1972

| Family size and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All family sizes | Number of persons with 1 short-stay episode or more in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 17.815 | 12,952 | 2,920 | 1,709 | 531 | 679 | 1,944 |
| 17-24 years. | 3.573 | 2,129 | 206 | * | 113 | 84 | 1,239 |
| 25-34 years. | 3.683 | 3,096 | 342 | * | 159 | 161 | 246 |
| 35-44 years. | 2.407 | 2,059 | 253 | * | 87 | 140 | 95 |
| 45-64 years. | 4,938 | 3.945 | 789 | 420 | 129 | 240 | 204 |
| 65 years and over | 3,214 | 1,723 | 1,330 | 1,232 | 43 | 55 | 161 |
| 1.2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 6,945 | 4,240 | 1,891 | 1,242 | 245 | 404 | 814 |
| 17-24 years. | 806 | 407 | 69 | * | 36 | 33 | 331 |
| 25-34 years. | 528 | 284 | 114 | * | 46 | 62 | 129 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . | 367 | 195 | 115 | * | 37 | 72 | 57 |
| 45-64 years. | 2,669 | 1,918 | 593 | 309 | 91 | 193 | 158 |
| 65 years and over | 2.575 | 1,436 | 1.000 | 920 | 35 | 46 | 138 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 10,870 | 8,712 | 1.028 | 467 | 286 | 275 | 1,130 |
| 17-24 years. | 2,767 | 1.722 | 137 | * | 78 | 51 | 908 |
| 25-34 years. | 3.155 | 2,811 | 227 | * | 113 | 99 | 116 |
| 35-44 years. | 2,040 | 1,864 | 138 | * | 50 | 68 | 38 |
| 45-64 years. | 2,269 | 2,027 | 196 | 111 | 38 | 47 | 46 |
| 65 years and over | 639 | 287 | 330 | 312 | * | * | * |
| All family sizes | Percent of population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 13.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 7.9 |
| 17-24 years. | 12.8 | 21.4 | 22.2 | * | 25.1 | 19.8 | 7.3 |
| 25-34 years. | 14.3 | 14.9 | 17.1 | * | 20.9 | 14.5 | 7.9 |
| 35-44 years. | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.7 | * | 14.4 | 13.5 | 7.9 |
| 45-64 years. | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 9.4 |
| 65 years and over | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| 1.2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 9.3 |
| 17-24 years. | 9.8 | 10.0 | 19.7 | * | 22.8 | 18.6 | 8.7 |
| 25-34 years. | 9.4 | 9.0 | 13.4 | * | 15.6 | 12.0 | 8.0 |
| $35-44$ years. | 10.8 | 11.0 | 12.5 | * | 14.2 | 13.1 | 8.2 |
| 45-64 years. | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 9.7 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . | 16.2 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 11.7 | 14.4 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 13.1 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 20.1 | 15.4 | 7.1 |
| 17.24 years. | $14 . ?$ | 29.4 | 23.7 | * | 26.6 | 20.6 | 6.9 |
| 25-34 years. . | 15.6 | 16.0 | 19.7 | * | 24.2 | 16.6 | 7.8 |
| 35-44 years. . | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.9 | * | 14.5 | 13.9 | 7.6 |
| 45-64 years. | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 8.4 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . | 16.9 | 16.0 | 18.6 | 18.7 | * | * | * |

NOTE: 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.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Sex and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| Both sexes | Number in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 137,549 \|| | 93,816 | 19,136 | 11,342 | 2,939 | 4,855 | 24,598 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,823 | 9,929 | 927 | 52 | 451 | 424 | 16,967 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25,819 | 20,712 | 2,002 | 130 | 760 | 1,111 | 3,106 |
| 35-44 years. | 22,274 | 19,082 | 1,991 | 349 | 604 | 1,038 | 1,201 |
| $45-64$ years. | 41,995 | 33,690 | 6,137 | 3,406 | 912 | 1,819 | 2,169 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,637 | 10,403 | 8,079 | 7,405 | 212 | 462 | 1,155 |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 64,567 | 46,359 | 4,798 | 1,998 | 1,018 | 1,782 | 13,411 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,223 | 3,605 | 248 | * | 106 | 125 | 9,371 |
| 25-34 yaars. | 12,454 | 9,886 | 705 | 31 | 259 | 415 | 1,863 |
| 35-44 years. | 10,705 | 9,364 | 634 | 66 | 195 | 373 | 708 |
| 45-64 years. . | 19,939 | 17,337 | 1,545 | 527 | 347 | 671 | 1,056 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,246 | 6,167 | 1,666 | 1,357 | 112 | 197 | 413 |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 72,982 | 47,457 | 14,338 | 9,345 | 1,920 | 3,073 | 11,187 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,600 | 6,324 | 679 | 36 | 345 | 299 | 7,596 |
| 25-34 years. | 13,365 | 10,825 | 1,297 | 99 | 501 | 696 | 1,243 |
| 35-44 years. | 11,570 | 9,719 | 1,358 | 283 | 410 | 665 | 493 |
| 45-64 years. | 22,057 | 16,353 | 4,592 | 2,879 | 565 | 1,148 | 1,113 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,391 | 4,236 | 6,413 | 6,048 | 100 | 265 | 742 |

NOTES: 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.

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.

Table 27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, color, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Color and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All colors | Population in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 137,549 | 93,816 | 19.136 | 11,342 | 2,939 | 4,855 | 24,598 |
| 17-24 years. | 27,823 | 9,929 | 927 | 52 | 451 | 424 | 16,967 |
| 25-34 years. | 25,819 | 20,712 | 2,002 | 130 | 760 | 1,111 | 3,106 |
| 35-44 years. | 22,274 | 19,082 | 1,991 | 349 | 604 | 1,038 | 1,201 |
| 45-64 years. | 41,995 | 33,690 | 6,137 | 3,406 | 912 | 1,819 | 2.169 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 19,637 | 10,403 | 8,079 | 7,405 | 212 | 462 | 1,155 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 122,475 | 85,694 | 15,774 | 9,872 | 1,742 | 4,161 | 21,007 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24,123 | 8,920 | 732 | 43 | 307 | 382 | 14,470 |
| 25-34 years. | 22,780 | 18,799 | 1,454 | 75 | 442 | 937 | 2,526 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,678 | 17,254 | 1,441 | 247 | 326 | 869 | 983 |
| 45-64 years. | 37,920 | 31,038 | 4,941 | 2,844 | 534 | 1563 | 1,941 |
| 65 years and over | 17,975 | 9,683 | 7,206 | 6,662 | 133 | 410 | 1,086 |
| All other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 15,074 | 8,122 | 3,362 | 1,470 | 1197 | 694 | 3,591 |
| 17-24 years. | 3,701 | 1,008 | 195 | * | 144 | 42 | 2,497 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,040 | 1,913 | 548 | 55 | 318 | 174 | 580 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,596 | 1,829 | 550 | 101 | 279 | 170 | 217 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,075 | 2,652 | 1196 | 562 | 377 | 256 | 228 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . | 1,662 | 720 | 873 | 743 | 79 | 52 | 69 |

NOTE: 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.

Table 28. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, family income, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family income and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All income ${ }^{1}$ | Population in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . | 137,549 | 93,816 | 19,136 | 11,342 | 2,939 | 4,855 | 24,598 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27,823 | 9,929 | 927 | 52 | 451 | 424 | 16,967 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25,819 | 20,712 | 2,002 | 130 | 760 | 1,111 | 3,106 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22,274 | 19,082 | 1,991 | 349 | 604 | 1,038 | 1,201 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41,995 | 33,690 | 6,137 | 3,406 | 912 | 1,819 | 2,169 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,637 | 10.403 | 8,079 | 7,405 | 212 | 462 | 1,155, |
| Under \$7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 47,636 | 26,077 | 12157 | 7,506 | 1,909 | 2,741 | 9,403 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,651 | 4.168 | 545 | * | 289 | 232 | 5,937 |
| 25-34 years. | 6,335 | 4.110 | 1113 | 76 | 468 | 570 | 1,112 |
| 35-44 years. | 4,580 | 2,999 | 1121 | 202 | 383 | 536 | 460 |
| 45-64 years. | 12,743 | 7,943 | 3725 | 2,068 | 604 | 1,052 | 1,075 |
| 65 years and over | 13,328 | 6,856 | 5652 | 5,136 | 166 | 350 | 820 |
| \$7,000 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . . . | 81,246 | 62,250 | 5,570 | 2,899 | 838 | 1,833 | 13,426 |
| 17-24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,625 | 5,388 | 330 | * | 137 | 168 | 9,908 |
| 25-34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,400 | 15,852 | 784 | 47 | 252 | 485 | 1,763 |
| 35-44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16,312 | 14,972 | 726 | 113 | 176 | 437 | 614 |
| 45-64 years. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26,158 | 23,278 | 1,966 | 1,067 | 240 | 659 | 915 |
| 65 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,749 | 2,759 | 1,763 | 1,647 | 32 | 84 | 227 |

## ${ }^{1}$ Includes unknown income

NOTE: 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.

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by marital status, family size, and age: United States, 1971-72

| Family size and age | All persons 17 years and over | Married | Formerly married |  |  |  | Never married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Widowed | Separated | Divorced |  |
| All family sizes | Number in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 137,549 | 93,816 | 19,136 | 11,342 | 2,939 | 4,855 | 24,598 |
| 17-24 years. | 27,823 | 9,929 | 927 | 52 | 451 | 424 | 16,967 |
| 25-34 years. | 25,819 | 20,712 | 2,002 | 130 | 760 | 1,111 | 3,106 |
| 35-44 years. | 22,274 | 19,082 | 1,991 | 349 | 604 | 1,038 | 1,201 |
| $45-64$ years. | 41,995 | 33,690 | 6,137 | 3,406 | 912 | 1,819 | 2,169 |
| 65 years and over | 19,637 | 10,403 | 8,079 | 7.405 | 212 | 462 | 1,155 |
| 1-2 members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. . | 54,528 | 32,842 | 12,964 | 8,371 | 1,519 | 3,073 | 8,722 |
| 17-24 years. | 8,241 | 4,069 | 350 | * | 158 | 177 | 3,822 |
| 25-34 years. | 5,635 | 3,163 | 851 | 41 | 294 | 515 | 1,621 |
| 35-44 years. | 3,389 | 1,770 | 919 | 108 | 261 | 550 | 699 |
| 45-64 years. | 21,401 | 15,236 | 4,544 | 2,470 | 638 | 1,436 | 1,622 |
| 65 years and over | 15,862 | 8,604 | 6,300 | 5,738 | 168 | 394 | 958 |
| 3 members or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages 17 years and over. | 83,021 | 60,973 | 6,172 | 2,971 | 1,420 | 1,782 | 15,875 |
| 17-24 years. | 19,582 | 5,860 | 578 | 38 | 293 | 247 | 13,145 |
| 25-34 years. | 20,185 | 17.549 | 1,151 | 89 | 466 | 596 | 1,485 |
| 35-44 years. | 18,885 | 17,312 | 1,072 | 240 | 344 | 488 | 502 |
| 45-64 years. | 20,594 | 18,454 | 1,593 | 937 | 274 | 383 | 547 |
| 65 years and over | 3,775 | 1,799 | 1,778 | 1,667 | 44 | 68 | 197 |

NOTE: 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.

## APPENDIX

## 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 1971 and 1972.

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., l 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 357 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 six households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.
List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.
Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

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.

During 1971-1972 the total HIS sample of approximately 16,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 267,000 persons in 88,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published ${ }^{6}$ as well as a detailed description of the sample design ${ }^{7}$ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey. 8

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 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 denomina-

[^10]tor 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 1960 populations within six 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 $\ddagger 0$ 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 statis-
tics 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 ycar-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, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.9 percent, including a 1.4 -percent refusal rate with the remainder 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 aiter 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. 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 problem. The results have been published in several reports. ${ }^{9-13}$

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur 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. It does not include estimates of any 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

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.
error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $21 / 2$ 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 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 sampling errors.-The "guide" on page 50, 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 page 51. 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 page 52. 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 ycar 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

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

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 pages 48 and 49; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 48.

| Statistic | Use: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rule | Code | Page |
| Number of: |  |  |  |
| Persons in the U.S. Population, or total number in any age, sex, color category $\qquad$ | Not subjec | ling error |  |
| Persons in any other population group .................................... | 1 | A8AN | 51 |
| Restricted activity days ...................................................... | 1 | A8BW | 51 |
| Acute conditions ................................................................ | 1 | A8BN | 51 |
| Persons with limitation of activity ......................................... | 1 | A8AN | 51 |
| Physician visits ................................................................. | 1 | A8BM | 51 |
| Persons with hospital episodes ............................................ | 1 | A8AN | 51 |
| Rates per 100 persons: |  |  |  |
| Acute conditions ............................................................... | 4(a) | Num: A8BN <br> Demon: A8AN | 51 51 |
| Rates per person: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Num: A8BW | 51 |
| Restricted activity days ....................................................... | 4(a) | Demon: A8AN | 51 |
| Physicia $n$ visits ................................................................ | 4(a) | Num: A8BM <br> Demon: A8AN | 51 51 |
| Percent distribution of: |  |  |  |
| Persons with limitation of activity ......................................... | 2 | P8AN-M | 52 |
| Persons with hospital episodes ............................................. | 2 | P8AN-M | 52 |

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


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of $5,000,000$ (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of $5,000,000$ ). For a. Wide range type $B$ statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of $10,000,000$ has a relative error of 9,3 percent or a standard exror of 930,000 ( 9.3 percent of $10,000,000$ ).
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)


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 2.8 percent (read from the 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 $X 2.8$ percent or 0.56 percentage points.

## APPENDIX 11

## 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, ${ }^{14}$ 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 during the 2 -week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset oc-

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.
curred 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

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).

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.

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 thereafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the interview, the case is necessarily 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.

## 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 "days of restricted activity" 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 constitute 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.

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)

## 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 occurred 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.

## 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.

## Family and Related Terms

The definitions of families and unrelated individuals (family units) are the same as those used in the 1960 census.

Family refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption who are living together in the same household. Although the usual household contains only the primary family, a household can contain secondary families as well as individuals unrelated to the family. A lodger and his family who are not related to the head of the houschold or a resi-
dent employee and his wife living in are considered a secondary family and not part of the primary family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife and children are members of the household, this subfamily is treated as part of the primary family.

## 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.

Color.- The population is divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.-Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12 -month period
preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Marital status.-Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories in this report are as follows:

Under 17 includes all persons aged 0-16 regardless of their marital status.

Married includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with commonlaw marriage are considered as married.

Never married includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.
Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of other reasons. This does not include persons separated from their spouses because of the circumstances of their employment or service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.

Widowed and divorced include, respectively, all persons who said they were either widowed or legally divorced.

## APPENDIX III <br> QUESTIONNAIRE AND FLASH CARDS




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { in bed } \\ \text { lost from work } \\ \text { lost from school }\end{array}\right\}\), \\
Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weoks that - - cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?
\end{tabular} \& 9 a. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \mathrm{Y} \\
\& 2 \mathrm{~N}(10)
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline b. (Again, not counting the day(s) \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { in bed } \\ \text { lost from work } \\ \text { lost from school }\end{array}\right\}\) ) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? \& b. \& OO Days \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
If 1 or more days in \(Q\) 's. 5-9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person. \\
10a. What condition caused -- to \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { stay in bed } \\ \text { miss work } \\ \text { miss school } \\ \text { eut down }\end{array}\right\}\) during the past 2 weeks?
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline b. Did any other condition cause him to \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { stay in bed } \\ \text { miss work } \\ \text { miss sehool } \\ \text { cut down }\end{array}\right\}\) during that period? \& b. \& \[
N(N P)
\] \\
\hline c. What condition? \& c. \& Enter conditions in item C Reosk 10b \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{11a. During the past 2 weaks did anyone in the family that is you, your --, whe. have any (other) accidents or injuries?} \\
\hline b. Who was this? - Mark '"Accident or injury', box in person's column. \& 11 b . \& \(\square\) Accident or injury \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{c. What was the injury?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? \(\quad\) ( 11 b and c )} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
For each person with "Accident or injury," ask: \\
e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a dactor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?
\end{tabular} \& . \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& Y \text { (Enter Infury in Item C) } \\
\& \mathrm{N}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
12a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, (that is you, your \(=-\), otc.) go to a dentist? \\
\(Y(12 b\) and \(c)\)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{b. Who was this? - Mark 'Dental visit,' box in person's toiumn,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentlst?} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
If "Dental visit," ask: \\
d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?
\end{tabular} \& d. \& __No. of dental visits (NP) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Do not ask for children I yr. old and under. \\
13a. During the past 12 months, (that is, since (date) a year ago,) about how many visits did -make to a dentist? (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)
\end{tabular} \& 13a. \& 00 None
\(\qquad\) Number of visits \\
\hline \& \& : \(\square\) 2-week dental visit \\
\hline b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- last went to a dentist? \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2
Past 2 weeks not reported (Q. 12)

2 weeks-6 months
$\square$ <br>
$4 \square$ Over 6-12 months

$\square$ 1 year <br>
6 $\square$ 2-4 years

5+ yoars

$\square$ Never
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}




| Ages <br> 17+ | 25u. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months - (For males): working or doing something else? <br> If "something else," ask: (For females): keeping house, working, or doing <br> b. What was -- 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? | 25. | Working (30a) <br> 3 $\square$ Retired, health (29) <br> 4 $\square$ Retired, other (29) <br> 5 $\square$ $\square$ Going to school (32) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ages $6-16$ | 26a. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months - going to school or doing something else? <br> If "'something else," ask: <br> b. What was - - doing? |  | $5 \square$ $\square$ 17+ something else (29) <br> 7 $\square$ 6-16 something else (31) |
| Ages under 6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I-5 years (27) } \\ & \circ \square \text { Under I (28) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 27a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? |  | 27a. | $Y$ Y ${ }^{\text {N (34) }}$ |
| b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health? |  | b. | $2 \times(34)$ |
| c. Is he limited in the omount of play because of his health? |  | c. | 2 Y (34) N (33) |
| 28a. Is =- limited in any way because of his health? |  | 280. | 1_Y_-_S_N(NP) |
| b. In what way is he limited? |  | b. | (34) |
| 29a. Does -- health now keep him from working? |  | 290. | 1 Y (34) N |
| b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health? |  | b. | 2 Y (34) ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health? |  | ${ }_{\sim}$ | 2 Y (34) N |
| d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | d. | 3 Y (34) $\quad \mathrm{N}$ (33) |
| 30a. Does - NOW have a iob? |  | 30a. | $\boldsymbol{r}$ (300) ${ }^{\text {l }}$ |
| b. In terms of health, is -= Now able to (work - keep house) at all? |  | b. | Y-0-0-1_N(34) |
| c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? |  | c. | $\underline{2}$ (34) |
| d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he con do becouse of his i,aalth? |  | d. | 2 Y (34) ${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ |
| e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | c. | $3 \mathrm{Y}(34) \quad \mathrm{N}$ (33) |
| 31. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school? |  | 31. | $Y$ Y 1 N(34) |
| 32a. Does (would) - - have to go to a certain type of school because of his health? |  | 32a. | $\underline{\mathrm{Y}} \mathrm{Y}$ (34) |
| b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health? |  | b. | $\underline{2}$ Y (34) |
| c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | c. | 3 Y (34) ${ }^{\text {(3) (33) }}$ |
| 33a. Is - limitad in ANY WAY because of a disability or health? |  | 33 a. | $4{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Y}$ |
| b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition. |  | b. |  |
| 34a. About how long has he $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { been limited in - } \\ \text { been uncble to -- } \\ \text { had to go to a certain type of sehool? }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? <br> If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? <br> c. Is this limitation caused by ony other condition? <br> Mark box or ask: <br> d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation? |  | 34 a. | 000 Less than 1 month $\qquad$ Mos. $\qquad$ Yre. |
|  |  | b. | Entar condition in item $C$ and ask e $\square$ Old ase only (NP) |
|  |  | c. |  |
|  |  |  | $\square$ Only I condition |
|  |  | d. | Enter main condition |



39a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your ---, etc.) have If "Yes," ask b and c
b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column(s) in item C.
c. During the past 12 months did anyone else have . . .?

| L. Damaged heart valves? |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| M. Tachycardia or rapid heart? |  |
| N. Heart murmur? |  |
| O. Any other heart trouble? |  |
| P. Aneurysm |  |
| Q. Any blood clots? |  |
| R. Gangrene? |  |
| S. Yaricose veins? |  |
| T. Hemorrhoids or piles? |  |
| U. Phlebitis or thrombophlebitis? |  |
| V. Any other condition affecting blood circulation? |  |

40. 1E 2 G 3 F 4 P
$1 \square$ Responded for self-entirely $2 \square$ Responded for self-partly Person $\qquad$ was respondent


## Condition paga-Continued



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE \& 1. \& Person number \& Person number \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks. \\
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2 -week period did -visit or talk to a doctor? \\
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?
\end{tabular} \& 2a. \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date)
\(\qquad\) , at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? \\
If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emargency room? \\
If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?
\end{tabular} \& 3. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\times 0 \square\)
Whilo inpatient in hospital (STOP)
Doccor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) \\
10 Telephone
Hospital Outpatient Cllnic \\
30 Home

Hospltal Emerzency Room <br>
$50 \square$ $\square$ Company or Industry Clinic <br>
60 $\square$ Other (Specify) $Z$
\end{tabular} \& x0 $\square$ While inpatient in hospital (STOP)

$01 \square$ Doctor's office (group practice or
doctor's.clinic)
$10 \square$ Telephone
$20 \square$ Hospital Outpatient Clinic
$30 \square$ Home
$40 \square$ Hospital Emerzeney Room
$50 \square$ Company or Industry Clinic
$60 \square$ Other (Specify) $Z$ <br>

\hline 4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? \& 4. \& | 01 General practitioner Speciallst - |
| :--- |
| What kind of speciallst is he? | \& | 01 $\square$ General practitioner Specialist |
| :--- |
| What kind of apecialist is ha? | <br>

\hline 5a. Was this visif for emergency care? \& 5 c . \& 1 Y \& 1 Y <br>
\hline b. Was this visit for surgery or pre or postsurgical care? \& b. \& 1 Y 2 N \& : Y 2 N <br>
\hline 6a. Why did he visit (eall) the doctor on ___(date)_? Write in reason \& 60. \& \& <br>
\hline Mark appropriate box(es) \& \&  \&  <br>

\hline b. Was this for any specific condition? \& b. \& | $Y$ (Enter conditlon in on |
| :--- |
| and change to "Diag. |
| or trectment") | \& | Y (Enter condition in 60 |
| :--- |
| N (7) and change to "Diog. |
| or treatment") | <br>


\hline | Mark box or ask: |
| :--- |
| c. For what condition did -- visit the doctor on (date) $\qquad$ ? | \& c. \& $\square$ Condition reported in 6a \& $\square$ Condition reporsed in 6a <br>


\hline | Please look at this card (Show Card H). |
| :--- |
| 7a. Which of those sources did or will pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit on (date) ? | \& 7 7. \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 \\
10(\text { Specify }) & 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{lcllllll}
10 \\
10 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline b. Did ar will any other source pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit? \& b. \& 1 Y 2 N (Next DV) \& 1 Y <br>
\hline c. Which source? \& c. \& Circle additional sources in 7a \& Circle addiflonal sources in 70 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| 12-MONTHS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE | 1. | $\square$ 2-week D.V. (NP) $\square$ No 12 -month D.V. (NP) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 12 months. <br> 2. In what month during the past 12 manths did -- last visit or talk to a doctor? | 2. | $\overline{\text { Month }} \quad \frac{19}{\text { Year }}$ |
| 3. Where did helast see the doctor in (month) $\qquad$ , at a elinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? <br> If Hospital: Wes it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? <br> If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic? | 3. |  |
| 4. Is the dactor a general practitioner ar a specialist? | 4. | 01 General practitioner Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? |
| 5a. Was this visit for emergency eare? | 50. | 1 Y 2 N |
| b. Was this yisit for surgery or pre or postsurgical care? | b. | 1 Y |
| 6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor in__(month) ? Write in reason | 6 6. |  |
| Mark appropriate box(es) |  |  |
| b. Was this for any specific condition? | $b$. | $\begin{aligned} & Y(\text { Erfer cond, in } 60, \quad \text { N }(7) \\ & \text { chan } \\ & \text { or treato or } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mark box or ask: <br> c. For what condition did -- visit the doctor in ___(monsh) ? | c. | $\square$ Condition reported in $6 \mathbf{}$ |
| Please look at this cord - (Show Card H) <br> 7a. Which of those sources did or will pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit? | 7 fa | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 10 \\ & 10(\text { Specify }) \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| b. Did or will any other source pay ony of the doctor's bill for this visit? | b. | 1 Y |
| c. Which source? | c. | Circle additional sources in 70 |




Table H.I.-Continued

| Doas thls - plan pey any part of pay any part of hespital expenses? | Does this -me plan pay any part of dactor's or surgeon's blils for operations? | Doas thls plan pay any part of a doctor's bllil for office visits or horne calls? |  | What do you like most about this -plan? | What do yev like loast about this - plan? <br> (k) | What was the last time my mumber of your fanily used thls - plan? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (f) | ( E ) | (h) | (i) | (J) |  | (1) |  |
| 1 Y 2 N 2 DK | $1 \mathrm{Y} 2 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{DK}$ | 1 Y (i) $2 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{DK}$ | 1 Y 2 N 2 DK |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \square \text { Nev. used } \\ & \text { 3—Mos. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }_{4}^{2} \text { _Wkrs. }$ |
| $1 \mathrm{Y} 2 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{OK}$ | Y Y $2 \mathrm{~N}:$ DK | $1 \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{j}) 2 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{DK}$ | $1 Y^{Y} \mathrm{Y}$ N 9 DK |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \square \text { Nov. uxed } \\ & \text { 3_Mos. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \_ \text {Wks. } \\ & 4 \_Y r y . \end{aligned}$ |


| T For each person, review $Q$ 's. I and 2 and Table H.I. and detemnine if "Covered" by either Medicare or insurance or "Not covered." |  | I | 1 $\square$ Covered (NP) $\square$ $\square$ Not covered (NP) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ask for each person "Not covered" <br> (Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons) <br> 4. Which of these statements (Hand Card N) best describes why -is not covered by any health insurance plan? <br> Any other reason? | Circle all reasons given | 4. | $\begin{array}{cccccc} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & (\text { Specity }) & 7 & & & \end{array}$ |
| 5a. Is anyone in the family covered by on insurance plan which pays any part of a dentist bill for routine or regular care? | 1 Y 2 N (4) |  |  |
| b. Which members of the family are covered? |  | 5b. | $\square$ Covered |




## CARD C

Conditions reported for which questions $3 \mathrm{a}-3 \mathrm{e}$ need not be asked:

| Acne | Hernia (all types) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Appendicitis | Kidney stones |
| Arteriosclerosis | Laryngitis |
| Athlete's foot | Migraine headache |
| Bronchitis (any kind) | Mumps |
| Bunions | Phlebitis <br> (Thrombophlebitis) |
| Bursitis | Pneumonia |
| Calluses | Pregnancy |
| Chickenpox | Sciatica |
| Cold | Sinus trouble |
| (Sinusitis) |  |
| Corns | Strep (Streptococcus) |
| Croup | throat |
| Diaberes | Tonsillitis |
| Epilepsy | Ulcer (duodenal, |
| Stomach, peptic |  |
| Galistones | or gastric only) |
| Goiter | Warts |
| Hardening of | Whooping cough |
| the arteries |  |
| Hay fever |  |
| Hemorrhoids or piles |  |

1. Total or partial payment by self or family
2. Social Security Medicare
3. Hospital insurance or Doctor Visit insurance
4. Workmen's Compensation
5. Accident insurance carried by family or someone outside the family
6. Armed Forces Dependent Care (CHAMPUS)
7. Veteran's Benefits
8. Medicaid
9. Welfare
10. Other (Some other source)

## "EXTRA CASH" INSURANCE PLAN DEFINED

It is a health insurance plan which pays a fixed amount of money for each day or week the policy holder is a patient overnight in the hospital. This type of health insurance almost always pays the money directly to the policy holder. Payments are made to the policy holder regardless of what other types of health insurance coverage the person may have.


## CARD I

Under $\$ 1,000$ (including loss) . . Group A
\$ $1,000-\$ 1,999 \ldots . . .$. . 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 I |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | Group J |
| \$25,000 and ov | Group K |

1. Can't obtain insurance because of age, illness, or poor health
2. Don't believe in insurance
3. Dissatisfied with previous insurance
4. Don't need health insurance because care received through welfare or medicaid
5. Have been healthy, not much sickness in the family, haven't needed health insurance
6. Too expensive, can't afford health insurance
7. Some other reason

## In terms of health:

## 1. MUST STAY IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME. <br> 2. MUST STAY IN THE HOUSE ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME. <br> 3. NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON IN GETTING AROUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE. <br> O.

4. NEED THE HELP OF SOME SPECIAL AID, SUCH AS A CANE OR WHEELCHAIR, AID, SUCH AS A CANE OR WHEEL OUTSIDE THE HOUSE
5. DOES NOT NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON OR A SPECIAL AID BUT HAS TROUBLE IN GETTING AROUND FREELY.
6. DOES NOT HAVE TROUBLE GETTING
AROUND FREELY.

CARD Z

## NONMOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

## CARD Y

## MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

How did the accident happen?
Outside motor vehicle

1. Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horsedrawn vehicle
2. Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. Other way (Specify how)

Inside motor vehicle or getting in or out
4. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
5. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
6. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
7. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (Specify object)
8. Other way (Specify how)

## How did the aceident happen?

11. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
12. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
13. Any injury from an accident involving a nonmotor vehicle in motion (streetcar, ratlroad tram, arplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
14. Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (fpecift machincm)
15. Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nall or other cutting or piercing irplement
16. Any injury inficted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other crifices
17. Any injury inflicted by anımal or insect
18. Any injury inflicted by porsonous substance swallowed (Sperify sutisturter)
19. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
20. All other falls
21. Bumped into object or person (covers all callisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
22. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling. flying or thrown objects)
23. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from.splinters, broken glass. etc.)
24. Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
25. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
26. Lifting or other exertion
27. Twisting or stumbling
28. Other (Specif, hou accilent happened)

# VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATIONS SERIES 

Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

Series 1. Programs and Collection Procedures.-Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.

Series 2. Data Evaluation and Methods Research.-Studies of new statistical methodology including experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.

Series 3. Analytical Studies.-Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

Series 4. Documents and Committee Reports.-Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.-Statistics on illness; accidental injuries; disability; use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services; and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.

Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey. - Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.

Series 12. Data from the Institutionalized Population Surveys.-Discontinued effective 1975. Future reports from these surveys will be in Series 13.

Series 13. Data on Health Resources Utilization.-Statistics on the utilization of health manpower and facilities providing long-term care, ambulatory care, hospital care, and family planning services.

Series 14. Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities.-Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.

Series 20. Data on Mortality. - Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses; and statistics on characteristics of deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys of those records.

Series 21. Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce. - Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses; studies of fertility; and statistics on characteristics of births not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys of those records.

Series 22. Data from the National Mortality and Natality Surveys.-Discontinued effective 1975. Future reports from these sample surveys based on vital records will be included in Series 20 and 21, respectively.

Series 23. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.-Statistics on fertility, family formation and dissolution, family planning, and related maternal and infant health topics derived from a biennial survey of a nationwide probability sample of ever-married women $15-44$ years of age.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:
Scientific and Technical Information Branch
National Center for Health Statistics
Public Health Service, HRA
Rockville, Md. 20852

## NCHS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $\$ 300$

For publications in the Vital and Health Statistics Series call 301-443-NCHS.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEW

HEW 390
THIRD CLASS
BLK. RATE


[^0]:    U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Public Health Service

[^1]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ These proportions were computed from data in tables 26-29 on the age composition of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population living at the time of interview.

[^2]:    ${ }^{\text {b }}$ The "direct method" of age adjustment is accomplished by multiplying the specific rate for each age group by the population for the corresponding age group in the standard population. The age-adjusted rate is formed by adding the resulting products for each age group and dividing the sum by the total population that was taken as a standard.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total U.S. population as of Mar. 1969.
    ${ }^{2}$ Statistical note 32 from the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Dec. 1970.
    ${ }^{3}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data from Resident Places-3 Survey, Sept. 1969.
    ${ }^{4}$ Population used in computing rates obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 198, "Marital Status and Family Status: March-1969," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1970.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population 17 years and over in the United States, 1971-72.

    2Includes unknown income.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, non-institutionalized population 17 years and over in the United States, 1971-72.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes unknown income.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population $\mathbf{1 7}$ years and over in the United States, 1971-72.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes unknown income.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population $\mathbf{1 7}$ years and over in the United States, 1971-72.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes unknown income.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes unknown income.

[^9]:    IIncludes unknown income.

[^10]:    NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

