

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - 1974

Estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, persons with hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1974.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 77-1527

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. February 1977



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 100

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price \$1.45

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DOROTHY P. RICE, *Director*

ROBERT A. ISRAEL, *Deputy Director*

JACOB J. FELDMAN, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Analysis*

GAIL F. FISHER, *Associate Director for the Cooperative Health Statistics System*

ELIJAH L. WHITE, *Associate Director for Data Systems*

ANDERS S. LUNDE, Ph.D., *Associate Director for International Statistics*

ROBERT C. HUBER, *Acting Associate Director for Management*

MONROE G. SIRKEN, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Mathematical Statistics*

PETER L. HURLEY, *Associate Director for Operations*

JAMES M. ROBEY, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Program Development*

ALICE HAYWOOD, *Information Officer*

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Highlights for the Period	1
Acute Conditions	1
Disability	3
Utilization of Medical Services	4
Seasonal Variation	5
Contents of 1974 Questionnaire	5
Source and Limitations of the Data	5
Related Publications	6

Annual Estimates

Table

1. Incidence of acute conditions, percent distribution, and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by condition group, according to sex: United States, 1974	7
2. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1974	8
3. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1974	9
4. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1974	10
5. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1974	11
6. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1974	12
7. Days lost from school associated with acute conditions and days lost from school per 100 children (6-16 years) per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1974	13
8. Days lost from work associated with acute conditions and days lost from work per 100 currently employed persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1974	14
9. Number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation according to sex and age: United States, 1974	15

CONTENTS—Con.

Annual Estimates Table	Page
10. Number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex and age: United States, 1974	16
11. Days of restricted activity associated with injury and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1974	17
12. Days of bed disability associated with injury and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1974	18
13. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, number of discharges per 100 persons per year, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1974	19
14. Number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes during the past year by number of episodes, according to sex and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1974	20
15. Number of short-stay hospital days during the past year and number of days per person with 1+ hospital episodes, by number of episodes, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1974	21
16. Days of disability and days of disability per person per year, by sex and age: United States 1974	22
17. Days lost from school and days lost from school per child 6-16 years of age per year, by sex: United States, 1974	23
18. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1974	23
19. Number of persons and percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to sex and age: United States, 1974	24
20. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1974	25
21. Number and percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit according to sex and age: United States, 1974	26
Quarterly Estimates Table	
22. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, 1974	27
23. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, 1974	28

CONTENTS—Con.

Quarterly Estimates Tables	Page
24. Days of disability per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability and age: United States, 1974	29
 Table	
25. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by sex, and age: United States, 1974	30
 Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods	
Background of This Report	31
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey	31
General Qualifications	33
Reliability of Estimates	34
Relative Standard Error Charts	37
 Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report	
Terms Relating to Conditions	44
Terms Relating to Disability	46
Terms Relating to Persons Injured	48
Terms Relating to Class of Accident	49
Terms Relating to Hospitalization	50
Terms Relating to Dental Visits	50
Terms Relating to Physician Visits	50
Demographic Terms	51
 Appendix III. Questionnaire and Flash Cards	
	52

SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05-----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

CURRENT ESTIMATES FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Peter W. Ries, Ph.D., *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

National estimates of the basic health variables collected in the 1974 Health Interview Survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population are presented in this report. The detailed tables in this report contain data for age and sex categories; later reports will present more detailed analysis of similar data by additional selected demographic variables. The text tables present data for 1971, 1972, and 1973 as well as for 1974 to indicate recent trends for some of the major health statistics.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During 1974 an estimated 364.3 million acute illnesses or injuries occurred among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (tables 1 and 2). The incidence of 175.7 acute conditions per 100 persons for the year was similar¹ to the 1973 rate of 175.1 conditions (table A). The rates for these 2 years were, however, substantially lower than the rates for 1971 and 1972. This difference requires some explanation which should be considered before interpreting the difference to mean that a dramatic change has occurred in the number of

acute conditions experienced in the Nation in recent years.

Acute conditions are those illnesses and injuries which had their onset in the 3 months prior to the interview week and for which the person either sought medical attention or experienced 1 or more days of restricted activity. However, the annual incidence is calculated by including only those acute conditions which had their onset in the 2-week period preceding the interview. The numbers of acute conditions reported in 1973 and 1974 were similar to the numbers reported for 1971 and 1972. During the 2 most recent years, however, a significantly smaller proportion of the acute conditions were reported to have begun in the 2 weeks preceding the interview. The effect of this change is to greatly reduce the estimate of the incidence of acute conditions for 1973 and 1974.

However, the time of onset of acute conditions is not considered in calculating disability days or utilization of health services. Therefore, the dramatic reduction in the rate of acute conditions during the past 2 years is not reflected in a similar reduction in the estimates of disability days or utilization of health services for this period (tables A, B, and C).

While it is strongly suspected that the change in reporting the time of onset of acute conditions during 1973 and 1974 resulted substantially from changes in the questionnaire content or data collection process, this has not been definitely established. In any case, statements based on these data regarding recent trends in the incidence of acute conditions should be made with extreme caution.

There was little change in the rates of the major types of acute conditions between 1973 and 1974. Except for influenza, the rates for the major types of acute conditions are about the same for these 2 years. The slight decline in the

¹In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistical significance exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (i.e., "greater," "less," etc.) 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 which 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.

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions, associated disability days, and persons injured: United States, 1971-74

	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
All acute conditions	218.5	219.7	175.1	175.7
Infective and parasitic diseases	27.2	22.9	19.4	19.5
Respiratory conditions	116.6	120.8	91.7	94.4
Upper respiratory conditions	69.6	64.9	48.8	45.8
Influenza	41.4	50.0	38.5	44.8
Other respiratory conditions	5.6	5.9	4.4	3.9
Digestive system conditions	11.1	11.2	8.4	7.8
Injuries	32.7	33.2	30.7	30.4
All other acute conditions	30.9	31.6	24.9	23.5
	Days of disability per 100 persons per year			
<u>Days of disability associated with acute conditions</u>				
Restricted activity days	882.0	949.2	910.1	937.7
Bed days	386.8	411.2	395.1	413.0
Work-loss days (ages 17 and over) ¹	338.8	369.6	377.9	339.3
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)	501.5	465.4	438.4	485.9
	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All classes of accident	30.9	31.5	29.1	28.5
Moving motor vehicle	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1
While at work	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.5
Home	11.9	11.8	11.0	10.3
Other	12.9	14.5	13.0	12.7

¹For currently employed population.

estimates for upper respiratory and other respiratory conditions compensated for the rise in the estimate of cases of influenza, so that the difference between the rates for all respiratory conditions for 1973 and 1974 was within sampling variation.

During 1974, acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.4 days of restricted activity, an increase of 0.3 days over the previous year, and 4.1 days in bed per person, a rate about the same as that for 1973 (tables 3-6). There was a reduction in work-loss days among the currently employed from 3.8 days per person in 1973 to 3.4 days per person in 1974 (table 8). The number of school-loss days per

child aged 6-16 during 1974 (4.9) was similar to the 1973 rate (table 7). An apparent trend of increasing rates in work-loss days and decreasing rates in school-loss days from 1971 to 1973 does not continue in 1974; the rates for that year return to levels similar to those of 1971.

During 1974 there were an estimated 28.5 persons injured per 100 population (table 10), a rate similar to that of 1973 (29.1 persons injured). In the "persons injured" category, a person is counted only once for each accident regardless of the number of injuries sustained, whereas each separate injury is counted in estimating the incidence of injuries. As in earlier years, the rates of injuries were higher for males

Table B. Days of disability and limitation of activity: United States, 1971-74

	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>Days of disability</u>				
Restricted activity days	15.7	16.7	16.5	17.2
Bed days	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.7
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over) ¹	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.9
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.6
<u>Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions</u>				
Percent of total population				
Limited in all activity	12.3	12.7	13.5	14.1
Limited in major activity	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.6
No limitation of activity	87.7	87.3	86.5	85.9

¹For currently employed population.

than for females and for persons under 45 years of age than for older persons. Tables 11 and 12 show that about 3 days of restricted activity per person were associated with injuries, and of these 3 days, about 1 day was spent in bed. These rates are not substantially different from those in 1973.

While the rates for persons injured have not shown a consistent decline for each consecutive pair of years between 1971 and 1974, the 1974 rate of 28.5 persons injured is lower than the 1971 rate of 30.9 persons injured. The greatest part of this decline (1.6 of the 2.4 reduction in the number of persons injured per 100 persons) is accounted for by the reduction of accidents in the home.

Disability

Table B summarizes days of disability and limitation of activity for 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974. Disability refers to any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity due to acute or chronic conditions. Restricted activity, bed disability, work-loss, and school-loss days are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to more than one condition, the person-day measure, shown in tables B and 16, 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 on which a person substantially reduces his normal activity for the whole day due to an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is also counted as a day of restricted activity. Similarly each day lost from work or school is a day of restricted activity.

Table 16 shows an estimated 17.2 days of restricted activity per person in 1974 as a result of chronic and acute illnesses or injuries—a rate higher than that of 1973. The number of restricted activity days per person ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to 38 days for persons 65 years and over. While the average number of bed days per person during 1974 (6.7) is similar to the 1973 rate (6.4), it is higher than the 1971 rate (6.1).

There were an estimated 414 million days lost from work due to illness or injury—4.9 days per currently employed person 17 years and over. This rate is lower than that for the previous year. The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years was 5.6 days per child per year, a rate similar to the 1973 rate. Females generally report more restricted activity, bed, and work-loss days than do males. Detailed data for person-days of disability are shown in tables 16 and 17.

The proportion of the population who are limited in their activities as a result of chronic conditions is again greater than the proportion in previous years. Approximately 14.1 percent of the population report some degree of limitation compared to 13.5 percent in 1973. Three-quarters of those with a limitation are limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school).

About 4 percent of the persons under 17 years of age report limitation of activity, while about 46 percent of the persons 65 years and over are limited in their activities as a result of one or more chronic conditions (table 9). Limitation of activity is a measure of long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment and is defined as the inability to carry on the usual activity for one's age-sex group (e.g., working, keeping house, or going to school), restriction in the amount or kind of usual activity, or restriction in other activities (civic, church, or recreation). For more detailed analysis of data on this topic, see Series 10, No. 96.

Utilization of Medical Services

Table C summarizes measures of the utilization of health services that were gathered during the latest 4 years of the Health Interview Survey.

Information is obtained in the Health Interview Survey on the hospitalization experience of

each household member during the 12-month period prior to interview. Two measures of hospitalization are derived from this information—hospital discharges and hospital episodes. Differences in estimating procedures for these two measures are described in appendix I. Another program of the National Center for Health Statistics—the Hospital Discharge Survey—collects information on hospital discharges from hospital records. The estimates from the Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 reports, will be somewhat higher than those presented here as a result of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions.

There were an estimated 14.1 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 population in 1974, a rate similar to that for 1973. The rate of hospital discharges for persons 65 years of age and over (25.4) was over three times as high as that for children under 17 (7.0). The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 8.4 days, about the same as for 1973 (8.1 days). Children and young adults under 25 years experienced hospital stays averaging about 6 days while older persons had increasingly longer stays as age increased, with those aged 65 years and over averaging about 12 days. Males experienced longer stays than did females in each of the age groups shown in table 13 except for those 65 years and over. In this oldest age group, the length of stay was similar for males and females.

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1971-74

	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>Hospitalization</u>				
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year	13.6	13.9	13.9	14.1
Average length of stay in days	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.4
Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7
<u>Dental visits</u>				
Number per person per year	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Percent of persons with visits in past year	47.1	47.3	48.9	49.3
<u>Physician visits</u>				
Number per person per year	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
Percent of persons with visits in past year	72.4	72.6	74.5	75.3

Approximately 10.7 percent of the population was hospitalized at least once during the year preceding the interview. About 83 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital (table 14). These 1974 estimates are about the same as those obtained in 1973. In 1974, as in 1973, persons with one or more hospital episodes spent an average of 10 days in the hospital. Females averaged fewer days in the hospital than did males, with the biggest differences being in the childbearing ages (table 15).

There were an estimated 342 million dental visits in 1974, or 1.7 visits per person. This is a level similar to that of 1973. Females continue to have more dental visits than males—1.8 visits and 1.5 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18). There was little difference in the rate of visits by age for males and females under 65 years of age. For persons beyond age 65, the rate declines for each sex.

There has been a slight increase in the estimates of the proportion of people who have seen a dentist in each of the past 4 years, the percent increasing from 47.1 in 1971 to 49.3 in 1974. Detailed data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled "Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, U.S., 1969" (Series 10, Number 76).

During 1974 there were approximately 1 billion visits to medical doctors, excluding visits to patients in the hospital—an average of 4.9 visits per person. This is about the same rate of visits as for the previous year. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.1 visits for children to 6.5 visits for persons 75 years and over. For persons aged 17 through 64 years, females made more doctor visits than did males (table 20). For other ages, the rates were similar for both sexes.

Approximately 75 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population saw a medical doctor at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview. Detailed physician data are shown in tables 20 and 21. More detailed information on physician visits can be found in the report entitled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, U.S., 1971" (Series 10, Number 97).

Seasonal Variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Figures 1-3 show these data for the past 6 years. With two exceptions, the pattern for the 1974 results is similar to previous years. The first exception relates to lower estimates for the incidence of acute conditions discussed earlier. The second is the higher rate of persons injured at work during the third quarter of 1974 in relation to the rates for the previous few years.

CONTENTS OF 1974 QUESTIONNAIRE

Data on incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity, persons injured, hospitalization, disability days, dental visits, and physician visits are now collected annually in the Health Interview Survey and are shown in this publication. A list of the publications containing detailed data on these items for previous years is shown at the end of the text of this publication. Periodic reports update information on these health topics and selected unpublished data are also available upon request. Information on chronic conditions resulting in activity limitation is collected in the survey each year.

The 1974 questionnaire contained several topics not routinely collected each year in the Health Interview Survey. These topics include orthodontic care, health insurance, hypertension, medical care practices, cost of time lost from work for health reasons, and detailed information on medically and nonmedically attended acute conditions. The data relating to each of these topics are now in various stages of editing and should be ready for tabulation in fall 1975. Publications based on these data will appear subsequently.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey con-

ducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1974 the sample was composed of approximately 41,000 households containing about 120,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from this survey is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. 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 which had started within 2 weeks and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, listed in appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which 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 days of disability experienced during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview and 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 a condition basis. 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, i.e., person-days of disability.

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Series 10 Number

- 64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
- 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
- 92 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1969
- 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
- 97 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1971
- 98 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, 1972-73

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CONDITION GROUP, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

CONDITION GROUP	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	364,278	171,661	192,617	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.7	171.6	179.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	40,465	18,036	22,429	11.1	10.5	11.6	19.5	18.1	20.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	3,996	1,931	2,065	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	15,332	6,879	8,454	4.2	4.0	4.4	7.4	6.9	7.9
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	21,137	9,277	11,860	5.8	5.4	6.2	10.2	9.3	11.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	195,741	92,228	103,513	53.7	53.7	53.7	94.4	92.2	96.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	94,868	44,249	50,619	26.0	25.8	26.3	45.3	44.2	47.2
COMMON COLD-----	70,311	33,263	37,048	19.3	19.4	19.2	33.9	33.3	34.5
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	24,557	10,986	13,572	6.7	6.4	7.0	11.8	11.0	12.6
INFLUENZA-----	92,809	43,753	49,056	25.5	25.5	25.5	44.9	42.7	45.7
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	15,012	6,958	8,054	4.1	4.1	4.2	7.2	7.0	7.5
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	77,796	36,795	41,001	21.4	21.4	21.3	27.5	26.8	28.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	8,065	4,227	3,838	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.9	4.2	3.6
PNEUMONIA-----	1,851	1,087	764	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
BRONCHITIS-----	3,266	1,592	1,674	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	2,947	1,547	1,400	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	16,192	6,043	10,150	4.4	3.5	5.3	7.3	6.3	8.5
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	3,511	1,592	1,920	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.9
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	7,436	2,810	4,627	2.0	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.3
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	5,246	1,642	3,604	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.6	2.4
INJURIES-----	63,085	36,059	27,026	17.3	21.0	14.0	20.4	26.0	25.2
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	18,310	11,046	7,263	5.0	6.4	3.8	8.3	11.0	6.8
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	5,884	3,296	2,588	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.4
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	12,426	7,751	4,675	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.0	7.7	4.4
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	17,448	10,895	6,553	4.8	6.3	3.4	8.4	10.9	6.1
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	13,226	6,819	6,407	3.6	4.0	3.3	6.4	6.8	6.0
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	14,101	7,299	6,802	3.9	4.3	3.5	6.3	7.3	6.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	48,794	19,245	29,549	13.4	11.2	15.3	23.5	19.2	27.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	11,573	6,373	5,200	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.6	6.4	4.8
HEADACHES-----	3,145	1,599	1,546	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	8,527	1,040	7,486	2.3	0.6	3.9	4.1	1.0	7.0
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	2,760	...	2,760	0.8	...	1.4	1.3	...	2.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	2,310	1,418	891	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	4,673	1,953	2,720	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS---	15,796	6,951	8,845	4.3	4.0	4.6	7.6	6.9	8.2

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 37.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
BOTH SEXES	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	364,278	61,121	102,172	141,483	59,503	175.7	300.0	236.7	175.1	93.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	40,465	9,371	13,062	12,958	5,074	19.5	47.4	30.3	16.0	8.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	195,741	34,149	55,671	74,696	30,225	94.4	172.6	131.3	92.5	47.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	94,868	20,232	27,982	33,134	13,520	45.8	102.3	64.8	41.0	21.3
INFLUENZA-----	92,809	11,928	27,228	38,685	14,968	44.8	60.3	63.1	47.9	23.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	8,065	1,987	1,462	2,878	1,738	3.9	10.0	3.4	2.6	2.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	16,193	1,440	4,598	7,076	3,070	7.8	7.2	10.6	8.8	4.3
INJURIES-----	63,085	6,697	16,429	27,277	12,682	30.4	33.9	38.1	33.8	19.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	48,794	9,455	11,412	19,476	8,452	23.5	47.8	26.4	24.1	13.3
MALE	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	171,661	31,560	52,269	63,560	24,272	171.6	312.2	237.9	163.2	83.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	18,086	4,246	6,979	5,007	1,853	18.1	42.0	31.8	12.9	6.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	92,228	17,135	28,023	33,793	12,277	92.2	169.5	127.6	86.8	45.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,249	10,178	12,849	15,690	5,531	44.2	100.7	58.5	40.3	19.1
INFLUENZA-----	43,753	5,843	14,403	16,493	7,014	43.7	57.8	65.6	42.3	24.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,227	1,114	771	1,609	733	4.2	11.0	3.5	4.1	2.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	6,043	803	1,940	2,483	817	6.0	7.9	8.8	6.4	2.8
INJURIES-----	36,059	3,939	9,885	16,541	5,693	36.0	39.0	45.0	42.5	19.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	19,245	5,436	5,442	5,736	2,631	19.2	53.8	24.8	14.7	9.1
FEMALE	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	192,617	29,561	49,903	77,922	35,231	179.5	305.6	235.3	186.3	101.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	22,379	5,125	6,083	7,950	3,221	20.9	53.0	28.7	19.0	9.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	103,513	17,014	28,648	40,904	16,947	96.5	175.9	135.1	97.8	49.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	50,619	10,055	15,133	17,443	7,989	47.2	103.9	71.4	41.7	23.1
INFLUENZA-----	49,056	6,085	12,825	22,192	7,954	45.7	62.9	60.5	53.1	23.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,838	874	691	1,268	1,005	3.6	9.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	10,150	646	2,658	4,594	2,253	9.5	6.7	12.5	11.0	6.5
INJURIES-----	27,026	2,758	6,543	10,735	6,989	25.2	28.5	30.9	25.7	20.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	29,549	4,019	5,970	13,740	5,820	27.5	41.5	28.2	32.8	16.8

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 37.

TABLE 3. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	1,944,185	867,243	1,076,942	937.7	867.0	1,023.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	187,864	81,426	106,428	90.6	81.4	99.2
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	27,699	14,815	17,884	15.8	14.9	16.7
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	56,670	24,268	32,402	27.3	24.3	30.2
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	98,495	42,353	56,142	47.5	42.3	52.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	854,591	380,992	473,598	412.2	380.9	441.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	332,293	147,903	184,390	160.3	147.9	171.8
COMMON COLD-----	244,061	112,226	131,835	117.7	112.2	122.8
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	88,232	35,677	52,555	42.6	35.7	49.0
INFLUENZA-----	436,818	196,299	240,519	210.7	196.2	224.1
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	44,049	19,742	24,306	21.2	19.7	23.6
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	392,769	176,557	216,212	189.4	176.5	201.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	85,480	36,791	48,689	41.2	36.3	45.4
PNEUMONIA-----	41,423	18,896	22,527	20.0	18.9	21.0
BRONCHITIS-----	23,519	9,921	13,598	11.3	9.9	12.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	20,538	7,974	12,564	9.9	9.0	11.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	95,318	41,042	54,276	46.0	41.0	50.6
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	20,872	9,578	11,294	10.1	9.6	10.5
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	17,031	7,176	9,855	8.2	7.2	9.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	57,415	24,287	33,128	27.7	24.3	30.9
INJURIES-----	454,652	254,001	200,651	219.3	253.0	197.0
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	240,090	138,369	101,721	115.8	138.3	94.8
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	145,105	82,087	63,017	70.0	82.1	58.7
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	94,985	56,282	38,704	45.8	56.3	36.1
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	61,897	38,888	23,009	29.9	38.9	21.4
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	60,644	31,385	29,259	29.2	31.4	27.3
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	92,021	45,359	46,662	44.4	45.3	43.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	351,760	109,771	241,988	169.7	109.7	225.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	47,252	23,381	23,871	22.9	23.4	22.2
HEADACHES-----	6,944	*	*	3.3	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	70,416	14,035	56,382	34.0	14.0	52.5
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM---	41,357	...	41,357	19.9	...	38.5
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	16,670	7,113	9,557	8.0	7.1	8.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	47,787	18,699	29,088	23.0	18.7	27.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	121,332	43,058	78,274	58.5	42.0	72.9

NOTE: N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 4. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

CONDITION GROUP	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	856,295	370,864	485,431	413.0	370.8	452.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	87,691	37,147	50,544	42.3	37.1	47.1
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	15,151	5,957	9,200	7.3	6.0	8.6
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	30,179	13,000	17,179	14.6	13.0	16.0
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	42,360	18,195	24,166	20.4	18.2	22.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	428,729	194,215	234,514	206.8	194.2	218.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	132,040	60,805	71,234	63.7	60.8	66.4
COMMON COLD-----	93,864	44,556	49,307	45.3	44.5	45.9
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	38,176	16,249	21,927	18.4	16.2	20.4
INFLUENZA-----	251,906	115,037	136,869	121.5	115.0	127.5
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	25,246	11,051	14,196	12.2	11.0	13.2
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	226,659	103,986	122,673	109.3	104.0	114.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,784	18,373	26,411	21.6	18.4	24.6
PNEUMONIA-----	23,402	9,384	14,018	11.3	9.4	13.1
BRONCHITIS-----	9,640	*	*	4.6	*	*
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	11,742	*	7,004	5.7	*	6.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	44,449	17,683	26,766	21.4	17.7	24.9
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	7,937	*	*	3.8	*	*
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	7,700	*	*	3.7	*	*
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	28,812	12,111	16,700	13.9	12.1	15.6
INJURIES-----	148,425	79,390	69,035	71.6	79.4	64.3
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	68,757	39,920	28,837	33.2	39.9	26.9
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	45,100	26,180	18,919	21.8	26.2	17.6
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	23,657	13,739	9,918	11.4	13.7	9.2
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	15,238	9,754	*	7.3	9.8	*
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	20,635	9,284	11,351	10.0	9.3	10.6
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	43,795	20,432	23,363	21.1	20.4	21.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	147,002	42,429	104,573	70.9	42.4	97.4
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	17,853	9,143	8,709	8.6	9.1	8.1
HEADACHES-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	28,577	*	23,382	13.8	*	21.8
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	23,227	...	23,227	11.2	...	21.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	13,760	*	8,738	6.6	*	8.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	56,710	19,377	37,333	27.4	19.4	34.8

NOTE: N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,944,185	213,886	385,799	703,558	639,942	937.7	1,081.2	895.0	870.0	1,006.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	187,364	41,641	58,403	53,423	34,397	97.6	210.5	125.3	66.1	54.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	854,591	125,321	210,310	284,325	234,635	412.2	633.5	487.1	352.0	368.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	332,293	60,874	93,270	102,120	76,029	160.3	307.7	216.0	126.4	119.5
INFLUENZA-----	436,818	49,876	104,354	156,949	125,629	210.7	252.1	241.7	194.3	197.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	85,480	14,572	12,676	25,257	32,976	41.2	73.7	70.4	31.3	51.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	95,318	*	14,544	37,459	39,442	46.0	*	33.7	46.4	67.0
INJURIES-----	454,652	12,591	63,154	181,773	197,133	210.3	63.6	146.3	225.0	200.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	351,760	30,460	40,388	146,577	134,335	160.7	154.0	93.5	181.4	211.2
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	867,243	112,610	203,666	288,298	262,569	867.0	1,114.0	927.0	740.4	905.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	81,436	21,651	31,525	18,455	9,805	81.4	214.2	143.5	47.4	33.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	380,993	63,643	107,420	115,497	94,433	380.9	629.6	488.0	296.5	228.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	147,903	30,566	44,070	44,673	28,595	147.8	302.4	200.6	114.7	98.6
INFLUENZA-----	196,299	25,501	56,220	61,814	52,764	196.2	252.2	255.9	158.7	182.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	36,791	7,576	7,130	9,010	13,074	36.8	74.9	32.5	23.1	45.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	41,042	*	5,625	14,606	19,076	41.0	*	25.6	37.5	65.9
INJURIES-----	254,001	9,805	40,301	107,378	96,016	253.9	97.0	183.4	277.0	221.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	109,771	15,777	18,795	31,961	43,238	109.7	156.1	85.5	87.1	149.1
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,076,942	101,276	183,133	415,160	377,373	1,003.5	1,046.9	863.7	992.5	1,090.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	106,428	19,990	26,879	34,967	24,592	99.2	206.6	126.8	83.6	71.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	473,598	61,678	102,890	168,828	140,201	441.3	637.6	485.2	403.6	405.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	184,390	30,308	49,200	57,447	47,434	171.8	313.3	232.0	137.3	127.1
INFLUENZA-----	240,519	24,375	48,144	95,134	72,865	224.1	252.0	227.1	227.4	210.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	48,689	6,995	5,546	16,246	19,902	45.4	72.3	26.2	38.8	57.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	54,276	*	8,919	22,853	20,366	50.6	*	42.1	54.6	58.8
INJURIES-----	200,651	*	22,853	73,895	101,117	187.0	*	107.8	176.7	292.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	241,988	14,683	21,593	114,616	91,097	225.5	151.8	101.8	274.0	263.2

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	856,295	92,464	184,673	313,710	265,448	413.0	467.4	427.7	388.3	417.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	87,691	18,965	29,470	24,822	14,426	42.3	95.9	68.3	30.7	22.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	428,729	55,409	114,616	147,222	111,482	206.8	280.1	265.5	182.2	175.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	132,040	21,896	41,533	40,529	28,080	63.7	110.7	96.2	50.7	44.1
INFLUENZA-----	251,906	27,348	56,588	94,011	63,860	121.5	138.2	154.5	116.4	100.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,784	6,166	6,394	12,682	19,542	21.6	31.2	14.8	15.7	30.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	44,449	*	6,605	17,219	19,359	21.4	*	15.3	21.3	30.4
INJURIES-----	148,425	*	17,488	59,053	68,258	71.6	*	40.5	73.1	107.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	147,002	13,198	16,487	65,394	51,924	70.9	66.7	38.7	81.0	81.4
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	370,864	51,006	94,913	118,697	106,248	370.8	504.6	432.0	304.7	366.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	37,147	9,673	14,886	8,433	*	37.1	95.7	67.8	21.6	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	194,215	29,625	58,514	62,544	43,533	194.2	293.1	266.3	160.6	150.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	60,805	11,997	19,625	17,960	11,223	60.8	118.7	89.3	46.1	38.7
INFLUENZA-----	115,037	14,347	35,679	39,652	25,359	115.0	141.9	162.4	101.8	87.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	18,373	*	*	*	6,951	18.4	*	*	*	24.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	17,683	*	*	6,810	7,601	17.7	*	*	17.5	26.2
INJURIES-----	79,390	*	11,307	28,977	36,078	79.4	*	51.5	74.4	124.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	42,429	8,052	7,565	11,933	14,880	42.4	79.7	34.4	30.6	51.3
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	485,431	41,458	89,761	195,013	159,200	452.3	428.6	423.3	466.2	460.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	50,544	9,292	14,593	16,389	10,271	47.1	96.1	68.8	39.2	29.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	234,514	25,785	56,102	84,678	67,949	219.5	266.5	264.6	202.4	196.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	71,234	9,900	21,908	22,569	16,857	66.4	102.3	103.3	54.0	48.7
INFLUENZA-----	136,869	13,001	31,009	54,359	38,500	127.5	134.4	146.2	130.0	111.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	26,411	*	*	7,750	12,591	24.6	*	*	18.5	36.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	26,766	*	*	10,409	11,757	24.9	*	*	24.9	34.0
INJURIES-----	69,035	*	6,181	30,075	32,179	64.3	*	29.2	71.9	93.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	104,573	*	8,922	53,461	37,044	97.4	*	42.1	127.8	107.0

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	209,781	110,136	99,645	485.9	501.3	469.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	34,093	18,144	15,949	79.0	82.6	75.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	128,694	65,427	63,267	298.1	297.9	298.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	55,803	26,856	28,947	129.3	122.2	136.5
INFLUENZA-----	65,860	34,931	30,929	152.5	159.3	145.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	7,031	3,641	*	16.3	16.6	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	8,543	3,624	4,919	19.8	16.5	23.2
INJURIES-----	19,418	13,731	5,687	45.0	62.5	26.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	19,034	9,210	9,824	44.1	41.9	46.2

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	286,055	188,328	97,727	339.3	348.2	323.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	19,273	13,877	5,396	22.9	25.7	17.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	125,158	83,713	41,445	148.5	154.8	137.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	41,988	28,899	13,088	49.8	53.4	43.3
INFLUENZA-----	72,457	48,105	24,352	85.9	88.9	80.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	10,713	6,709	4,004	12.7	12.4	13.2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	14,900	10,046	4,854	17.7	18.6	16.1
INJURIES-----	84,850	54,229	30,621	100.6	100.3	101.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	41,874	26,463	15,411	49.7	48.9	51.0
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	166,459	106,042	60,417	324.0	324.2	323.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	9,592	6,918	*	18.7	21.2	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	67,597	44,306	23,291	131.6	135.5	124.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	22,323	15,404	6,919	43.4	47.1	37.0
INFLUENZA-----	40,520	26,154	14,366	78.9	80.0	76.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,754	*	*	9.3	*	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,930	5,561	*	15.4	17.0	*
INJURIES-----	63,337	38,698	24,639	123.3	118.3	131.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	18,004	10,559	7,446	35.0	32.3	29.9
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	119,595	82,286	37,310	363.3	384.9	323.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	9,681	6,959	*	29.4	32.6	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	57,561	39,407	18,154	174.8	184.4	157.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	19,665	13,495	6,169	59.7	63.1	53.4
INFLUENZA-----	31,937	21,951	9,986	97.0	102.7	86.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,959	3,960	*	18.1	18.5	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	6,970	4,485	*	21.2	21.0	*
INJURIES-----	21,513	15,530	5,983	65.3	72.7	51.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	23,870	15,905	7,966	72.5	74.4	69.0

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION	TOTAL POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
ALL AGES-----	207,344	29,292	21,996	178,052	100.0	14.1	10.6	85.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	62,957	2,305	1,199	60,652	100.0	3.7	1.9	96.3
17-44 YEARS-----	80,782	7,149	4,543	73,633	100.0	8.8	5.6	91.2
45-64 YEARS-----	42,864	10,327	8,108	32,536	100.0	24.1	18.9	75.9
65 YEARS AND OVER---	20,741	9,511	8,146	11,230	100.0	45.9	39.3	54.1
<u>MALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	100,030	14,275	10,700	85,755	100.0	14.3	10.7	85.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,080	1,283	681	30,796	100.0	4.0	2.1	96.0
17-44 YEARS-----	38,952	3,568	2,124	35,384	100.0	9.2	5.5	90.8
45-64 YEARS-----	20,420	5,160	4,048	15,260	100.0	25.3	19.8	74.7
65 YEARS AND OVER---	8,578	4,263	3,847	4,315	100.0	49.7	44.8	50.3
<u>FEMALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	107,314	15,017	11,297	92,298	100.0	14.0	10.5	86.0
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	30,878	1,022	519	29,856	100.0	3.3	1.7	96.7
17-44 YEARS-----	41,829	3,580	2,419	38,249	100.0	8.6	5.8	91.4
45-64 YEARS-----	22,444	5,167	4,060	17,277	100.0	23.0	18.1	77.0
65 YEARS AND OVER---	12,163	5,247	4,299	6,916	100.0	43.1	35.3	56.9

NOTES: MAJOR ACTIVITY REFERS TO ABILITY TO WORK, KEEP HOUSE, OR ENGAGE IN SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

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

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 39 and 43.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	59,111	4,311	4,075	9,254	21,371	26,356
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	6,363	*	*	...	4,189	2,353
6-16 YEARS-----	15,371	860	804	...	5,148	9,453
17-44 YEARS-----	25,739	2,400	2,260	7,184	7,207	10,309
45-64 YEARS-----	8,252	778	737	1,981	2,904	3,067
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3,414	*	*	*	1,923	1,174
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	33,588	2,476	2,240	7,970	9,756	15,318
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,741	*	*	...	2,468	1,409
6-16 YEARS-----	9,176	*	*	...	2,940	5,746
17-44 YEARS-----	15,539	1,534	1,395	6,030	2,825	6,421
45-64 YEARS-----	4,014	*	*	1,850	817	1,408
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1,167	*	*	*	706	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	25,551	1,835	1,835	1,284	11,615	11,039
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,621	*	*	...	1,771	944
6-16 YEARS-----	6,245	*	*	...	2,209	3,707
17-44 YEARS-----	10,199	866	866	1,153	4,382	3,887
45-64 YEARS-----	4,238	*	*	*	2,087	1,659
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	2,247	*	*	*	1,216	842
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	28.5	2.1	2.0	4.5	10.3	12.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	32.2	*	*	...	21.2	11.9
6-16 YEARS-----	35.6	2.0	1.9	...	11.9	21.9
17-44 YEARS-----	31.9	3.0	2.8	8.9	8.9	12.8
45-64 YEARS-----	19.3	1.8	1.7	4.6	6.8	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	16.5	*	*	*	9.3	5.7
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	33.6	2.5	2.2	8.0	9.8	15.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	37.0	*	*	...	24.4	13.9
6-16 YEARS-----	41.5	*	*	...	13.4	26.2
17-44 YEARS-----	39.9	3.9	3.6	15.5	7.3	16.5
45-64 YEARS-----	19.7	*	*	9.1	4.0	6.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	13.6	*	*	*	8.2	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	23.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	10.8	10.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	27.1	*	*	...	17.8	9.8
6-16 YEARS-----	29.5	*	*	...	10.4	17.5
17-44 YEARS-----	24.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	10.5	9.3
45-64 YEARS-----	18.9	*	*	*	9.3	7.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	18.5	*	*	*	10.0	6.9

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION. THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 37.

TABLE 11. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	633,698	96,571	82,235	144,191	181,754	252,723
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	12,150	*	*	...	7,460	*
6-16 YEARS-----	62,274	8,082	*	...	19,460	36,749
17-44 YEARS-----	251,695	49,624	43,358	82,379	40,311	98,604
45-64 YEARS-----	185,224	25,828	22,785	50,247	54,881	69,785
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	127,356	12,452	10,974	11,616	59,642	41,603
<u>MALE</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	339,116	50,190	37,688	115,168	71,670	135,685
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	9,543	*	*	...	5,903	*
6-16 YEARS-----	40,517	6,332	*	...	12,108	23,308
17-44 YEARS-----	151,489	24,079	19,179	66,781	17,202	59,835
45-64 YEARS-----	91,158	10,900	8,316	37,958	20,452	33,792
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	46,410	8,301	6,824	10,429	16,025	14,495
<u>FEMALE</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	294,582	46,371	44,547	29,024	110,084	116,539
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	21,757	*	*	...	7,357	13,440
17-44 YEARS-----	100,206	25,545	24,179	15,548	23,109	38,860
45-64 YEARS-----	94,066	14,927	14,469	12,289	34,429	35,994
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	75,946	*	*	*	43,637	27,108
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	305.6	46.6	39.7	69.5	87.7	121.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	61.4	*	*	...	37.7	*
6-16 YEARS-----	144.2	18.7	*	...	45.1	85.1
17-44 YEARS-----	311.6	61.4	53.7	101.9	49.9	122.2
45-64 YEARS-----	432.1	60.3	53.2	117.2	128.0	162.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	589.9	60.0	52.9	56.0	287.6	200.6
<u>MALE</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	339.0	50.2	37.7	115.1	71.6	135.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	94.4	*	*	...	58.4	*
6-16 YEARS-----	184.4	28.8	*	...	55.1	106.1
17-44 YEARS-----	388.9	61.8	49.2	171.4	44.2	153.6
45-64 YEARS-----	446.4	53.4	40.7	185.9	100.2	165.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	541.0	96.8	79.6	121.6	186.6	169.0
<u>FEMALE</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	274.5	43.2	41.5	27.0	102.6	108.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	102.6	*	*	...	34.7	63.4
17-44 YEARS-----	239.6	61.1	57.8	37.7	55.2	92.9
45-64 YEARS-----	419.1	66.5	64.5	54.8	153.4	160.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	674.4	*	*	*	358.8	222.9

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.

THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	186,470	31,490	28,844	32,142	54,614	75,465
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	15,939	*	*	...	*	8,525
17-44 YEARS-----	71,973	17,761	16,817	19,294	10,954	29,447
45-64 YEARS-----	55,221	7,133	6,887	16,430	16,036	21,779
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	39,987	*	*	*	20,009	15,211
MALE		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	97,421	14,374	12,106	31,848	22,049	41,358
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	9,949	*	*	...	*	5,576
17-44 YEARS-----	37,868	6,988	6,265	15,049	*	15,743
45-64 YEARS-----	30,138	*	*	14,280	7,825	11,655
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	16,651	*	*	*	*	7,109
FEMALE		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	89,049	17,117	16,648	6,295	32,565	35,107
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	6,041	*	*	...	*	*
17-44 YEARS-----	34,035	10,773	10,552	*	6,183	13,704
45-64 YEARS-----	25,083	*	*	*	9,111	10,124
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	23,336	*	*	*	14,979	8,103
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	89.9	15.2	13.9	18.4	26.3	26.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	37.0	*	*	...	*	19.7
17-44 YEARS-----	89.0	22.0	20.8	23.9	13.6	36.5
45-64 YEARS-----	128.8	16.6	16.1	28.3	39.5	50.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	102.8	*	*	*	96.5	73.3
MALE		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	97.4	14.4	12.2	31.8	22.0	41.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	45.3	*	*	...	*	25.4
17-44 YEARS-----	97.2	17.9	16.1	38.6	*	40.4
45-64 YEARS-----	147.6	*	*	70.4	38.3	57.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	194.1	*	*	*	*	82.9
FEMALE		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	83.0	16.0	15.5	5.9	30.3	32.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	28.5	*	*	...	*	*
17-44 YEARS-----	81.4	25.8	25.2	*	14.8	32.8
45-64 YEARS-----	111.8	*	*	*	40.6	45.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	191.9	*	*	*	123.2	66.6

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.

THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1974

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL AGES-----	29,325	12,119	17,206	14.1	12.1	16.0
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	4,437	2,400	2,037	7.0	7.5	6.6
17-24 YEARS-----	4,143	1,137	3,006	14.0	8.0	19.6
25-34 YEARS-----	4,616	1,297	3,319	16.0	9.3	22.3
35-44 YEARS-----	3,374	1,181	2,193	15.1	11.0	18.9
45-64 YEARS-----	7,484	3,698	3,787	17.5	18.1	16.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	5,271	2,408	2,863	25.4	28.1	23.5
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES-----	245,345	118,690	126,655	8.4	9.8	7.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	25,313	15,620	9,693	5.7	6.5	4.8
17-24 YEARS-----	23,119	7,798	15,321	5.6	6.9	5.1
25-34 YEARS-----	28,365	10,040	18,324	6.1	7.7	5.5
35-44 YEARS-----	30,664	13,012	17,653	9.1	11.0	8.0
45-64 YEARS-----	76,318	43,952	32,366	10.2	11.9	8.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	61,565	28,267	33,298	11.7	11.7	11.6

NOTE: THESE STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HOUSEHOLD HEALTH INTERVIEWS. THEY WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE REPORTED BY THE NCHS'S HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY AND OTHER STUDIES BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATION COVERED, THE SOURCES OF DATA, AND TYPES OF HOSPITALS INCLUDED, E.G., DATA IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER FEDERAL HOSPITALS, BUT EXCLUDE PERSONS WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL, AND PERSONS WITH STAYS OF LESS THAN ONE DAY.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 39.

TABLE 14. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES DURING THE PAST YEAR BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES				POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES			
		NONE	1	2	3+		NONE	1	2	3+
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	NUMBR OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
ALL AGES-----	207,344	185,162	18,434	2,790	958	100.0	89.3	8.9	1.3	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	62,957	59,383	3,164	320	90	100.0	94.3	5.0	0.5	0.1
17-24 YEARS-----	29,564	26,218	2,938	314	94	100.0	88.7	9.9	1.1	0.3
25-34 YEARS-----	28,866	25,034	3,312	417	102	100.0	86.7	11.5	1.4	0.4
35-44 YEARS-----	22,352	19,858	2,048	306	141	100.0	88.8	9.2	1.4	0.6
45-64 YEARS-----	42,864	37,413	4,343	826	282	100.0	87.3	10.1	1.9	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER----	20,741	17,255	2,629	607	250	100.0	83.2	12.7	2.9	1.2
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL AGES-----	100,030	91,212	7,179	1,202	436	100.0	91.2	7.2	1.2	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,080	30,178	1,663	188	50	100.0	94.1	5.2	0.6	0.2
17-24 YEARS-----	14,254	13,366	771	91	*	100.0	93.8	5.4	0.6	*
25-34 YEARS-----	13,959	12,972	840	110	37	100.0	92.9	6.0	0.8	0.3
35-44 YEARS-----	10,740	9,866	708	109	57	100.0	91.9	6.6	1.0	0.5
45-64 YEARS-----	20,420	17,796	2,064	406	155	100.0	87.1	10.1	2.0	0.8
65 YEARS AND OVER----	8,578	7,033	1,134	300	111	100.0	82.0	13.2	3.5	1.3
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL AGES-----	107,314	93,950	11,254	1,588	522	100.0	87.5	10.5	1.5	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	30,878	29,205	1,501	132	39	100.0	94.6	4.9	0.4	0.1
17-24 YEARS-----	15,310	12,852	2,167	224	68	100.0	83.9	14.2	1.5	0.4
25-34 YEARS-----	14,907	12,062	2,472	307	65	100.0	80.9	16.6	2.1	0.4
35-44 YEARS-----	11,612	9,991	1,340	197	84	100.0	86.0	11.5	1.7	0.7
45-64 YEARS-----	22,444	19,617	2,279	420	127	100.0	87.4	10.2	1.9	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER----	12,163	10,222	1,495	307	139	100.0	84.0	12.3	2.5	1.1

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

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 40 and 43.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER PERSON WITH ONE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES							
	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS				DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES			
ALL AGES-----	221,070	131,934	53,943	35,193	10.0	7.2	19.3	36.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	22,885	15,781	4,226	2,878	6.4	5.0	13.2	32.0
17-24 YEARS-----	20,904	14,801	3,526	2,578	6.2	5.0	11.2	27.4
25-34 YEARS-----	27,292	17,571	6,664	3,058	7.1	5.3	16.0	30.0
35-44 YEARS-----	26,469	15,114	6,052	5,303	10.6	7.4	19.8	37.6
45-64 YEARS-----	69,079	39,365	18,706	11,007	12.7	9.1	22.6	39.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	54,441	29,302	14,769	10,370	15.6	11.1	24.3	41.5
<u>MALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	103,394	59,684	25,944	17,766	11.7	8.3	21.6	40.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	13,497	8,731	2,672	2,094	7.1	5.3	14.2	41.9
17-24 YEARS-----	7,514	5,122	1,467	924	8.5	6.6	16.1	*
25-34 YEARS-----	8,848	5,571	2,174	1,104	9.0	6.6	19.8	29.8
35-44 YEARS-----	10,848	5,819	2,364	2,665	12.4	8.2	21.7	46.8
45-64 YEARS-----	38,229	21,248	10,040	6,941	14.6	10.3	24.7	44.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	24,458	13,194	7,226	4,038	15.8	11.6	24.1	36.4
<u>FEMALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	117,676	72,250	27,999	17,427	8.8	6.4	17.6	33.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9,387	7,050	1,554	783	5.6	4.7	11.8	20.1
17-24 YEARS-----	13,391	9,679	2,058	1,654	5.4	4.5	9.2	24.3
25-34 YEARS-----	18,444	12,000	4,490	1,954	6.5	4.9	14.6	30.1
35-44 YEARS-----	15,621	9,295	3,688	2,638	9.6	6.9	18.7	31.4
45-64 YEARS-----	30,850	18,118	8,666	4,066	10.9	7.9	20.6	32.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	29,983	16,109	7,543	6,332	15.4	10.8	24.6	45.6

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 40.

TABLE 16. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS	BED- DISABILITY DAYS	WORK-LOSS DAYS
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	3,565,552	1,391,707	414,302
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	673,997	301,453	...
17-24 YEARS-----	331,249	135,085	79,653
25-44 YEARS-----	759,573	296,588	164,616
45-64 YEARS-----	1,012,728	361,499	156,790
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	788,006	297,076	13,243
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	1,564,116	584,282	245,285
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	356,113	153,739	...
17-24 YEARS-----	134,626	46,722	39,446
25-44 YEARS-----	307,547	110,594	95,755
45-64 YEARS-----	450,116	151,126	99,300
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	315,714	122,101	10,784
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	2,001,437	807,420	169,017
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	317,884	147,715	...
17-24 YEARS-----	196,623	88,363	40,207
25-44 YEARS-----	452,025	185,995	68,861
45-64 YEARS-----	562,612	210,373	57,490
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	472,292	174,976	*
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	17.2	6.7	4.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.7	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	11.2	4.6	4.4
25-44 YEARS-----	14.8	5.8	4.6
45-64 YEARS-----	23.6	8.4	5.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	38.7	14.3	4.4
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	15.6	5.8	4.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	11.1	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	9.4	3.3	3.9
25-44 YEARS-----	12.5	4.5	4.3
45-64 YEARS-----	22.0	7.4	5.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	36.8	14.2	5.6
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	18.7	7.5	5.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.3	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	12.8	5.8	5.0
25-44 YEARS-----	17.0	7.0	5.2
45-64 YEARS-----	25.1	9.4	5.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	38.8	14.4	*

NOTE: WORK LOSS REPORTED FOR CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 17 YEARS AND OVER.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 17. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	241,844	126,093	115,750
	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	5.6	5.7	5.5

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS AND NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX	ALL AGES	UNDEP 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS IN THOUSANDS					
BOTH SEXES-----	342,293	100,999	50,445	89,542	76,687	24,620
MALE-----	150,137	47,394	20,284	38,700	34,526	9,233
FEMALE-----	192,156	53,605	30,161	50,842	42,161	15,387
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES-----	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2
MALE-----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1
FEMALE-----	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 41.

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	207,344	71,142	31,121	22,652	29,372	28,609	21,372	3,074
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	62,957	22,281	9,106	6,018	4,457	840	19,266	990
17-24 YEARS-----	29,564	11,285	5,716	4,329	4,988	1,720	986	540
25-44 YEARS-----	51,218	18,746	9,215	6,605	9,202	6,015	643	793
45-64 YEARS-----	42,864	14,481	5,517	4,280	7,537	10,161	308	580
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	20,741	4,350	1,567	1,421	3,188	9,873	170	172
MALE								
ALL AGES-----	100,030	32,435	15,110	10,979	15,111	13,677	11,109	1,607
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,080	10,913	4,719	3,075	2,428	451	9,984	511
17-24 YEARS-----	14,254	4,910	2,732	2,176	2,699	916	532	289
25-44 YEARS-----	24,699	8,348	4,376	3,140	4,823	3,246	330	435
45-64 YEARS-----	20,420	6,608	2,630	2,019	3,746	4,953	170	294
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,578	1,657	654	568	1,416	4,112	93	78
FEMALE								
ALL AGES-----	107,314	38,707	16,011	11,673	14,261	14,932	10,263	1,467
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	30,878	11,368	4,388	2,942	2,029	389	9,282	480
17-24 YEARS-----	15,310	6,375	2,984	2,153	2,289	804	454	250
25-44 YEARS-----	26,519	10,398	4,839	3,465	4,379	2,769	313	357
45-64 YEARS-----	22,444	7,873	2,887	2,261	3,791	5,208	138	286
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	12,163	2,693	914	852	1,773	5,761	77	94
BOTH SEXES		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	34.3	15.0	10.9	14.2	13.8	10.3	1.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	35.4	14.5	9.6	7.1	1.3	30.6	1.6
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	38.2	19.3	14.6	16.9	5.8	3.3	1.8
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	36.6	18.0	12.9	18.0	11.7	1.3	1.5
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	33.8	12.9	10.0	17.6	23.7	0.7	1.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	21.0	7.6	6.9	15.4	47.6	0.8	0.8
MALE								
ALL AGES-----	100.0	32.4	15.1	11.0	15.1	13.7	11.1	1.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	34.0	14.7	9.6	7.6	1.4	31.1	1.6
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	34.4	19.2	15.3	18.9	6.4	3.7	2.0
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	33.8	17.7	12.7	19.5	13.1	1.3	1.8
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	32.4	12.9	9.9	18.3	24.3	0.8	1.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	19.3	7.6	6.6	16.5	47.9	1.1	0.9
FEMALE								
ALL AGES-----	100.0	36.1	14.9	10.9	13.3	13.9	9.6	1.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	36.8	14.2	9.5	6.6	1.3	30.1	1.6
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	41.6	19.5	14.1	15.0	5.3	3.0	1.6
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	39.2	18.2	13.1	16.5	10.4	1.2	1.3
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	35.1	12.9	10.1	16.9	23.2	0.6	1.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	22.1	7.5	7.0	14.6	47.4	0.6	0.8

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

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 41.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS IN THOUSANDS							
BOTH SEXES-----	1,025,340	260,689	133,706	254,839	236,503	90,373	49,230
MALE-----	427,042	137,456	45,416	87,490	99,540	38,998	18,142
FEMALE-----	598,298	123,233	88,290	167,349	136,963	51,375	31,088
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR							
BOTH SEXES-----	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.9	6.5
MALE-----	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.5	4.9	6.8	6.3
FEMALE-----	5.6	4.0	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.6

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 41.

TABLE 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	207,344	122,824	33,381	21,878	19,754	7,228	502	1,177
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	62,957	35,624	11,138	8,360	5,543	1,567	330	416
17-24 YEARS-----	29,554	17,779	4,988	3,124	2,756	650	72	198
25-44 YEARS-----	51,218	29,998	9,001	5,197	4,934	1,765	46	276
45-64 YEARS-----	42,864	25,427	6,256	3,799	4,685	2,457	*	211
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	20,741	14,020	1,099	1,397	1,837	1,389	*	75
MALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	100,030	54,085	17,093	11,751	11,694	4,485	255	665
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,380	18,271	5,761	4,080	2,861	768	129	199
17-24 YEARS-----	14,254	7,123	2,718	1,926	1,904	417	44	122
25-44 YEARS-----	24,699	12,092	4,643	3,114	3,361	1,271	*	184
45-64 YEARS-----	20,420	11,053	3,126	1,996	2,707	1,385	*	133
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,578	5,546	845	634	862	644	*	*
FEMALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	107,314	68,739	16,288	10,127	8,060	3,342	246	512
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	30,577	17,353	5,377	4,279	2,682	799	191	218
17-24 YEARS-----	15,310	10,652	2,270	1,199	852	233	*	77
25-44 YEARS-----	26,519	17,906	4,358	2,082	1,572	494	*	92
45-64 YEARS-----	22,444	14,374	3,130	1,803	1,978	1,071	*	78
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	12,163	8,474	1,154	764	976	745	*	48
BOTH SEXES		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	59.2	16.1	10.6	9.5	3.8	0.2	0.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	56.6	17.7	13.3	8.8	2.5	0.5	0.7
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	60.1	16.9	10.6	9.3	2.2	0.2	0.7
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	58.6	17.6	10.1	9.6	3.4	0.1	0.5
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	59.3	14.6	8.9	10.9	5.7	*	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	67.6	9.6	6.7	8.9	6.7	*	0.4
MALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	54.1	17.1	11.7	11.7	4.5	0.3	0.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	57.0	18.0	12.7	8.9	2.4	0.4	0.6
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	50.0	19.1	13.5	13.4	2.9	0.3	0.9
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	49.0	18.8	12.6	13.6	5.1	*	0.7
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	54.1	15.3	9.8	13.3	6.8	*	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	64.7	9.9	7.4	10.0	7.5	*	*
FEMALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	64.1	15.2	9.4	7.5	3.1	0.2	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	56.1	17.4	13.9	8.7	2.6	0.6	0.7
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	69.6	14.8	7.9	5.6	1.5	*	0.5
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	67.5	16.4	7.9	5.9	1.9	*	0.3
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	64.0	13.9	8.0	8.8	4.8	*	0.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	69.7	9.5	6.3	8.0	6.1	*	0.4

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

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 41.

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS				ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS			
	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER								
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	58.3	33.9	33.8	49.7	36.4	14.2	14.2	29.5
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	94.3	64.8	59.1	90.8	59.5	24.8	33.3	55.2
6-16 YEARS-----	88.9	42.0	43.1	62.4	58.1	19.1	16.2	37.6
17-44 YEARS-----	55.6	33.9	34.6	51.2	33.4	14.4	14.6	30.1
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	29.5	18.7	18.7	26.8	18.3	7.4	6.4	15.5
MALE, ALL AGES-----	57.7	34.6	32.8	46.6	36.5	15.0	12.8	28.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	86.3	71.0	61.3	93.9	55.7	28.7	30.5	54.8
6-16 YEARS-----	89.6	42.3	44.1	61.5	55.4	18.7	15.5	37.6
17-44 YEARS-----	53.7	33.9	31.7	44.0	33.2	14.5	12.7	26.5
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	28.4	17.1	15.6	22.6	19.7	7.9	4.7	13.5
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	58.9	33.2	34.8	52.7	36.4	13.6	15.5	31.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	102.6	58.4	56.7	87.6	63.5	20.7	36.3	55.5
6-16 YEARS-----	88.3	41.6	42.0	63.3	60.9	19.5	17.0	37.6
17-44 YEARS-----	57.2	33.9	37.3	57.9	33.5	14.4	16.5	33.5
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	30.3	19.9	21.3	30.2	17.0	7.0	7.8	17.1

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 37.

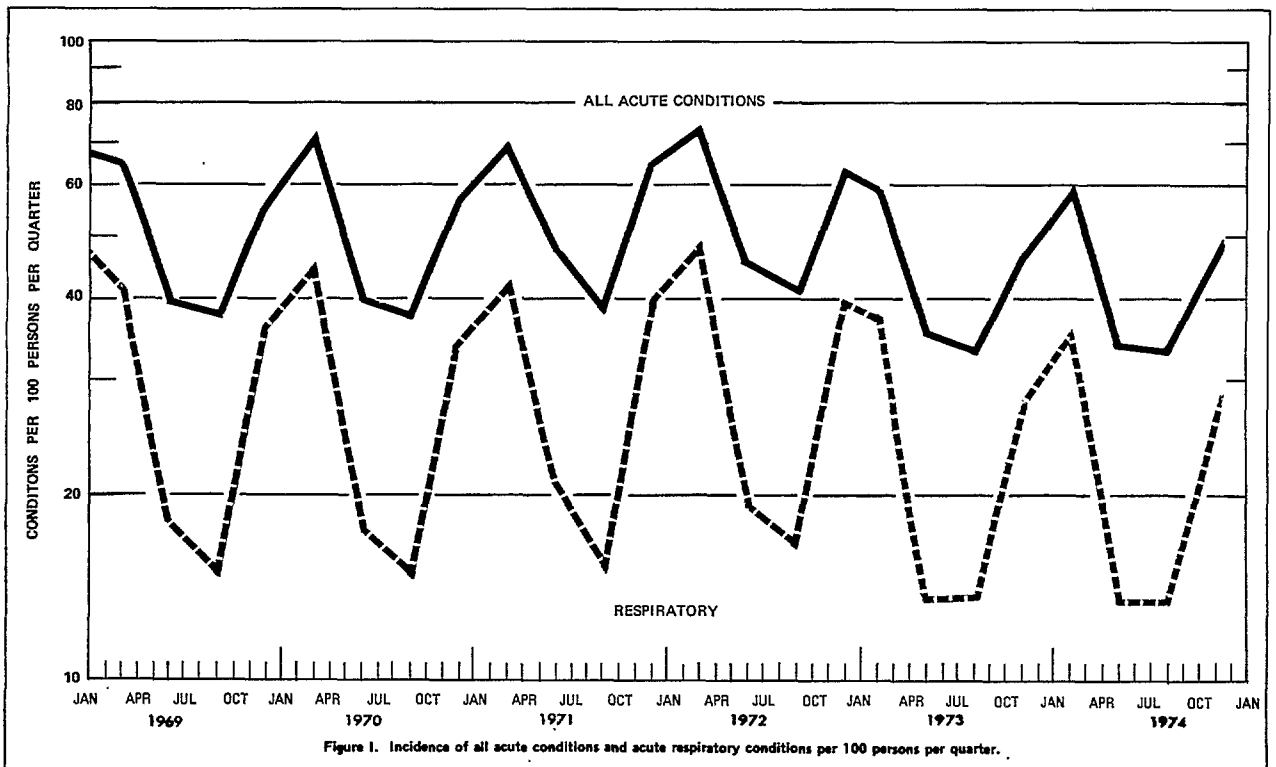


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

SEX AND AGE	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER				
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	7.9	9.2	9.4	8.0
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.0
MALE, ALL AGES-----	8.3	8.6	9.2	7.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9.1	9.7	11.5	9.8
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	7.9	8.1	8.1	6.4
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	6.7	8.7	7.3	6.1
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.7

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 37.

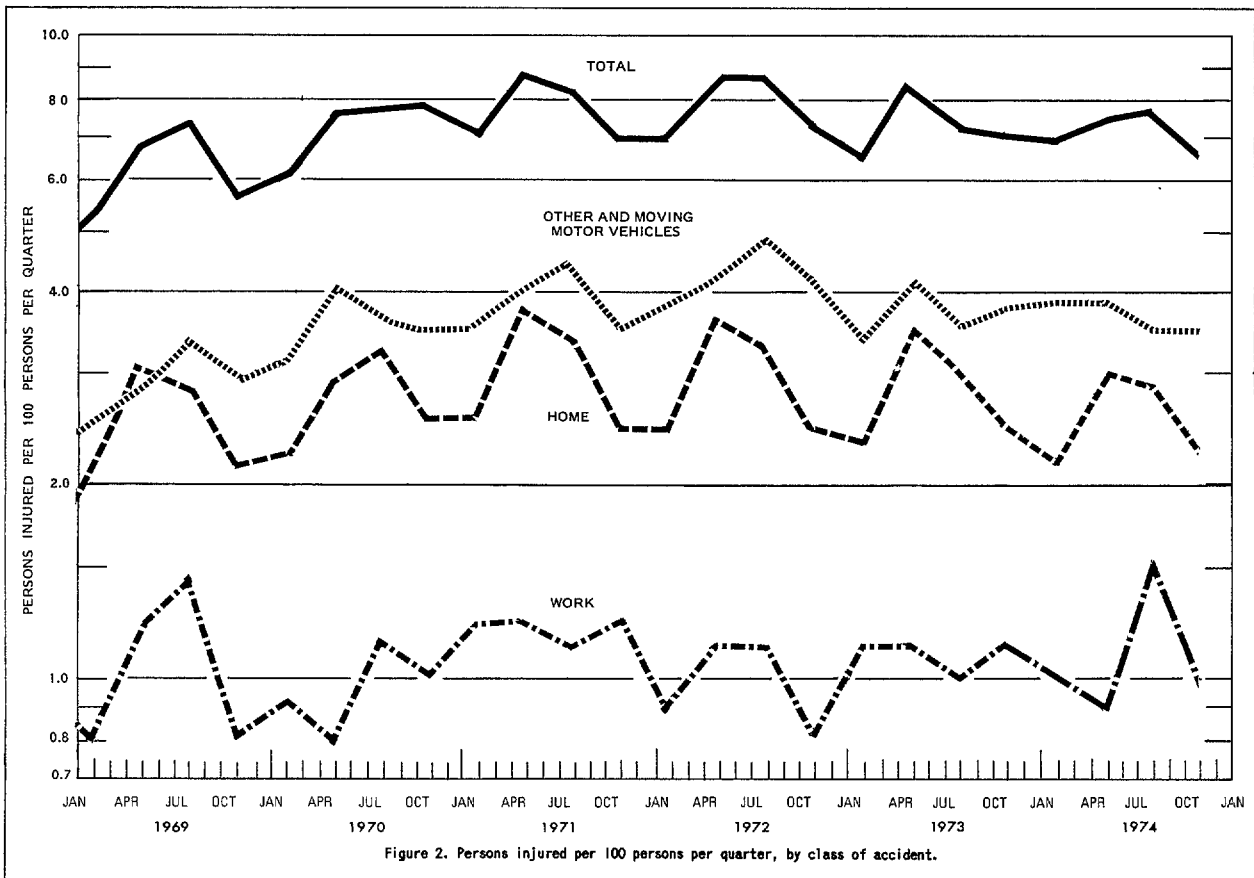


TABLE 24. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1974

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

TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES----	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4.2	2.3	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	3.4	4.6	2.1	2.0	2.5
6-16 YEARS-----	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.1	1.0	1.6	2.3
17-44 YEARS-----	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.4	2.4	3.6	4.1
45-64 YEARS-----	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.9	9.0	9.7	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.1
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES-----	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
6-16 YEARS-----	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
17-44 YEARS-----	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9
45-64 YEARS-----	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3.3	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.4
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER----	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
17-44 YEARS-----	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
45-64 YEARS-----	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1.9	*	*	#	2.1	*	*	*	*	+	*	*
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6-16 YEARS-----	2.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.9	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.2

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 38.

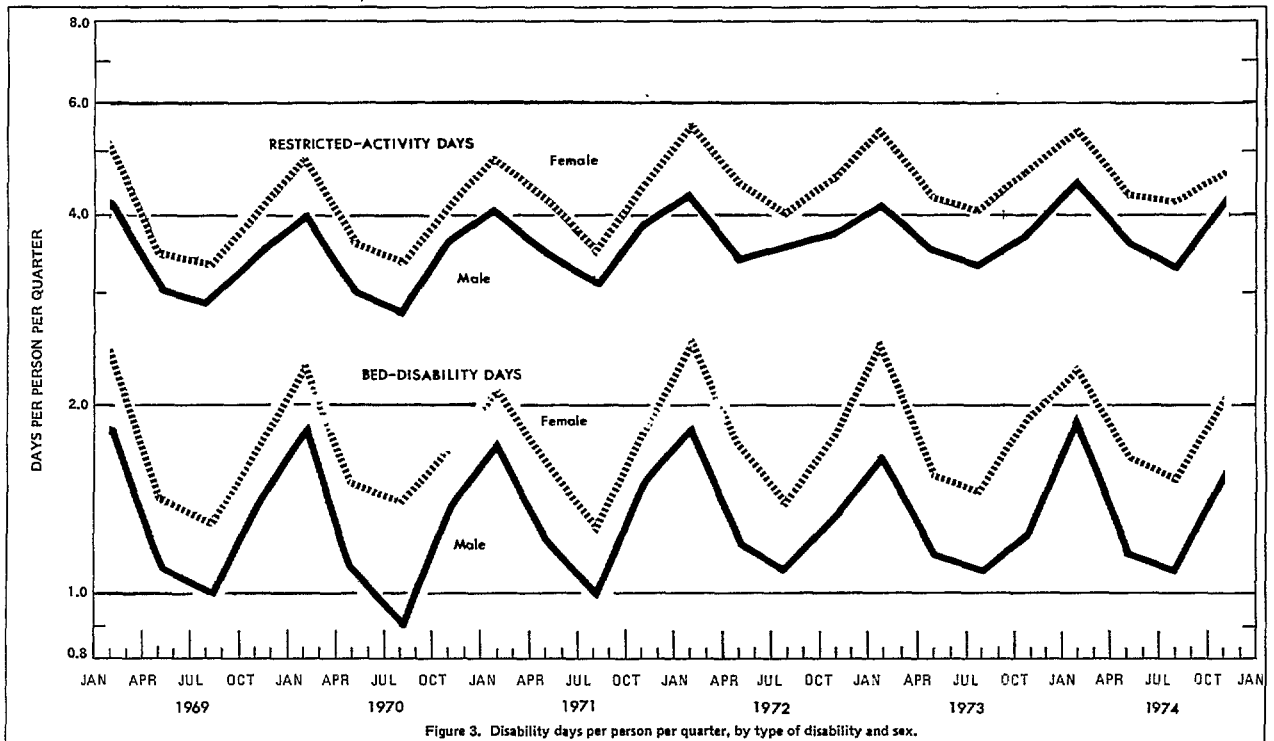


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

TABLE 25. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE:
UNITED STATES, 1974

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

	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
POPULATION IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	207,344	100,030	107,314
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	62,957	32,080	30,878
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	19,783	10,109	9,674
6-16 YEARS-----	43,174	21,970	21,204
17-44 YEARS-----	80,782	38,952	41,829
17-24 YEARS-----	29,564	14,254	15,310
25-44 YEARS-----	51,218	24,699	26,519
25-34 YEARS-----	28,866	13,959	14,907
35-44 YEARS-----	22,352	10,740	11,612
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	63,605	28,998	34,607
45-64 YEARS-----	42,864	20,420	22,444
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	20,741	8,578	12,163
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION			
ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER-----	84,307	51,384	32,922
17-44 YEARS-----	54,081	32,705	21,376
17-24 YEARS-----	18,294	10,177	8,117
25-44 YEARS-----	35,787	22,528	13,259
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	30,226	18,680	11,546
45-64 YEARS-----	27,225	16,748	10,478
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3,001	1,932	1,069

NOTE: FOR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60; AND BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS MONTHLY REPORT, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 39.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1973.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 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 HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 116,000 persons in 40,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design² and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

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

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

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 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.

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

quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

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

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have

occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-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 which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 3.5 percent—1.4 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews 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 the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁴ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this prob-

lem. The results have been published in several reports.⁵⁻⁸

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs 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. However, it does not include systematic 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 2½ times as large.

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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further 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 new and better approximations of the relative standard errors of HIS 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 on pages 37-41. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42-43. 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 chart 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 nu-

merator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of

the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

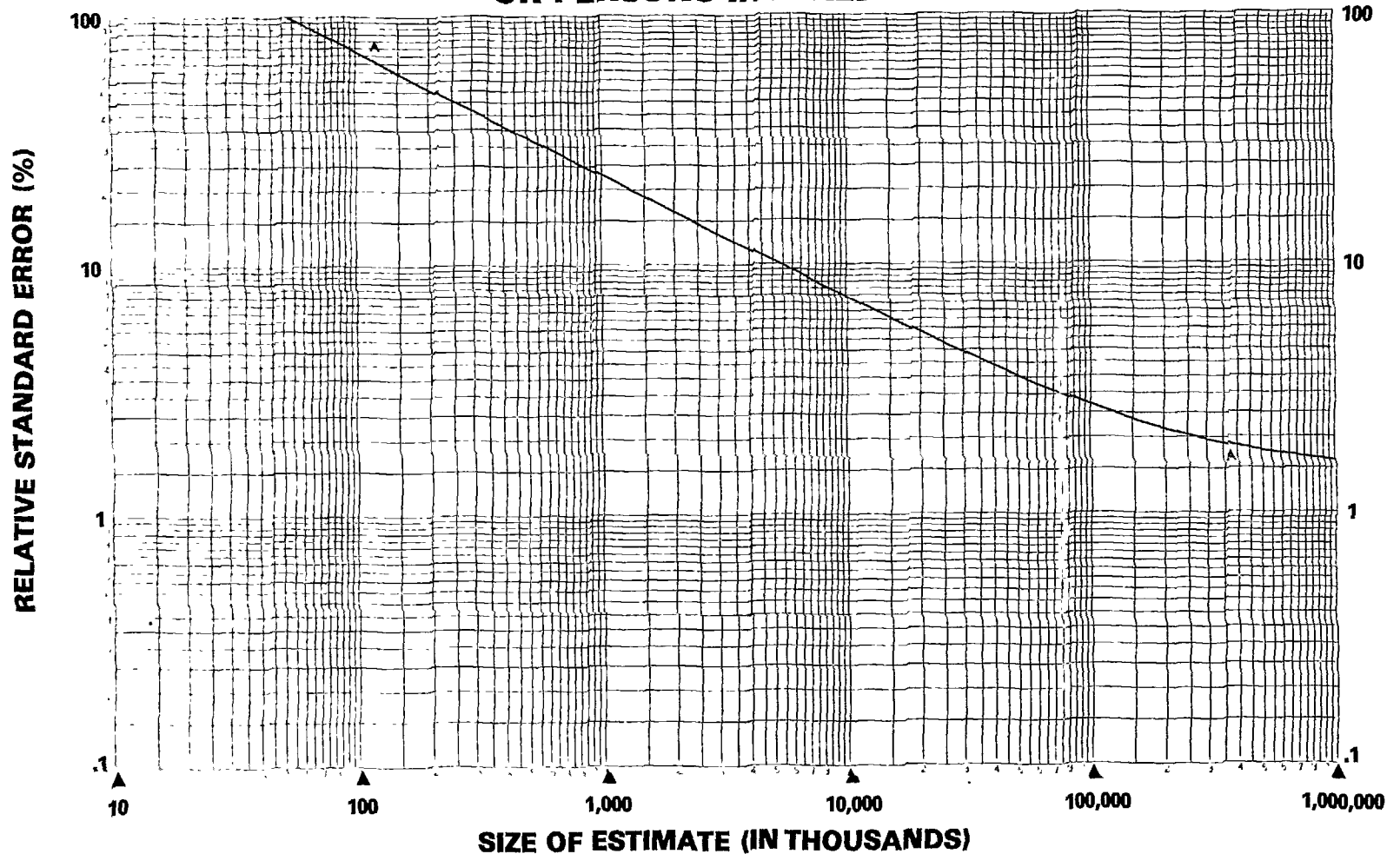
is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.



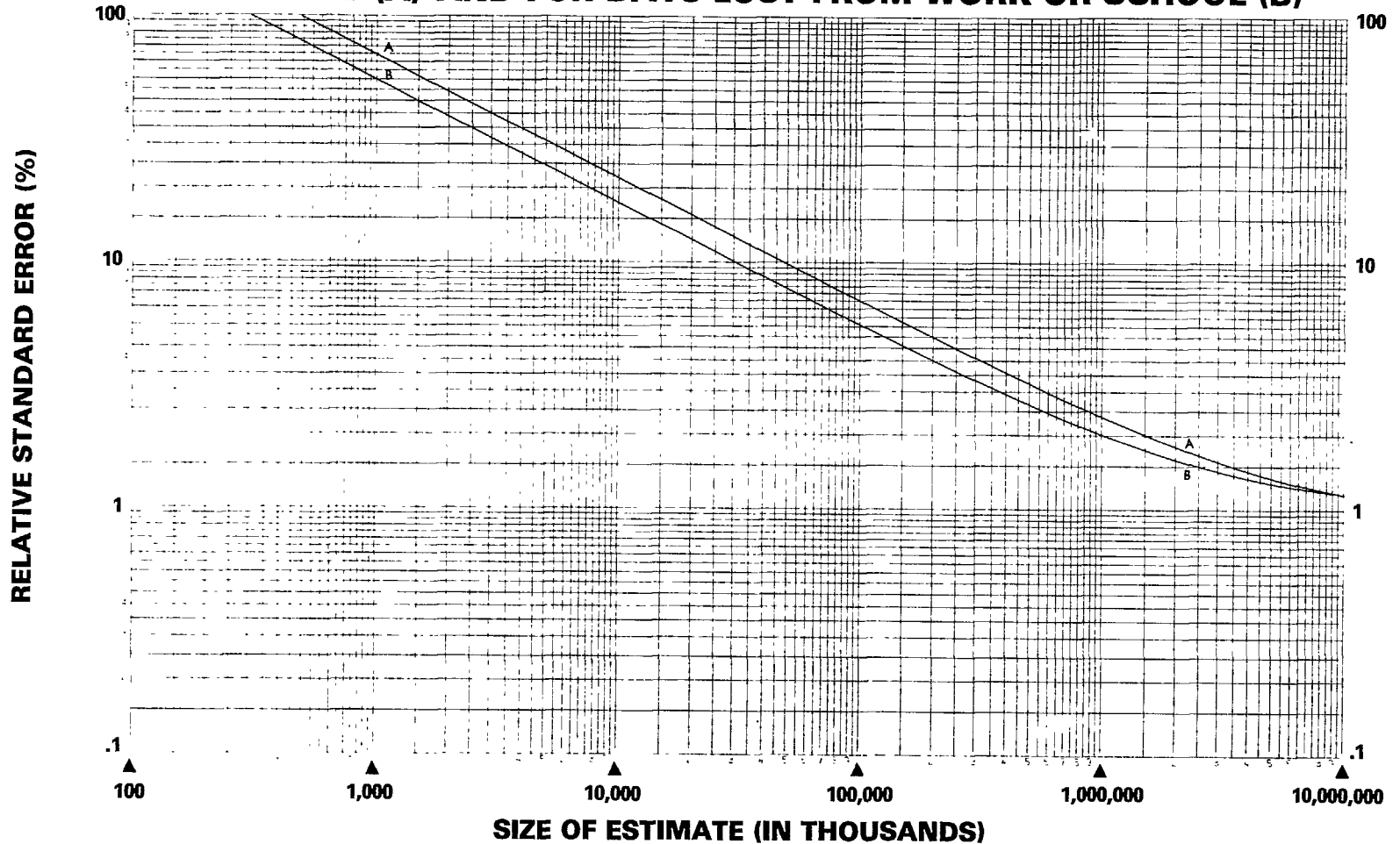
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED*



*This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 1,000,000 acute respiratory conditions (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 23 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 230,000 (23 percent of 1,000,000).

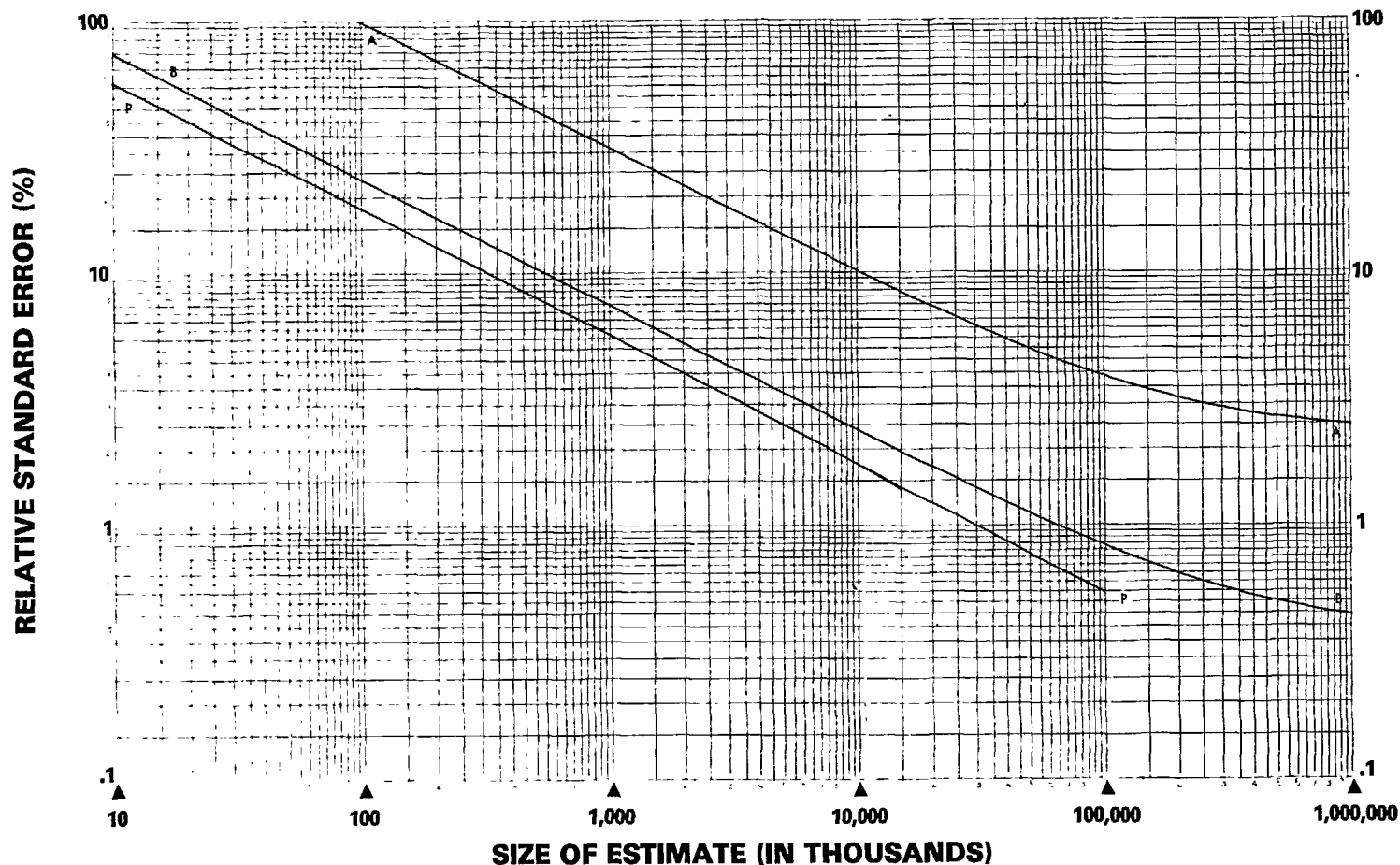
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)*



*These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).

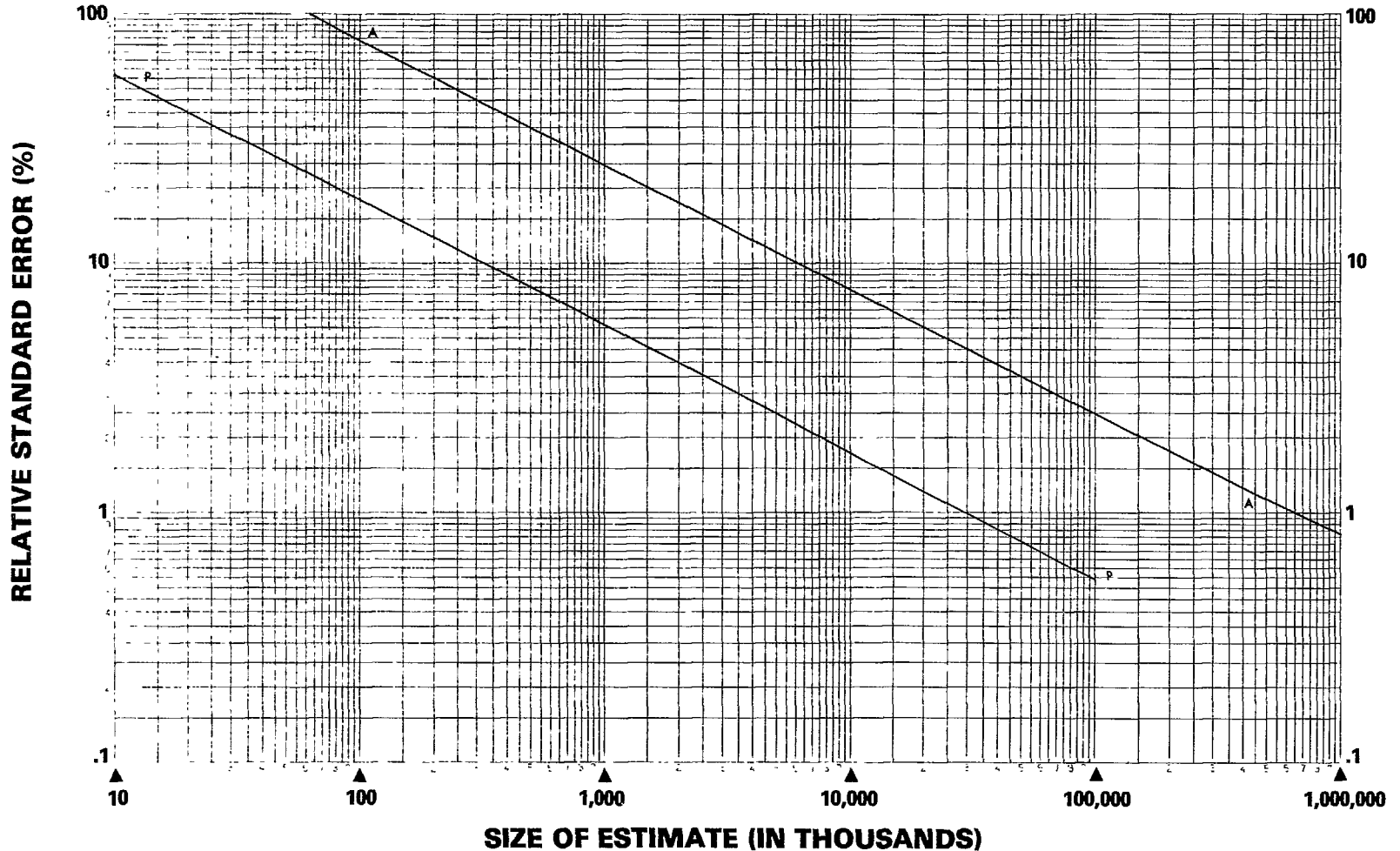
**RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS (A);
SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (B), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)***



*The curves related to short-stay hospital days and discharges are based on 4 quarters of data collection for wide and narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 6-month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 hospital days (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 10.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,020,000 (10.2 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,020,000 discharges from short-stay hospitals (curve B) has a relative standard error of 7.4 percent. An estimate of 1,000,000 persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

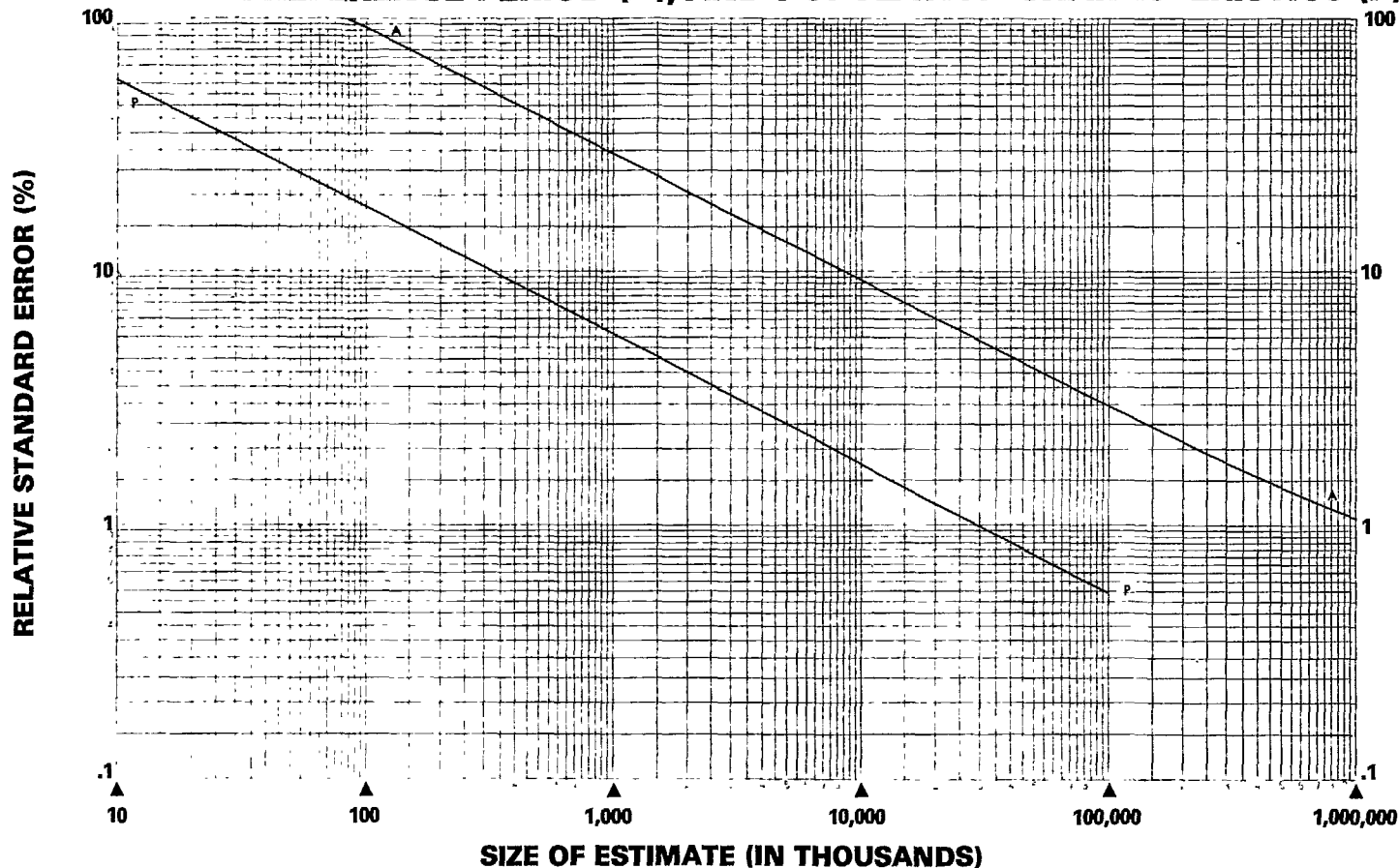
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS BASED ON A 12-MONTH REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)*



*The curve related to hospital days is based on 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of hospitalization in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.8 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 780,000 (7.8 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,000,000 persons with 1 or more hospital episodes (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTAL VISITS BASED ON A 2-WEEK REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)*

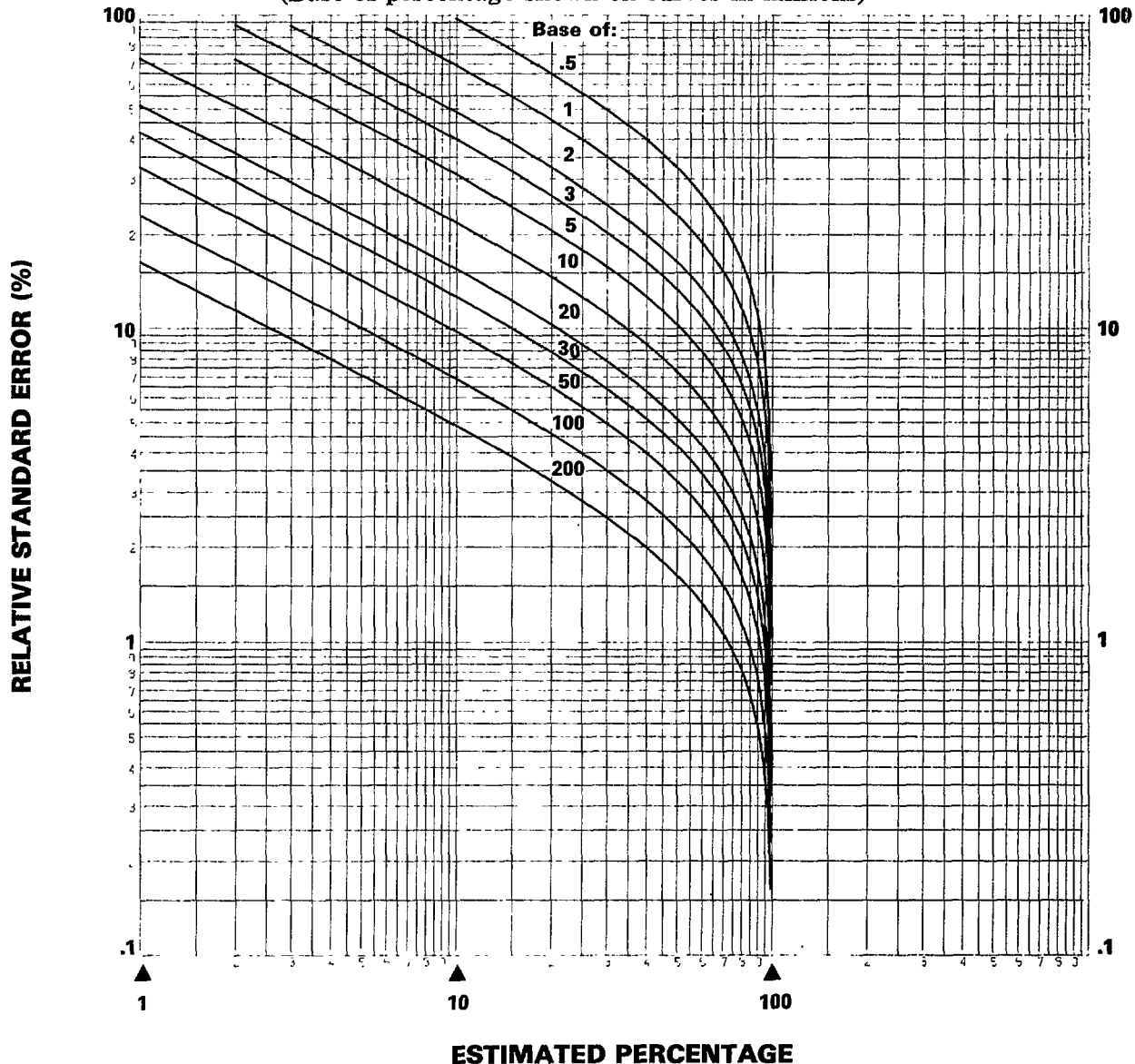


*The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 9.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 920,000 (9.2 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,000,000 persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

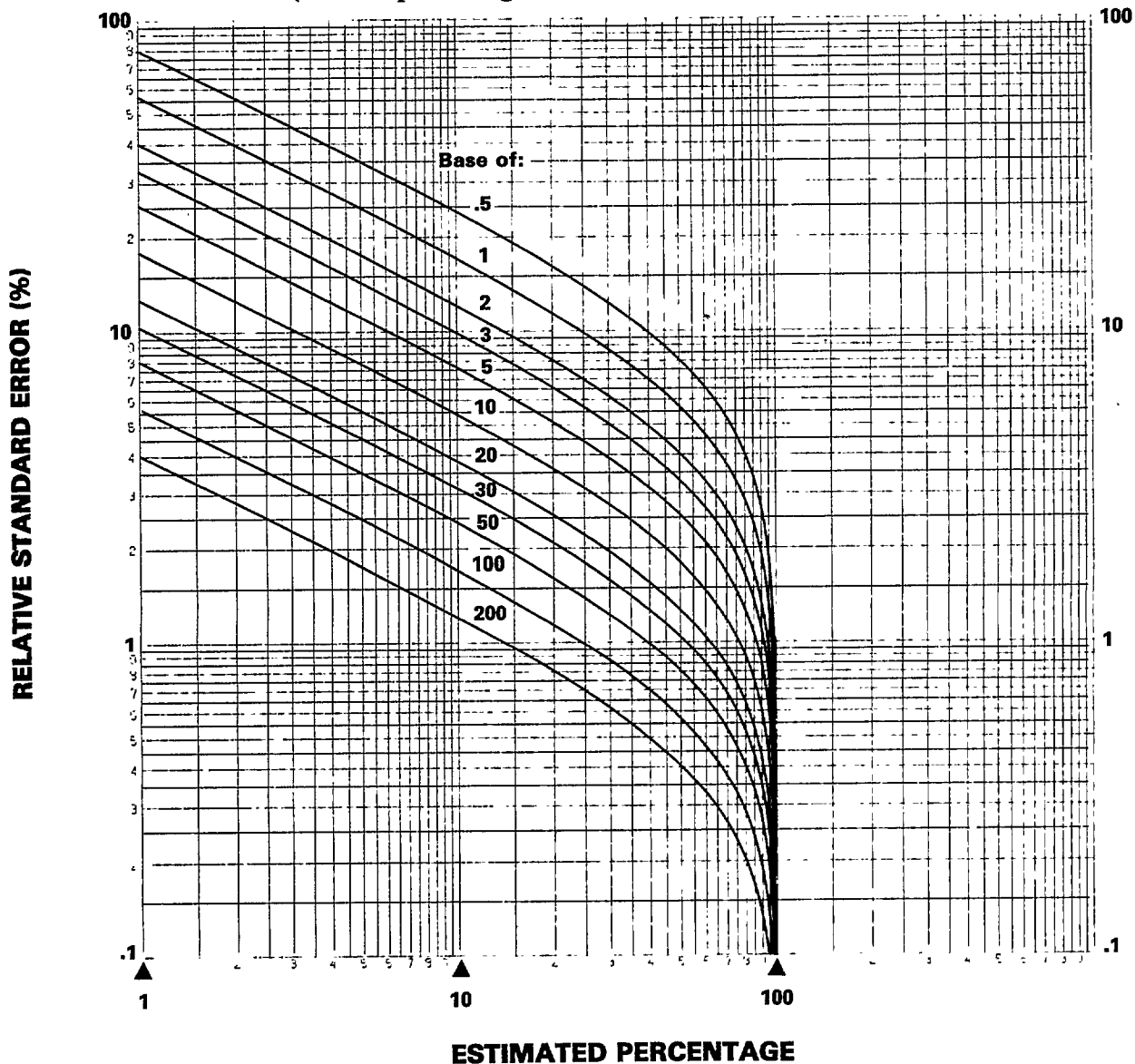


* These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 14.5 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 14.5 percent; or 2.9 percentage points.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



* These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.6 percent or 0.72 percentage points.

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 which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of “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 which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,⁹ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity

during the 2-week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview:

- Allergy, any
- Arthritis or rheumatism
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Cleft palate
- Club foot
- Condition present since birth
- Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Hardening of the arteries
- Hay fever
- Heart trouble
- Hemorrhoids or piles
- Hernia or rupture
- High blood pressure
- Kidney stones
- Mental illness
- Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
- Palsy
- Paralysis of any kind
- Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
- Prostate trouble
- Repeated trouble with back or spine
- Rheumatic fever
- Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
- Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
- Speech defect, any
- Stomach ulcer
- Stroke
- Thyroid trouble or goiter
- Tuberculosis

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Tumor, cyst, or growth
 Varicose veins, trouble with

Acute condition groups.—In this report all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The condition groups and the International Classification code numbers included in each category are shown in figure I.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset (see list under the definition of acute condition).

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital mal-

<i>Condition Group</i>	<i>International Classification Code Number</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases	000-136
Common childhood diseases	033, 052, 055, 056, 072
Virus not otherwise specified	079.9
Other infective and parasitic diseases	000-032, 034-051, 053, 054, 057-071, 073-136
Respiratory conditions	460-486, 501, 508-516, 519, 783
Upper respiratory conditions	460-465, 501, 508
Common cold	460
Other upper respiratory conditions	461-465, 501, 508
Influenza	470-474
Influenza with digestive manifestations	473
Other influenza	470-472, 474
Other respiratory conditions	466, 480-486, 510-516, 519, 783
Pneumonia	480-486
Bronchitis	466
Other respiratory conditions	510-516, 519, 783
Digestive system conditions	520.6-521.5, 521.7-523.9, 525-530, 535-543, 560, 561, 564-577, 784, 785
Dental conditions	520.6-521.5, 521.7-523.9, 525
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders not elsewhere classifiable	536, 784.0, 784.1, 784.3, 784.7, 785.4 pt.
Other digestive system conditions	526-530, 535, 537, 540-543, 560, 561, 564-577, 784.2, 784.4-784.6, 785 pt.
Injuries	N800-N870, N872-N884, N890-N894, N900-N994, N996-N999
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	N800-N848
Fractures and dislocations	N800-N839
Sprains and strains	N840-N848
Open wounds and lacerations	N870, N872-N884, N890-N894, N900-N907
Contusions and superficial injuries	N910-N929
Other current injuries	N850-N869, N930-N994, N996-N999
All other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear	380-387, 745.0-745.3, 781.3
Headaches	791
Genitourinary disorders	580-629, 786, 789
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium	630-678
Diseases of the skin	680-709
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	717-733, 787
All other acute conditions	Other acute code numbers

Figure I

formation. 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 for impairments. 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. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 48.

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

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

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is one which had its onset in the past 2 weeks and which caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See “Restricted-activity day” under “Terms Relating to Disability.”)

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks involving 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 past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, the case is treated as though there was no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation

either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child’s condition by 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 which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence “days of restricted activity” is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term “usual activities” for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child’s day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute

restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

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

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

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

Work-loss day.—A day 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, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extra-curricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons are classified into five categories according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. The categories are as follows:

Stays in bed.—Must stay in bed all or most of the time.

Stays in the house.—Must stay in the house, but not in bed, all or most of the time.

Needs help getting around.—Able to go outside but needs the help of another person or of a special aid such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around.

Has trouble getting around freely.—Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.

Is not limited in mobility.—Not limited in any of the ways described above.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as frostbite; 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 Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

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

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 which 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 over-exposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accident are (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "moving motor vehicle" includes "home-moving motor vehicle" and "while at work-moving 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 "non-moving 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 he may have been when he 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 (i.e., 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 Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

Length of hospital stay.—The length of

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

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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.

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

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

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) 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) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column.</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here.</p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <small>If any adult males listed, ask: *Apply household membership rules.</small></p> <p>f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s) _____ (Delete) 2 N</p>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:80%;">1a. First name 1</td> <td style="width:20%;">AGE</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Last name</td> <td>RACE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 W 2 B 3 OT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relationship</td> <td>SEX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEAD</td> <td>1 M 2 F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Month</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Year</td> </tr> </table>	1a. First name 1	AGE	Last name	RACE	1 W 2 B 3 OT	Relationship	SEX	HEAD	1 M 2 F	3. Month	Date		Year														
1a. First name 1	AGE																											
Last name	RACE																											
	1 W 2 B 3 OT																											
Relationship	SEX																											
HEAD	1 M 2 F																											
3. Month	Date																											
	Year																											
2. How is --- related to --- (Head of household)?	2. Relationship																											
3. What is ---'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)	3. Month Date Year																											
<p>C</p> <p>1. Record the number of Doctor Visits, Hospitalizations, and Work loss days.</p> <p>2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p> <p>Reference dates 2-week period _____, _____ Dentist and Doctor visit probe _____ Hospital probe _____</p>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>DR.</td> <td>HOSP</td> <td>WORK LOSS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> (NP)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> (NP)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (8) <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ day(s) (7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q. No.</td> <td colspan="2">Condition</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> </table>	DR.	HOSP	WORK LOSS	<input type="checkbox"/> (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (8) <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ day(s) (7)	Q. No.	Condition																			
	DR.	HOSP	WORK LOSS																									
<input type="checkbox"/> (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (8) <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ day(s) (7)																										
Q. No.	Condition																											
Refer to Flashcard _____ to determine Sample Persons; mark SP boxes.																												
<p>H</p> <p>If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your ---, your ---, etc., at home now? If "Yes" ask: Please ask them to join us.</p>	<p>H</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</p>																											
<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).</p>																												
4a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	4a. 00 N } If age: 17+ (5) 6-16 (6) Under 6 (8)																											
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b. _____ Days																											
5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	5. _____ WL days } Item C 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None																											
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?	6. _____ SL days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)																											
7. On how many of these --- days lost from { work school } did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	7. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None																											
8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	8a. 1 Y 2 N (9)																											
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	b. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None																											
9a. What condition caused --- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?	9a. Enter condition in item C Ask 9b																											
b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?	b. Y N (NP)																											
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in item C Reask 9b																											
10a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your ---, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y N (11)																												
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.	10b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury																											
c. What was the injury?	c. Injury																											
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (Reask 10b and c) N																												
e. As a result of the accident, did --- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does? If "Accident or injury," ask:	e. Y (Enter injury in item C) N																											

<p>11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your --, etc., go to a dentist? Y N (12)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? - Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column</p>	<p>11b. <input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit</p>
<p>c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? Y (Reask 11b and c) N If "Dental visit," ask.</p>	
<p>d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?</p>	<p>d. _____ No. of dental visits (NP)</p>
<p>Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.</p>	
<p>12a. During the past 12 months (that is, since (date) a year ago), about how many visits did -- make to a dentist? (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)</p>	<p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None 12a. _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST went to a dentist?</p>	<p>b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week dental visit (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (11) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never } NP</p>
<p><input type="radio"/> Mark one box in each person's column.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 25+ years (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> 5-24 years (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 5 years (NP)</p>
<p>13a. Has -- ever had his teeth straightened or had bands on his teeth?</p>	<p>13a. 1 Y 2 N (14)</p>
<p>b. During the past 12 months, about how many visits did he make to an orthodontist?</p>	<p>b. _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>c. How many of these visits were in the past two weeks - that is, the two weeks outlined in red on that calendar? If one or more visits in 11d, ask, otherwise, go to NP.</p>	<p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) c. _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>d. How many of these orthodontic visits were included in the -- dental visits -- had during the past 2 weeks that you told me about earlier?</p>	<p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None d. _____ Number of visits } NP</p>
<p>14a. Do you think --'s teeth need to be straightened? (Even though you don't think his teeth need to be straightened)</p>	<p>14a. 1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>b. Have you ever been told by a dentist or orthodontist that his teeth needed to be straightened? If "Y" circled in 14a or b, ask: otherwise, go to NP.</p>	<p>b. 1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>c. We are interested in the various reasons why people do not have their teeth straightened when they need this type of care. (Hand Card O) Which of those statements describes why -- is not NOW receiving this care? Any other reason?</p>	<p>c. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Other (Specify) _____</p>
<p>Mark box or ask:</p>	<p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one reason</p>
<p>d. What is the MAIN reason -- is not NOW receiving this care?</p>	<p>d. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Other (Specify) _____</p>

15. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did --- see a medical doctor?	15. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)	
16a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?	Y N (17)
b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	16b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 16b and c) N
If "Doctor visit," ask:	
d. How many times did --- visit the doctor during that period?	d. ____ Number of visits (NP)
17a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y N (18)
b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	17b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (Reask 17b and c) N
If "Phone call," ask:	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --- ?	d. ____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DR), from 15-17 for all persons. Ask 18a for each person with visits in DR box.	
18a. For what condition did --- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?	18a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 18d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (18e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did --- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in item C Ask 18d
d. During that period, did --- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d. Y (18c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was --- sick because of her pregnancy?	e. Y N (18d)
f. What was the matter?	f. Enter condition in item C (18d)
19a. During the past 12 months, (that is since' (date) ____ a year ago), about how many times did --- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the --- visits you already told me about.)	19a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since --- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?	b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (15 and 18) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never } Mark "12 Mo. DV" box in SP column.

Ages 17+	<p>20a. What was --- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is --- retired? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?</p>	20. & 21.	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (25a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (25b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (24) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (24) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (27) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (24) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (26)</p>
Ages 6-16	<p>21a. What was --- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing?</p>		<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (22) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (23)</p>
Ages under 6			
22a. Is --- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		22a.	Y 1 N (29)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b.	2 Y (29) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c.	2 Y (29) N (28)
23a. Is --- limited in any way because of his health?		23a.	1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____ (29)
24a. Does --- health now keep him from working?		24a.	1 Y (29) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b.	2 Y (29) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c.	2 Y (29) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d.	3 Y (29) N (28)
25a. Does --- NOW have a job?		25a.	Y (25c) N
b. In terms of health, is --- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b.	Y 1 N (29)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c.	2 Y (29) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d.	2 Y (29) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e.	3 Y (29) N (28)
26. In terms of health would --- be able to go to school?		26.	Y 1 N (29)
27a. Does (would) --- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		27a.	2 Y (29) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b.	2 Y (29) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c.	3 Y (29) N
28a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		28a.	4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____
29a. About how long has he { been limited in --- been unable to --- had to go to a certain type of school? }		29a.	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		b.	Enter condition in Item C Ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? Mark box or ask:		c.	Y (Reask 29b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d.	Enter main condition

A5 Accident or injury Other (NC)

FOOTNOTES

11a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? During the past 2 years Before 2 years (12a)**b. When did the accident happen?** Last week Over 3-12 months Week before 1-2 years 2 weeks-3 months**12a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?**

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

b. What part of the body is affected now?

How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

13. Where did the accident happen?1 At home (inside house)2 At home (adjacent premises)3 Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)4 Farm5 Industrial place (includes premises)6 School (includes premises)7 Place of recreation and sports, except at school8 Other (Specify) **14. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?**

1 Y

3 While in Armed Services

2 N

4 Under 17 at time of accident**15a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?** 1 Y 2 N (NC)**b. Was more than one vehicle involved?** Y N**c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?** 1 Y 2 N

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		1. Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.		2a. _____ Month Date OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor? -----		b. Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-6 for each visit)
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?		
3. Where did he see the doctor on the <u> </u> (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?		3. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> </u>
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?		4. 01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? <u> </u>
5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?		5. 1 Y 2 N
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on <u> </u> (date) ? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)		6a. _____ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ } (S1)
b. Was this for any specific condition? ----- Mark box or ask:		b. Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a
c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on <u> </u> (date) ?		c. _____
S1	Mark one box in each DV column	S1
(Earlier, I was told that you had seen a doctor during the past 2 weeks.)		0 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone in 3 (Next DV)
7a. During this visit on <u> </u> (date) was your blood pressure taken?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not SP or SP und. 17 (Next DV)
b. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible resp. avail. (7)
-----		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Return call required (Next DV)
c. Were you told what the numerical reading was?		7a. 1 Y 2 N (Next DV)
d. What was the numerical reading?		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> High 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not told 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> </u> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal
-----		c. 1 Y 2 N (Next DV)
-----		d. _____ / _____ Numerical reading DK

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE				
These next questions are about health insurance.			<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65 (NP)	
IF 65 OR OVER ASK:	1a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills?	1a.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK	
	b. Is -- covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay a certain amount each month?	b.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK (NP) (NP) (NP)	
	For each person with "DK" in 1a or b, ask: 2. May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for -- (and --) to determine the type of coverage? (Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card not seen" box.)	2.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Card not seen	} NP
We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.		TABLE H.I.		
3a. (Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill? Y N (3d) b. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I.) c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other hospital insurance plan? Y (Reask 3b and c) N d. Is anyone in the family covered by any (other) health insurance plan which pays any part of a DOCTOR'S or SURGEON'S bill? Y N (4) e. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I., reask 3d)	PLAN 1		4.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)
	5a. GROUP 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
	b. HOSPITAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
	c. SURGICAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
	d. DR. VISIT 1 Y (4) 2 N 9 DK			
e. DEDUCTIBLE 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
PLAN 2		4.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	
5a. GROUP 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
b. HOSPITAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
c. SURGICAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
d. DR. VISIT 1 Y (4) 2 N 9 DK				
e. DEDUCTIBLE 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
PLAN 3		4.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	
5a. GROUP 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
b. HOSPITAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
c. SURGICAL 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
d. DR. VISIT 1 Y (4) 2 N 9 DK				
e. DEDUCTIBLE 1 Y 2 N 9 DK				
Ask for each Plan listed in Table H.I. If no plans, go to I.	4. Is -- covered under this (name) Plan?			
	5a. Was this (name) Plan obtained through an employer, union, or some other group?			
	b. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses?			
	c. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations?			
	d. Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls?			
e. Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls AFTER A CERTAIN AMOUNT has been paid by the family?				
I	For each person, review 1 and 2 and 4 for each plan and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare or insurance, or "Not covered."	I	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	
Ask for each person "Not covered." Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons (Hand Card N)			1 2 3 4 5 6	
6a. Which of those statements describes why -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? Any other reason? Circle all reasons given →		6a.	Other (Specify) <u>7</u>	
Mark box or ask: b. What is the MAIN reason -- is not covered by any health insurance plan?		b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only one reason 1 2 3 4 5 6 Other (Specify) <u>7</u>	

<p style="text-align: center;">HYPERTENSION PAGE (SAMPLE PERSONS ONLY)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Person number _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HPI</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> SP under 17 (Medical Care Page) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible resp. avail. (1) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Return call required (Next Hypertension Page)</p>
<p>1a. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had high blood pressure?</p>			<p>1 Y (7c) _____ 2 N _____</p>
<p>b. Another name for high blood pressure is hypertension. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had hypertension?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N (10) _____</p>
<p>c. About how long ago were you FIRST told by a doctor that you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>			<p>000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Months 2 _____ Years</p>
<p>2. During the past 12 months about how many times have you seen or talked to a doctor about your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>			<p>_____ Times 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>3. Has a doctor EVER advised you to lose weight BECAUSE OF (HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE/HYPERTENSION)?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N _____</p>
<p>4a. Do you now use more salt, less salt, or about the same amount of salt since you learned you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>			<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> More 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Same</p>
<p>d. Were you EVER advised by a doctor, nurse, or other medical person to use less salt?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N _____</p>
<p>5a. Has a doctor EVER prescribed medicine for your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N (6) _____</p>
<p>b. Are you now taking any medicine prescribed by a doctor for your (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N (5f) _____</p>
<p>c. How often are you supposed to take this medicine – more than once a day, once a day, or less than once a day?</p>			<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a day 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Once a day 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than once a day</p>
<p>d. How often do you take your medicine when you are supposed to – all the time, often, once in a while, or never?</p>			<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p>
<p>e. Does your medicine ever cause any side effects or make you feel funny in any way?</p>			<p>1 Y (6) _____ 2 N (6) _____</p>
<p>f. Why did you stop taking the medicine? Any other reason?</p>			<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's advice (5h) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No longer has high blood pressure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Side effects <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p>
<p>Mark all that apply </p>			
<p>g. Did a doctor advise you to stop taking the medicine?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N _____</p>
<p>If "Side effects" in 5f, go to 6; otherwise ask:</p>			
<p>h. When you were taking this medicine did it cause any side effects or make you feel funny in any way?</p>			<p>1 Y _____ 2 N _____</p>

<p>6. ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has (high blood pressure/hypertension) kept you in bed all or most of the day?</p>	<p>_____ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>If "No longer has high blood pressure" in 5f, go to 7d, otherwise ask.</p> <p>7a. How often does your (high blood pressure/hypertension) bother you – all the time, often, once in a while, or never?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (7c) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>7</u></p>
<p>b. When it does bother you, are you bothered a great deal, some, or very little?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>7</u></p>
<p>If "All the time" in 7a, go to 8, otherwise ask:</p> <p>c. Do you still have (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>	<p>1 Y (8) 2 N 9 DK</p>
<p>d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured (10) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Under control</p>
<p>8. Can you tell when your blood pressure is high – that is, do you have any symptoms?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>9. Have you ever been refused life insurance or health insurance coverage because you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>10a. Has a doctor EVER talked to you about problems that can be caused by high blood pressure or hypertension?</p>	<p>1 Y (HP2) 2 N</p>
<p>b. Has a nurse or other medical person EVER talked to you about problems that can be caused by high blood pressure or hypertension?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N (HP2)</p>
<p>c. What type of medical person was this?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>7</u></p>
<p>HP2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2-week DV in CI (11) <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV in CI } Refer to THIS PERSON'S doctor visit columns. If "Y" in 7a in ANY column, go to 14, otherwise go to 11.</p>	
<p>11. ABOUT how long has it been since you LAST had your blood pressure taken?</p>	<p>999 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (16) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Months 2 _____ Years (16)</p>
<p>12. Who took your blood pressure the LAST time?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or relative 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Druggist 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Self (13b) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>7</u></p>

<p>13a. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> High 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Low 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not told <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ } (14)</p>
<p>b. Was your reading high, low, or normal?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> High 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Low 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ } (15)</p>
<p>14. During the past 12 months, have you taken your own blood pressure?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>15. During the past 12 months, how many times was your blood pressure taken? (Do not count times while a patient in a hospital.)</p>	<p>_____ Times</p>
<p>16a. ABOUT how long has it been since you had an electrocardiogram, which involves placing wires on the chest and arms?</p>	<p>98 <input type="checkbox"/> Never 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year _____ Years</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how long has it been since you had a chest X-ray?</p>	<p>98 <input type="checkbox"/> Never 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year _____ Years</p>
<p>17a. ABOUT how much do you weigh?</p>	<p>_____ Pounds</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how tall are you?</p>	<p>_____ Feet _____ Inches</p>
<p>c. Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Underweight (17) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> About right (17a)</p>
<p>d. Are you now trying to lose weight?</p>	<p>1 Y (17f) 2 N</p>
<p>e. Are you now trying to keep from gaining weight?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N (18)</p>
<p>f. Is this based on advice from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>g. What are you doing to (lose/control your) weight – watching what you eat, exercising, or something else? Anything else?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diet 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Medication <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ } _____</p>

Mark all that apply

18. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had diabetes?	1 Y	2 N
19. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had heart trouble?	1 Y	2 N
20. Have you EVER had a stroke?	1 Y	2 N
21a. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?	1 Y	2 N (Medical Care Page)

b. Do you smoke cigarettes now?	1 Y	2 N (21e)

c. On the average, ABOUT how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?	----- Cigarettes	

d. Have you EVER tried to stop smoking?	1 Y	2 N

e. Have you EVER been advised by a doctor to stop smoking?	1 Y	2 N (Medical Care Page)

f. Was this because of a specific condition you had at that time?	1 Y	2 N (Medical Care Page)

g. What condition was it?	----- -----	

h. Any other condition?	Y (Reask 21g)	N
FOOTNOTES		

MEDICAL CARE PAGE (SAMPLE PERSONS ONLY)	Person number _____	
1. Is there ONE particular doctor or place -- usually goes to when he is sick or when you need advice about his health?		1 Y 2 N (11)
2a. Where do you go for this care or advice for --, to a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Is this an outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Is this a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Private doctor's office (5) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Home (5) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's clinic (2b) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Group practice 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> </u> } (3)
b. Is this a group practice clinic -- that is, does it consist of three or more doctors who share the same equipment?		1 Y 2 N 9 DK
3a. What is the name of this (place) ? _____		
b. During the past 12 months, that is, since (date) a year ago, how many times did you see or talk to a doctor at this place about --?		_____ Visits 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None
c. If something bothered you about --'s health, would you first go to (name of place), or would you try to determine what was wrong and go to the type of place most appropriate for this kind of trouble?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to regular place first 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Select most appropriate place <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> </u>
4a. Is there a PARTICULAR doctor -- usually sees at (name of place) ?		1 Y 2 N (M1)
b. Is this doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?		01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner (M1) <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? <u> </u> (M1)
5a. What is the name of this doctor? _____		<input type="checkbox"/> 2+ Doctors (2b)
b. During the past 12 months, that is, since (date) a year ago, how many times did you see or talk to (name of doctor) about --?		_____ Visits 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None
c. Is this doctor part of a group practice -- that is, does he work with two or more other doctors and share the same equipment?		1 Y 2 N 9 DK
6. Is this doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?		01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? <u> </u>

7. If something bothered you about --'s health, would you first go to <u>(name of doctor)</u> , or would you try to determine what was wrong and select the most appropriate specialist?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to regular doctor first 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Select most appropriate specialist <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>✓</u>
--	---

M1	Refer to "12 Mo. DV" box at top of person's column and mark as appropriate: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-month DV (8) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 12-month DV (17)
-----------	---

8a. (Besides <u>(name of doctor)</u>) During the past 12 months has -- seen a (any other) doctor at a private doctor's office?	1 Y 2 N (9)
b. During that period, how many (other) doctors has -- seen at a private doctor's office?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> One _____ Doctors (8d)
c. Did <u>(name of doctor/place)</u> EVER refer -- to this doctor?	1 Y (9) 2 N (9)
d. Did <u>(name of doctor/place)</u> EVER refer -- to ANY of these other doctors?	1 Y 2 N (9)
e. Did <u>(name of doctor/place)</u> refer -- to ALL of these other doctors?	1 Y 2 N

9. During the past 12 months has -- seen a doctor at (any of the following places) --		Did <u>(name of doctor/place)</u> refer him to this place? (1)
a. (A/any other) hospital emergency room?	1 Y (Col. 1) 2 N (9b)	1 Y 2 N
b. (A/any other) hospital outpatient clinic?	1 Y (Col. 1) 2 N (9c)	1 Y 2 N
c. (A/any other) company or industry clinic?	1 Y (Col. 1) 2 N (9d)	1 Y 2 N
d. (A/any other) public health clinic?	1 Y (Col. 1) 2 N (9e)	1 Y 2 N
e. (A/any other) neighborhood health center?	1 Y (Col. 1) 2 N (10)	1 Y 2 N

10a. During the past 12 months has -- seen a doctor at any other type of place? (Do not include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.)	1 Y 2 N (14)	
b. What type of place was this?	Type of place _____ (Col. 1)	1 Y } (Reask 10a) 2 N }
	Type of place _____ (Col. 1)	1 Y } (Reask 10a) 2 N }

<p>11. Many people do not have ONE particular doctor. (Hand Card D) Which of those statements best describes why you don't have one particular doctor or place for medical care for ---?</p>	<p>1 2 3 Other (Specify) _____ _____</p>
<p>M2</p>	<p>Refer to "12 Mo. DV" box at top of person's column and mark as appropriate: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Month DV (12) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 12 Month DV (17)</p>
<p>12. During the past 12 months, has --- seen a doctor at any of the following places --</p> <p>a. A private doctor's office? -----</p> <p>b. A hospital emergency room? -----</p> <p>c. A hospital outpatient clinic? -----</p> <p>d. A company or industry clinic? -----</p> <p>e. A public health clinic? -----</p> <p>f. A neighborhood health center? -----</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>13a. During the past 12 months, has --- seen a doctor at any other type of place? (Do not include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.)</p> <p>b. What type of place was this?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N (14)</p> <p>Type of place _____ (Reask 13a)</p> <p>Type of place _____ (Reask 13a)</p>
<p>14. During the past 12 months did you get medical advice for --- from ANY doctor over the telephone?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>15. During the past 12 months has ANY doctor come to your home to give --- medical care?</p>	<p>1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>Hand Card H</p> <p>16a. During the past 12 months, which of those sources paid any part of ---'s doctor bills? -----</p> <p>b. During that period, did any other source pay any part of his doctor bills? -----</p> <p>If "1" is circled in 16a, go to 17; otherwise ask:</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months, did you or your family pay any part of ---'s doctor bills?</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Other (Specify) _____</p> <p>Y (Reask 16a) N</p> <p>1 Y 2 N</p>

		During the past 12 months, did this problem ever DELAY you in getting medical care for --?		During the past 12 months, did this problem ever PREVENT you from getting medical care for --?	
		(1)		(2)	
17.	During the past 12 months, have you had any problems getting medical care for -- (for any of the following reasons) -				
a.	Because no doctor was available when you needed one?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (17b)	1 Y	2 N
b.	Because of how much it cost?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (17c)	1 Y	2 N
c.	Because you didn't know where to go?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (17d)	1 Y	2 N
d.	Because you didn't have a way to get to the doctor?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (17e)	1 Y	2 N
e.	Because the office hours weren't convenient?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (18)	1 Y	2 N
18.	During the past 12 months, have you had any problem getting an appointment for -- as soon as you felt he needed one?	1 Y (Col. 1)	2 N (19)	1 Y	2 N
19a.	During the past 12 months, have you had any other problem getting medical care for --?	1 Y	2 N (20)		
b.	What problem did you have?			1 Y	2 N } (Reask 19a)
	_____ (Col. 1)			2 N	
	_____ (Col. 1)			1 Y	2 N } (Reask 19a)
	_____ (Col. 1)			2 N	
20a.	In general do you feel -- is getting as much medical care as he needs? Hand Card M			1 Y (21)	2 N
				1	2 3 4 5
b.	Which of those statements describes why -- isn't getting enough medical care? Any other reason? Circle all reasons given			Other (Specify) _____	
21.	During the past 12 months, has -- received any services from any of the following persons -				
	a. A chiropractor?			1 Y	2 N
	b. An optometrist?			1 Y	2 N
	c. A podiatrist or chiropodist?			1 Y	2 N
	d. A physical therapist?			1 Y	2 N
RM RESPONDENT	Show who responded for the Hypertension and Medical Care Pages.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self			
	If other than self respondent, give reason for accepting a proxy.	Person _____ was respondent			
		0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17			
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mentally incompetent			
		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Physically incompetent			

<p>If 17 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>34a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?</p>		<p>34a.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (35)</p> <p>Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+</p>
<p>b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?</p>		<p>b. 1 Y 2 N</p>
<p>Ask for all males 17 years or over:</p> <p>35a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?</p>		<p>35a. 1 Y 2 N (36)</p>
<p>b. When did he serve?</p> <p>Circle code in descending order of priority. Thus if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, circle VN.</p>		<p>b.</p> <p>1 VN 4 WWI 2 KW 5 OS 3 WWII 9 DK</p> <p>Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to present) VN Korean War (June '50-Jan. '55) KW World War II (Sept. '40-July '47) WWII World War I (April '17-Nov. '18) WWI Other Service (all other periods) OS</p>
<p>36a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- not counting work around the house?</p>		<p>36a. 1 Y (CE then 37a) 2 N</p>
<p>b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?</p>		<p>b. 1 Y (CE then 36c) 2 N</p>
<p>c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p>		<p>c. 1 Y 2 N (37)</p>
<p>d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff</p>
<p>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 36a, b, or c.</p> <p>If "Yes" in 36c only, questions 37a through 37d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</p>	<p>37a. For whom did -- work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer</p>	<p>37a. Employer</p>
	<p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm</p>	<p>b. Industry</p>
	<p>c. What kind of work was -- doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer</p>	<p>c. Occupation</p>
	<p>d. What were --'s most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete</p>	<p>d. Duties</p>
	<p>Complete from entries in 37a-d; if not clear, ask:</p> <p>e. Was -- an employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission? P -- a FEDERAL government employee? F -- a STATE government employee? S -- a LOCAL government employee? L -- self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? If not a farm, ask: Is the business incorporated? Yes I No (or farm) SE -- working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? WP -- NEVER WORKED NEV</p>	<p>e. Class of worker</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> P 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F 6 <input type="checkbox"/> SE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> S 7 <input type="checkbox"/> WP 4 <input type="checkbox"/> L 8 <input type="checkbox"/> NEV</p>

CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON PAGE	Person number _____	E1	<input type="checkbox"/> Not SP (E2) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible respondent avail. (E2) <input type="checkbox"/> Return call required (Next CE Page)	E2	Mark one box: <input type="checkbox"/> No work-loss days (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ work-loss days (1)											
Earlier it was reported that -- lost time from work during the past 2 weeks. (Hand calendar)																
1. On which days during that 2-week period outlined in red did he lose time from work because of illness or injury or because he wasn't feeling well? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1)																
Hand calendar																
2a. During the past 2 weeks (the 2-week period outlined in red on that calendar) did -- lose any (other) time from work because he was sick or injured or because he wasn't feeling well? 1 Y 2 N (3)																
b. On which days did he lose time from work? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1 and reask 2a.)																
3a. (Besides this time) During the past 2 weeks, did he lose any (other) time from work to visit a doctor, dentist, or other medical person for himself? 1 Y 2 N (WL-1)																
b. On which days did he lose time from work for this reason? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1 and reask 3a.)																
WL-1	Days circled in WL-1? Y N (7)	TABLE WL-1														
		Week before							Last week							
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
For EACH circled day, ask 4a and b		Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
4a. How many hours did he lose from work on (day) ?																
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self employed (Ask 4a only)																
b. Will his employer pay him in full, in part, or not at all for this time lost from work?		1 Full														
		2 Part														
		3 None														
5a. (In addition to his employer) Did or will -- receive any income from loss of pay insurance or income from any other source for all or part of this time lost from work? Y 2 N (6)																
b. What source is this? (Specify) <u> </u>																
If ONLY "Full" marked in 4b, go to 7; otherwise ask:																
6. How much income did he lose BEFORE DEDUCTIONS because of this time lost from work?																
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50px;">Dollars</th> <th style="width: 50px;">Cents</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table> 0000 <input type="checkbox"/> None						Dollars	Cents	\$								
Dollars	Cents															
\$																
FOOTNOTES																

7a. (Besides this time you have just told me about) During the past 2 weeks, did he lose any time from work because someone else was sick or to take someone else to a doctor, dentist, or for other health care?

1 Y 2 N (11)

b. On which days did he lose time from work for this reason? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-2.)

c. During the past 2 weeks did he lose any other time from work for this reason? Y (Reask 7b) N

TABLE WL-2

For EACH circled day, ask 8a and b	Week before							Last week						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
8a. How many hours did he lose from work on (day) ?	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self employed (ask 8a only)														
b. Will his employer pay him in full, in part, or not at all for this time lost from work?	1 Full													
	2 Part													
	0 None													

9a. (In addition to his employer) Did or will -- receive any income from loss of pay insurance or income from any other source for all or part of this time lost from work? Y 0 N (10)

b. What source is this? (Specify)

If ONLY "Full" marked in 8b, go to 11; otherwise ask:

10. How much income did he lose BEFORE DEDUCTIONS because of this time lost from work?

Dollars	Cents
\$	

0000 None

If days circled in Table WL-1 or WL-2 ask; otherwise go to 12.

11a. How many days per week does -- USUALLY work? Days

b. How many hours per week does he USUALLY work? Hours

c. When he works -- hours, how much does he earn per week BEFORE DEDUCTIONS?

Dollars	Cents
\$	

If "Self employed," go to next CE; otherwise ask:

12a. When -- is ill and loses time from work does he continue to receive any wages or salary directly from his employer? 1 Y 2 N (NP)

b. Under this arrangement is he entitled to a certain number of days of sick leave each year? Y 0 N (NP)

c. How many days of sick leave is he allowed each year? Days

<p>Hand Card I</p> <p>38. Which of those income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months – that is yours, your ---'s, etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.</p>	<p>38.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Group</td> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> </tr> </table>	Group	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K
Group	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H											
00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I											
01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J											
02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K											
<p>39a. Which (other) family members received some income during the past 12 months? Mark "Income" box in person's column.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>b. Did any other family members receive any income during the past 12 months? Y (Reask 39a and b) N</p>	<p>39a.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Income</p>												
<p>If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 41. If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 40 for each</p> <p>40. Which of those income groups represents ---'s income for the past 12 months?</p>	<p>40.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Group</td> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> </tr> </table>	Group	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K
Group	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H											
00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I											
01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J											
02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K											
<p>If 17 years old or over, ask.</p> <p>41. Is --- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? – Mark one box for each person.</p>	<p>41.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married – spouse present</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Married – spouse absent</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>												
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>													

CARD C

Conditions reported for which questions 3a-3e need not be asked:

Acne	Laryngitis
Appendicitis	Migraine
Arteriosclerosis	Migraine headache
Athlete's foot	Mumps
Bronchitis (any kind)	Normal delivery
Bunions	Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)
Bursitis	Pneumonia
Calluses	Pregnancy
Chickenpox	Sciatica
Cold	Sinus
Corns	Sinus trouble
Croup	(Sinusitis)
Diabetes	Strep (Streptococcus) throat
Epilepsy	Tonsillitis
Gallstones	Ulcer (duodenal, stomach, peptic or gastric only)
Goiter	Vasectomy
Hardening of the arteries	Warts
Hay fever	Whooping cough
Hemorrhoids or piles	
Hernia (All types)	
Kidney stones	

CARD D

1. HAVEN'T NEEDED A DOCTOR.
2. HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO FIND THE RIGHT DOCTOR.
3. GO TO A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DOCTORS DEPENDING UPON WHAT IS WRONG.
4. OTHER REASON.

CARD H

1. SELF OR FAMILY.
2. SOCIAL SECURITY MEDICARE.
3. HEALTH INSURANCE.
4. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
5. ACCIDENT INSURANCE CARRIED BY FAMILY OR SOMEONE OUTSIDE THE FAMILY
6. ARMED FORCES DEPENDENT CARE (CHAMPUS).
7. VETERAN'S BENEFITS.
8. MEDICAID.
9. WELFARE.
10. PROFESSIONAL COURTESY.
11. OTHER SOURCE.

CARD I

- Under \$1,000 (including loss) . . . Group A
- \$ 1,000–\$ 1,999 Group B
- \$ 2,000 – \$ 2,999 Group C
- \$ 3,000 – \$ 3,999 Group D
- \$ 4,000 – \$ 4,999 Group E
- \$ 5,000 – \$ 5,999 Group F
- \$ 6,000 – \$ 6,999 Group G
- \$ 7,000 – \$ 9,999 Group H
- \$10,000 – \$14,999 Group I
- \$15,000 – \$24,999 Group J
- \$25,000 and over Group K

CARD N

- 1. CAN'T OBTAIN INSURANCE BECAUSE OF AGE, ILLNESS, OR POOR HEALTH.
- 2. DON'T BELIEVE IN INSURANCE.
- 3. DISSATISFIED WITH PREVIOUS INSURANCE.
- 4. DON'T NEED HEALTH INSURANCE BECAUSE CARE RECEIVED THROUGH MEDICARE, MEDICAID OR WELFARE.
- 5. HAVE BEEN HEALTHY, NOT MUCH SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY, HAVEN'T NEEDED HEALTH INSURANCE.
- 6. TOO EXPENSIVE, CAN'T AFFORD HEALTH INSURANCE.
- 7. OTHER REASON.

CARD O

- 1. DON'T KNOW WHO TO GO TO.
- 2. IT COSTS TOO MUCH.
- 3. NO ONE IN THIS AREA STRAIGHTENS TEETH.
- 4. CANNOT GET APPOINTMENT.
- 5. THINKS BRACES OR BANDS WOULD BE UNATTRACTIVE.
- 6. DENTIST OR ORTHODONTIST ADVISED US TO WAIT.
- 7. DON'T HAVE TIME.
- 8. TOO MUCH PAIN AND DISCOMFORT INVOLVED.
- 9. OTHER REASON

CARD M

- 1. HEALTH CARE IS TOO EXPENSIVE.
- 2. HAVE PROBLEMS GETTING TO AND FROM THE DOCTOR.
- 3. CAN'T GET APPOINTMENTS WHEN WANTED.
- 4. OFFICE HOURS ARE INCONVENIENT
- 5. DOCTORS NEVER SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH ME WHEN I SEE THEM.
- 6. OTHER REASON.

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

Originally Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

- Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutional population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys* —Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and their medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.
- Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.
- Series 14. Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.
- Series 20. Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.
- Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.
- Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, hospital experience in the last year of life, medical care during pregnancy, health insurance coverage, etc.

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

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 77-1527
Series 10-No. 100



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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEW

HEW 390
THIRD CLASS
BLK. RATE



OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

For information about the
Vital and Health Statistics
Series call 301-443-NCHS.