

# Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1980 

Incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits are estimated. Estimates are based on data collected in the National Health Interview Survey during 1980.

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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## Symbols

... Data not available
. . . Category not applicable

- Quantity zero
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
\# Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements


# Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey 

by Susan S. Jack, Division of Health Interview Statistics

## Introduction

This report presents national estimates of acute illnesses and injuries, disability days, limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, and measures of health care utilization for 1980. These variables represent the basic health items for which data were collected in the 1980 National Health Interview Survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population

The detailed tables in this report contain data limited to age and sex population categories. More detailed analyses of similar data by other social, economic, and demographic categories will be presented in forthcoming reports. The text tables present data that indicate recent trends for major health items collected in 1980 as well as for the 2 previous years. Other Current Estimates reports in Series 10 (Numbers 130 and 136) present detailed data for 1978 and 1979 that are comparable with data shown in this report for 1980.

A major change made in 1979 affects the comparison of 1979 and 1980 illness data with data from earlier years. Beginning in 1979, illness and injuries were coded using the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases ${ }^{1}$ rather than the eighth revision used in 1978 and earlier years mentioned in the report. Caution should therefore be used when comparing data in specific disease categories. Detailed information on the old and new disease category classification is available from the Interview and Examination Statistics Program of the National Center for Health Statistics.

Although published reports are the primary vehicle for disseminating statistical estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, data are also available in the form of standardized microdata tapes. Questions pertaining to cost and availability of data should be directed to the Scientific and Technical Information Branch of the National Center for Health Statistics.

## Acute conditions

Acute conditions are defined by the National Health Interview Survey as those illnesses and injuries that have lasted less than 3 months and that have involved either medical attention or 1 day or more of restricted activity. However, to counteract the effect of memory decay that impairs the validity of the estimates, the annual incidence of acute conditions is calculated by including only those conditions that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the inteiview and that caused restricted activity or required medical care during this 2-week period.

In 1980 an estimated 484.2 million acute illnesses and injuries occurred among the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States (tables 1 and 2). Although the incidence rate of 222.2 acute conditions per 100 persons for 1980 appears somewhat higher than the rates for the 2 previous years (table A), particularly the rate for 1979 , the difference is not statistically significant.

Comparing 1980 rates for the major classifications of acute conditions with 1979 rates shows one change that is statistically significant. The higher reported incidence rate for acute respiratory conditions in 1980 is due to the fluctuation in the incidence rate for influenza. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ This reported rate corresponds to a similarly increased rate in 1978 and 1976. However, because of the change from the eighth to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, used for coding, caution should be used when making specific category comparisons between 1979 and 1980 and earlier data. Some apparent changes may be artifacts of changes in coding categories.

In 1980 acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 986.9 days of restricted activity per 100 persons, or 9.9 days per person (tables A, 3, and 5)-a

[^0]Table A. Incidence of acute conditions, associated disability days, and persons injured: Unitêd States, 1978-80

| Item | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acute conditions | Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| All acute conditions | 218.2 | 215.3 | 222.2 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.6 |
| Respiratory conditions | 115.8 | 107.3 | 116.2 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 59.1 | 60.1 | 57.0 |
| Influenza | 50.3 | 40.5 | 52.2 |
| Other respiratory conditions | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| Digestive system conditions | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Injuries | 33.1 | 34.5 | 33.4 |
| All other acute conditions | 33.9 | 37.7 | 36.6 |
| Days of disability associated with acute conditions | Days of disability per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| Restricted-activity days | 989.7 | 939.9 | 986.9 |
| Bed-disability days | 444.7 | 413.4 | 426.6 |
| Work-loss days lages 17 years and over) ${ }^{1}$ | 376.6 | 350.6 | 347.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { School-loss days (ages 6-16 } \\ & \text { years) . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 480.7 | 477.8 | 487.2 |
| Class of accident | Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| All classes of accident | 31.6 | 32.0 | 31.2 |
| Moving motor vehicle | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| While at work | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Home | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.2 |
| Other | 13.9 | 14.0 | 12.9 |

1For currently employed population.
rate virtually identical to that of 1978 and apparently but not significantly higher than that in 1979. There was a significantly higher rate of restricted-activity days associated with respiratory conditions, due primarily to a higher rate for influenza ( 4.3 and 3.8 days per person, respectively). The rate of 4.3 days in bed per person for 1980 (tables A, 4, and 6) was not significantly higher than the rate for the previous year even though there was a significantly higher rate of
bed days for influenza. The rate of 4.9 school-loss days per child aged $6-16$ is not significantly higher than the rate for either 1979 or 1978 (tables A and 7). The number of days lost from work because of acute conditions among the currently employed population was similar for 1980 and 1979 (tables A and 8 )-about $31 / 2$ days per person, which was somewhat lower than the 1978 rate (3.8).

In 1980 an estimated 68 million persons were injured (table 9)-a rate of 31.2 persons injured per 100 persons (table A). The rates were highest among those in the age group 6-16 years (39.2), primarily because of accidents in "other" places, which include schools. Those under 6 years of age and those 17-44 years of age had a slightly lower but similar rate ( 34.2 and 35.3 per 100 , respectively), but the accident locations varied between the 2 groups (table 9). Associated with these injuries were 357.4 days of restricted activity (table 10 ) and 88.7 days of bed disability (table 11) per 100 persons per year. Although the rate of persons injured tended to decrease with age, the number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year associated with injuries increased with age.

## Days of disability

Table B shows days of disability per person per year for both acute and chronic conditions for 1978-80. "Days of disability" refers to both temporary and long-term reduction of a person's activity. The four types of disability days (restricted-activity, bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days) are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to multiple conditions, the person-day measure, used in table B, counts each day of disability only once, regardless of the number of conditions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one during which a person reduces his or her normal activity for all or most of the day because of an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is counted as a

| Table B. Days of disability per person per year, by type of disability day: United States, 1978-80 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of disability day | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|  | Days of disability per person per year |  |  |
| Restricted-activity days | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.1 |
| Bed-disability days | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 |
| Work-loss days Lages 17 years and over) ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| School-loss days (ages 6-16 years) | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |

[^1]day of restricted activity. Similarly, each day lost from work or school is a day of restricted activity. Days on which people cut down on the things that they usually do for the whole day, but which are not bed days, work-loss days, nor school-loss days, are also counted as restricted-activity days.

In 1980 there were an estimated 19.1 days of restricted activity per person as a result of chronic and acute illnesses or injuries-a rate similar to that for 1979 and 1978. The number of restricted-activity days per person per year ranged from 11.6 days for children under 17 years of age to 39.2 for adults 65 years of age and over (table 12). The average number of bed-disability days per person during 1980 (7.0) was not significantly different from either 1979 or 1978 (table B). There were an estimated 485 million days lost from work because of illness or injury-5.0 days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, the same rate as in 1979 and similar to the rate in 1978.

Females reported more restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person than males did during 1980, as in previous years (table 12). However, there was very little difference between the sexes in work-loss days per person.

The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years of age during 1980 was 5.3 days per child, a rate similar to those of 1979 and 1978 (tables B and 13). Boys miss school because of illness less often than girls do -4.8 versus 5.7 days per year.

## Limitation of activity

The concept of limitation of activity used in this report refers to long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment. The measurement of this concept in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) permits one to distinguish among (1) persons unable to carry on their usual activity, (2) persons limited in the amount or kind of their usual activity, (3) persons limited but not in their usual activity, and (4) persons not limited. The category of persons limited in their major activity includes those in the first two groups, that is, those unable to carry on the usual activity for their age-sex group, whether it is working, keeping house, or going to school, and those restricted in the amount or kind of usual activity for their age-sex group. Persons limited but not in their major activity include persons restricted in other activities such as civic, church, or recreational activities. Table C shows the percent of the population with limitation of activity for 1978-80.

The 1980 NHIS produced an estimate of 14.4 percent of the population as limited in activities as a result of one or more chronic conditions. This estimated rate has remained essentially level in the period from 1978-80 after a period in which the rate appeared to be increasing. The proportion of the

| Table C. Percent of the total population with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions: United States, 1978-80 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limitation of activity | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|  | Percent of total population |  |  |
| Limited in activity | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.4 |
| Limited in major activity ${ }^{1}$ | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| No limitation of activity | 85.8 | 85.4 | 85.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.
population for which some limitation was reported increases with age from a low of 3.8 percent for those under 17 years of age and a high of 45.2 percent for those 65 years of age and over.

In general, the direction of the relationships between limitation of activity, age, and sex in 1980 (table 14) was similar to the direction observed in earlier years.

## Utilization of medical services

Measures of the utilization of health services as reported in NHIS are shown in tables 15-21 and highlighted in table D .

Information was obtained in NHIS on the hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12 -month period prior to the week of the interview. Two measures of hospitalization were derived from this information-hospital discharges and hospital episodes. Differences in the estimating procedures for these two measures are described in appendix I (see "Explanation of hospital recall").

Information is also collected on hospital discharges from hospital records through the National Hospital Discharge Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates from the National Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 of Vital and Health Statistics, are somewhat higher than those presented here because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions used. The most recent national estimates of short-stay hospitalization based on the National Hospital Discharge Survey are summarized in Series 13, Number $46 .{ }^{2}$

For data collected in the 1980 survey year, there were an estimated 13.9 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons-the same rate as in the previous year (tables D and 15). The rate of discharges per 100 persons for those 65 years of age and over (27.7) was over 4 times as high as that for children under 17 years of age (6.3). The average length of stay in days per hospital discharge was 7.6, continuing the downward trend from previous years. In 1969 the average length of stay was 9.0 (9.7 excluding deliveries), while in 1979 the average stay was 7.8 ( 8.3 excluding deliveries). For persons under 35 years of age, the average hospital stay was 5.3

Table D. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1978-80

| Measure of utilization | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hospitalization |  |  |  |
| Number of discharges per 100 persons per year $\qquad$ | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Average length of stay in days | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more $\qquad$ | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Dental visits |  |  |  |
| Number per person per year | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Percent of persons with visits in past year $\qquad$ | 49.9 | 50.2 | 49.9 |
| Physician visits |  |  |  |
| Number per person per year ........... | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Percent of persons with visits in past year $\qquad$ | 75.4 | 75.1 | 74.9 |

days. Older persons had increasingly longer stays; those aged 65 years and over averaged about 10.0 days. Except for persons aged 65 years and over, males experienced longer stays than females did, even when deliveries are excluded.

Approximately 10 percent of the population were hospitalized at least once during the year preceding the interview (table 16). About 81 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital. The proportion of those with at least one hospital episode who had multiple stays increased with age from approximately 14 percent among those under 35 years of age to approximately 26 percent of those 65 years of age and over. In 1980 persons with one or more hospital episodes spent an average of 9.3 days per person in the hospital, the average increasing gradually with age (table 17). In each age group, males with episodes spent more days in the hospital than females did.

There were an estimated 364.4 million dental visits in 1980 (table 18), or 1.7 visits per person. This rate is the same as that for 1979 (table D). As in the past, females continued to make slightly more dental visits per person than males did-1.8 and 1.5 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18).

The percent of the population with at least one annual dental visit in 1980 was similar to the 1979 and 1978 proportions-49.9, 50.2, and 49.9, respectively. Detailed data on the time interval since the last dental visit are shown in table 19.

In 1980 there were approximately 1 billion contacts with medical doctors (excluding visits to inpatients in hospitals), an average of 4.8 per person (table 20). This rate is similar to those for the 2 previous years (table D). The number of contacts per person per year ranged from 4.0 for persons 17 to 24 years of age to 6.5 for persons 75 years of age and over. For persons aged 17 to 74 years, women had more physician contacts than men did. For those
under 17 and those over 74 years of age, the rates were similar for both sexes.

Approximately 75 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population contacted a medical doctor at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview (table 21). This percent has changed little over the past 3 years (table D). The proportion of the population contacting a doctor within a year is highest among those under 17 years of age (76.7 percent) and those over 64 ( 79.4 percent). The rate is almost constant for the age groups from 17 to 64 years of age, approximately 73 percent. An estimated 3.9 percent of the population had not contacted a physician in 5 years or more.

More extensive data on physician visits can be found in the report entitled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1975" (Series 10, Number 128). Other estimates of ambulatory medical care services by physicians are provided by data from the National Ambulatory

Medical Care Survey. The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey is a probability sample survey conducted yearly by the Division of Health Care Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics. A summary of 1979 survey results can be found in Advance Data Number $66 .{ }^{3}$

## Seasonal variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Figures 1-3 show these data for the past 6 years. The quarterly estimates of acute conditions for 1980 are somewhat more exaggerated but resemble the estimates of 1975-79. Rates for persons injured fluctuate both seasonally and annually. Restrictedactivity days and bed-disability days fluctuate in a pattern somewhat similar to that of previous years, although 1980 figures most closely resemble those of 1978 (figure 3).


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter


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


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex

## Background

## Contents of the 1980 questionnaire

Data on the incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity, persons injured, hospitalizations, disability days, dental visits, physician visits, and the prevalence of selected chronic conditions are collected annually in the National Health Interview Survey. A list of publications that contain detailed data on these items for previous years is shown at the end of the text.

The 1980 National Health Interview Survey questionnaire contains several topics for which data are not collected every year. The 1980 questionnaire topics include, for the second year, home care due to disability or a health problem, residential mobility, and supplemental income. Also included are supplements on health insurance and the longest job held by each adult in the household.

## Sources and limitations of the data

The information from the National Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth quarter sample. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate.

During 48 weeks in 1980 the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 2.9 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The population figures used in computing the annual rates shown in this report appear in table 25.

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

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

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

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

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistically significant difference
exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The $t$-test, with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

## Related publications in Series 10

Series 10
number
76 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
82 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971
83 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Conditions, United States, July-December 1968
84 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Respiratory Conditions, United States, 1970
85 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1972
87 Impairments Due to Injury, United States, 1971
88 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1971-June 1972
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95 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1973
96 Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1972
98 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1972-June 1973
99 Prevalence of Selected Impairments, United States, 1971
100 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1974
102 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1973-June 1974

105 Persons Injured and Disability Days by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, United States, 1971-1972
107 Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1972
109 Prevalence of Chronic Conditions of the Genitourinary, Nervous, Endocrine, Metabolic, and Blood and Blood-Forming Systems and of Other Selected Chronic Conditions, United States, 1973
111 Limitation of Activity due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1974
112 Health Characteristics of Persons With Chronic Activity Limitation, United States, 1974
114 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1974-June 1975
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124 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1976
125 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1976-June 1977
126 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1977
128 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1975
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132 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1977-June 1978
134 Prevalence of Selected Impairments, United States, 1977
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Disability days for acute and chronic conditions
12. Days of disability and days of disability per person per year, by sex and age: United States, 1980
13. Days lost from school and days lost from school per child 6-16 years of age per year, by sex: United States, 1980

## Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions

14. Number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation according to sex and age: United States, 1980

## Hospitalization

15. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, number of discharges per 100 persons per year, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1980
16. Number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes during the past year by number of episodes, according to sex and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1980
17. Number of short-stay hospital days during the past year and number of days per person with one hospital episode or more, by number of episodes, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1980 .

Dental visits
18. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1980
19. Number and percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to sex and age: United States, 1980

Physician visits
20. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits par person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1980
21. Number and percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit according to sex and age: United States, 1980

## Quarterly estimates

22. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, 1980
23. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, 1980
24. Days of disability per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability, and age: United States, 1980.

## Population table

25. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by sex and age: United States, 1980

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER DF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CONDITION GROUP, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNIFED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIQNS IN THOUSANDS |  |  | PERCENT <br> DISTRIBUTION |  |  | NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--------- | 484,159 | 214,605 | 269,554 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 222.2 | 204.1 | 239.0 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES--- | 53,580 | 24,625 | 28,955 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 25.7 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES $-\cdots-\cdots$ | 4,443 | 2,198 | 2,246 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.0 |
|  | 23,842 | 10,450 | 13,392 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES- | 25,294 | 11,977 | 13,317 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
|  | 253,175 | 109,170 | 144,005 | 52.3 | 50.9 | 53.4 | 116.2 | 103.8 | 127.7 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS $\qquad$ | 124.218 93.143 | 53,545 40,991 | 70.673 52.152 | 25.7 19.2 | 25.0 19.1 | 26.2 19.3 | 57.0 42.7 | 50.9 39.0 | 62.7 46.2 |
| OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY <br> CONDITIONS $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.7 |  | 46.2 |
| CONDITIONS <br>  | 31,076 113,799 | 12,554 48,445 | 18,521 65,353 | 6.4 23.5 | 5.8 22.6 | 6.9 24.2 | 14.3 52.2 | 11.9 46.1 | 16.4 57.9 |
| INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE <br> MANIFESTATIONS- | 6,137 | 2,049 | 4,088 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
|  | 107.662 | 46,396 | 61,265 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 49.4 | 44.1 | 54.3 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---- | 15,159 | 7,180 | 7,979 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| PNEUMONIA- | 2,454 | 947 | 1,507 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| BRONCHITIS | 7,806 | 3,615 | 4,191 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 4,899 | 2,618 | 2,281 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS------* | 24,877 | 11,811 | 13,066 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| dental conditions FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, | 6,991 | 2,944 | 4,047 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| N.E.C. OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 12,735 | 6,249 | 6,485 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 5. 9 | 5.8 |
| CONDITIONS | 5,151 | 2,618 | 2,533 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
|  | 72,715 | 40,993 | 31.722 | 15.0 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 33.4 | 39.0 | 28.1 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS----- | 25,872 7.941 | 15,197 4,407 | 10,675 3,533 | 5.3 1.6 | 7.1 2.1 | 4.0 1.3 | 11.9 3.6 | 14.5 4.2 | 9.5 3.1 |
|  | 17,931 | 10,789 | 7,141 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 6.3 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS----CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL | 16,726 | 11,156 | 5,571 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 4.9 |
| INJURIES <br> OTHER CURRENT INJURIES----------- | 14.791 15.326 | 7,152 7,488 | 7,639 7,838 | 3.1 | 3.3 3.5 | 2.8 2.9 | 6.8 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 6.9 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-------- | 79,812 | 28,006 | 51,806 | 16. 5 | 13.1 | 19.2 | 36.6 | 26.6 | 45.9 |
|  | 20,426 | 9,493 | 10,933 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
|  | 4,243 | 1,706 | 2,537 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| GENITOURINARY DI SORDER S---------- | 13,200 | 1,748 | 11,452 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 10.2 |
| DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF <br> PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM---- | 5,111 | 820 | 5,111 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN------------- | 4,322 | 1,820 | 2,501 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| diseases of the musculoskeletal <br>  | 7,769 | 3,174 | 4,595 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----- | 24.741 | 10,064 | 14,677 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 13.0 |

NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CDNDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.
N.D.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES I AND VI.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITI ON GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND CONDITION GRDUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALL } \\ & \text { AGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDER } \\ & 6 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6-16 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ Y \text { EARS } \\ \varepsilon \quad O V E R \end{gathered}$ | ALL <br> AGES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDER } \\ & 6 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6-16 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | 45 YEARS \& OVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| BOTH SEXES | INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  | NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS 100 PER SONS PER YEAR |  |  |  | PER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 484,159 | 76,157 | 113,472 | 206,440 | 88,090 | 222.2 | 399.8 | 293.0 | 222.6 | 130.6 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISEASES----------- | 53,580 | 10,728 | 16,442 | 19,788 | 6,621 | 24.6 | 56.3 | 42.5 | 21.3 | 9.8 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESPIRATORY | 253,175 | 38,311 | 61,761 | 105,086 | 48,018 | 116.2 | 201.1 | 159.5 | 113.3 | 71.2 |
| CONDITIONS----------- | 124,218 | 24,310 | 30,203 | 49,445 | 20,261 | 57.0 | 127.6 | 78.0 | 53.3 | 30.0 |
| INFLUENZA------------- | 113,799 | 10,300 | 28,479 | 51:145 | 23,875 | 52.2 | 54.1 | 73.5 | 55.2 | 35.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS- | 15,159 | 3,701 | 3,079 | 4,496 | 3,882 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IONS-------------- | 24,877 | 3,547 | 5,175 | 12,081 | 4,074 | 11.4 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 6. 0 |
|  | 72,715 | 6,698 | 15,663 | 35,791 | 14,563 | 33.4 | 35.2 | 40.4 | 38.6 | 21.6 |
| ALL DTHER ACUTE <br> CONDIT IONS | 79,812 | 16,873 | 14,432 | 33,694 | 14,814 | 36.6 | 88.6 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 22.0 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 214,605 | 38,364 | 56,699 | 85,471 | 34,071 | 204.1 | 394.0 | 287.2 | 189.9 | 111.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESPIRATJRY CONDITIONS--- <br> UPPER RESPIRATORY | 109,170 | 19,145 | 28,976 | 42,844 | 18,206 | 103.8 | 196.6 | 146.8 | 95.2 | 59.4 |
| CONDITIONS---------- | 53,545 | 12,439 | 13,191 | 20,303 | 7,612 | 50.9 | 127.7 | 66.8 | 45.1 | 24.8 |
| INFL UENZA------------- | 48,445 | 4,336 | 13,900 | 21,003 | 9,207 | 46.1 | 44.5 | 70.4 | 46.7 | 30.0 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY <br>  | 7,180 | 2,369 | 1,885 | 1,539 | 1,387 | 6.8 | 24.3 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,811 | 1,564 | 2,856 | 5,673 | 1,718 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 5.6 |
| INJURIES | 40,993 | 3,623 | 10,449 | 20,940 | 5,981 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 52.9 | 46.5 | 19.5 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDIFIONS | 28,006 | 8,087 | 6.082 | 8,354 | 5,484 | 26.6 | 83.0 | 30.8 | 18.6 | 17.9 |

female

ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- $269,554 \quad 37,793 \quad 56,773 \quad 120,969 \quad 54,020 \quad 239.0 \quad 405.9 \quad 299.1 \quad 253.5 \quad 146.9$

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC

|  | 28,955 | 4,782 | 8,105 | 12,129 | 3,939 | 25.7 | 51.4 | 42.7 | 25.4 | 10.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESP IRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESP IRATORY | 144,005 | 19,166 | 32,785 | 62,241 | 29,812 | 127.7 | 205.9 | 172.7 | 130.4 | 81.1 |
| CON DITIONS------------ | 70,673 | 11,871 | 17,012 | 29,142 | 12,649 | 62.7 | 127.5 | 89.6 | 61.1 | 34.4 |
| INFLUENZA-------------- | 65,353 | 5,963 | 14,580 | 30,142 | 14,668 | 57.9 | 64.0 | 76.8 | 63.2 |  |
| OTHER RESP IRA TORY <br>  | 7,979 | 1,332 | 1,194 | 2,958 | 2,495 | 7.1 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 7,979 | 1,332 | 1.194 | 2,958 | 2,495 | 7.1 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | . 8 |
|  | 13,066 | 1,984 | 2,319 | 6,408 | 2,356 | 11.6 | 21.3 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 6.4 |
|  | 31,722 | 3,075 | 5,214 | 14,852 | 8,582 | 28.1 | 33.0 | 27.5 | 31.1 | 23.3 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 51,806 | 8,787 | 8,350 | 25,339 | 9,330 | 45.9 | 94.4 | 44.0 | 53.1 | 25.4 |

NOTES: EXCLUDED FRCM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES I AND VI.
table 3. days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | Male | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIDNS-------- | 2,150,621 | 914,634 | 1,235,987 | 986.9 | 869.9 | 1,095.9 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES--- | 205,806 | 90,627 | 115,179 | 94.4 | 86.2 | 102.1 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-------- | 28,127 | 12,591 | 15,536 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 13.8 |
| VIRUS, N.O.S. | 79,253 | 33,062 | 46,191 | 36.4 | 31.4 | 41.0 |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES | 98,426 | 44,974 | 53,452 | 45.2 | 42.8 | 47.4 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--------------- | 942,018 | 398,635 | 543,383 | 432.3 | 379.1 | 481.8 |
| UPPER RESP IRATORY CONDITIONS---- | 349,308 | 147,095 | 202,212 | 160.3 | 139.9 | 179.3 |
|  | 254,121 | 106,281 | 147,840 | 116.6 | 101.1 | 131.1 |
| OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY <br> CONDITIONS | 95:187 | 40,814 | 54,372 | 43.7 | 38.8 | 48.2 |
|  | 470,103 | 192,516 | 277,587 | 215.7 | 183.1 | 246.1 |
| INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE <br> MAN IFESTATIONS | 19,357 | 7,988 | 11,369 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 10.1 |
|  | 450,746 | 184,528 | 266,218 | 206.8 | 175.5 | 236.1 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----- | 122,607 | 59,024 | 63,583 | 56.3 | 56.1 | 56.4 |
| PNEUMONIA | 43,057 | 23,789 | 19,267 | 19.8 | 22.6 | 17.1 |
|  | 42,134 | 17,846 | 24,288 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 21.5 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 37,416 | 17,389 | 20,027 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 17.8 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-------- | 99,055 | 38,999 | 60,056 | 45. 5 | 37.1 | 53.3 |
|  | 24,400 | 7,636 | 16,764 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 14.9 |
| FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 28,122 | 12,032 | 16,090 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 14.3 |
|  | 46,534 | 19,332 | 27,202 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 24.1 |
|  | 480,753 | 267,681 | 213,072 | 220.6 | 254.6 | 188.9 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FR ACTURES AND DISLOCATI ONS----- | 155,795 | 156,667 87,249 | 121,679 68,546 | 127.7 71.5 | 149.0 83.0 | 107.9 60.8 |
|  | 122,551 | 69,418 | 53,133 | 56.2 | 66.0 | 47.1 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS----CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL | 62,975 | 43,575 | 19,400 | 28.9 | 41.4 | 17.2 |
|  | 67,716 | 31,251 | 36,466 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 32.3 |
| OTHER CURRENT INJURIES------m-m | 71,716 | 36,188 | 35,528 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 31.5 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS $-\infty-\infty$ | 422,989 | 118,692 | 304,297 | 194.1 | 112.9 | 269.8 |
|  | 68,164 | 32,241 | 35,923 | 31.3 | 30.7 | 31.9 |
| HEADACHES | 10,182 | *2,385 | 7,797 | 4.7 | *2.3 | 6.9 |
| GEN I TOUR INARY DI SORDERS DEL IVERIES AND DI SORDERS OF | 66.931 | 10,260 | 56,671 | 30.7 | 9.8 | 50.3 |
| PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUH---- | 75,082 |  | 75,082 | 34.5 | $\cdots$ | 66.6 |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN-------------1-1 | 13,843 | *5,452 | 8,391 | 6.4 | *5.2 | 7.4 |
| di Seases of the musculoskeletal SYSTEM ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 76,072 112,716 | 28,066 40,288 | 48,007 72,427 | 34.9 51.7 | 26.7 38.3 | 42.6 64.2 |

NOTES: N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 4. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIDNS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 1OO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY <br> IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS OF BED DISABI LITY PER 100 PERSDNS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--- | 929,652 | 371,811 | 557,841 | 426.6 | 353.6 | 494.6 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES--- | 110,921 | 48,768 | 62,153 | 50.9 | 46.4 | 55.1 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES--------- | 13,920 | 6,060 | 7,860 | 6.4 20.5 | 5.8 18.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.0 \\ 22.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | 44,685 | 19,641 | 25,044 | 20.5 | 18.7 | $22.2$ |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | 52,316 | 23,067 | 29,249 | 24.0 | 21.9 | 25.9 |
|  | 483,512 | 200,211 | 283,301 | 221.9 | 190.4 | 251.2 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS------ <br> COMMON | $145,941$ | $53,298$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92,643 \\ & 65,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.0 \\ & 48.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.7 \\ & 37.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.1 \\ & 57.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br> OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY | 104,653 | 39,301 |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONS----_- | 41,288 | 13,996 | 27,291 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 24.2 |
|  | 271,605 | 111,751 | 159,853 | 124.6 | 106.3 | 141.7 |
| INFLUENZA HITH DIGESTIVE $\qquad$ | 11,069 | *3,886 | 7,183 | 5.1 | *3.7 | 6.4 |
|  | 260,536 | 107,866 | 152,671 | 119.6 | 102.6 | 135.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---- | 65,966 | 35,162 | 30,804 | 30.3 | 33.4 | 27.3 |
| PNEUMONIA- | 25,846 | 14,567 | 11,279 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 10.0 |
| BRONCHITIS | 23,751 | 11,075 | 12,676 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 11.2 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 16,369 | 9,520 | 6,849 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.1 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS--------> | 47,195 | 18,766 | 28,429 | 21.7 | 17.8 | 25.2 |
|  | 10,234 | *2,211 | 8,022 | 4.7 | *2. 1 | 7.1 |
| FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N.E.C. | 12,059 | *5,329 | 6,730 | 5.5 | *5.1 | 6.0 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM <br>  | 24,902 | 11,226 | 13,676 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 12.1 |
|  | 128,713 | 64,721 | 63,992 | 59.1 | 61.6 | 56.7 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS* <br>  | 67,279 | 32,012 | 35,266 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 31.3 |
| FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIDNS---- | 39,450 | 17,662 | 21,788 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 19.3 |
|  | 27.828 | 14,350 | 13,478 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 12.0 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL | 15,093 | 9,978 | *5,115 | 6.9 | 9.5 | *4.5 |
|  | 18,690 | 8,616 | 10,074 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
|  | 27,652 | 14,115 | 13,537 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 12.0 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-------- | 159,311 | 39,344 | 119,966 | 73.1 | 37.4 | 106.4 |
|  | 27,131 | 11,290 | 15,841 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 14.0 |
|  | *3,682 | *758 | *2,924 | *1.7 | *0.7 | *2.6 |
| GENI TOURINARY DI SORDERS DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF | 32,360 | *5, 155 | 27,205 | 14.8 | *4.9 | 24.1 |
| PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM---- | 31,079 | *-* | 31,079 | 14.3 | -.. | 27.6 |
|  | *2.787 | *764 | *2,023 | *1.3 | *0.7 | *1.8 |
| diseases of the musculoskeletal <br>  | 20,181 | 5,951 | 14,231 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 12.6 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS------- | 42,090 | 15,426 | 26,664 | 19.3 | 14.7 | 23.6 |

NOTES: N.O.S.--NDT OTHERHISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.
table 5. days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITI ON GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on nousehold interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX | AND | CONOITION | GRDUP | ALL | $\begin{gathered} \text { UNDER } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 6-16 | 17 | $\stackrel{45}{\mathrm{YEARS}^{2}}$ | ALL | $\underset{6}{\text { UNDER }}$ | 6 | 4 | ${ }_{\text {YEARS }} 45$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | age S | years | years | YEARS | \& OVER | AGES | years | YEARS | years | $\varepsilon$ OVER |


| BOTH SEXES | DAYS | RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  | DAYS JF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL ACUTE CONDItions- | 2,150,621 | 227,726 | 379,345 | 909,232 | 634,318 | 986.9 | 1,195.5 | 979.6 | 980.6 | 940.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPP ER RESP IRATORY | 942,018 | 124,847 | 184,720 | 365,678 | 265,774 | 432.3 | 655.4 | 477.0 | 395.5 | 394.2 |
| CONDITIONS------------ | 349,308 | 66,378 | 68,852 | 140,259 | 73,819 | 160.3 | 348.5 | 177.8 | 151.3 | 109.5 |
| INFLUENZA------------- | 470,103 | 40,053 | 100,553 | 185,184 | 144,313 | 215.7 | 210.3 | 259.7 | 199.7 | 214.0 |
| OTHER RESP IRATORY CONDIT IONS-------- | 122,607 | 18,416 | 15,314 | 41,235 | 47,642 | 56.3 | 96.7 | 39.5 | 44.5 | 70.7 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IONS-------------- | 99,055 | 10,697 | 12,712 | 44,361 | 31,286 | 45.5 | 56.2 | 32.8 | 47.8 | 46.4 |
|  | 480,753 | 8,638 | 72,702 | 237,271 | 162,143 | 220.6 | 45.3 | 187.7 | 255.9 | 240.5 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 422,989 | 47,296 | 45,690 | 198,156 | 131,847 | 194.1 | 248.3 | 118.0 | 213.7 | 155.5 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 914,634 | 123,254 | 186,578 | 377,490 | 227,312 | 869.9 | 1,265.7 | 945.1 | 838.7 | 741.4 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISEASES-------------- | 90,627 | 17,870 | 28,837 | 25,805 | 18,115 | 86.2 | 183.5 | 146.1 | 57.3 | 59.1 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESPIRATORY | 398,635 | 68,808 | 81,681 | 147,575 | 100,571 | 379.1 | 706.6 | 413.7 | 327.9 | 328.0 |
| CONDITIONS---_---- | 147,095 | 34,246 | 28,555 | 56,119 | 28,175 | 139.9 | 351.7 | 144.6 | 124.7 | 91.9 |
| INFLUENZA------------- | 192,516 | 21,242 | 44,498 | 73,675 | 53,100 | 183.1 | 218.1 | 225.4 | 163.7 | 173.2 |
| OTHER RESP IRA TOR Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONS----------- | 59,024 | 13,320 | 8,628 | 17,781 | 19,296 | 56.1 | 136.8 | 43.7 | 39.5 | 62.9 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IJNS---------------- | 38,999 | 6,428 | *5,192 | 17,473 | 9,906 | 37.1 | 66.0 | *26.3 | 38.8 | 32.3 |
|  | 267,681 | *4,961 | 51,278 | 150,323 | 61,119 | 254.6 | *50.9 | 259.7 | 334.0 | 199.4 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDIT IONS | 118,692 | 25,187 | 19,590 | 36,313 | 37,602 | 112.9 | 258.6 | 99.2 | 80.7 | 122.6 |

FEMALE

ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS $-1,235,987$ 104,472 192,767 531,742 407,005 1,095.9 1,122.11,015.4 1,114.41,106.9

| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES | 115,179 | 18,379 | 34,685 | 36,962 | 25,153 | 102.1 | 197.4 | 182.7 | 77.5 | 68.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESP IRATORY | 543,383 | 56,038 | 103,039 | 219,103 | 165,203 | 481.8 | 601.9 | 542.8 | 459.2 | 449.3 |
| CONDI TIONS----------- | 202,212 | 32,132 | 40,297 | 84,140 | 45,644 | 179.3 | 345.1 | 212.3 | 176.3 | 124.1 |
| INFLUENZA----m-------- | 277,587 | 18,811 | 56,055 | 111,509 | 91,213 | 246.1 | 202.1 | 295.3 | 233.7 | 248.1 |
| OTHER RESP IRATORY CONDITIONS | 63,583 | *5,096 | 6,687 | 23,454 | 28,346 | 56.4 | *54.7 | 35.2 | 49.2 | 77.1 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IDNS--------------- | 60,056 | *4,269 | 7.520 | 26,887 | 21,380 | 53.3 | * 45.9 | 39.6 | 56.3 | 58.1 |
| INJURIES-----------------1 | 213,072 | *3,677 | 21,424 | 86,947 | 101,024 | 188.9 | * 39.5 | 112.9 | 182.2 | 274.8 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 304,297 | 22,109 | 26,101 | 161,843 | 94,245 | 269.8 | 237.5 | 137.5 | 339.2 | 256.3 |

[^2]TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GRCUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND CONDITION GRDUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALL } \\ & \text { AGES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { UNDER } \\ 6 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6-16 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{array}$ | 17-44 <br> YEARS | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \varepsilon \quad \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ | ALL <br> AGES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UNDER } \\ & 6 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $6-16$ <br> YEARS | 17-44 <br> YEARS | 45 YEARS \& OVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF BED |  | ISABILITY | IN THOUSANDS |  | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSDNS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 929,652 | 110,780 | 179,225 | 383,374 | 256,273 | 426.6 | 581.6 | 462.8 | 413.5 | 380.1 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISEASES-------------1- | 110,921 | 20,762 | 34,001 | 35,894 | 20,264 | 50.9 | 109.0 | 87.8 | 38.7 | 30.1 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- <br> UPPER RESP IRATORY | 483,512 | 60,564 | 106.179 | 190,786 | 125,983 | 221.9 | 317.9 | 274.2 | 205.8 | 186.8 |
| CONDIT IONS----------- | 145,941 | 27,500 | 33,556 | 60,101 | 24,783 | 67.0 | 144.4 | 86.7 | 64.8 | 36.8 |
| INFL UEN ZA--------------1 | 271,605 | 21,680 | 65,126 | 108:411 | 76,388 | 124.6 | 113.8 | 168.2 | 116.9 | 113.3 |
| OTHER RESP IRATORY CONDITIONS- | 65,966 | 11,384 | 7,496 | 22,273 | 24,812 | 30.3 | 59.8 | 19.4 | 24.0 | 36.8 |
| DI GESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IONS-------------- | 47,195 | *4,702 | 6,692 | 19,610 | 16,191 | 21.7 | * 24.7 | 17.3 | 21.1 | 24.0 |
| INJURIES-----------m-m-m | 128,713 | *2,816 | 15,326 | 61,780 | 48,792 | 59.1 | *14.8 | 39.6 | 66.6 | 72.4 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDIT IONS | 159,311 | 21,935 | 17,027 | 75,305 | 45,043 | 73.1 | 115.2 | 44.0 | 81.2 | 66.8 |

MALE

| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 371,811 | 58,720 | 82,063 | 140,205 | 90,822 | 353.6 | 603.0 | 415.7 | 311.5 | 296.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | 48,768 | 10,052 | 14,253 | 15,033 | 9,431 | 46.4 | 103.2 | 72.2 | 33.4 | 30.8 |
| RESPIRATJRY CONDITIONS-UPPER RESP IRA TOR Y | 200,211 | 32,195 | 47,595 | 75,619 | 44,802 | 190.4 | 330.6 | 241.1 | 168.0 | 146.1 |
|  | 53,298 | 11,372 | 13,716 | 21,638 | 6,572 | 50.7 | 116.8 | 69.5 | 48.1 | 21.4 |
| INFL UENZA--------------- | 111,751 | 11,784 | 29,938 | 43,501 | 26,528 | 106.3 | 121.0 | 151.6 | 96.7 | 86.5 |
| OTHER RESPIRA TORY CONDIT IONS------------ | 35,162 | 9,039 | *3,941 | 10,480 | 11,702 | 33.4 | 92.8 | * 20.0 | 23.3 | 38.2 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,766 | *3,327 | *2,493 | 7,981 | *4,965 | 17.8 | *34.2 | *12.6 | 17.7 | *16.2 |
|  | 64,721 | *1,464 | 11,775 | 31,658 | 19,825 | 61.6 | *15.0 | 59.6 | 70.3 | 64.7 |
| all other acute CONDITIONS | 39,344 | 11,683 | 5,947 | 9,915 | 11,800 | 37.4 | 120.0 | 30.1 | 22.0 | 38.5 |

female

| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 557,841 | 52,059 | 97,162 | 243,169 | 165,450 | 494.6 | 559.2 | 511.8 | 509.6 | 450.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62,153 | 10,711 | 19,748 | 20,861 | 10,833 | 55.1 | 115.0 | 104.0 | 43.7 | 29.5 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESP IRATORY | 283,301 | 28,369 | 58,584 | 115.167 | 81,181 | 251.2 | 304.7 | 308.6 | 241.4 | 220.8 |
| COVDIT IONS---------- | 92,643 | 16,128 | 19,840 | 38,464 | 18,212 | 82.1 | 173.2 | 104.5 | 80.6 | 49.5 |
| INFL UENZA------------- | 159,853 | 9,895 | 35,188 | 64,910 | 49,860 | 141.7 | 106.3 | 185.4 | 136.0 | 135.6 |
| OTHER RESP IRATORY COVDITIONS- | 30,804 | *2,345 | *3,556 | 11,793 | 13,110 | 27.3 | *25.2 | *18.7 | 24.7 | 35.7 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDIT IDNS---------------- | 28,429 | *1,375 | *4,199 | 11,629 | 11,226 | 25.2 | *14.8 | *22.1 | 24.4 | 30.5 |
|  | 63,992 | *1,352 | *3,552 | 30,122 | 28,967 | 56.7 | *14.5 | *18.7 | 63.1 | 78.8 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE <br> CONDIT IONS | 119,966 | 10,253 | 11,080 | 65,391 | 33,243 | 106.4 | 110.1 | 58.4 | 137.0 | 90.4 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SChOOL PER 100 CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| CONDITION GROUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR |  |  |
|  | 188,662 | 85,311 | 103,351 | 487.2 | 432.1 | 544.4 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------- | 36,139 | 16,260 | 19,879 | 93.3 | 82.4 | 104.7 |
|  | 110,306 | 49,658 | 60,648 | 284.8 | 251.5 | 319.5 |
| UPPER RESP IRATDRY CONDITIONS--------- | 41,649 | 17,527 | 24,122 | 107.6 | 88.8 | 127.1 |
|  | 60,958 | 28,413 | 32,545 | 157.4 | 143.9 | 171.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATOR Y CONDITIONS---------- | 7,699 | 3,718 | 3,981 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 21.0 |
|  | 3,623 | *3,305 | 5,318 | 22.3 | *16.7 | 28.0 |
| INJ UR IES-- | 15,517 | 10,005 | 5,511 | 40.1 | 50.7 | 29.0 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-------------- | 18,077 | 6,083 | 11,995 | 46.7 | 30.8 | 63.2 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FQUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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 1I]

| SEX AND CONDITION GROUP | ALL AGES 17 YEARS $\varepsilon$ OVER | 17-44 <br> YEARS | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \varepsilon \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ | ALL AGES17 YEARS $\varepsilon$ OVER | 17-44 <br> YEARS | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \& \quad \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSJNS PER YEAR |  |  |
|  | 339,020 | 244,223 | 94,797 | 347.7 | 367.6 | 305.0 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------- | 24,620 | 16,999 | 7,621 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 24.5 |
|  | 147,698 | 105,002 | 42,696 | 151.5 | 158.1 | 137.4 |
| UPPER RESP IRATORY CONDI TI ONS--------- | 43,486 | 33,045 | 10,441 | 44.6 | 49.7 | 33.6 |
|  | 85,424 | 61,232 | 24,192 | 87.6 | 92.2 | 77.8 |
| OTHER RESP IRATOR Y CONDI TI ONS--------- | 18,788 | 10,725 | 8,063 | 19.3 | 16.1 | 25.9 |
|  | 18,012 | 13,788 | 4,224 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 13.6 |
|  | 102,954 | 75,758 | 27,195 | 105.6 | 114.0 | 87.5 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS--------------> | 45,736 | 32,676 | 13,059 | 46.9 | 49.2 | 42.0 |

## MALE

|  | 182,550 | 135,422 | 47,128 | 327.4 | 363.9 | 254.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES------- | 13,069 | 8,714 | 4,355 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.5 |
| RESP IRATORY CONDITIONS | 73,101 | 53,227 | 19,873 | 131.1 | 143.0 | 107.2 |
| UPPER RESPIRATOR Y CONDITIONS--------- | 20,246 | 16,031 | 4,216 | 36.3 | 43.1 | 22.8 |
|  | 43,682 | 31,647 | 12,035 | 78.4 | 85.0 | 64.9 |
| OTHER RESP IRA TORY CONDITI ONS-------- | 9,172 | 5,549 | 3,623 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 19.6 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIDNS---- | 10,249 | 7,658 | *2,591 | 18.4 | 20.6 | *14.0 |
| INJURIES | 66,801 | 54,824 | 11,976 | 119.8 | 147.3 | 64.6 |
|  | 19,332 | 11,000 | 8,332 | 34.7 | 29.6 | 45.0 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-------------- | 156,469 | 108,801 | 47,669 | 374.7 | 372.4 | 380.0 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DI SEASES------- | 11,552 | 8,286 | *3,266 | 27.7 | 28.4 | *26.0 |
|  | 74,597 | 51,774 | 22,823 | 178.6 | 177.2 | 181.9 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--------- | 23,240 | 17,014 | 6,226 | 55.7 | 58.2 | 49.6 |
|  | 41,742 | 29,585 | 12,157 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 96.9 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITI ONS | 9,616 | 5,176 | 4,440 | 23.0 | 17.7 | 35.4 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITI ONS- | 7,763 | 6,130 | *1,633 | 18.6 | 21.0 | *13.0 |
| INJURIES- | 36,153 | 20,934 | 15,219 | 86.6 | 71.7 | 121.3 |
|  | 26,404 | 21,676 | 4,727 | 63.2 | 74.2 | 37.7 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERS ONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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]


NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.
the sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOHN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES I AND VI.

TABLE 10. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | CLASS OF ACCIDENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOT AL | MOV ING MOTOR VEHICLE |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | WHILE AT WORK | HOME | OTHER |
|  |  | TOTAL | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES |  | DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |
|  | 778,949 | 145,432 | 135,588 | 184,636 | 187,958 | 300,578 |
|  | 9,031 | - |  | -•• | *5,275 | *3,756 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 77,848 | 10,751 | 9,577 | -.. | 20,106 | 47,242 |
|  | 349,384 | 82,765 | 77,317 | 107,414 | 51,089 | 129,952 |
|  | 211,930 | 33,452 | 30,942 | 64,385 | 58,183 | 71,978 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER | 130,756 | 18,464 | 17,752 | 12,837 | 53,304 | 47,651 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 436,385 | 78,870 | 71,667 | 147,811 | 74,776 | 169,255 |
|  | *5,203 | - | - | - - | *3,029 | *2,174 |
| 6-16 YEARS-- | 53,323 | 6, 841 | 5,913 | -. | 15,225 | 31,402 |
| 17-44 YEAR S- | 227,498 | 47,294 | 43, 758 | 85,703 | 27,513 | 85,726 |
|  | 106,634 | 18,205 | 16,177 | 52,942 | 19,569 | 29,861 |
|  | 43,727 | 6,530 | 5,818 | 9,165 | 9,440 | 20,092 |
| fema Le |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 342,564 | 66,562 | 63,921 | 36,825 | 113,181 | 131,324 |
|  | *3,828 | 0 |  | *** | *2,246 | *1,582 |
|  | 24,525 | *3,910 | *3,664 | -. | *4,880 | 15,840 |
|  | 121,886 | 35,471 | 33,558 | 21,711 | 23,576 | 44,226 |
|  | 105,295 | 15,247 | 14,765 | 11,443 | 38,614 | 42,117 |
|  | 87,030 | 11,935 | 11,935 | *3,672 | 43,865 | 27,559 |


|  | Day dif restricted act ivity per 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 357.4 | 66.7 | 62.2 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 137.9 |
|  | 47.4 | - | - | -.. | *27.7 | *19.7 |
|  | 201.0 | 27.8 | 24.7 | - - | 51.9 | 122.0 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 376.8 | 89.3 | 83.4 | 115.8 | 55.1 | 140.2 |
|  | 486.8 | 76.8 | 71.1 | 147.9 | 133.6 | 165.3 |
|  | 547.3 | 77.3 | 74.3 | 53.7 | 223.1 | 199.5 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 415.0 | 75.0 | 68.2 | 140.6 | 71.1 | 161.0 |
|  | *53.4 | - | - | - - | *31.1 | *22.3 |
|  | 270.1 | 34.7 | 30.0 | -.. | 77.1 | 159.1 |
| 17-44 YEAR S- | 505.5 | 105.1 | 97.2 | 190.4 | 61.1 | 190.5 |
|  | 512.2 | 87.4 | 77.7 | 254.3 | 94.0 | 143.4 |
|  | 444.4 | 66.4 | 59.1 | 93.1 | 95.9 | 204.2 |
| FEMA LE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 303.8 | 59.0 | 56.7 | 32.7 | 100.4 | 116.4 |
|  | *41.1 | - | - | -** | *24.1 | *17.0 |
|  | 129.2 | *20.6 | *19.3 | -.. | *25.7 | 83.4 |
|  | 255.4 | 74.3 | 70.3 | 45.5 | 49.4 | 92.7 |
|  | 463.5 | 67.1 | 65.0 | 50.4 | 170.0 | 185.4 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER | 619.3 | 84.9 | 84.9 | *26.1 | 312.1 | 196.1 |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TD INJURY.
the sum df data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 11. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | CLASS OF ACCIDENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TOTAL | TRAFFIC | AT WORK | HOME | OTHER |
| BOTH SEXES DAYS DF bed disability in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 193,378 | 36,850 | 34,897 | 42,657 | 53,176 | 69,881 |
|  | *3,011 | - | - | -.. | *1.402 | *1.609 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 15,819 | *3,353 | * 3, 208 | -.. | 7,111 | 5,500 |
| 17-44 YEAR S------ | 81,408 | 18,216 | 16,962 | 21,990 | 14,878 | 30,643 |
|  | 57,246 | 9,691 | 9,136 | 17,428 | 16,172 | 18,404 |
|  | 35,894 | 5,590 | 5,590 | *3,239 | 13,612 | 13,725 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103.149 | 18,503 | 17,259 | 32,622 | 22,839 | 36,349 |
|  | *1,609 | *2.133 | +1,988 | - | $* 814$ 6.532 | * ${ }_{\text {* }} \times 95$ |
|  | 12,542 | *2,133 | *1,988 | 16.500 | 6,532 | *4,021 |
| $\qquad$ | 47,779 | 10,405 | 9,861 $* 4,911$ | 16,500 | 6,786 | 16,676 |
| 45-64 YEAR S- <br> 65 YEARS AND QVER | 30,453 10,766 | $\begin{array}{r} * 5,466 \\ * 499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 4,911 \\ \$ 499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,697 \\ & * 2,425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,770 \\ * 2,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,678 \\ * 5,179 \end{array}$ |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90,229 | 18,348 | 17,637 | 10,035 | 30,337 | 33,531 |
|  | *1,402 | - | - | $\cdots$ | \#588 | * 814 |
| 6-16 YEAR S-- | *3,277 | * 1,220 | * 1,220 | -* | * 579 | *1,479 |
|  | 33,629 | 7,811 | 7,101 | *5,490 | 8,093 | 13,967 |
|  | 26,793 | *4,225 | * 4, 225 | *3,731 | 10,402 | 8,726 |
|  | 25,128 | *5,091 | *5,091 | *814 | 10,676 | 8,546 |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS Of BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88.7 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 24.4 | 32.1 |
|  | *15.8 | - | - | -.. | *7.4 | *8.4 |
|  | 40.8 | * 8.7 | * 8.3 | -•• | 18.4 | 14.2 |
|  | 87.8 | 19.6 | 18.3 | 23.7 | 16.0 | 33.0 |
|  | 131.5 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 40.0 | 37.1 | 42.3 |
|  | 150.2 | 23.4 | 23.4 | *13.6 | 57.0 | 57.4 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98.1 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 31.0 | 21.7 | 34.6 |
|  | *16.5 | - | - | -•• | *8.4 | *8.2 |
|  | 63.5 | *10.8 | * 10.1 | -.. | 33.1 | *20.4 |
|  | 106.2 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 36.7 | 15.1 | 37.1 |
|  | 146.3 | *26.3 | * 23.6 | 65.8 | 27.7 | 46.5 |
|  | 109.4 | *5.1 | *5.1 | *24.6 | *29.8 | *52.6 |
| FEMA LE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80.0 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 8.9 | 26.9 | 29.7 |
|  | \$15.1 | - | - | ... | *6. 3 | *8.7 |
|  | *17.3 | *6.4 | *6. 4 | - . | *3.0 | *7. 8 |
|  | 70.5 | 16.4 | 14.9 | *11.5 | 17.0 | 29.3 |
|  | 117.9 | *18.6 | *18.6 | *16.4 | 45.8 | 38.4 |
|  | 178.8 | * 36.2 | *36. 2 | *5. 8 | 76.0 | 60.8 |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.
THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR Classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not YUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FDUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS | BED- <br> ABIL ITY <br> DAYS |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOSS } \\ & \text { VS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES | $4,165,090 \quad 1,520,067$ |  | 485,324 |  |
| UNDER 17 YEARS- | 670,687 | 301,937 |  | $\bullet$ |
| 17-24 YEARS- | 403,167 | 152,674 |  | 96,541 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 999,217 | 368,041 |  | 224,876 |
| 45-64 YEARS----- | 1,154,825 | 367,351 |  | 150,715 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER | 937,194 | 330,064 |  | 13,191 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES--- | 1,802,068 | 616,258 |  | 270,741 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 340,022 | 150,013 |  | -** |
| 17-24 YEARS--- | 163,290 | 53,697 |  | 53,464 |
| 25-44 YEAR S-- | 439,598 | 141,870 |  | 124,512 |
| 45-64 YEARS------ | 516,642 | 155,123 |  | 86,688 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER- | 342,516 | 115,555 |  | 6,077 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,363,022 | 903,809 | 214,582 |  |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | $\begin{aligned} & 330,665 \\ & 239,877 \\ & 559,619 \\ & 638,183 \\ & 594,678 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151,923 \\ 98,977 \\ 226,171 \\ 212,228 \\ 214,509 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,077 \\ 100,364 \\ 64,027 \\ 7,114 \end{array}$ |  |
| 17-24 YEARS------ |  |  |  |  |
| 25-44 YEARS- |  |  |  |  |
| 45-64 YEARS |  |  |  |  |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER |  |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF DISABILITY | PER PERSDN | P ER | YEAR |
| ALL AGES- | 19.1 | 7.0 |  | 5.0 |
|  | 11.6 | 5.2 |  | -0.0 |
| 17-24 YEARS--- | 12.5 | 4.7 |  | 4.6 |
| 25-44 YEARS- | 16.5 | 6.1 |  | 4.9 |
| 45-64 YEARS------ | 26.5 | 8.4 |  | 5.4 |
|  | 39.2 | 13.8 |  | 3.9 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17.1 | 5.9 | 4.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-24 YEARS-----* | 10.4 | 3.4 |  | 4.8 |
| 25-44 YEARS- | 15.0 | 4.8 |  | 4.8 |
| 45-64 YEARS------- | 24.8 | 7.5 |  | 5.3 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER- | 34.8 | 11.7 |  | 2.9 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21.0 | 8.0 | 5.1 |  |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 11.7 | 5.4 ... |  |  |
| 17-24 YEARS---- | 14.6 | 6.0 ( 4.4 |  |  |
| 25-44 YEARS-- | 17.9 | 7.25 .1 |  |  |
| 45-64 YEARS--- | 28.1 | 9.3 |  | 5.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER-- | 42.3 | 15.3 |  | 5.5 |

NJTES: WORK LOSS REPORTED FOR CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 17 YEARS AND OVER.
THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II.

TABLE 13. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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 14. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTIDN OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION DF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONOITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | total POPULATI ON | $\begin{gathered} \text { WITH } \\ \text { ACTIVITY } \\ \text { LIMITATION } \end{gathered}$ | WITH LIMITAT ION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY | WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMIT ATION | TOTAL POPULATION | WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION | WI TH <br> LI MI TATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY | WITH NO ACTIVITY LI MI TATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOTH SEXES |  | NUMBER IN | THOUS ANDS |  |  | PERCENT DIS | TR IBUTION |  |
| ALL AGES------ | 217,923 | 31,410 | 23,773 | 186,513 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 85.6 |
| UNDER 17 YEAR S------ | 57,774 | 2,223 | 1,180 | 55,551 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 96.2 |
| 17-44 YEARS--------- | 92,722 | 7,979 | 5,103 | 84,743 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 91.4 |
| 45-64 YEARS--------- | 43,536 | 10:412 | 8,172 | 33,123 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 18.8 | 76.1 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER--- | 23,891 | 10,795 | 9,317 | 13,096 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 39.0 | 54.8 |

MALE

| ALL AGES------ | 105,145 | 15,481 | 11,826 | 89,664 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 11.2 | 85.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------ | 29,480 | 1,281 | 673 | 28,199 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 95.7 |
| 17-44 YEARS--------- | 45,007 | 4.131 | 2,592 | 40,876 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 5.8 | . 90.8 |
| 45-64 YEAR S---------- | 20,820 | 5,267 | 4,210 | 15. 552 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 20.2 | 74.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER--- | 9,839 | 4;802 | 4,351 | 5,037 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 44.2 | 51.2 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------ | 112,778 | 15,929 | 11,947 | 96,849 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 10.6 | 85.9 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS------ | 28,294 | 942 | 507 | 27,352 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 96.7 |
| 17-44 YEARS--------- | 47,715 | 3,848 | 2,511 | 43,867 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 91.9 |
| 45-64 YEAR S--------- | 22,716 | 5,145 | 3,962 | 17,571 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 17.4 | 77.4 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER--- | 14,053 | 5,994 | 4:966 | 8,059 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 35.3 | 57.3 |

NOTES: MAJOR ACTIVITY REFERS TO ABILITY TO WORK, KEEP HOUSE, OR ENGAGE IN SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL ACTIVITIES.
FOR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATI DN REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES IV AND VII.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1980
[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]

| AGE | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH <br> SEXES | MALE FEm | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS |  |  | NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL AGES---------------- | 30,341 | 12,520 | 17,821 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 15.8 |
|  | 3,645 | 2,046 | 1,598 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| 17-24 YEAR S-------------------- | 4,370 | 1,237 | 3,132 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 19.0 |
| 25-34 YEARS------------------- | 5,242 | 1,478 | 3,764 | 14.9 | 8.6 | 20.8 |
| 35-44 YEAR S---------------------- | 3,253 | 1,252 | 2,001 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 15.2 |
|  | 7,219 | 3,485 | 3,734 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
|  | 6,613 | 3,022 | 3,591 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 25.6 |
|  | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS |  |  | average length of stay |  |  |
| ALL AGES------------------ | 231,447 | 109,717 | 121,729 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 6.8 |
|  | 18,955 | 11,281 | 7,674 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
|  | 22,859 | 9,091 | 13,768 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| 25-34 YEAR S---------------------- | 29,031 | 10,316 | 18,715 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 5.0 |
| 35-44 YEAR S------------------------ | 26,518 | 12,343 | 14,174 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 7.1 |
|  | 67,868 | 37,383 | 30,484 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 8.2 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER-------------- | 66,217 | 29,303 | 36,914 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 |

NOTES: THESE STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HOUSEHOLD HEALTH INTERVIEWS. THEY WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE REPORTED BY THE NCHS'S HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY AND OTHER STUDIES BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATION COVERED, THE SOURCES OF DATA, AND TYPES OF HOSPITALS INCLUDED, E.G., data in this report include veterans administration and other federal hospitals, but exclude perSONS WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL, AND PERSONS WITH STAYS OF LESS THAN ONE DAY.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in apPENDIX I, FIGURE III.

TABLE 16. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES DURING THE PAST YEAR BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1980
[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 1]]
SEX ANO AGE POPULATION NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES

|  | BOTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUS ANDS |  |  |  |  | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALL AGES------- | 217,923 | 195,241 | 18,455 | 3,101 | 1,126 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| UNDER | 17 YEAR S-------- | 57,774 | 54,782 | 2.589 | 316 | 86 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 17-24 | YEAR S---------- | 32,157 | 28,625 | 3,083 | 349 | 100 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 25-34 | YEAR S- | 35,249 | 30,950 | 3,669 | 474 | 157 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 35-44 | YEAR S---------- | 25,315 | 22,877 | 1,962 | 369 | 107 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| 45-64 | YEARS---------- | 43,536 | 38,489 | 3,921 | 791 | 335 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| 65 YEA | RS AND QVER $\rightarrow-$ | 23,891 | 19,517 | 3,232 | 803 | 340 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 13.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 |

MALE

ALL AGES--------


UNDER 17 YEAR S-------
$17-24$ YEARS---------25-34 YEAR S-----------

35-44 YEARS----------
45-64 YEAR S---m------
65 YEARS AND DVER----

FEMALE

| 112,778 | 99,111 | 11,217 | 1,825 | 625 | 100.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 28,294 | 26,956 | 1,144 | 152 | 42 | 100.0 |
| 16,467 | 13,930 | 2,231 | 238 | 68 | 100.0 |
| 18,109 | 14,891 | 2,758 | 352 | 107 | 100.0 |
| 13,140 | 11,646 | 1,217 | 228 | 48 | 100.0 |
| 22,716 | 20,093 | 2,019 | 424 | 179 | 100.0 |
| 14,053 | 11,596 | 1,847 | 430 | 180 | 100.0 |


| 91.4 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 94.4 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 93.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | $* 0.2$ |
| 93.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 92.2 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 88.4 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| 80.5 | 14.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 |

$87.9 \quad 9.9 \quad 1.6 \quad 0.6$

| 95.3 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 84.6 | 13.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 82.2 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| 88.6 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 88.5 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| 82.5 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 1.3 |

NOTES: FDR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU DF THE CENSUS REPORTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60.

THE APPRDPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUNO IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES IV AND VII.
table 17. number of short-stay hospital days during the past year and number of days per per son WITH DNE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER DF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1980
[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 l. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALL <br> EPI SODES | 1 | 2 | 3+. | $\stackrel{\text { ALL }}{\text { EP ISODES }}$ | 1 | 2 | 3+ |


| both Sexes | HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  | DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL AGES-------------- | 210,808 | 120,540 | 51,931 | 38,337 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 16.7 | 34.0 |
| UNDER 17 YEAR S---------------- | 19,338 | 12,738 | 4,213 | 2,387 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 27.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS-------------------- | 21,068 | 14,472 | 3,888 | 2,709 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 27.1 |
| 25-34 YEARS- | 28,281 | 18,545 | 5,973 | 3,763 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 24.0 |
| 35-44 YEARS------------------- | 23,115 | 12,835 | 6,367 | 3,913 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 17.3 | 36.6 |
| 45-64 YEARS------------------1- | 59,298 | 31,218 | 15,556 | 12,524 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 19.7 | 37.4 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER------------ | 59,707 | 30,733 | 15,934 | 13,041 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 19.8 | 38.4 |

## male

| ALL AGES | 97,002 | 53,884 | 24,703 | 18,415 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 19.4 | 36.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNDER 17 YEARS--------------- | 11,266 | 7,256 | 2,626 | 1,383 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 15.9 | 31.4 |
|  | 7,947 | 4,922 | 1,830 | 1,195 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 16.6 | *7. 3 |
| 25-34 YEAR S- | 9,618 | 6,604 | 1,741 | 1,274 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 14.4 | 25.5 |
| 35-44 YEAR S- | 10,874 | 5,903 | 2,826 | 2,145 | 11.5 | 7.9 | 20.0 | 36.4 |
|  | 31,016 | 16,658 | 8,320 | 6,038 | 12.8 | 8.8 | 22.7 | 39.0 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER---------- | 26,281 | 12,541 | 7,361 | 6,380 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 19.7 | 39.6 |

female

| ALL AGES--------------- | 113,806 | 66,656 | 27,228 | 19,922 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 14.9 | 31.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNDER 17 YEARS-------------- | 8,072 | 5,481 | 1,587 | 1,004 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 10.4 | 23.9 |
| 17-24 YEAR S------------------- | 13,122 | 9,550 | 2,058 | 1,513 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 22.3 |
| 25-34 YEARS-------------------- | 18,663 | 11,941 | 4,233 | 2,489 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 23.3 |
| 35-44 YEAR S-------------------- | 12,240 | 6,932 | 3,540 | 1,768 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 36.8 |
| 45-64 YEAR S-------------------- | 28,283 | 14,560 | 7,236 | 6,487 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 17.1 | 36.2 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER------------- | 33,426 | 18,192 | 8,573 | 6,661 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 19.9 | 37.0 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE IV.

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS SHOWN ABOVE ARE BASED ON INFORMATION FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO THE TIME OF INTERVIEW, AND BECAUSE OF MEMDRY DEGAY ARE LOWER than the ESTIMATES OF HOSPITAL DAYS SHOWN IN TABLE 15 HHICH ARE BASED ON A 6-MONTH REFERENCE PERIOD.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS AND NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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]


The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in APPENDIX I, FIGURE V.
table 19. number and percent distribution of pers ons by time interval since last dental visit according to SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | total population | time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MONTHS | $\stackrel{\text { GONTHS }}{6-11}$ | $\underset{Y E A R}{1}$ | $\underset{\text { YEARS }}{2-4}$ | 5 YEARS AND OVER | NE VER | UNKNOWN |
| BOTH SEXES | number of persons in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 217,923 | 77,482 | 31,159 | 29,675 | 28,310 | 29,609 | 19,513 | 2,174 |
|  | 57,774 | 20,898 | 8,032 | 6,257 | 3,846 | 883 | 17,403 | 454 |
|  | 32,157 | 11,586 | 5,858 | 6,038 | 5,050 | 2,219 | 901 | 506 |
|  | 60,564 | 23,165 | 9,747 | 9,967 | 9,519 | 6,725 | 786 | 656 |
|  | 43,536 | 15,831 | 5,685 | 5,470 | 6,470 | 9,406 | 277 | 397 |
|  | 23,891 | 6,003 | 1,837 | 1,943 | 3,425 | 10,376 | 146 | 161 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105,145 | 35,734 | 14,614 | 14,564 | 14,135 | 14,663 | 10,196 | 1,239 |
|  | 29,480 | 10,326 | 4, 089 | 3,297 | 2,056 | 518 | 8,971 | 222 |
|  | 15,690 | 5,134 | 2,748 | 2,977 | 2,677 | 1,325 | 525 | 305 |
|  | 29,316 | 10,618 | 4,393 | 4,836 | 4,803 | 3,816 | 454 | 395 |
|  | 20,820 | 7,263 | 2,659 | 2,653 | 3,217 | 4,617 | 175 | 236 |
|  | 9,839 | 2,393 | 724 | 801 | 1,381 | 4,387 | 70 | 82 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112,778 | 41,748 | 16,545 | 15,111 | 14,175 | 14,946 | 9,317 | 935 |
|  | 28,294 | 10,572 | 3,943 | 2,960 | 1,790 | 365 | 8,432 | 233 |
|  | 16,467 | 6,452 | 3,110 | 3,061 | 2,373 | 894 | 376 | 201 |
|  | 31,248 | 12,546 | 5,353 | 5,131 | 4,715 | 2,909 | 332 | 261 |
|  | 22,716 | 8,568 | 3,026 | 2,817 | 3,253 | 4,789 | 102 | 161 |
|  | 14,053 | 3,610 | 1,113 | 1,141 | 2,044 | 5,989 | 76 | 79 |
| both Sexes | PERCENT DISTRIbUtiJn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 35.6 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 36.2 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 30.1 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 36.0 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 15.7 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 |
|  | 100.0 | 38.2 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 36.4 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 21.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 25.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 43.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 34.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 1.2 |
|  | 100.0 | 35.0 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 0.8 |
| 17-24 YEAR S- | 100.0 | 32.7 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| 25-44 YEARS- | 100.0 | 36.2 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
|  | 100.0 | 34.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 15.5 | 22.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 24.3 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 44.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 37.0 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 37.4 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 29.8 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 39.2 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 14.4 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
|  | 100.0 | 40.1 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 45-64 YEAR S--- | 100.0 | 37.7 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 21.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER-----------------10 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 42.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

NOTES: FOR OFFICIAL POPULATI EN ESTI MATES 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.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE V.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION DF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | TOTAL POPULATION | TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MONTHS | $6-11$ MONTHS | $\stackrel{1}{\text { YEAR }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2-4 \\ \text { YEARS } \end{gathered}$ | 5 YEARS <br> AND DVER | NEVER | UNKNOWN |
| BOTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 217,923 | 127,370 | 35,870 | 23,447 | 20,966 | 8,115 | 370 | 1,785 |
|  | 57,774 | 34,275 | 10,043 | 7,406 | 4,365 | 979 | 169 | 536 |
| 17-24 YEAR S- | 32,157 | 17,892 | 5,734 | 4,008 | 3,172 | 909 | 79 | 363 |
|  | 60,564 | 33,297 | 11, 129 | 6,595 | 6,730 | 2,275 | 73 | 466 |
|  | 43,536 | 25,433 | 6,470 | 4,005 | 4,815 | 2,486 | *30 | 297 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER | 23,891 | 16,473 | $2,495$ | 1,433 | 1,883 | 1,467 | *19 | 122 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 105,145 | 55,421 | 18,116 | 12,676 | 12,621 | 5,044 | 224 | 1,044 |
|  | 29,480 | 17,457 | 5,210 | 3,781 | 2,202 | 477 | 84 | 270 |
|  | 15,690 | 7,143 | 3,000 | 2,413 | 2,205 | 631 | 53 | 245 |
|  | 29,316 | 13,178 | 5,633 | 3,808 | 4,609 | 1,727 | 63 | 299 |
|  | 20,820 | 11,205 | 3,203 | 2,008 | 2,738 | 1,473 | *19 | 174 |
|  | 9,839 | 6,438 | 1,069 | 665 | 867 | 737 | *5 | 56 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES------------------------- | 112,778 | 71,948 | 17,754 | 10,771 | 8,345 | 3,071 | 146 | 741 |
|  | 28,294 | 16,818 | 4,833 | 3,625 | 2.163 | 502 | 86 | 267 |
|  | 16,467 | 10,749 | 2,734 | 1,595 | 967 | 278 | *27 | 118 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 31,248 | 20,119 | 5,496 | 2,787 | 2,121 | 548 | *9 | 168 |
|  | 22,716 | 14,228 | 3,267 | 1,997 | 2,077 | 1,013 | *11 | 123 |
|  | 14,053 | 10,035 | 1,425 | 768 | 1,016 | 730 | *14 | 66 |
| BOTH SEXES | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES-----------------------10 | 100.0 | 58.4 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 59.3 | 17.4 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 55.6 | 17.8 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 55.0 | 18.4 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 58.4 | 14.9 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 5.7 | *0.1 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 69.0 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 6.1 | *0.1 | 0.5 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 52.7 | 17.2 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 59.2 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 45.5 | 19.1 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
|  | 100.0 | 45.0 | 19.2 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 53.8 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 7.1 | * 0.1 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 65.4 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 7.5 | *0. 1 | 0.6 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 63.8 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 59.4 | 17.1 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 65.3 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | *0.2 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 64.4 | 17.6 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 1.8 | *0.0 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 62.6 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 4.5 | *0.0 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 71.4 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 5.2 | *0.1 | 0.5 |

NOTES: FOR OFFICIAL POPULATIGN ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPGRTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE V.

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS |  |  |  | ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JAN. -MAR. | APR.-JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | OCT.-DEC. | JAN.-MAR. | APR.-JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | OCT. -DEC. |
|  | NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES--------- | 73.4 | 42.4 | 43.4 | 63.0 | 45.5 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 37.7 |
|  | 127.1 | 76.9 | 83.8 | 112.2 | 70.3 | 30.6 | 31. 8 | 68.7 |
|  | 107.6 | 52.9 | 48.5 | 83.7 | 69.9 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 50.4 |
|  | 71.8 | 41.6 | 46.7 | 62.7 | 43.4 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 36.3 |
|  | 40.6 | 27.9 | 24.4 | 37.8 | 27.2 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 23.6 |
|  | 65.7 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 57.9 | 40.5 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 33.9 |
|  | 122.4 | 78.1 | 88.2 | 104.7 | 67.5 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 64.0 |
|  | 97.1 | 50.1 | 54.6 | 85.5 | 60.4 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 49.5 |
|  | 60.2 | 36.3 | 38.3 | 55.2 | 37.2 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 31.1 |
|  | 35.3 | 25.2 | 21.3 | 29.3 | 23.8 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 18.4 |
| FEMALE, ALL AGES--------------- | 80.5 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 67.8 | 50.2 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 41.2 |
|  | 132.1 | 75.6 | 79.1 | 120.2 | 73.3 | 29.3 | 30.7 | 73.6 |
|  | 118.4 | 55.9 | 42.2 | 81.9 | 79.7 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 51.3 |
|  | 82.7 | 46.6 | 54.5 | 69.8 | 49.3 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 41.3 |
|  | 45.0 | 30.1 | 27.0 | 44.8 | 30.0 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 27.9 |

NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THE SE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION. THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE I.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR 4TH QUARTER ESTIMATES SHOULD BE MULTIPLIED BY A FACTOR OF 1.20.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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]


NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THE SE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGUREI.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR 4TH QUARTER ESTIMATES SHOULD BE MULTIPLIED BY A FACTOR OF 1.20.
table 24. days of disability per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability, and age: united states, 1980
[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]

| TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE | BOTH SEXES |  |  |  | male |  |  |  | female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JAN. - MAR. | APR.JUNE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY- } \\ & \text { SEPT. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT .- } \\ & \text { OEC. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN :- } \\ & \text { MAR - } \end{aligned}$ | APR:JUNE | JULYSEPT. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT.- } \\ & \text { DEC. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN.- } \\ & \text { MAR } \end{aligned}$ | APR: - JUNE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY- } \\ & \text { SEPT. } \end{aligned}$ | OCT. DEC. |
|  | DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DAYS Of RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES---- | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
|  | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| 6-16 YEARS-- | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
|  | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
|  | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.5 | $6 . t$ |
|  | 10.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 |
| DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES--------- | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
|  | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
|  | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0. 9 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
|  | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
|  | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
|  | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| days lost from hork, 17 Years and over--- | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.4 | *1.0 | *0.8 | *0.8 | *1.1 | *1.0 | *0.8 | *0.2 | *1. 7 | *1.1 | *0.8 | *1.8 |
| OAYS LOST FROM SCHODL, 6-16 YEARS------- | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR 4TH QUARTER ESTIMATES SHOULD BE MULTIPLIED BY A FACTOR OF 1.20.

TABLE 25. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, bY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980
[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]
AGE BOTH SEXES MALE MEMALE



|  | 97,511 | 55,750 | 41,761 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17-44 YEARS-- | 66,434 | 37,219 | 29,215 |
|  | 20,769 | 11,046 | 9,723 |
|  | 45,665 | 26,172 | 19,493 |
|  | 31,077 | 18,531 | 12,546 |
|  | 27,671 | 16,422 | 11,249 |
|  | 3,406 | 2,109 | 1,296 |

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; AND BUREAU OF LABOR STATI STICS MONTHLY REPCRT, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the currently employed estimates shown in this TABLE ARE FDUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE IV.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH AGE-SEX CATEGORY OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IS ADJUSTED TO OFFICIAL BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FIGURES AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO SAMPLING ERROR.

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# Appendix I. Technical notes on methods 

## Background of this report

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

The National Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire that 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 that cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the National 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., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

## Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan.-The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design that 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 selected places of residence in the United States.

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

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

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

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned
households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. However, the fourth quarter of 1980 had a sample reduction of 4 weeks of interviewing because of budgetary restrictions. During the 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample since the weighting procedure employed by NHIS adjusts for the missing weeks.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published, ${ }^{4,5}$ as well as a detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure. 6,7

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 NHIS 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 that has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. First-stage ratio adjustment.-Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. Poststratification by age-sex-color.-The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststrati-

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.
fied ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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

For other types of statistics-namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period-such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2 -week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a yearexperience which actually occurred for each person in a 2 -calendar-week interval prior to week of inter-view-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 that 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 -month-recall 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 that imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.1 percent of the sample households.

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

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

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

Population figures. - Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. 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. ${ }^{8}$ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the National Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports. ${ }^{9-12}$ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

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 error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

Standard error charts. - 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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.
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.

1. 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 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.
2. 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 .
3. 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 classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors. -The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

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, figures I-V. 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, figures

VI-VII. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.
Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000 , or on 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-sex-color 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 will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.
Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.): The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each
standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

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

is

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

where $X_{1}$ is the estimate for class $1, X_{2}$ is
the estimate for class 2 , and $V_{x_{1}}$ 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.


Figure 1. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2 -week reference period.
Example of use of chart: An estimate of $10,000,000$ days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from curve $A$ on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of $10,000,000$ ).



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\({ }^{1}\) The curve related to hospital days is based on 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 12 -month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of hospitalization in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.8 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 780,000 ( 7.8 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of \(1,000,000\) persons with 1 hospital episode or more (curve \(P\) ) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.
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[^3] standard error of 5.7 percent.

${ }^{1}$ These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2 -week reference period.

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 14.5 percent (read from the scale at the left side of 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 $\times 14.5$ percent, or 2.9 percentage polnts.

Figure VI. Relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured ${ }^{1}$
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

$\mathbf{1}^{1}$ These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data callection for narrow range estimates.

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 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of 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 $\times 3.6$ percent, or 0.72 percentage points.

Figure VII. Relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics ${ }^{1}$
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

# Appendix II. Definitions of certain terms used in this report 

## Terms relating to conditions

Condition.-A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire that describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medical-disability 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 that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, ${ }^{1}$ 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 that has lasted less than 3 months and that 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 that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and that involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2 -week period. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.

Acute condition groups. -In this report all tables with data classified by type of condition employ a
five-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups.

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 following conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset:

Tuberculosis.
Neoplasms (benign and malignant).
Diseases of the thyroid gland.
Diabetes.
Gout.
Psychoses and certain other mental disorders.
Multiple sclerosis and certain other diseases of the central nervous system.
Certain diseases and conditions of the eye.
Certain diseases of the circulatory system (includes rheumatic fever, hypertension, stroke, and all heart conditions).
Emphysema, asthma, hay fever, and bronchiectasis.
Ulcers and certain other diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.
Hernia of abdominal cavity (includes rupture).
Gastroenteritis and colitis (with exceptions).
Calculus of kidney, ureter, and other parts of the urinary system.
Diseases of the prostate.
Chronic cystic diseases of the breast.
Eczema and certain other dermatitis.
Arthritis and rheumatism.
Cyst of the bone (except jaw).
All congenital anomalies.

Impairment.-Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, that result from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the supplementary code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

Incidence of conditions. -The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions that have their onset within a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions that involve 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 family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Activity-restricting condition.-An activityrestricting condition is one that had its onset in the 2 weeks prior to interview and that caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See "Restricted-activity day" under "Terms relating to disability.")

Bed-disabling condition.-A condition with onset in the 2 weeks prior to interview that involved at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See "Bed-disability day" under "Terms relating to disability.")

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

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

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

## Terms relating to disability

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

Disability day.-Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms that 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 or her 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 restrictedactivity 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.

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

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

School-loss day.-A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

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

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

Chronic activity limitation.-Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, 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, club, 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 persons injured

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terms relating to class of accident

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

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

Moving motor vehicle accident. - The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "nontraffic" accidents.

Traffic moving motor vehicle accident.-The accident is in the "traffic" category if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.

Nontraffic moving motor vehicle accident.-The accident is in the "nontraffic" category if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

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

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

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

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

## Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital. -For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current American Hospital Association, Guide to the Health Care Field or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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 dental visits

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

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

## Terms relating to physician visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

## Demographic terms

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

Currently employed.-Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2 -week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed popula-
tion are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

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

## Appendix III. Questionnaire and flash cards

O.M.B. No. 68-R1600: Approval Expires March 31. 1981


FOOTNOTES





| Ages $17+$ | 19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - (For males): working or doing something else? <br> If "something else," ask: <br> (For females): <br> b. What was -- doing? <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? | 19. | Workinz (24a) <br> 2 Keeping house (24b) <br> 3 Retired, health (23) <br> 4 Retired, other (23) <br> 5 $\square$ Going to school (26) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ages <br> 6-16 | 20a. 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? |  | $\square$ 17+ something else (23) <br> 7 $\square$ 6-16 something else (25) |
| Ages under 6 |  |  | $0 \square 1-5$ years (21) $0 \square$ Under 1 (22) |
| 21a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? |  | ${ }^{21} 0$ | $Y$ Y ${ }^{\text {N (28) }}$ |
| b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health? |  | b. | 2 Y (28) N |
| c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health? |  | c. | 2 Y (28) N (27) |
| 22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health? |  | 22a. | 1 Y 5 N (NP) |
| b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition. |  | b. | - (28) |
| 23a. Does -- health now keep him from working? |  | 230. | 1 Y (28) N |
| b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health? |  | b. | $2 Y$ (28) |
| c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health? |  | c. | 2 Y (28) N |
| d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | d. | 3 Y (28) $\quad \mathrm{N}$ (27) |
| 24a. Does -- NOW have a job? |  | 240. | $Y$ (24c) N |
| b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all? |  | b. | $Y$ Y 1 N (28) |
| c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? |  | c. | 2 Y (28) |
| d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? |  | d. | 2 Y (28) |
| e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | e. | 3 Y (28) $\quad \mathrm{N}$ (27) |
| 25. In terms of health would - - be able to go to school? |  | 25. | $Y$ l $1 \times(28)$ |
| 26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health? |  | 26a. | 2 Y (28) N |
| b. Is he (would he be) limited in school ottendance because of his health? |  | b. | $2 \mathrm{Y}(28) \quad N$ |
| c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? |  | c. | 3 Y (28) N |
| 27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or heolth? |  | 27. | 4 Y SN(NP) |
|  |  | b. |  |
| 28a. About how long hos he $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { been limited in -- } \\ \text { been unable to -- } \\ \text { had to go to a certain type of school? }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? <br> If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? |  | 280. | 000 Less than ! month $\qquad$ Mos. <br> 2 $\qquad$ Yrs. |
|  |  | b. | Enter condition in item $\mathbf{c}^{--}$ <br> Ask 28c Old age only (NP) |
| c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? |  | c. | $\begin{aligned} & Y \text { (Reask } \\ & 28 b \text { and } c) \end{aligned}$ |
| Mark box or ask: <br> d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation? |  |  | $\square$ Only 1 condition |
|  |  | d. |  |



FOOTNOTES


32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have -
If "Yes," ask 32b and c.
b. Who was this? Enter in item C.
c. During the past 12 months, did anyone
olso have . . .?
Conditions affecting the digestive system.
Make no entry in item C for cold, flu, or grippe even if reported in question 32.

| Q. Diverticulitis? | W. Cancer of the stomach, <br> colon or rectum? |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R. Colitis? | X. During the past 12 months, <br> did anyone in the family <br> have ony other condition of <br> the digestive system? <br> If "Yes," ask: Who was <br> this? What was the <br> condition? (Enter in item C) |  |
| T. FRastic colon? |  |  |
| U. Any other bowel trouble? |  |  |

## 

32d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have -

If "Yes," ask 32e and f .
e. Who was this? Enter in item C.
f. During the past 12 months, did anyone else hove...?

Conditions $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{U}$ and $\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{Z}$ are conditions affecting the skin.

| O. A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin? | U. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble? |
| :---: | :---: |
| P. Eczema or psoriasis? (so-rye-uh-sis) | V. TROUBLE with fallen arches, flatfeet or clubfoot? |
| Q. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin? | W. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails? |
| R. TROUB LE with acne? | X. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses? |
| S. A skin ulcer? | Y. A disease of the hair or scalp? |
| T. Any kind of skin allergy? | Z. Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands? |

32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have -
If "Yes," ask 32b and c.
b. Who was this? Enter' in item C.
c. During the past 12 months, did anyone clse have...?

| H. Neuralgia or neuritis? | Conditions affecting the |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Sciatica? | nervous syst |
| 1. Nephritis? |  |
| K. Kidney stones? |  |
| L. Any other kidney trouble? |  |
| M. Bladder trouble? | Genito-urinary conditions |
| N. Prostate trouble? |  |
| O. Disease of the uterus or ovary? |  |
| P. Any other female trouble? |  |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{33. Compared to other persons --'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?} \& 33. \& 1 E 2 G 3 F A P \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{W.} \& \% \&  \\
\hline BD \& Mark \& es) from item C. \& BD \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \square^{1}+\text { Bed Days } \\
\& 2 \square^{1}+\text { Hospital Stays } \\
\& 3 \square^{\text {No Bed Days }}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
34. During the past 12 months (that is since \(\qquad\) (date) a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed all or most of the day? \\
(Include the days in the past 2 weeks.) (Include the days while a patient in a hospital.) \\
(Was it more than 7 days or less than 7 days?) \\
(Was it more than 30 days or less than 30 days?) \\
(Was it more than half the year or less than half the year?)
\end{tabular}} \& 34. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \hline 0 \text { None } \\
\& 1 \square 1^{1-7} \\
\& 2 \square^{8-30} \\
\& 3 \square^{31-180 ~(1-6 ~ m o n t h s) ~} \\
\& 1 \square^{181+(6 \text { months }+ \text { ) }}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
For persons 17 years or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Questions 4-34. \\
If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 , show who responded for them.
\end{tabular} \& R \& \begin{tabular}{l}

Responded for self-entirely <br>
2 Responded for self-partly <br>
Person $\qquad$ was respondent
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{FOOTNOTES} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| 2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE |  | 1. | Person number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks. <br> 2a. On what (other) dates during that 2 -week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor? <br> b. Were there any other dactor visits for him during that period? |  | 20. <br> b. |  |
| 3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date), of a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? <br> If Hospital: Was 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. | 0 While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) Dactor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) <br> 2 Telephone Hospital Outpatient Clinic <br> 4 $\square$ Home <br> 5 Hospital Emergency Room $\square$ <br> 6 Company or Industry Clinic <br> 7 $\square$ Other (Specify) |
| 4. Was the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? |  | 4. | 01 $\square$ General practitioner $\square$ Specialist What kind of specialist is he? $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |
| 5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor? |  | 5. | 1 Y |
| 6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on ___ (date) ? <br> Write in reason <br> Mark appropriate box(es) <br> b. Was this for any specific condition? <br> Mark box or ask: <br> c. For whot condition did -_ visit (call) the doctor on___(date)_? |  | 6 a . |  |
|  |  | b. | Y (Enter condition in 6 a and change to "Diag. or treatment") |
|  |  |  | $\square$ Condition reported in 6a |
| FOOTNOTES |  |  |  |
| $P 1$ | A Condition page is required for the condition in question 6. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item $C$ and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required doctor visits. |  |  |



## HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE

Medicare is a Social Security health insurance program for disabled persons and for persons 65 years old and over. People covered by Medicare have a card that looks like this. Show card
1a. Is anyone in this family_covered by Medicare? $\qquad$ $Y \quad N(4)$ DK
b. Is -- covered? Mark box in person's column.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1b. | $1 \square$ Cov. $\quad \square \square \mathrm{DK}$ $2 \square$ Not cov. |
|  |  |  |

$\frac{2}{2}$

2a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills? Mark box in person's column.
b. Is - covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay a certain amount each month? Mark box in person's column.
Ask for each person with "DK" in 2 and for each person under 65 with "Covered" in Ib.
3. May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for --(and --) to determine the (type/dates) of coverage? Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card N.A." box.
We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for aceidents.
4a. (Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill?
$Y$
$N(4 d)$
b. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I.)

Is anyone in the family covered by any other hospital insurance plan? (Reask 4b and c)

Is anyone in the family covered by any (other) health insurance plan which
pays any part of a DOCTOR'S or SURGEON'S bill? $\qquad$ $Y$ $\qquad$
e. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.l., reask $4 \bar{d}$ )

| TABLE H.I. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLAN | 5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? $\qquad$ <br> d. Does this plan pay ony part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? <br> $2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 9 \mathrm{DK}$ | 6a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan? $\qquad$ | 60. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { Cov. } \\ & 2 \square \text { Not cov. (NP) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? $\qquad$ <br> b. Was It obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK |  | b. During the past $\overline{2}$ months did .- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan? | b. | IY 2 N 9 DK |
| $\underset{2}{\text { PLAN }}$ | 5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? <br> d. <br> d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? <br> 1 Y 2 N 9 DK | 6a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan? $\qquad$ | 6a. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { Cov. } \\ & 2 \square \text { Not cov. (NP) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? <br> b. Was it obtained through some ofher group? ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Y} \quad 2 \mathrm{~N}{ }_{9} \mathrm{DK}$ |  | b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plon? | b. | $1 \mathrm{Y} 2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 9 \mathrm{DK}$ |
| PLAN | 5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? <br> 1 Y 2 N <br> 9 DK | 6a. Is -- covered under this $\qquad$ (name) plan? | 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { Cov. } \\ & 2 \square \text { Not cov. (NP) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? $\qquad$ <br> b. Was it obtained through some other group? $1 \mathrm{Y} \quad 2 \mathrm{~N} 9 \mathrm{DK}$ | d. Does this plan pay any part of dactor's or surgeon's bills for operations? <br> $1 \mathrm{Y} \quad 2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 9 \mathrm{DK}$ | b. During the past 12 months did _- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan? | b. | IY 2 N 9 OK |
| For each person review 1, 2, 3, and 6 for each plan and determine if "Covered'' by either Medicare or insurance, or "Not covered." |  |  | I | $1 \square \mathrm{Cov} .(N P) 2 \square$ Nor cov. (NP) |
| Ask for each person "Not covered," $\qquad$ <br> Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons. Hand Card $N$ <br> 7a. Which of those statements describes why -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? Any other reason? <br> Mark box or ask: <br> b. What is the MAIN reas on -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? |  |  | 70. | $\underbrace{1234567897}_{\text {(Specify) }}$ |
|  |  |  | b. | $\begin{aligned} & 12345678897 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |




## HOME CARE PAGE - Continued

1la. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago) has anyone in the family received MEALS that were prepared outside the home and brought in on a fairly regular basis?
$Y$
N(12)
b. Who received the meals? Mark "Meals'" box in person's column.

1lb. $1 \square$ Meals
Anyone else?
$Y$ (Reask 11b and $c) N$ If "Meals"' in Ilb, ask Ild-e
d. Does _- NOW regularly receive meals that are prepared outside the home and brought in?

e. What agency, organization or program provides these meals for --?


12a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family received any care at home froma nurse? Exclude related HH members.
$Y$
(
b. Who received the care? Mark 'Nurse" box in person's column.
c. Anyone else?
$Y$ (Reask 12b and c) $N$
FOOTNOTES

| Complete for each person with H box INDIVIDUAL HOME CARE PAGE | 1. | Person number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2a. Earlier you said that -- receives or needs the help of another person. Who helps --? (ls -- helped by anyone who lives here, by any other friends or relatives, a nurse, or any other health care professionals who come into the home, or is -- helped by someone else?) | 2a. | Related HH members Nurse Other health <br> worker - Specify $\qquad$ Other relatives or friends <br> 8 $\square$ Other - Specify $\qquad$ |
| b. Does anyone else help --? | b. | $Y$ (Reask 2a and b) N |
| If "Nurse" in 2a, ask: <br> 3a. On the average, how many days per week does the nurse visit ==? | 3 a. | Days per week |
| b. When the nurse visits, how many hours per day does he or she usually spend helping =-? | b. | Oo Less than I hour__- Hours |
| c. Does anyone in the family, that is you, your --, etc. pay any part of the cost for the nurse? | c. | 1 Y |
| d. Does any government agency or program help pay for the nurse? | d. | 1 Y |
| e. What agency or program helps pay? | e. | $1 \square$ Medicaid $2 \square$ Medicare $3 \square$ Health insurance_ |
| f. During the past 2 weeks, how many times was -- visited by the nurse? | f. | - Number of times |
| If "Other health worker" in 2a, ask: <br> 4a. On the average, how many days per week does the (other health worker) visit =- ? | 40. | Days per week |
| b. When the (other health worker) visits, how many hours per day does he or she usually spend helping ---? | b. | Oo Less than I hour Hours |
| c. Does anyone in the family, that is you, your -a, etc. pay any part of the cost for the (other health worker)? | c. |  |
| d. Does any government agency or program help pay for the (other health worker)? | d. | $1 Y$ - $2 N(4 t)$ |
| e. What agency or program helps pay? | e. | $\square$ Medicaid $2 \square$ Medicare $\square$ Health insurance |
| f. During the past 2 weeks, how many times was -- visited by the (other health worker)? | $f$. | Number of times |
| HC2 | HC2 | $1 \square$ Under 17 (NP) $2 \square 17+$ |
| 5a. Does -- receive or need help from others in using public transportation, such as buses, trains _ subways, or planes? | 5a. | 1 Y (6) $2 \mathrm{~N} \quad 4 \square$ Doesn't use (5c) |
| b. Does - use public transportation? | b. | $1 \mathrm{Y}(6)$ |
| c. If -- had to use public transportation, would -m need the help of other persons? | c. | 1 Y |
| 6a. Does =- drive a car? | 60. | 1Y(7) 2 N |
| b. Does - - not drive a car because of a disability or health problem or because of some other reason? | b. |  |
| 7a. Does -= use the telephone without the help of another person? | 7a. | Y Y (B) |
| b. Would -- be able to use the telephone in an emergency? | b. | 1 Y |
| 8a. During the 2 weaks outlined in red on the calendar, did -- have any visits from a friend, relative or neighbor? | 80. | 1 Y |
| b. How many times during that period was -- visited by friends, relatives or neighbors? (Was it 3 or more times or less than 3 times?) <br> (Was It 12 or more times or less than 12 times?) | b. | $1 \square 1-3$ times <br> $2 \square 4-12$ times$\quad{ }^{2} \square 13+$ times |
| c. During these 2 weeks, did -- go out to visit a friend, relative or neighbor? | c. | 1 Y |
| d. How many times during that period did -- go out to visit friends, relatives or neighbors? (Was it 3 or more times or less than 3 times?) <br> (Was it 12 or more times or less than 12 times?) | d. | $\square$ $\square$ 1-3 times $\square$ $13+$ times <br> $2 \square$ $\square$ 4-12 times $\square$ $+\quad+$ |
| 9. During the past 12 months, did --go on a vacation? | 9. | 1 Y 2 N |
| 10. Because of a disability or health problem, how often must someone be here with --, most of the time, some of the time, once in a while or never? | 10. | $1 \square$ Most/All $4 \square$ Never <br> $2 \square$ Some $\square$ Other - Specify $\boldsymbol{F}$ <br>   |


| RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY PAGE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RM1 |  | RM1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { H box, } 17+(1) \\ & 2 \square \mathrm{SP}, 17+(1) \\ & 3 \square \text { Other (NP) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1a. Is - <br> b. I Is - | te la and $b$ from household composition items, if not clear, ask: <br> elated to any persons now living in this household? <br> now living with --'s: <br> (1) Brother or sister? <br> (3) Father or mother? <br> MARK ALL THAT APPLY <br> (5) (Husband/wife)? <br> (7) Son or daughter? | 10. | $1 Y$ $\square$ Brother/sister $3 \square$ Parent $5 \square$ Spouse $7 \square$ Son/daughter $0 \square$ None of the above |
| 2. How long has -- lived at this address? Enter number, then mark box If ' 3 '" years, ask: <br> Was it less than 3 years or more than 3 years? |  | 2. | $\overline{\text { Number }} \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \square \text { Days } \\ 2 \square \text { Weeks } \\ 3 \square \square \text { Months } \\ 4 \square \text { Years } \end{array}\right.$ |
| RM2 |  | RM2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \square \text { 3 years in } 2 \text { (RMA3) } \\ 2 \square \text { Less than } 3 \text { years in } 2 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 3. Including the time -- moved here, how many times has -- moved in the past 3 years, that is, since (12-month date), 1977? |  | 3. | -_Number |
| 4a. What was --'s address, including county on (12-month date), 1977?$\qquad$ |  |  | County <br> State $\qquad$ |
| b. Äbout how many miles is that address from here? |  | b. | $\square$ Initial DK - PROBE $\qquad$ Miles |
| c. How many people was -- living with of that time, not counting --? |  | c. | oo $\square$ Lived alone (5) $\qquad$ Number |
| d. Were any of these people related to --? |  | d. | 1Y 2 N (5) |
| e. Was -- living with --'s: <br> (1) Brother or sister? <br> (3) Father or mother? <br> MARK ALL THAT APPLY <br> (5) (Husband/wife)? <br> (7) Son or daughter? |  | c. | 1 Brother/sister  <br> 3 Parent  <br> 5 Spouse  <br> 7  Son/daughter <br> 0 $\square$ None of the above |
| 5a. What is the (other) reason -- moved HERE? Was it because -- changed jobs, because -- retired, because of --'s health, or was it for some other reason? |  | 5 a. | 1 $\square$ <br> 2 Job-self <br> 2 Retired-self <br> 3 $\square$ <br> 4 Health-self <br> 4 $\square$ <br> 5 Job-other person <br> 6 Retired-other person <br> 8 Health-other person <br> 8 $\square$ <br>  Other - Specify |
| b. Āny other reason? |  | b. | $Y$ (Reask 5a and b) N |
| Mark box or ask: <br> c. What is the MAIN reason -- moved? |  | c. | $\square$ Only one reason |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RM3 } \\ \text { Q's 1-5 } \end{gathered}$ | For persons 17 years or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Questions 1-5. <br> If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. | RM3 | Responded for self-entlrely $\square$ Responded for self-partly <br> Person $\qquad$ was respondent |



| Mark box or ask: <br> 6a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before - not counting work around the house? |  | 60. | $\begin{aligned} & \square \text { Under } 17 \text { (NP) } \\ & 1 \mathrm{Y}(7) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does -- have a job or business? |  | b. | 1 Y |
| c. Was-- looking for work or on layoff from a job? |  | c. | 1 Y |
| d. Which - looking for work or on layoff from a job? |  | d. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \square \text { Looking } \quad 3 \square \text { Both } \\ & 2 \square \text { Layoff } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mark for all persons. <br> If " $N$ " in $6 a$ and in $6 b$, then question 7 applies to person's LAST job either fulltime or part-time. Include military jobs. | 7a. For whom did -- (last) work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer | 70. | $\square$ Never worked (NP) Employer |
|  | b. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radia manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm | b. | Industry |
|  | c. What kind of work was -- doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer | c. | Occupation |
|  | d. What were --'s most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete | d. | Duties |
|  | Complete from entries in 7a-d; if not clear ask: <br> e. Was -- on employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, <br> -- self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? salary, or commission? <br> - a FEDERAL government employee? <br> If not farm, ask: Is the business incorporated? <br> Yes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> -- a STATE government employee?. <br> No (or farm) <br> -- a LOCAL govamment employee? <br> -- working without PAY in family business or farm?. <br> . . . WP | - | Class of worker  <br> $1 \square \mathrm{P}$ $5 \square 1$ <br> $2 \square \mathrm{~F}$ $6 \square$ SE <br> $3 \square$ $7 \square \mathrm{WP}$ <br> $4 \square \mathrm{~L}$  |
| 骨 |  |  | W |
| WT Mark appro | te box. | W1 | $1 \square$ Under 17 or Nev, W. (NP) $2 \square$ Callback required (NP) $3 \square$ Person is available |
| (Earlier I was told that you (last) worked as a (occupation in 7c) for (employer in 7a).) 8a. How long (did/have) you ever work(ed) as a (occupation in 7c) for (employer in 7a)? |  | 8 c. | $\text { Number } \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} 2 \square \text { Weeks } \\ 3 \square \text { Months } \\ 4 \square \text { Years } \end{array}\right.$ |
| b. Have you ever had a job, that is, a specific kind of work for one employer, at which you worked for more than (time in 8a)? Include military jobs. |  | b. | 1 Y |
| Of all the jobs you have ever had, including military jobs, I'd like to know about the one at which you worked longest. 9a. For whom did you work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer |  | 9 a. | Employer |
| b. What kind of business or industry was this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm |  | b. | Industry |
| c. What kind of work were you doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer |  | c. | Occupation |
| d. What were your most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete |  | d. | Duties |
| Complete from entries in 9a-d; if not clear, ask: <br> e. Were you an amployes of PRIVATE company, business, or <br> -- self-employed in OWN business, professional individual for wages, salary, or commission?. <br> -- a STATE government employeo?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 practice, or farm? <br> -- a FEDERAL government employee?. <br> If not farm, ask: Is the business incorporated? <br> -- a LOCAL government employee? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L <br>  <br> -- working wITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? |  | - | Class of worker  <br> $1 \square \mathrm{P}$ $\mathrm{B} \square \mathrm{I}$ <br> $2 \square \mathrm{~F}$ $6 \square \mathrm{SE}$ <br> $\mathrm{B} \square \mathrm{S}$ $7 \square \mathrm{WP}$ <br> $4 \square \mathrm{~L}$  |
| f. How long (did/have) you ever work(ed) as a (occupation in 9c) for (employer in 9a)? |  | f. | [.] Less than I year $\qquad$ Years |


|  | 10a. There is a national program called Medicaid which pays for health care for persons in need. (In this State it is also called $\qquad$ .) During the past 12 months, has anyone in this family received health care which has been or will be paid for by Medicaid (or $\qquad$ )? | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \\ & \mathrm{~N}(11) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b. Who was this? Mark 'Medicaid' box in person's column. |  | 10b. | $1 \square$ Medicaid |
|  | c. Anyone else? | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \text { (Reask 10b and } \mathrm{c} \text { ) } \\ & \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 1la. Does anyone in the family now have a Medicaid (or $\qquad$ card which looks like this? Show Medicaid card. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline Y \\ & N(12) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | b. Who is this? Mark "Card' box in person's column. |  | 116. | $1 \square$ Card |
|  | c. Anyone else? | $Y$ (Reask 11b and c) <br> N |  |  |
|  | If "Card," ask: <br> d. May I please see --'s (and --) card(s)? <br> Mark appropriate box(es) in person's column. |  | d. | Medicaid card seen 1 $\square$ Current 2 $\square$ Expired <br> 3 No card seen <br> 8 $\square$ Other card seen $z$ |
|  |  |  |  | (Specify) |
|  | Hand Card I. <br> 2. Which of those income groups represents your total combined family income for that is, yours, your --'s, etc.? Include income from all sources such as wage security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so | 2 months social | 12. | $00 \square \mathrm{~A}$ $06 \square \mathrm{G}$ <br> $01 \square \mathrm{~B}$ $07 \square \mathrm{H}$ <br> $02 \square \mathrm{C}$ $08 \square \mathrm{I}$ <br> $03 \square \mathrm{D}$ $09 \square \mathrm{~J}$ <br> $04 \square \mathrm{E}$ $10 \square \mathrm{~K}$ <br> $05 \square \mathrm{~F}$  |
|  | 3a. Which (other) family members received some income during the past $\mathbf{1 2}$ months Mark 'Income" box in person's column. <br> b. Did any other family members receive any income during the past 12 months? | $Y$ (Reask 13a and b) $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | 130. | $\square$ Income |
|  | If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 15. <br> If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 14 for each. <br> 4. Which of those income groups represents --'s income for the past $\mathbf{1 2}$ months? |  | 14. | $00 \square \mathrm{~A}$ $06 \square \mathrm{G}$ <br> $01 \square \mathrm{~B}$ $07 \square \mathrm{H}$ <br> $02 \square \mathrm{C}$ $00 \square \mathrm{I}$ <br> $03 \square \mathrm{D}$ $09 \square \mathrm{~J}$ <br> $04 \square \mathrm{E}$ $10 \square \mathrm{~K}$ <br> $05 \square \mathrm{~F}$  |
|  | 5a. Doss anyone in this family receive assistance through the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" Program, sometimes called "AFDC" or 'ADC'? | $N(16)$ |  |  |
|  | b. Which (other) family members are included in the AFDC assistance payment? Mark 'AFDC' box in person's column. |  | 15b. | $1 \square$ AFDC |
|  | c. Are any other family members included in this program? | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Y} \text { (Reask 15b and c) } \\ & \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 16a. Does anyone in the family receive the "Supplemental Security Income" or "SS1" gold-colored check? \& \&  \\
\hline b. Who receives this check? Mark "'SSI" box in person's column. \& 16b. \& \(1 \square \mathrm{SsI}\) \\
\hline c. Anyone else?
\[
Y \text { (Reask } 16 \mathrm{~b} \text { and } \mathrm{c})
\]
\[
\mathrm{N}
\] \&  \&  \\
\hline 17a. Does onyone in the family receive any (other) income from Social Security? \&  \&  \\
\hline b. Who is this? Mark 'Social Security" box in person's column. \& 17b. \& \(1 \square\) Social Security \\
\hline c. Anyone else?
\[
Y \text { (Reask 17b and c) }
\]
\[
N
\] \& \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
People may receive Social Security benefits because of their own work experience or because they are dependents or survivors of someone who qualified, based on work experience. \\
Ask for each person with "Social Security" marked in 17b: \\
18. Does (person in 17b) receive Social Security payments because of --'s own work experience or because -- is a dependent or survivor of someone who worked?
\end{tabular} \& 18. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1 \(\square\) Work experience \\
2 Dependent or survivor
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
19a. Including retirement payments received because of disability, does anyone in the family, (that is you, your --, etc.) receive any income from - \\
If "Yes," ask 19b and c \\
(1) Railroad retirement? \(\qquad\)
\\
(2) Pension as a military retiree? . \(\qquad\)

<br>
(3) Government employee pension? (Federai, State, or local government) . . . $\square$
$\square$
$\square$ <br>
(4) Private employer or union pension? . . . . $\square$ <br>
b. Who is this? Mark box in person's column. <br>
c. Anyone else?

 \& 19b. \& 

$1 \square$ $\square$ Railroad <br>
2 Military <br>
3 $\square$ Government employee <br>
4 $\square$ Private or union
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline | For each income reported in 19b, ask: |
| :--- |
| 20. Does -- receive the (entry in 19b) because of --'s own work experience or because -is a dependent or survivor of someone who worked? | \& 20. \& |  |  | OWN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | SURV |  |
| RR. . . . . . . |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Military . . . . |  |  |
| Gov't. . . . . . |  |  |
| Private. . . . . |  |  | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOTNOTES


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

CARD C

| Condifions reported for which questions 3a-3e need not be osked: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acne | Hemorrhoids or piles (any kind) |
| Appendicitis | Hernia (any type) |
| Arteriosclerosis | Kidney stones |
| Arthritis (any kind) | Laryngitis |
| Athlete's foot | Migraine (any kind) |
| Bronchitis (any kind) | Mumps |
| Bunions | Normal delivery |
| Bursitis | Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis) |
| Calluses | Pneumonia |
| Chickenpox | Pregnancy |
| Cold | Sciatica |
| Corns | Sinus (any kind) |
| Croup | Strep (Streptococcus) throat |
| Diabetes (ariy type) | Tonsillitis |
| Epilepsy (any kind) | Ulcer (duocenal, stomach, peptic |
| Gallstones | or gastric only) |
| Goiter | Vasectomy |
| Hardening of the arteries | Warts |
| Hay fever | Whooping cough |

## CARD E2

Show detail in question 3e, Condition page and/or question 6, Hospital page for these IMPAIRMENTS

## Deafness

Trouble hearing

Other ear condition

Blindness

Trouble seeing

Other eye condition

Missing hand - all or part

Missing arm - all or part

Missing foot - all or part

Missing leg - all or part

Trouble, stiffness or any deformity of - foor, leg, fingers, arm, or back

| CARD E2 |
| :--- |
| Show detail in question 3e, Condition poge and/or question 6, Hospital poge for |
| these IMPAIRMENTS. |
| Deafness |
| Trouble hearing |
| Other ear condition |
| Blindness |
| Trouble seeing |
| Other eye condition |
| Missing hand - all or part |
| Missing arm - all or part |
| Missing foot - all or part |
| Missing leg - all or part |
| Trouble, stifnness or any deformity of - foor, leg, fingers, arm, or back |

## CARD I

| Under \$1,000 (including loss) | Group A |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$ 1,000-\$ 1,999. | Group B |
| \$ 2,000-\$ 2,999 | Group C |
| \$ 3,000-\$ 3,999 | Group D |
| \$ 4,000-\$ 4,999 | Group E |
| \$5,000-\$ 5,999 | Group F |
| \$ 6,000-\$ 6,999 | Group G |
| \$7,000-\$9,999 | Group H |
| \$10,000-\$14.999 | Group I |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | Group J |
| \$25,000 and over | Group K |

## CARD N

I. Care received through Medicaid or Melfare.
2. Unemployed, or reasons related to unemployment.
3. Can't obtain insurance because of poor health, illness, or age.
4. Too expensive, can't afford health insurance.
5. Dissatisfied with previous insurance.
6. Don't believe in insurance.
7. Have been healthy, not much sickness in the family, haven' $t$ needed health insurance.
8. Military, dependent, (CHAMPUS), veterans' benefits.
9. Some other reason - Specify

## CARD 0

| 1. Puerto Riean | 5. Mexican-American |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Cuban | 6. Chicano |
| 3. Mexican | 7. Other Latin American |
| 4. Mexicano | 8. Other Spanish |

## CARD R

## I. Aleur, Eskimo or American Indian

2. Asian or Pacific Islander
3. Black
4. White
5. Another group not listed - Specify

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[^0]:    ${ }^{\text {a For }}$ further details and quarterly estimates, see Series 10, Number 136.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ For currently employed population.

[^2]:    THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I; FIGURE II.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2 -week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

    Example of use of chart: An estimate of $10,000,000$ dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 9.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 920,000 ( 9.2 percent of $10,000,000$ ). An estimate of $1,000,000$ persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative

