

# VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

## **Health Characteristics by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence United States, 1980-81**

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Statistics are presented on chronic activity limitation, disability days, persons injured, acute conditions, physician and dental visits, persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes and hospital days, perceived health status, and Medicaid coverage, by geographic region, metropolitan areas, and other places of residence. Estimates are based on data collected in health interviews during 1980 and 1981.

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**Data From the  
National Health Survey  
Series 10, No. 146**

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DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 84-1574

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U.S. Department of Health and Human  
Services  
Public Health Service  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Hyattsville, Md.  
September 1984

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### Suggested Citation

National Center for Health Statistics, C.S. Wilder: Health characteristics by geographic region, large metropolitan areas, and other places of residence, United States, 1980-81. *Vital and Health Statistics. Series 10, No. 146.* DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1574. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Sept. 1984.

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### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Wilder, Charles S.

Health characteristics by geographic region, large metropolitan areas, and other places of residence, United States, 1980-81.

(Vital and health statistics. Series 10, Data from the national health survey; no. 146) (DHHS publication; no. (PHS) 84-1574)

Supt. of Docs. no.: HE 20.6209:14/30

1. Medical care—United States—Utilization—Statistics. 2. Public health—United States—Statistics. 3. Health Surveys—United States. 4. United States—Statistics, Medical. I. National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.) II. Title, III. Series, IV. Series: DHHS publication; no. (PHS) 84-1574.

RA407.3.A346 no. 146 312'.0973s [312'.3'0973] 83-600387

[RA410.7]

ISBN 0-8406-0288-X

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### *Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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 where numbers are rounded to thousands
  - \* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
  - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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# Health Characteristics by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence

by Charles S. Wilder, formerly with the  
Division of Health Interview Statistics

## Introduction and highlights

Estimates of selected health characteristics for persons living in the four major geographic regions of the United States are presented in this report. These estimates are further subdivided by place of residence—by standard metropolitan statistical areas, by the central cities and outside central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, and by outside metropolitan areas.

The health characteristics include limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, number of short-term disability days, incidence of persons injured and acute conditions, use of physician and dental services, episodes of short-stay hospitalization and hospital days, perceived health status, and number of persons with Medicaid coverage. These estimates are averages based on data collected in the National Health Interview Survey during 1980 and 1981.

Earlier reports in Series 10 presenting similar data by geographic region and residence were No. 113 for 1973–74, No. 86 for 1969–70, and No. 36 for July 1963 through June 1965.

Highlights of the data presented in this report are given in the following statements. Unless noted, the comparisons between the national average and the geographic region or place of residence are for age-adjusted rates or percents according to the four or five age groups shown in the detailed tables.

- The percent of persons with short-stay hospital episodes in the Northeast was below the national average.
- In the Northeast the rate of school-loss days, the rate of dental visits, and the percent of persons with Medicaid coverage were above the national average.
- In the South the percent of persons with dental visits

in the year prior to interview, the percent of persons with Medicaid coverage, the rate of school-loss days, and the rate of dental visits were below the national average.

- In the South the percent of persons with short-stay hospital episodes and the rate of bed-disability days were above the national average.
- In the West the percent of persons with short-stay hospital episodes and the crude rate of short-stay hospital days in the year prior to interview were below the national average.
- In the West the incidence of acute conditions, the incidence of persons injured, the rate of restricted-activity days, and the percent of persons with Medicaid coverage were above the national average.
- The rate of bed-disability days in the North Central Region was below the national average.
- The rate of bed-disability days for persons outside central cities but within standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) was below the national average.
- The rate of dental visits and the percent of persons with dental visits in the year prior to interview were above the national average in areas outside of the central cities but within SMSA's.
- The rate of dental visits for persons in areas outside of SMSA's was below the national average.
- The percent of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes was above the national average in areas outside of SMSA's.
- The rates of bed-disability and work-loss days were above the national average in central cities within SMSA's.

## Source and limitations of data

The information presented in this report is based on data collected for the National Health Interview Survey in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of the nation's households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

The estimates presented in this report are for the 2-year period 1980–81. In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, there were only 48 weeks of data collection. In 1981 there were 52 weeks of data collection. During the 2 years the samples were composed of about 80,000 eligible occupied households, of which about 78,000 were interviewed. These 78,000 households contained about 210,000 persons living at the time of the interviews. The total noninterview rate was 3.0 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to refusal, and the remainder primarily was due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

Descriptions of the design of the survey, of the methods used in estimation, and of general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be paid to the discussion of reliability of estimates in appendix I. Most of the estimates have relatively low sampling errors. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be large. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for use are shown in appendix I.

Certain terms in this report, defined in appendix II, have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey.

Appendix III contains portions of the questionnaire used in 1980. The entire questionnaire for 1980 is illustrated in Series 10, No. 139. The questionnaire for 1981 is illustrated in Series 10, No. 141. The portions of the 1980 questionnaire shown in appendix III are the same for the 1981 questionnaire except for a change in question numbers for Medicaid coverage.

Questionnaire design and interviewer training have focused on minimizing the effects of respondent differences in reporting of health events. However, the reader is reminded that respondents in health interviews report only those things they know about and are willing to discuss in an interview situation.

In this report, terms such as “similar” and “no significant differences” indicate that the difference between the rates or percents being compared is not statistically significant. Terms indicating difference, such as “greater than,” “higher than,” or “less than,” mean that the differences are statistically significant at the 5-percent level of significance, employing the t-test with a critical value of  $\pm 1.96$ . Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two estimates does *not* mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Average annual rates or percents are presented in the detailed tables in this report. Population estimates are found in each specific table or in table 1. To obtain the estimated number of cases, multiply the rate or percent by the corresponding population estimate.

The population estimates for this report are averages of the civilian noninstitutionalized population during the 2-year period 1980–81. Estimates for the four major geographic regions (see appendix II for a listing of the States within each region) are presented and further subdivided by place of residence within regions (table 1). Place of residence is classified by standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and outside SMSA's. SMSA's are further divided to identify persons living in central cities and those living outside central cities. Central cities are the cities listed in the title of each SMSA. For purposes of this report the geographic areas that make up the SMSA's are defined for the 1970 Decennial Census. Summary data are also presented for 31 large SMSA's with a million or more residents. Two of these large SMSA's (Chicago and New York) are classified as consolidated statistical areas (CSA's). These consolidated areas include several SMSA's within each CSA. One of the large SMSA's—Cincinnati—crosses regional boundaries. About 319,000 of the 1.5 million population of this SMSA reside in Kentucky in the South. No attempt has been made to change the total of the South to include the 319,000 in the North Central Region total.

The population and percent distribution by age for each region and place of residence are shown in table A. There are sufficient differences in distribution by age to warrant age adjustment of the data. For instance, there are higher percents of persons 65 years of age and over living outside metropolitan areas. Since older persons have more activity limitation than do younger persons, a higher percent of activity limitation would be expected to occur in these areas. Age adjustment removes the effects of uneven age distribution.

among the categories being examined. Thus comparisons of age-adjusted rates can be made directly since the same age distribution has been used in all cases. The unadjusted rates in the detailed tables are the actual rates and should be quoted in describing the population of the United States.

The population and percent distribution by age for the 31 large metropolitan areas are presented in table B. Since only summary statistics are presented for these individual

areas, they have not been age adjusted. Examination of differences in the age distributions will aid in analysis of the summarized data.

The percent distribution of the population in each geographic region by place of residence is presented in table C. This distribution will aid in accounting for some of the regional differences in the detailed tables.



**Table A. Population and percent distribution of persons by age, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75 years and over
<b>United States</b>								
All places of residence . . . . .	221,487	100.0	26.3	42.9	19.8	11.0	7.0	4.0
SMSA . . . . .	150,836	100.0	25.8	43.9	19.9	10.4	6.6	3.8
Central city . . . . .	60,954	100.0	25.2	43.5	19.5	11.8	7.2	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	89,883	100.0	26.2	44.1	20.2	9.4	6.1	3.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	100.0	25.2	44.0	20.4	10.4	6.6	3.9
Central city . . . . .	32,447	100.0	24.7	43.5	19.8	11.9	7.3	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	53,923	100.0	25.5	44.3	20.7	9.6	6.1	3.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	64,466	100.0	26.6	43.7	19.3	10.4	6.5	3.8
Central city . . . . .	28,506	100.0	25.7	43.5	19.1	11.7	7.1	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	35,960	100.0	27.3	43.9	19.5	9.3	6.0	3.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	70,650	100.0	27.5	40.7	19.6	12.3	7.8	4.5
<b>Northeast</b>								
All places of residence . . . . .	48,928	100.0	25.3	41.9	20.9	12.0	7.5	4.4
SMSA . . . . .	38,861	100.0	24.9	42.0	21.3	11.7	7.4	4.4
Central city . . . . .	15,121	100.0	24.9	41.6	20.3	13.2	8.3	5.0
Outside central city . . . . .	23,740	100.0	24.9	42.4	21.9	10.8	6.8	4.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	26,143	100.0	24.5	41.9	21.8	11.8	7.4	4.3
Central city . . . . .	10,780	100.0	24.5	41.6	20.9	13.0	8.2	4.8
Outside central city . . . . .	15,363	100.0	24.5	42.2	22.5	10.9	6.9	4.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	12,718	100.0	25.8	42.3	20.2	11.7	7.2	4.5
Central city . . . . .	4,341	100.0	26.1	41.5	18.6	13.7	8.3	5.4
Outside central city . . . . .	8,376	100.0	25.6	42.7	21.0	10.7	6.7	4.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10,067	100.0	26.7	41.2	19.3	12.8	8.2	4.6
<b>North Central</b>								
All places of residence . . . . .	58,493	100.0	26.6	43.1	19.6	10.7	6.7	4.0
SMSA . . . . .	38,919	100.0	26.9	43.9	19.6	9.6	6.0	3.6
Central city . . . . .	15,224	100.0	25.9	43.5	18.8	11.8	7.3	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	23,695	100.0	27.5	44.2	20.2	8.2	5.2	2.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	23,643	100.0	26.3	43.7	20.3	9.8	6.2	3.6
Central city . . . . .	8,459	100.0	25.8	43.3	19.0	11.9	7.4	4.5
Outside central city . . . . .	15,185	100.0	26.6	43.9	21.0	8.6	5.6	3.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	15,275	100.0	27.7	44.3	18.7	9.3	5.7	3.6
Central city . . . . .	6,765	100.0	26.0	43.8	18.5	11.8	7.1	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	8,510	100.0	29.1	44.7	18.8	7.3	4.6	2.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19,574	100.0	26.2	41.5	19.4	12.9	7.9	4.9

See notes at end of table.

**Table A. Population and percent distribution of persons by age, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
<b>South</b>		<b>Percent distribution</b>						
All places of residence . . . . .	72,502	100.0	26.9	42.4	19.7	11.0	7.0	3.9
SMSA . . . . .	41,036	100.0	26.3	44.2	19.5	10.0	6.4	3.6
Central city . . . . .	18,400	100.0	25.6	43.4	19.7	11.2	6.9	4.3
Outside central city . . . . .	22,635	100.0	26.8	44.7	19.4	9.1	6.0	3.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	15,514	100.0	25.9	45.5	19.0	9.6	6.3	3.3
Central city . . . . .	5,580	100.0	25.5	44.0	18.9	11.6	7.4	4.2
Outside central city . . . . .	9,934	100.0	26.1	46.3	19.0	8.5	5.7	2.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	25,521	100.0	26.5	43.3	19.9	10.3	6.5	3.8
Central city . . . . .	12,820	100.0	25.7	43.2	20.1	11.1	6.7	4.3
Outside central city . . . . .	12,701	100.0	27.3	43.5	19.7	9.5	6.3	3.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31,467	100.0	27.8	40.0	19.9	12.3	7.9	4.4
<b>West</b>								
All places of residence . . . . .	41,564	100.0	26.1	44.5	19.0	10.3	6.5	3.8
SMSA . . . . .	32,021	100.0	25.1	45.6	19.0	10.3	6.4	3.8
Central city . . . . .	12,208	100.0	24.0	46.0	19.1	11.0	6.4	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	19,813	100.0	25.7	45.5	19.0	9.8	6.4	3.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	21,069	100.0	24.4	45.8	19.6	10.2	6.2	4.0
Central city . . . . .	7,629	100.0	23.5	46.0	19.9	10.6	6.0	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	13,440	100.0	24.9	45.7	19.5	9.9	6.3	3.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	10,952	100.0	26.3	45.4	17.9	10.4	6.8	3.6
Central city . . . . .	4,579	100.0	24.9	45.8	17.7	11.6	7.1	4.5
Outside central city . . . . .	6,373	100.0	27.4	45.0	18.1	9.6	6.6	2.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9,542	100.0	29.8	40.9	18.8	10.6	6.9	3.7

NOTES: SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.  
 Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

**Table B. Population of 31 large SMSA's and percent distribution of persons by age: United States, 1980-81**

Large SMSA	Population in thousands	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All large SMSA's . . . . .	86,370	100.0	25.2	44.0	20.4	10.4
<b>Northeast</b>						
Boston . . . . .	2,567	100.0	21.3	45.0	22.2	11.4
New York Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	15,397	100.0	25.0	41.9	21.4	11.7
Buffalo . . . . .	1,232	100.0	23.9	40.9	21.1	14.2
Philadelphia . . . . .	4,637	100.0	26.0	41.7	22.1	10.1
Pittsburgh . . . . .	2,310	100.0	21.9	39.2	24.2	14.7
<b>North Central</b>						
Cleveland . . . . .	1,822	100.0	22.8	43.4	22.9	10.9
Cincinnati . . . . .	1,540	100.0	27.7	42.1	19.3	10.8
Detroit . . . . .	4,371	100.0	28.0	43.3	20.4	8.2
Indianapolis . . . . .	1,203	100.0	28.0	46.6	19.1	6.2
Chicago Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	7,615	100.0	26.2	42.0	20.7	11.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul . . . . .	2,048	100.0	22.9	49.4	18.2	9.6
Milwaukee . . . . .	1,380	100.0	27.2	44.3	20.0	8.6
St. Louis . . . . .	2,696	100.0	26.8	43.4	19.3	10.4
Kansas City . . . . .	1,288	100.0	26.5	44.7	20.5	8.3
<b>South</b>						
Baltimore . . . . .	2,169	100.0	24.6	44.5	21.2	9.8
Washington, D.C. . . . .	3,355	100.0	25.9	48.7	18.3	7.0
Atlanta . . . . .	1,544	100.0	25.2	49.0	18.7	7.1
Miami . . . . .	1,538	100.0	22.9	43.1	19.9	14.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg . . . . .	1,161	100.0	24.7	38.3	17.4	19.6
New Orleans . . . . .	1,316	100.0	24.2	41.3	22.2	12.4
Houston . . . . .	2,356	100.0	26.7	46.9	19.0	7.3
Dallas . . . . .	1,757	100.0	31.0	46.2	16.1	6.8
<b>West</b>						
Denver . . . . .	1,438	100.0	23.5	48.2	19.9	8.5
Seattle-Everett . . . . .	1,602	100.0	24.3	46.5	21.3	7.9
Portland . . . . .	1,258	100.0	27.9	46.9	16.8	8.4
San Francisco-Oakland . . . . .	2,962	100.0	21.5	45.9	20.6	11.9
San Jose . . . . .	1,339	100.0	27.4	47.4	19.0	6.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach . . . . .	7,275	100.0	24.4	46.3	19.2	10.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario . . . . .	1,352	100.0	26.8	39.8	19.4	14.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove . . . . .	2,005	100.0	23.0	46.2	20.0	10.9
San Diego . . . . .	1,839	100.0	25.1	43.4	20.1	11.4

NOTES: SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.  
 Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

**Table C. Percent distribution of persons by place of residence, according to geographic region: United States, 1980-81**

Place of residence	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All places of residence . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMSA . . . . .	68.1	79.4	66.5	56.6	77.0
Central city . . . . .	27.5	30.9	26.0	25.4	29.4
Outside central city . . . . .	40.6	48.5	40.5	31.2	47.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	39.0	53.4	40.4	21.4	50.7
Central city . . . . .	14.6	22.0	14.5	7.7	18.4
Outside central city . . . . .	24.3	31.4	26.0	13.7	32.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	29.1	26.0	26.1	35.2	26.3
Central city . . . . .	12.9	8.9	11.6	17.7	11.0
Outside central city . . . . .	16.2	17.1	14.5	17.5	15.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31.9	20.6	33.5	43.4	23.0

NOTES: SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.  
 Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

# Illness and disability

## Activity limitation

Long-term disability due to chronic illness or impairment is defined as the inability to carry on the major activity for one's age-sex group, such as working, keeping house, or going to school; a restriction in the amount or kind of major activity; or restriction in relation to other activities, such as recreational, church, or civic interests.

About 14.4 percent of the total population were reported to be limited in activity during 1980 and 1981 (table 2). Table D presents selected age-adjusted percents of persons with chronic activity limitation. The corresponding unadjusted percents are in table 2. After age adjustment higher percents of persons with chronic activity limitation were found in the South and West than in the other regions. There were higher percents of activity limitation for residents outside SMSA's than in SMSA's for the South and West, but this was not true for the Northeast and North Central Regions where the age-adjusted percents were similar. There was a higher age-adjusted percent of activity limitation for residents of central cities of SMSA's than for residents outside central cities for the Northeast and North Central Regions, but not for the other regions where the percents were not significantly different.

Examination of table 3 indicates that the differences observed in table D occurred more frequently for limitation in "amount or kind of major activity" than for the other two types of limitation. There was little difference in percents for region and residence for persons reporting "limitation, but not in major activity."

The percent of chronic activity limitation for the 31 large metropolitan areas is shown in table 4. The average

percent for all large SMSA's was 13.4 for both unadjusted and age-adjusted percents (table D). However, for the individual SMSA's the range in unadjusted percents was from 7.2 to 22.9. Table B shows that 19.6 percent of the population of the Tampa-St. Petersburg SMSA were 65 years of age and over. This large percent of older persons could account for the observed rate of 22.9 noted above.

## Disability days

Short-term disability days refer to days of disability associated with episodes of illness or injury. These days are classified as restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. A day of restricted activity is one in which the person substantially reduces normal activity for the whole day because of illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is a day of bed disability. A day lost from work is a day in which a person does not work for at least half of the normal workday because of illness or injury. A day lost from school is a normal school day during which a child is absent because of illness or injury. See appendix M for more detail about disability days.

During 1980 and 1981 the civilian population not residing in institutions experienced an average of 19.1 days of restricted activity (tables E and 5). In the West the age-adjusted number of days of restricted activity per person per year was the highest at 22.1 days. In the Northeast and North Central Regions rates were the lowest.<sup>a</sup> For three of the four regions

<sup>a</sup>Henceforth in the text, comparisons of rates or percents are for the age-adjusted data in the text tables unless specific mention is made of unadjusted data.

Table D. Age-adjusted percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81

Place of residence	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All places of residence . . . . .	14.4	13.1	13.8	15.4	15.0
SMSA . . . . .	13.7	13.0	13.5	14.5	14.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	13.4	12.7	13.1	14.8	13.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	14.2	13.5	14.0	14.2	15.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	15.6	13.8	14.5	16.5	17.1
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	14.8	15.0	14.4	14.9	15.1
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	13.1	11.7	12.9	14.1	13.9

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table E. Age-adjusted days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

<i>Activity status and place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
<b>Restricted activity</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	19.1	17.6	17.3	19.9	22.1
SMSA . . . . .	19.0	17.8	17.6	19.1	22.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	18.9	18.1	17.1	18.8	21.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	19.2	17.2	18.3	19.1	22.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19.3	17.1	16.5	20.9	21.9
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	20.8	20.9	20.2	19.6	23.6
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	17.7	15.8	15.8	18.6	21.2
<b>Bed disability</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	6.9	6.7	6.2	7.7	7.0
SMSA . . . . .	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.2	7.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	7.1	7.2	6.5	7.3	7.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	6.9	5.8	5.7	8.4	6.0
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	8.1	8.7	7.8	8.0	8.1
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.6	6.7

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980–81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table F. Age-adjusted days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.6
SMSA . . . . .	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.8	5.5	4.2	5.0	5.2
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.7
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.3

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980–81 currently employed population 17–64 years of age.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

there were no differences between the rates of restricted activity for those persons living in SMSA's and the rates for those living outside metropolitan areas. The exception was the South, in which the higher rate of restricted activity was for persons living outside SMSA's. There were higher rates of restricted activity for persons living in central cities of metropolitan areas than for persons living outside central cities in metropolitan areas in each region except the South.

The average number of bed-disability days per person per year for all persons was 6.9 (tables E and 5). Higher rates were reported for the South and West and lower rates for the Northeast and North Central Regions. In the South the rate of bed disability for persons living outside SMSA's was higher than for residents of the metropolitan areas. The reverse was true for the other regions. In all regions bed-day rates were higher for residents of central cities than for

persons living outside central cities.

Percent distributions of persons by the number of bed-disability days in the year prior to interview by place of residence are shown in table 6. An estimated 2.7 percent (unadjusted) of the population, about 6.0 million persons, reported 31 or more days in bed in the year; the highest percent (3.2 percent) of residents with 31 or more bed-disability days in the year was in the South, and the lowest percent (2.3 percent) in the West.

As shown in tables F and 7, there was relatively little difference in the number of days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year by region and residence. The rate for the Northeast was higher than that for the West—5.3 days compared with 4.6, but the rates for the Northeast, North Central, and South were similar.

The rates of days lost from school were significantly

**Table G. Days lost from school per child 6–16 years of age per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	5.1	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.9
SMSA . . . . .	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.1	4.9	6.1	4.6	5.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.2	7.4	5.5	4.3	5.1
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	5.3	6.1	5.8	4.4	4.9
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.8

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

different for the Northeast and South but were similar for other combinations of regions (tables G and 8). There was little difference in rates by place of residence.

The range in unadjusted rates of restricted-activity days for the individual large SMSA's was from 9.5 to 30.0, with an average of 18.9 days (table 4). The range in bed-day rates was 4.5 to 11.4, with an average of 7.0 days.

### Incidence of persons injured

A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. Each time a person is involved in an accident or other event in which one or more injuries requiring medical attention or restricted activity for at least one day are sustained, the person is counted as a person injured. The same person may be counted more than once in these statistics. Persons injured are classified in four general groups: moving motor vehicle accidents, accidents occurring while at work, accidents occurring in the home, and other accidents. The classes are not mutually exclusive; for instance, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle while at work or injured at home while at work.

During 1980 and 1981 the average annual incidence of persons injured was 31.2 per 100 persons (tables H and 9). The age-adjusted incidence rate for the West of 35.4 persons injured per 100 persons per year was larger than that for the South and North Central Regions. It was not significantly different from the rate for the Northeast. Within

each region there was no appreciable difference in rates by place of residence.

The unadjusted incidence of persons injured by class of accident is shown in table 10. Injuries occurring in the home accounted for about two of each five persons injured.

The unadjusted number of persons injured per 100 persons per year in large metropolitan areas was 30.6 (table 11). About half of the 31 individual SMSA's had reported rates quite similar to the average. Sampling variability is quite large for these rates since the number of persons injured is relatively small.

### Incidence of acute conditions

During 1980 and 1981 an annual average of 481.1 million acute illnesses or injuries involving either medical attention or restriction of usual daily activity occurred in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The average annual incidence was 217.2 cases for 100 persons (tables J and 12).

The age-adjusted incidence rate was highest in the West and lowest in the South. The rates for the Northeast and North Central Regions were about the same. The incidence rates were higher for residents of the metropolitan areas than for residents living outside SMSA's in three of the four regions. Within SMSA's there was no difference in the incidence rates for residents of central cities and for persons living outside these cities.

The unadjusted incidence rate of acute conditions by

**Table H. Age-adjusted incidence of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	31.2	31.6	31.2	28.6	35.4
SMSA . . . . .	31.3	31.6	30.6	28.1	36.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.6	30.8	30.2	28.1	32.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	32.4	33.4	31.2	28.1	42.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31.0	31.6	32.3	29.3	33.3
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	30.4	30.5	28.6	28.2	35.7
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	32.0	32.4	31.8	28.0	36.2

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980–81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table J. Age-adjusted incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	217.2	217.2	216.4	205.1	239.7
SMSA . . . . .	222.8	214.8	223.0	212.4	245.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	220.3	212.7	217.6	215.7	235.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	226.1	219.2	231.0	210.6	263.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	205.1	225.7	202.4	195.4	221.6
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	224.5	216.0	224.2	212.6	253.4
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	221.4	214.0	221.7	212.2	240.1

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

condition group is shown in table 13. The high rate for the West was accounted for by the substantial incidence rate of influenza-like illnesses.

There was considerable variation in the incidence rates for the individual large SMSA's presented in table 11. The range in rates was from 155.5 to 328.2 cases per 100 persons per year.

### Use of medical and dental services

A physician visit is defined as consultation with a doctor of medicine or osteopathic physician either in person or by telephone for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. Services rendered by an assistant or nurse acting under the physician's supervision are also included. Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included in the number of physician visits per person per year. However, the percent of persons with physician visits in the year prior to interview may include a visit to a person as an inpatient in a hospital if this was the person's only visit for the year.

An estimated 74.6 percent of the population saw or talked to a doctor at least once in the year prior to interview (tables K and 14). The age-adjusted percents with physician visits were similar for the Northeast and North Central Regions. The percents for these two regions were higher than the 73.9 percent for the South and West.

The percent of persons with at least one physician visit in the year prior to interview was higher for residents of metropolitan areas than for persons living outside SMSA's in the North Central Region and the South. These percents were similar for the other two regions. With the exception of the South, the percents with a visit were about the same for residents of central cities of SMSA's and for persons living outside these cities in SMSA's.

An unadjusted 75.1 percent of residents of large SMSA's reported a physician contact within a year of interview. The spread between the highest and lowest percents for individual SMSA's was quite small—from 79.0 to 70.6 percent (table 15).

The average annual number of physician visits per person during 1980 and 1981 was 4.7 visits (tables L and 16). The age-adjusted rate for persons living in the West was 5.0 visits. This rate exceeded those for the other regions. In the North Central Region and the South there was a higher age-adjusted rate of physician visits for residents of metropolitan areas than for persons living outside these areas. In each region except the South there was a higher rate of visits for persons living in central cities of SMSA's than for persons residing outside central cities in SMSA's. The rate of physician visits for residents of large SMSA's was 4.8 visits. Among the 31 individual large SMSA's the range in rates of visits was from 3.9 to 6.7 visits (table 15).

**Table K. Age-adjusted percent of persons with 1 or more physician visits in the year prior to interview, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	74.6	75.8	75.1	73.9	73.9
SMSA . . . . .	75.3	76.1	75.7	74.8	74.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	75.2	76.3	75.9	74.8	73.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	75.3	75.7	75.5	74.9	75.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	73.2	74.5	73.7	72.6	72.6
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	74.9	76.2	75.9	73.6	74.0
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	75.5	76.1	75.6	75.8	74.4

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table L. Age-adjusted number of physician visits per person per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.0
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.4
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

The number of physician visits per person per year by place of visit is presented in table 17. In the West a larger rate of office visits accounted for the higher than average rate for this region.

Another way of examining the data on the rate of physician visits is to calculate the annual number of physician visits per person with a visit in the year prior to interview. For this calculation the population is multiplied by the percent of persons with visits (table 14) to obtain the denominator. The numerator is obtained by multiplying the rate of visits (table 16) by the corresponding population. The computed results for the regions are as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Rate of physician visits per person with a visit during the year prior to interview</i>
All regions . . . . .	6.3
Northeast . . . . .	6.2
North Central . . . . .	6.1
South . . . . .	6.2
West . . . . .	6.6

The relationship in the distribution of rates is much the same as that for the unadjusted rates in table 16.

The percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in the year prior to interview according to region and residence is shown in table 18. Because 74.6 percent of the population reported at least one visit in the year prior to interview, the corresponding figure for persons with no visits is 25.4 percent (tables 14 and 18). An estimated unadjusted 4.9 percent of persons in the West and 4.6 percent

in the Northeast reported having 13 or more visits. This proportion was lower in the other regions.

Information is obtained in the health interview about the hospitalization experience in the year prior to interview for each member of the household. (For information about the rates of hospital discharges from short-stay hospitals, the reader is referred to Series 13 reports from the National Center for Health Statistics.) An estimated 10.3 percent of the population in 1980 and 1981 had one or more short-stay hospital episodes in the year prior to interview and spent an average of 9.4 days per person in the hospital during the year (tables M, N, 19, and 20). In the North Central Region and the South there were higher age-adjusted percents of persons with hospital episodes than in the Northeast and West. There was a lower proportion of persons with episodes residing in metropolitan areas than of persons with episodes residing outside SMSA's. There was little difference in rates for residents of central cities compared with those outside these cities in SMSA's. Residents of the West reported the lowest number of hospital days per person with an episode—7.9 days.

In large SMSA's 9.3 percent of the residents reported experiencing at least one hospital episode in the year prior to interview and averaged 10 days in the hospital during the year (table 15). There was relatively little variation in these rates for the individual large SMSA's.

During 1980 and 1981 an average of 49.9 percent of the population saw a dentist at least once during the year prior to interview (tables O and 21). The highest age-adjusted

**Table M. Age-adjusted percent of persons with 1 or more short-stay hospital episodes in the year prior to interview, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	10.3	9.2	10.9	11.5	8.7
SMSA . . . . .	9.7	8.9	10.5	10.7	8.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	9.3	8.8	10.3	10.3	8.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	10.1	9.1	11.0	11.0	8.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	11.7	10.3	11.7	12.5	10.4
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	10.0	9.3	11.3	10.3	8.6
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	9.5	8.6	10.1	11.0	8.1

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.



**Table N. Number of short-stay hospital days in the year prior to interview per person with 1 or more hospital episodes, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	9.4	10.3	9.5	9.4	7.9
SMSA . . . . .	9.6	10.7	9.8	9.4	7.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.0	11.1	10.2	10.1	8.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	7.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.4	7.8
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	10.0	11.4	10.1	9.7	8.5
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	9.2	10.2	9.6	9.2	7.6

NOTE: SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table O. Age-adjusted percent of persons with 1 or more dental visits in the year prior to interview, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	49.9	54.9	51.8	44.7	50.8
SMSA . . . . .	51.9	55.4	53.6	47.1	51.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	51.9	54.1	52.5	47.9	51.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	51.9	58.0	55.2	46.6	52.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	45.7	52.7	48.4	41.5	47.0
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	47.3	48.8	48.4	42.9	50.7
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	55.0	59.6	56.9	50.4	52.7

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table P. Age-adjusted number of dental visits per person per year, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8
SMSA . . . . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.8
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

percent was observed in the Northeast, with 54.9 percent. The lowest proportion was reported for the South. In all four regions there was a higher proportion of residents with dental visits in metropolitan areas than in areas outside SMSA's. In each region there was a higher proportion of persons with dental visits living outside central cities of SMSA's than of such persons living in central cities.

An unadjusted estimated 52.1 percent of residents of all 31 large SMSA's saw a dentist at least once in the year prior to interview (table 15). There was considerable variation in percents for individual SMSA's.

The estimated average number of dental visits per person per year during 1980 and 1981 was 1.7 (tables P and 22). The highest age-adjusted rate among the four regions was 2.0 visits per person for the Northeast, and the lowest was 1.4 visits per person for the South. It is of interest that the rate by place of residence in the West was the same

for each type of residence group (1.8 visits per person). In the other three regions there was a higher rate of dental visits for persons living in metropolitan areas than for persons living outside these areas. There was a lower rate of visits for persons residing in central cities of SMSA's than for persons living outside central cities in SMSA's. Residents of large metropolitan areas reported an average of 1.8 dental visits per person per year. The range in rates varied from 1.0 to 2.3 visits for individual large SMSA's (table 15).

### Perceived health status

The respondent's perceived health status was obtained for each member of the household. An estimated 87.3 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States reported excellent or good health compared with other persons their age at the time of the interview (tables Q

and 23). About 12.3 percent of the population reported fair or poor health. The lowest percent of residents with excellent or good health was reported in the South. There was little difference in the proportion for the other three regions. Correspondingly, the highest percent of residents with fair or poor health was in the South. Again, there was little difference in percents for the other three regions.

In the South there was a higher proportion of residents with excellent or good health residing in metropolitan areas than living outside these areas. No differences were observed between residents living in and outside SMSA's for the other regions.

An average of 88.3 percent of residents of the 31 large SMSA's reported excellent or good health, and 11.3 percent reported fair or poor health (table 24). The unadjusted proportion with excellent or good health varied from 82.7 to 93.7 percent. The percents of persons with fair or poor health

varied to a greater extent, with a range from 6.3 to 15.3 percent.

### Medicaid coverage

For this report a person is counted as having Medicaid coverage if the person was reported in the health interview as having received health care paid by Medicaid in the 12 months prior to the interview, or at the time of the interview had a Medicaid card indicating eligibility for services under the program.

An estimated 6.1 percent of the civilian population not residing in institutions were reported in the health interviews in 1980 and 1981 to have Medicaid coverage as defined for this report (tables R and 25). The rates for persons living in the Northeast were similar to those for persons living in the West, and the rates in the North Central Region were similar to those in the South. The percents for the

**Table Q. Age-adjusted percent of persons with excellent or good perceived health status and fair or poor perceived health status, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Health status and place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
<b>Excellent or good health</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	87.3	89.0	88.3	84.4	88.7
SMSA . . . . .	88.2	88.9	88.6	86.4	88.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	88.3	88.5	88.2	86.9	89.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	88.0	89.7	89.0	86.1	88.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	85.4	89.1	88.1	81.9	88.0
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	86.0	85.3	86.3	85.2	87.6
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	89.6	91.2	90.0	87.4	89.7
<b>Fair or poor health</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	12.3	10.6	11.3	15.2	10.9
SMSA . . . . .	11.5	10.6	11.1	13.2	10.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	11.3	11.0	11.4	12.5	10.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	11.7	9.9	10.7	13.5	11.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	14.2	10.6	11.7	17.7	11.5
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	13.5	14.2	13.2	14.3	12.0
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	10.0	8.4	9.7	12.2	9.9

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA - standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table R. Age-adjusted percent of persons with Medicaid use in the year prior to interview or with Medicaid card current at time of interview, by geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

<i>Place of residence</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
All places of residence . . . . .	6.1	7.1	5.5	5.2	7.5
SMSA . . . . .	6.5	7.5	5.7	4.9	8.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	7.3	8.2	6.3	5.4	8.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.5	7.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.7	4.7
Central city of SMSA . . . . .	10.5	14.0	10.5	7.6	10.9
Outside central city in SMSA . . . . .	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.6	6.8

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA - standard metropolitan statistical area.

Northeast and West were significantly higher than those for the other regions.

In the Northeast, the North Central Region, and the West, higher proportions of persons residing in metropolitan areas had Medicaid coverage than did persons living outside SMSA's. In the South, however, the reverse of this pattern occurred, with the higher percent of persons with Medicaid coverage living outside the metropolitan areas.

In SMSA's in each of the four regions there were much higher percents of persons with Medicaid coverage in central cities than outside central cities.

An estimated 7.2 percent of residents of the 31 large SMSA's had Medicaid coverage (table 24). There was considerable variation for the individual metropolitan areas, with a range from 0.9 to 13.0 percent.

## Comparison with data for 1973 and 1974

Selected age-adjusted measures of health characteristics are presented in tables S, T, and U for 1980-81 and 1973-74. The data for 1973-74 were published in Series 10, No. 113. Data by age have been adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the average 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States using the three or four age groups shown in Series 10, No. 113.

There was no significant difference in percents of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by geographic region or place of residence for the two time periods.

The number of restricted activity days per person per year was higher in 1980-81 in each region and residence group except the South than in the corresponding region and residence in 1973-74.

The incidence rate of acute conditions receiving either medical attention or requiring activity restriction was significantly higher in 1980-81 than in 1973-74 for each region and residence group.

The annual incidence per person of persons injured was significantly higher in 1980-81 for each region and residence group except for that of persons living outside metropolitan areas.

Although there was no appreciable change in the rate of dental visits per person per year for the two time periods, the rate for 1980-81 was significantly higher for the United States as a whole, for the South, and for persons living outside SMSA's. It should be pointed out, however, that the sampling errors were very small for these three groups.

**Table S. Age-adjusted measures of selected health characteristics for 2 survey periods, by geographic region: United States, 1980-81 and 1973-74**

<i>Health characteristic and survey period</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Percent of persons with activity limitation due to chronic conditions:					
1980-81 . . . . .	14.4	13.1	13.8	15.4	15.0
1973-74 . . . . .	14.1	13.1	13.4	15.0	14.9
Days of restricted activity per person per year:					
1980-81 . . . . .	19.1	17.6	17.3	19.9	22.1
1973-74 . . . . .	17.1	14.5	16.1	19.2	18.9
Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year:					
1980-81 . . . . .	217.2	217.2	216.4	205.1	239.7
1973-74 . . . . .	171.6	154.1	181.9	164.3	192.1
Incidence of persons injured per 100 persons per year:					
1980-81 . . . . .	31.2	31.6	31.2	28.6	35.4
1973-74 . . . . .	28.6	26.2	29.1	28.5	31.7
Physician visits per person per year:					
1980-81 . . . . .	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.0
1973-74 . . . . .	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.5
Dental visits per person per year:					
1980-81 . . . . .	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8
1973-74 . . . . .	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9

NOTE: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

**Table T. Age-adjusted measures of selected health characteristics for 2 survey periods, by residence in or outside SMSA: United States, 1980-81 and 1973-74**

Health characteristic and survey period	Residence —	
	In SMSA	Outside SMSA
Percent of persons with activity limitation due to chronic conditions:		
1980-81	13.7	15.6
1973-74	13.6	15.0
Days of restricted activity per person per year:		
1980-81	19.0	19.3
1973-74	17.1	17.1
Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year:		
1980-81	222.8	205.1
1973-74	175.1	163.9
Incidence of persons injured per 100 persons per year:		
1980-81	31.3	31.0
1973-74	29.4	26.9
Physician visits per person per year:		
1980-81	4.8	4.4
1973-74	5.2	4.5
Dental visits per person per year:		
1980-81	1.8	1.4
1973-74	1.8	1.3

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table U. Age-adjusted measures of selected health characteristics for 2 survey periods, by residence in or outside central cities of SMSA's: United States, 1980-81 and 1973-74**

Health characteristic and survey period	Residence —	
	In central city of SMSA	Outside central city of SMSA
Percent of persons with activity limitation due to chronic conditions:		
1980-81	14.8	13.1
1973-74	14.4	13.0
Days of restricted activity per person per year:		
1980-81	20.8	17.7
1973-74	18.6	15.9
Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year:		
1980-81	224.5	221.4
1973-74	172.3	177.1
Incidence of persons injured per 100 persons per year:		
1980-81	30.4	32.0
1973-74	28.2	30.3
Physician visits per person per year:		
1980-81	4.9	4.7
1973-74	5.3	5.2
Dental visits per person per year:		
1980-81	1.7	1.9
1973-74	1.6	1.9

NOTES: Age adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980-81 civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.  
SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

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**Table 1. Population used in computing rates shown in this report by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States							
Number of persons in thousands							
All places of residence . . . . .	221,487	58,328	94,931	43,857	24,370	15,411	8,959
SMSA . . . . .	150,836	38,933	66,150	30,044	15,694	9,896	5,798
Central city . . . . .	60,954	15,353	26,512	11,885	7,203	4,409	2,794
Outside central city . . . . .	89,883	23,580	39,653	18,159	8,492	5,487	3,005
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	21,775	37,992	17,584	9,019	5,693	3,326
Central city . . . . .	32,447	8,030	14,114	6,439	3,864	2,380	1,485
Outside central city . . . . .	53,923	13,745	23,878	11,145	5,155	3,313	1,842
Other SMSA . . . . .	64,466	17,158	28,173	12,461	6,675	4,203	2,472
Central city . . . . .	28,506	7,323	12,398	5,446	3,338	2,029	1,309
Outside central city . . . . .	35,960	9,834	15,775	7,014	3,337	2,174	1,163
Outside SMSA . . . . .	70,650	19,396	28,766	13,813	8,676	5,515	3,160
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	48,928	12,364	20,490	10,219	5,855	3,691	2,164
SMSA . . . . .	38,861	9,681	16,339	8,277	4,564	2,864	1,700
Central city . . . . .	15,121	3,769	6,284	3,067	2,001	1,248	754
Outside central city . . . . .	23,740	5,911	10,056	5,210	2,563	1,617	946
Large SMSA . . . . .	26,143	6,406	10,957	5,707	3,073	1,945	1,128
Central city . . . . .	10,780	2,636	4,481	2,258	1,405	888	517
Outside central city . . . . .	15,363	3,770	6,476	3,449	1,668	1,058	611
Other SMSA . . . . .	12,718	3,275	5,382	2,570	1,490	919	572
Central city . . . . .	4,341	1,133	1,803	809	596	360	236
Outside central city . . . . .	8,376	2,141	3,579	1,761	894	559	335
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10,067	2,683	4,151	1,942	1,291	827	465
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	58,493	15,576	25,215	11,447	6,254	3,901	2,354
SMSA . . . . .	38,919	10,450	17,087	7,647	3,734	2,345	1,389
Central city . . . . .	15,224	3,938	6,625	2,861	1,800	1,107	693
Outside central city . . . . .	23,695	6,512	10,463	4,786	1,934	1,238	696
Large SMSA . . . . .	23,643	6,214	10,323	4,793	2,314	1,469	845
Central city . . . . .	8,459	2,180	3,664	1,609	1,005	624	381
Outside central city . . . . .	15,185	4,034	6,659	3,183	1,309	845	464
Other SMSA . . . . .	15,275	4,237	6,764	2,855	1,420	876	544
Central city . . . . .	6,765	1,758	2,960	1,252	795	483	312
Outside central city . . . . .	8,510	2,478	3,804	1,603	625	393	232
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19,574	5,126	8,128	3,800	2,520	1,556	965
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	72,502	19,525	30,711	14,296	7,970	5,111	2,859
SMSA . . . . .	41,036	10,780	18,122	8,021	4,114	2,635	1,478
Central city . . . . .	18,400	4,714	7,993	3,629	2,064	1,273	791
Outside central city . . . . .	22,635	6,066	10,128	4,391	2,050	1,363	687
Large SMSA . . . . .	15,514	4,016	7,062	2,948	1,489	976	513
Central city . . . . .	5,580	1,421	2,457	1,056	646	412	234
Outside central city . . . . .	9,934	2,595	4,604	1,892	843	564	279
Other SMSA . . . . .	25,521	6,764	11,060	5,073	2,625	1,659	966
Central city . . . . .	12,820	3,293	5,536	2,573	1,418	860	557
Outside central city . . . . .	12,701	3,471	5,524	2,500	1,207	799	408
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31,467	8,746	12,589	6,275	3,856	2,476	1,380

See notes at end of table.

**Table 1. Population used in computing rates shown in this report by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
West							
Number of persons in thousands—Con.							
All places of residence . . . . .	41,564	10,864	18,515	7,895	4,291	2,708	1,582
SMSA . . . . .	32,021	8,022	14,617	6,099	3,283	2,052	1,231
Central city . . . . .	12,208	2,932	5,611	2,328	1,338	782	556
Outside central city . . . . .	19,813	5,091	9,006	3,772	1,945	1,269	675
Large SMSA . . . . .	21,069	5,140	9,650	4,136	2,143	1,303	840
Central city . . . . .	7,629	1,793	3,512	1,516	808	456	352
Outside central city . . . . .	13,440	3,347	6,138	2,621	1,334	846	488
Other SMSA . . . . .	10,952	2,882	4,967	1,963	1,140	749	391
Central city . . . . .	4,579	1,138	2,099	812	530	326	204
Outside central city . . . . .	6,373	1,744	2,868	1,151	610	423	187
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9,542	2,841	3,899	1,795	1,008	657	351

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

SMSA . . . . . standard metropolitan statistical area.



**Table 2. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States							
All places of residence . . . . .	14.4	3.8	8.5	23.9	45.5	41.0	53.1
SMSA . . . . .	13.6	3.8	8.4	22.2	43.2	38.5	51.2
Central city . . . . .	15.1	4.1	9.3	24.8	44.1	40.2	50.1
Outside central city . . . . .	12.6	3.7	7.8	20.5	42.5	37.1	52.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	13.4	3.9	8.4	21.3	41.6	36.3	50.6
Central city . . . . .	15.2	4.2	9.6	24.9	41.8	37.9	48.0
Outside central city . . . . .	12.3	3.7	7.8	19.1	41.4	35.3	52.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	13.9	3.8	8.4	23.5	45.4	41.5	52.1
Central city . . . . .	15.1	3.9	9.0	24.6	46.7	43.0	52.6
Outside central city . . . . .	13.0	3.7	8.0	22.7	44.0	40.0	51.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	16.0	3.8	8.6	27.7	49.6	45.6	56.6
Percent of persons							
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	13.6	4.2	7.9	21.0	40.7	35.5	49.6
SMSA . . . . .	13.5	4.2	7.9	20.4	40.6	34.8	50.2
Central city . . . . .	15.9	5.3	9.6	25.3	41.2	37.0	48.0
Outside central city . . . . .	11.9	3.5	6.8	17.5	40.1	33.2	51.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	13.3	4.4	7.9	19.7	39.1	32.5	50.4
Central city . . . . .	15.7	5.7	9.8	24.6	39.5	35.6	46.2
Outside central city . . . . .	11.6	3.4	6.7	16.4	38.8	30.0	54.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	13.8	3.8	7.8	22.0	43.6	39.8	49.7
Central city . . . . .	16.3	4.3	9.3	27.2	45.1	40.6	52.1
Outside central city . . . . .	12.6	3.5	7.1	19.6	42.5	39.4	48.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	14.3	4.3	8.0	23.7	41.2	37.7	47.3
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	13.7	3.3	8.2	23.3	44.2	39.5	52.0
SMSA . . . . .	12.9	3.4	8.3	22.6	41.2	36.4	49.4
Central city . . . . .	14.6	3.6	9.1	25.4	41.5	37.6	47.8
Outside central city . . . . .	11.9	3.3	7.8	20.9	41.0	35.4	51.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	12.8	3.5	8.6	21.6	38.6	33.9	46.9
Central city . . . . .	14.6	3.7	9.5	25.5	38.9	34.8	45.7
Outside central city . . . . .	11.9	3.4	8.1	19.7	38.4	33.3	47.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	13.1	3.2	7.8	24.2	45.4	40.6	53.3
Central city . . . . .	14.6	3.5	8.5	25.2	44.7	41.2	50.3
Outside central city . . . . .	11.9	3.0	7.3	23.3	46.4	39.9	57.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	15.2	3.2	8.0	24.8	48.7	44.1	55.9
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	15.3	3.6	8.7	26.4	49.5	45.8	56.2
SMSA . . . . .	14.0	3.7	8.7	23.5	46.2	42.4	53.0
Central city . . . . .	15.0	3.5	9.0	24.6	47.5	44.3	52.7
Outside central city . . . . .	13.3	3.9	8.4	22.7	44.9	40.6	53.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	14.2	3.9	9.0	24.0	46.7	42.4	55.2
Central city . . . . .	16.3	3.6	10.2	28.3	47.5	43.7	54.3
Outside central city . . . . .	13.0	4.0	8.4	21.6	46.3	41.5	55.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	13.9	3.7	8.4	23.2	45.9	42.4	51.8
Central city . . . . .	14.4	3.5	8.4	23.0	47.5	44.7	52.1
Outside central city . . . . .	13.5	3.8	8.4	23.5	43.9	39.9	51.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	17.0	3.5	8.7	30.1	53.0	49.4	59.6

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
West				Percent of persons—Con.			
All places of residence . . . . .	14.6	4.3	9.3	24.0	46.3	41.9	53.9
SMSA . . . . .	14.1	4.1	9.0	22.4	45.4	41.0	52.6
Central city . . . . .	15.1	4.2	9.9	23.5	46.6	42.5	52.5
Outside central city . . . . .	13.4	4.0	8.5	21.7	44.5	40.2	52.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	13.5	3.7	8.5	21.1	44.7	40.2	51.7
Central city . . . . .	14.2	3.2	9.1	22.4	44.8	41.2	49.1
Outside central city . . . . .	13.1	3.9	8.1	20.4	44.8	39.7	53.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	15.2	4.9	10.0	25.1	46.6	42.5	54.2
Central city . . . . .	16.8	5.7	11.1	25.6	49.4	44.2	57.8
Outside central city . . . . .	14.1	4.4	9.3	24.8	44.1	41.4	50.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	16.5	5.0	10.3	29.6	49.4	44.6	58.7

NOTES: Relative standard of errors estimates for this table are found in appendix 1, figure VI.

SMSA -- standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 3. Population and percent distribution of persons by activity limitation due to chronic conditions, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Total	Without limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
				All limitations	Limited, but not in major activity <sup>1</sup>	Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>1</sup>	Unable to carry on major activity <sup>1</sup>
United States				Percent distribution			
All places of residence . . . . .	221,487	100.0	85.6	14.4	3.5	7.2	3.8
SMSA . . . . .	150,836	100.0	86.4	13.6	3.5	6.8	3.4
Central city . . . . .	60,954	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.6	7.4	4.1
Outside central city . . . . .	89,883	100.0	87.4	12.6	3.4	6.3	2.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	100.0	86.6	13.4	3.5	6.5	3.4
Central city . . . . .	32,447	100.0	84.8	15.2	3.6	7.2	4.4
Outside central city . . . . .	53,923	100.0	87.7	12.3	3.5	6.0	2.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	64,466	100.0	86.1	13.9	3.4	7.1	3.4
Central city . . . . .	28,506	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.6	7.7	3.9
Outside central city . . . . .	35,960	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.2	6.7	3.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	70,650	100.0	84.0	16.0	3.5	8.0	4.5
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	48,928	100.0	86.4	13.6	3.3	6.9	3.5
SMSA . . . . .	38,861	100.0	86.5	13.5	3.3	6.7	3.5
Central city . . . . .	15,121	100.0	84.1	15.9	3.5	7.9	4.5
Outside central city . . . . .	23,740	100.0	88.1	11.9	3.1	5.9	2.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	26,143	100.0	86.7	13.3	3.2	6.5	3.6
Central city . . . . .	10,780	100.0	84.3	15.7	3.5	7.6	4.6
Outside central city . . . . .	15,363	100.0	88.4	11.6	3.0	5.7	2.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	12,718	100.0	86.2	13.8	3.4	7.2	3.3
Central city . . . . .	4,341	100.0	83.7	16.3	3.5	8.6	4.2
Outside central city . . . . .	8,376	100.0	87.4	12.6	3.3	6.4	2.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10,067	100.0	85.7	14.3	3.3	7.5	3.5
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	58,493	100.0	86.3	13.7	3.5	6.9	3.3
SMSA . . . . .	38,919	100.0	87.1	12.9	3.5	6.5	3.0
Central city . . . . .	15,224	100.0	85.4	14.6	3.5	7.1	4.0
Outside central city . . . . .	23,695	100.0	88.1	11.9	3.5	6.1	2.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	23,643	100.0	87.2	12.8	3.6	6.3	2.9
Central city . . . . .	8,459	100.0	85.4	14.6	3.5	6.7	4.4
Outside central city . . . . .	15,185	100.0	88.1	11.9	3.7	6.1	2.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	15,275	100.0	86.9	13.1	3.3	6.8	3.0
Central city . . . . .	6,765	100.0	85.4	14.6	3.5	7.5	3.5
Outside central city . . . . .	8,510	100.0	88.1	11.9	3.1	6.2	2.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19,574	100.0	84.8	15.2	3.5	7.8	3.9
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	72,502	100.0	84.7	15.3	3.4	7.5	4.4
SMSA . . . . .	41,036	100.0	86.0	14.0	3.4	7.0	3.6
Central city . . . . .	18,400	100.0	85.0	15.0	3.3	7.5	4.2
Outside central city . . . . .	22,635	100.0	86.7	13.3	3.5	6.6	3.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	15,514	100.0	85.8	14.2	3.9	6.8	3.5
Central city . . . . .	5,580	100.0	83.7	16.3	3.8	7.7	4.8
Outside central city . . . . .	9,934	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.9	6.3	2.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	25,521	100.0	86.1	13.9	3.2	7.1	3.7
Central city . . . . .	12,820	100.0	85.6	14.4	3.2	7.4	3.9
Outside central city . . . . .	12,701	100.0	86.5	13.5	3.2	6.8	3.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31,467	100.0	83.0	17.0	3.3	8.3	5.4

See notes at end of table.

**Table 3. Population and percent distribution of persons by activity limitation due to chronic conditions, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Total	Without limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
				All limitations	Limited, but not in major activity <sup>1</sup>	Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>1</sup>	Unable to carry on major activity <sup>1</sup>
West				Percent distribution—Con.			
All places of residence . . . . .	41,564	100.0	85.4	14.6	3.9	7.1	3.6
SMSA . . . . .	32,021	100.0	86.0	14.1	3.7	6.9	3.4
Central city . . . . .	12,208	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.9	7.2	4.0
Outside central city . . . . .	19,813	100.0	86.6	13.4	3.6	6.7	3.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	21,069	100.0	86.5	13.5	3.6	6.5	3.4
Central city . . . . .	7,629	100.0	85.8	14.2	3.5	6.9	3.8
Outside central city . . . . .	13,440	100.0	86.9	13.1	3.6	6.3	3.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	10,952	100.0	84.8	15.2	4.0	7.7	3.5
Central city . . . . .	4,579	100.0	83.2	16.8	4.7	7.8	4.2
Outside central city . . . . .	6,373	100.0	85.9	14.1	3.5	7.7	2.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9,542	100.0	83.5	16.5	4.5	7.9	4.1

<sup>1</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

**Table 4. Population and selected measures of disability for 31 large SMSA's: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Large SMSA</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>	<i>Percent with activity limitation due to chronic conditions</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days per person per year</i>	<i>Bed-disability days per person per year</i>	<i>Work-loss days per currently employed person 17-64 years per year</i>	<i>Currently employed population 17-64 years in thousands</i>	<i>School-loss days per child 6-16 years per year</i>	<i>School-age population 6-16 years in thousands</i>
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	13.4	18.9	7.0	4.9	38,726	5.0	14,577
Northeast								
Boston . . . . .	2,567	13.7	16.8	6.2	5.0	1,236	4.7	388
New York Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	15,397	13.9	19.6	8.4	5.1	6,561	6.6	2,688
Buffalo . . . . .	1,232	14.0	14.1	6.1	6.9	487	3.8	216
Philadelphia . . . . .	4,637	10.6	17.0	5.9	4.9	1,946	4.3	854
Pittsburgh . . . . .	2,310	14.0	18.8	4.5	6.5	942	5.0	366
North Central								
Cleveland . . . . .	1,822	11.4	10.7	5.7	4.8	847	6.1	255
Cincinnati . . . . .	1,540	16.0	18.8	6.6	6.0	633	4.1	272
Detroit . . . . .	4,371	15.6	20.1	7.4	5.4	1,753	6.5	841
Indianapolis . . . . .	1,203	13.7	21.4	6.1	4.5	554	5.3	225
Chicago Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	7,615	11.4	16.7	6.5	4.9	3,247	4.4	1,329
Minneapolis-St. Paul . . . . .	2,048	15.6	21.5	5.2	5.5	1,124	5.7	313
Milwaukee . . . . .	1,380	10.4	9.5	4.8	4.3	663	2.3	246
St. Louis . . . . .	2,696	11.4	14.5	6.6	2.4	1,180	3.6	445
Kansas City . . . . .	1,288	11.6	16.6	6.7	5.3	612	4.5	220
South								
Baltimore . . . . .	2,169	12.2	13.5	5.4	5.7	1,008	5.1	333
Washington, D.C. . . . .	3,355	11.8	19.8	6.4	5.6	1,678	4.9	582
Atlanta . . . . .	1,544	14.0	11.3	7.0	4.5	741	2.9	251
Miami . . . . .	1,538	10.7	19.1	7.4	4.3	679	6.1	227
Tampa-St. Petersburg . . . . .	1,161	22.9	23.7	11.4	6.5	446	9.1	193
New Orleans . . . . .	1,316	19.4	30.0	9.3	5.8	587	5.1	209
Houston . . . . .	2,356	13.3	20.5	7.2	4.9	1,129	3.4	411
Dallas . . . . .	1,757	15.5	13.9	6.2	3.8	837	2.5	369
West								
Denver . . . . .	1,438	7.2	12.2	5.2	2.7	780	4.8	236
Seattle-Everett . . . . .	1,602	15.9	20.4	5.3	4.6	804	3.8	268
Portland . . . . .	1,258	16.1	20.8	5.9	5.4	572	3.6	226
San Francisco-Oakland . . . . .	2,962	12.9	19.5	7.2	4.8	1,373	3.2	426
San Jose . . . . .	1,339	11.4	15.3	6.3	4.4	647	3.5	240
Los Angeles-Long Beach . . . . .	7,275	12.2	25.6	8.4	5.1	3,393	5.4	1,101
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario . . . . .	1,352	19.8	27.6	9.9	3.6	498	5.2	236
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove . . . . .	2,005	15.7	25.6	8.0	5.2	979	5.8	316
San Diego . . . . .	1,839	14.5	14.5	6.6	2.6	788	4.2	294

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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 Statistics monthly report, *Employment and Earnings*.

Relative standard errors for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, II, and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 5. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Restricted-activity days					Bed-disability days				
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
Days of disability per person per year										
All places of residence . . . . .	19.1	11.1	15.1	27.0	39.6	6.9	5.0	5.5	8.7	13.9
SMSA . . . . .	18.9	11.3	15.3	26.3	38.7	6.9	5.1	5.6	8.5	13.8
Central city . . . . .	21.1	11.4	17.1	30.0	41.5	8.2	5.4	6.7	10.8	15.6
Outside central city . . . . .	17.4	11.2	14.1	23.8	36.3	6.0	4.9	4.8	7.1	12.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	18.9	11.5	15.5	25.8	37.4	7.0	5.3	5.7	8.7	13.9
Central city . . . . .	21.8	11.3	18.0	31.0	42.4	8.7	5.6	7.2	11.6	16.1
Outside central city . . . . .	17.1	11.6	14.0	22.8	33.5	6.0	5.1	4.7	7.1	12.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	18.9	11.0	15.2	26.9	40.5	6.7	4.9	5.5	8.3	13.7
Central city . . . . .	20.2	11.4	16.2	28.9	40.4	7.6	5.3	6.1	9.7	15.0
Outside central city . . . . .	17.9	10.7	14.4	25.4	40.5	6.0	4.6	5.0	7.1	12.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19.5	10.7	14.6	28.6	41.2	7.0	4.9	5.3	9.1	14.1
Northeast										
All places of residence . . . . .	18.0	11.1	14.5	23.5	35.0	6.8	5.4	5.4	7.9	12.8
SMSA . . . . .	18.2	10.8	14.6	24.0	35.8	7.0	5.4	5.5	8.3	13.8
Central city . . . . .	21.6	11.5	17.2	29.8	42.0	8.9	5.9	7.1	11.3	16.7
Outside central city . . . . .	15.9	10.4	13.0	20.5	31.0	5.8	5.0	4.5	6.5	11.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	18.5	11.4	14.6	24.3	36.4	7.3	5.6	5.6	8.7	14.2
Central city . . . . .	22.5	12.1	17.9	30.0	45.0	9.5	6.3	7.5	11.9	18.2
Outside central city . . . . .	15.7	10.9	12.4	20.6	29.1	5.7	5.2	4.2	6.5	10.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	17.4	9.8	14.6	23.1	34.8	6.5	4.9	5.4	7.4	13.0
Central city . . . . .	19.4	10.2	15.7	29.3	34.9	7.5	5.1	6.1	9.6	13.1
Outside central city . . . . .	16.4	9.6	14.0	20.3	34.7	6.1	4.8	5.0	6.4	13.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	17.4	12.3	14.1	21.7	31.9	5.9	5.3	5.0	6.3	9.1
North Central										
All places of residence . . . . .	17.2	11.2	14.3	23.5	32.1	6.1	5.1	4.9	7.4	11.5
SMSA . . . . .	17.3	11.4	14.9	23.7	31.7	6.3	5.2	5.2	7.7	12.0
Central city . . . . .	20.2	11.9	17.1	29.2	35.6	7.9	5.8	6.4	10.1	14.3
Outside central city . . . . .	15.4	11.1	13.5	20.3	28.1	5.3	4.8	4.4	6.2	9.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	17.0	11.5	15.2	22.8	28.1	6.4	5.1	5.4	7.7	11.8
Central city . . . . .	19.7	11.5	17.1	29.2	31.8	8.0	5.3	6.9	10.6	13.9
Outside central city . . . . .	15.5	11.6	14.1	19.5	25.3	5.5	5.1	4.5	6.2	10.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	17.7	11.2	14.5	25.1	37.7	6.2	5.2	4.8	7.7	12.1
Central city . . . . .	20.8	12.5	17.0	29.2	40.5	7.7	6.3	5.8	9.6	14.8
Outside central city . . . . .	15.3	10.4	12.5	21.9	34.1	5.0	4.5	4.1	6.3	8.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	16.9	10.7	13.0	23.1	32.5	5.8	4.9	4.4	6.8	10.8
South										
All places of residence . . . . .	19.9	10.5	15.0	29.8	44.0	7.7	4.7	6.1	10.1	16.7
SMSA . . . . .	18.8	11.0	15.1	27.1	39.3	7.1	4.7	6.0	8.9	15.0
Central city . . . . .	19.6	10.3	16.1	28.3	39.7	8.0	4.8	6.7	10.9	15.9
Outside central city . . . . .	18.1	11.5	14.3	26.2	38.9	6.4	4.7	5.4	7.3	14.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	18.4	11.1	15.5	25.0	39.3	7.1	4.5	6.2	9.0	15.0
Central city . . . . .	20.9	8.9	18.5	29.7	42.7	8.7	4.2	7.7	13.3	14.5
Outside central city . . . . .	17.0	12.4	13.9	22.4	36.6	6.3	4.7	5.3	6.6	15.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	19.0	10.9	14.8	28.3	39.3	7.1	4.9	5.9	8.9	15.0
Central city . . . . .	19.1	10.9	15.0	27.7	38.3	7.8	5.0	6.2	9.9	16.5
Outside central city . . . . .	18.9	10.8	14.6	29.0	40.4	6.5	4.7	5.6	7.8	13.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	21.3	9.8	14.9	33.0	49.1	8.5	4.8	6.4	11.7	18.5

See notes at end of table.

**Table 5. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>					<i>Bed-disability days</i>				
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
Days of disability per person per year—Con.										
West										
All places of residence . . . . .	21.8	11.9	17.2	31.5	48.5	6.9	5.1	5.4	9.1	13.7
SMSA . . . . .	21.9	12.0	17.0	31.5	49.7	7.2	5.2	5.7	9.5	14.3
Central city . . . . .	23.6	12.1	18.7	34.0	51.4	8.1	5.5	6.7	10.6	15.1
Outside central city . . . . .	20.8	11.9	15.9	30.0	48.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	8.8	13.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	21.6	11.8	16.7	31.9	47.4	7.4	5.6	5.7	9.9	14.7
Central city . . . . .	23.9	11.9	18.8	35.3	51.0	8.5	6.0	6.9	11.1	16.4
Outside central city . . . . .	20.4	11.7	15.6	30.0	45.3	6.7	5.3	5.0	9.2	13.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	22.3	12.4	17.4	30.7	54.1	6.7	4.5	5.6	8.6	13.8
Central city . . . . .	23.2	12.5	18.5	31.4	52.0	7.3	4.7	6.3	9.7	13.2
Outside central city . . . . .	21.6	12.3	16.6	30.1	56.0	6.3	4.3	5.1	7.8	14.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	21.4	11.8	17.9	31.4	44.4	5.9	4.8	4.3	7.9	11.7

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 6. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of bed-disability days in the year prior to interview, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Percent of persons with:					Unknown number of days
		All days	No days	1-7 days	8-30 days	31 or more days	
United States		Percent distribution					
All places of residence . . . . .	221,487	100.0	51.8	35.6	9.2	2.7	0.8
SMSA . . . . .	150,836	100.0	51.2	36.2	9.1	2.6	0.8
Central city . . . . .	60,954	100.0	52.0	34.3	9.7	3.1	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	89,883	100.0	50.7	37.4	8.7	2.3	0.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	100.0	51.2	36.0	9.3	2.7	0.9
Central city . . . . .	32,447	100.0	52.2	33.4	10.0	3.3	1.0
Outside central city . . . . .	53,923	100.0	50.5	37.5	8.9	2.3	0.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	64,466	100.0	51.3	36.5	8.8	2.6	0.8
Central city . . . . .	28,506	100.0	51.8	35.4	9.3	2.8	0.7
Outside central city . . . . .	35,960	100.0	51.0	37.4	8.4	2.4	0.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	70,650	100.0	52.9	34.4	9.3	2.9	0.6
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	48,928	100.0	52.3	35.1	9.1	2.7	0.8
SMSA . . . . .	38,861	100.0	52.5	34.8	9.1	2.8	0.9
Central city . . . . .	15,121	100.0	53.1	32.5	10.1	3.5	0.7
Outside central city . . . . .	23,740	100.0	52.0	36.2	8.5	2.3	0.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	26,143	100.0	53.0	33.9	9.4	2.9	0.9
Central city . . . . .	10,780	100.0	53.5	31.7	10.3	3.7	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	15,363	100.0	52.6	35.5	8.7	2.3	1.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	12,718	100.0	51.4	36.5	8.6	2.6	0.8
Central city . . . . .	4,341	100.0	52.2	34.7	9.4	3.1	0.6
Outside central city . . . . .	8,376	100.0	51.1	37.5	8.2	2.4	0.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10,067	100.0	51.8	36.3	8.9	2.5	0.5
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	58,493	100.0	50.5	37.6	8.9	2.4	0.6
SMSA . . . . .	38,919	100.0	49.8	37.9	9.2	2.4	0.7
Central city . . . . .	15,224	100.0	50.1	36.4	9.9	2.9	0.7
Outside central city . . . . .	23,695	100.0	49.6	38.9	8.7	2.1	0.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	23,643	100.0	49.9	37.3	9.5	2.6	0.7
Central city . . . . .	8,459	100.0	51.4	34.2	10.4	3.2	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	15,185	100.0	49.1	39.0	9.0	2.2	0.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	15,275	100.0	49.6	39.0	8.6	2.2	0.6
Central city . . . . .	6,765	100.0	48.6	39.1	9.2	2.6	0.5
Outside central city . . . . .	8,510	100.0	50.5	38.9	8.0	1.9	0.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19,574	100.0	51.8	36.9	8.5	2.3	0.5
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	72,502	100.0	53.5	32.7	9.7	3.2	0.8
SMSA . . . . .	41,036	100.0	52.8	33.9	9.4	3.0	1.0
Central city . . . . .	18,400	100.0	54.4	31.8	9.7	3.1	1.0
Outside central city . . . . .	22,635	100.0	51.4	35.6	9.2	2.8	0.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	15,514	100.0	51.7	34.4	9.7	3.0	1.2
Central city . . . . .	5,580	100.0	54.1	30.7	10.0	3.4	1.7
Outside central city . . . . .	9,934	100.0	50.3	36.4	9.5	2.7	1.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	25,521	100.0	53.4	33.6	9.3	2.9	0.8
Central city . . . . .	12,820	100.0	54.6	32.2	9.5	3.0	0.7
Outside central city . . . . .	12,701	100.0	52.2	35.0	9.0	2.9	0.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31,467	100.0	54.5	31.2	10.0	3.6	0.6

See notes at end of table.



**Table 6. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of bed-disability days in the year prior to interview, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Percent of persons with:					Unknown number of days
		All days	No days	1-7 days	8-30 days	31 or more days	
West		Percent distribution—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	41,564	100.0	49.8	38.4	8.7	2.3	0.8
SMSA . . . . .	32,021	100.0	49.5	38.7	8.7	2.3	0.7
Central city . . . . .	12,208	100.0	49.5	37.8	9.1	2.8	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	19,813	100.0	49.6	39.2	8.4	2.1	0.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	21,069	100.0	49.9	38.2	8.8	2.4	0.7
Central city . . . . .	7,629	100.0	50.0	37.0	9.2	2.9	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	13,440	100.0	49.8	38.8	8.6	2.1	0.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	10,952	100.0	48.8	39.7	8.4	2.3	0.8
Central city . . . . .	4,579	100.0	48.6	39.2	8.9	2.5	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	6,373	100.0	49.0	40.1	8.0	2.1	0.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9,542	100.0	50.8	37.6	8.6	2.1	0.9

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.*

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

**Table 7. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, and currently employed population, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Work-loss days			Currently employed population		
	17–64 years	17–44 years	45–64 years	17–64 years	17–44 years	45–64 years
United States				Days per person per year		
All places of residence . . . . .	5.0	4.7	5.6	95,580	67,989	27,592
SMSA . . . . .	5.0	4.8	5.6	67,026	47,697	19,329
Central city . . . . .	5.5	5.4	5.8	25,924	18,484	7,440
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.4	5.4	41,102	29,213	11,888
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.9	4.8	5.1	38,726	27,329	11,397
Central city . . . . .	5.6	5.7	5.3	13,571	9,575	3,996
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	4.4	5.0	25,155	17,754	7,401
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.2	4.8	6.2	28,300	20,368	7,932
Central city . . . . .	5.4	5.0	6.4	12,354	8,909	3,444
Outside central city . . . . .	5.0	4.6	6.0	15,947	11,459	4,487
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.9	4.5	5.6	28,554	20,291	8,263
Northeast				Number in thousands		
All places of residence . . . . .	5.3	5.0	6.0	21,089	14,426	6,663
SMSA . . . . .	5.3	5.0	5.9	16,870	11,435	5,435
Central city . . . . .	5.9	5.9	5.7	6,069	4,142	1,928
Outside central city . . . . .	5.0	4.5	6.0	10,800	7,293	3,507
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.2	4.9	6.0	11,172	7,435	3,737
Central city . . . . .	6.0	6.0	5.9	4,251	2,831	1,420
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	4.2	6.0	6,921	4,604	2,318
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.4	5.2	5.8	5,698	4,000	1,698
Central city . . . . .	5.6	5.7	5.3	1,818	1,310	508
Outside central city . . . . .	5.3	5.0	6.1	3,879	2,689	1,190
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.5	5.2	6.3	4,219	2,992	1,227
North Central				Number in thousands		
All places of residence . . . . .	4.9	4.5	5.7	25,296	17,989	7,307
SMSA . . . . .	5.2	4.9	6.0	17,107	12,195	4,912
Central city . . . . .	6.0	5.7	6.8	6,211	4,449	1,763
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.4	5.5	10,896	7,747	3,149
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.9	4.5	10,480	7,398	3,082
Central city . . . . .	5.8	5.9	5.7	3,350	2,374	976
Outside central city . . . . .	4.3	4.4	4.0	7,130	5,024	2,106
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.9	4.9	8.4	6,627	4,797	1,830
Central city . . . . .	6.2	5.4	8.1	2,861	2,074	787
Outside central city . . . . .	5.6	4.5	8.6	3,766	2,723	1,043
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.2	3.8	5.2	8,188	5,793	2,395
South				Number in thousands		
All places of residence . . . . .	5.0	4.9	5.3	30,987	22,264	8,723
SMSA . . . . .	5.1	5.0	5.3	18,542	13,429	5,113
Central city . . . . .	5.4	5.3	5.6	8,121	5,828	2,293
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	4.7	5.0	10,421	7,601	2,820
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.2	5.4	4.5	7,239	5,330	1,909
Central city . . . . .	6.2	6.7	4.9	2,435	1,799	636
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	4.7	4.3	4,804	3,531	1,273
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.0	4.7	5.7	11,303	8,099	3,204
Central city . . . . .	5.1	4.7	5.9	5,686	4,030	1,657
Outside central city . . . . .	4.9	4.7	5.6	5,617	4,070	1,547
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.0	4.8	5.4	12,445	8,835	3,610

See notes at end of table.

**Table 7. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year, and currently employed population, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>Work-loss days</i>			<i>Currently employed population</i>		
	<i>17-64 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>17-64 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>
West	Days per person per year—Con.			Number in thousands—Con.		
All places of residence . . . . .	4.6	4.4	5.2	18,208	13,309	4,899
SMSA . . . . .	4.4	4.3	4.9	14,507	10,638	3,869
Central city . . . . .	4.7	4.6	5.1	5,523	4,065	1,457
Outside central city . . . . .	4.3	4.1	4.8	8,984	6,573	2,412
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.5	4.3	5.1	9,835	7,166	2,668
Central city . . . . .	4.5	4.6	4.3	3,535	2,571	964
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	4.2	5.5	6,300	4,595	1,704
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.3	4.2	4.6	4,672	3,472	1,201
Central city . . . . .	5.2	4.7	6.7	1,988	1,495	493
Outside central city . . . . .	3.6	3.8	3.1	2,685	1,977	707
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.1	4.7	6.4	3,701	2,671	1,030

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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 Statistics monthly report, *Employment and Earnings*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 8. Days lost from school per child 6–16 years of age per year, and school-age population, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>School-loss days</i>			<i>School-age population</i>		
	<i>6–16 years</i>	<i>6–11 years</i>	<i>12–16 years</i>	<i>6–16 years</i>	<i>6–11 years</i>	<i>12–16 years</i>
<b>United States</b>						
	Days per person per year			Number in thousands		
All places of residence . . . . .	5.1	5.3	4.8	38,747	20,149	18,598
SMSA . . . . .	5.1	5.3	4.8	25,918	13,426	12,492
Central city . . . . .	5.3	5.5	5.0	9,937	5,251	4,686
Outside central city . . . . .	4.9	5.1	4.7	15,981	8,175	7,806
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.0	5.4	4.6	14,577	7,488	7,089
Central city . . . . .	5.4	6.0	4.8	5,239	2,752	2,487
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	5.0	4.6	9,338	4,736	4,603
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.1	5.2	5.1	11,340	5,938	5,403
Central city . . . . .	5.1	5.0	5.2	4,698	2,499	2,199
Outside central city . . . . .	5.1	5.3	4.9	6,642	3,439	3,203
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.2	5.4	4.9	12,829	6,723	6,106
<b>Northeast</b>						
All places of residence . . . . .	5.9	6.6	5.2	8,535	4,330	4,205
SMSA . . . . .	5.5	6.1	4.9	6,729	3,380	3,349
Central city . . . . .	6.1	7.0	5.2	2,543	1,305	1,238
Outside central city . . . . .	5.1	5.5	4.7	4,186	2,075	2,111
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.7	6.7	4.8	4,513	2,224	2,289
Central city . . . . .	6.6	7.8	5.4	1,810	917	894
Outside central city . . . . .	5.2	5.9	4.4	2,703	1,307	1,396
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.9	4.9	5.0	2,216	1,156	1,060
Central city . . . . .	4.8	5.1	*4.4	733	388	345
Outside central city . . . . .	5.0	4.8	5.2	1,483	768	715
Outside SMSA . . . . .	7.4	8.4	6.3	1,806	950	856
<b>North Central</b>						
All places of residence . . . . .	5.4	5.7	5.1	10,228	5,348	4,880
SMSA . . . . .	5.4	5.5	5.2	6,884	3,601	3,283
Central city . . . . .	5.8	5.6	6.1	2,500	1,344	1,156
Outside central city . . . . .	5.1	5.4	4.8	4,384	2,257	2,128
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.9	5.2	4.5	4,087	2,123	1,964
Central city . . . . .	5.1	5.1	5.1	1,388	751	637
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	5.4	4.2	2,699	1,372	1,327
Other SMSA . . . . .	6.1	5.7	6.4	2,797	1,478	1,319
Central city . . . . .	6.7	6.2	7.4	1,112	593	518
Outside central city . . . . .	5.6	5.4	5.8	1,685	884	801
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.5	6.3	4.7	3,344	1,747	1,597
<b>South</b>						
All places of residence . . . . .	4.5	4.5	4.5	13,045	6,797	6,248
SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.6	4.5	7,137	3,731	3,406
Central city . . . . .	4.4	4.6	4.1	3,022	1,642	1,380
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.6	4.8	4,116	2,089	2,027
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.4	4.8	2,634	1,369	1,265
Central city . . . . .	4.2	4.7	*3.8	906	489	416
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	4.2	5.3	1,728	879	849
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.8	4.4	4,503	2,362	2,141
Central city . . . . .	4.5	4.6	4.3	2,116	1,152	964
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.9	4.5	2,387	1,210	1,177
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.3	4.3	4.4	5,908	3,066	2,842

See notes at end of table.

**Table 8. Days lost from school per child 6–16 years of age per year, and school-age population, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>School-loss days</i>			<i>School-age population</i>		
	<i>6–16 years</i>	<i>6–11 years</i>	<i>12–16 years</i>	<i>6–16 years</i>	<i>6–11 years</i>	<i>12–16 years</i>
<b>West</b>	<b>Days per person per year—Con.</b>			<b>Number in thousands—Con.</b>		
All places of residence . . . . .	4.9	5.0	4.8	6,939	3,674	3,264
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	5.0	4.6	5,168	2,714	2,454
Central city . . . . .	4.9	5.1	4.6	1,873	960	912
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	5.0	4.5	3,295	1,754	1,541
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.7	4.5	3,343	1,773	1,571
Central city . . . . .	4.8	5.5	4.1	1,135	595	540
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	4.3	4.7	2,208	1,177	1,031
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.2	5.7	4.7	1,824	942	883
Central city . . . . .	4.9	*4.4	5.5	737	365	372
Outside central city . . . . .	5.4	6.5	4.1	1,087	577	510
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.1	4.9	5.4	771	960	811

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 9. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
<b>United States</b>					
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year					
All places of residence . . . . .	31.2	37.6	35.3	21.5	17.6
SMSA . . . . .	31.4	37.1	35.4	22.5	17.4
Central city . . . . .	30.3	33.9	35.9	21.4	16.5
Outside central city . . . . .	32.2	39.2	35.0	23.3	18.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.6	36.6	34.9	21.0	16.5
Central city . . . . .	28.8	32.3	33.9	21.2	15.9
Outside central city . . . . .	31.6	39.0	35.5	20.8	16.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	32.5	37.9	36.0	24.7	18.7
Central city . . . . .	31.9	35.8	38.2	21.5	17.1
Outside central city . . . . .	33.0	39.5	34.2	27.2	20.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	30.9	38.4	35.3	19.3	17.8
<b>Northeast</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	31.2	36.4	37.3	24.8	10.3
SMSA . . . . .	31.2	37.3	36.3	25.4	11.0
Central city . . . . .	29.9	29.8	38.8	26.4	*7.4
Outside central city . . . . .	32.1	42.0	34.7	24.8	13.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.3	38.4	35.2	21.3	12.5
Central city . . . . .	26.8	23.7	35.2	23.9	*10.6
Outside central city . . . . .	32.7	48.6	35.3	19.6	*14.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	33.2	35.2	38.4	34.6	*7.7
Central city . . . . .	37.6	44.1	47.8	*33.6	* –
Outside central city . . . . .	30.9	30.5	33.7	35.0	*12.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31.1	33.2	41.1	22.2	*8.1
<b>North Central</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	31.3	37.7	34.6	22.4	17.8
SMSA . . . . .	30.9	35.8	33.9	24.7	15.7
Central city . . . . .	28.6	32.1	33.2	21.0	*16.2
Outside central city . . . . .	32.3	38.1	34.4	26.9	*15.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.3	33.9	34.2	24.6	15.4
Central city . . . . .	28.1	32.5	31.0	24.2	*14.3
Outside central city . . . . .	31.6	34.7	35.9	24.8	*16.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	31.7	38.5	33.5	24.8	*16.2
Central city . . . . .	29.2	31.6	35.9	*16.9	*18.6
Outside central city . . . . .	33.6	43.5	31.7	31.0	*13.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	32.1	41.7	36.1	17.9	20.9
<b>South</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	28.7	35.5	31.1	19.8	18.3
SMSA . . . . .	28.2	33.5	30.7	20.5	18.7
Central city . . . . .	28.1	35.9	29.7	18.3	21.5
Outside central city . . . . .	28.3	31.6	31.4	22.3	*16.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	28.4	36.5	31.4	17.5	*14.0
Central city . . . . .	30.4	50.2	28.6	*15.0	*19.2
Outside central city . . . . .	27.2	28.9	32.8	18.9	*10.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	28.1	31.7	30.3	22.2	21.3
Central city . . . . .	27.1	29.8	30.2	19.6	*22.5
Outside central city . . . . .	29.1	33.5	30.3	24.9	*20.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	29.2	37.9	31.8	18.9	17.8

See notes at end of table.

**Table 9. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
West					
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	35.7	42.3	41.2	19.1	25.8
SMSA . . . . .	36.3	43.6	41.8	18.6	26.8
Central city . . . . .	36.1	38.5	44.7	20.0	*22.6
Outside central city . . . . .	36.4	46.5	40.0	17.8	29.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	32.7	37.5	37.9	18.8	24.9
Central city . . . . .	31.4	30.5	39.0	*18.5	*24.5
Outside central city . . . . .	33.5	41.2	37.3	18.9	*25.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	43.2	54.5	49.4	18.3	*30.4
Central city . . . . .	44.0	51.2	54.2	*22.8	*20.0
Outside central city . . . . .	42.7	56.7	45.9	*15.1	*39.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	33.5	38.7	38.6	20.6	*22.3

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

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 10. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, geographic region, and place of residence: 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	All persons injured	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	While at home	Other accidents
		Total	Traffic			
United States Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
All places of residence . . . . .	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
SMSA . . . . .	31.4	2.2	2.0	4.8	12.3	13.1
Central city . . . . .	30.3	2.3	2.1	4.2	11.3	13.4
Outside central city . . . . .	32.2	2.2	1.9	5.3	12.9	12.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.6	2.3	2.1	4.8	11.3	13.1
Central city . . . . .	28.8	2.7	2.5	4.1	10.4	12.6
Outside central city . . . . .	31.6	2.0	1.8	5.2	11.9	13.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	32.5	2.2	1.8	4.9	13.5	13.1
Central city . . . . .	31.9	1.9	1.6	4.3	12.4	14.3
Outside central city . . . . .	33.0	2.5	2.0	5.4	14.4	12.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	30.9	1.9	1.7	5.4	11.8	13.1
Northeast						
All places of residence . . . . .	31.2	2.3	2.1	4.6	11.3	14.0
SMSA . . . . .	31.2	2.4	2.1	4.4	11.0	14.5
Central city . . . . .	29.9	3.0	2.6	4.3	8.9	14.6
Outside central city . . . . .	32.1	2.0	1.8	4.5	12.4	14.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.3	2.7	2.4	3.9	9.7	14.9
Central city . . . . .	26.8	3.4	*2.9	3.5	7.3	13.6
Outside central city . . . . .	32.7	*2.1	*2.0	4.1	11.3	15.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	33.2	*1.8	*1.7	5.5	13.8	13.6
Central city . . . . .	37.6	*1.8	*1.8	*6.1	12.6	17.0
Outside central city . . . . .	30.9	*1.9	*1.6	5.2	14.3	11.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31.1	*1.8	*1.8	5.3	12.3	12.3
North Central						
All places of residence . . . . .	31.3	1.5	1.3	5.6	11.5	13.9
SMSA . . . . .	30.9	1.2	1.1	5.7	12.2	12.7
Central city . . . . .	28.6	*1.5	*1.5	4.7	10.9	12.2
Outside central city . . . . .	32.3	*1.1	*0.9	6.3	13.1	12.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.3	1.5	*1.3	6.0	12.7	11.3
Central city . . . . .	28.1	*1.8	*1.8	5.4	11.7	9.9
Outside central city . . . . .	31.6	*1.4	*1.0	6.4	13.3	12.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	31.7	*0.8	*0.8	5.2	11.5	14.7
Central city . . . . .	29.2	*1.2	*1.2	*3.9	9.9	15.1
Outside central city . . . . .	33.6	*0.6	*0.6	6.2	12.8	14.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	32.1	1.9	*1.6	5.4	10.0	16.4
South						
All places of residence . . . . .	28.7	2.4	2.1	4.4	11.9	11.1
SMSA . . . . .	28.2	2.7	2.3	4.0	11.8	10.7
Central city . . . . .	28.1	2.1	2.0	3.5	12.1	11.2
Outside central city . . . . .	28.3	3.1	2.7	4.4	11.6	10.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	28.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	11.2	11.5
Central city . . . . .	30.4	*2.7	*2.7	*2.4	15.3	10.1
Outside central city . . . . .	27.2	*3.5	*3.2	3.9	9.0	12.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	28.1	2.4	1.9	4.4	12.2	10.3
Central city . . . . .	27.1	*1.9	*1.7	4.0	10.8	11.7
Outside central city . . . . .	29.1	2.9	*2.2	4.7	13.6	8.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	29.2	2.0	1.7	5.0	12.0	11.6

See notes at end of table.



**Table 10. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All persons injured</i>	<i>Class of accident</i>				
		<i>Moving motor vehicle</i>		<i>While at work</i>	<i>While at home</i>	<i>Other accidents</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Traffic</i>			
West						
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year—Con.						
All places of residence . . . . .	35.7	2.5	2.0	5.6	14.3	14.3
SMSA . . . . .	36.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	14.4	15.0
Central city . . . . .	36.1	*2.8	*2.3	4.3	13.6	16.7
Outside central city . . . . .	36.4	2.6	2.2	6.0	14.9	14.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	32.7	2.0	1.8	5.6	12.0	14.3
Central city . . . . .	31.4	*2.7	*2.7	4.6	9.7	15.8
Outside central city . . . . .	33.5	*1.5	*1.4	6.1	13.3	13.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	43.2	4.1	*3.1	4.9	19.0	16.5
Central city . . . . .	44.0	*2.9	*1.7	*3.8	20.2	18.0
Outside central city . . . . .	42.7	*5.0	*4.1	5.7	18.2	15.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	33.5	*1.8	*1.3	6.5	13.9	12.0

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 11. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year and incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by type of condition for 31 large SMSA's: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Large SMSA	Persons injured	Acute conditions					
		All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions		Injuries	Other acute conditions
				Upper respiratory	Other respiratory		
Large SMSA . . . . .	30.6	219.3	22.6	61.0	57.5	33.0	45.2
Incidence per 100 persons per year							
Northeast							
Boston . . . . .	36.4	211.3	25.3	67.9	38.7	39.0	40.5
New York Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	30.1	210.5	30.1	61.4	45.7	32.3	41.0
Buffalo . . . . .	30.4	232.2	*5.9	62.0	63.5	38.1	62.7
Philadelphia . . . . .	28.3	200.5	32.0	70.5	31.2	31.5	35.2
Pittsburgh . . . . .	28.8	190.4	24.6	53.0	41.9	31.1	39.8
North Central							
Cleveland . . . . .	34.4	201.2	*16.2	40.9	72.6	36.1	35.5
Cincinnati . . . . .	30.7	253.9	45.3	40.9	59.4	37.1	71.2
Detroit . . . . .	27.8	230.8	12.7	64.5	65.3	30.8	57.5
Indianapolis . . . . .	44.2	222.4	*12.8	56.8	58.4	44.2	50.2
Chicago Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	24.8	184.3	12.2	52.5	52.8	26.1	40.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul . . . . .	38.2	294.3	18.1	73.1	112.6	41.7	48.8
Milwaukee . . . . .	33.9	243.7	*12.1	79.6	76.3	39.1	36.4
St. Louis . . . . .	32.9	218.2	39.5	47.5	55.2	33.8	42.2
Kansas City . . . . .	*27.1	216.5	*16.9	72.9	67.0	*27.1	32.6
South							
Baltimore . . . . .	32.9	237.3	26.9	67.5	47.3	32.9	62.7
Washington, D.C. . . . .	30.0	233.8	26.3	65.1	52.0	32.4	57.9
Atlanta . . . . .	32.4	194.2	35.6	47.9	31.7	34.2	44.9
Miami . . . . .	*14.0	155.5	31.7	71.0	23.2	*14.0	*15.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg . . . . .	*26.0	289.6	36.6	72.9	88.5	33.5	58.1
New Orleans . . . . .	43.5	247.4	39.7	49.8	41.0	45.3	71.7
Houston . . . . .	22.2	186.0	29.9	60.3	36.2	25.9	33.7
Dallas . . . . .	29.9	203.2	34.0	64.9	34.1	32.8	37.5
West							
Denver . . . . .	*19.5	201.5	*18.5	58.4	76.4	*19.5	28.5
Seattle-Everett . . . . .	55.5	328.2	*20.3	71.0	105.0	57.7	74.1
Portland . . . . .	42.4	301.6	*7.8	72.8	104.8	55.2	60.8
San Francisco-Oakland . . . . .	32.6	213.8	16.7	60.3	76.3	33.8	26.7
San Jose . . . . .	35.7	275.5	*18.4	64.2	89.7	41.5	61.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach . . . . .	29.6	205.6	8.5	57.5	63.4	30.9	45.4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario . . . . .	26.8	200.7	*13.2	63.5	68.5	26.8	28.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove . . . . .	26.6	272.9	17.8	83.1	88.1	29.9	54.0
San Diego . . . . .	38.3	246.7	*17.0	42.3	75.1	40.9	71.3

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

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

SMSA - standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 12. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
United States					
Incidence per 100 persons per year					
All places of residence . . . . .	217.2	319.8	220.1	133.9	110.7
SMSA . . . . .	222.9	331.3	224.7	138.9	107.0
Central city . . . . .	223.0	313.1	238.2	137.3	115.9
Outside central city . . . . .	222.8	343.1	215.6	139.9	99.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	219.3	326.3	221.4	141.0	105.1
Central city . . . . .	213.6	293.0	233.1	135.3	108.0
Outside central city . . . . .	222.8	345.8	214.5	144.2	102.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	227.6	337.6	229.2	136.0	109.6
Central city . . . . .	233.6	335.2	244.1	139.7	125.0
Outside central city . . . . .	222.9	339.3	217.4	133.1	94.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	205.1	296.7	209.4	122.9	117.3
Northeast					
All places of residence . . . . .	213.7	335.9	218.6	128.4	87.1
SMSA . . . . .	211.0	328.6	215.3	130.8	92.0
Central city . . . . .	211.5	311.9	228.8	126.0	98.8
Outside central city . . . . .	210.8	339.3	206.8	133.7	86.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	208.0	334.6	206.0	130.3	95.6
Central city . . . . .	201.3	303.5	214.7	120.9	96.1
Outside central city . . . . .	212.8	356.3	200.1	136.4	95.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	217.2	316.9	234.0	131.9	84.7
Central city . . . . .	236.7	331.7	263.9	139.9	105.2
Outside central city . . . . .	207.2	309.3	218.9	128.2	71.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	223.8	362.3	231.6	118.1	69.7
North Central					
All places of residence . . . . .	217.2	330.2	213.5	131.3	108.5
SMSA . . . . .	225.4	342.0	218.5	142.3	100.6
Central city . . . . .	223.7	310.1	237.1	145.6	109.6
Outside central city . . . . .	226.4	361.3	206.7	140.3	92.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	218.8	326.3	218.7	140.7	91.6
Central city . . . . .	208.1	280.0	229.4	137.1	88.3
Outside central city . . . . .	224.7	351.4	212.9	142.5	94.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	235.6	364.9	218.2	144.9	115.3
Central city . . . . .	243.2	347.4	246.7	156.6	136.5
Outside central city . . . . .	229.6	377.5	196.0	135.7	88.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	201.1	306.2	202.9	109.1	120.2
South					
All places of residence . . . . .	205.8	297.3	204.2	131.4	120.7
SMSA . . . . .	213.5	319.6	209.8	132.2	110.5
Central city . . . . .	211.8	304.6	219.2	128.9	116.9
Outside central city . . . . .	215.0	331.3	202.4	135.0	104.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	217.1	323.4	208.8	143.1	115.7
Central city . . . . .	209.1	283.6	217.1	146.9	117.0
Outside central city . . . . .	221.5	345.2	204.4	141.1	114.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	211.4	317.4	210.5	125.9	107.5
Central city . . . . .	212.9	313.6	220.1	121.6	116.9
Outside central city . . . . .	209.9	320.9	200.8	130.4	96.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	195.6	269.8	196.2	130.3	131.5

See notes at end of table.

**Table 12. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
<i>West</i>					
<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year—Con.</i>					
All places of residence . . . . .	241.4	326.8	256.9	149.2	127.4
SMSA . . . . .	246.1	336.2	260.9	154.4	130.6
Central city . . . . .	253.1	332.4	277.3	155.2	148.1
Outside central city . . . . .	241.9	338.3	250.8	153.9	118.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	235.7	318.3	250.9	154.4	125.8
Central city . . . . .	240.3	300.7	271.5	146.7	145.8
Outside central city . . . . .	233.0	327.7	239.1	158.8	113.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	266.3	368.2	280.4	154.5	139.8
Central city . . . . .	274.5	382.7	286.9	170.9	151.7
Outside central city . . . . .	260.4	358.7	275.7	142.9	129.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	225.3	300.3	241.8	131.5	117.0

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

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 13. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by condition group, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980– 81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Acute conditions						
	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions			Injuries	Other acute conditions
			Upper respiratory	Influenza	Other respiratory		
United States Incidence per 100 persons per year							
All places of residence . . . . .	217.2	24.1	56.4	50.9	6.7	33.3	45.8
SMSA . . . . .	222.9	24.1	58.7	52.0	7.2	33.6	47.2
Central city . . . . .	223.0	23.9	59.6	51.4	8.0	32.4	47.7
Outside central city . . . . .	222.8	24.3	58.2	52.5	6.7	34.4	46.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	219.3	22.6	61.0	50.1	7.4	33.0	45.2
Central city . . . . .	213.6	19.9	62.8	45.4	7.8	31.2	46.4
Outside central city . . . . .	222.8	24.2	59.9	52.9	7.1	34.1	44.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	227.6	26.2	55.7	54.6	7.1	34.3	49.8
Central city . . . . .	233.6	28.5	55.9	58.1	8.2	33.7	49.1
Outside central city . . . . .	222.9	24.4	55.5	51.7	6.2	34.7	50.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	205.1	24.0	51.2	48.6	5.6	32.7	43.0
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	213.7	28.8	61.8	39.0	6.8	33.8	43.5
SMSA . . . . .	211.0	28.0	61.0	38.3	7.1	33.7	43.0
Central city . . . . .	211.5	25.3	63.5	36.9	9.3	32.5	43.9
Outside central city . . . . .	210.8	29.8	59.4	39.1	5.6	34.4	42.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	208.0	28.3	62.9	35.3	7.7	33.0	40.8
Central city . . . . .	201.3	24.3	63.2	34.5	9.0	29.3	41.1
Outside central city . . . . .	212.8	31.2	62.8	35.9	6.7	35.6	40.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	217.2	27.4	56.9	44.4	5.9	35.1	47.6
Central city . . . . .	236.7	27.8	64.2	43.1	10.1	40.6	50.8
Outside central city . . . . .	207.2	27.2	53.2	45.1	*3.6	32.2	45.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	223.8	31.7	65.0	42.0	5.6	34.2	45.4
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	217.2	16.8	55.3	59.9	7.4	33.0	44.9
SMSA . . . . .	225.4	18.6	57.1	60.7	8.5	32.5	47.9
Central city . . . . .	223.7	19.4	59.2	57.8	9.6	29.8	47.9
Outside central city . . . . .	226.4	18.1	55.8	62.5	7.8	34.3	47.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	218.8	18.0	57.6	56.3	8.4	32.5	46.1
Central city . . . . .	208.1	17.7	62.3	45.7	9.3	29.1	44.0
Outside central city . . . . .	224.7	18.1	55.0	62.2	7.9	34.3	47.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	235.6	19.6	56.4	67.5	8.8	32.7	50.8
Central city . . . . .	243.2	21.6	55.2	73.0	9.9	30.7	52.8
Outside central city . . . . .	229.6	18.0	57.3	63.1	7.8	34.2	49.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	201.1	13.3	51.7	58.4	5.1	33.8	38.8
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	205.8	32.0	52.7	39.3	6.1	30.3	45.5
SMSA . . . . .	213.5	33.1	55.7	41.9	6.2	30.0	46.5
Central city . . . . .	211.8	32.0	54.4	43.6	6.0	30.0	45.9
Outside central city . . . . .	215.0	34.1	56.8	40.6	6.4	30.1	47.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	217.1	32.0	61.9	37.8	6.6	30.9	47.9
Central city . . . . .	209.1	21.4	63.6	35.1	*4.4	32.9	51.8
Outside central city . . . . .	221.5	37.9	61.0	39.3	7.8	29.7	45.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	211.4	33.9	51.9	44.5	6.0	29.5	45.6
Central city . . . . .	212.9	36.6	50.4	47.2	6.7	28.7	43.3
Outside central city . . . . .	209.9	31.1	53.5	41.7	5.3	30.4	48.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	195.6	30.4	48.7	35.8	5.9	30.6	44.2

See notes at end of table.

**Table 13. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by condition group, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Acute conditions						
	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions			Injuries	Other acute conditions
			Upper respiratory	Influenza	Other respiratory		
West							
Incidence per 100 persons per year—Con.							
All places of residence . . . . .	241.4	15.2	57.8	72.7	6.8	38.3	50.6
SMSA . . . . .	246.1	14.6	61.9	71.1	7.2	39.1	52.2
Central city . . . . .	253.1	15.7	63.2	73.0	7.4	39.0	54.8
Outside central city . . . . .	241.9	13.9	61.1	70.0	7.0	39.2	50.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	235.7	13.7	61.8	70.7	6.4	35.2	47.8
Central city . . . . .	240.3	15.0	62.4	68.3	7.1	35.0	52.6
Outside central city . . . . .	233.0	13.0	61.5	72.1	6.0	35.3	45.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	266.3	16.2	62.1	71.9	8.7	46.7	60.8
Central city . . . . .	274.5	16.8	64.7	80.9	8.1	45.5	58.5
Outside central city . . . . .	260.4	15.7	60.3	65.4	9.1	47.5	62.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	225.3	17.2	44.2	77.8	5.4	35.7	45.1

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

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 14. Percent of persons with 1 or more physician visits in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States				Percent of persons			
All places of residence . . . . .	74.6	76.4	72.7	73.4	79.8	78.1	82.7
SMSA . . . . .	75.2	77.9	73.0	74.0	80.0	78.3	82.9
Central city . . . . .	74.9	76.7	72.9	74.1	79.9	78.3	82.4
Outside central city . . . . .	75.4	78.7	73.1	74.0	80.0	78.2	83.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	75.1	78.9	72.4	74.0	79.7	77.7	83.1
Central city . . . . .	74.9	78.0	72.0	74.5	79.8	77.5	83.3
Outside central city . . . . .	75.3	79.5	72.6	73.8	79.7	77.9	82.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	75.3	76.6	73.9	74.0	80.4	79.0	82.8
Central city . . . . .	74.9	75.4	73.9	73.6	80.1	79.3	81.4
Outside central city . . . . .	75.6	77.6	73.8	74.3	80.6	78.7	84.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	73.3	73.4	72.0	72.0	79.4	77.8	82.2
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	75.8	80.9	72.7	73.8	79.7	77.1	84.2
SMSA . . . . .	76.1	81.3	72.8	74.5	79.8	76.8	84.8
Central city . . . . .	76.2	81.2	73.1	73.7	80.7	78.4	84.4
Outside central city . . . . .	76.0	81.4	72.6	75.0	79.1	75.6	85.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	76.3	81.8	72.8	74.5	80.4	77.4	85.5
Central city . . . . .	76.7	81.3	73.3	74.5	82.3	80.2	86.1
Outside central city . . . . .	76.0	82.2	72.5	74.5	78.7	75.0	84.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	75.7	80.3	72.6	74.6	78.7	75.6	83.6
Central city . . . . .	75.1	80.8	72.5	71.4	76.8	73.9	80.9
Outside central city . . . . .	76.1	80.1	72.7	76.0	80.0	76.7	85.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	74.7	79.1	72.2	70.6	79.3	77.9	81.7
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	75.1	77.9	73.2	73.3	78.9	77.5	81.1
SMSA . . . . .	75.7	79.5	73.7	73.7	78.0	77.1	79.6
Central city . . . . .	75.9	79.6	74.0	74.9	76.7	75.5	78.6
Outside central city . . . . .	75.5	79.5	73.5	73.0	79.2	78.6	80.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	75.9	81.1	73.3	74.1	77.2	76.2	78.8
Central city . . . . .	75.9	81.2	73.0	75.8	74.8	73.7	76.6
Outside central city . . . . .	75.9	81.0	73.4	73.2	79.0	78.2	80.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	75.4	77.3	74.4	73.2	79.4	78.5	80.7
Central city . . . . .	76.1	77.5	75.3	73.9	79.1	77.8	81.1
Outside central city . . . . .	74.9	77.2	73.7	72.6	79.7	79.4	80.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	73.9	74.6	72.2	72.5	80.1	78.0	83.4
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	73.9	72.9	72.8	73.8	80.5	79.3	82.8
SMSA . . . . .	74.7	74.5	73.5	74.5	81.1	80.0	83.1
Central city . . . . .	73.6	71.7	72.6	74.3	80.9	80.4	81.8
Outside central city . . . . .	75.6	76.8	74.2	74.7	81.2	79.6	84.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	74.6	75.7	72.9	74.2	80.7	79.2	83.6
Central city . . . . .	72.9	70.9	71.2	74.9	80.2	78.2	83.8
Outside central city . . . . .	75.6	78.3	73.8	73.8	81.1	80.0	83.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	74.8	73.9	73.9	74.7	81.3	80.4	82.7
Central city . . . . .	74.0	72.0	73.3	74.1	81.3	81.5	81.1
Outside central city . . . . .	75.6	75.7	74.5	75.3	81.3	79.2	85.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	72.7	70.8	71.7	72.9	79.9	78.5	82.5

See notes at end of table.

**Table 14. Percent of persons with 1 or more physician visits in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
Percent of persons—Con.							
West							
All places of residence . . . . .	73.8	75.7	72.0	72.1	79.8	78.2	82.7
SMSA . . . . .	74.1	76.2	71.9	72.9	81.1	79.4	83.9
Central city . . . . .	73.9	75.3	71.8	73.1	81.5	78.9	85.1
Outside central city . . . . .	74.2	76.7	71.9	72.9	80.8	79.7	83.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	73.3	75.3	70.5	73.2	80.7	78.7	83.8
Central city . . . . .	72.8	74.5	70.0	73.0	81.1	77.0	86.4
Outside central city . . . . .	73.5	75.6	70.8	73.4	80.6	79.9	82.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	75.7	77.9	74.4	72.4	81.8	80.5	84.4
Central city . . . . .	75.8	76.7	74.7	73.4	82.3	81.9	82.8
Outside central city . . . . .	75.7	78.7	74.3	71.7	81.5	79.7	85.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	72.7	74.1	72.4	69.4	75.8	74.3	78.6

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.



**Table 15. Selected measures of utilization of medical and dental services for 31 large SMSA's: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Large SMSA	Physician visits		Short-stay hospital episodes		Dental visits	
	Percent of persons with a visit in the year prior to interview	Number of visits per person per year	Percent of persons with an episode in the year prior to interview	Hospital days per person with an episode	Percent of persons with a visit in the year prior to interview	Number of visits per person per year
Large SMSA . . . . .	75.1	4.8	9.3	10.0	52.1	1.8
Northeast						
Boston . . . . .	76.0	4.0	7.9	9.7	58.9	2.1
New York Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	76.7	5.2	8.9	11.9	53.5	2.3
Buffalo . . . . .	76.1	4.5	8.7	13.9	55.5	1.5
Philadelphia . . . . .	76.5	5.0	9.0	8.9	53.2	1.8
Pittsburgh . . . . .	73.5	4.2	10.2	10.1	52.5	1.6
North Central						
Cleveland . . . . .	72.1	4.4	10.0	9.9	49.7	1.6
Cincinnati . . . . .	78.6	5.9	10.6	16.4	48.6	1.7
Detroit . . . . .	77.3	5.2	9.7	11.5	55.8	1.9
Indianapolis . . . . .	75.8	4.1	9.6	8.4	50.6	1.3
Chicago Consolidated Statistical Area . . . . .	74.2	4.2	10.7	10.2	50.5	1.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul . . . . .	79.0	5.1	8.9	9.0	65.1	2.0
Milwaukee . . . . .	75.2	4.3	10.3	9.9	64.1	2.1
St. Louis . . . . .	77.6	4.6	10.9	9.1	43.7	1.5
Kansas City . . . . .	76.2	4.4	10.5	7.9	53.1	1.6
South						
Baltimore . . . . .	74.9	4.3	8.1	8.8	50.4	1.8
Washington, D.C. . . . .	77.4	5.8	8.8	10.6	56.2	1.8
Atlanta . . . . .	73.9	4.1	11.6	7.7	53.7	1.8
Miami . . . . .	73.2	4.2	10.1	9.1	41.7	2.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg . . . . .	73.5	5.3	10.5	10.0	44.7	1.6
New Orleans . . . . .	75.2	6.2	11.4	13.0	47.9	1.8
Houston . . . . .	70.6	4.2	12.4	10.2	40.0	1.0
Dallas . . . . .	75.5	4.2	10.3	7.9	45.2	1.6
West						
Denver . . . . .	77.5	3.9	9.2	8.8	57.3	2.2
Seattle-Everett . . . . .	77.3	4.9	8.4	6.6	60.4	1.9
Portland . . . . .	75.1	4.6	7.2	6.0	54.7	1.9
San Francisco-Oakland . . . . .	76.2	4.8	8.5	8.3	56.1	1.8
San Jose . . . . .	71.7	4.8	7.6	7.8	55.5	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach . . . . .	70.8	4.7	8.2	8.4	46.8	1.7
San Bernardino- Riverside-Ontario . . . . .	70.7	5.2	9.2	8.7	42.6	1.4
Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove . . . . .	73.5	5.6	8.9	7.8	55.4	2.0
San Diego . . . . .	72.9	6.7	7.1	8.7	51.1	1.7

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, IV, V, and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 16. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States							
Number of visits per person per year							
All places of residence . . . . .	4.7	4.3	4.3	5.1	6.4	6.3	6.5
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.6
Central city . . . . .	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	6.3	6.3	6.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.6
Central city . . . . .	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.9	6.1	5.8	6.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.7	4.2	4.4	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.5
Central city . . . . .	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.5	6.6	6.4	6.9
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	6.8	7.1	6.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.3
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	6.0	5.6	6.7
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.6	4.3	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.7
Central city . . . . .	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.8	6.0	5.5	6.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.4	6.1	5.4	7.3
Central city . . . . .	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.9
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	5.0	4.1	5.1	5.7	4.6	7.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.6	6.2	6.6	5.6
Central city . . . . .	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	6.6	7.1	5.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.0	6.6
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	6.1	6.4	5.6
SMSA . . . . .	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	5.4
Central city . . . . .	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.7
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.0
Central city . . . . .	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.1	4.9
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.7	5.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.9	7.5	6.0
Central city . . . . .	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.3	7.3	7.6	6.7
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.4	7.3	5.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.0
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.1	6.3	6.3	6.4
SMSA . . . . .	4.7	4.4	4.2	5.3	6.4	6.5	6.2
Central city . . . . .	4.6	3.9	4.2	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.8
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.7	4.1	5.2	6.9	7.0	6.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	6.8	7.1	6.2
Central city . . . . .	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.5	6.5	7.1	5.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Central city . . . . .	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.5	6.8	7.0	6.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.9	6.2	6.0	6.6

See notes at end of table.

**Table 16. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
		Number of visits per person per year—Con.					
West							
All places of residence . . . . .	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.5	7.4	7.3	7.5
SMSA . . . . .	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	7.5	7.1	8.1
Central city . . . . .	5.4	3.9	4.9	6.6	8.5	7.7	9.8
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.0	4.1	4.5	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.6
Central city . . . . .	5.4	3.7	4.9	6.9	8.2	7.7	8.9
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	4.3	4.3	5.4	6.5	6.4	6.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.1	4.1	5.1	5.2	8.0	7.5	9.0
Central city . . . . .	5.4	4.2	4.8	6.0	9.1	7.7	11.2
Outside central city . . . . .	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.6	7.1	7.4	6.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.7	7.1	7.8	5.7

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and IV.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 17. Number of physician visits per person per year, by place of visit, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	All visits	Place of visit			
		Office (including prepaid group)	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone	Other place
United States					
Number of visits per person per year					
All places of residence . . . . .	4.7	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.0	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.0	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.7	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	4.8	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	3.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Northeast					
All places of residence . . . . .	4.7	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.4
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.4
Central city . . . . .	5.1	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.9	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
Central city . . . . .	5.2	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.5	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	4.8	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.3	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.2
North Central					
All places of residence . . . . .	4.6	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.2
SMSA . . . . .	4.7	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.2
Central city . . . . .	5.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.3
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.6	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Central city . . . . .	4.9	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
Outside central city . . . . .	4.5	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.8	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.1	3.5	0.6	0.8	0.3
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.5	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
South					
All places of residence . . . . .	4.6	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
SMSA . . . . .	4.7	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.4
Central city . . . . .	4.6	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	4.8	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
Central city . . . . .	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.5
Outside central city . . . . .	4.9	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	4.5	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
Outside central city . . . . .	4.6	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.4	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

**Table 17. Number of physician visits per person per year, by place of visit, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>Place of visit</i>				
	<i>All visits</i>	<i>Office (including prepaid group)</i>	<i>Hospital clinic or emergency room</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Other place</i>
West					
Number of visits per person per year—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	4.9	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
SMSA . . . . .	5.0	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.4	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Outside central city . . . . .	4.8	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.0	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.4	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Outside central city . . . . .	4.7	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.1	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
Central city . . . . .	5.4	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.3
Outside central city . . . . .	5.0	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.6	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and IV.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 18. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in the year prior to interview, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Percent of persons with:					
		All visits	No visits	1-6 visits	7-12 visits	13 or more visits	Unknown number of visits
United States		Percent distribution					
All places of residence . . . . .	221,487	100.0	25.4	60.7	8.3	4.4	1.2
SMSA . . . . .	150,836	100.0	24.8	61.1	8.4	4.5	1.2
Central city . . . . .	60,954	100.0	25.1	59.7	9.0	4.8	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	89,883	100.0	24.6	62.0	7.9	4.4	1.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	86,370	100.0	24.9	60.6	8.5	4.7	1.2
Central city . . . . .	32,447	100.0	25.1	58.7	9.5	5.2	1.6
Outside central city . . . . .	53,923	100.0	24.7	61.8	8.0	4.5	1.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	64,466	100.0	24.7	61.8	8.1	4.3	1.1
Central city . . . . .	28,506	100.0	25.1	60.9	8.4	4.4	1.2
Outside central city . . . . .	35,960	100.0	24.4	62.4	7.8	4.2	1.1
Outside SMSA . . . . .	70,650	100.0	26.7	59.8	8.3	4.1	1.2
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	48,928	100.0	24.2	61.7	8.5	4.6	1.1
SMSA . . . . .	38,861	100.0	23.9	61.8	8.6	4.7	1.1
Central city . . . . .	15,121	100.0	23.8	59.6	9.7	5.5	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	23,740	100.0	24.0	63.1	7.9	4.1	0.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	26,143	100.0	23.7	61.3	8.9	4.9	1.1
Central city . . . . .	10,780	100.0	23.3	58.9	10.2	6.0	1.5
Outside central city . . . . .	15,363	100.0	24.0	63.0	7.9	4.1	0.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	12,718	100.0	24.3	62.6	8.0	4.1	1.0
Central city . . . . .	4,341	100.0	24.9	61.3	8.3	4.2	1.3
Outside central city . . . . .	8,376	100.0	23.9	63.3	7.9	4.0	0.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10,067	100.0	25.3	61.3	8.0	4.4	1.0
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	58,493	100.0	24.9	61.5	8.4	4.1	1.1
SMSA . . . . .	38,919	100.0	24.3	61.9	8.4	4.3	1.1
Central city . . . . .	15,224	100.0	24.1	60.8	9.2	4.6	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	23,695	100.0	24.5	62.6	7.8	4.2	0.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	23,643	100.0	24.1	61.9	8.3	4.4	1.2
Central city . . . . .	8,459	100.0	24.1	60.1	9.3	4.7	1.8
Outside central city . . . . .	15,185	100.0	24.1	62.9	7.8	4.3	0.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	15,275	100.0	24.6	62.0	8.4	4.2	0.9
Central city . . . . .	6,765	100.0	24.0	61.7	9.0	4.5	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	8,510	100.0	25.1	62.2	7.9	3.9	0.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	19,574	100.0	26.1	60.7	8.6	3.6	1.1
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	72,502	100.0	26.1	60.2	8.0	4.2	1.4
SMSA . . . . .	41,036	100.0	25.3	61.0	8.0	4.3	1.4
Central city . . . . .	18,400	100.0	26.4	59.8	8.2	4.1	1.6
Outside central city . . . . .	22,635	100.0	24.4	62.1	7.8	4.5	1.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	15,514	100.0	25.4	60.5	8.3	4.5	1.3
Central city . . . . .	5,580	100.0	27.1	58.4	8.7	4.1	1.6
Outside central city . . . . .	9,934	100.0	24.4	61.7	8.1	4.7	1.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	25,521	100.0	25.2	61.4	7.8	4.2	1.5
Central city . . . . .	12,820	100.0	26.0	60.4	7.9	4.1	1.5
Outside central city . . . . .	12,701	100.0	24.4	62.3	7.6	4.3	1.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	31,467	100.0	27.3	59.1	8.1	4.1	1.4

See notes at end of table.

**Table 18. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in the year prior to interview, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Population in thousands	Percent of persons with:					
		All visits	No visits	1-6 visits	7-12 visits	13 or more visits	Unknown number of visits
West		Percent distribution—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	41,564	100.0	26.2	59.2	8.5	4.9	1.1
SMSA . . . . .	32,021	100.0	25.9	59.4	8.5	5.0	1.2
Central city . . . . .	12,208	100.0	26.1	58.4	9.1	5.3	1.2
Outside central city . . . . .	19,813	100.0	25.8	60.0	8.2	4.8	1.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	21,069	100.0	26.8	58.3	8.5	5.1	1.3
Central city . . . . .	7,629	100.0	27.2	56.9	9.1	5.3	1.5
Outside central city . . . . .	13,440	100.0	26.5	59.1	8.2	4.9	1.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	10,952	100.0	24.3	61.5	8.6	4.8	0.9
Central city . . . . .	4,579	100.0	24.2	60.8	9.0	5.2	0.8
Outside central city . . . . .	6,373	100.0	24.3	61.9	8.3	4.6	0.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9,542	100.0	27.3	58.4	8.6	4.8	0.9

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

**Table 19. Percent of persons with 1 or more short-stay hospital episodes in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States							
Percent of persons							
All places of residence . . . . .	10.3	5.1	10.8	11.8	18.2	16.8	20.6
SMSA . . . . .	9.7	4.7	10.2	11.1	17.1	15.6	19.6
Central city . . . . .	10.1	4.7	10.7	11.4	17.1	15.7	19.4
Outside central city . . . . .	9.4	4.6	9.9	10.9	17.0	15.5	19.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	9.3	4.5	9.9	10.7	16.4	14.9	18.8
Central city . . . . .	9.7	4.5	10.2	11.2	16.1	14.2	19.0
Outside central city . . . . .	9.2	4.5	9.7	10.4	16.6	15.4	18.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	10.1	4.8	10.7	11.7	18.0	16.4	20.8
Central city . . . . .	10.6	5.0	11.3	11.7	18.4	17.4	19.9
Outside central city . . . . .	9.7	4.7	10.2	11.7	17.7	15.5	21.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	11.7	6.1	12.2	13.2	20.2	18.9	22.4
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	9.3	4.9	9.5	10.3	16.3	15.1	18.2
SMSA . . . . .	9.0	4.5	9.2	10.2	15.6	14.2	17.9
Central city . . . . .	9.6	4.9	9.5	10.9	16.4	15.5	17.8
Outside central city . . . . .	8.7	4.3	9.0	9.8	15.0	13.2	17.9
Large SMSA . . . . .	8.9	4.6	9.0	10.1	15.5	13.8	18.5
Central city . . . . .	9.2	4.7	9.1	10.7	16.1	14.8	18.4
Outside central city . . . . .	8.7	4.5	9.0	9.7	15.0	12.9	18.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.2	4.4	9.6	10.5	15.7	15.2	16.6
Central city . . . . .	10.3	5.2	10.8	11.5	17.1	17.5	16.5
Outside central city . . . . .	8.6	4.0	9.1	10.1	14.9	13.8	16.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10.4	6.2	10.4	10.7	18.7	18.3	19.6
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	10.9	5.7	11.4	12.6	18.7	17.1	21.3
SMSA . . . . .	10.4	5.3	11.2	11.9	17.9	16.3	20.6
Central city . . . . .	11.3	5.5	12.7	12.3	17.6	15.8	20.5
Outside central city . . . . .	9.8	5.2	10.3	11.8	18.1	16.6	20.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.2	5.1	11.1	11.3	17.6	16.3	20.0
Central city . . . . .	11.1	5.1	12.6	11.7	17.1	15.4	19.9
Outside central city . . . . .	9.7	5.1	10.2	11.0	18.0	16.9	20.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	10.8	5.7	11.5	13.1	18.2	16.2	21.5
Central city . . . . .	11.7	5.9	12.9	12.9	18.2	16.4	20.8
Outside central city . . . . .	10.0	5.5	10.3	13.2	18.4	16.0	22.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	11.8	6.6	11.7	13.9	19.9	18.4	22.4
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	11.5	5.5	12.2	13.3	19.8	18.4	22.5
SMSA . . . . .	10.7	5.0	11.4	12.4	18.7	17.3	21.0
Central city . . . . .	10.4	4.7	11.1	12.2	17.6	16.8	19.0
Outside central city . . . . .	10.9	5.2	11.6	12.6	19.8	17.9	23.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.3	4.9	11.2	11.8	17.3	16.5	18.7
Central city . . . . .	9.9	4.2	10.6	12.6	15.5	14.6	17.1
Outside central city . . . . .	10.4	5.2	11.5	11.4	18.5	17.9	20.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	10.9	5.1	11.5	12.8	19.5	17.9	22.3
Central city . . . . .	10.6	4.9	11.3	12.0	18.5	17.9	19.7
Outside central city . . . . .	11.2	5.2	11.7	13.6	20.6	17.9	26.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	12.5	6.2	13.4	14.4	21.0	19.4	23.9

See notes at end of table.



**Table 19. Percent of persons with 1 or more short-stay hospital episodes in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
West		Percent of persons—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	8.7	3.8	9.2	9.7	16.9	15.5	19.5
SMSA . . . . .	8.3	3.5	8.6	9.5	16.2	14.3	19.3
Central city . . . . .	8.7	3.7	8.9	9.8	16.9	14.1	20.9
Outside central city . . . . .	8.0	3.4	8.4	9.2	15.7	14.5	18.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	8.3	3.4	8.5	9.9	15.6	14.0	18.1
Central city . . . . .	8.5	3.8	8.7	10.3	15.2	11.4	19.9
Outside central city . . . . .	8.1	3.2	8.4	9.7	15.8	15.4	16.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	8.3	3.6	8.8	8.5	17.4	15.0	22.0
Central city . . . . .	8.9	3.5	9.1	9.0	19.4	17.8	22.5
Outside central city . . . . .	7.8	3.7	8.5	8.2	15.4	12.8	21.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	10.1	4.8	11.4	10.4	19.4	19.2	19.9

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 20. Number of short-stay hospital days in the year prior to interview per person with 1 or more hospital episodes, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
United States							
Number of days per person							
All places of residence . . . . .	9.4	6.5	7.0	11.8	13.9	13.2	14.9
SMSA . . . . .	9.6	6.9	7.2	12.0	14.2	13.5	15.2
Central city . . . . .	10.0	7.6	7.6	13.0	13.8	13.2	14.5
Outside central city . . . . .	9.2	6.5	7.0	11.3	14.6	13.7	15.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.0	7.1	7.4	12.7	14.8	14.0	15.8
Central city . . . . .	10.9	8.5	8.1	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.3
Outside central city . . . . .	9.4	6.3	7.1	11.5	15.1	13.8	17.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.1	6.7	7.0	11.1	13.5	12.7	14.5
Central city . . . . .	9.1	6.7	7.0	11.2	13.2	12.1	14.8
Outside central city . . . . .	9.0	6.7	7.0	11.0	13.8	13.5	14.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9.0	5.8	6.7	11.4	13.4	12.7	14.5
Northeast							
All places of residence . . . . .	10.3	6.9	7.5	13.1	15.1	14.5	15.9
SMSA . . . . .	10.7	7.2	7.8	13.5	15.8	14.9	17.1
Central city . . . . .	11.4	8.6	7.7	15.6	15.6	14.8	16.9
Outside central city . . . . .	10.2	6.2	7.8	12.1	16.0	15.0	17.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	11.1	7.8	8.2	13.7	16.0	14.8	17.5
Central city . . . . .	11.9	9.6	8.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Outside central city . . . . .	10.6	6.6	8.4	12.2	16.2	13.9	19.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.9	6.0	7.0	12.9	15.4	14.9	16.1
Central city . . . . .	10.5	6.8	7.1	15.0	15.0	12.3	19.4
Outside central city . . . . .	9.6	5.5	6.9	11.9	15.7	17.1	14.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	8.9	6.2	6.4	11.5	12.9	13.5	11.8
North Central							
All places of residence . . . . .	9.5	6.9	7.0	11.9	14.6	13.8	15.7
SMSA . . . . .	9.8	7.6	7.3	12.7	14.9	14.4	15.6
Central city . . . . .	10.1	9.1	7.1	13.0	15.4	14.0	17.0
Outside central city . . . . .	9.6	6.7	7.4	12.4	14.6	14.9	14.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.2	7.2	7.5	13.5	15.5	15.0	16.2
Central city . . . . .	10.9	8.6	7.8	15.3	16.0	14.5	17.8
Outside central city . . . . .	9.7	6.4	7.3	12.6	15.1	15.3	14.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.3	8.2	6.9	11.4	14.1	13.7	14.7
Central city . . . . .	9.1	9.5	6.3	10.4	14.6	13.5	16.2
Outside central city . . . . .	9.5	7.3	7.6	12.3	13.4	13.9	13.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9.0	5.6	6.5	10.6	14.2	12.8	15.9
South							
All places of residence . . . . .	9.4	6.4	7.3	11.6	13.8	13.1	14.9
SMSA . . . . .	9.4	6.6	7.5	11.3	14.1	13.2	15.5
Central city . . . . .	9.7	6.0	8.3	11.8	12.9	12.7	13.2
Outside central city . . . . .	9.2	7.0	6.9	10.9	15.2	13.5	17.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	10.1	6.7	7.7	13.0	16.0	15.1	17.4
Central city . . . . .	11.3	7.3	10.7	13.4	12.7	13.9	10.7
Outside central city . . . . .	9.4	6.5	6.2	12.7	18.2	15.8	22.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	9.0	6.5	7.4	10.4	13.2	12.1	14.7
Central city . . . . .	9.1	5.6	7.3	11.1	13.0	12.2	14.1
Outside central city . . . . .	9.0	7.4	7.4	9.7	13.3	11.9	15.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	9.4	6.1	7.2	11.9	13.6	13.1	14.3

See notes at end of table.

**Table 20. Number of short-stay hospital days in the year prior to interview per person with 1 or more hospital episodes, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75 years and over</i>
West							
Number of days per person—Con.							
All places of residence . . . . .	7.9	5.4	6.0	10.2	11.3	10.5	12.4
SMSA . . . . .	7.9	5.7	6.1	9.9	11.2	10.7	11.8
Central city . . . . .	8.5	6.5	6.8	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.5
Outside central city . . . . .	7.6	5.3	5.7	9.0	11.8	11.0	13.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	8.1	6.3	6.2	10.0	11.2	10.6	11.9
Central city . . . . .	8.8	7.7	6.3	12.7	10.6	10.9	10.6
Outside central city . . . . .	7.6	5.5	6.2	8.3	11.5	10.5	13.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	7.6	4.7	5.9	9.8	11.1	10.7	11.7
Central city . . . . .	7.9	4.4	7.5	8.2	9.9	9.3	10.3
Outside central city . . . . .	7.4	4.9	4.7	11.0	12.6	12.1	13.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	7.8	4.9	5.5	11.2	11.5	10.1	14.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and V.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 21. Percent of persons with 1 or more dental visits in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
United States					
All places of residence . . . . .	49.9	50.1	54.2	49.5	33.7
SMSA . . . . .	52.1	51.9	55.7	52.5	36.4
Central city . . . . .	47.2	45.3	51.5	48.3	33.7
Outside central city . . . . .	55.4	56.1	58.5	55.3	38.6
Large SMSA . . . . .	52.1	51.6	55.2	53.2	37.7
Central city . . . . .	46.1	44.7	49.8	47.1	33.7
Outside central city . . . . .	55.7	55.7	58.4	56.7	40.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	52.0	52.1	56.3	51.5	34.6
Central city . . . . .	48.5	46.1	53.4	49.7	33.8
Outside central city . . . . .	54.9	56.6	58.7	53.0	35.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	45.4	46.4	50.9	43.0	29.0
Northeast					
All places of residence . . . . .	54.6	56.5	59.4	52.9	36.8
SMSA . . . . .	55.2	56.7	59.8	54.2	37.2
Central city . . . . .	48.4	48.3	53.6	47.0	34.7
Outside central city . . . . .	59.5	62.1	63.7	58.5	39.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	54.0	55.2	57.9	53.5	38.2
Central city . . . . .	48.0	47.8	52.1	47.1	36.5
Outside central city . . . . .	58.2	60.3	61.9	57.7	39.6
Other SMSA . . . . .	57.8	59.8	63.8	55.8	35.4
Central city . . . . .	49.6	49.5	57.4	46.6	30.5
Outside central city . . . . .	62.0	65.2	67.0	60.0	38.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	52.3	55.6	57.8	47.4	35.1
North Central					
All places of residence . . . . .	51.9	53.6	56.7	49.9	32.1
SMSA . . . . .	53.9	55.7	57.9	52.5	34.0
Central city . . . . .	48.3	49.4	52.9	47.0	30.7
Outside central city . . . . .	57.6	59.5	61.0	55.7	37.1
Large SMSA . . . . .	52.8	54.5	56.2	52.3	34.0
Central city . . . . .	44.6	47.0	48.9	42.4	27.4
Outside central city . . . . .	57.3	58.5	60.3	57.3	39.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	55.7	57.6	60.4	52.7	34.0
Central city . . . . .	52.9	52.4	57.9	53.0	34.8
Outside central city . . . . .	58.0	61.2	62.4	52.6	33.0
Outside SMSA . . . . .	48.0	49.4	54.3	44.7	29.4
South					
All places of residence . . . . .	44.6	43.5	49.2	44.9	29.3
SMSA . . . . .	47.3	45.0	51.3	48.9	32.5
Central city . . . . .	42.9	38.3	47.3	46.4	30.5
Outside central city . . . . .	50.8	50.3	54.4	50.9	34.4
Large SMSA . . . . .	48.2	45.0	52.2	50.1	34.3
Central city . . . . .	39.4	34.5	43.8	43.1	27.2
Outside central city . . . . .	53.2	50.8	56.6	54.0	39.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	46.7	45.1	50.7	48.2	31.4
Central city . . . . .	44.4	40.0	48.8	47.7	32.0
Outside central city . . . . .	49.0	49.9	52.6	48.6	30.7
Outside SMSA . . . . .	41.2	41.7	46.2	39.9	26.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 21. Percent of persons with 1 or more dental visits in the year prior to interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
West					
All places of residence . . . . .	50.9	49.3	Percent of persons—Con.		
SMSA . . . . .	52.1	50.0	53.5	52.9	40.0
Central city . . . . .	50.8	47.3	54.1	55.0	42.6
Outside central city . . . . .	52.8	51.6	53.4	54.5	41.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	51.8	49.0	54.5	55.3	43.5
Central city . . . . .	50.0	45.3	53.5	56.0	43.2
Outside central city . . . . .	52.8	51.0	52.2	54.9	42.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	52.6	51.9	55.3	52.9	41.6
Central city . . . . .	52.2	50.4	55.6	53.8	40.4
Outside central city . . . . .	52.8	52.9	55.2	52.2	42.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	47.0	47.2	51.4	45.8	31.4

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 22. Number of dental visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
<b>United States</b>					
Number of visits per person per year					
All places of residence . . . . .	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4
SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6
Central city . . . . .	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5
Outside central city . . . . .	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7
Central city . . . . .	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
Outside central city . . . . .	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5
Central city . . . . .	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1
<b>Northeast</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5
SMSA . . . . .	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.5
Central city . . . . .	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.6
Central city . . . . .	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.7
Outside central city . . . . .	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.5
Other SMSA . . . . .	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3
Central city . . . . .	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.9
Outside central city . . . . .	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4
<b>North Central</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
Central city . . . . .	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3
Outside central city . . . . .	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6
Central city . . . . .	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2
Outside central city . . . . .	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4
Central city . . . . .	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1
<b>South</b>					
All places of residence . . . . .	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
SMSA . . . . .	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Central city . . . . .	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3
Outside central city . . . . .	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
Central city . . . . .	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1
Outside central city . . . . .	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Other SMSA . . . . .	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
Central city . . . . .	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4
Outside central city . . . . .	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9

See notes at end of table.

**Table 22. Number of dental visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
West					
All places of residence . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Central city . . . . .	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9
Outside central city . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Central city . . . . .	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
Outside central city . . . . .	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.6
Central city . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.7
Outside central city . . . . .	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5
Outside SMSA . . . . .	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and IV.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 23. Percent of persons with excellent or good perceived health status and fair or poor perceived health status, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Geographic region and place of residence	Excellent or good perceived health					Fair or poor perceived health				
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
All places of residence . . . .	87.3	95.5	91.3	77.9	68.8	12.3	4.1	8.4	21.7	30.5
SMSA . . . . .	88.2	95.7	91.7	80.1	70.8	11.4	3.9	8.0	19.5	28.5
Central city . . . . .	85.8	94.5	89.8	76.2	68.5	13.7	5.0	9.8	23.4	30.8
Outside central city . . . .	89.9	96.4	93.0	82.7	72.8	9.7	3.2	6.7	16.9	26.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	88.3	95.4	91.6	80.7	72.0	11.3	4.2	8.1	18.8	27.2
Central city . . . . .	85.0	93.7	89.0	74.9	68.6	14.5	5.7	10.6	24.6	30.6
Outside central city . . .	90.3	96.3	93.1	84.1	74.5	9.3	3.3	6.6	15.4	24.7
Other SMSA . . . . .	88.2	96.0	91.9	79.2	69.3	11.5	3.6	7.8	20.5	30.1
Central city . . . . .	86.8	95.3	90.7	77.7	68.4	12.8	4.3	8.9	22.0	31.1
Outside central city . . .	89.3	96.6	92.8	80.4	70.2	10.4	3.1	7.0	19.4	29.2
Outside SMSA . . . . .	85.2	95.1	90.3	73.2	65.1	14.4	4.5	9.4	26.4	34.2
Northeast										
All places of residence . . . .	88.6	95.8	92.5	81.3	72.8	11.0	3.7	7.2	18.3	26.7
SMSA . . . . .	88.6	95.7	92.4	81.6	72.5	11.0	3.7	7.3	17.9	27.0
Central city . . . . .	84.7	93.4	89.0	75.5	69.0	14.7	5.8	10.6	24.0	30.6
Outside central city . . . .	91.0	97.2	94.5	85.2	75.2	8.6	2.3	5.3	14.3	24.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	88.1	95.3	91.8	81.4	72.6	11.4	4.1	7.9	18.1	27.0
Central city . . . . .	84.0	92.6	88.5	75.0	68.0	15.5	6.6	11.1	24.6	31.6
Outside central city . . .	91.0	97.1	94.2	85.5	76.4	8.5	2.3	5.6	13.9	23.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	89.5	96.6	93.4	82.3	72.3	10.1	2.9	6.3	17.4	27.2
Central city . . . . .	86.5	95.2	90.3	77.1	71.5	12.8	4.0	9.0	22.5	28.0
Outside central city . . .	91.0	97.3	94.9	84.7	72.9	8.7	2.3	4.9	15.1	26.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	88.8	96.0	92.9	80.0	74.1	10.8	3.6	6.7	19.9	25.6
North Central										
All places of residence . . . .	88.4	95.8	92.2	80.0	70.2	11.2	3.8	7.5	19.7	29.2
SMSA . . . . .	88.9	95.8	92.2	80.4	71.7	10.8	3.9	7.5	19.3	27.5
Central city . . . . .	86.3	94.7	90.2	76.1	69.5	13.3	4.8	9.4	23.5	29.8
Outside central city . . . .	90.5	96.4	93.4	83.0	73.7	9.1	3.3	6.3	16.8	25.3
Large SMSA . . . . .	88.4	95.3	91.6	80.1	72.5	11.2	4.3	8.1	19.5	26.5
Central city . . . . .	84.6	94.0	88.6	72.5	68.8	14.9	5.5	11.0	26.8	30.5
Outside central city . . .	90.5	96.1	93.3	83.9	75.3	9.1	3.7	6.5	15.8	23.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	89.6	96.3	93.0	80.9	70.4	10.1	3.2	6.7	18.9	29.1
Central city . . . . .	88.4	95.7	92.2	80.6	70.4	11.3	3.9	7.6	19.2	28.9
Outside central city . . .	90.5	96.8	93.7	81.1	70.4	9.2	2.7	6.0	18.8	29.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	87.6	96.0	92.4	79.2	68.1	12.1	3.7	7.4	20.4	31.7
South										
All places of residence . . . .	84.5	94.9	89.5	72.0	62.0	15.1	4.8	10.2	27.5	37.1
SMSA . . . . .	86.7	95.4	90.7	76.8	65.7	12.9	4.2	9.0	22.8	33.5
Central city . . . . .	85.1	95.0	89.3	74.5	65.2	14.4	4.6	10.4	24.9	33.9
Outside central city . . . .	88.0	95.8	91.8	78.7	66.2	11.6	3.8	7.9	20.9	33.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	87.3	95.1	90.8	78.4	67.3	12.2	4.3	8.8	21.0	31.5
Central city . . . . .	84.3	94.4	88.3	72.2	66.6	15.1	5.1	11.4	27.1	31.9
Outside central city . . .	89.0	95.5	92.2	82.0	67.9	10.5	3.9	7.5	17.6	31.2
Other SMSA . . . . .	86.4	95.6	90.6	75.8	64.8	13.3	4.1	9.1	23.8	34.6
Central city . . . . .	85.5	95.3	89.7	75.5	64.6	14.1	4.5	10.0	24.1	34.8
Outside central city . . .	87.2	96.0	91.5	76.2	65.0	12.5	3.7	8.3	23.4	34.3
Outside SMSA . . . . .	81.6	94.1	87.8	65.9	58.1	18.0	5.5	11.9	33.7	40.9

See notes at end of table.



**Table 23. Percent of persons with excellent or good perceived health status and fair or poor perceived health status, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>Excellent or good perceived health</i>					<i>Fair or poor perceived health</i>				
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
Percent of persons—Con.										
West										
All places of residence . . . . .	88.9	95.8	91.6	81.3	73.9	10.7	3.9	8.1	18.3	25.5
SMSA . . . . .	89.1	95.8	91.7	82.0	74.0	10.6	3.9	8.0	17.6	25.3
Central city . . . . .	87.7	94.8	91.0	79.8	71.6	12.0	5.0	8.6	19.9	27.8
Outside central city . . . . .	89.9	96.4	92.1	83.4	75.7	9.7	3.3	7.6	16.2	23.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	89.1	95.7	91.9	82.3	73.9	10.5	3.9	7.8	17.3	25.5
Central city . . . . .	87.3	94.5	90.7	79.2	71.3	12.3	5.1	8.9	20.3	27.8
Outside central city . . . . .	90.1	96.4	92.5	84.0	75.5	9.5	3.3	7.2	15.5	24.1
Other SMSA . . . . .	89.0	96.0	91.4	81.5	74.4	10.7	3.9	8.3	18.3	25.1
Central city . . . . .	88.3	95.3	91.6	80.9	72.1	11.5	4.8	8.1	19.1	27.7
Outside central city . . . . .	89.5	96.5	91.2	81.9	76.4	10.1	3.2	8.4	17.8	22.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	88.4	95.7	91.3	78.9	73.3	11.2	3.8	8.4	20.5	26.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 24. Population and percent of persons by perceived health status, and percent of persons with Medicaid for 31 large SMSA's: United States, 1980-81**

[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]

Large SMSA	Population in thousands	Perceived health status		Medicaid
		Excellent or good	Fair or poor	
Percent of persons				
Large SMSA	86,370	88.3	11.3	7.2
Northeast				
Boston	2,567	89.9	9.2	6.9
New York Consolidated Statistical Area	15,397	87.0	12.6	8.9
Buffalo	1,232	93.7	6.3	8.4
Philadelphia	4,637	90.2	9.4	6.8
Pittsburgh	2,310	86.7	13.0	5.1
North Central				
Cleveland	1,822	86.8	12.8	2.7
Cincinnati	1,540	85.9	13.2	6.9
Detroit	4,371	87.0	12.4	8.4
Indianapolis	1,203	90.0	9.9	5.4
Chicago Consolidated Statistical Area	7,615	88.8	10.7	6.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,048	89.6	10.1	4.9
Milwaukee	1,380	92.8	7.1	6.2
St. Louis	2,696	86.4	13.2	5.4
Kansas City	1,288	90.8	8.9	7.7
South				
Baltimore	2,169	88.3	11.5	7.9
Washington, D.C.	3,355	90.0	9.4	5.0
Atlanta	1,544	86.0	13.1	5.7
Miami	1,538	87.6	12.2	7.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,161	85.5	14.2	5.0
New Orleans	1,316	82.7	15.3	5.0
Houston	2,356	87.0	12.9	2.8
Dallas	1,757	87.5	12.1	3.2
West				
Denver	1,438	89.8	10.0	4.5
Seattle-Everett	1,602	92.0	7.8	3.6
Portland	1,258	90.5	8.6	7.0
San Francisco-Oakland	2,962	89.2	10.6	12.1
San Jose	1,339	92.6	6.9	8.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,275	88.3	11.5	9.7
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	1,352	85.4	14.0	13.0
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	2,005	87.7	11.8	7.2
San Diego	1,839	89.7	9.2	11.5

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

**Table 25. Percent of persons with Medicaid use in the year prior to interview or with Medicaid card current at time of interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980–81**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17–44 years</i>	<i>45–64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
United States					
Percent of persons					
All places of residence . . . . .	6.1	10.4	4.6	3.2	7.3
SMSA . . . . .	6.4	11.4	4.9	3.2	6.8
Central city . . . . .	10.4	19.3	7.9	5.5	9.1
Outside central city . . . . .	3.7	6.2	2.9	1.8	5.0
Large SMSA . . . . .	7.2	12.8	5.6	3.8	7.4
Central city . . . . .	12.6	23.3	9.7	7.0	10.2
Outside central city . . . . .	4.0	6.7	3.1	1.9	5.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	5.4	9.5	4.0	2.4	6.1
Central city . . . . .	8.0	14.8	5.9	3.6	7.8
Outside central city . . . . .	3.3	5.6	2.5	1.5	4.4
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.4	8.3	3.8	3.1	8.2
Northeast					
All places of residence . . . . .	7.0	12.9	5.7	3.4	5.4
SMSA . . . . .	7.4	14.0	5.9	3.5	5.8
Central city . . . . .	13.6	26.5	11.0	6.6	8.7
Outside central city . . . . .	3.4	6.0	2.8	1.7	3.5
Large SMSA . . . . .	8.0	15.2	6.6	3.8	5.6
Central city . . . . .	14.2	27.5	11.7	7.1	8.8
Outside central city . . . . .	3.6	6.6	3.1	1.7	2.8
Other SMSA . . . . .	6.2	11.7	4.5	2.7	6.2
Central city . . . . .	12.2	24.3	9.1	5.1	8.2
Outside central city . . . . .	3.1	5.0	2.2	1.6	4.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.5	8.8	5.0	2.9	4.2
North Central					
All places of residence . . . . .	5.5	10.1	4.4	2.3	4.4
SMSA . . . . .	5.8	10.9	4.6	2.4	3.7
Central city . . . . .	10.5	20.7	8.4	4.5	5.3
Outside central city . . . . .	2.7	4.9	2.2	1.0	2.2
Large SMSA . . . . .	6.3	11.9	5.1	2.7	4.2
Central city . . . . .	12.5	24.1	10.0	6.1	6.5
Outside central city . . . . .	2.9	5.3	2.4	1.0	2.4
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	3.0
Central city . . . . .	8.0	16.5	6.4	2.6	3.8
Outside central city . . . . .	2.5	4.3	2.1	*1.1	*1.8
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.0	8.6	3.9	2.2	5.6
South					
All places of residence . . . . .	5.3	8.1	3.2	3.1	10.0
SMSA . . . . .	4.8	7.9	3.1	2.7	8.4
Central city . . . . .	7.6	13.0	5.0	4.4	11.0
Outside central city . . . . .	2.5	3.9	1.5	1.3	5.7
Large SMSA . . . . .	5.3	8.4	3.4	3.2	10.1
Central city . . . . .	10.3	17.2	6.7	6.9	14.4
Outside central city . . . . .	2.5	3.6	1.6	*1.1	6.9
Other SMSA . . . . .	4.5	7.5	2.8	2.4	7.4
Central city . . . . .	6.4	11.1	4.3	3.3	9.5
Outside central city . . . . .	2.5	4.1	1.4	1.4	4.9
Outside SMSA . . . . .	5.9	8.3	3.4	3.7	11.9

See notes at end of table.

**Table 25. Percent of persons with Medicaid use in the year prior to interview or with Medicaid card current at time of interview, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81—Con.**

[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]

<i>Geographic region and place of residence</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
West					
Percent of persons—Con.					
All places of residence . . . . .	7.4	11.9	5.8	4.3	9.0
SMSA . . . . .	8.2	13.6	6.4	4.7	10.0
Central city . . . . .	10.6	18.1	8.1	6.7	11.7
Outside central city . . . . .	6.7	11.0	5.3	3.4	8.8
Large SMSA . . . . .	8.8	14.5	6.5	5.3	11.6
Central city . . . . .	12.1	21.0	9.0	7.9	13.7
Outside central city . . . . .	6.8	10.9	5.1	3.8	10.3
Other SMSA . . . . .	7.2	12.0	6.0	3.3	6.9
Central city . . . . .	8.2	13.4	6.6	4.6	8.5
Outside central city . . . . .	6.5	11.0	5.6	2.4	5.6
Outside SMSA . . . . .	4.8	7.2	3.5	3.1	5.9

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

SMSA = standard metropolitan statistical area.

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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 by NCHS 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 NHIS 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 because 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 (for example, 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

### Age-adjusted rates

This report includes data which have been adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the selected standard population. There are two standard populations used for this report: (1) the 1980–81 total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States and (2) the 1980–81 total currently employed population 17–64 years of age.

Age adjustment by the direct method is accomplished by multiplying the age-specific rate for each age group by the population for the corresponding age group in the standard population. Sum the cross-products of the multiplications and divide by the total of the standard population to obtain the age-adjusted rate.

An example of the procedure follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Standard population in thousands</i>	<i>Incidence rate of acute conditions</i>	<i>Cross-products</i>
All ages . . . . .	221,487	...	...
Under 17 years . . .	58,328	335.9	19,592,375.2
17–44 years . . . .	94,931	218.6	20,751,916.6
45–64 years . . . .	43,857	128.4	5,631,238.8
65 years and over . .	24,370	87.1	2,122,627.0
			<hr/>
			48,098,157.6
			<hr/>
			221,487

Age-adjusted rate = 217.2 acute conditions per 100 persons per year.

### 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 because 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 that are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using update 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 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. During 1980 and 1981 the sample comprised about 80,000 eligible occupied households, of which about 78,000 were interviewed. (A sample reduction of 4 weeks during the October–December quarter of 1980 accounts for the smaller number of households than usual.) The interviewed households contained about 210,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was 3.0 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published<sup>1,2</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design and a report on the estimation procedure.<sup>3,4</sup>

### Collection of data

Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by NCHS. In accordance with these specifications the U.S. 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

Because 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.

*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).

*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.

*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 race-residence classes.

*Poststratification by age-sex-race*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-race cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, race, 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, for example, 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 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. Similarly an estimate for 2 years is obtained by averaging eight quarterly figures.

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

<sup>1</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure, concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 2. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health Interview Survey Procedure 1957–1974. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 11. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75–1311. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1975.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. National Health Survey, W. R. Simmons: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584–A2. Public Health Service. Washington. July 1958.

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, J. A. Bean: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 38. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

When 2 years of data are used, as in this report, the sum of the annual estimates is divided by 2 to obtain an average annual estimate for the statistic.

### Explanation of hospital recall

The survey questionnaire used 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 the results of special studies have shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with an 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. In this report, estimates of the percent of persons with one or more hospital episodes in the past year are based on the 12-month recall data.

### 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.

#### 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 because 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 race, 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 race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. 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.<sup>5</sup> Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>6-9</sup> 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 that arises in the measurement process. It does

<sup>5</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, D. A. Koons: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, E. Balamuth: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 7. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>7</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, C. F. Cannell and F. J. Fowler, Jr.: Comparisons of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 8. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>8</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, W. G. Madow: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 23. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

<sup>9</sup>National Center for Health Statistics, C. F. Cannell, F. J. Fowler, Jr., and K. H. Marquis: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 26. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.



not include estimates of any biases that 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 1/2 times as large.

### Relative 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 percent of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and that 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 percent.

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

*Narrow range*—This class consists of (1) statistics that estimate a population attribute, for example, 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.

*Medium range*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

*Wide range*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, for example, 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 that 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 figures I-V. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

*Rule 2. Estimates of percents in a percent distribution*— Relative standard errors for percents in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves and figure VI. For values that 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 percents, and the relative standard errors may be obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent 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-race 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 relative 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, and so forth)*— 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,

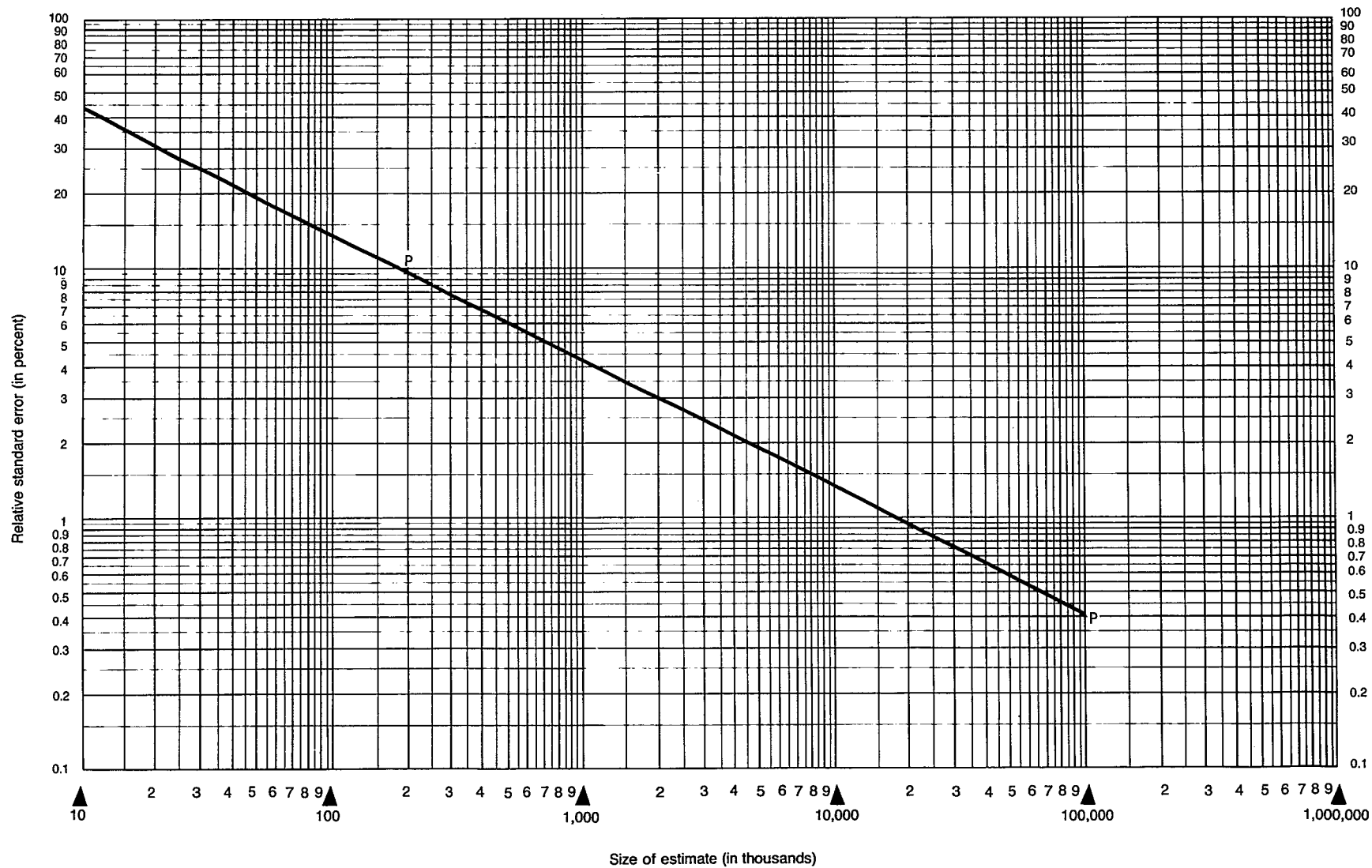
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{X1})^2 + (X_2 V_{X2})^2}$$

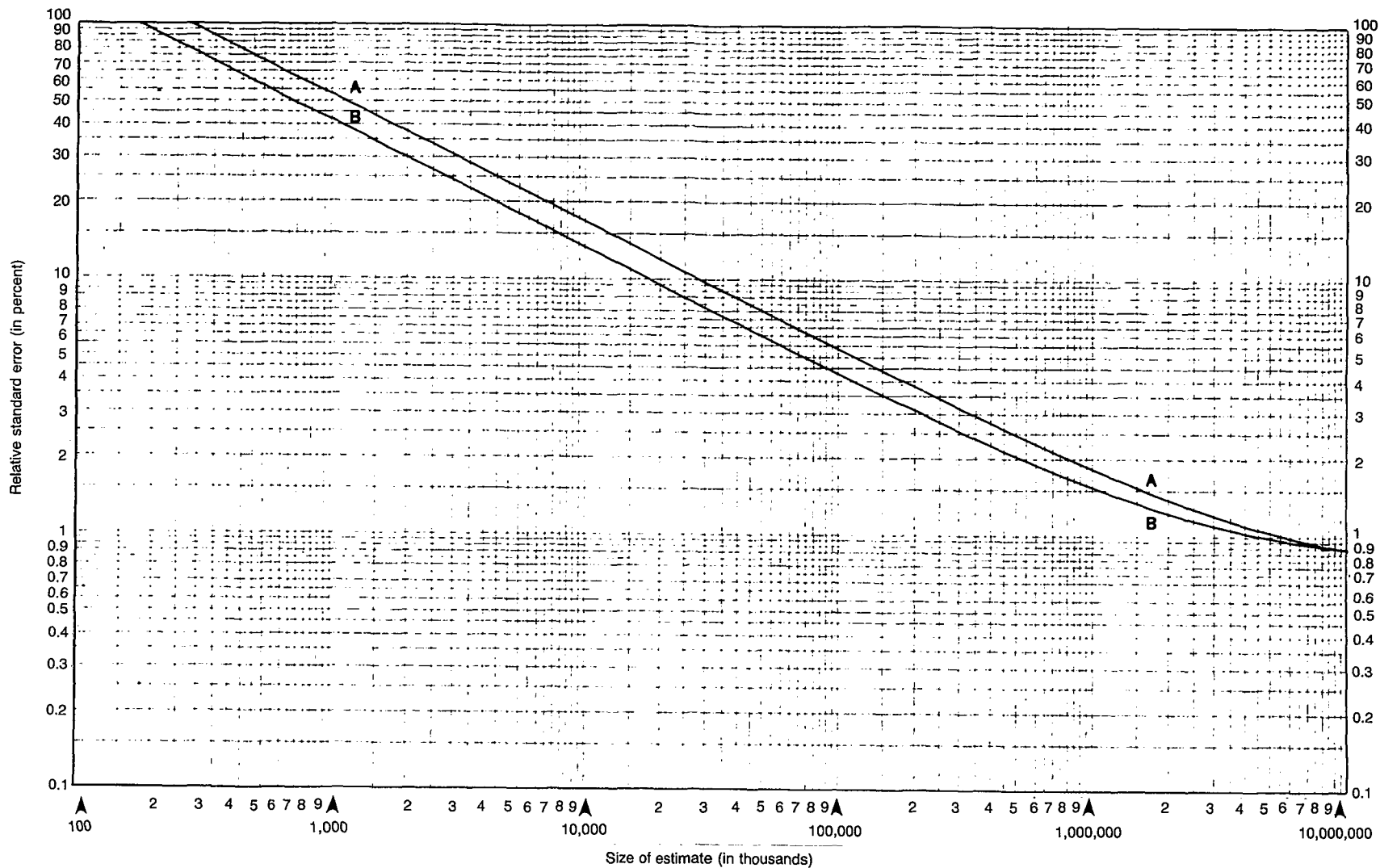
where  $X_1$  is the estimate for class 1,  $X_2$  is the estimate

for class 2, and  $V_{x1}$  and  $V_{x2}$  are the relative standard 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.



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

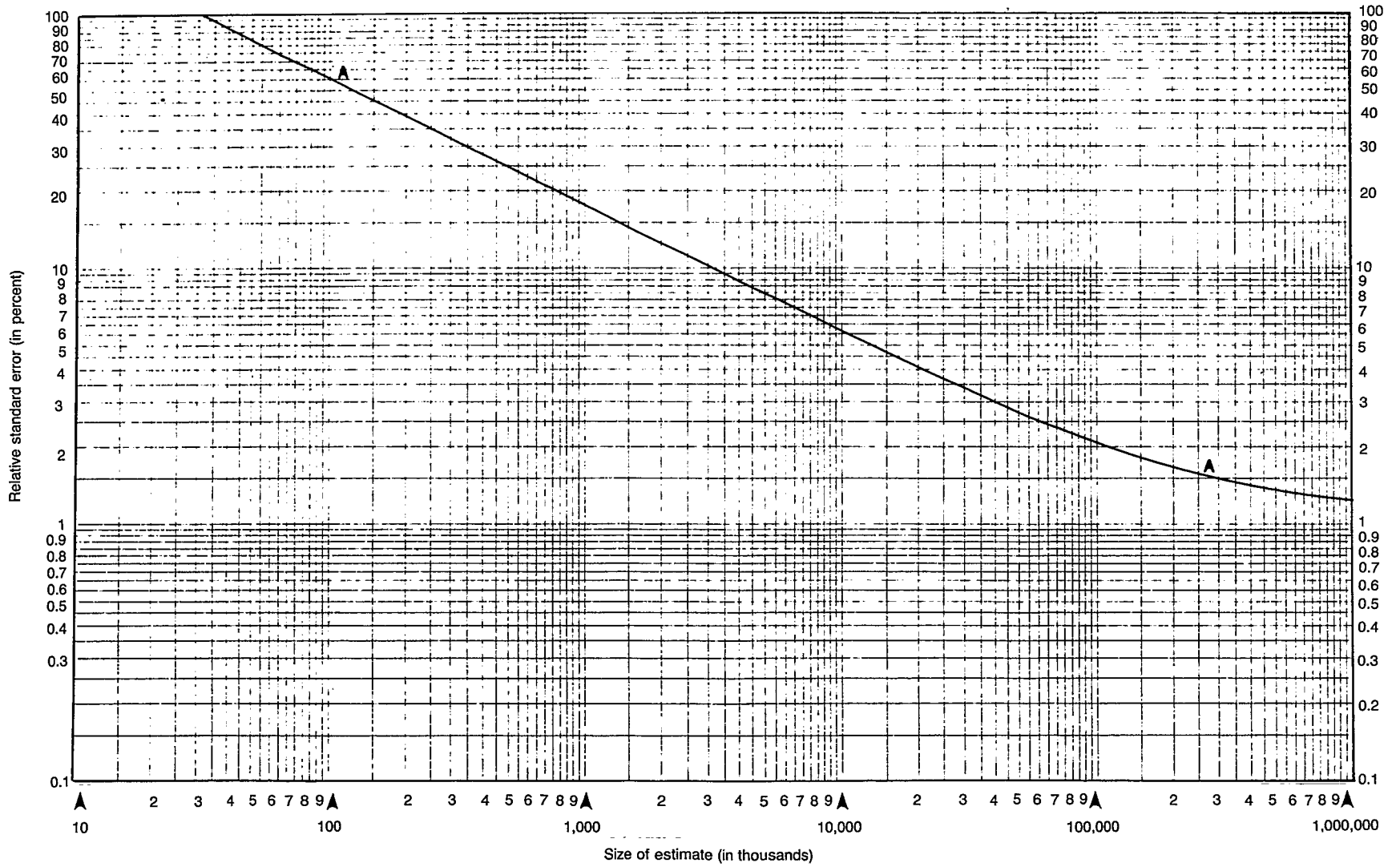
EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.3 percent (read from scale at left of chart), or a standard error of 130,000 (1.3 percent of 10,000,000).



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent of 10,000,000).

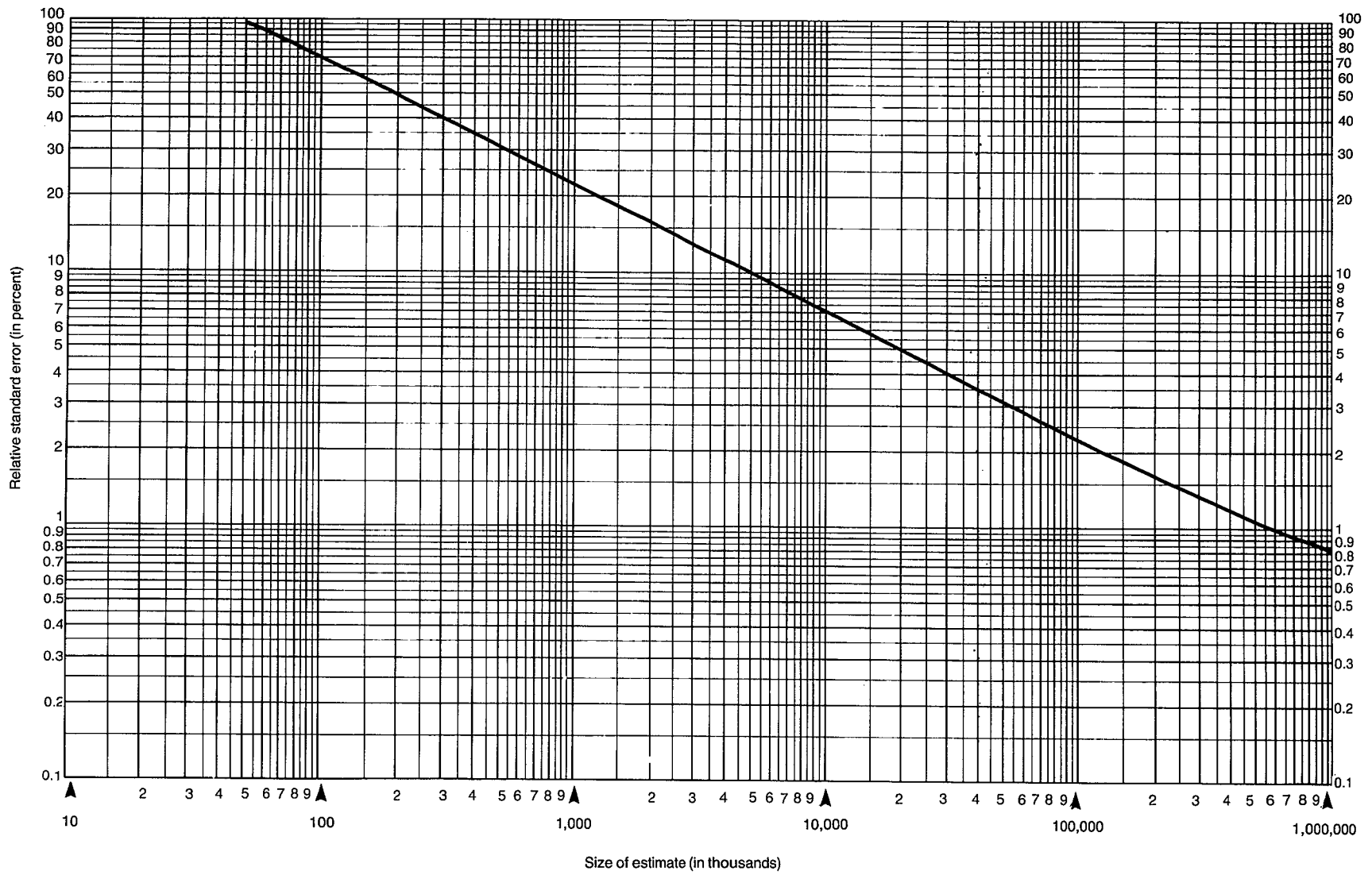
Figure II. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B)



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons injured (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 17.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 175,000 (17.5 percent of 1,000,000).

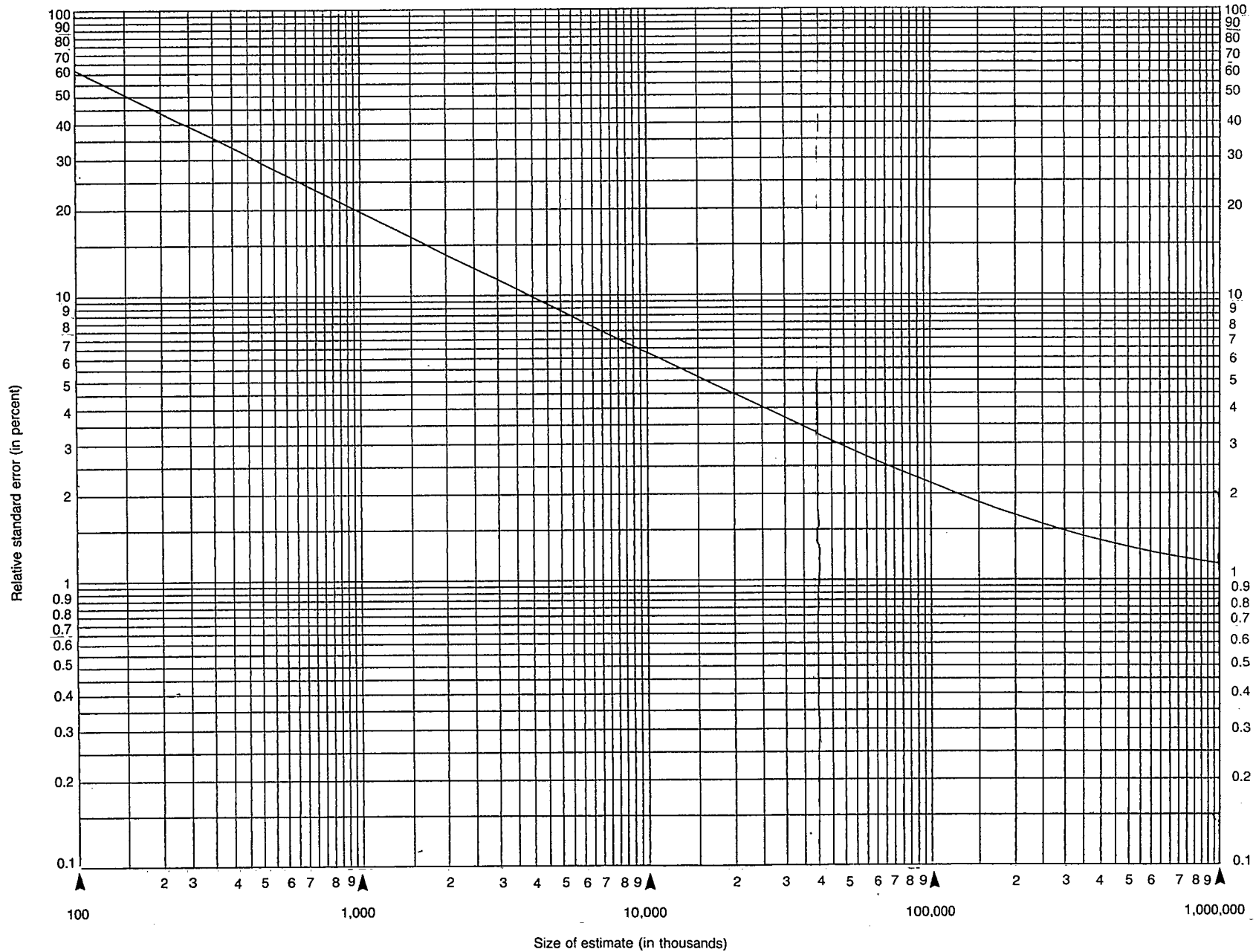
Figure III. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured



NOTE: The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 8 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 700,000 (7 percent of 10,000,000).

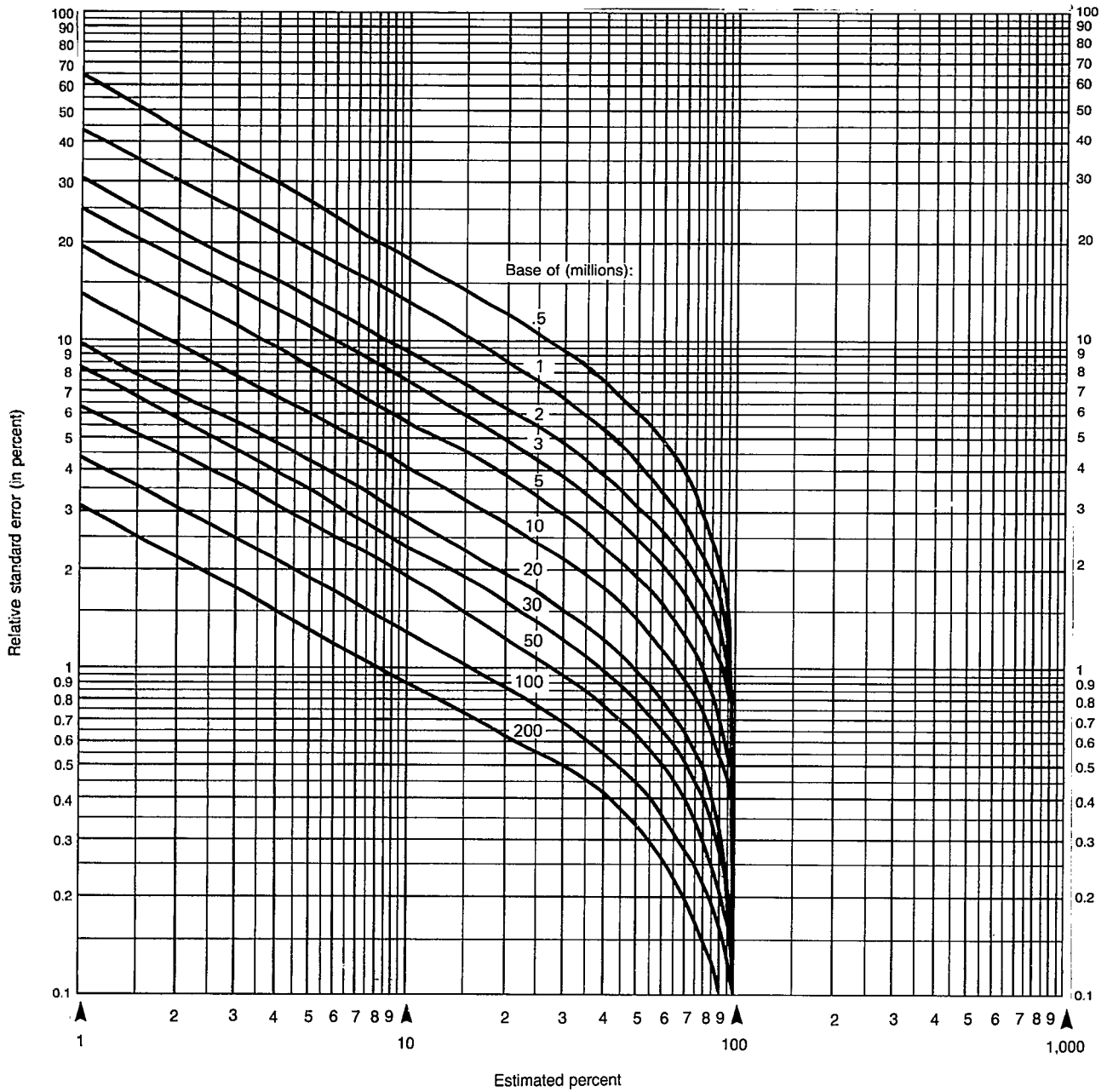
Figure IV. Relative standard errors for number of physician or dental visits based on a 2-week reference period



NOTE: The curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE: 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 6.3 percent (read from curve on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 630,000 (6.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure V. Relative standard errors for short-stay hospital days based on a 12-month reference period



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percents of population characteristics based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.7 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 x 2.7 percent, or 0.54 percentage points.

Figure VI. Relative standard errors of percents of population characteristics



# 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,<sup>10</sup> 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.

*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.

<sup>10</sup>World Health Organization: *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*. Based on the Recommendations of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975. Geneva. World Health Organization, 1977.

## 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 not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school, special terms that apply to the working and school-age populations only, 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 during which a person cuts down on usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means activities the person ordinarily engages in that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on the usual pattern for the child's day, which is 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 of activity for a whole day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are activities the person usually engages in on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

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

**Bed-disability day**—A day of bed disability is one during 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 patients were not actually in bed at the hospital.

**Work-loss day**—A day lost from work is a day during which a person did not work at a job or business for at least half the 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 among usual activities, however, as shown 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), including the following:
  - 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), including the following:
  - Preschool children  
Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, for example, 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, for example, 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, for example, 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, for example, 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), including the following:
- 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, for example, 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, the person 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 work-moving vehicle.” Similarly, the classes “while at work” and “home” include duplicated counts; for example, “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 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 (for example, moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (for example, 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 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 National 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 during 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 the hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

## 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 the 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.

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 (for example, test for diabetes) or a single procedure (for example, 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 a child, 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.

**Place of visit**—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit occurs. Definitions of the various categories include the following:

- **Home** is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician’s visit. It may be the person’s own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may have been staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
- **Office** is defined as the office of a physician in private

practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment-group-practice plans are considered to be in private practice.

- *Hospital clinic* is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.
- *Company or industry health unit* refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (for example, factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.
- *Telephone contact* refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)
- *Other* refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

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

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the 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: (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 that includes the 12th of the month.

*Geographic region*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast . . .	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central . . .	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska
South . . . .	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West . . . .	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

*Place of residence*—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and central city or not central city, or outside an SMSA.

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas*—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

*Central city of an SMSA*—The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis of one of the following criteria:

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.
2. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

*Not central city of an SMSA*—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

*Not in SMSA*—This includes all other places in the country.

# Appendix III

## Probe questions, recording forms for questionnaire items in this report

		SP	H
1a. What is the name of the head of this household? — Enter name in first column b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? — List all persons who live here. Yes * No c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> * Apply household membership rules. f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? ..... 1 Y Col(s) _____ (Delete) 2 N		1a. First name ① Last name	AGE RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT
2. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)?		2. Relationship HEAD SEX 1 M 2 F	
3. What is --'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)		3. Month Date Year	
L	Ask Condition list _____ Use Flashcard _____ to determine Sample persons; mark SP boxes.	BED DAYS DV HOSP. <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) ____ (NP) ____ (NP) ____ (NP)	
C	1. Record the number of Bed Days, Doctor Visits, and Hospitalizations 2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported. Reference dates 2-week period _____, _____ 12-month Bed Days and Doctor visit probe _____ Hospital probe _____	C Q. No. Condition	
if 17+, ask: 4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?		4. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married — spouse present 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Married — spouse absent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	
H	If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If "Yes," ask: Please ask them to join us.	H 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home	
This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date). 5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury? b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?		5a. 00 N } If age: 17+ (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9) b. _____ Days	
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?		6. _____ WL days (8) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)	
7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?		7. _____ SL days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)	
8. On how many of these -- days lost from { work school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?		8. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	

9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school } ) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	9a.	1 Y 2 N (10)
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school } ) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? If one or more days in 5-9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.	b.	____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None
10a. What condition caused -- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?	10a.	Enter condition in Item C Ask 10b
b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?	b.	Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c.	Enter condition in Item C (10b)
Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 5b for all persons.		

11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your --, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries?	Y	N (12)	
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.			11b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury
c. What was the injury?			Injury
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? If "Accident or injury," ask:	Y (Reask 11b and c)	N	
e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?			e. Y (Enter injury in Item C) N
12a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to the dentist?	Y	N (13)	
b. Who was this? - Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column.			12b. <input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? If "Dental visit," ask:	Y (Reask 12b and c)	N	
d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?			d. ____ No. of dental visits (NP)
Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.			
Mark box or ask:			
13. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST went to a dentist?			13. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week dental visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (12) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-6months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never/age 1 or under
FOOTNOTES			

<b>14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?</b> Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	<b>14.</b> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)	
<b>15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?</b>	
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	<b>15b.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	
If "Doctor visit," ask: <b>d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?</b>	<b>d.</b> _____ Number of visits (NP)
<b>16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?</b>	
b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	<b>16b.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	
If "Phone call," ask: <b>d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?</b>	<b>d.</b> _____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DV), from 14-16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.	
<b>17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?</b>	<b>17a.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 17d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (17e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	<b>b.</b> Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	<b>c.</b> Enter condition in item C Ask 17d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	<b>d.</b> Y (17c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	<b>e.</b> Y N (17d)
f. What was the matter?	<b>f.</b> Enter condition in item C (17d)
<b>18a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)</b>	<b>18a.</b> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits
<b>b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?</b> Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	<b>b.</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (14 and 17) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never



Ages 17+	<b>19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males):</b> working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: <b>b. What was -- doing?</b> If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: <b>c. Is -- retired?</b> <b>d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?</b>	19. & 20. <input type="checkbox"/> Working (24a) <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (24b) <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (23) <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (23) <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (26) <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (23) <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (25)
Ages 6-16	<b>20a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else?</b> If "something else," ask: <b>b. What was -- doing?</b>	
Ages under 6		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (22)
<b>21a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?</b>		21a. Y 1 N (28)
<b>b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?</b>		b. 2 Y (28) N
<b>c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?</b>		c. 2 Y (28) N (27)
<b>22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?</b>		22a. 1 Y 5 N (NP)
<b>b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.</b>		b. _____ (28)
<b>23a. Does -- health now keep him from working?</b>		23a. 1 Y (28) N
<b>b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?</b>		b. 2 Y (28) N
<b>c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?</b>		c. 2 Y (28) N
<b>d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</b>		d. 3 Y (28) N (27)
<b>24a. Does -- NOW have a job?</b>		24a. Y (24c) N
<b>b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?</b>		b. Y 1 N (28)
<b>c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?</b>		c. 2 Y (28) N
<b>d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?</b>		d. 2 Y (28) N
<b>e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</b>		e. 3 Y (28) N (27)
<b>25. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?</b>		25. Y 1 N (28)
<b>26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?</b>		26a. 2 Y (28) N
<b>b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?</b>		b. 2 Y (28) N
<b>c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</b>		c. 3 Y (28) N
<b>27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?</b>		27a. 4 Y 5 N (NP)
<b>b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.</b>		b. _____
<b>28a. About how long has he</b> { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? }		28a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
<b>b. What (other) condition causes this limitation?</b> If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		b. Enter condition in item C Ask 28c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
<b>c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?</b>		c. Y (Reask 28b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
Mark box or ask: <b>d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?</b>		d. _____ Enter main condition

29a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	29a.	Y      N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b.	____ Times (Item C)
30a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since (date) a year ago?		Y      N (31)
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column. If "Y," ask:	30b.	Y
c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place? Ask for each child 1 year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference date.	c.	____ Times (Item C)
31a. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 29b and item C. If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 31b for each.	31a.	Y      N (NP)
b. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --? If "No," correct entries in 29 and item C for mother and/or baby.	b.	Y      N

FOOTNOTES

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 4 P
BD	Mark box(es) from item C.	BD	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Bed Days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Hospital Stays 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No Bed Days
34. During the past 12 months (that is since _____ (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?)		34.	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-7 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8-30 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 31-180 (1-6 months) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 181+ (6 months +)
FOOTNOTES			

CONDITION 1																															
1. Person number	Name of condition	Except for eyes, ears, or internal organs, ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a-d: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>Infection</span> <span>Sore</span> <span>Soreness</span> </div> <b>f. What part of the (part of body in 3e) is affected by the (infection/sore/soreness) - the skin, muscle, bone, or some other part? Specify</b> ----- Ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a-d: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>Tumor</span> <span>Cyst</span> <span>Growth</span> </div> <b>g. Is this (tumor/cyst/growth) malignant or benign?</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> <span>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Malignant</span> <span>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Benign</span> <span>9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</span> </div>																													
2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his ...?																															
1 <input type="checkbox"/> In interview week (Reask 2) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 wks. (Item C) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr.		5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 yrs. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ yrs. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Never 8 <input type="checkbox"/> DK if Dr. seen 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK when Dr. seen																													
A1	Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark																														
	<input type="checkbox"/> Color blindness (NC) <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Neither (3a)																														
If "Doctor not talked to," transcribe entry from item 1. If "Doctor talked to," ask: <b>3a. What did the doctor say it was? - Did he give it a medical name?</b> ----- Do not ask for Cancer <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C (A2)																															
<b>b. What was the cause of ...?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (A2)																															
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: <table style="width: 100%; font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td>Illment</td> <td>Condition</td> <td>Disorder</td> <td>Rupture</td> <td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">} Ask c:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anemia</td> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asthma</td> <td>Defect</td> <td>Measles</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attack</td> <td>Disease</td> <td>Problem</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> </table>				Illment	Condition	Disorder	Rupture	} Ask c:	Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Trouble	Asthma	Defect	Measles	Tumor	Attack	Disease	Problem	Ulcer											
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<b>c. What kind of ... is it?</b> ----- For allergy or stroke, ask: <b>d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?</b> -----																															
If in 3a-d there is an impairment or any of the following entries: <table style="width: 100%; font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td>Abscess</td> <td>Damage</td> <td>Paralysis</td> <td rowspan="12" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">} Ask e:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ache (except head or ear)</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bleeding</td> <td>Hemorrhage</td> <td>Sore(ness)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood clot</td> <td>Infection</td> <td>Stiff(ness)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boil</td> <td>Inflammation</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cancer</td> <td>Neuralgia</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cramps (except menstrual)</td> <td>Neuritis</td> <td>Varicose veins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Pain</td> <td>Weak(ness)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Palsy</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	} Ask e:	Ache (except head or ear)	Growth	Rupture	Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore(ness)	Blood clot	Infection	Stiff(ness)	Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer	Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	Cyst	Pain	Weak(ness)		Palsy
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<b>e. What part of the body is affected?</b> _____ Show the following detail: _____ Specify _____ Head ..... skull, scalp, face Back/spine/vertebrae ..... upper, middle, lower Side ..... left or right Ear ..... inner or outer; left, right, or both Eye ..... left, right, or both Arm ..... shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist; left, right, or both Hand ..... entire hand or fingers only; left, right, or both Leg ..... hip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle; left, right, or both Foot ..... entire foot, arch, or toes only; left, right, or both																															
A2		Ask remaining questions as appropriate for the condition entered in: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Item 1                      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. 3b                      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. 3d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. 3a                      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. 3c                      6 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. 3e																													
		<b>4. During the past 2 weeks, did his ... cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>1 Y</span> <span>2 N (9)</span> </div>																													
		<b>5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?</b> _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)																													
		<b>6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his ... keep him in bed all or most of the day?</b> _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None																													
		Ask if 17+ years: <b>7. How many days did his ... keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?</b> _____ Days (9) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)																													
		Ask if 6-16 years: <b>8. How many days did his ... keep him from school during that 2-week period?</b> _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None																													
		<b>9. When did -- first notice his ...?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week                      4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-3 months 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before                      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 3-12 months 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks-DK which                      6 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 12 months ago (Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)																													
A3		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye cond. (AA)                      3 <input type="checkbox"/> First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> First eye cond. (under 6) (AA)                      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye cond. (AA)																													
		<b>10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his</b> <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>left</td> <td>eye? ... 1 Y</td> <td>2 N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>right</td> <td>eye? ... 1 Y</td> <td>2 N</td> </tr> </table>		{	left	eye? ... 1 Y	2 N	right	eye? ... 1 Y	2 N																					
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FOOTNOTES																															

**AA**

1  Missing extremity (A4)  
 2  Condition in C2 does not have a letter as source (A4)  
 3  Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor seen (11)  
 4  Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor not seen (15)

11a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ?  
 1 Y  
 2 N (12)

b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor?  
 1 Y  
 2 N

12. Has he ever had surgery for this condition?  
 1 Y  
 2 N

13. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition?  
 1 Y  
 2 N

14. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ?  
 \_\_\_ Times  
 (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) 000  None

15a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?  
 \_\_\_ Days  
 000  None

Ask if 17+ years:  
 b. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him from work?  
 \_\_\_ Days  
 For females: Not counting work around the house? 000  None

16a. How often does his . . . bother him - all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?  
 1  All the time    2  Often    3  Once in a while  
 0  Never (16c)    4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?  
 1  Great deal    2  Some    3  Very little  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

All the time in 16a OR condition list 4 asked (A4)

c. Does -- still have this condition?  
 1 Y (A4)    N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?  
 2  Cured    3  Under control (A4)  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ (A4)

e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?  
 0  Less than one month    \_\_\_ Months    \_\_\_ Years

**A4**     Accident or injury     Other (NC)

17a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?  
 During the past 2 years     Before 2 years (18a)

b. When did the accident happen?  
 Last week     Over 3-12 months  
 Week before     1-2 years  
 2 weeks-3 months

18a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt?  
 What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:  
 b. What part of the body is affected now?  
 How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

19. Where did the accident happen?  
 1  At home (inside house)  
 2  At home (adjacent premises)  
 3  Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)  
 4  Farm  
 5  Industrial place (includes premises)  
 6  School (includes premises)  
 7  Place of recreation and sports, except at school  
 8  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

20. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?  
 1 Y    3  While in Armed Services  
 2 N    4  Under 17 at time of accident

21a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?    1 Y    2 N (NC)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved?    Y    N

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?    1 Y    2 N

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.	2a.	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before Month _____ Date _____		
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?	b.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-6 for each visit)		
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	3.	0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date) at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?  If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room?  If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	4.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? _____		
4. Was the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	5.	1 Y 2 N		
5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?	6a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ } (Next DV)		
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date) ? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)	b.	Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV)		
b. Was this for any specific condition?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a		
Mark box or ask:				
c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on (date) ?				
FOOTNOTES				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PI</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> </table>			PI	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.
PI	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.			

HOSPITAL PAGE		1. Person number _____		
You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. <b>2. When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)?</b>		<b>2.</b> Month _____ Date _____ Year 19 ____ <small>USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct</small>		
<b>3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?</b>		<b>3.</b> Name _____ Street _____ City (or county) _____ State _____		
<b>4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?</b>		<b>4.</b> _____ Nights		
Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions. <b>5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?</b>		<b>5a.</b> _____ Nights		
<b>b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?</b>		<b>b.</b> _____ Nights		
<b>c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?</b>		<b>c.</b> Y _____ N _____		
<b>6. For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name?</b> If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.  For delivery ask: } Was this a normal delivery? } For newborn, ask: } Was the baby normal at birth? }		<b>6.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth Condition _____ Cause <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. or Inj. Kind _____ Part of body _____		
<b>7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?</b>		<b>7a.</b> Y _____ o N (Next Hosp) _____		
<b>b. What was the name of the operation?</b> If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.		<b>b.</b> _____ Y (Describe) → _____ N _____		
<b>c. Any other operations during this stay?</b>		<b>c.</b> _____		
FOOTNOTES				
<b>P2</b> A Condition page is required if there is an entry of "1" or more nights in 5b. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.				

<p>10a. There is a national program called Medicaid which pays for health care for persons in need. (In this State it is also called _____.)          During the past 12 months, has anyone in this family received health care which has been or will be paid for by Medicaid (or _____)?</p>	<p>Y N (11)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? Mark "Medicaid" box in person's column.</p>		<p>10b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid</p>
<p>c. Anyone else?</p>	<p>Y (Reask 10b and c) N</p>	
<p>11a. Does anyone in the family now have a Medicaid (or _____) card which looks like this? Show Medicaid card.</p>	<p>Y N (12)</p>	
<p>b. Who is this? Mark "Card" box in person's column.</p>		<p>11b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Card</p>
<p>c. Anyone else?</p>	<p>Y (Reask 11b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Card," ask:          d. May I please see --'s (and --) card(s)?          Mark appropriate box(es) in person's column.</p>		<p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid card seen <math>\nearrow</math>          1 <input type="checkbox"/> Current          2 <input type="checkbox"/> Expired          3 <input type="checkbox"/> No card seen          8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other card seen <math>\nearrow</math>          _____          (Specify)</p>



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