

Current Estimates

## From the National Health Interview Survey: <br> United States, 1981

Incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits are estimated. Estimates are based on data collected in the National Health Interview Survey during 1981.

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Under the iegisiation extablishing the National Health Interview Survey, the Public Health Service in authorized to use, insofar as posible, the services or facilitien of other Foderal, State, or private agencies.

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

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## Symbols used in tables

## ... Data not available

. . . Category not applicable

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

2 Cumntity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousends

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


# Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey 

by Barbara Bloom, Division of Health Interview Statistics

## Introduction

This report presents national estimates of acute illnesses and injuries, disability days, limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, and measures of health care utilization for 1981. These variables represent the basic-health items for which data were collected in the 1981 National Health Interview Survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

The detailed tables in this report include data on people classified by age and sex. More detailed analyses of similar data by other social, economic, and demographic categories will be presented in forthcoming reports. The text tables present data that indicate recent trends for major health items collected in 1981 as well as for the two previous years. Other Current Estimates reports in Series 10 (Numbers 136 and 139) present detailed data for 1979 and 1980 that are comparable to data shown in this report for 1981.

A major change made in 1979 affects the comparison of 1979, 1980, and 1981 illness data with data from earlier years. Beginning in 1979, illnesses and injuries were coded using the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases ${ }^{1}$ rather than the eighth revision used in 1978 and earlier years mentioned in the report. Caution should therefore:be used when comparing data in specific disease categories. Detailed information on the old and new disease category classification is available from the Interview and Examination Statistics Program of the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

## Acute conditions

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

During 1981 an estimated 478.0 million acute illnesses and injuries occurred among the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States (tables 1 and 2). Although the incidence rate of 212.4 acute conditions per 100 persons for 1981 appears somewhat lower than the rates for the 2 previous years (table A), particularly the rate for 1980 , the difference is not statistically significant.

Comparing 1981 rates for the major classifications of acute conditions with 1980 rates shows one change that is statistically significant. The lower reported incidence rate for digestive system conditions in 1981 is due to the decrease in the incidence rate for dental conditions for women.

It was anticipated that the incidence rate for influenza for 1981 would greatly decrease, corresponding to a similarly decreased rate in 1977 (40.4) and 1979 (40.5).4 However, the rate for 1981 remained on a level with the 1980 rate because of reported widespread outbreaks of influenza in the first quarter of the year.

In 1981 acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 959.1 days of restricted activity per 100 persons, or 9.6 days per person (tables A, 3, and 5)-a rate apparently but not significantly different from that for 1979 or 1980. The rate for restricted-activity days

[^0]| Item | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acute conditions | Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| All acute conditions. | 215.3 | 222.2 | 212.4 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases. | 24.4 | 24.6 | 23.6 |
| Respiratory conditions ..... | 107.3 | 116.2 | 111.9 |
| Upper respiratory conditions $\qquad$ | 60.1 | 57.0 | 55.7 |
| Influenza | 40.5 | 52.2 | 49.7 |
| Other respiratory conditions. $\qquad$ | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Digestive system conditions $\qquad$ | 11.4 | 11.4 | 9.7 |
| Injuries ...................... | 34.5 | 33.4 | 33.2 |
| All other acute conditions | 37.7 | 36.6 | 34.1 |
| Days of disability associated with acute conditions | Days of disability per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| Restricted-activity days .... | 939.9 | 986.9 | 959.1 |
| Bed-disability days ......... | 413.4 | 426.6 | 419.0 |
| Work-toss days (ages 17. years and over)" $\qquad$ | 350.6 | 347.7 | 337.4 |
| School-toss days (ages 616 years). | 477.8 | 487.2 | 436.2 |
| Class of accident | Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year |  |  |
| All classes of accident.... | 32.0 | 31.2 | 31.2 |
| Moving motor vehicle...... | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| While at work.............. | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Home....................... | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Other........................ | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.2 |

'For currently employed population.
associated with respiratory conditions ( 4.0 days per person) was significantly lower in 1981 than it was for the previous year ( 4.3 days per person). This was due primarily to a lower rate of restricted-activity days for influenza, although no significant difference had been found in the incidence rates for influenza between the 2 years. The rate of 4.2 days in bed per person for 1981 (tables $\mathbf{A}, 4$, and 6 ) was not significantly different from
the rates for the previous 2 years. The rate of 1.2 bed days per person for influenza was the same for 1981 as for 1980 . The rate of 4.4 school-loss days per child aged $6-16$ is not significantly lower than the rate for either 1980 or 1979 (tables A and 7). The number of days lost from work because of acute conditions among the currently employed population (about 3.4 days per person) was similar for 1981, 1980, and 1979 (tables A and 8).

In 1981 an estimated 70 million persons were injured (table 9)-a rate of 31.2 persons injured per 100 persons (table A). The rates were highest among those under 45 years of age. The high rate for those in the age group 6-16 years (38.2) was primarily because of accidents in "other" places, which include schools. Those under 6 years of age and those 17-44 years of age had a slightly lower but similar rate ( 36.2 and 35.4 per 100, respectively), but the accident locations varied between the two groups (table 9). Associated with these injuries were 357.3 days of restricted activity (table 10) and 86.6 days of bed disability (table 11) per 100 persons per year. Although the rate of persons injured tended to decrease with age, the number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year associated with injuries tended to increase with age.

## Days of disability

Table B shows days of disability per person per year for both acute and chronic conditions for 1979-81. "Days of disability" refers to both temporary and long-term reduction of a person's activity. The four types of disability days (restricted-activity, beddisability, work-loss, and school-loss days) are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to multiple conditions, the person-day measure, used in table B, counts each day of disability only once, regardless of the number of conditions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one during which a person reduces his or her normal activity for all or most of the day because of an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the

Table B. Days of disability per person per year, by type of disability day: United States, 1979-81

| Type of disability day | 1979 | 1980 | 1881 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Days of disability per person per year |  |  |
| Restricted-activity days.... | 19.0 | 19.1 | 10.1 |
| Bed-disability days ......... | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over)' $\qquad$ | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| School-loss days (ages 6-16 years) $\qquad$ | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 |

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

In 1981 there were an estimated 19.1 days of restricted activity per person as a result of chronic and acute illnesses or injuries-a rate similar to that for 1980 and 1979. The number of festricted-activity days per person per year ranged from 10.5 days for children under 17 years of age to 39.9 for adults 65 years of age and over (table 12). The average number of beddisability days per person during 1981 (6.9) was not significantly different from either 1980 or 1979 (table B). There were an estimated 492 million days lost from work because of illness or injury- 4.9 days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, a rate similar to the rates in 1980 and 1979.

Females reported more restricted-activity and beddisability days per person than males did during 1981, as in previous years (table 12). In addition, for 1981 females reported more work-loss days than males did ( 5.3 and 4.6 days per person, respectively).

The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years of age during 1981 was 4.9 days per child, a rate similar to those of 1980 and 1979 (tables B and 13). Boys miss school because of illness at a rate similar to that of girls ( 4.6 and 5.3 days per year, respectively).

## Limitation of activity

The concept of limitation of activity used in this report refers to long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment. The measurement of this concept in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) permits one to distinguish among (1) persons unable to carry on their usual activity, (2) persons limited in the amount or kind of their usual activity, (3) persons limited but not in their usual activity, and (4) persons not limited. The category of persons limited in their major activity includes those in the first two groups, that is, those unable to carry on the usual activity for their age-sex group, whether it is working, keeping house, or going to school, and those restricted in the amount or kind of usual activity for their age-sex group. Persons limited but not in their major activity include persons restricted in other activities such as civic, church, or recreational activities. Table $\mathbf{C}$ shows the percent of the population with limitation of activity for 1979-81.

The 1981 NHIS produced an estimate of 14.4 percent of the population as limited in activities as a result of one or more chronic conditions. This estimated rate has remained essentially level in the period from 1978-81 after a period in which the sate appeared to be increasing. The proportion of the population for

| Limitation of activity | 1979 | 1900 | 1981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limited in activity ........................ | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| Limuted in major activity'.............. | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| No limitation of acturty.................. | 85.4 | 85.6 | 85.6 |

'Major activity relers to abilty to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool actribes.
which some limitation was reported increases with age from 3.8 percent for those under 17 years of age to 45.7 percent for those 65 years of age and over.

In general, the direction of the relationships between limitation of activity, age, and sex in 1981 (table 14) was similar to the direction observed in earlier years.

## Utilization of medical services

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

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

Information is also collected on hospital discharges from hospital records through the National Hospital Dischargé Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates from the National Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 of Vital and Health Statistics, are somewhat higher than those presented here because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions used. The most recent national estimates of short-stay hospitalization based on the National Hospital Discharge Survey are summarized in Series 13, Number $64 .{ }^{2}$

According to data collected in the 1981 survey year, there were an estimated 14.2 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons-a rate similar to those in the past 2 years (tables $D$ and 15). The rate of discharges per 100 persons for those 65 years of age and over (28.4) was over 4 times as high as that for children under 17 years of age (6.5). The average length of stay in days per hospital discharge was 7.4, continuing the downward trend from previous years: In 1969 the average length of stay was 9.0 ( 9.7 excluding deliveries), while in 1980 the average stay was 7.6 ( 8.1 excluding deliveries). In 1981 for persons under 35 years of age, the average hospital stay was 5.3 days. Older persons had increasingly longer stays; those aged 65 years and over averaged about 10.0 days.

Table D. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1979-81

| Measure of utilization | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hospitalization |  |  |  |
| Number of discharges per 100 persons per year... | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.2 |
| Average length of stay in days $\qquad$ | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more $\qquad$ | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Dental visits |  |  |  |
| Number per person per year $\qquad$ | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Percent of persons with visits in past year ....... | 50.2 | 49.9 | 50.0 |
| Physician visits |  |  |  |
| Number per person per year $\qquad$ | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Percent of persons with visits in past year ....... | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.3 |

In every age category males remained in the hospital longer than females did. Even when deliveries are excluded, males experienced longer stays than females did, except for persons 17-24 years of age.

Approximately 10 percent of the population were hospitalized at least once during the year preceding the interview (table 16). About 81 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital (table E). The proportion of those with a hospital episode who had multiple stays increased with age from approximately 14 percent among those under 35 years of age to approximately 27 percent of those 65 years of age and over. In 1981 persons with one or more hospital episodes spent an average of about 9.4 days per person in the hospital, the average increasing gradually with age (table 17), Overall, males with episodes spent more days in the hospital than females did; however, this varied by age group.

There were an estimated 380.3 million dental visits in 1981 (table 18), or 1.7 visits per person. This rate is the same as that for 1979 and 1980 (table D). As in the past, females continued to make slightly more dental visits per person than males did- 1.8 and 1.5 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18).

The percent of the population with at least one annual dental visit in 1981 was similar to the 1980 and 1979 proportions-50.1, 49.9, and 50.2, respectively. Detailed data on the time interval since the last dental visit are shown in table 19.

In 1981 there were approximately 1 billion contacts with medical doctors (excluding visits to inpatients in hospitals), an average of 4.6 per person (table 20). This rate is similar to those for the 2 previous years (table D). The number of contacts per person per year ranged from 4.0 for persons 17-24 years of age to 6.4 for persons 75 years of age and over. For persons

Table E. Percent of population hospitalized by age, according to number of episodes: United States, 1981
$\left.\begin{array}{ccc}\hline \text { Age } & 1 \text { episode } & 2 \text { or more } \\ \text { episodes }\end{array}\right]$
aged 17-64 years, women had more physician contacts than men did. For those under 17 and those over 64 years of age, the rates were similar for both sexes.

Approximately 75 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population contacted a medical doctor at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview (table 21). This percent has changed little over the past 3 years (table D). The proportion of the population contacting a doctor within a year is highest among those over 64 ( 80.1 percent), followed by those under 17 years of age ( 76.2 percent). The rate is almost constant for those 17-64 years of age, approximately 72 percent. An estimated 3.7 percent of the population had not contacted a physician in 5 years or more.

More extensive data on physician visits can be found in the report titled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1975" (Series 10, Number 128). Other estimates of ambulatory medical care services by physicians are provided by data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS). NAMCS is a probability sample survey conducted yearly by the Division of Health Care Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics. A summary of $1980^{-}$survey results is found in Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics, Number 77. ${ }^{3}$

## Seasonal variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Fig. ures 1-3 show these data for the past 6 years. The quarterly estimates of acute conditions for 1981 resemble the estimates of 1976-80. Rates for persons injured fluctuate both seasonally and annually. Re-stricted-activity days and bed-disability days fluctuate in a pattern similar to that of previous years, although 1981 figures most closely resemble. these of 1980 and 1978 (figure 3).


Figure 1. Inerdence of all teute conditions and scute rempiratory conditiont per 100 perwons per quarter


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


Figure 3. Disubility deys per perton per quartior, by type of disebility and max

## Background

## Contents of the 1981 questionnaire

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

The 1981 National Health Interview Survey questionnaire contains questions on supplemental income for which data are not collected every year. Also included is a supplement on child health.

## Sources and limitations of the data

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

During 52 sample weeks in 1981 the sample was composed of approximately 41,000 households containing about 107,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3.0 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

99 Prevalence of Selected Impairments, United States, 1971
100 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1974
102 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1973-June 1974
105 Persons Injured and Disability Days by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, United States, 1971-1972
107 Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1972
109 Prevalence of Chronic Conditions of the Genitourinary, Nervous, Endocrine, Metabolic, and Blood and Blood-Forming Systems
and of Other Selected Chronic Conditions, United States, 1973.
111 Limitation of Activity due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1974
112 Health Characteristics of Persons With Chronic Activity Limitation, United States, 1974
114 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1974-June 1975
115 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1975
116 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Episodes and Days Hospitalized in a Year, United States, 1972
118 Disability Days, United States, 1975
119 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1976
120 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1975-June 1976
124 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1976
125 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1976-June 1977
126 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1977
128 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1975
130 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1978
132 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States;- July 1977-June 1978
134 Prevalence of Selected Impairments, United States, 1977
136 Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1979
137 Health Characteristics of Persons with Chronic Activity Limitation, United States, 1979
138 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1978 and 1979
139 Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1980
140 Hearing Ability of Persons by Sociodemographic and Health Characteristics, United States

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## List of detailed tables

## Amual estimate

## Incidence of acute conditions

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Disebility associared with seute conditions
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4. Days of bad disability masociated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons par year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1981
5. Deys of restricted sctivity asociated with acute conditions and days of restricted ectivity per 100 persons per year, by mex. sex, end condition group: United Stetes, 1981.
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7. Deys lost from school mseciated with acute conditions and days lost from school per 100 children ( 6.16 years) per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1981.
8. Deys lost from work msociated with acute conditions and deva lost from work per 100 currently employed persons per yeer, by ae, enx, and condition group: United States, 1981

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[Date are based on household Interviows of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, genaral quallications, and information on the reliabillty of the astimates are given in appendix I. Definitlons of terms are given in appendix (l)

| CONDITION GROUP | BOTH SEXES | male | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soth } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | male | FEMALE | 807H SEXES | MALE | FEMALE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | INCIDENCE DF ACUTE CDNDITIONS IN IHDUSANDS |  |  | PERCENT <br> DISTRIBUTION |  |  | NUMEER DF ACUTE CON DITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--momeromer | 478,047 | 219,525 | 258,522 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 212.4 | 202.2 | 221.9 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-- | 53,185 | 23.287 | 29,899 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 23.6 | 21.4 | 25.7 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES---m | 3.674 | 1,914 | 1.760 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| VIRUS. N. O. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - | 24.144 | 10,583 | 13,562 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 11.6 |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC dISEASES | 25.367 | 10,790 | 14,577 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 12.5 |
|  | 251.802 | 115,710 | 136.092 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 111.9 | 106.6 | 116.8 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-- | 125,399 | 57,985 | 67.414 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 55.7 | 53.4 | 57.9 |
| COMMON COLD OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY | 93.062 | 43.458 | 49,604 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 42.6 |
| CONDITIONS - | 32,337 | 14.527 | 17.811 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 15.3 |
| INFLUENZA-- | 111.847 | 51.923 | 59.924 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 51.4 |
| influenza mith digestive manifestations | 5,886 | 2:642 | 3,244 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | - 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
|  | 105.961 | 49.281 | 56,680 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 47.1 | 45.4 | 48.7 |
| OTHER RESPIRATOKY CONDITIONS--- | 14,555 | 5,802 | 8,754 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 7.5 |
| PNEUMONIA- | 3.270 | 1.402 | 1,868 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
|  | 6.413 | 2,494 | 3,919 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-- | 4.872 | 1,906 | 2,966 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| DLGESTIVE SYSTEA CONDITIONS---mmermemer | 21.771 | 20.691 | 11.080 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.5 |
| DENTAL CONDITIONS $\qquad$ FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER ,GASTRGINTESTINAL DISORDERS, | 4.869 | 2.495 | 2,374 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| N-E.C. | 11.214 | 5.815 | 5,399 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| DTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS | 5,688 | 2,381 | 3,307 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
|  | 74,660 | 42,206 | 32.394 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 33.2 | 38.9 | 27.8 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS | 23,996 | 23,942 | 10,054 | $\stackrel{5.0}{ }$ | 6.4 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 8.6 |
| FRACTURES AND DISLDCATIONS- | 8,304 | 5,135 | 3,169 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| SPRAINS AND STRAINS-- | 15.692 | 8,807 | 6,885 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 5.9 |
| OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL. | 18.915 | 12.314 | 6,601 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 2.6 | B. 4 | 11.3 | 5.7 |
| INJURIES |  |  | $7.635$ | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 |
| OTHER CURRENT INJURIES | 15,794 | 7.695 | 8.100 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS | 76.629 | 27.571 | 49,059 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 19.0 | 34.1 | 25.4 | 42.1 |
| DISEASES DF THE EAR - | 19.074 | 9.184 | 9,890 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| HEADACHES-- | 4.141 | 1,750 | 2,391 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| GENITOURINARY DISORDERS--m-m DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF | 13.132 | 2.061 | 11,070 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 9.5 |
| PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-- | 5.234 |  | 5,234 | 1.1 |  | 2.0 | 2.3 | ** | 4.5 |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN- | 4.765 | 2.157 | 2,609 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEH | 8.827 | 4,032 | 4,794 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| ALL DTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-m- | 21,456 | 8,386 | 13:071 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 11.2 |

notes: excluded from the se statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical ATTENTION.

N-O.S.- NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
the approprlate relative standard errgrs of the estimates shonn in this table afe found in appenjix la fisURES I AND VI.
table 2. INCIOENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX. ANO CONOITION GRDUP: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and Information on the rellability of the estimates are glven in appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in eppendix II)

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


| BOTH SEXES | INCIDENCE OF aCUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANOS |  |  |  |  | number df acute conditions per 100 PERSUNS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| all acute conoitions- | 478,047 | 76,434 | 106.979 | 211.373 | 83,262 | 212.4 | 380.0 | 275.9 | 217.6 | 120.6 |
| INFECTIVE ANO PARASITIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISEASES------m- | 53,185 | 12,015 | 14.744 | 20,957 | 5,469 | 23.6 | 59.7 | 38.0 | 21.6 | 7.9 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-UPPER RESPIRATORY | 251,802 | 40.078 | 57.845 | 108.051 | 45,828 | 111.9 | 199.3 | 149.2 | 111.2 | 66.4 |
| CDNDITIONS----- | 125,399 | 25.445 | 30.948 | 50,025 | 18.981 | 55.7 | 126.5 | 79.8 | 51.5 | 27.5 |
| INFLUENZA --m--------- | 111,847 | 11,464 | 24.492 | 52.566 | 23.326 | 49.7 | 57.0 | 63.2 | 54.1 | 33.8 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY COMOITIONS-- | 14,555 | 3,16\% | 2,406 | 5.460 | 3,521 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,771 | 2.039 | 5.945 | 10,262 | 3.526 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 5.1 |
|  | 74,660 | 7.379 | 15.629 | 36.898 | 14,754 | 33.2 | 36.7 | 40.3 | 38.0 | 21.4 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE <br> CONDITIONS | 76,629 | 14,922 | 12,817 | 35.205 | 13.685 | 34.1 | 74.2 | 33.1 | 36.2 | 19.8 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| ALL ACUTE CONOITIONS- | 219,525 | 40,599 | 55,033 | 90,411 | 33,482 | 202.2 | 396.9 | 277.4 | 190.8 | 107.6 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-- | 115,710 | 20.955 | 29.239 | 46.548 | 18.968 | 106.6 | 204.9 | 147.4 | 98.2 | 61.0 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONDITIONS- | 57,985 | 13.803 | 14,805 | 21.825 | 7,552 | 53.4 | 135.0 | 74.6 | 46.1 | 24.3 |
| INFLUENZA--------m | 51.923 | 5.795 | 13,213 | 22.766 | 10.149 | 47.8 | 56.7 | 66.6 | 48.0 | 32.6 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONOITIONS | 5,802 | 1,357 | 1.221 | 1.957 | 1,267 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| OLGEStIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.691 | 1.502 | 3,202 | 4,574 | 1,413 | 9.8 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 4.5 |
| INJURIES- | 42,266 | 4,190 | 9.392 | 22.337 | 6,347 | 38.9 | 41.0 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 20.4 |
| all other acute <br> CONDLTIONS | 27,571 | 8.193 | 5,747 | 8,675 | 4,955 | 25.4 | 80.1 | 29.0 | 18.3 | 15.9 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| all acute conditions- | 258,522 | 35,835 | 51.946 | 120.962 | 49.779 | 221.9 | 362.5 | 274.5 | 243.1 | 131.3 |
| Infective and parasitic <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--UPPER RESPIRATORY | 136,092 | 19,122 | 28,606 | 61.503 | 26.861 | 116.8 | 193.4 | 151.1 | 123.6 | 70.9 |
| CONDITIONS------- | 67.414 | 11.642 | 16.143 | 28.200 | 11.430 | 57.9 | 117.8 | 85.3 | 56.7 | 30.1 |
| INFLUEN2A--------m | 59,924 | 5.669 | 11.278 | 29.800 | 13.177 | 51.4 | 57.3 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 34.8 |
| DTHER RESPIRATORY <br> CONOITIONS- <br> OIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 8,754 | 1.811 | 1,185 | 3,503 | 2,254 | 7.5 | 18.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
|  | 11.080 | * 536 | 2.743 | 5,688 | 2,112 | 9.5 | * 5.4 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 5.6 |
|  | 32,394 | 3.190 | 6,237 | 14.561 | 8.406 | 27.8 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 29.3 | 22.2 |
| all other acute <br> CONOITIONS- | 49.059 | 6,729 | 7,070 | 26,530 | 8.729 | 42.1 | 68.1 | 37.4 | 53.3 | 23.0 |

NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NJR MEDICAL ATTENTION.
the appropriate relative standaro errors of the estimates shomn in this table are found in appendix i, FIGURES I AMD VI.

IABLE 3. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Dats are besed on household interviews of the civilian noninstizutionalized population. The survey design, general aualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]


MOTES: N.D.S.- NOT DTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NDT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in ihis table are found in appendix in figURE II.

TABLE 4. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED EITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS DF BED DISABILITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survay design, general qualifications, and Information on the rellability of the estimates are given in eppendix I. Definitions of terma are given in appendix 1I]

| CONDITION GROUP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | male | FEMALE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOTH } \\ & \text { SEXES } \end{aligned}$ | MALE | female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN ThOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS OF 8ED OISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL ACUTE CONDITIUNS--m | 942,870 | 375.919 | 566.951 | 419.0 | 346.3 | 486.7 |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES--- | 110,743 | 45,249 | 65.494 | 49.2 | 41.7 | 56.2 |
| COMMON CHILDHOOD OISEASES- | 11.425 | 6.806 | 4.4 .619 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 4.40 |
| VIRUS. N.O.S.--- | 44.385 | 17.001 | 27,384 | 19.7 | 15.7 | 23.5 |
| OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC <br>  | 54,933 | 21,442 | 33.491 | 24.4 | 19.8 | 28.8 |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--memememeremer | 475,625 | 203.007 | 272,617 | 211.3 | 187.0 | 234.0 |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-- |  | $62.939$ | $88,316$ $60,091$ | 67.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.0 \\ & 40.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.8 \\ & 51.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| COMMON COL <br> OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY | 104,000 | $43.910$ | $60,091$ | 46.2 | $40.4$ | $51.6$ |
| CONDITIONS | 47,255 | 19,029 | 28.226 | 21.0 | 17.5 | 24.2 |
|  | 259,678 | 111.188 | 148,490 | 115.4 | 102.4 | 127.5 |
| INFLUENZA HITH DIGESTIVE <br> MANIFESTATIONS OTHER INFLUENZA | 9,992 249,686 | \% 4,028 107,160 | 5,964 142,526 | 4.4 110.9 | $* 3.7$ 98.7 | 5.1 122.4 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIIONS- | 64,691 | 28,880 | 35.811 | 28.7 | 26.6 | 30.7 |
| PNEUMONIA- | 32.367 | 15,255 | 17.112 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| BR ONCHITIS-- | 19.733 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 7,077 | 12.657 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 10.9 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--- | 12.591 | 6.549 | 6,043 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS--m-- | 40.566 | 16.241 | 24,325 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 20.9 |
|  | 0.732 | *3.229 | \%3.503 | 3.0 | * 3.0 | \# 3.0 |
| FUNCTIONAL ANO SYMPTOMATIC UPPER gastrointestinal disorders. |  |  |  | 5.1 | *3.8 | 6.4 |
| N.E.C | 11,580 | *4.115 | 7.465 | 5.1 | -3.8 | 6.4 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM <br> CONOITIONS | 22,254 | 8,898 | 13.356 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 11.5 |
|  | 144,014 | 65,330 | 78,684 | 64.0 | 60.2 | 67.6 |
| FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS- $\qquad$ | 69.388 | 33,542 | 35,845. | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.8 |
| FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-- | 37,752 | 18,249 | 19,503 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
|  | 31.636 | 15,293 | 16.343 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 |
| OPEN WOUNDS ANO LACERATIONS——— CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL | 16,617 | . 8.625 | 7,993 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 6.9 |
| INJURIES | 19,363 | 7,470 | 11.893 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 10.2 |
| OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----m-m | 38,646 | 15.694 | 22,952 | 17.2 | 14.5 | 19.7 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----m | 171.922 | 46.091 | 125,832 | 76.4 | 42.5 | 108.0 |
| OLSEASES OF THE EAR----mom | 23,844 | 9.635 | 14.209 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 12.2 |
|  | *5,400 | * 2,246 | *3.154 | * 2.4 | * 2.1 | * 2.7 |
| GENITOURINARY DISORDERS DELIVERIES ANO DISORDERS OF | 34,512 | *5.290 | 29.322 | 15.3 | * 4.8 | 25.2 |
| PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM--- | 36.995 |  | 36,995 | 16.4 | - | 31.8 |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN-- | * 4.698 | *2.258 | * 2,440 | -2.1 | * 2.1 | * 2.1 |
| diseases of the musculoskeletal SYSTEM | 18,157 | 5,585 | 12,571 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 10.8 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----- | 48,316 | 21.176 | 27.140 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 23.3 |

NOTES: N.O.S.- NOT OTHERHISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shonn in ihis table are found in appendix l, figURE II.

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER IUO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX. AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1981

IDeta ape based on household interviews of the civilian noningtitutionalized population. The eurvey design, general qualifications, and Information on the rellability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of zerms are given in appendix II]


female


| infective and parasitic DISEASES---- | 124,531 | 21,552 | 29,569 | +48.154 | $\begin{array}{r} 25.256 \\ 161.800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.9 \\ & 432.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218.0 \\ & 558.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156.2 \\ & 418.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96.8 \\ 416.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66.6 \\ 426.6 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESPIRATOAY CONDITIONS-- | 503,543 | 55,208 | 79,106 | $207,425$ | $161,800$ | $432.3$ |  |  |  |  |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONOITIONS--- | 199,846 | 27.615 | 38,762 | 83.481 | 49,988 | 171.6 | 279.3 | 204.8 | 187.8 | 131.9 220.3 |
| INFLUENZA---m-m-m-m | 238.859 | 19,895 | 32,932 | 102,503 | 83,532 | 205.1 | 201.2 | 174.0 | 206.0 | 220.3 |
| other resplratory CDNDITIONS | 64.838 | 7.698 | 7.412 | 21.447 | 28,281 | 55.7 | 77.9 | 39.2 | 43.1 | 74.6 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM |  |  |  | 27.989 | 21,856 | 50.9 | * 10.9 | 44.3 | 56.3 | 57.7 |
| CONDITIONS | 59.317 240.309 | +2,645 | 25,485 | 107.866 | 104,314 | 206.3 | -26. 8 | 134.0 | 216.8 | 275.2 |
| INJURIES-- |  | -2.645 | 25.405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONOITIONS | 325,181 | 15,622 | 21.605 | 186,467 | 101.487 | 279.2 | 158.0 | 114.1 | 374.8 | 207.7 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS DF the ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS table are found IA appendix I, fíure 11.

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BEO DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS ANO DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER LOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, ANO CONDITION GRDJP: UNITED STATES. L98I
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general quellifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in sppenctix I. Definitions of tarms are given In appendelx 11)


## female

ALL ACUTE CONOITIONS

| 566.951 | 48,642 | 88,089 | 253.443 | 176,778 | 486.7 | 492.0 | 465.4 | 509.4 | 466.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65,494 | 11,455 | 18.739 | 23,816 | 11.485 | 56.2 | 115.9 | 99.0 | 47.9 | 30.3 |
| 272,617 | 28,485 | 50,181 | 108,895 | 85,057 | 234.0 | 208.1 | 265.1 | 218.9 | 224.4 |
| 88.316 | 11,387 | 21.504 | 36,189 | 19.236 | 75.8 | 115.2 | 113.6 | 72.7 | 50.7 |
| 148.490 | 12,493 | 24.665 | 60,936 | 50.396 | 127.5 | 120.4 | 130.3 | 122.5 | 132.9 |
| 35,811 | *4,605 | *4,011 | 11.770 | 15,425 | 30.7 | * 46.6 | * 21.2 | 23.7 | 40.7 |
| 24,325 | - 350 | *3,780 | 11,072 | 9.124 | 20.9 | -3.5 | * 20.0 | 22.3 | 24.1 |
| 78.684 | - 717 | 6,861 | 35.363 | 35,743 | 67.6 | -7.3 | 36.2 | 71.1 | 94.3 |
| 125,831 | 7.636 | 8,528 | 74.298 | 35.370 | 108.0 | 77.2 | 45.1 | 149.3 | 93.3 |

[^1]11.

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHODL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN (6-16 YEARSJ PER YEAR. BY SEX AND CONDITION GRDUP: UNITED STATES, 1981

IData ere besed on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]


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

TABLE B. DAYS LOST FRON WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND OAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE. SEX, ANO CONOITION GROUP: UNITED STATES. 1981
[Date are based on housahold interviows of the civllian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general quallifications, and information on the rellability of the estlmates are given in appendix : Definitions of terms are given in eppendix ilf

| SEX AND CONOITION GROUP | ALL AGES- <br> 17 YEARS c OVER | $\begin{aligned} & 17-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \text { OVER } \end{gathered}$ | ALL AGES17 YEARS c OVER- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 17-44 } \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 45 } \\ \text { YEARS } \\ \text { CVER } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| BOTH SEXES | DAYS LOST FROM WORK <br> IN THOUSANDS |  |  | DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 338,445 | 247.205 | 91.240 | 337.4 | 355.5 | 296.4 |
| INFECTEVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-- | 26.881 141.275 | 21,552 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.330 \\ 42.724 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.8 \\ 140.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.0 \\ 141.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.3 \\ 138.8 \end{array}$ |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 141,275 | 98,550 | $42,724$ |  | $48.0$ | $41.3$ |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-------- | 46,068 | 33.359 54.576 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.709 \\ & 22.071 \end{aligned}$ | 45.9 76.4 | $78.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 3 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| INFLUENZA-_- | 76,648 18,559 | 54.576 10.615 | 22.071 7.944 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 25.8 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 18,559 16,762 | 13.835 | +2.927 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 49.5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS | 16.762 97.069 | 71,021 | 26.048 | 96.8 | 102.1 | 84.6 |
| ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS- | 56:458 | 42.247 | 14.211 | 56.3 | . 60.8 | 46.2 |

MALE

| ALL ACUTE CONDITIDNS- | 171,295 | 123.075 | 48,220 | 298.7 | 315.4 | 263.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-- | 12,093 | 8,797 | $* 3,296$ | 21.1 | $22.5$ | $18.0$ |
| RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-- | 74,643 | 50,864 | $23,779$ | 130.2 | $130.4$ | $129.8$ |
| UPPER RESPIRATORY CONOITIONS--------- | 22,060 | 16,543 | 5,517 | 38.5 | 42.4 | 30.1 |
| INFLLENZA- | 41,730 | 28,701 | 13,029 | 72.8 | 73.6 | 71.1 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS | 10,853 | 5,620 | 5.233 1.396 | 18.9 | 14.4 | 28.6 .7 .6 |
| OIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS- | 8.547 | 7.151 | *1,396 | 14.9 99.9 | 18.3 113.7 | 17.6 70.5 |
| INJURIES- | 57.285 | 44.364 | 12,921 6,828 | 92.7 | 130.5 | 37.3 |

FEMALE

ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS


| 167.149 | 124.130 | 43.020 | 388.9 | 406.7 | 345.3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.788 | 12.755 | 62.034 | 34.4 | 41.8 | $\$ 16.3$ |
| 66.632 | 47.687 | 18.945 | 155.0 | 156.2 | 152.1 |
| 24.008 | 16.816 | 7.192 | 55.9 | 55.1 | 57.7 |
| 34.918 | 25.876 | 9.042 | 81.2 | 84.8 | 72.6 |
| 7.706 | 4.995 | 2.711 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 61.8 |
| 8.215 | 6.684 | 61.531 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 12.3 |
| 39.784 | 26.658 | 13.127 | 92.6 | 87.3 | 105.4 |
| 37.730 | 30.347 | 7.383 | 87.8 | 99.4 | 59.3 |

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOHN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENOIX I. FIGURE IL.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY GLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES; 1981

IDate are basod on household interviews of the eivilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general aualifications, and information on the relisbility of the estimates are given in eppendix 4 . Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]


NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONOITIONS INYOLVING NEITHER RESYRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATIENTION.
the sum of data for the four classes df accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

IHE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRDRS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE fOUND IN APPENDIX I, fIGURES 1 AND VI.

TABLE 10. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED HITH IMJURY AND DAYS OF RESTRICTEO ACTIVITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, ANO AGE: UNITED STATES. 1981
[Dasa are based on hourehold interviaws of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, genaral qualifications, and information on the ralisbility of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in acpandia 11 )

| SEX ANO AgE | Class of accioent |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WHILE } \\ \text { AT } \\ \text { WORK } \end{gathered}$ | HOME | OTHER |
|  |  | TOTAL | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| both sexes |  | DaYS Of RESTRICTEO ACTIVITY In thousands |  |  |  |  |
|  | 804. 206 | 139,343 | 126,144 | 214,873 | 219,190 | 279.954 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS <br> 6-16 YEARS <br> 17-44 YEARS <br> 45-64 YEARS <br> 65 YEARS AND OVER- | 8,232 | *337 | *337 | - | *4.446 | * 3,500 |
|  | 61.1.89 | 6,585 | *5.171 | , | 19,005 | 36,292 |
|  | 369.339 | 84,296 | 76,822 | 127,91i | 61.180 | 122,856 |
|  | 221.542 | 36,380 | 32.873 | 77,380 | 57,942 | -69,526 |
|  | 143.804 | 11,746 | 10,941 | 9,583 | 76,618 | 47,780 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 429.080 | 70.186 | 59,715 | 163.037 | 81.110 | 155.608 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS | * 5,394 | - | - | - | *3,261 | \#2,133 |
|  | 34,692 | *2,358 | *2.358 | - | 9,290 | 23,044 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 225,643 | 44,609 | 37,605 | 98,071 | 30,151 | 73,753 |
| 45-64 YEARS-- | 119,320 | 20,259 | 16,905 | 58,966 | 21,266= | 36,772 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER- | 44,025 | -2,899 | -2,846 | 5,999 | 17,143 | 19,905 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 375.026 | 69.158 | 66.430 | 51,837 | 138,080 | 124,346 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS <br> 6-16 YEARS <br> $17-44$ YEAR 5 <br> 45-64 YEARS <br> 65 YEARS AND DVER | \%2,838 | $* 337$ $* 4.227$ | $* 337$ $\% 2,813$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.185 \\ \hline 9.716\end{array}$ | 11.366 13.248 |
|  | 26,497 | \%4,227 | \% 2,813 | 29,840 | 9,716 316029 | 13,248 |
|  | 143,695 | 39,627 | 39,217 | 29,840 | 31,029 | 49,103 |
|  | 102,216 | 16,121 | 15,969 | 18,414 | 36,676 | 32,754 |
|  | 99,780 | 8,847 | 8,095 | *3,583 | 59,475 | 27,875 |
| - , BOTH SEXES | DAYS DF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY |  |  | PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |
| ALL AGES | 357.3 | 61.9 | 56.2 | 95.5 | 97.4 | 124.4 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS $6-16$ YEARS | 40.9 | 41.7 | *1.7 | - - | *22.1 | \% 17.4 |
|  | 157.8 | 17.0 | +13.3 | ** | 49.0 | 93.6 |
| 17-44 YEARS <br> 45-64 YEARS | 380.2 | 86.8 | 79.1 | 131.7 | 63.0 | 126.5 |
|  | 502.5 | 82.3 | $\cdots 74.4$ | 175.2 | 131.2 | 257.4 |
|  | 578.7 | 47.3 | . 44.0 | 38.6 | 308.3 | 192.3 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 395.2 | 64.6 | 55.0 | 150.2 | 74.7 | 143.3 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS <br> 6-16 YEARS <br> 17-44 YEARS <br>  <br> 65 YEARS AND OVER | *52.7 | - | - | -** | -31.9 | * 20.9 |
|  | 174.8 | *11.9 | -11.9 | -** | 46.8 | 116.1 |
|  | 476.2 | 94.3 | 79.4 | 207.0 | 63.6 | 155.7 |
|  | 509.6 | 96.7 | 80.7 | 281.5 | 101.5 | 175.5 |
|  | 432.9 | * 28.5 | * 28.0 | 59.0 | 168.6 | 195.7 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 322.0 | 59.4 | 57.0 | 44.5 | - 118.5 | 106.8 |
| UNOER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS | *28.7 | * 3.4 | * 3.4 | - | -12.0 | \% 13.8 |
|  | 140.0 | *22.3 | -14.9 | -.- | 51.3 | 70.0 |
| 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS | 288.8 | 79.6 | 78.8 | 60.0 | 62.4 | 98.7 |
|  | 440.0 | 69.4 | 68.7 | 79.3 | 157.9 | 141.0 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER | 679:7 | 60.3 | 55.1 | - 24.4 | 405.1 | 189.9 |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISAAILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.
the sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutvally exclusive.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appenolx in figure 11.

TABLE L1. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER IOO PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1981
(Data are based on household interviews of the eivilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are glven in appendix I. Definitions of zarms are given in appendix II]

| SEX AND AGE | Class of accident |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOYAL | MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { HHILE- } \\ \text { AT } \\ \text { WORK } \end{gathered}$ | HOME | OTHER |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | total | TRAFFIC |  |  |  |
| BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194,818 | 36,289 | 33.306 | 43,957 | 53,479 | 70.161 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS | *2.581 | - | - ${ }^{-}$ | $\bullet$ | +1,144 | * 1.487 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 10.454 | *1.817 | * 1,817 | , | *3,522 | *5.115 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 85,350 | 21,940 | 19.910 | 26.114 | 13.251 | 29,639 |
|  | 56,345 | 7,924 | 6,971 | 16,628 | 12,905 | 22,311 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER | 40,089 | *4,608 | * 4.608 | *1,215 | 22,657 | 11.609 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92,715 | 15,611 | 12.732 | 30,959 | 27,098 | 36,826 |
|  | * 2,670 | - ${ }^{-}$ | - ${ }^{-}$ | -.. | - 894 | \% 776 |
| 6-16 YEARS | *4,942 | * 416 | * 416 | -.. | * 2,351 | *3.175 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 46,195 | 11.630 | 9,703 | 18,976 | - 63077 | 14,245 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 25.774 | *2,700 | * 1.747 | 11,802 | *3,091 | 11.229 |
|  |  | - 866 | * 866 | *181 | 5,684 | 7,402 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102.103 | 20,677 | 20.574 | 12:997 | 36,381 | 33.334 |
|  | *910 | -1.401 | 1.401 | -** | *250 | * 710 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 5,511 | * 1,401 | \# 1.401 | $\bullet \cdot$ | -2,171 | 1.1.940 |
| $17-44$ YEARS | 39,155 | 10,310 | 10,207 | 7,138 | 7,174 | 15,394 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 30,571 | *5,224 | -5.224 | *4,825 | 9,815 | 11,083 |
| 65 YEARS ANO DVER- | 25.956 | *3,742 | *3,742 | -1.034 | 16,972 | -4,207 |
| $"$ BOTH SEXES | DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86.6 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 19.5 | 23.8 | 31.2 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS- | +12.8 | - | - | *** | *5.7 | * 7.4 |
| 6-16 Y EARS- | 27.0 | *4.7 | , 4.7 | *** | *9.1 | * 13.2 |
| 17-44 YEARS- | 87.9 | 22.6 | 20.5 | 26.9 | 13.6 | 30.5 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 127.5 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 37.6 | 29.2 | 50.5 |
|  | 161.3 | *18.5 | * 18.5 | -4.9 | 91.2 | 46.7 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85.4 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 28.5 | 15.7 | 33.9 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS | -16.3 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | -8.7 | * 7.6 |
| 6-16 YEARS | * 24.9 | *2.1 | *2.1 | -0. | * 0.8 | * 16.0 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 97.5 | 24.5 | 20.5 | 40.1 | 12.8 | 30.1 |
| $45-64$ YEARS- | 123.0 | - 22.9 | \% 8.3 | 50.3 | *14.8 | 53.6 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER- | 139.0 | \%8.5 | * 8.5 | * 1.8 | 55.9 | 72.8 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 87.7 | 27.8 | 17.7 | 11.2 | 31.2 | 28.6 |
|  | \%9.2 | $\square$ | - | $\bullet$ | \#2. 5 | * 7.2 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 29.1 | * 7.4 | * 7.4 | 8 | * 11.5 | -10.2 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 78.7 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 24.3 | 14.4 | 30.9 |
|  | . 131.6 | *22.5 | -22.5 | - 20.8 | 42.2 | 47.7 |
|  | 276.8 | *25.5 | 25.5 | -7.0 | 115.6 | * 28.7 |

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED HITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.
the sum of data for the four classes df accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix ly figure 11.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF DISAEILITY AND dAYS DF DISABILITY PEF PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX ANO AGE: UNITEO STATES. 1981
[Date are based on household interviews of the eivillan nonlnstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifieations, and information on the reliabillty of the estimates are given in eppendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in appendix 1i]


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

TABLE 13. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR,
BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1981

〔Data are beed on howwhold Intervlews of the elvilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and informetion on the rellabllity of the estmetes are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix ill

tagle 14. Number and percent oistribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation according to sex and age: united statesp l98l
(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general quallications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in appandix II)

| SEX AND AgE | total population | $\begin{gathered} \text { WITH } \\ \text { ACTIVITY } \\ \text { LIMITATION } \end{gathered}$ | WITH <br> LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WITH NO } \\ & \text { ACTIVITY } \\ & \text { LIMITATION } \end{aligned}$ | total POPULATION | $\begin{gathered} \text { WITH } \\ \text { ACTIVITY } \\ \text { LIMITATION } \end{gathered}$ | WITH <br> limitation IN MAJOR Activity | WITH NO ACTIVITY <br> limitation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| both sexes |  | number in | ThOUSANDS |  |  | PERCEMT DIS | TRIBUTION |  |
| M.L AGES --- | 225,048 | 32,309 | 24,552 | 192,739 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 85.6 |
| UNDER 17 Years----- | 58,883 | 2,216 | 1,153 | 56.666 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 96.2 |
| 27-44 YEARS----m-m | 97.137 | 8.151 | 5.219 | 88.986 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 91.6 |
| 45-04 YEARS-_- | 44,179 | 10.574 | 8.444 | 33,605 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 19.1 | 76.1 |
| 05 YEARS AND OVER-- | 24,849 | 11.308 | 9,736 | 13.481 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 39.2 | 54.3 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M 4 AGES- | 108,567 | 15.806 | 12.233 | 92,762 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 85.4 |
| UNOER 17 YEAR S-- | 30.070 | 2.312 | 707 | 28.758 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 95.6 |
| 17-44 YEARS---m- | 47.380 | $4 .<38$ | 2,086 | 43.142 | 100.0 | 8.9 | $5 \cdot 7=$ | 91.1 |
| 45-64 YEARS-~--- | 20.948 | 5.214 | 4.293 | 15.734 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 20.5 | 1.75 .1 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER-- | 10,169 | 5.042 | 4.548 | 5,128 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 44.7 | 50.4 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES-- | 116.481 | 16,504 | 12.318 | 99,977 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 10.6 | B5. 8 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS---- | 28,813 | 905 | 446 | 27.908 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 96.9 |
| 17-44' YE'ARS---- | 49.757 | 3,913 | 2,534 | 45,844 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 92.1 |
| 45-64 YEARS ${ }^{\text {² }}$ - $=-$ | 23,231 | 5.360 | 4.151 | 17.871 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 17.9 | 76.9 |
| 65 YEARS ANO OVER-- | $14,080$ | 6.326 | 5,188 | 8,353 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 35.3 | 56.9 |

ngtes: major activity refers to ability to mork, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.
for official population estimates for more general use, see bureau of the census reports on the civilian pdpulation df the uniteo states, in current population reports: series p-20, p-25, and p-bo.
the appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shomn in this table are found in appenoix i. figures iv ANO VII.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER DF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER yEAR: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AYERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1981
[Date are besed on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualitications, and Information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1 . Definitions of terms ere given in appendix ill -

notes: these statistics are based on data collected in household health interviews. they will DIFFER FROM THOSE REPORTED BY THE NCHS'S HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY AND DTHER STUDIES BECAUSE DF DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATION COVERED. THE SOURCES DF DATA, AND TYPES OF HOSPITALS INCLUDED, E.G., dATA IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE VETERANS ADHINISTRATION AND OTHER FEDERAL HOSPITALS, BUT EXCLUDE PERSONS HHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL, AND PERSONS WITH STAYS OF LESS THAN ONE DAY.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRDRS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FDUND IN APPENDIX If FIGURE III.

IDate are based on household interviewn of the clvilian noninstitutionalized poputation. The surver design, general quallications, and Information on the reliabilly of the estimates are given in eppendix I. Definitions of terms are given in eppenalx 11 ]

notes : for official population estimates for more general use, see bureau of the census reports cn the CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-2O, P-2S, ANO P-GO.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRQRS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOMN IN THIS TABLE ARE FOUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURES IV AND VII. -

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SHURT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER PERSON WITH DNE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER DF EPISQDES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED JN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1981
(Dete are beed on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionslized population. The survey design, general gualifications, and information on the raliablitity of the estimates are given in appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in eppendix il]

| SEX AND age | NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { EPISODES } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2 | $3+$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { EPISODES } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2 | $3+$ |
| both sexes | HOSPITAL DAYS IN IHOUSANDS |  |  |  | S PER PERSON |  | W]TH EP | EPISODES |
| ALL AGES----m------- | 217.228 | 121,106 | 55.409 | 40.713 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 36.0 |
|  | 19,547 | 12,976 | 3.259 | 3,312 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 28.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS------------------ | 20,966 | 13.301 | 3,596 | 4.068 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 33.3 |
| 25-34 YEARS-----m-m-m-m | 30,329 | 19,051 | 7.333 | 3.945 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 26.5 |
| 35-44 YEARS----m-m-m-m-m | 20,893 | 11.953 | 6.151 | 2.789 | 9.0 |  | 17.9 | 38.7 |
| 45-64 YEARS---m-m-m-m | 62.142 | 31,676 | 17.435 | 13,031 | 21.8 | 7.9 | 19.4 | 41.5 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER | 63.352 | 32,148 | 17.636 | 13,508 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 20.2 | 38.0 |
| ALL AGES--M-m-m-m | 96,616 | 52,632 | 23,887 | 20.096 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 18.1 | 42.0 |
|  | 10,881 | 7,194 | 1.760 | 1,927 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 12.7 | 42.8 |
|  | 6.709 | 4,176 | 1,210 | 1,323 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 13.3 | * 7.3 |
|  | 9,685 | 6.893 | 2,102 | *691 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 18.3 | * 8.8 |
| 35-44 YEARS | 8,777 | 4.454 | 2.793 | 1.530 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 20.1 | * 1.0 |
|  | 32,543 | 16.226 | 8.207 | $\cdot .8,109$ | 12.9 | 8.5 | 20.1 | 40.7 |
| 65 YEARS AND QVER--mmon-m | 28,022 | 13,689 | 7.816 | 6.517 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 42.3 |
| AL AGES | 120.613 | 68.473 | 31,522 | 20.617 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 16.3 | 31.7 |
|  | 8.666 | 5,782 | 1.499 | 1.385 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 19.5 |
| 17-24 YEARS----m-m-m-m | 14.257 | 9,126 | 2,386 | 2.745 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 28.9 |
|  | 20.644 | 12,159 | 5.231 | 3,255 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 25.8 |
|  | 12.116 | 7.499 | 3.358 | 1.259 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 30.0 |
| 45-64 YEARS---m-m-m-m-m | 29,599 | 15,449 | 9.228 | 4.922 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 18.3 | 42.8 |
| 65 YEARS AND OYER - | 35,330 | 18:459 | 9,820 | 7.051 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 21.6 | 34.7 |

THE APPRDPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS DF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE FDUND IN APPENDIX I. FIGURE IV.

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS SHOWN ABOVE ARE BASEO ON INFORMATION FOR THE I2-MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO THE TIME OF INTERVIEW, AND BECAUSE OF MEMORY DECAY ARE LOMER THAN THE ESTIMATES OF HOSPITAL DAYS SHOWN IN TABLE 15 HHICH ARE BASED ON A G-MDNTH REFERENCE PERIOD.
table 18. number of dental visits and number of dental yisits per person per year, by age and SEX: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Data are beed on household interviown of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the rellability of the estimetes are given In appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendle II]


THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOHN IN THIS TABLE ARE FQUND IN APPENDIX I, FIGURE $V$.

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME IKTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Deta are based on household Interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the raliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Deflnitions of terms are glven in appendix |l|

| SEX. AND AGE | total POPULATION | TIME INTERVAL SINCE LASt dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MCNTHS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6-11 } \\ & \text { MGNTHS } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { YEAR }}{1}$ | $\underset{\text { YEARS }}{2-4}$ | 5 YEARS AND OVER | NEVER | UNKNCWN |
| BDTH SEXES | NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 225,048 | 80,928 | 31.689 | 30.633 | 28,591 | 30.482 | 20,138 | 2,58t |
|  | 58,883 | 21,318 | 8.146 | 6,339 | 3,650 | 1,055 | 17.899 | 475 |
|  | 33,066 | 12.176 | 5,729 | 6,092 | 5,112 | 2,352 | 1,024 | 581 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 04.071 | 24,709 | 10.025 | 10,688 | 9,846 | 7.107 | 825 | 872 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 44.179 | 16.211 | 5,708 | 5,514 | 6.433 | 9,569 | 276 | 467 |
|  | 24,849 | 6,514 | 2,082 | 2,000 | 3,549 | 10.398 | 113 | 192 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES | 108,567 | 37.212 | 14.921 | 15,295 | 14,296 | 14,873 | 10.555 | 1.416 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 30,070 | 10.578 | 4.190 | 3. 264 | 2,024 | 548 | 9.219 | 247 |
| 17-24 YEARS- | 16.192 | 5.327 | 2,773 | 3.148 | 2,664 | 1.361 | 597 | 323 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 31.188 | 11,128 | 4.522 | 5,306 | 5,088 | 4.100 | 512 | 533 |
|  | 20,948 | 7,550 | 2.634 | 2,732 | 3,083 | 4.549 | . 167 | 234 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER- | 10.169 |  | 802 | 846 | 1,437 | 4,316 | $61^{*}$ | -80 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ML AGES | 116.481 | 43,717 | 16,768 | 15,338 | 14.295 | 15,608 | 9,584 | 1.171 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 28.813 | 10,740 | 3,955 | 3,076 | 1.626 | 507 | 8.680 | 228 |
| 17-24 YEARS | 16,873 | 6,848 | 2,956 | 2,944 | 2,448 | 991 | 427 | 258 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 32.884 | 13.541 | 5,502 | 5.382 | 4.758 | 3,007 | 314 | 339 |
| 45.64 YEARS | 23.231 | 6.662 | 3.074 | 2,782 | 3.351 | 5,020 | 109 | 234 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER___-m | 24.680 | 3,886 | 1.281 | 1,154 | 2.113 | 6.083 | 52 | 112 |
| 1 BCTH SEXES | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 36.0 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 8.8 | 1.1 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS | 100.0 | 36.2 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 0.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS | 100.0 | 36.8 | 17.3 | 18.4 | - 15.5 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 100.0 | 38.6 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 25.4 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 45-64 YEARS- | 100.0 | 36.7 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 26.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 14.3 | 41.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 34.3 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 1.3 |
|  | 100.0 | 35.2 | 13.9 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 0.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS | 100.0 | 32.9 | 17.1 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 100.0 | 35.7 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 45-64 YEARS- | 100.0 | 36.0 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| 65 YEARS AND DVER---m-m-m-m-m | 100.0 | 25.8 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 42.4 | 0.6 | c. 8 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 37.5 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 8.2 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 37.3 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 30.1 | 0.8 |
| 17-24 YEARS- | 100.0 | 40.6 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 41.3 | 16.7 | 10.4 | 14.5 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | -37.3 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 21.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 26.5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 41.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |

notes: for official population estimates for more general use, see bureau df the census repdrts on the CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. IN CURRENT PDPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-2O, P-25, AND P-GO.

ThE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE fOUND IN APPEAOIX I, FIGURE $V$.

TABLE 20. NUHEER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS ANO NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES. 1981
[Date are based on househald Interviews of the clvilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the relisbility of the estimates are given In appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

| SEX | ALL <br> AGES | UNDER 17 YEARS | 17-24 <br> YEARS | $\begin{aligned} & 25-44 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45-64 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65-74 \\ & \text { YEARS } \end{aligned}$ | 75 YEARS AND OVER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS IN THOUSANDS

| BOTH SEXES | 1.038.616 | 243.737 | 132,477 | 280,008 | 224,618 | 98,386 | 59,390 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE | 429,303 | 127,864 | 42:000 | 99,157 | 99.431 | 40,072 | 20,779 |
|  | 609.313 | 115,873 | 90.477 | 180,851 | 125.187 | 58,314 | 38,611 |

NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR

| BOIH SEXES | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| MALE- | 4.0 | 4.3 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| FEMALE | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.78 | 6.6 |

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

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\vdots .
$$

TABLE 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERYAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UN\&TED STATES, 2981

IDate are besed on household interviews of the clvilian noninstitutionalized population. The surver design, genaral quallications, and Information on the reliablity of the estimates are given In appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appandix 1i]

| SEX AND AGE | rotal POPULATION | time interval since last physician visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNDER 6 MONTHS | $\begin{gathered} 6-21 \\ \text { MONTHS } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1}{\text { YEAR }}$ | ${ }_{\text {YEARS }}^{2-4}$ | 5 YEARS AND QVER | NEVER | UNKNOWN |
| BOTH SEXES |  | NUMEER OF PERSONS IN THDUSANDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 225.048 | 129.710 | 37,497 | 24,977 | 22,590 | 7.936 | 338 | 2,000 |
|  | 56,883 | 34.006 | 10.831 | 7,797 | 4,620 | 942 | 164 | 523 |
|  | 33,066 | 18.019 | 5,911 | 4.021 | 3,694 | 943 | 72 | 406 |
|  | 64,071 | 34.240 | 11,822 | 7,513 | 7.480 | 2,369 | 56 | 593 |
|  | 44.179 | 26.048 | 6.413 | 4,153 | 4,786 | 2,392 | - 26 | 360 |
|  | 24,849 | 17.397 | 2.521 | 1.493 | 2,010 | 1.289 | * 20 | 110 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108,567 | 56.812 | 18.794 | 13,311 | 13,514 | 4,805 | 187 | 1,145 |
|  | 30,070 | 17.427 | 5,478 | 3,967 | 2,356 | 463 | 79 | 300 |
|  | 16,192 | 7,219 | 3,128 | 2,384 | 2,523 | 658 | 40 | 240 |
|  | 31.188 | 13.886 | 5,974 | 4.176 | 4,982 | 1.773 | 45 | 353 |
|  | 20,948 | 11,457 | 3,140 | 2,122 | 2,654 | 1,355 | * 16 | 204 |
|  | 10,169 | 6.823 | 1,074 | 662 | 999 | 557* | \% 6 | 49 |
| Ffehale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : |
|  | 116.481 | 72,899 | 18.703 | 11,666 | 9.076 | 3,131 | 151 | 855 |
|  | 26.813 | 16.579 | 5.353 | 3.829 | 2.264 | 480 | 85 | 223 |
|  | 16,873 | 10.800 | 2,763 | 1.637 | 1,171 | 285 | * 31 | 166 |
|  | 32,884 | 20,354 | 5,848 | 3,336 | 2,498 | $59 t$ | -11 | 240 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 23,231 | 14,591 | 3,273 | 2,031 | 2,13.2 | 1,038 | - 10 | 157 |
|  | 14.680 | 10,574 | 1,447 | 832 | 1,011 | 733 | * 14 | 69 |
| BOTH SEXES | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I MLL AGES-- | 100.0 | 57.6 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS- | 100.0 | 57.8 | 28.4 | 13.2 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| 17-24 YEARS- | 100.0 | 54.5 | 17.9 | 12.2 | 21.2 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| 25-44 YEARS | 100.0 | 53.4 | 18.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 59.0 | 14.5 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 5.4 | * C. 1 | 0.8 |
| $6^{5}$ YEARS AND OVER--m-m-m-m-m | 100.0 | 70.0 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 5.2 | *0.1 | 0.5 |
| male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL AGES-m-m- | 100.0 | 52.3 | 17.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 58.0 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| 17-24 YEAR S- | 100.0 | 44.6 | 19.3 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 44.5 | 19.2 | 13.4 | 26.0 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 54.7 | 15.0 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 6.5 | * 0.1 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 67.1 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 5.5 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 62.6 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 57.5 | 18.6 | 13.3 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
|  | 100.0 | 04.0 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | -C. 2 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 01.9 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 1.8 | * 3.0 | 0.7 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 100.0 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 4.5 | * 3.0 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 72.0 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 5.0 | * 0.1 | 0.5 |

notes: for official population estimates for more general use, see bureau of the census reports on the CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-2O, P-25, AND P-OO.
the appropriate relative standaro ekkors of the estimates shonn in this table are found ja appenilx i, FIGURE $V$.

TABLE 22. LMCIDENGE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONOITIONS PER LOO PERSONS PER OUARTER. BY SEX ANO AGE =
[Date are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized populetion. The survey design, genaral auplifications, and Intormation on the relíability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Definitions of sermsare given in appendix II)

| SE | All acute conoitions |  |  |  | ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JAN.-MAR. | APR.-JUNE | JULT-SEPT. | OCT--DEC. | JAN.-MAR. | HPR--JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | OCT.-DEC. |
|  | MUMBER Of CONDIIIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER OUARTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOTM SEXES, ALL AGES | 70.1 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 57.8 | 44.6 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 34.0 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS- | 122.4 | 78.4 | 72.5 | 106.8 | 69.4 | 32.1 | 30.6 | 67.3 |
| 6-16 YEARS- | 99.7 | 51.8 | 48.8 | 75.4 | 62.9 | 23.5 | 19.1 | 43.6 |
| 17-44 YEARS- | 66.9 | 45.4 | 47.4 | 57.9 | 43.3 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 33.8 |
| 65 TEARS MND OYER- | 42.7 | 23.6 | 20.9 | 33.4 | 28.9 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 19.1 |
| Maleg All AGES | 66.6 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 53.9 | 42.5 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 32.8 |
| UNOER 6 YEARS-- | 124.7 | 04.0 | 72.3 | 115.9 | 72.6 | 35.7 | 27.7 | 68.8 |
| ¢-16 YEARS - | 97.3 | 57.1 | 48.7 | 73.4 | 59.7 | 26.8 | 19.3 | 41.4 |
| 17-44 YEARS- | 60.2 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 48.7 | 39.4 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 29.7 |
| 45 YEARS ANO OVER | 37.6 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 28.9 | 26.3 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 16.9 |
| FEMALE, ML AGES | 73.4 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 61.4 | 46.6 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 36.0 |
| UNDER YEARS | 120.2 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 97.3 | 66.0 | 20.3 | 33.6 | 65.6 |
| 6-14 YEARS <br> 17-44 YEARS | 102.2 73.3 | 45.7 | 49.0 | 77.4 | 66.2 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 46.0 |
| 45 YEARS AND OVER | 13.3 47.0 | 56.3 26.2 | 21.1 | 60.0 37.0 | 31.0 | 17.4 9.8 | 21.6 9.1 | 21.0 |

motes: excludeg from these statistics are all conoitions involving meither restricted actiyity nor medical attention. the appropriate relative standard errdos of the estimates shown in this table are found in appemdix in figure f. a

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, IG8I
[Deve are based on household Interviews of the civllian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and Information on the reliability of the estimates are given In appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appandix (i)

| SEX AND AGE | JAN.-MAR. | APR.-JUNE | JULY-SEPT. | OCT.-DEC. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NUMBER DF | ONS INJURED | PER 100 PERSONS | PER QUARTER |
|  | 7. | 8.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS- | 8. | 9.0 | 10.5 | 9.4 |
|  | 6. | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
|  | 8. | 9.1 | 10.6 | 8.6 |
|  | 10. | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.4 |
|  | 7. | 8.4 | 10.6 | 7.6 |
| FEMALE, ALL AGES - | 5. | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| UNDER 17 YEARS <br> 17 YEARS AND OVER | 7. | 6.9 6.8 | 10.3 5.8 | 7.3 6.0 |

NOTES: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIDNS INVDLYING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE EQUND IN APPENDIX I. FIGURE I.
table 24. days of disability per person per quarter, oy sex, type of disability ano age: united states, l9al
[Data are based on household inturviewe of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The iurvey design, general qualifications, end Information on tha reliability of the estimates are given in appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given In appendix il]

| TYPE OF DISABILITY ANO AGE | BOTH SEXES |  |  |  | male |  |  |  | female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JANe } \\ & \text { MAR. } \end{aligned}$ | APR.JUNE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JURY- } \\ & \text { SEPT. } \end{aligned}$ | OCT.DEC. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. }- \\ & \text { MAR. } \end{aligned}$ | APR.JUNE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY- } \\ & \text { SEPT. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DCT.- } \\ & \text { DEC. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN.- } \\ & \text { MAR. } \end{aligned}$ | APR.JUAE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY-. } \\ & \text { SEDT. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & \text { OEC. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | DAYS OF |  |  |  | DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OAYS OF RESTRIGTEO ACTIVITY, ALL AGESS--- | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| JNDER 6 YEARS | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| 6-16 YEARS | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 2.6 |
| 17-44 YEARS | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 45-64 YEARS <br> 65 YEARS MAO OYER | 17.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 65 YEARS AND OYER $-\infty$ | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| DAYS OF BEO DISABILITY, ALL AGESm-m-m- | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS- | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| 6-16 YEARS $17-44 \text { YEARS-- }$ | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 0.6 | 1.8 2.3 |
| $45-64$ YEARS- | 1.7 2.9 | 1.2 2.3 | 1.2 2.0 | 1.4 1.9 | 1.3 2.4 | 0.8 2.0 | 0.8 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 3.3 | $\frac{1}{2.6}$ | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 65 TEARS AND OYER- | 2.9 4.6 | 2.3 2.9 | 2.0 3.3 | 1.9 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 2.6 | 1.9 3.8 | 1.5 3.6 | 3.3 5.0 | 2.5 3.1 | 2.0 3.0 | 2.2 3.0 |
| DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND QVER-- | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
|  | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 |  |  |
|  | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 -1.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 1.1 | 1.2 1.4 |
|  | 2.1 | * 1.0 | *0.7 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -1.3 | -0.8 | -0.5 | +2.4 | \%0.5 | -0. 0.5 | 0.3 |
| OAYS LOST FROM SCHOUL, $6-16$ YEARS- | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 | $0.9$ | 0.6 | 1.5 |

The appropriate relative standaro errors df the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix if figure il.

TABLE 25. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION: BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1981
[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, genaral qualifications, and information on the relisbility of the extımates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]
-
AGE BDTH SEXES MALE $\quad$ FEMALE

| JNDER 17 YEARS |
| :---: |
| UNDER 6 YEARS-- |
| 6-16 YEARS |
| 17-44 YEARS |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 75 YEARS AND OVER |



| ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER----m-m-m | 100,324 | 57,346 | 42,978 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 69,541 | 39,021 | 30,520 |
|  | 20,942 | 11.145 | 9,797 |
| 25-44 YEARS- | 48,598 | 27,876 | 20.723 |
| 45 Years and over- | 30,783 | 18,325 | 12,458 |
|  | 27,513 | 16,328 | 11.186 |
|  | 3,270 | 1,997 | 1,272 |

NOTES: FOR DFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT PDPULATIDN REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60: AND BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS MONTHLY REPDRT, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.
the appropriate relative standard errors cf the currently. employed estimates shonn in this table are found in appendix 1: figure iv.
the number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official bureau of the census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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# Appendix I. Technical notes on methods 

## Background of this report

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

The National Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire that obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued that cover one or more of the specific topics.

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

## Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

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

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

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

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

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

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned
households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons.

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

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

Estimating procedures. - Since the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic cperations are involved.

1. Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. -The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. Nonresponse adjustment.-The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor that has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. First-stage ratio adjustment. -Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to ${ }^{-}$ the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. Poststratification by age-sex-color. - The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).
The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.
[^2]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 iristances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a yearexperience which actually occurred for each person in a 2 -calendar-week interval prior to week of inter-view-is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

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

## General qualifications

Nonresponse.-Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.0 percent of the sample households.

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. ${ }^{8}$ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the National Health Interview Survey, a number of stưfies have been conducted to study this problem. The resilts have been published in several reports. ${ }^{9-12}$ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from.the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $21 / 2$ times as large.

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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.
mate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

1. Narrow range.-This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.
2. Medium range. -This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5 .
3. Wide range.-This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5 , e.g., the number of days of bed disability.
In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors. -The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which Have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.
Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves, figures I-V. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves, figures VI-VII. For values which do not fall on one

- of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation. will provide a satisfactory approximation.
Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the
denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000 , or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100 ; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.
Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:
(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.
Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.): The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$
d=X_{1} \cdot X_{2}
$$

is

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

where $X_{1}$ is the estimate for class $1, X_{2}$ is the estimate for class 2 , and $V_{x_{1}}$ and $V_{x_{2}}$ are the relative errors of $X_{1}$ and $X_{2}$ respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated char-
acteristics 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.

This curve represents estimates of relative stenderd errors baed on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow renge eatimates of aggregates using a 2 wak reference perlod.
Example of use of chart: An antimate of $1,000,000$ acute reaplratory conditions (on acale at bottom of chart) has a relative atandard error of 23 percent (read from scate et left side of chart), or a etandard error of 230,000 (23 percent of $1,000,000$ )

${ }^{1}$ Thesen curves represent estlmates of relative standard arrors based on 1 to 4 quarters of date collection for wide range estimates of apgregetes using a 2 week reference perlod.
 at inft sidn of chart), or standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).

${ }^{1}$ The curves related to short-stay nompital days and diacharges are based on 4 quartere of data collection for wide and narrow range eitimates of agoregates using a 6 -month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of deta collectlon for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chert: An estimate of $10,000,000$ hoipital days (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 10.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at feft side of chart). or a siendard error of $1,020,000$ ( 10.2 percent of $10,000,000$ ). An estimate of $1,000,000$ discharges from shors-stey hospitals (curve B) has a reletive standard error of 7.4 percent. An estmate of $1,000,000$ persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

 tion charecterlatics le besed on 4 quarters of date collection for narrow range astlmates of aggregates. .
Example of use of chart: An eatimate of $10,000,000$ doys of houpltalization in the pant year (on sciale at bortom of chert) hes a ralative standerd erfor of 7.8 parcent (read from curve A on ecale at left alde of chert), or atanderd error of 780,000 ( 7.8 percent of $10,000,000$ ). An estimete of $1,000,000$ persons with 1 hospltal epleode or more (curve P) hee a relative atandard error of 5.7 parcent.


The curve releted to physicion or dental visits is besed on to a quartars of deta collectlon for medium range estimates of egaregutes using a 2 week reference perlod; the curve for population charecteriatics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of $10,000,000$ dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) hies a reletive standard arror of 9.2 percent (read from curve A on scale it left side of chart), or atanderd arror of $920,000(9.2$ parcant of $10,000,000$ ). An estimata, of $1,000,000$ parsons in the Northeast Region (curve P) hae a relative stendard error of 5.7 parcent.


1These eurves peprogent estimetes of melative ftendard errort of percenteges of acute conditions or persons injurad besed on 1 to 4 guer. sers of deta collection for nerrow range date using a 2 -wek reterence period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bettom of chart) based on en estimete of 10.000000 has a relstive
 encrs the verticel lina for 20 percent. The stenderd error in percentege points is equel to 20 percent $X$ it 5 percent or 29 percentage points.

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


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

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

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, ${ }^{1}$ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Acute condition.-An acute condition is defined as a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and that has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and that involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2 -week period. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.

Acute condition groups.-In this report all tables with data classified by type of condition employ a

NOTE: $\mathbf{A}$ list of references follows the text.
five-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups.

Chronic condition.-A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview, or (2) it is one of the following conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset: $\because \vdots$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terms relating to disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)
Preschool children:
Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
School-age children:
Inability to go to school.
Housewives:
Inability to do any housework.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terms relating to class of accident

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terms relating to physician visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

## Demographic terms

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix III. Questionnaire and flash cards








32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did enyene in the family (yeu, yeur --, otc.) heve -

If "Yes," ask 32b and c.
b. Whe was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.
c. During the pest 12 menths, did anyene else have .. .?

Conditions affecting the digestive system.
Make no entry in item C for cold, flu, or grippe even if reported in question 32.

| A. Gallstenes? | 1. Any diseese of the poncreas? |
| :---: | :---: |
| B. Any other gallbladder treubie? | J. Ulcer? |
| C. Cirrhes is of the livert | K. Hernie of repture? |
| D. Fatty liver? | 1. A diseese of the esophogus? |
| E. Hepetitis? | M. Gestripls? |
| F. Yellow fundice? | N. FREQUENT indigestion? |
| G. Any other liver trouble? | O. Aay ether stamoch treuble? |
| H. Dishetes? | P. Enteritis? |

32a. Dees anyane in the family (you, your --, ofc.) NOW heve If "Yes," ask 32 b and c .
b. Whe is this? Enter name of condition and latrer of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.
c. Dees anyene dse heve . . .?
326. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did enyene in the fomily (yeu, your --, etc.) heve - if "Yes," ask 32e and f.
-. Whe wes this? Enzer name of condition and letter of line where reperted in appropriate person's column in item $C$.
6. During the past 12 enenths, did enpene else heve . . .t

Cenditions $\bar{C}-N$ and $V$ are conditions affecting the bone and muscle.
A. Pomment stifferese or eny doformity of the foef, log, fingers, amm or heck? (Permanent stiffness - joints will not move at all)
A. Parelysis of eny kind?

| C. Arthritia of eny kind or Rheumetism? | 1. Trick kneo? |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. Gevt? | J. A slipped er mptured dise? |
| E. Lumbege? | K. Curveture of the spine? |
| F. Ostecmyolitis? <br> (es-teo-ah-my-wh-itto-iss) | L. REPEATED trewhle with mesk, beck, or spiné? |
| 6. A beme cyst or beme spur? | M. Sursitis or Synevitis? <br> (sin-wh-vite-iss) |
| M. Any ether disesse of the bone ar cortilage? | N. Any disense of the museles el tendons? |
















## Section A. INTRODUCTION

The next questions will be used to study the health of the Nation's children.
If more than one child in family read: The only child I will ask the rest of my questions about is --.
(These questions will go much more quickly if we can do them alone.)
Arrange to conduct supplement in private if possible.

Ask or varify for esch HH member.

1. How is (Name on HIS-1) related to - - ?

If parent ask: is (Name of parent) - biological (naturall, adoptive, step, or foster perent?

If brother/sister ask: is (Name of sibling) - full, half, step, adoptive, or foster (brother/sister)?

Enter "sample child" on appropriate line.
Enter "unrelated" for persons not related to the sample child.

| Person number on HIS. 1 | Relationshup to simple child |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| $8$ | $\because: ~ \%$ |
| 9 |  |
| 10 |  |

Biological mother in HH and available (Section B, page 4)Sample child $6+$ years old AND biological father in HH and available (Section B, page 4)

## CHECK ITEM A1 <br> Mark first appropriate box.

2. (Besides (Brological mother) which family member knows the mosi about the health-relatedBiological mother not in HH , only one adult relative in HH (Section B, page 4)Biological mother in HH not available (2)Biological mother not in $\mathrm{HH}, 2+$ adult relatives in HH (2)
mattors of --7

CHECK
ITEM A2
Mark first appropriate box.

## Soction B. CHILD CARE

| CHECK ITEM B1 Mark box and enter person number $\begin{aligned} & \text { of respondent. }\end{aligned}$ | Same respondent as HIS-1 $\downarrow$ $\qquad$ Person number ( 82 ) Now respondent $\underset{Z}{Z}$ $\qquad$ Person number (INTRO) |
| :---: | :---: |
| INTRO - I will be asking questions sbout - - These questions will be used to study the health of the Nation's children. <br> (These questions will go much more quickly if we can do them alone.) <br> Arrange to conduct supplement in private if possible. |  |
| CHECK <br> ITEM B2 <br> Refor to age of sample child. | Under 15 years old (83) 15+ years old 131 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHECK } \\ & \text { ITEM B3 } \end{aligned} \text { Refer to HH composition on HIS-I. }$ | $\square$ Only 1 related HH member $12+$ years old (2) $\square$ $2+$ related $H H$ members $12+$ years old (1) |
| 1. Which family member, that is, (Related HH $\frac{\text { members } 12+\text {, apends the most time taking }}{\text { care of }- \text { ? }}$ care of -- | ___ Person number |
| 2s. Not counting OCCASIONAL sitters, who (elso) rakes care of -- ? Include day care centers. nurserles. sitters. or anyone alse who takes care of --. <br> Do not include regular school. <br> If non HH member, ask: Is this person related or unrolated to - - ? | Related HH member(s) Child cares for self Unrelated HH memberls $\square$ $\qquad$ Person numberis) <br> Related non HH member(s) $\square$ Unrelated non HH member(s) Day Care/Nursery. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| b. Again, not counting OCCASIONAL sitters, does anyone else take care of - - either in this home or some other place? | $Y$ (Reask 2a and b) N |
| 3. Who usually takes - to the doctor for checkups of other nonomergency visits? | ${ }^{H} H$ member $Z$ $\qquad$ Person number |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Section B. CHILD CARE - Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
CHILD CARE TABLE \\
Ask questions 5 through 7 for first caretaker before proceeding to next caretaker
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 4. CARETAKER \& 5. Does (Caretaker in 4) take care of - - in this home or some other place? \& 6. Is this (other place) in someone's home or some other place? \& 7. On the average, about how many hours per week does (Caretakerin 4) take care of -- (in this home/outside this home)? \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sitter (Unrelated) \\
2 Sitter (Related) Specify \(Z\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \(\square\) This hame only (7)
Some other place only

Both \& Someone's home
Some other place Specify z
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ \& $\frac{:}{\substack{\text { Hours/week in } \\ \text { this home }}} \underset{\substack{\text { Hours/week } \\ \text { Outside hish home }}}{\text { Hen }}$ <br>
\hline Sitter (Unrelated)
Sitter (Related) . Specify 7
$\qquad$ \& This home only (7)
Some other place only

Both \& Someone's home
Some other place Specify 7
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ \&  <br>
\hline
Sitter (Unrelated)
Sitter (Related) Specify z
$\qquad$ \& This home only (7)
Some other place only

Both \& Someone's home
Some other place Specify $Z$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ \&  <br>
\hline Sitter (Unrelated)

Sitter (Related) Specify $z$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ \& | This home only (7) Some other place only |
| :--- |
| ${ }^{3} \square$ Both | \& Someone's home Specify

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ \&  <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Section C. RELATIONSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY} <br>
\hline CHECK
ITEMC1 Refertoquestion 1, page 3 of CHS . \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \square \text { Biological mother in } \mathrm{HH}(\mathrm{C} 2) \\
& \text { B Other (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline 1a. Has - - ever lived with - - biological mother for at least 3 months? \& $1 Y \quad 2 N(2) \quad 9 \mathrm{OK}(2)$ <br>
\hline b. How long has it been since - - last lived with her for at lesst 3 months? \& $$
\overline{\text { Number }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \square \text { Days } \\
2 \square \text { Weeks } \\
3 \square \text { Months } \\
4 \square \text { Years }
\end{array}\right.
$$ <br>
\hline 2. Is - - biological mother now living or deceased? \& $\left.\begin{array}{l}1 \square \text { Living } \\ 2 \square \text { Deceased } \\ 9 \square \text { DK........ }\end{array}\right\}(C 2)$ <br>
\hline 3. How often does --see her? \& Every day
Almost every day
Several times a week
About once a week
2 or 3 times a month
About once a month
Less than once a month

Never <br>
\hline CHECK

ITEM C2 \& | Biological father in HH (7) |
| :--- |
| ${ }_{8}$ Other (4) | <br>

\hline 4a. Has - - ever lived with - - biological father for at least 3 months?
引 • \& IY $\quad 2 \mathrm{~N}(5) \quad 9 \mathrm{SK}(5)$ <br>

\hline b. How long has it been since - - last lived with him for at least 3 months? \& $$
\frac{}{\text { Number }} \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \text { Days } \\
2 \text { E Weeks } \\
3 \text { EMonths } \\
4 \text { Y Years }
\end{array}\right.
$$ <br>

\hline 5. Is --biological father now living or deceased? \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
1 \square \text { Living } \\
2 \square \text { Deceased } \\
9 \text { DK......... }
\end{array}\right\}
$$ <br>

\hline 6. How often does --see him? \& Every day
Almost every day
Several times a week
About once a week
2 or 3 times a month

About once a month
Less than once a month
Never <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Section C．RELATIONSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY－Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7a．How many children has－－（Biological mother） EVER had？Do not count miscarriagos or stillbirths． | ${ }^{1} \square$ Only one（C3） |
| b．Of those（Number in $7 a$ ）childron，was－－born first（or）second（or third，etc．1？ | First Second $\square$ Third Fourth Fifth Other－Specify 7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHECK } \\ & \text { ITEM C3 } \end{aligned}>\begin{aligned} & \text { Refer to question 1, page } 3 \text { of } \mathrm{CHS} \text { or } \\ & \text { to question } 2 \text { on page } 6 \text { of } \mathrm{CHS} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Biological mother in } \mathrm{HH}(9) \\ & 2 \square \text { Biological mother deceased or DK (12) } \\ & { }_{3} \text { Biological mother not in } \mathrm{HH}(8) \end{aligned}$ |
| 8．Is－－biological mother now married， widowed．divorced，separated or never married？ |  |
| 9．How many times altogether has－－ （Biological mother）been married？ | －［－Never married（12） <br>  |
| Ask 10a－c about each marriage before proceeding to next marriage <br> 10a＇，In what year was－－（Biological mother） married（the（first／second／third）time）？ | MARRIAGE |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} 19 & 19 \\ Y_{Y r \text { began }} & 19 \\ Y_{\text {Yr. began }} \end{array}$ |
| If now married and this7s last or only matriage．go to question 12 If now separated and this is last or only marriage，go to question 11. | 19 <br> 19 ； 19 |
| b．In what year did this marriage end？ For divorce and annulment，record legal end． | Yr．ended ${ }_{\text {Yr．ended }} \mathrm{Y}^{\text {Yrended }}$ |
| If now widowed or divorced and this is last or only marriage，go to question 12. <br> c．Was this marriage ended by death．divorce．or annulment？ |  |
| 11．How long has she been separated？ | Number $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text { 二 Days } \\ 2 \text { 二 Weeks } \\ 3 \text { 二 Months } \\ 4 \text { 二 Years }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 12．In what month and year did－move to this home？ | 0000 こ Lived here since birth（Cs） $\qquad$ 19 <br> Month <br> Year |

## Section C. RELATIONSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY - Continued

| 13. About how many miles from here is the home - - lived in before - - moved to this home? <br> Range acceptable | 1 | $\square$ <br> $000 \square$ Less than 1 mile $\qquad$ Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14. How many times has - - ever moved? | 1 1 1 1 | __ Number |
| CHECK <br> ITEM C4 | 1 1 1 1 1 | ```1 Respondent is biological mother or biological father (Section D, page 9) 8``` <br> ```Other (15) ``` |
| 15. How long has - - lived with you? | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $\overline{\text { Number }}\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \square \text { Days } \\ 2 \square \text { Weeks } \\ 3 \square \text { Months } \\ 4 \square \text { Years } \end{array}\right.$ |

FOOTNOTES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Section D. BREASTFEEDING} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CHECK } \\
& \text { ITEM D1 }
\end{aligned} \text { Refer to age of sample child. }
$$ \&
Under 6 months old (1)

$6+$ months old (2) <br>
\hline 9. Is - being breastfed at the present time? \& 1 Y (D2) $2 N$ <br>

\hline 2. Was - - everbreastfed? \& $$
1 Y \quad 2 N(D 4):
$$ <br>

\hline 3. How old was - - when - - completely stopped breastfeeding? \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \infty \infty \square \text { Still breastfeeding } \\
& \text { Number }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \square \text { Days } \\
2 \square \text { Weeks } \\
3 \square \text { Months }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CHECK } \\
& \text { ITEM D2 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 6+ years old (Section F, page 14)

Respondent not biological mother (D3)
Respondent is biological mother (4) <br>
\hline 4. While breastfeeding - - , did you over take any birth control pills? \& 1 Y

$$
2 N
$$ <br>

\hline | CHECK | $=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| ITEM D3 | Refer to age of somple child. | \& $3+$ years old (Section E, page 10)

Under 6 months old (5a)
Other (5b) <br>

\hline 5a. Has - - over been given any formula or regular milk? \& $$
1 Y \quad 2 \times(04)
$$ <br>

\hline b. How old was - when - - was first fed formula or regular milk on a daily basis? ! \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \infty \infty \text { Never on a daily basis } \\
& \frac{\text { Number }}{}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \square \text { Days } \\
2 \square \text { Weeks } \\
3 \square \text { Months }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline CHECK
CHEM D4
ITE
Refer to age of sample child. \& $3+$ years old (Section E, page 10 )
Under 6 months old (6a)
Other (6b) <br>
\hline 6a. Has - - ever been given any solid food, such as commercially prepared strained and junior foods. "table foods," or any other non-liquid foods? \& 1 Y 2 N (Section E, page 10$)$ <br>

\hline b. How old was - - when - - started eating solid food (such as strained foods or any other non-liquid foods) on a daily basis? \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nom Never on a daily basis } \\
& \text { Number }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \square \text { Days } \\
2 \square \text { Weeks } \\
3 \square \text { Months }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline FOOTNOTES \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Section E. MOTOR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CHECK
Refer to age of sample child.Under 2 years old (IINTRO)2-4 years old$5+$ years old (Section F, page 14)

INTRO - Now I would like to ask a few questions about various things children do at different ages.

## CHECK ITEM E2

Refer to age of sample child.

After marking the appropriate box, go to the list of questions and circle the corresponding question numbers.

Ask first sequence of questions until five consecutive "Yes" responses are given, then ask second sequence of questions until five consecutive "No" responses are given. One or more of the five consecutive "No" responses may have been given at the beginning of the first sequence, thus requiring less than five consecutive "No" responses in the second sequence.

A fter completing second sequence, go to Check Item E3. If 10 consecutive "No" responses are given in the first sequence, go to Check Item E3 without asking any further questions in the list.

| Age <br> (Mark only one) | -Sequences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 |
|  | Descending order beginning with question number - | Ascending order beginning with quastion number - |
| 1 $\square$ Under 4 months | 6 | 7 |
| $2 \square 4$ months | 8 | 9 |
| $3 \square 5$ months | $10^{\circ}$ | 11 |
| $4 \square 6$ months | 12 | 13 |
| $5 \square 7$ months | 14 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ |
| 68 months | 16 | 17 |
| $7 \square 9$ months | 18 | 19 |
| - 10 months | $20^{-}$ | 21 |
| 911 months | 22 | 23 |
| 10】12-14 months | 24 | 25 |
| 11■15-17 months | 28 | 29 |
| 12 $\square$ 18-23 months | 33 | 34 |
| $13 \square 2$ years | 36 | 37 |
| $14 \square 3$ years | 41 | 42 |
| $15 \square 4$ years | 44 | 45 |


| Section E. MOTOR AND SOCIALDEVELOPMENT - Continued |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. When lying on --stomach, has - - ever turned - - head from side to side? | IY | 2 N | - DK |
| 2. Have -- eyes ever followed a moving object at all? | IY | 2 N | - DK |
| 3. When lying on - - stomach on a flat surface did - - over lift - head off the surface for a moment? | IY | 2 N | - DK |
| 4. Have - - eyes ever followed a moving object all the way from one side to another? | IY | 2 N | - DE* |
| 5 a. Has - - ever smiled at someone when they talked to or smiled at - - without being touched? | iY | 2 N | - DK |
| b. If "Yes," ask: How old was - - when - first smiled at someone when they talked to or smiled at -- ? |  | $\{2$ |  |
| 6. When lying on --stomach, has - - ever raised - - head AND chest from the surface while resting - - waight on - - lower arms or hands? | iY | 2 N | 9 DK |
| 7. While lying on - - back and being pulled up to a sitting position, did - - ever hold - head stiffly $s 0$ that it DID NOT hang back as - - was pullod up? | IY | 2 N | , DK |
| 8. Has -- ever laughed out loud without being tickled or touched? | iY | 2 N | , DK |
| 9. Has - - ever turned - - HEAD around to look at something? | IY | 2 N | - DK |
| 10. Has - - ever held in one hand a moderate size object such as a block or a rattle? | 1Y | 2 N | - DK |
| 11. Has -- ever looked around with -- eyes for a toy which was lost or not nearby? | $1 Y$ | 2 N | , DK |
| 12a. Has - - ever rolled over on - - own ON PURPOSE? | IY | 2 N | - DK |
| b. If "Yes,"ask: How old was - - when - - first rolled over? | Number |  |  |
| 13. Has - - ever been pulled from a sitting to a standing position and supported - - own weight with legs stretched out? | iY | 2 N | , DK |
| 14. Has - - ever sat alone with no help except for leaning forward on - - hands or with just a littia help from someone alse? | IY | 2 N | , DK |
| 15. Has - - ever seemed to enjoy looking in the mirror at (himself/herselfi? | IY | 2 N | -DK |
| 16a. Has - - ever said any recognizable words, such as "mama" or "dada"? | IY | 2 N | 9 DK |
| b. <br> . If "Yes," ask: How old was - - when - - first said any recognizable words? | Number |  |  |

Section E. MOTOR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Continued



## Section F. BIRTH

In studying the health of children, it is important to have information about their birth.





## Section G. PRENATAL CARE - Continued




## Section H. HOSPITALIZATIONS AND SURGERY

1a. Since - was born, how many different times has - - stayed in the hospital overnight? Do not include the hospitalization when - - was born.
$00 \square$None (3)
$\qquad$ Number of times
b. During any of these hospitalizations was - treated for diabetes or sugar diabetes?
$1 Y$
2N(2)
c. Does - - take insulin shots?
$1 \mathrm{Y} \quad 2 \mathrm{~N}$

2a. Was surgery of any kind or were any operations parformed on - - during any stays in the
iY
2 N(3) hospital? include bone sottings and stitches.
b. What are the names of these surgeries or operations?

If name is not known, describe what was done.
c. Any others?
$Y$ (Reask $2 b$ and $c$ )
$N$
3a. (Excluding the operations performed on - - while - - was an overnight patient in the hospitall Has - - EVER had any (other) surgery or operations? Include bone settings and stitches.
, Y
${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}$ (Section I, page 22 )
b. What are the names of these surgeries or operations?
If name is not known, describe what was done.
c. Anyothers?

Y (Reask 3b and c) $N$

FOOTNOTES.

## Section I. SUPPLEMENTAL CONDITION LIST

Some of the following conditions wore asked about earlier, but tell me whether or not - - EVER had any of these conditions even if they have been mentioned before.
If "Yes," enter conditon and number in liem 1 of Section J.

Did - - EVER have -

1. Hepatitis?
2. Yellow jaundice?
3. Any other liver trouble?
4. Colitis?
5. Any other bowel trouble? *.
6. An ulcer?
7. Ahernia or rupture?
8. Any other condition of the digestive system? *
9. Asthma?
10. Hay fover or allergies?
11. Tonsillitis or enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids? *
12. Tuberculosis?
13. Pneumonia?
14. Any other respiratory, lung, or pulmonary condition? **
15. Arthritis of any kind or rheumatism?
16. Curvature of the spine?
17. Ciubfoot?
18. Any other condition affecting the bone. cartilage, muscle or tendon? *
19. Eczema or psoriasis (so-ryo-uh-sis)?
20.TROUBLE with acne?
20. Any kind of skin allergy?
21. Any otherkind of skin trouble? -:
22. REPEATED ear infections?
23. Deafness in one orboth ears?
24. Any other trouble hearing with one or bothears?
25. Blindness in one or both eyes?
26. Cataracta?
27. Any other trouble seaing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses? ••
28. Acloftpalateor harelip?
29. Stammering or stuttering?
30. Any otherspeech defect? . -
31. Autism or has - - over been autistic?

Did - - EVER have -
33. Palsy or cerebral palsy?
34. Paralysis of any kind?
35. Mental retardation?
36. Epilepsy?
37. REPEATED convulsions, sénures, ö blackouts?
38. Migraine?
39. FREQUENT OT SEVERE headaches?

40̄. Mēningitis?
41. Chorea (ko-ree-uh) or St. Vitus dance?
42. Nophritis?
43. Urinary tract infection?
44. Anyotharkidney trouble?-:
45. Diaberes?
46. Goiter or other thyroid trouble?
47. Cystic fibrosis?
48. Anemia or sickie cellanemia?
49. A heart murmur?
50. Cancer of any kind?

5̄. High blood pressure?
52. Rheumatic fever?
53. Rheumatic heart disease?
54. Congenital heart disesse?
55. Any other heart troubie? ..
56. Does--NOWhave-missing finger. hand or arm, toe foot, or leg?
57. PERMÁNENT stiffness or sny deformity of the back, foot, or leg? (Permanent stiffness - ioints will noi move at all!
58. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?
59. Did -- EVER have-any otherhealoh problem which lasted for at least 3 months which you have not mentioned? If "Yes," ask: What was the condition?

Make no entry in Section J for cold. flu, grippe. red, sore, or strep throat, or "virus"

[^3]2. How long did it last7 - If 1 month or longer, enter in Section J. If less than i month, do not record

- Did this condition last for at least 3 months? If $\because$ Yes, "enter in Section J. If "No," do not record unless it is an obvious permanent condition which began less than 3 months ago

| CONDITION 1 |  |  | CONDITION 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Item number | Name of condition |  | 1. Item number | Name of condition |  |
| For allergy ask: <br> 2. How does the allargy affect - - ? |  |  | For allargy ask: <br> 2. How does the allergy affect - - ? |  |  |
| For an imparment or ulcer, ask <br> 3. What part of the body is affected byiCondtionl? $\qquad$ <br> Show the following derail <br> Head (skull, scalp. tace) $\qquad$ <br> Back/spine/vertebiae (upper, middle, lower) <br> Side lieft or right) $\qquad$ <br> Eye (left, right, or both) $\qquad$ <br> Arm ishoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist; left, eight or bothi <br> Hand lanture hand or fingers only; left, right, or both) <br> Leg thip. upper, knee, lower, or ankie, left, night, or both) <br> Foot lentire foot, arch, or toes only, left. right. or both) |  |  | For an imparment or ulcer, ask: <br> 3. What part of the body is affected by/Condifionl? $\qquad$ <br> Show the following detall: $\qquad$ <br> Head (skull, scalp. face) $\qquad$ <br> Back/spine/vertebrae lupper, middle, lowerl <br> Side lleft or rightl <br> Ear (inner or outer, left, right, or both) <br> Eye lieft, right, or both) <br> Arm (shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist, left, right or boihl Hand (enture hand or fingers only; left, night, or both) Leg (hid. upper, knee, lower, or ankle, left, right, or boith Foot (entire foot, arch, or toes only, left, right. or both) |  |  |
| 4a. When was (Conditionlfirst noticed? <br> Was it during the past 12 months is $\square$ 3 months or less (6) op before that time? <br> 5 $\square$ Over 3-12 months (6) <br> (Was it during the past 3 months of before that time? $\qquad$ <br> 6 $\square$ More than 12 months ago |  |  | 4a. When was (Condifion/first noticed? $4 \square 3$ months or iess (6) <br> (Was it during the past 12 months $5 \square$ Over $3-12$ months (6) <br> or before that time?) $5 \square$ More inan 12 months ago <br> (Was it during the past 3 months  <br> or before that time?  |  |  |
| b. How old was this was first n <br> 05 $\square$ Less inan 1 $\overline{\text { Number }}\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3 \square \\ 4 \square \end{array}\right.$ | when iced? <br> onth <br> onths <br> ears | $0:$ Condision from 56, 57, or 58 (NC) <br> 5. Did - - have thit condition at any time during the past 12 months? <br> 1 Y <br> 2 N (6b) | b. How old was - - when shis was first noticed?$\square$ Less than 1 month$\overline{\text { Number }}\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3 \square \text { Months } \\ 4 \square \text { Years } \end{array}\right.$ |  | 0 - <br> Condition from 56, 57, or 58 (NC) <br> 5. Did - - have thia condition at eny time during the past 12 months? <br> 1 Y <br> $2 \mathrm{~N}+6 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| ```0 \(\square\) Condrion tro or 58 (NC) \\ 6a. Does - - still condition? \\ 1 Y(NC)``` | n56. 57. <br> ve this <br> N | b. Is this condition completely curad or is it under control? <br> 21 $\square$ Cured $\square$ Under control <br> 4 Other - Specify $\qquad$ | $0 \square$ Condition from $56,57$. b. Is this condition completely: <br> or $58 / N C)$ curad or is it under control? |  |  |
| CONDITION 3 |  |  | CONDITION 4 |  |  |
| 1. İem number | Name of condition |  | 1. Item number | Name of condition |  |
| For allergy ask <br> 2. Hpw'does the allergy affect - - ? <br> For an imparment or ulcer. ask <br> 3. What part of the body is affected by(Condifion)? $\qquad$ <br> Show the following detaif <br> Head iskull, scalp, facel $\qquad$ <br> Back/spine/vertebrae (upper. middie. lower) $\qquad$ <br> Side lieft or rightl $\qquad$ <br> Eve lleft, right, or bothi $\qquad$ <br> Arm (shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist, left, right or both) <br> Hand lentire hand or fingers only. left. right, or both) <br> Leg thio. upper, knoe. lower. or ankle, left, right, or both) <br> Foot lenture foot, aren, or toes only, left, righi. or bothl |  |  | . Forallergyask. <br> 2. How does the allargy affect - - ? |  |  |
|  |  |  | For an imparment or ulcer, ask. <br> 3. What part of the body is affected by (Condtion)? $\qquad$ <br> Show the following detall <br> Head iskull, scalp, lace) $\qquad$ <br> Back ispine vertebrae (upper, middle, lower) <br> Side lleft or right) $\qquad$ <br> Ear linner or outer, left, right, or both) $\qquad$ <br> Eve lleft, right, or bothl <br> Arm Ishoulder, upder, elbow, lower or wrist, left, pight or boini <br> Hand ientire hand or fingers only. left, ight, or boiml <br> Leg thip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle, lett, right, or both) <br> Foot lentire foot, arch, or toes only, left, right, of bothl |  |  |
| 4a. When was Condition/first noticed? <br> (Was it during the past 3 months 3 months or less (6) or before thet time?or before that time?  <br> (Was it during the past 12 months  <br> or before that time? 6 $\square$ Over 3-12 manths (6) or before that time? $\square$ More than 12 monins ago |  |  | 4s. When was /Condition/first noticed? <br> (Was it during the past 3 months <br> 43 months of less 161 <br> or before that time?) <br> 5 Over 3-12 moriths 161 <br> (Was it during the past 12 months 16 <br> or before that timel) $\square$ More than 12 months ago |  |  |
| b How old was shis was first no 0 -Lless than 1 $\text { Number }\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3 \square \\ 4 \square \end{array}\right.$ | - when ticed? month Months years | 0. Condition from 56, 57, or 58 (NC) <br> 5. Did - - have this condition at any time during the past 12 months? <br> $1 Y$ <br> $2 \mathrm{~N}(6 b)$ | b. How old wes - - when this was first noticed? <br> $0 \square$ $\square$ Less than 1 mon! $\overline{\text { Number }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}3 \square \text { Months } \\ \square-\square \text { Years }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 0 $\square$ Condition from 56. 57, or 58 (NC) - <br> 5. Did - - have this condition at any time during the past 12 months? <br> 1 Y <br> $2 \times 1001$ |
| Condition fro or 58 (NC) <br> 6a. Does - - Etill h condition? $1 Y(N C)$ | mb, 57. N | b. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? <br> 2 Cured <br> 3 Uncer control <br> 4 Oiher - Specifv $\qquad$ |  |  |  |

## Section K. WEIGHT, EYES, AND TEETH



Section L. MEDICINE USE
NOTE - Ask la - $k$ before asking 2-5. $\quad$ NOTE - Ask 2-5, only for those questions in $18-k$ which were answered "Yes."

Hand calendar 2. What is the
The next fow questions refor to the use of medicines, pills, or ointments.

1. During the 2 weoks outlined in red on that calendar. did - - take or use any:
main health problem for which - -took or used the (Medication)?

| 3. Did anyone geta prascription from a doctor for - to take or | 4. Did a doctor recommend that - - take or use the (Medication)? |
| :---: | :---: |

Hand card $T$
5. Which number on that card best describes how often - - took or used the (Medication) during the past 3 months?
a. Pain relievers such as aspirin for Tylenol and b. Cough medicines (such b. Cough medicines (such
as Vicks. Robitussin, or Phenergan Expectorant
and the likel? and the likel?
c. Any other medicines or remedies for colds?
d. Asthma or allergy pills or medicines (such as
Bonadryl. Dimetapp, or Sudafed and the like)?
e. Topical Steroids (such as;



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Section M. SCHOOL - Continued} <br>

\hline 11a. Why did --stop gaing to school? \& \begin{tabular}{l}

Never went - other reasons <br>
page 31)
Graduated
Health problem
Dropped out
Other - Specify $\bar{Z}$
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline b. How long ago did - - stop going to school? \& Less than 12 months
12 months - less than 2 years (13)
$2+$ years (13) <br>

\hline | 12. During the past 12 months, that is, since ( 12 month date) a yearago, about how many days was - -absent from school because of illness? |
| :--- |
| Range acceptable | \& \[

00 Donene
\] <br>

\hline 13a. Has -- repeated any grades for any reasons? \& 1Y 2 N(14) <br>
\hline b. What grade or grades did - repeat? \& Grade(s) <br>

\hline c. Why did - - repeat the (Grades in 13b) gradels)? \& | - Academic tailure |
| :--- |
| : I Immature/acted too young |
| ${ }_{3}$ ■ Frequently absent |
| 4. Moved into more difficult school |
| 8 O Other - Specify - | <br>

\hline d. Any other reasons? \& $Y$ (Reask 13c and d) N <br>
\hline 14a. Has - - ever been suspended, excluded, or expelled from school? \& 1. $\mathrm{Y}^{2} \quad$ 2 N (14d) <br>
\hline b. How many times has this happened? \& -_ Number <br>
\hline c. How long ago was the last time? \&  <br>
\hline d. Not counting routine conferences, has anyone from - - school ever asked someone to come in to talk about problems - - was having? \& 1 Y ( $\mathrm{I}^{\text {N (M4) }}$ <br>

\hline e. How long ago was the last time? \& $$
\xlongequal[\text { Number }]{ }\left\{\begin{array}{lll}
1 & \square & \text { Days } \\
2 & \text { Weeks } \\
3 & \square & \text { Months } \\
1 \square & \text { Years }
\end{array}\right.
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Section M. SCHOOL - Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CHECK \\
Item M4 \\
Refer to question 8, page 27 of CHS
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
In school or on vacation (15) \\
\(0 \square\) \(\square\) Neither (Section N, page 31)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 15. Overall what kind of student would you say - - is now? Is - - one of the best in the class, above the middle, in the middle, below the middle, or near the bottom of the class? \& \begin{tabular}{l}

One of the best

Above the middle
In the middle
Below the middle <br>
5 Near the bottom
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline 16. How do you feel - is doing in school? Is - doing really well, doing about as well as - can, or could - - be doing better? \& | Doing really well Doing about as well as he/she can |
| :--- |
| 3 Could be doing better | <br>

\hline FOOTNOTES \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Section N. BEHAVIOR

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CHECK \\
ITEM N1 \\
Refer to age of sample child.
\end{tabular} \& Under 3 years old (Section P, page 34)

$3+$ years old (1) <br>
\hline 1a. During the past twalve months has - - ever wet the bod? \& 1 Y <br>
\hline b. About how many times has this happened? Range acceptable \& ___ Number <br>
\hline 2. Does - - now suck - - thumb or fingers either during the day or at night? \& 1 Y <br>
\hline 3a. Has - - ever run away from home? (Disappeared at a time when you thoughe this is what - - might be doing, and stayed away so long that you hed to start searching or looking for --.) \& 1 Y <br>
\hline b. How many times has - - run away? \& ___ Number <br>
\hline c. How old was - - the (last) time - - ranaway? \& ___ Years <br>
\hline 4. Does - - take any medicinas or drugs to help control activity or behavior? \& 1 Y <br>
\hline 5a. Has - - overseen a psychiatrist, psychologist. or psychoanalyst about any emotional, mental, or behavior problem? \& $1 Y$ 2 2 (5d) <br>

\hline b. Is - still sesing this person? \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Y (Section } 0 . \\
\text { page } 32)
\end{gathered} \quad 2 N
$$ <br>

\hline c. When was the last time - -saw this person? \& $\square$ More than 12 montis ago
Within past 12 months (Section O, page 32) <br>
\hline d. Duping the past 12 months, have you felt, or has enyone suggested that - - needed help for any emotional, mental, or behavior problem? \& 1Y 2 N <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOTNOTES

## Section O. BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS INDEX



| Section O. BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS INDEX |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




## Canto $C$



CARD 1



## CARD B

OFTEN TRUE in the pest 3 months

SOMETMES TRUE in the pest 3 months

NOTT TRUE in the pest 3 monits

| 1. Puerto Ricon | 5. Maxicin-American |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Cuban | 6. Chicano |
| 3. Mexican | 7. Other Latin Americon |
| 4. Mexicano | 8. Other Spanizh |

## CARDR

> 1. Aleut. Eskimo of Anerican Indian
> 2. Asion or Pacific Isiander
> 3. Bisck
> 4. White
> 5. Anocher growe not listed - Specity



[^0]:    -For further details and quarterly estimates, see Series 10 , Numbers 130,136 , and 139 .

[^1]:    the apprgpriate relative standaro errors df the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix i, figure

[^2]:    NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

[^3]:    - 1. How many times did - - have ...? It 2+ . enter in Section J. If only 1 time, ask:

