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Work Injuries Among Blue-Collar Workers and Disability Days

United States - July 1966 - June 1967

Statistics on the incidence of blue-collar workers injured at work and associated disability days by selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period, July 1966-June 1967

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1035

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

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

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SYMBOLS

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WORK INJURIES AMONG BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS AND DISABILITY DAYS

Charles H. Brooks, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SUMMARY

Data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1966 through June 1967 show that, of a total population of 74.9 million workers currently employed in the labor force, 20,783,000 persons sustained injuries requiring medical attention or causing restriction of activity for a day or more.

Accidents "while at work" accounted for almost half of all injured currently employed workers. Approximately 10.3 million workers sustained injuries on the job. "Home" accidents accounted for 26 percent of the injured workers, while "all other accidents" (including moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents) contributed another 34 percent to the number of persons injured. These percentages add to more than 100 percent because "class of accident" categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a taxi driver who is injured in a moving motor vehicle accident while on duty can be classified both as injured while at work and as injured in a moving motor vehicle accident.

The annual rate of work-related injuries per 100 currently employed persons was 13.8 compared with 13.3 during the period July 1959-June 1961 and 12.3 during the period July 1961-June 1963.^{1,2}

The occupational group with the highest number of injuries while at work was the blue-collar worker—7.4 million workers injured. Blue-collar workers comprised 36.7 percent of the currently employed population in fiscal year 1967 and accounted for 71.5 percent of all persons injured while at work. The work injury rate for blue-

collar workers was 26.8 persons injured for every 100 currently employed persons in contrast to a rate of only 4.5 per 100 for white-collar workers and 6.7 for service workers (table 1).

Work-related injuries had a significant impact on disability among the currently employed population. Injuries sustained at work accounted for 47.3 percent of restricted-activity days due to injury, 44.3 percent of the injury-induced bed-disability days, and 51.9 percent of the injury-related work-loss days.

These injuries accounted for a total of 105.3 million restricted-activity days, 21.4 million bed-disability days, and 52.6 million work-loss days in the United States during fiscal year 1967.

Blue-collar workers also contributed disproportionately to the number of disability days associated with work-related injuries. Blue-collar workers comprised about 36.7 percent of the currently employed population, but they sustained 61.9 percent of all restricted-activity days, 68.5 percent of all bed-disability days, and 67.7 percent of all work-loss days associated with injuries incurred while at work.

Ninety-four percent of all blue-collar workers injured on the job were males between the ages 17 and 64. Females accounted for only 425,000 of the injured blue-collar workers (table A).

Other summary findings for fiscal year 1967 were:

1. Laborers experienced significantly higher rates of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days than

Table A. Number of blue-collar workers injured while at work, by age and sex: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number injured in thousands		
All ages 17 years and over-----	7,367	6,942	425
17-44 years-----	5,155	4,840	*
45-64 years-----	2,176	2,066	*
65 years and over--	*	*	*

did operatives and craftsmen (tables B and 2).

- Older workers experienced substantially more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days per 100 currently employed population per year than did younger workers (tables B, 2, and 3).
- Male blue-collar workers in the West Region of the United States had the highest rate of work injury per 100 currently employed persons and the highest rate of restricted activity associated with these injuries. Those blue-collar workers in the North Central Region had the lowest rates (tables C, 3, and 4).

Table B. Number of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years injured while at work and associated days of disability per 100 currently employed persons, by age and occupational category of blue-collar workers: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and occupational category of blue-collar workers	Male blue-collar workers injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Number per 100 currently employed persons				
<u>All ages 17-64 years</u>				
All categories-----	31.1	295.0	75.1	146.8
Craftsmen-----	33.8	277.0	71.7	127.8
Operatives-----	28.8	254.5	58.6	125.4
Laborers-----	29.7	487.4	140.7	279.3
<u>17-44 years</u>				
All categories-----	33.7	269.0	53.4	120.4
Craftsmen-----	41.8	268.1	51.1	110.9
Operatives-----	28.1	198.4	29.1	89.1
Laborers-----	29.4	493.3	135.7	244.8
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All categories-----	26.3	342.5	114.8	194.9
Craftsmen-----	22.3	289.8	101.5	152.3
Operatives-----	30.2	373.8	121.4	202.8
Laborers-----	*	472.9	152.6	363.9

4. White persons sustained approximately half the rate of bed disability and substantially smaller rates of restricted activity and work loss than did blue-collar workers of other races (tables D, 3, and 5).

5. Those blue-collar workers less educated (i.e., those with a grade school education or less) had higher rates of restricted activity and work loss due to work-related injuries than the more educated workers (tables D and 6).

Table C. Number of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years injured while at work and associated days of disability per 100 currently employed persons, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Place of residence and geographic region	Male blue-collar workers injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
<u>All residences</u>	Number per 100 currently employed persons			
All regions-----	31.1	295.0	75.1	146.8
Northeast-----	25.2	267.4	81.9	161.9
North Central-----	23.8	218.6	42.1	100.6
South-----	35.8	262.4	61.7	162.8
West-----	45.8	557.6	156.3	181.0
<u>SMSA</u>				
All regions-----	28.5	269.8	72.4	137.1
Northeast-----	21.8	280.9	83.5	166.8
North Central-----	22.5	177.8	49.9	87.9
South-----	27.8	231.0	49.0	140.6
West-----	51.5	466.6	124.7	170.0
<u>Outside SMSA</u>				
All regions-----	35.9	341.7	80.1	164.7
Northeast-----	*	223.4	76.8	145.9
North Central-----	26.5	302.5	*	126.7
South-----	43.2	291.8	73.5	183.5
West-----	*	819.0	246.9	212.4

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted for the Health Interview Survey by trained interviewers of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Each year a

probability sample of households, approximately 42,000 in number containing about 134,000 persons, is interviewed to ascertain selected health characteristics of household members. The probability sample is representative only of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview and is

Table D. Number of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years injured while at work and associated days of disability per 100 currently employed persons, by age, color, and education of the individual: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age, color, and education	Male blue-collar workers injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
<u>All ages 17-64 years</u>	Number per 100 currently employed persons			
All workers ¹ -----	31.1	295.0	75.1	146.8
Color:				
White-----	30.9	281.9	68.4	137.4
All other-----	32.6	387.2	122.1	212.3
Education:				
Less than 9 years-----	29.4	438.5	75.1	247.2
9-11 years-----	36.5	300.0	97.0	141.1
12 years or more-----	28.5	196.5	62.5	82.0
<u>17-44 years</u>				
All workers ¹ -----	33.7	269.0	53.4	120.4
Color:				
White-----	34.0	255.7	48.7	111.3
All other-----	31.9	357.2	84.3	181.1
Education:				
Less than 9 years-----	41.3	497.1	48.1	243.8
9-11 years-----	37.5	290.5	76.2	140.9
12 years or more-----	27.6	161.4	41.5	56.5
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All workers ¹ -----	26.3	342.5	114.8	194.9
Color:				
White-----	25.2	328.7	103.7	184.3
All other-----	*	449.8	201.3	277.7
Education:				
Less than 9 years-----	19.1	387.4	98.5	250.1
9-11 years-----	34.1	321.2	143.7	141.8
12 years or more-----	31.2	300.4	125.0	157.5

¹Includes unknown education.

designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of each fiscal year.

A description of the design of the survey, of methods used in estimation, and of general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Estimates are subject to sampling error, since they are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population. Consequently, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. To complement the discussion on "Reliability of Estimates," charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are included in appendix I.

Major concepts employed in this report are part of the everyday vernacular of the United States population. To make these concepts precise and their meanings clear to the reader, each is specifically defined in appendix II.

Seven out of 10 persons injured while at work in fiscal year 1967 were blue-collar workers. Table A summarizes by age and sex the number of blue-collar workers injured while at work. The 6,906,000 injured among males between the ages of 17 and 64 represent 94 percent of all the injured blue-collar workers. Since this percentage comprises most of the work injuries in this occupational group, little information would be lost by excluding females and workers 65 years of age and older from discussion. The focus of this report, therefore, is the distribution of currently employed male blue-collar workers injured while at work and associated disability by selected demographic characteristics. Tables and graphs, which appear in the text, highlight these distributions. For the reader interested in detail, it is suggested that he consult the detailed tables which immediately follow the text.

The Health Interview Survey (HIS) questionnaire used to collect the data for this report is reproduced in appendix III. Information about persons injured and disability days associated with injuries was obtained from the responses to

the illness-recall questions and from the detailed questions pertaining to injuries on the condition pages. Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are derived by weighting the count of persons who reported an injury during the 2 weeks prior to the week of interview. In accordance with HIS definition of "injury," only injuries which were medically attended or which caused at least 1 day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report.

The survey includes data only on persons living in the household at the time of interview. Thus, injury experience of persons who died during the 2 weeks prior to the time of interview is excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were institutionalized or who were members of the Armed Forces at the time of the household interview.

Estimates of days of disability due to injury are based on the number of disability days reported during the 2-week reference period even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to that time. Also included in the estimates of disability are those disability days due to the present effects of old injuries which were at the time of interview considered as impairments due to injury.

The rates of work-related injuries are not affected by limiting the analysis to currently employed persons. However, the rates of disability days are lowered to some extent by this limitation, since the data do not include present disability among persons who are not currently employed as a result of a work-related injury.

Currently employed persons are classified by occupation to categories in the Classified Index of Occupations and Industries used in the 1960 Decennial Census. Reports issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census show 11 summary groups (and a residual group consisting of new workers and persons of unknown occupational status) in the detailed tables. To facilitate analysis and graphic presentation, these groups are condensed into four major categories often used in the presentation of labor statistics.

Occupational category	Census code
White-collar workers	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	000-195
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	250-285, R
Clerical and kindred workers-----	301-360, Y, Z
Salesworkers-----	380-359, S
Blue-collar workers	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers-----	601-721, T, W
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	960-973, X
Service workers	
Private household workers-----	801-803, P
Other service workers-----	810-890
Farm workers	
Farmers and farm managers-----	222, N
Farm laborers and foremen-----	901, 905, U, V

A fifth category "other occupation" is a residual category comprised of new workers in the labor force who, at the time of interview, had not held their first jobs and of workers who could not give sufficient information to categorize their occupations.

The data presented in this report are not intended to be official labor force estimates. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the source of official labor force estimates, includes persons aged 16 years of age and older, whereas this report includes persons between 17 and 64 years of age. The Health Interview Survey used a 2-week reference period to determine the currently

employed while the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics uses a 1-week reference period. Official figures include unpaid family workers only if they worked 15 or more hours during the week, whereas the survey does not distinguish between persons who work more than or less than 15 hours per week: both are included as among the currently employed. These definitional differences exist because the objectives of the two surveys are different. The employment questions on the HIS questionnaire were designed to be compatible with the other health questions in terms of age categories and reference periods.

MALE BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS INJURED WHILE AT WORK AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

Occupational Category and Age

Among male blue-collar workers, there were approximately 31.1 per 100 currently employed workers injured while at work during the period July 1966 through June 1967. Among those injured, the distribution of persons injured by occupational category of blue-collar workers corresponded roughly to the percent distribution of types of currently employed blue-collar workers (figure 1). Associated disability, however, was disproportionately represented among laborers, whereas laborers comprised 12.6 percent of the number of blue-collar workers injured. Laborers accounted for 21.8 percent of the recorded days of restricted activity, 24.7 percent of the days of bed disability, and 25.1 percent of the work-loss days reported for all male blue-collar workers.

Average duration of disability per person injured while at work provides a clearer presentation of the relative amount of disability among laborers. As shown in figure 2, laborers experienced approximately twice the number of days of disability per worker than were reported for craftsmen and operatives.

Laborers had the highest rate of restricted-activity days (487.4 days per 100 currently employed persons per year), the highest rate of bed-disability days (140.7), and the highest rate of work-loss days (279.3) of any of the three categories of blue-collar workers. Operatives had the lowest rates for each of these three measures of disability, 254.5, 58.6, and 125.4, respectively (table B).

Blue-collar workers aged 45-64 consistently reported higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss than did workers aged 17-44. The data in table B suggest that, although older workers may have had fewer work-related injuries, when injured, they experienced much longer periods of disability than did younger blue-collar workers. Figure 3 presents further evidence that older workers in fiscal year 1967

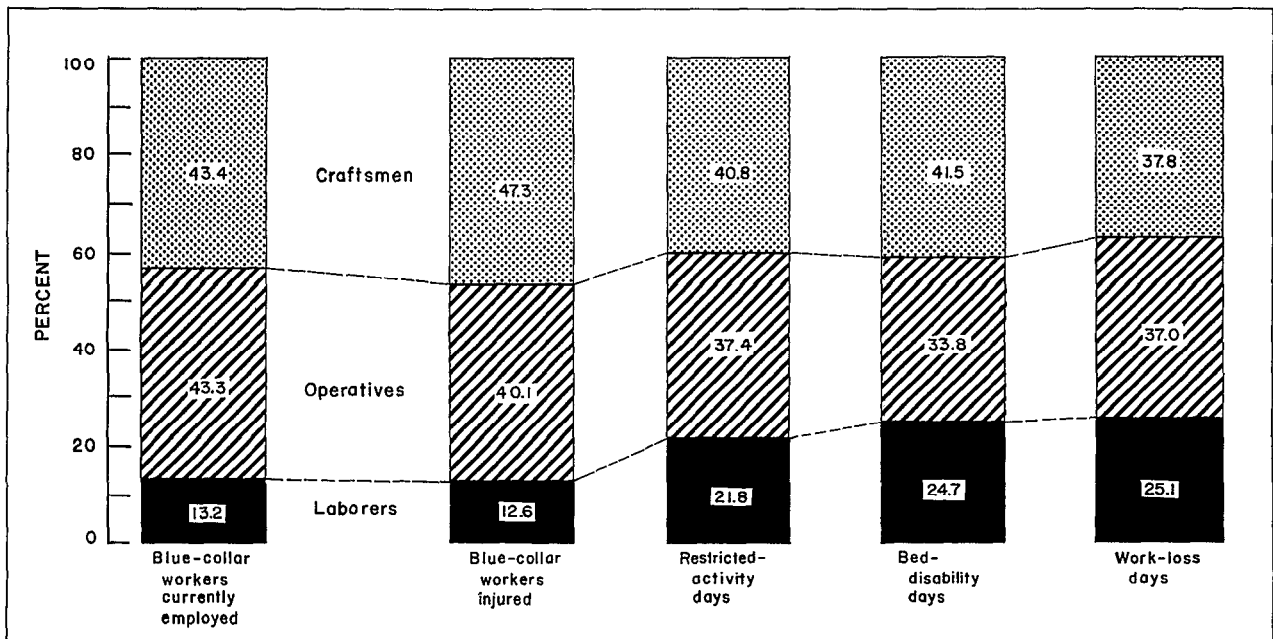


Figure 1. Percent distribution of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, those injured while at work, and associated disability, by occupational category of blue-collar worker.

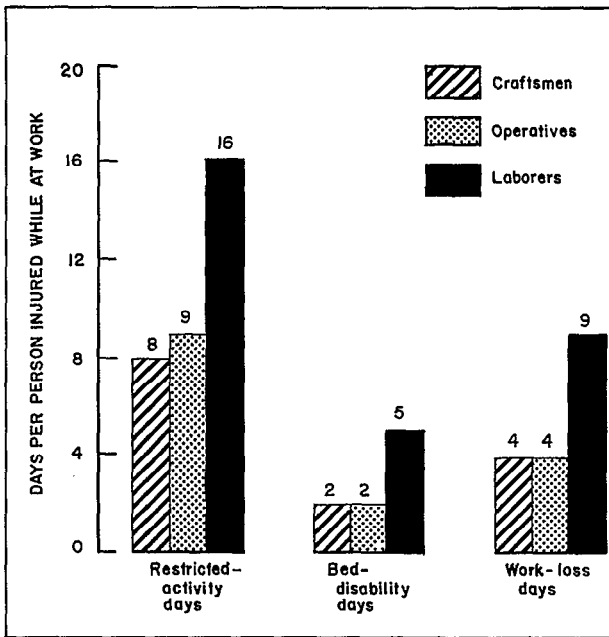


Figure 2. Average duration of disability per person injured while at work, by occupational category of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years.

averaged more days of restricted activity and more work-loss days per worker than did younger workers.

Residence and Geographic Region

The rate of injury among male blue-collar workers was highest in the West and South Regions of the United States and lowest among workers residing in the Northeast and North Central Regions (tables C, 3, and 4). Of special note, the high rate of work injury in the West was associated with residence within standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) whereas in the South the high rate of injury was associated with residence outside SMSA's. A more detailed investigation is needed to account for this finding.

The rate of disability days associated with work injuries followed much the same pattern as that for the rate of work injury (tables C and 7-9). In general, residents outside SMSA's reported higher rates of disability than did residents inside SMSA's. The West, by far, sustained the highest disability rate of any of the four

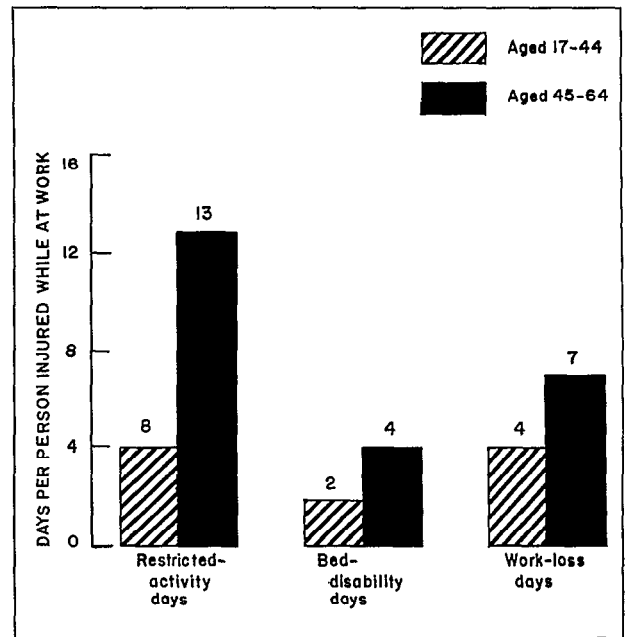


Figure 3. Average duration of disability per person injured while at work, by age, of male blue-collar workers 17-64 years.

regions in the United States. Its rates of restricted activity and bed disability were more than double those of the North Central and South Regions.

Color and Age

For all ages 17-64, data collected in the 1967 Health Interview Survey show that white male blue-collar workers had about the same rate of work injury as other blue-collar workers (tables D and 5). However, for the three measures of disability, white workers reported less disability than did the other workers. These differences may be expected since blacks, the major minority group included within the category "all other," are heavily represented in those unskilled blue-collar occupations which have a relatively high risk of more serious injury.

Education of Individual and Age

The distribution of the rate of work injury and associated disability by education of the

individual and age is shown in tables D and 6. Whereas differences in the rate of injury by education and age may be due to sampling error, measures of disability are inversely related to the level of education. Blue-collar workers with 12 years or more of formal schooling, for example, experienced 196.5 days of restricted activity and 82.0 work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons. Blue-collar workers with 8 years of formal schooling or less, on the other hand, reported comparable rates of 438.5 restricted-activity days and 247.2 work-loss days. Also shown in table D, age mediates between education of the individual and disability. For blue-collar

workers between the ages of 45 and 64, the inverse relationship between level of education and disability is less pronounced. For restricted activity the difference between 387.4 and 300.4 days per 100 currently employed persons is considerably less than the difference between 497.1 and 161.4 days.

Family Income and Age

As family income increased, measures of work-related disability decreased (tables E and 10). This pattern of decreasing disability with increasing income tended to be present for the

Table E. Number of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years injured while at work and associated days of disability per 100 currently employed persons, by age and family income: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age and family income	Male blue-collar workers injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Number per 100 currently employed persons				
<u>All ages 17-64 years</u>				
All incomes ¹ -----	31.1	295.0	75.1	146.8
Less than \$3,000-----	*	444.2	105.7	291.7
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	34.9	341.8	84.4	180.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	29.1	271.5	65.8	104.9
\$10,000 or more-----	27.9	155.0	44.1	66.6
<u>17-44 years</u>				
All incomes ¹ -----	33.7	269.0	53.4	120.4
Less than \$3,000-----	*	256.3	*	178.6
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	38.3	323.4	67.0	154.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	34.4	237.7	49.2	84.7
\$10,000 or more-----	25.0	175.6	38.4	68.0
<u>45-64 years</u>				
All incomes ¹ -----	26.3	342.5	114.8	194.9
Less than \$3,000-----	*	845.9	256.5	533.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	28.3	378.0	118.7	231.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	*	333.3	96.1	141.6
\$10,000 or more-----	32.5	121.6	*	64.3

¹Includes family income unknown.

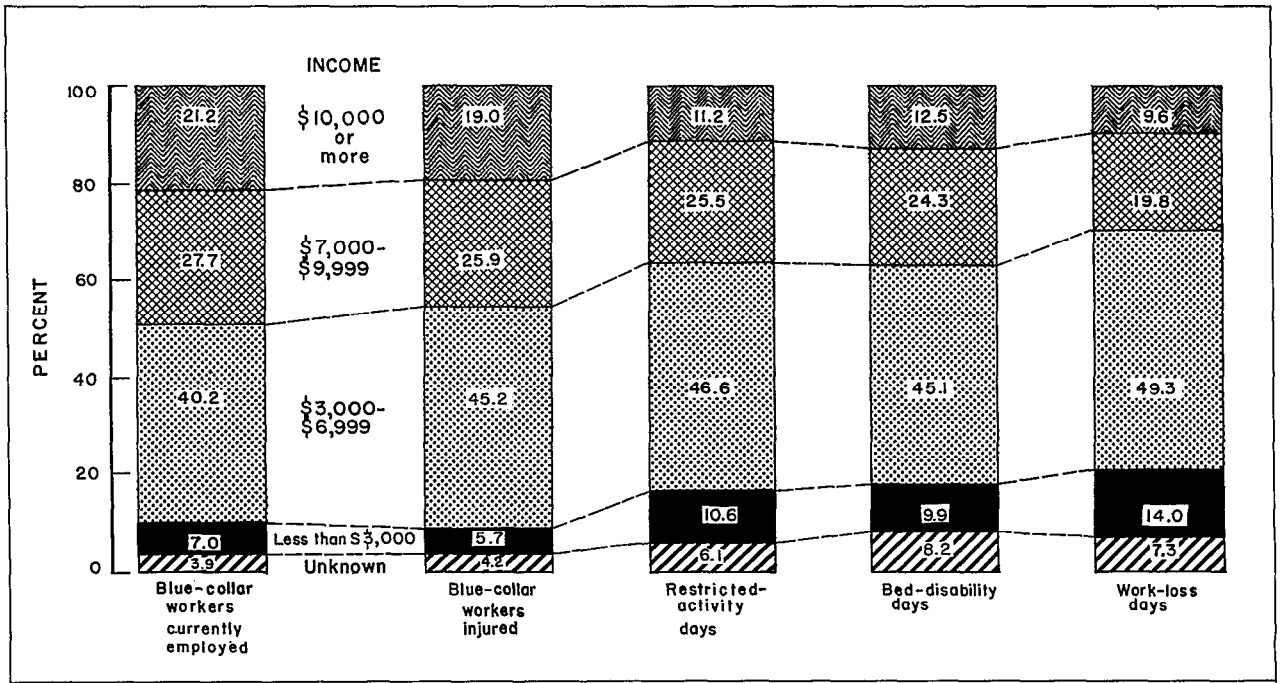


Figure 4. Percent distribution of male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, those injured while at work, and associated disability, by family income.

two age groups, although the smaller income-age cells sizes increased the sampling error for these data.

To further highlight the apparent inverse relationship between family income and risk of injury and associated disability, figure 4 is presented. Workers with family incomes of

\$3,000-\$6,999, although they comprised 40.2 percent of the currently employed male blue-collar workers in the labor force, accounted for 45.2 percent of the workers injured while at work and for more than 45 percent of all the associated disability reported on the Health Interview Survey for fiscal year 1967.

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Table 1. Number, percent distribution, and rate of injuries and associated disability days among currently employed persons per year aged 17 years and over, by class of accident and occupation: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Occupation	Class of accident											
	All classes	At work	Home	Other	All classes	At work	Home	Other	All classes	At work	Home	Other
	Number in thousands				Percent distribution				Rate per 100 currently employed persons per year ¹			
	Persons injured ¹											
All occupations-----	20,783	10,304	5,380	7,052	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.7	13.8	7.2	9.4
White-collar workers--	6,997	1,548	2,854	3,140	33.7	15.0	53.0	44.5	20.2	4.5	8.2	9.1
Professional, managerial-----	3,713	996	1,623	1,527	17.9	9.7	30.2	21.7	21.0	5.6	9.2	8.6
Clerical, sales-----	3,284	551	1,231	1,613	15.8	5.3	22.9	22.9	19.4	13.3	7.3	9.5
Blue-collar workers--	10,773	7,367	1,622	2,865	51.8	71.5	30.1	40.6	39.2	26.8	5.9	10.4
Service workers-----	1,856	611	671	753	8.9	5.9	12.5	10.7	20.3	6.7	7.3	8.2
Farm workers-----	1,046	742	*	*	5.0	7.2	*	*	32.7	23.2	*	*
Other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Restricted-activity days											
All occupations-----	222,434	105,286	37,385	101,340	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	296.8	140.5	49.9	135.2
White-collar workers--	65,571	19,474	13,416	36,168	29.5	18.5	35.9	35.7	189.4	56.2	38.7	104.5
Professional, managerial-----	31,076	10,996	6,680	16,134	14.0	10.4	17.9	15.9	175.3	62.0	37.7	91.0
Clerical, sales-----	34,494	8,478	6,736	20,034	15.5	8.1	18.0	19.8	204.1	50.2	39.9	118.5
Blue-collar workers--	114,499	65,181	14,058	47,634	51.5	61.9	37.6	47.0	416.6	237.2	51.2	173.3
Service workers-----	28,014	10,990	7,706	13,727	12.6	10.4	20.6	13.5	306.2	120.1	84.2	150.1
Farm workers-----	11,921	8,852	1,714	2,662	5.4	8.4	4.6	2.6	373.0	277.0	53.6	83.3
Other-----	2,430	*	*	1,148	1.1	*	*	1.1	499.0	*	*	235.7
	Bed-disability days											
All occupations-----	48,215	21,361	6,958	24,011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.3	28.5	9.3	32.0
White-collar workers--	13,389	2,802	2,508	8,996	27.8	13.1	36.0	37.5	38.7	8.1	7.2	26.0
Professional, managerial-----	5,717	1,506	1,212	3,626	11.9	7.1	17.4	15.1	32.3	8.5	6.8	20.5
Clerical, sales-----	7,672	1,296	1,296	5,371	15.9	6.1	18.6	22.4	45.4	7.7	7.7	31.8
Blue-collar workers--	26,456	14,636	2,865	10,765	54.9	68.5	41.2	44.8	96.3	53.3	10.4	39.2
Service workers-----	6,251	2,709	1,288	3,575	13.0	12.7	18.5	14.9	68.3	29.6	14.1	39.1
Farm workers-----	1,900	1,031	*	*	3.9	4.8	*	*	59.4	32.3	*	*
Other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Work-loss days											
All occupations-----	101,353	52,562	15,919	42,962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	135.3	70.1	21.2	57.3
White-collar workers--	24,351	7,736	4,126	13,746	24.0	14.7	25.9	32.0	70.3	22.3	11.9	39.7
Professional, managerial-----	9,926	4,011	*	5,964	9.8	7.6	*	13.9	56.0	22.6	*	33.7
Clerical, sales-----	14,424	3,725	3,208	7,781	14.2	7.1	20.2	18.1	85.3	22.0	19.0	46.0
Blue-collar workers--	59,300	35,582	8,046	22,045	58.5	67.7	50.5	51.3	215.8	129.5	29.3	80.2
Service workers-----	12,496	5,696	3,227	5,625	12.3	10.8	20.3	13.1	136.6	62.3	35.3	61.5
Farm workers-----	3,951	3,107	*	*	3.9	5.9	*	*	123.6	97.2	*	*
Other-----	1,256	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	257.9	*	*	*

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

NOTE: The sum of the data for the three classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 2. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by age and category of blue-collar workers: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Category of blue-collar workers	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Persons injured ¹					
All categories-----	6,906	4,840	2,066	31.1	33.7	26.3
Craftsmen-----	3,265	2,387	878	33.8	41.8	22.3
Operatives-----	2,769	1,839	930	28.8	28.1	30.2
Laborers (except farm and mine)----	872	613	*	29.7	29.4	*
	Restricted-activity days					
All categories-----	65,549	38,604	26,945	295.0	269.0	342.5
Craftsmen-----	26,739	15,324	11,414	277.0	268.1	289.8
Operatives-----	24,501	12,994	11,507	254.5	198.4	373.8
Laborers (except farm and mine)----	14,309	10,285	4,024	487.4	493.3	472.9
	Bed-disability days					
All categories-----	16,696	7,660	9,036	75.1	53.4	114.8
Craftsmen-----	6,921	2,922	3,999	71.7	51.1	101.5
Operatives-----	5,645	1,907	3,738	58.6	29.1	121.4
Laborers (except farm and mine)----	4,130	2,830	1,299	140.7	135.7	152.6
	Work-loss days					
All categories-----	32,613	17,279	15,334	146.8	120.4	194.9
Craftsmen-----	12,333	6,338	5,996	127.8	110.9	152.3
Operatives-----	12,079	5,837	6,242	125.4	89.1	202.8
Laborers (except farm and mine)----	8,201	5,104	3,097	279.3	244.8	363.9

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Characteristic	Persons injured while at work ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Persons injured while at work ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
<u>Age</u>	Number in thousands				Number per 100 currently employed persons per year			
Total, 17-64 years ² -----	6,906	65,549	16,696	32,613	31.1	295.0	75.1	146.8
17-44 years-----	4,840	38,604	7,660	17,279	33.7	269.0	53.4	120.4
45-64 years-----	2,066	26,945	9,036	15,334	26.3	342.5	114.8	194.9
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	6,001	54,807	13,308	26,722	30.9	281.9	68.4	137.4
All other-----	905	10,742	3,388	5,890	32.6	387.2	122.1	212.3
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	*	6,956	1,656	4,568	*	444.2	105.7	291.7
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	3,121	30,527	7,538	16,078	34.9	341.8	84.4	180.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1,789	16,718	4,049	6,456	29.1	271.5	65.8	104.9
\$10,000 or more-----	1,313	7,309	2,079	3,140	27.9	155.0	44.1	66.6
<u>Education of individual</u>								
Less than 9 years-----	1,893	28,197	4,827	15,894	29.4	438.5	75.1	247.2
9-11 years-----	2,213	18,204	5,887	8,564	36.5	300.0	97.0	141.1
12 years or more-----	2,673	18,411	5,860	7,682	28.5	196.5	62.5	82.0
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	1,399	14,834	4,546	8,982	25.2	267.4	81.9	161.9
North Central-----	1,575	14,458	2,784	6,655	23.8	218.6	42.1	100.6
South-----	2,402	17,610	4,139	10,924	35.8	262.4	61.7	162.8
West-----	1,530	18,647	5,226	6,052	45.8	557.6	156.3	181.0
<u>Residence</u>								
SMSA-----	4,107	38,896	10,446	19,770	28.5	269.8	72.4	137.1
Outside SMSA-----	2,799	26,653	6,250	12,843	35.9	341.7	80.1	164.7

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes unknown family income and unknown education.

Table 4. Number of persons injured¹ while at work and number of work injuries per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by age, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Place of residence and geographic region	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
<u>All residences</u>	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All regions-----	6,906	4,840	2,066	31.1	33.7	26.3
Northeast-----	1,399	1,117	*	25.2	33.3	*
North Central-----	1,575	1,000	576	23.8	23.2	24.9
South-----	2,402	1,679	723	35.8	36.7	33.8
West-----	1,530	1,044	*	45.8	49.1	*
<u>SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	4,107	2,823	1,284	28.5	30.8	24.4
Northeast-----	926	680	*	21.8	26.9	*
North Central-----	1,003	568	*	22.5	20.0	*
South-----	902	718	*	27.8	32.6	*
West-----	1,276	856	*	51.5	54.0	*
<u>Outside SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	2,799	2,017	782	35.9	38.8	30.1
Northeast-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central-----	572	*	*	26.5	*	*
South-----	1,500	961	539	43.2	40.5	49.0
West-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 5. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by color and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Color	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Persons injured ¹					
Total-----	6,906	4,840	2,066	31.1	33.7	26.3
White-----	6,001	4,241	1,760	30.9	34.0	25.2
All other-----	905	599	*	32.6	31.9	*
	Restricted-activity days					
Total-----	65,549	38,604	26,945	295.0	269.0	342.5
White-----	54,807	31,892	22,915	281.9	255.7	328.7
All other-----	10,742	6,712	4,030	387.2	357.2	449.8
	Bed-disability days					
Total-----	16,696	7,660	9,036	75.1	53.4	114.8
White-----	13,308	6,076	7,232	68.4	48.7	103.7
All other-----	3,388	1,584	1,804	122.1	84.3	201.3
	Work-loss days					
Total-----	32,613	17,279	15,334	146.8	120.4	194.9
White-----	26,722	13,876	12,846	137.4	111.3	184.3
All other-----	5,890	3,402	2,488	212.3	181.1	277.7

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 6. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by education of individual and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Education of individual	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Persons injured ¹					
All education ² -----	6,906	4,840	2,066	31.1	33.7	26.3
Less than 9 years-----	1,893	1,236	657	29.4	41.3	19.1
9-11 years-----	2,213	1,574	639	36.5	37.5	34.1
12 years or more-----	2,673	1,937	737	28.5	27.6	31.2
	Restricted-activity days					
All education ² -----	65,549	38,604	26,945	295.0	269.0	342.5
Less than 9 years-----	28,197	14,869	13,328	438.5	497.1	387.5
9-11 years-----	18,204	12,180	6,023	300.0	290.5	321.2
12 years or more-----	18,411	11,309	7,102	196.5	161.6	300.4
	Bed-disability days					
All education ² -----	16,696	7,660	9,036	75.1	53.4	114.8
Less than 9 years-----	4,827	1,439	3,388	75.1	48.1	98.5
9-11 years-----	5,887	3,194	2,694	97.0	76.2	143.7
12 years or more-----	5,860	2,905	2,954	62.5	41.5	125.0
	Work-loss days					
All education ² -----	32,613	17,279	15,334	146.8	120.4	194.9
Less than 9 years-----	15,894	7,292	8,602	247.2	243.8	250.1
9-11 years-----	8,564	5,906	2,658	141.1	140.9	141.8
12 years or more-----	7,682	3,959	3,723	82.0	56.5	157.5

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes unknown education.

Table 7. Number of restricted-activity days associated with work injuries and number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by age, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Place of residence and geographic region	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
<u>All residences</u>	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All regions-----	65,549	38,604	26,945	295.0	269.0	342.5
Northeast-----	14,834	8,461	6,373	267.4	252.5	290.1
North Central-----	14,458	8,318	6,140	218.6	193.4	265.5
South-----	17,610	10,351	7,260	262.4	226.4	339.4
West-----	18,647	11,474	7,173	557.6	539.7	588.9
<u>SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	38,896	23,346	15,550	269.8	255.1	295.3
Northeast-----	11,923	6,420	5,503	280.9	254.0	320.5
North Central-----	7,917	4,616	3,300	177.8	162.5	204.6
South-----	7,486	5,036	2,450	231.0	228.8	236.6
West-----	11,571	7,274	4,297	466.6	458.9	479.6
<u>Outside SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	26,653	15,258	11,395	341.7	293.5	437.9
Northeast-----	2,911	2,041	*	223.4	248.0	*
North Central-----	6,541	3,702	2,839	302.5	253.2	405.6
South-----	10,125	5,315	4,810	291.8	224.2	437.7
West-----	7,076	4,200	2,876	819.0	774.9	893.2

Table 8. Number of bed-disability days associated with work injuries and number of bed-disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by age, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Place of residence and geographic region	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
<u>All residences</u>	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All regions-----	16,696	7,660	9,036	75.1	53.4	114.8
Northeast-----	4,546	1,596	2,951	81.9	47.6	134.3
North Central-----	2,784	1,848	*	42.1	43.0	*
South-----	4,139	1,775	2,364	61.7	38.8	110.5
West-----	5,226	2,441	2,785	156.3	114.8	228.7
<u>SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	10,446	4,400	6,046	72.4	48.1	114.8
Northeast-----	3,546	1,015	2,531	83.5	40.2	147.4
North Central-----	2,220	1,467	*	49.9	51.7	*
South-----	1,588	*	1,164	49.0	*	111.9
West-----	3,093	1,495	1,598	124.7	94.3	178.3
<u>Outside SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	6,250	3,260	2,990	80.1	62.7	114.9
Northeast-----	1,001	*	*	76.8	*	*
North Central-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
South-----	2,551	1,351	1,200	73.5	57.0	109.2
West-----	2,133	*	1,187	246.9	*	368.6

Table 9. Number of work-loss days associated with work injuries and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by age, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Place of residence and geographic region	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
<u>All residences</u>	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All regions-----	32,613	17,279	15,334	146.8	120.4	194.9
Northeast-----	8,982	5,135	3,846	161.9	153.2	175.1
North Central-----	6,655	3,710	2,954	100.6	86.0	127.7
South-----	10,924	5,430	5,494	162.8	118.8	256.8
West-----	6,052	3,012	3,040	181.0	141.7	249.6
<u>SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	19,770	10,819	8,950	137.1	118.2	170.0
Northeast-----	7,080	3,891	3,189	166.8	153.9	185.7
North Central-----	3,915	2,068	1,847	87.9	72.8	114.5
South-----	4,557	2,888	1,670	140.6	131.2	160.6
West-----						
<u>Outside SMSA</u>						
All regions-----	12,843	6,459	6,384	164.7	124.3	245.3
Northeast-----	1,901	1,244	*	145.9	151.2	*
North Central-----	2,740	1,633	1,107	126.7	111.7	158.1
South-----	6,367	2,543	3,824	183.5	107.3	348.0
West-----	1,835	1,039	*	212.4	191.7	*

Table 10. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year among male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years, by family income and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Family income	Age					
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
	Number in thousands			Number per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Persons injured ¹					
All incomes ² -----	6,906	4,840	2,066	31.1	33.7	26.3
Less than \$3,000-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	3,121	2,267	854	34.9	38.3	28.3
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1,789	1,370	*	29.1	34.4	*
\$10,000 or more-----	1,313	729	584	27.9	25.0	32.5
	Restricted-activity days					
All incomes ² -----	65,549	38,604	26,945	295.0	269.0	342.5
Less than \$3,000-----	6,956	2,735	4,221	444.2	256.3	845.9
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	30,527	19,138	11,390	341.8	323.4	378.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	16,718	9,462	7,256	271.5	237.7	333.3
\$10,000 or more-----	7,309	5,123	2,186	155.0	175.6	121.6
	Bed-disability days					
All incomes ² -----	16,696	7,660	9,036	75.1	53.4	114.8
Less than \$3,000-----	1,656	*	1,280	105.7	*	256.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	7,538	3,963	3,575	84.4	67.0	118.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	4,049	1,957	2,092	65.8	49.2	96.1
\$10,000 or more-----	2,079	1,119	*	44.1	38.4	*
	Work-loss days					
All incomes ² -----	32,613	17,279	15,334	146.8	120.4	194.9
Less than \$3,000-----	4,568	1,906	2,662	291.7	178.6	533.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	16,078	9,116	6,962	180.0	154.1	231.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	6,456	3,373	3,083	104.9	84.7	141.6
\$10,000 or more-----	3,140	1,985	1,155	66.6	68.0	64.3

¹Excluded from these statistics are all injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes unknown income.

Table 11. Population of currently employed male blue-collar workers aged 17-64 years used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1966-June 1967

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Selected characteristic	Age			Selected characteristic	Age		
	All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years		All ages 17-64 years	17-44 years	45-64 years
	Population in thousands				Population in thousands		
Total population ¹ ----	22,218	14,351	7,868	<u>Category of blue-collar worker</u>			
<u>All residences</u>				Craftsmen-----	9,653	5,715	3,938
Northeast-----	5,548	3,351	2,197	Operatives-----	9,629	6,550	3,078
North Central-----	6,615	4,302	2,313	Laborers (except farm and mine)-----	2,936	2,085	851
South-----	6,711	4,572	2,139	<u>Color</u>			
West-----	3,344	2,126	1,218	White-----	19,444	12,472	6,972
<u>SMSA</u>				All other-----	2,774	1,879	896
All regions-----	14,419	9,153	5,266	<u>Family income</u>			
Northeast-----	4,425	2,528	1,717	Less than \$3,000-----	1,566	1,067	499
North Central-----	4,453	2,840	1,613	\$3,000-\$6,999-----	8,930	5,917	3,013
South-----	3,241	2,201	1,040	\$7,000-\$9,999-----	6,157	3,980	1,875
West-----	2,480	1,585	896	\$10,000 or more-----	4,714	2,917	1,797
<u>Outside SMSA</u>				<u>Education of individual</u>			
All regions-----	7,799	5,198	2,602	Less than 9 years-----	6,430	2,991	3,440
Northeast-----	1,303	823	480	9-11 years-----	6,069	4,193	1,875
North Central-----	2,162	1,462	700	12 years or more-----	9,371	7,007	2,364
South-----	3,470	2,371	1,099				
West-----	864	542	322				

¹Includes unknown income and unknown education.

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during July 1966-June 1967.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General Plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional 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, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics, and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Area segments which are defined geographically. List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960. Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The total HIS sample of approximately 5,700 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has

been published³ as well as a detailed description of the sample design⁴ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁵

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

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

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 which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.

First-stage ratio adjustment.—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit,

figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations

were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devise statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem and the results have been published.⁶⁻¹⁰

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie 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 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for

any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

Type A. Statistics on prevalence and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B. Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 28, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 29. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 30 and 31. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart, P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference $d = X_1 - X_2$ is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

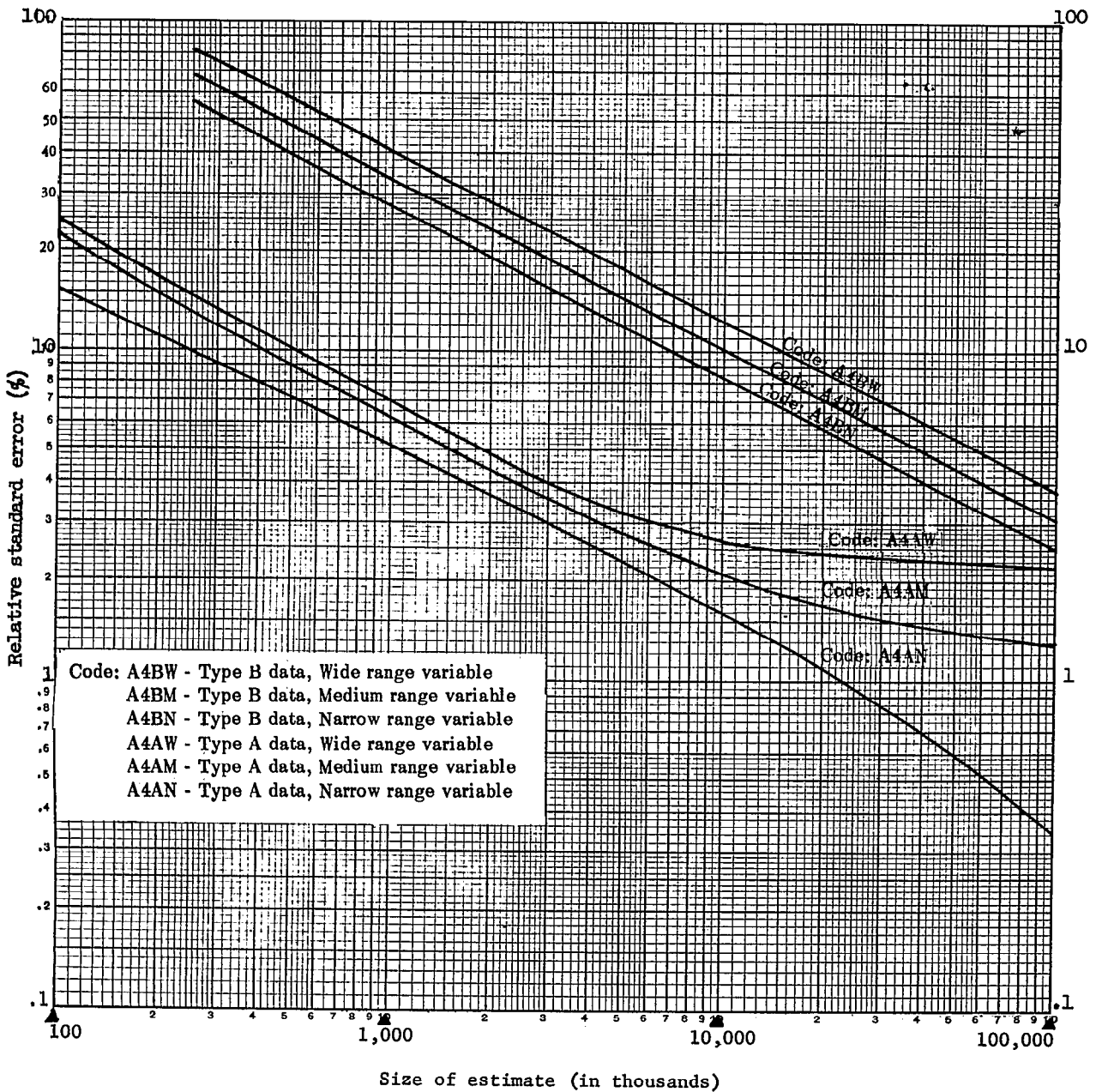
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A =

aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 26; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 26.

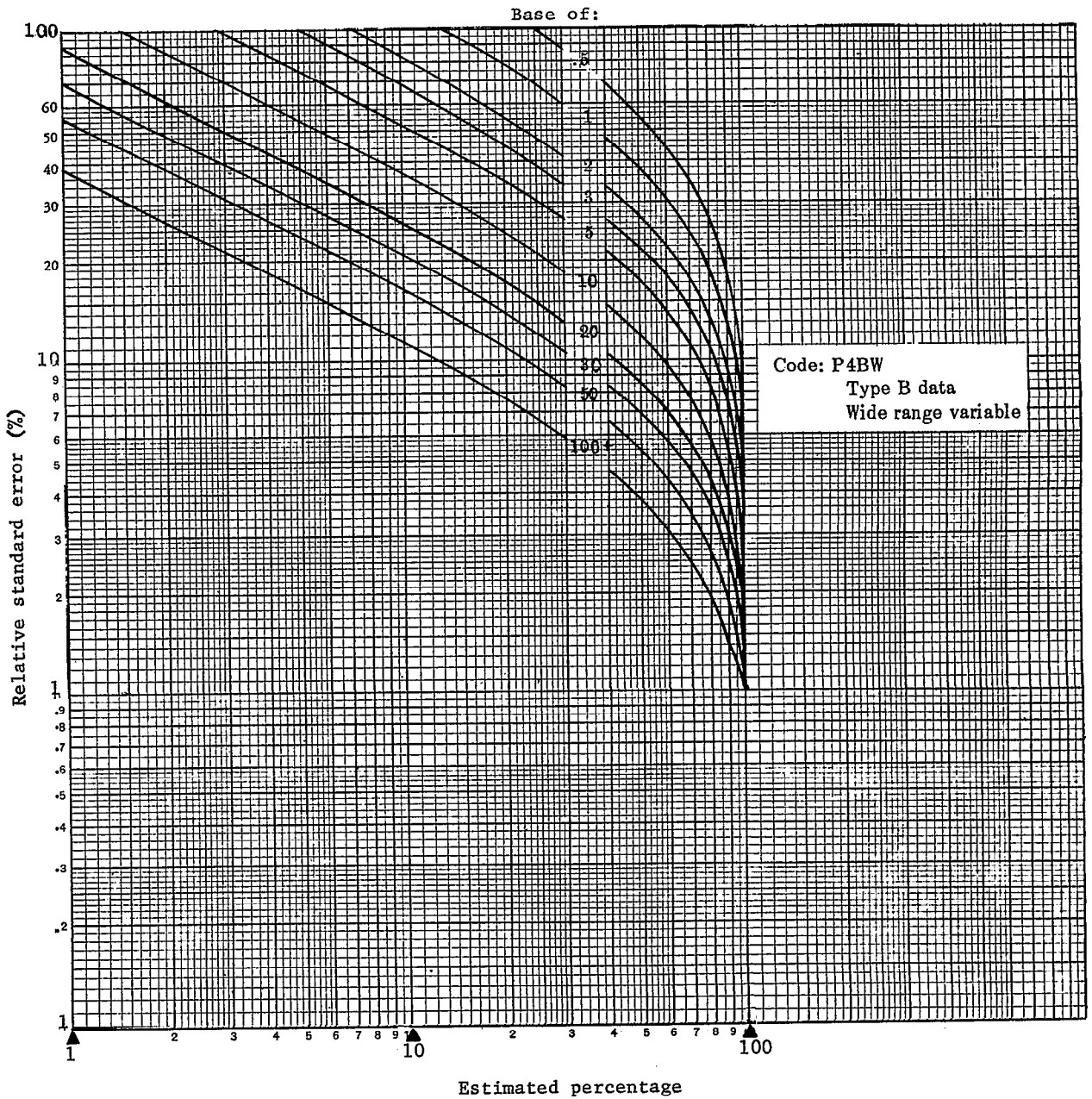
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	29
Persons injured per year-----	1	A4BN	29
Disability days per year-----	1	A4BW	29
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons injured in a year-----	2	P4BN-M	31
Disability days in a year-----	2	P4BW	30
Rates for persons injured:			
Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the U.S. population-----	4(a)	A4BN	29
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BN Denom.: A4AN	29 29
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population--	4(a)		
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	29 29
Per person injured-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4BN	29 29

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



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

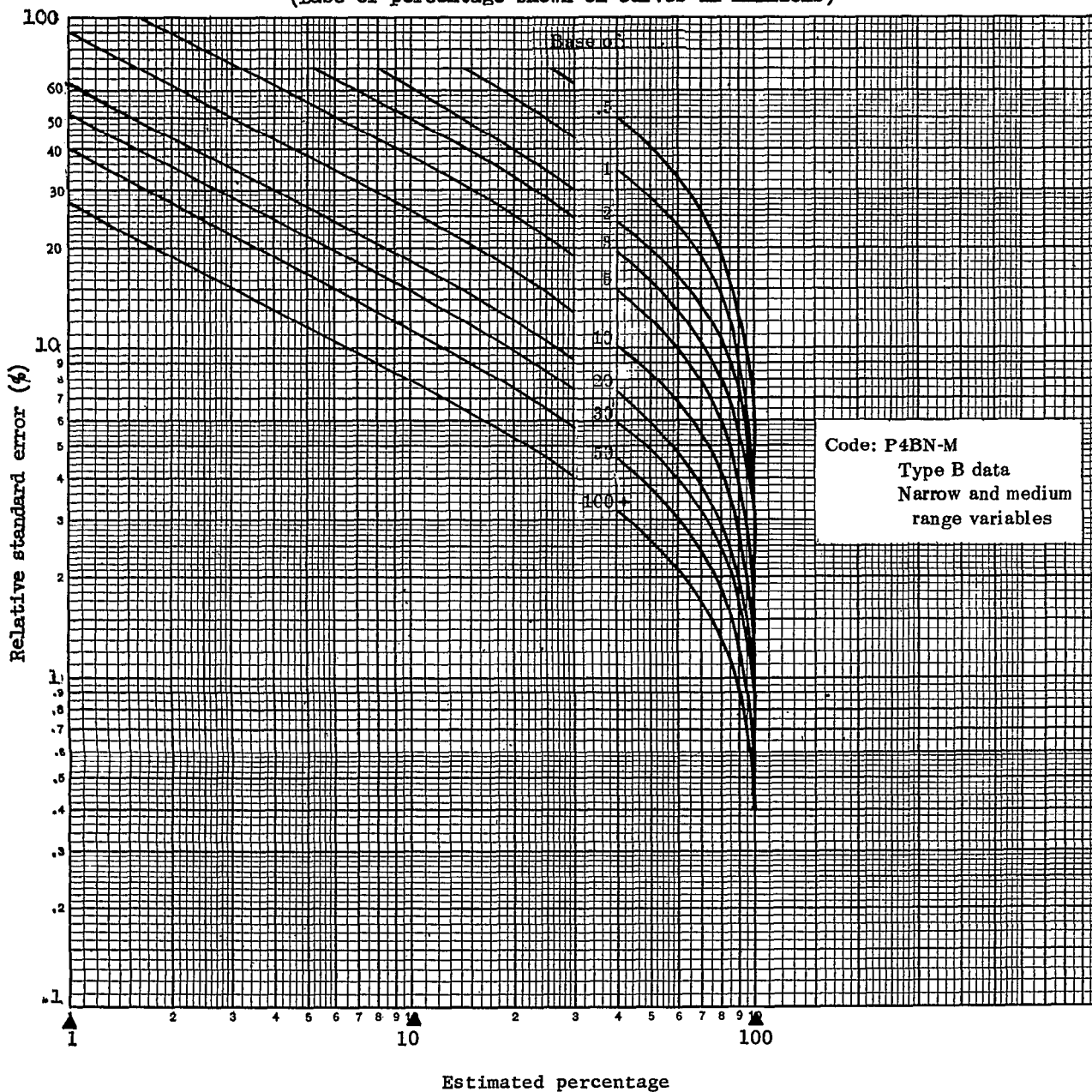
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type B data, Wide range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 24.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

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

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

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended

injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

For the purpose of this definition, "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" rather than "physician" is used in the interview because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was present in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period or, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—This is a broad classification of the type of events which resulted in personal injuries. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishaps, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) accidents occurring while at work, (2) home accidents, and (3) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor vehicle accident which occurred while he was at work. In this report, accidents which could be assigned to more than one class have been so classified. Therefore the summation of events by class of accident will exceed the total number of persons injured.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "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 house but also any other house in which he might have been when injured.

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

Terms Relating to 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.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury: days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work is a special term which applies to the currently employed population only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence restricted activity is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered

to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire workday because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular workday is less than a whole day and the entire workday was lost, it would be counted as a whole workday lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over. (See "Currently employed persons" under "Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms.")

Person-days.—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.

Demographic, Social, and Economic 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 upon the purpose of the table.

Color.—In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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

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

Education.—Each person aged 17 years or older is classified by education in terms of the highest year of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

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, Nebraska, Kansas
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, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

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. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products

amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

Occupation.—A person's occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways: If the person worked during the 2-week reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing) applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he spent the most time. For an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported, and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

The occupation classes presented in this report and their code numbers as found in the *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries* of the U.S. Bureau of the Census are listed below.

<i>Occupational Category</i>	<i>Census Code</i>
<i>White-collar workers</i>	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	000-195
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	250-285, R
Clerical and kindred workers----	301-360, Y, Z
Salesworkers-----	380-395, S
<i>Blue-collar workers</i>	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers---	601-721, T, W
Laborers, except farm and mine--	960-973, X
<i>Service workers</i>	
Private household workers-----	801-803, P
Other service workers-----	810-890
<i>Farm workers</i>	
Farmers and farm managers-----	222, N
Farm laborers and foremen-----	901, 905, U, V
Unknown-----	995

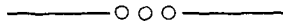
In labor force.—All persons 17 years and older who worked at or had a job or business or were looking for work or on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to week of interview are in the labor force. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those unemployed as defined below.

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

Free-lance workers are considered as having a job 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 who work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work, (2) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

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



APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U.S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, or hospitalization. Such spaces are omitted in this illustration.

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.	
Form NHS-HIS-1 (FY67) REVISED 9-30-66 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600 Approval Expires 3-31-68	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY	
23.3:1 Book of Books	
2a. STREET ADDRESS <i>House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.</i> City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____	2b. MAILING ADDRESS <i>If different from 2a</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2a City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask → WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT? <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 - Continue interview <input type="checkbox"/> Item 3 <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 - Go to Q. 10c, ask if required, and end interview.	2c. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE - Name and Sample Number Name _____ Sample No. _____
COMPLETE ITEMS 10-16 AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW	
10. <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Ask Item 10-Go To Item L	4a. SAMPLE <i>Circle One</i> B-38 B-39 B-40 B-41 B-42 B-43 4b. PSU _____
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No	5a. SEGMENT NUMBER _____ Write in and mark _____
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No	b. SEG. TYPE <i>Circle</i> → A B P LSDP 6. SERIAL NUMBER _____ Write in and mark _____
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN - EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No	7. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE - Type and Code <i>Mark type code</i> Type _____ Code _____
Item L <input type="checkbox"/> Rural - Ask items 11 and 12 <input type="checkbox"/> All other (1) - Go to 13	8. NONINTERVIEW REASON If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.
11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE? <input type="checkbox"/> Own - Ask 12a <input type="checkbox"/> Rent - Ask 12b <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Free - Ask 12a	Type A Ref MCH TA OTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Type B VNS VS URE AF OTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Type C Dem Mis ESS 4-1-60 OTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 12c b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES?.. <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask 12d c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4) d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)	9. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS Mark one circle Housing Unit _____ Other Unit _____
13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. <i>Write in and mark</i> Total Rooms _____	12e. LAND USAGE Mark code from Item L or 12c or 12d _____
14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? If "None" describe in footnotes <i>Write in and mark</i> No. of Bedrooms _____	15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? <i>Write in and mark</i> _____ Yes No EA <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check questions 22a-22d & 23c on pages 4 & 5. Is a Home Care Supplement required? → <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Home Care Supplement <input type="checkbox"/> No - Leave Thank You Letter and depart	17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD DATE AND TIME OF CALL Date _____ Time _____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW <i>Minutes</i> _____
20a. NAME OF OBSERVER <i>If 20b marked "Yes"</i> _____	18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD <i>Mark from item 17</i> _____
21a. INTERVIEWER NAME <i>Write-in</i> _____	19. DATE OF COMPLETION Enter from item 17 Month _____ Day _____ _____
FOOTNOTES	20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. Mark from tab of Segment folder _____	21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER _____
23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER _____	23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER _____
WASHINGTON USE	
Book Number <i>See item 1</i> _____	
Total Number of Conditions this H.H. _____	
Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H. _____	
Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H. _____	
Total Number of Persons this H.H. _____	
Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household _____	

<p>1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? <i>List all</i> Yes No</p> <p>c. I HAVE LISTED <i>read names</i>. IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL-TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? <i>If "yes", delete</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>First Name 01</p> <p>Last Name</p> <p>Relationship</p> <p>Age</p> <p>HEAD</p>	<p>First Name 02</p> <p>Last Name</p> <p>Relationship</p> <p>Age</p>
	<p>2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?</p>	
	<p>3. PERSON NUMBER <i>First column should have person 01, second column person 02, etc.</i></p>	
	<p>4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY <i>Write in next to "relationship" and mark</i></p>	
	<p>b. SEX <i>Mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name</i></p>	
	<p>c. RACE <i>Mark without asking</i></p>	
<p><i>If 17 years old or over, ask:</i></p> <p>5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED?</p>		
<p><i>If 17 years old or over, ask:</i></p> <p>6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- <i>(for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>(for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i></p>		
<p><i>If "SE" marked in Q. 6 and person is 45 years old or over, ask:</i></p> <p>7. IS -- RETIRED?</p>		
<p><i>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., say:</i></p> <p>H WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK --, ETC., TO JOIN US?)</p>		
<p>THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. <i>Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.</i></p> <p>8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?</p> <p>b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?</p> <p>c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?</p>		
<p>9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES . . . WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?</p> <p>b. FOR WHAT CONDITION?</p> <p>c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?</p>		
<p>10a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?</p> <p>b. WHAT WERE THEY?</p> <p>c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?</p>		
<p>11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?</p> <p>b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? <i>Record present effects.</i></p>		
<p>12. <i>Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2) condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.</i></p>		
<p>13. <i>Turn to Card B and read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.</i></p>		
<p>14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?</p> <p>b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? <i>Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.</i></p> <p>c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?</p>		
<p>R Q. 8-14</p> <p><i>For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.</i></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent</p>

Make no mark in this margin

Make no mark in this margin

Write or mark in this margin

15a. HAS -- BEEN IN A HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME SINCE A YEAR AGO? <i>If "Yes", ask:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
b. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A HOSPITAL DURING THAT PERIOD?	Times _____	Times _____																																																												
16a. HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN IN A NURSING HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, REST HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE SINCE A YEAR AGO? <i>If "Yes", ask:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
b. WHO? <i>For each person reported in 16b ask:</i>																																																														
c. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A NURSING HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD?	Times _____	Times _____																																																												
<i>Examine ages in question 1 for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 17a.</i>	Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Month _____ Day _____ Year _____																																																												
17a. WHEN WAS -- BORN? <i>If on or after the date stamped in 15a, ask 17b.</i>																																																														
b. WAS -- BORN IN A HOSPITAL? <i>If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 15. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 17c.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
c. IS THIS HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER YOU GAVE ME FOR --? <i>If "No," correct entry for mother and baby.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
THESE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RECENT VISITS TO OR FROM A MEDICAL DOCTOR.																																																														
18. DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS (THE 2 WEEKS OUTLINED IN RED ON THAT CALENDAR) HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN A DOCTOR EITHER AT HOME OR AT A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?	Dr. Visits _____	Dr. Visits _____																																																												
19a. (BESIDES THOSE VISITS) DURING THAT 2 WEEK PERIOD HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC FOR SHOTS, X-RAYS, TESTS, OR EXAMINATIONS? <i>If "Yes," ask:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
b. WHO WAS THIS? c. ANYONE ELSE? <i>Mark "Yes," in person's column.</i>																																																														
<i>For each "Yes" marked, ask:</i>																																																														
d. HOW MANY TIMES DID -- VISIT THE DOCTOR? <i>EXCLUDE visits made on "mass" basis.</i>	Visits _____	Visits _____																																																												
20a. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID ANYONE IN THE FAMILY GET ANY MEDICAL ADVICE FROM A DOCTOR OVER THE TELEPHONE? <i>If "Yes" ask:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
b. WHO WAS THE PHONE CALL ABOUT? c. ANY CALLS ABOUT ANYONE ELSE? <i>Mark "Yes" in person's column.</i>																																																														
<i>For each "Yes" marked, ask:</i>																																																														
d. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE TO GET MEDICAL ADVICE ABOUT --?	Telephone calls to Dr. _____	Telephone calls to Dr. _____																																																												
Visits reported in questions 18-20 for this person. Mark here →	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b																																																												
<i>If no visits reported in questions 18-20 Ask:</i>																																																														
21a. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE -- SAW OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR? <i>Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate circle; if more than 1 year, mark number of whole years.</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>During past 2 weeks/not previously reported</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2 Weeks - 6 Months</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7 - 11 Months</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1 Year</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Never</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	During past 2 weeks/not previously reported	<input type="radio"/>	2 Weeks - 6 Months	<input type="radio"/>	7 - 11 Months	<input type="radio"/>	1 Year	<input type="radio"/>	2 Years	<input type="radio"/>	3 Years	<input type="radio"/>	4 Years	<input type="radio"/>	5 Years	<input type="radio"/>	6 Years	<input type="radio"/>	7 Years	<input type="radio"/>	8 Years	<input type="radio"/>	9 Years	<input type="radio"/>	10 Years	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>	Never	<input type="radio"/>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>During past 2 weeks/not previously reported</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2 Weeks - 6 Months</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7 - 11 Months</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1 Year</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10 Years</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Never</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	During past 2 weeks/not previously reported	<input type="radio"/>	2 Weeks - 6 Months	<input type="radio"/>	7 - 11 Months	<input type="radio"/>	1 Year	<input type="radio"/>	2 Years	<input type="radio"/>	3 Years	<input type="radio"/>	4 Years	<input type="radio"/>	5 Years	<input type="radio"/>	6 Years	<input type="radio"/>	7 Years	<input type="radio"/>	8 Years	<input type="radio"/>	9 Years	<input type="radio"/>	10 Years	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>	Never	<input type="radio"/>
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b. IN TOTAL, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Times</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>None</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Times	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>	None	<input type="radio"/>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Times</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>None</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Times	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>	None	<input type="radio"/>
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<i>If person is 55 years old or over, ask:</i>																																																														
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERSONAL CARE SOME PEOPLE NEED AT HOME:	Under 55 - Step <input type="radio"/> 55 or over - Ask 22a. <input type="radio"/>	Under 55 - Step <input type="radio"/> 55 or over - Ask 22a. <input type="radio"/>																																																												
22a. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP IN BATHING, DRESSING OR PUTTING ON HIS SHOES?	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												
b. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT HOME WITH INJECTIONS, SHOTS OR OTHER TREATMENTS?	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												
c. DOES -- NEED ANY ONE'S HELP WHEN WALKING UP STAIRS OR GETTING FROM ROOM TO ROOM?	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												
d. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT ALL IN CARING FOR HIMSELF?	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												
23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE?	Yes-Ask 23b & c <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes-Ask 23b & c <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Step <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												
b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR --?	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Times</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Times	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Times</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Times	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	DK	<input type="radio"/>				
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c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>																																																												

Write or mark in this margin

CONDITION NO. 1	1. Person number Write in and mark <input style="width:40px; height:15px;" type="text"/>	Person number 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9						
Enter person number and "name of condition" and ask question 2.	Name of condition							
Ask for all conditions	2. DID -- EVER AT ANY TIME TALK TO A DOCTOR ABOUT HIS...? Yes No V O O O							
Examine "Name of condition" entry in Item 1 and mark one box.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury-Go to 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition on Card C-Go to 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Neither Go to 3a.	WASHINGTON USE Question number 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 H C D V H E O T 0						
If "Doctor talked to", ask: If "Doctor not talked to" record adequate description of condition or illness.	3a. WHAT DID THE DOCTOR SAY IT WAS? DID HE GIVE IT A MEDICAL NAME?							
	3b. WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF...? <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury Go to 4							
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: Asthma "Allment" "Disease" Cyst "Attack" "Disorder" Growth "Condition" "Trouble" Measles "Defect" Tumor	3c. WHAT KIND OF... IS IT? Ask:							
For ALLERGY OR STROKE, Ask:	3d. HOW DOES THE ALLERGY (STROKE) AFFECT HIM?							
For conditions on Card B-2 and for any entry that includes the words: Abscess Cyst Paralysis Ache (except headache) Growth Sore Bleeding Hemorrhage Soreness Blood clot Infection Tumor Boil Inflammation Ulcer Cancer Neuralgia Weak Cramps (except menstrual) Neuritis Weakness Pain Palsy	3e. WHAT PART OF THE BODY IS AFFECTED? SHOW THE FOLLOWING DETAIL: Ear or eye...one or both Head.....skull, scalp, face Back.....upper, middle, lower Arm.....shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both Leg.....hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both							
FILL QUESTIONS 4-8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES								
4a. DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN DURING THE PAST 2 YEARS OR BEFORE THAT TIME? <input type="checkbox"/> During past 2 years-Ask 4b <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years-Go to 5a		6a. WAS A CAR, TRUCK, BUS, OR OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVED IN THE ACCIDENT IN ANY WAY? Yes No-Go to 7 V O O O						
4b. WHEN DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN? Enter month and year; mark one box <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Month</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height:20px;"></td> <td style="height:20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 1 -2 years			Month	Year				
Month	Year							
5a. AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT WHAT PART OF THE BODY WAS HURT? WHAT KIND OF INJURY WAS IT? ANYTHING ELSE? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Part(s) of body</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Kind of injury(injuries)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height:40px;"></td> <td style="height:40px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(injuries)			7. WHERE DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN? <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:60%; vertical-align:top;">Specify place</td> <td style="width:40%; vertical-align:top;"> At home (outside house) O At home (adjacent premises) O Street and highway (includes roadway) O Farm O Industrial place (includes premises) O School (includes school premises) O Place of recreation and sports (not school) O Other (specify place where accident happened) V </td> </tr> </table>	Specify place	At home (outside house) O At home (adjacent premises) O Street and highway (includes roadway) O Farm O Industrial place (includes premises) O School (includes school premises) O Place of recreation and sports (not school) O Other (specify place where accident happened) V
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(injuries)							
Specify place	At home (outside house) O At home (adjacent premises) O Street and highway (includes roadway) O Farm O Industrial place (includes premises) O School (includes school premises) O Place of recreation and sports (not school) O Other (specify place where accident happened) V							
5b. WHAT PART OF THE BODY IS AFFECTED NOW? HOW IS HIS -- AFFECTED? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Part(s) of body</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Present effects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height:40px;"></td> <td style="height:40px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Part(s) of body	Present effects			8. WAS -- AT WORK AT HIS JOB OR BUSINESS WHEN THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED? Yes No Under 17 While in at time Armed Forces V O O O O O		
Part(s) of body	Present effects							
Footnotes		0000000000 O O O O						

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CONDITION (Con'd.)	REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9-14	
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE DID HIS . . . CAUSE HIM TO CUT DOWN ON THE THINGS HE USUALLY DOES?	Yes No - Go to 16a ○ ○ V ○ ○ V ○ ○ V
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	b. DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN FOR AS MUCH AS A DAY?	○ ○ V ○ ○ V ○ ○ V
	10. HOW MANY DAYS DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark [] Days {	○ 1 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	11. DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD, HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark [] Days {	○ 1 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
	12. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM SCHOOL DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark [] Days {	Under 6 None ○ V ○ 1 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM WORK DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? (For females add) NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE? Write in and mark [] Days {	None ○ V ○ 1 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. WHEN DID HE FIRST NOTICE HIS . . . ? WAS IT DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	During 3 mos. Before 3 mos. - Go to 15 V ○ ○ V
	b. DID HE FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	Past 2 wks. Before 2 wks. - Go to 16 V ○ ○ V
	c. WHICH WEEK, LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Last week Week before V ○ ○ V
	Go to 16	
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. DID -- FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	3-12 mos. Before 12 mos. V ○ ○ C
Ask for person 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6	
	16a. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPAPER PRINT WITH GLASSES?	Yes - Ask 16a No - Omit 16a, c ○ ○
	b. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FRIEND WALKING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET?	Yes - Omit 16a No - Ask 16a ○ ○
	c. HOW MUCH TROUBLE WOULD YOU SAY THAT -- HAS IN SEEING: A GREAT DEAL, SOME, OR HARDLY ANY AT ALL?	Great deal Some Hardly any or none ○ ○ ○
AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK Q. 17; OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.		
Ask question 17b if "1" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	17a. ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS HAS HIS . . . KEPT HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark [] Days {	None - Go to BB V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
	b. WERE ANY OF THESE -- DAYS DURING LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Yes No - Go to BB ○ ○
	c. HOW MANY? Write in and mark [] Days {	○ 1 ○ V ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ V
BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 18-21 if person has "1" or more conditions past AA <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next condition	
Show Card D, E, F, or G, as appropriate based on activity status or age.	18. PLEASE LOOK AT EACH STATEMENT ON THIS CARD (CARD D, E, F, G). THEN TELL ME WHICH STATEMENT FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH. Mark statement number ->	1 2 3 4 - Go to 20 V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 18 ask: ->	19. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE Yes No V ○ ○ ○ Age Gen Chk DK ○ ○ ○ ○
If 4 marked in 18 go to 20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes -> WHICH? Enter condition numbers <input type="checkbox"/> No -> WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? Enter cause	
	20. PLEASE LOOK AT THE BLUE CARD, CARD H. WHICH ONE OF THOSE STATEMENTS FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH? Mark statement number ->	1 2 3 4 5 6 Step V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: ->	21. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE Yes No V ○ ○ ○ Age Gen Chk DK ○ ○ ○ ○
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes -> WHICH? Enter condition numbers <input type="checkbox"/> No -> WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? Enter cause	

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<p>HOSPITAL PAGE</p>	<p>1. Person number Write in and mark <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Person number</p>
<p>Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>YOU SAID THAT -- WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</p> <p>2. WHEN DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Write in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Make sure the YEAR is correct. →</p> <p>Month <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/></p> <p>Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Month</p> <p>Jan <input type="radio"/> Apr <input type="radio"/> July <input type="radio"/> Oct <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Feb <input type="radio"/> May <input type="radio"/> Aug <input type="radio"/> Nov <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Mar <input type="radio"/> June <input type="radio"/> Sept <input type="radio"/> Dec <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/></p> <p>Year <input type="text"/></p>
<p>Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.</p>	<p>3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS -- IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Total nights in hospital - nursing home <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Nights <input type="text"/></p>
<p>Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.</p> <p>Do not include any nights in interview week.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>4a. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Nights past 12 months <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>Nights past 2 weeks <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. WAS -- STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Q. No. 15 16 17 Hosp. Other</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Diag. <input type="text"/></p> <p>Diagnosis surgically treated <input type="text"/></p>
<p>If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.</p> <p>Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in some detail as required for the Condition page.</p>	<p>5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) -- DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME?</p> <p>For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY? If "No" ask WHAT WAS THE MATTER? Record in "Condition" box</p> <p>For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH?</p> <p>Condition <input type="text"/></p> <p>Cause <input type="text"/></p> <p>Kind <input type="text"/></p> <p>Part of body <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Operation 1 <input type="text"/></p> <p>Operation 2 <input type="text"/></p> <p>Operation 3 <input type="text"/></p> <p>Service <input type="text"/></p> <p>Ownership <input type="text"/></p> <p>IC or dum. code <input type="text"/></p>
<p>If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.</p>	<p>6a. WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON -- DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7</p> <p>b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION?</p> <p>Operation <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Footnotes: <input type="text"/></p>
<p>Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.</p>	<p>7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Name of Hospital <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street <input type="text"/></p> <p>City (or county) <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE</p> <p style="text-align: right;">307.000000</p>

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HOSPITAL PAGE (CONT'D)	ASK QUESTIONS 8-10 FOR ALL COMPLETED HOSPITALIZATIONS	Mark one circle →																																																																																																																					
<p>Ask if "No" marked in question 4c:</p> <p>8. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) BILL FOR THIS STAY? DO NOT INCLUDE DOCTORS' OR SURGEONS' BILLS.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Dollars</th><th>Cents</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>		Dollars	Cents			<p>*Yes* in Q. 4c - Go to 14 ○ *No* in Q. 4c - Ask 8-10 ○</p>																																																																																																																	
Dollars	Cents																																																																																																																						
<p>9a. DID (WILL) HEALTH INSURANCE PAY ANY PART OF THIS BILL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 10</p> <p>b. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE INSURANCE PLAN?</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Name of Insurance Plan</th><th>Dollars</th><th>Cents</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>c. DID (WILL) ANY OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN PAY PART OF THIS (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) BILL?</p> <p>If "Yes" Reask 9b</p> <p>For each Health Insurance Plan named, ask:</p> <p>d. WHAT WAS (WILL BE) THE AMOUNT PAID BY (Name of Plan)?</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Name of Insurance Plan</th><th>Dollars</th><th>Cents</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>		Name of Insurance Plan	Dollars	Cents				Name of Insurance Plan	Dollars	Cents				<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Tot. Amount</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>VX</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>VX 01234</p> <p>10. Source 1</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>E</th><th>F</th><th>G</th><th>H</th><th>I</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>Amount</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		VX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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<p>Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A</p> <p>Enter ANY amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B</p> <p>10a. WHO PAID (WILL PAY) THE (REMAINDER OF THE) HOSPITAL BILL? Mark each category mentioned</p> <p>b. DID ANY OTHER PERSON OR AGENCY PAY ANY OTHER PART OF THE HOSPITAL BILL?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask 10c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 10d</p> <p>c. WHO WAS THIS? Mark each category mentioned</p> <p>d. WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT PAID BY --?</p> <p>Enter amount paid opposite appropriate category.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Dollars</th><th>Cents</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>		Dollars	Cents			<p>10. Source 2</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>E</th><th>F</th><th>G</th><th>H</th><th>I</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>Amount</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																				
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<p>INTERVIEWER:</p> <p>Add amounts entered (include any amount paid by health insurance) and enter in TOTAL box, then mark one of the following boxes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) agrees with amount of hospital bill - Go to Q. 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) does NOT agree with amount of hospital bill - Resolve difference with respondent.</p> <p>TOTAL OF ABOVE - include amount paid by health insurance</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Dollars</th><th>Cents</th></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>		Dollars	Cents			<p>10. Source 3</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>E</th><th>F</th><th>G</th><th>H</th><th>I</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>Amount</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																				
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<p>ASK QUESTIONS 11 - 13 IF PERSON IS 55 YEARS OLD OR OVER Mark one circle →</p> <p>11a. WHEN -- LEFT (Name of hospital/nursing home), DID HE RETURN HOME OR GO SOME OTHER PLACE?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Home - Go to Question 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place - Ask Question 11b</p> <p>b. WHAT KIND OF PLACE DID -- GO TO? Specify</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> <p>INTERVIEWER:</p> <p>If the "Place" in 11b is a Hospital, Nursing Home or a similar place, was a Hospital Page filled for that stay? Mark one box.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hospital page filled-Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital page not filled-Fill Hosp. page for unreported stay.</p>		<p>Under 55 - Go to 14 ○ 55 or over - Ask 11a ○</p> <p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Blank (not 55) ○ Under 55 ○ Home ○ Some other place ○</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>12. AFTER LEAVING THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME,) HOW MANY DAYS DID -- HAVE TO REMAIN IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Mark entry</p> <p>Still in bed - Go to 14 ○</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>V</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	<p>None DK ○ ○</p>																																																																																				
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<p>13. (ALTOGETHER) HOW MANY DAYS WAS -- CONFINED TO THE HOUSE AFTER RETURNING HOME FROM THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME.)? Mark entry</p> <p>Still confined to house ○</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>V</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	<p>None DK ○ ○</p>																																																																																				
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<p>14. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:</p> <p>If the condition in question 5 or 6 is on Card A (A-1, A-2) or B (B-1, B-2) or there is "J" or more nights in question 4b, the condition must have a completed Condition page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospital pages.</p>		<p>0000000000</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○</p>																																																																																																																					

		None - Go to 25a			None - Go to 25a																								
Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.		Elementary	EI	V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Elementary	EI	V	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
24a. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (YEAR)—ATTENDED IN SCHOOL?		High school	Hi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Under 17	0	Elementary	Hi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Under 17	0
		College	Co	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		0	College	Co	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		0
b. DID—FINISH THE—GRADE (YEAR)?				Yes		No										Yes		No											
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.				Yes		No										Yes		No											
25a. DID—WORK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?				Go to 26a		Ask both b and c										Go to 26a		Ask both b and c											
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
For females add: NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?				Yes		No										Yes		No											
b. EVEN THOUGH—DID NOT WORK DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, DOES HE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS?				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
c. WAS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?				Yes - Ask d		No - Omit d										Yes - Ask d		No - Omit d											
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
d. WHICH - LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?				Looking		Layoff										Looking		Layoff											
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
If "Yes" in 25c only, questions 26a through 26d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.			Employer													Employer													
26a. WHO DOES (DID)—WORK FOR?																													
b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?			Industry													Industry													
c. WHAT KIND OF WORK IS (WAS)—DOING?			Occupation													Occupation													
Fill 26d from entries in 26a-26c; if not clear, ask.																													
d. CLASS OF WORKER																													
				Pvt.-paid		Gov't.-Fed.		Gov't.-Other								Pvt.-paid		Gov't.-Fed.		Gov't.-Other									
				Own		Non-paid		Nav.-Married								Own		Non-paid		Nav.-Married									
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>								<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>									
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>								<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>									
Ask for all males 17 years old or over.				Yes		No - Go to 28										Yes		No - Go to 28											
27a. DID—EVER SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>										<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>											
b. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE DURING A WAR?				Yes - Stop		No		DK								Yes - Stop		No		DK									
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>								<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>									
If "No" or "DK" in 27b ask:				Yes - Stop		No		DK								Yes - Stop		No		DK									
c. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE BETWEEN JUNE 27, 1950, AND JANUARY 31, 1955?				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>								<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>									
If "No" or "DK" in 27c ask:				Yes		No		DK								Yes		No		DK									
d. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955?				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>								<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>									
28. WHICH OF THESE INCOME GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL COMBINED FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS - THAT IS, YOURS, YOUR—S, ETC.? SHOW CARD I. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES SUCH AS WAGES, SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS, HELP FROM RELATIVES, RENTS FROM PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH. Mark income group in each related person's column.				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	V		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	V			
				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FOOTNOTES			WASHINGTON USE												WASHINGTON USE														
*Transcribe codes for Item R (Respondent)				Respondent												Respondent													
0 - Self-entirely																													
1 - Self-partly																													
2 - Spouse																													
3 - Mother																													
4 - Father																													
5 - Other female family member																													
6 - Other male family member																													
7 - Other																													
				Family relationship												Family relationship													
				PI SI PF		SF										PI SI PF		SF											
				VX		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	VX		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
				Head 1		Head 2+		Wife		Child		Ch. relative				Head 1		Head 2+		Wife		Child		Ch. relative					
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>					
				Und. 17		None										Und. 17		None											
				V		0		1		2		3				V		0		1		2		3					
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>					
				Industry												Industry													
				0		1		2		3		4				0		1		2		3		4					
				A		B		C		D		E		F		A		B		C		D		E		F		G	
				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	
				Occupation												Occupation													
				0		1		2		3		4				0		1		2		3		4					
				0		1		2		3		4				0		1		2		3		4					
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Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

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