
Vital and Health Statistics

Educational Differences in Health Status and Health Care

Series 10:
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 179

Includes estimates by years of education for limitation of activity, restricted-activity days, assessed health status, physician contacts, hospital discharges and days, incidence of acute conditions, and prevalence of chronic conditions. Level of education is cross-classified by age, sex, race, poverty status, Hispanic origin, geographic region, place of residence, major activity, marital status, and employment status. All estimates are shown as unadjusted and age adjusted and are based on data collected in household interviews by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Health Interview Survey during 1989.

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - . . . Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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Educational Differences in Health Status and Health Care

by Peter Ries, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

Each year, the report "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey" presents national estimates for basic health characteristics of the civilian non-institutionalized population of the United States. These estimates are shown according to age, sex, race, family income, geographic region, and place of residence. From time to time, special reports have been published that focused on one or another of these sociodemographic characteristics and presented in greater detail the relationship of the characteristic to the basic health characteristics. Recent reports of this nature include "Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry of Longest Employment" (1) and "Health of Black and White Americans, 1985-87" (2). No such presentation of National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) health estimates has yet appeared with level of education as the characteristic of this type of expanded focus.

The primary purpose of this report is to present estimates of basic health characteristics by detailed years of education, with the health characteristics including limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, restricted-activity days, respondent-assessed health status, physician contacts, short-stay hospital discharges and days, incidence of acute conditions, and prevalence of chronic conditions. Not only is the variable years of education shown in great detail, it is also shown cross-tabulated with other sociodemographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, family income, poverty status, Hispanic origin, geographic region, place of residence, major activity, marital status, and employment status. All of the estimates are shown as unadjusted and age-adjusted rates or percents.

As noted above, the annual edition of Current estimates shows estimates of basic health characteristics by family income. Income is an important characteristic because it is an indicator of socioeconomic status and access

to medical care services, both of which are important determinants of health status and use of medical care services. In recent years, however, there has been a large increase in the proportion of NHIS respondents who do not report family income. In 1989 family income was not obtained for about one in six persons included in the survey. In contrast, level of education was not reported for only about 1 in 100 persons, and education also is strongly associated with socioeconomic status and access to medical care services. For this and other reasons, it may be timely to compare education and income as control variables in the presentation and analysis of NHIS health estimates. Thus, each section in the text of this report that summarizes the overall pattern of the relationship between level of education and a particular health characteristic includes a brief comparison between the use of education and the use of income as a control variable.

All of the estimates presented in this report relate to morbidity and health care utilization. For the relationship of level of education to mortality, see "National Trends in Educational Differentials in Mortality" (3).

Although published reports are the primary vehicle for disseminating estimates from NHIS, data also are available in the form of standardized microdata tapes that include the regular characteristics of each year's survey from 1969 through 1988. Questions pertaining to the cost and availability of these tapes should be directed to the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Public use tapes also are available for special topics included in NHIS from 1973 through 1988. Information on tapes relating to special topics is available from the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics, Systems and Programming Branch, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Highlights

The following summary highlights some of the associations between years of education and health characteristics for which estimates are shown in this report. The estimates do not include data on military personnel, persons living in institutions (including nursing homes), or those who died during the reference periods used in the survey.

Because older persons tend to have less education and poorer health than younger persons have, some of the differences between health estimates for persons with few and those with many years of education are due to age. The effects of age can be controlled for by the statistical technique of age adjusting: The age-adjusted estimate for an education group shows the value a health statistic would have if the education group had the same age composition as the total population. In this section, age-adjusted rates are shown in parentheses for health measures related to education.

Health status—For all of the measures of health status included in this report, low levels of education were highly associated with poor health and relatively higher levels of education were associated with good to excellent health. This may be seen by considering the ranges of the estimates of the following health characteristics by years of education.

- *Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions*—About 37.5 percent of persons with less than 4 years of education were limited in activity, but only about 7.7 percent of those with 16 years of education were so limited. (The corresponding age-adjusted percents are 28.0 and 9.4, respectively.)
- *Restricted-activity days*—The number of days per person per year that people stayed in bed, missed work or school, or cut down on their usual activities because of illness, injury, or impairment was 31.8 for those with less than 4 years of education and 9.9 for persons with 16 years of education. (The corresponding age-adjusted rates are 20.5 and 11.0, respectively.)
- *Assessed health status*—Respondents assessed their health or that of family members as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. About 32.7 percent of persons with less than 4 years of education but only about 3.0 percent of those with 17 or more years of education were assessed to be in fair or poor health. (The corresponding age-adjusted percents are 22.6 and 4.0, respectively.)

Utilization of health services—The pattern of fewer years of education being associated with poorer health was

also found for rates of short-stay hospitalization. However, there was no consistent pattern between years of education and the rate of physician contacts.

- *Short-stay hospital discharges*—The number of discharges per 100 persons per year ranged from 20.4 for persons with less than 4 years of education to 6.7 for those with 17 or more years of education. (The corresponding age-adjusted rates are 14.8 and 8.2, respectively.)
- *Short-stay hospital days*—Persons with 4–7 years of education averaged 178.3 days in hospitals per 100 persons per year, but for persons with 16 years of education, the corresponding estimate was 39.6 days per 100 persons per year. (The corresponding age-adjusted rates are 109.1 and 48.6, respectively.)
- *Physician contacts*—Although the highest estimate of the number of physician contacts per person per year was for persons with little education (a rate of 6.5 for those with 4–7 years of education) and the lowest rate was for persons with more education (5.1 for persons with 16 years of education), the level of the estimates was not even approximately monotonic as years of education increased. For instance, although the rates were low for those with 12 and with 16 years of education (5.0 and 5.1, respectively), they were higher for those with 8–11 and with 13–15 years of education (5.8 and 5.6, respectively).

Incidence and prevalence of conditions—For most sociodemographic groups, there tends to be an inverse relationship between the incidence of acute conditions and the prevalence of chronic conditions; that is, groups with a high incidence of acute conditions tend to have a low prevalence of chronic conditions. This also tends to occur in relation to levels of education. Overall there was a tendency for lower levels of education to be associated with relatively low estimates for the incidence of acute conditions and relatively high estimates for the prevalence of chronic conditions, and the opposite pattern held for higher levels of education.

Educational differences independent of income—Education and income are highly correlated, but within income groups, educational differences in the major health characteristics remain. Among persons in the same income category, persons with lower education have less favorable health status and greater use of medical care services.

Source and limitations of data

The information from the National Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. The 1989 interviewed sample was composed of 47,485 households containing 122,310 persons. The total noninterview rate was 5.1 percent: 3.0 percent was the result of respondent refusal, and the remainder was the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

Because the estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. The parameters and formulas needed to calculate them are given in appendix I. The major concepts for which estimates are shown are defined in appendix II. Appendix III consists of a copy of the questionnaire and flashcards used in the interview. A more detailed description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, the procedures for calculating standard errors, and general qualifications of the data are presented in appendix I to "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989" (4).

Presentation of the results

Tables 1–16 show detailed estimates of rates or percents for the following health characteristics: Percent of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions (table 1), number of restricted-activity days per person per year (table 3), number of bed days per person per year (table 5), percent of persons assessed by respondents to be in fair or poor health (table 7), number of physician contacts per person per year (table 9), number of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year (table 11), number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year (table 13), and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year (table 15). The even-numbered table following each odd-numbered table identified above gives the age-adjusted rates or percents of the estimates shown in the previous table. Estimates of the prevalence of selected chronic conditions are shown in tables 17 (rates) and 18 (frequencies) by age and years of education. The population estimates used to calculate the rates and percents are shown in table 19.

The estimates for each health characteristic are shown according to years of completed education cross-tabulated with the following sociodemographic characteristics: Age, sex, race, family income, Hispanic origin, poverty status, geographic region, and place of residence. These characteristics are shown for persons of all ages. The following sociodemographic characteristics are shown cross-tabulated by years of education only for persons 18 years of age and over: Major activity, marital status, and employment status.

Age adjusting was done using the four age groups shown in table A. As may be noted, the lower levels of education include a disproportionate number of older persons compared with the higher levels of education. For persons with 7 or fewer years of education, about one of three persons was 65 years of age or over. The correspond-

ing estimate for persons with 12 years of education is about 1 of 10 persons, and that for persons with 17 or more years of education is about 1 of 20 persons. Because relatively high proportions of morbidity and health service utilization occur among older persons, age adjusting of rates and percents can be expected to alter the estimates for persons with low levels of education more than the estimates for persons with high levels of education. The standard population used in age adjusting was the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States in 1989 (table 19).

Before summarizing the main results associated with each of the health characteristics, two issues will be considered: (a) the definition of years of education and (b) comparing education and income as alternative control variables for health estimates.

Definition of years of education

The following questions are asked about each person 5 years of age and over in households interviewed in NHIS: (a) What is the highest grade or year of regular school ____ has ever attended? and (b) Did ____ finish the ____ (grade or year)? The responses are edited to produce two measures of education. The first is the number of years of education completed by each individual 5 years of age and over. The second attributes to each member of a family the years of education of the individual in the family 14 years of age and over who has completed the most years of education. Using this definition, any children in a family will be classified as having the educational level of the adult with the highest educational level. In general, all members of the family will be classified in terms of the same level of education.

Table A. Percent distribution of persons by age, according to years of education: United States, 1989

Age	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4–7 years	8–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years	17 years or more
Percent distribution								
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	26.3	18.8	17.7	19.9	25.3	29.6	29.1	34.2
18–44 years	42.8	23.7	23.0	31.5	44.4	49.4	49.4	41.4
45–64 years	18.9	24.9	24.9	29.9	20.0	14.3	15.2	18.6
65 years and over	12.0	32.5	34.4	24.8	10.3	6.6	6.2	5.8

¹Includes unknown education.

Although both measures are based on educational attainment, they show different aspects of education, the first being a measure of individual attainment and the second a measure of family attainment. The measure chosen will depend on the analysis undertaken. In analyses of health status and use of medical care services, education may be an important predictor: It may indicate the level of health awareness and knowledge, or it may indicate the financial resources available for health care. For persons who make their own health-related decisions, including most adults, individual educational attainment will usually be the best indicator of health knowledge and awareness and financial resources for medical care. For persons who do not make their own health-related decisions, including most children, individual educational attainment usually will not be the best indicator for analyses of health status and use of medical care services. Instead, the education of the person who makes their health-related decisions for them will be a better indicator.

In NHIS, it is not possible to determine precisely who that decisionmaker is, but it is possible to determine which adult member of the family has the highest level of education. If it is assumed that the person with the most education makes the health-related decisions for children in the family or that the person who does make those decisions has the same or a similar level of education—usually reasonable assumptions—then the educational level of the best educated adult is a good indicator of educational level to use in analyzing health status and use of medical care services by children.

For these reasons, a measure that combines these two concepts of years of education is used in this report. Persons 21 years of age and under are classified in terms of the family concept defined above. Persons 22 years of age and over are classified in terms of their own level of education, rather than in terms of the possibly higher educational level of another member of the family.

Using the example of assessed health status, figure 1 shows estimates of the percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health by each of these three measures of education. As may be noted, the estimates for persons classified as having 8 or more years of education are similar for all three measures. The major differences for the three measures are for the two levels indicating relatively few years of education.

The largest range in the estimates is for the “individual” measurement of years of education. Furthermore, this curve has the desirable property (at least for this health characteristic) of monotonically decreasing as the level of education increases. However, use of this measure means excluding children under 18 years of age. Not to do so would involve classifying children and youths 5–17 years of age in terms of their own educational level. This would be very misleading whether education is thought of as primarily a measure of health awareness and knowledge or as an indirect measure of ability to afford health care services.

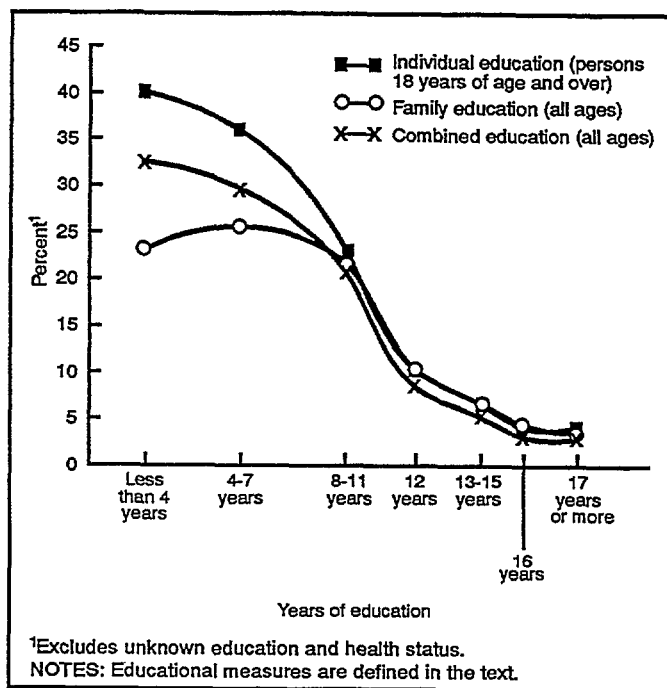


Figure 1. Percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health, by years of education, for individual, family, and combined measures of years of education: United States, 1989

The range of estimates for fair or poor health is narrowest for the family measure of years of education. Furthermore, the estimates of the percents of persons assessed in fair or poor health do not decrease monotonically with increasing levels of education for the family measure.

The combined measure has a fairly wide range of estimates associated with its various levels. This is desirable, because a control variable with little variation is of little interest. It decreases monotonically as education increases and is thus less likely to substantially distort the result of statistical analyses based on the assumption of linear relationships. Finally, it does not exclude any persons based on their age. For these reasons, it is the measure of educational level used to present the estimates shown in this report.

Education and income as socioeconomic measures

As noted earlier, each year’s issue of Current estimates shows basic health characteristics by family income. This is a relatively standard measure of both socioeconomic status and the ability to afford health care services. However, a problem has emerged in analyzing NHIS data by income during the recent past: A high level of nonresponse. In 1972 about 5.9 percent of persons did not report family income. The corresponding estimate for 1989 is 16.2 percent. Although the causes of the increase in nonreporting of income are not well understood, two factors may have contributed: (a) over this period, respondents were asked to report income in increasingly specific

income ranges, and some may not have known or wanted to report their income so specifically; (b) there has been a general decline in public responsiveness to surveys, especially questions on sensitive matters such as income.

During this same period the percent of persons for whom education was not reported has remained relatively constant, the estimate falling from 1.2 percent in 1972 to 0.9 percent in 1989. In short, using income in presenting or analyzing NHIS health estimates results in excluding about 1 out of 6 persons, but using education excludes only about 1 out of 100 persons.

Aside from the magnitude of the unknown data for income and education, further considerations are involved in comparing these two variables. The first is the question of any biases associated with using one or the other variable. Figure 2 shows by years of education the percents of persons excluded from the analysis when family income is used. There is a wide range of percents of excluded persons, from 21.1 percent for persons with 4–7 years of education to 11.4 percent for persons with 17 or more years of education. In more general terms, excluding persons with unknown income tends to exclude about twice the proportion of persons with low levels of education as of persons with higher levels of education. Excluding such large proportions of persons with a characteristic known to be related to health can have a seriously biasing effect on some analyses.

Regarding differential exclusion of persons by family income when persons with unknown years of education are excluded, the estimates by family income are based on such a small proportion of the population (0.2 percent) and the sampling errors are so large that meaningful

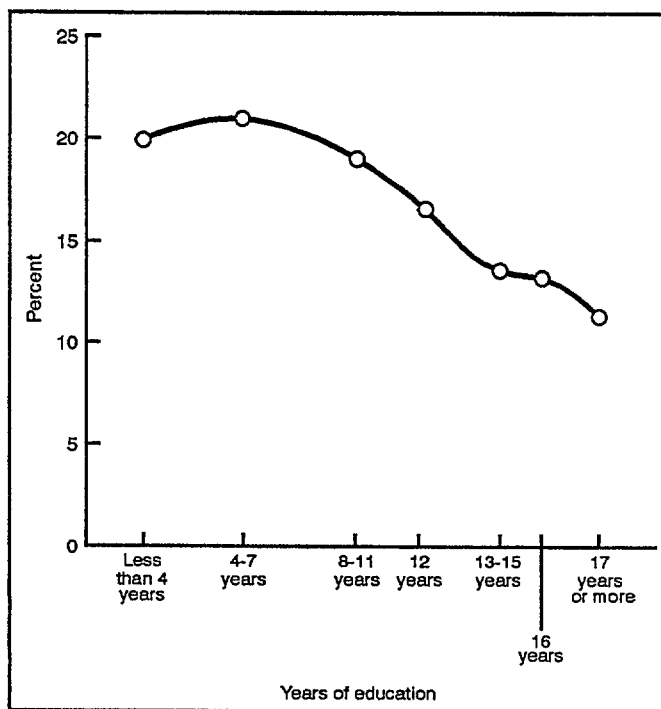


Figure 2. Percent of persons with unknown family income, by years of education: United States, 1989

comparisons based on 1 year of data are unreliable. Substantively, this means that any income bias produced by excluding persons with unknown years of education is so small that it is negligible.

There are, of course, many considerations involved in choosing the best way of showing the relationship between socioeconomic status and a health characteristic. It is not the purpose of this report to attempt to resolve this issue. However, because education and income are among the more common measures used and because of the declining response rate associated with family income, described previously, the following discussion of the relationship between levels of education and estimates of health characteristics includes brief comparisons between education and income as socioeconomic measures for each health characteristic.

Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions

Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions refers to a long-term inability or reduction in ability to perform the major activities of persons within a specific age range. The major activities for the age ranges are play for children under 5 years of age, going to school for children 5–17 years of age, working at a job or business or keeping house for those 18–64 years of age, and the capacity for independent living for persons 65 years of age and over.

Figure 3 shows a sharp decline in the percent of persons limited in activity as years of education increase, especially for persons with 12 or fewer years of education. Table 1 shows that overall about 14.1 percent of persons were limited in activity in 1989, the estimates ranging from 37.5 percent for persons with less than 4 years of education to 7.7 percent for those with 16 years of education. The percent limited among persons with less than 12 years of education (26.5) was about 2.8 times as large as was the percent limited among persons with 13 or more years of education (9.3). This relationship between level of education and level of limitation holds for all of the comparisons of estimates for the 40 groups defined by the sociodemographic categories shown in table 1. The inverse relationship is particularly strong in relation to race, with the estimate of the proportion functionally limited among black persons being 3.6 times greater for those with less than 12 years of education (27.7 percent) than for those with 13 or more years of education (7.8 percent). Age adjusting the estimates (table 2 and figure 3) tends to reduce the magnitude of the differences in activity limitation between persons with lower and those with higher levels of education. The ratio of the estimates is reduced from the 2.8 noted above for the unadjusted percents to 1.8 for the age-adjusted percents (20.5 percent for those with less than 12 years of education and 11.1 percent for those with 13 or more years of education). However, the estimates are still larger for the lower than for the higher educational levels for all of the 33 age-adjusted comparisons of sociodemographic groups shown in table 2.

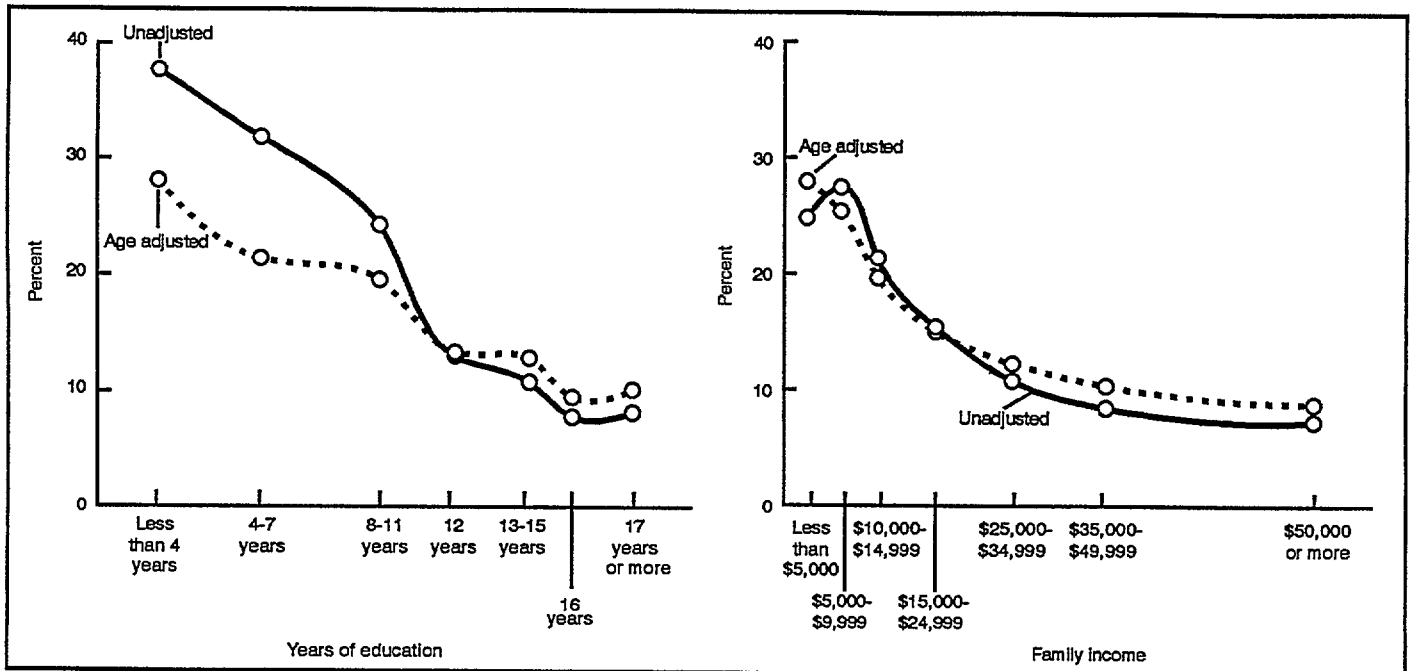


Figure 3. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percents of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

Figure 3 shows that the range of estimates for persons limited in activity is greater for educational level than it is for level of family income. However, it may be noted that age adjusting the estimates of persons with limitation for both education and income tends to reduce the differences for corresponding levels, so that there is little difference between the age-adjusted estimates for education and for income.

Restricted-activity days

Four types of restricted activity resulting from illness, injury, or impairment are included in the measure restricted-activity days: Days lost from work for currently employed persons 18 years of age and over; schooldays missed by youths 5-17 years of age; days spent in bed (which may overlap either of the prior types); and other

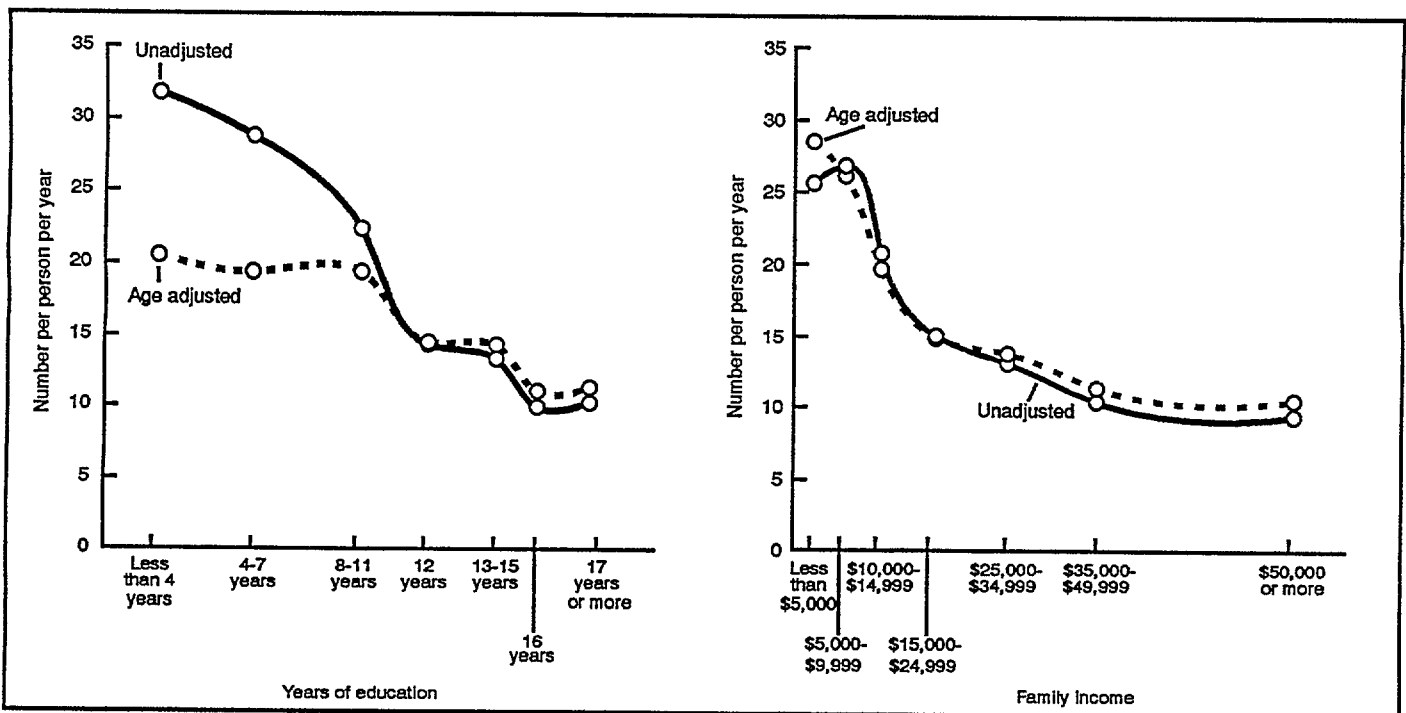


Figure 4. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of restricted-activity days per person per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

days on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities.

Figure 4 shows that, in general, as years of education increase, the incidence rate of restricted-activity days decreases. The range of these estimates is from a high of 31.8 days per person per year for less than 4 years of education to a low of 9.9 days per person per year for 16 years of education (table 3). Of the 40 comparisons based on sociodemographic characteristics by years of education shown in the table, the estimates of restricted-activity days are higher for persons with less than 12 years of education than they are for persons with 13 or more years of education in all but two comparisons (persons under 18 years of age and unemployed persons). The overall ratio of the rate for persons with less than 12 years of education (24.2) to the rate for those with 13 or more years of education (11.7) is about 2.1. Among the sociodemographic characteristics, the largest ratio between the estimated rates (2.5) is for persons living in the Midwest Region (24.6 and 9.7 days of restricted activity per person per year for the lower and higher educational levels, respectively).

Age adjusting the rates of restricted-activity days reduces the range of the rates from the lower to the higher educational levels (figure 4). The reduction in the range of estimates is from 21.9 days per person per year for the unadjusted rates to only 9.5 days per person per year for the age-adjusted rates shown in table 4. Of the 33 sociodemographic comparisons shown in this table, 3 are not in the expected direction; that is, in these cases persons with less than 12 years of education have lower rates than persons with 13 or more years of education have. These

exceptions are for persons with an annual family income of \$5,000–\$9,999; persons whose major activity is not working, keeping house, or going to school (designated as “other”); and unemployed persons.

Figure 4 indicates that age adjusting greatly reduces the range of the rates associated with educational levels but has little effect on the range of the rates associated with different levels of family income (the unadjusted range of rates being 17.4 and the corresponding age-adjusted range being 18.0 days per person per year).

Bed days

A bed day is defined as a day on which a person stayed in bed for more than half the day because of illness, injury, or impairment. As noted in the previous section, bed days are a subset of the more inclusive category of restricted-activity days. Estimates for bed days are shown separately here because they are a more behaviorally oriented measure than are the other types of restricted-activity days and, unlike work- or school-loss days, they apply to all age groups of the population.

Figure 5 and table 5 show that the number of bed days per person per year ranges from 17.3 for persons with less than 4 years of education to 3.9 for persons with 16 years of education. The rate for the entire population is 6.5 bed days per person per year. For all but 1 (unemployed persons) of the 40 categories defined by the sociodemographic variables shown in table 5, the estimates of bed days per person per year are higher for persons with less than 12 years of education than they are for persons with 13 or more years of education. The ratio of the rates

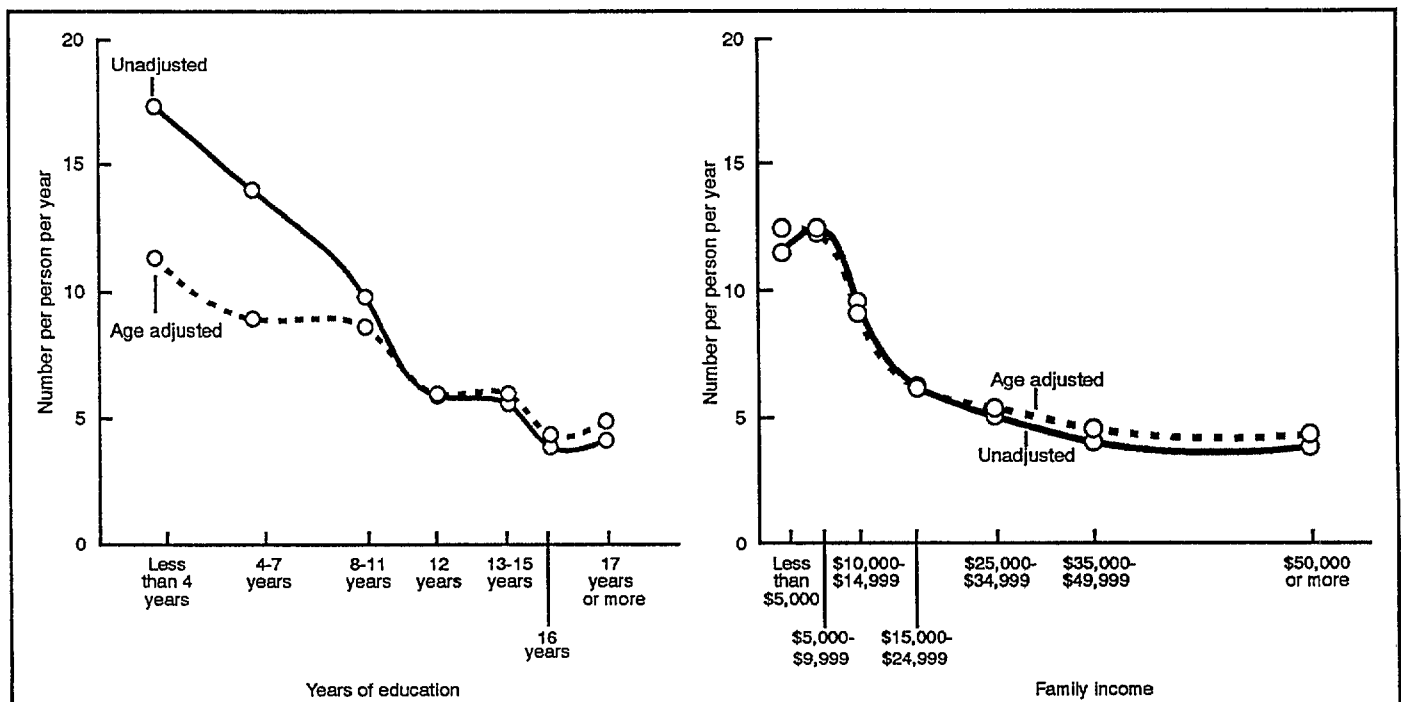


Figure 5. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of bed days per person per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

is 2.3 for the population as a whole (11.1 for the lower educational level and 4.8 for the higher). The ratios are particularly large for persons living in the Midwest (2.8), persons 45–64 years of age (2.7), and those living outside of metropolitan statistical areas, or MSA's (2.6).

Age adjusting the rates (table 6) reduces their range by about half for the various levels of education (from 13.4 bed days per person per year for the unadjusted rates to 6.9 bed days for the age-adjusted rates). Again, most of the change occurs because of the reduction in the rates by age adjusting for those with fewer years of education (figure 5). The estimated rates are higher for those with less than 12 years of education than they are for persons with 13 years of education or more for all but 2 of the 33 sociodemographic comparisons shown in table 6 (persons with an annual family income of \$5,000–\$9,999 and unemployed persons).

Figure 5 shows that as in the case of restricted-activity days, the estimates of bed days per person per year are similar for persons with 8 or more years of education and for those with an annual family income of \$10,000 or more in the case of both the unadjusted and the age-adjusted rates. Age adjusting has little effect on the rates of low-income groups, but it does significantly reduce the bed-day rate for persons with little education. The only major differences in estimated age-adjusted rates of bed days for the corresponding levels of education and income are for persons with 4–7 years of education (8.9) and persons with an annual family income of \$5,000–\$9,999 (12.3).

Respondent-assessed health status

Estimates of levels of assessed health status are derived from respondents' answers to the following question: "Would you say _____'s health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Clearly the responses reflect lay judgment, and clinical evidence is at best only indirectly involved in the respondents' choice of one of the five possible answers.

The estimates of the percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health range from 32.7 percent for persons with fewer than 4 years of education to 3.0 percent for those with 17 or more years of education (figure 6 and table 7). The overall proportion of persons assessed in fair or poor health for all educational levels is 9.7 percent. For the 40 comparisons of the sociodemographic categories shown in table 7, the estimates for persons with less than 12 years of education are far larger than those for persons with 13 or more years of education in all cases. Overall, the estimate of the percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health is about 5.5 times larger for those with less than 12 years of education (23.3 percent) than it is for persons with 13 or more years of education (4.2 percent). Of all the health characteristics discussed in this report, this one shows the largest difference for this type of comparison. The ratios of the estimated percents for the sociodemographic subgroups are particularly large for persons living in the Midwest (6.5), those living outside of MSA's (6.4), non-Hispanic persons (6.1), persons living in

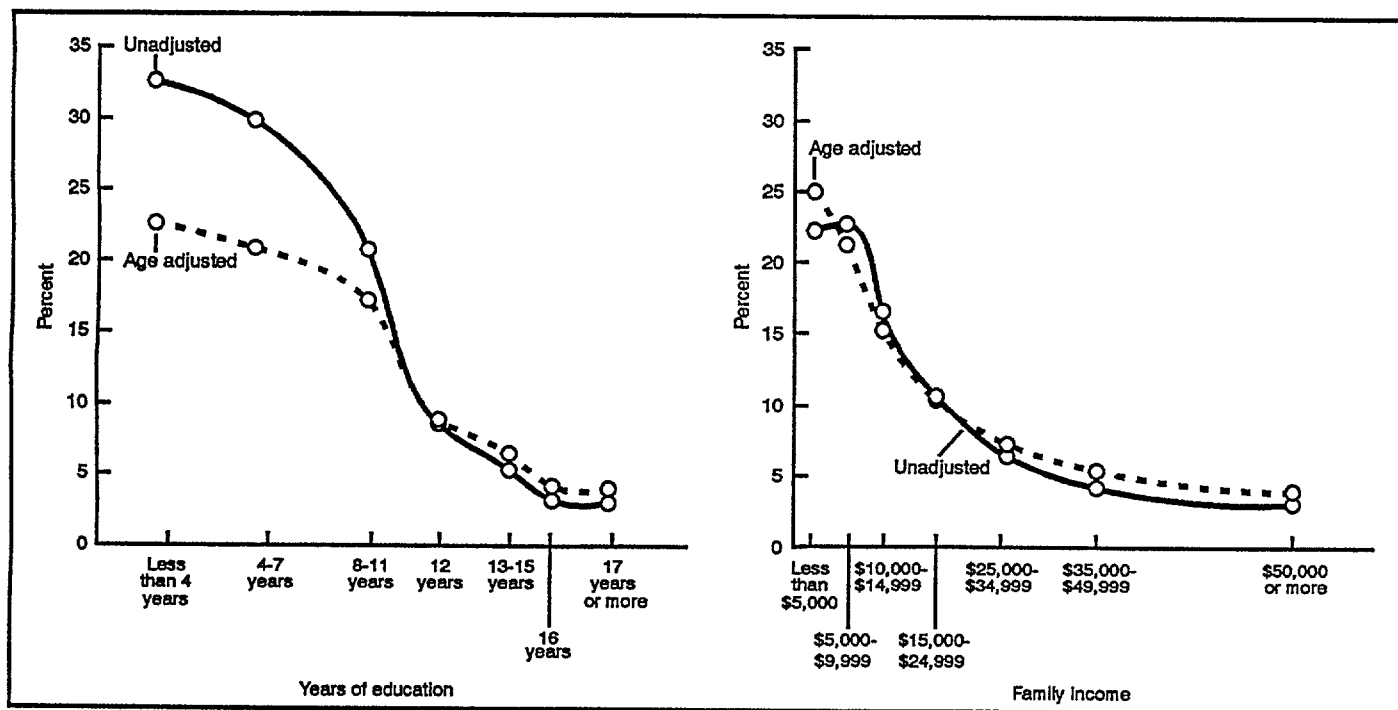


Figure 6. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percents of persons assessed in fair or poor health, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

the Northeast (6.1), and those in families with an annual family income of \$50,000 or more (6.1).

Age adjusting reduces the ratios of the percents of persons assessed in fair or poor health from 5.5 for the unadjusted percents to 3.5 for the adjusted percents (18.3 and 5.3 percent, respectively, for the lower and higher educational levels). The highest ratio of age-adjusted percents (4.2) is for persons whose major activity is going to school (18.0 percent for those with less than 12 years of education and 4.3 for those with 13 or more years). The range of the age-adjusted estimates is from 22.6 percent for those with less than 4 years of education to 4.0 percent for persons with 17 or more years of education. This reduction of the range for all persons holds also for the sociodemographic subgroups. However, the reduction in the range of difference does not affect the general pattern, the percents of persons assessed in fair or poor health being higher for those with less than 12 years of education than it is for persons with 13 or more years of education for all of the 33 subgroups.

Comparing the estimates with regard to levels of education and income, figure 6 indicates that for the unadjusted percents, the estimates differ greatly only for persons with fewer years of education and lower annual family income, with the overall range in estimates being greater for levels of education than it is for levels of income. Age adjusting reduces the estimates for persons with less education while it increases the estimates for persons with low family income. The overall effect is to make the levels of the age-adjusted estimates similar for

education and income throughout the range of corresponding education and family income levels.

Physician contacts

A physician contact is defined as a consultation with a physician in person or by telephone for diagnosis, treatment, or advice. A contact is included if the medical service is provided by either the physician or by a medical person working under the supervision of a physician. Telephone contacts for advice or consultation are included in this measure.

Figure 7 and table 9 show that the physician contact rate does not change consistently with increasing levels of education. The rate per person per year is highest (6.5) for persons with 4–7 years of education and lowest (5.0) for persons with 12 years of education. No regular pattern in the rates is discernible for the other levels of education. Table 9 shows that the rate of physician contacts per person per year is lower for persons with 12 years of education (5.0) than it is for the lower level of education (6.0 for those with fewer than 12 years of education) or the higher level of education (5.5 for persons with 13 or more years of education). There is no regular pattern regarding the comparison of the estimates for the lower and higher educational levels by sociodemographic subgroups. For major activity, the estimates of physician contacts are higher for all of the subgroups for those with 13 or more years of education, but for sex and race, the estimates are high for all of the subgroups for those with less than 12 years of education. Overall, the estimates are

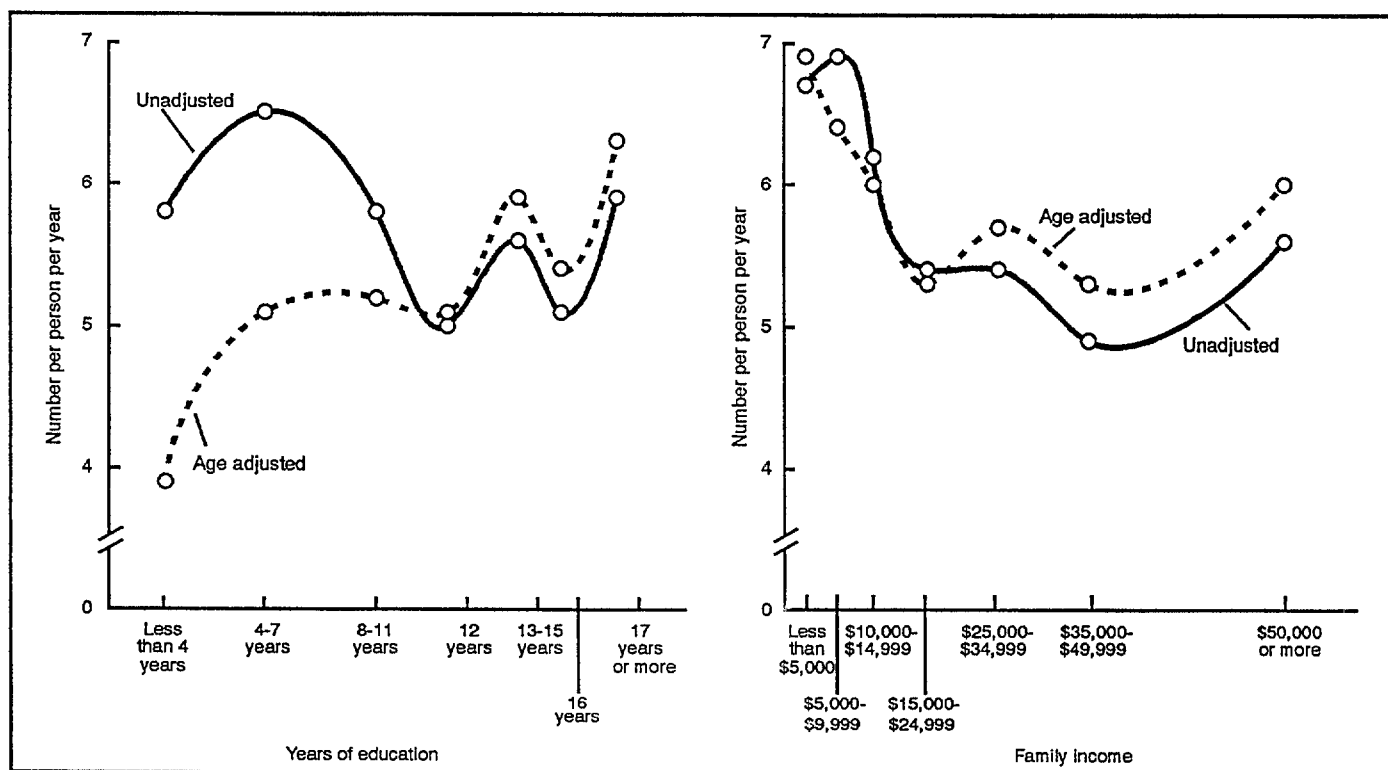


Figure 7. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of physician contacts per person per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

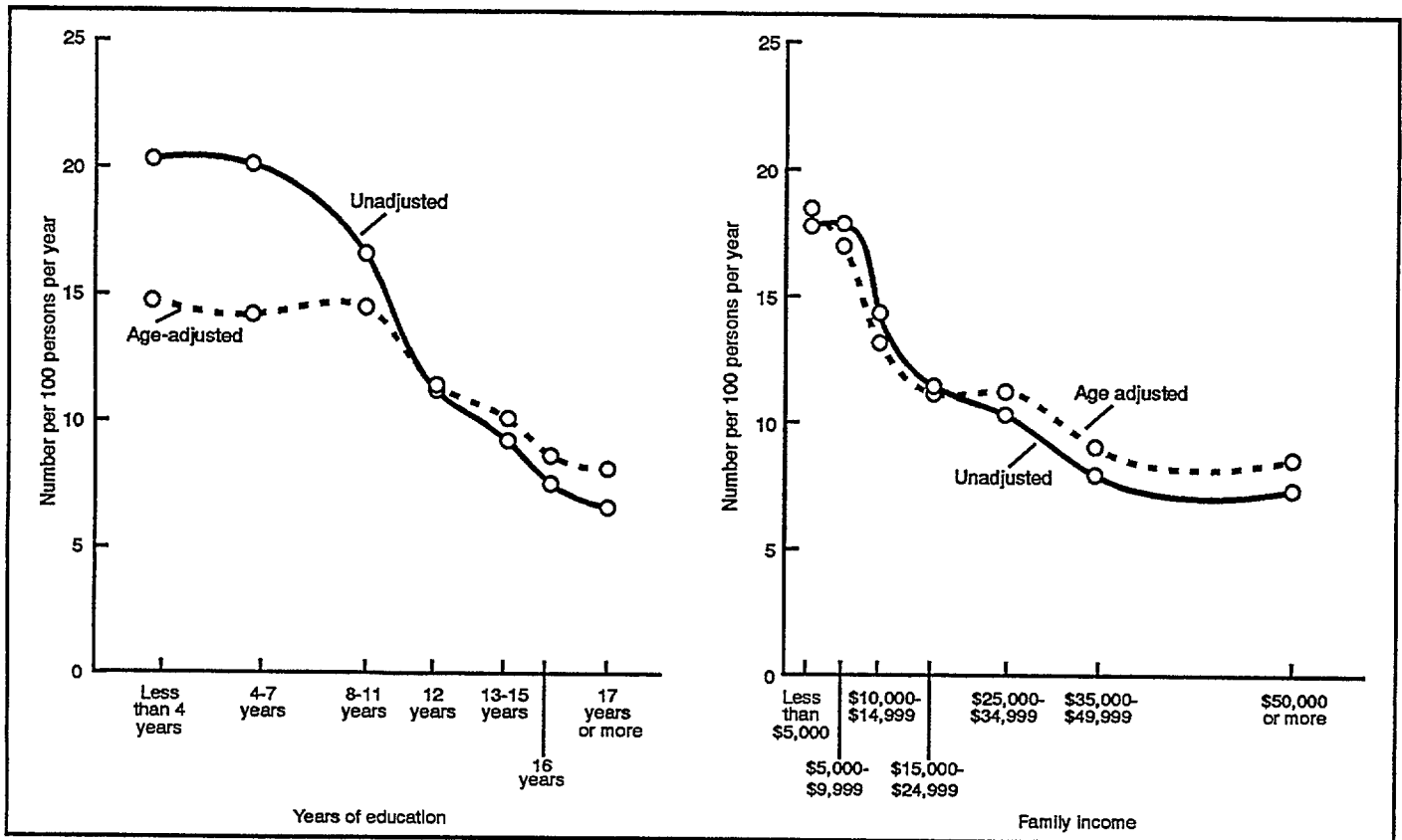


Figure 8. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

higher for 21 of the 40 sociodemographic comparisons for persons with 13 or more years of education and higher for 18 of the subgroups for those with less than 12 years of education. The two groups were equal in two cases.

However, table 10 shows a dramatic change in these comparisons when the estimates are age adjusted. The age-adjusted estimate of physician contacts for persons with 13 or more years of education (5.9) is higher than the estimate for those with less than 12 years of education (5.1). This pattern holds for 31 of the 33 sociodemographic subgroups. Figure 7 shows the impact of age adjusting on the rates of physician contacts for persons with less than 12 years of education. The reduction results from the relatively high proportion of persons 65 years of age and over (who have very high physician contact rates) with fewer years of education.

Short-stay hospital discharges

The estimates discussed in this section refer only to discharges from short-stay hospitals, where the normal length of stay is less than 30 days. Because hospitalizations of institutionalized and military people and of persons who died during the reference period are not included, these estimates do not include all of the hospital discharges in the United States during the reference period.

Figure 8 and table 11 show a relatively steady decline

in the number of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year as the level of education increases. The incidence rates range from a high of 20.4 per 100 persons per year for less than 4 years of education to a low of 6.7 per 100 persons per year for 17 or more years of education. This pattern holds for all of the sociodemographic categories included in table 13, and the differences are usually quite large. Because the rate of hospitalization is strongly associated with age, age adjusting these estimates (table 12) tends to reduce the magnitude of the difference. However, for only 1 of the 33 sociodemographic categories included in the table (persons whose major activity is not working, keeping house, or going to school) does the estimate of the incidence rate for less than 12 years of education fail to exceed that of the rate for 13 or more years of education.

Concerning the relationship of the estimates of short-stay hospital discharges by education and by income, figure 8 shows that the pattern is similar for each of the variables, the major difference being that the range of the unadjusted estimates is larger by education than it is by family income. Age adjusting the estimates for each of the variables tends to have little influence on estimates by family income. However, age adjusting does greatly reduce the estimates for the lower educational levels (fewer than 12 years of education) but not those for 12 or more years of education.

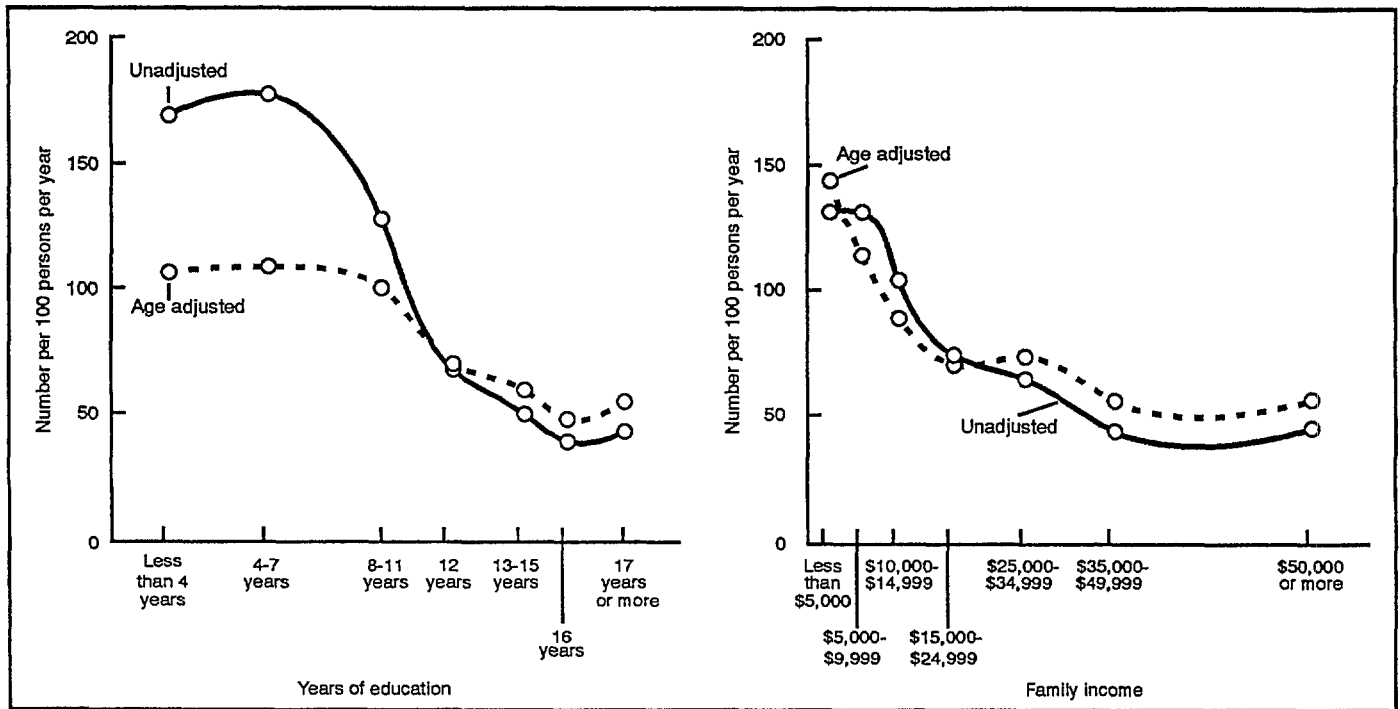


Figure 9. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

Short-stay hospital days

The measure called hospital days is really based on the number of nights a person spent as a patient admitted to a short-stay hospital. Thus it excludes days (or nights) on which a person used the services of the hospital emergency room or clinic but was not formally admitted. It should also be noted that because these estimates are based on a 6-month reference period and because interviews were conducted throughout 1989, many of the days included occurred in the second half of 1988.

Table 13 and figure 9 show that the estimates of the number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year range from 178.3 for persons with 4-7 years of education to 39.6 for those with 16 years of education. Persons with less than 12 years of education had about 3.1 times more hospital days than persons with 13 or more years of education had (140.7 and 45.9 days per 100 persons per year, respectively). This relationship is particularly strong for persons living in the Northeast (with a ratio of 3.9) and persons in families with an annual family income of less than \$5,000 (with a ratio of 3.6).

Age adjusting the estimated rates greatly reduces their range across levels of education (table 14). The rates range from 109.1 for persons with 4-7 years of education to 48.6 for those with 16 years of education. The ratio of the rate for persons with less than 12 years of education (103.7) to the rate for persons with 13 or more years of education (55.7) is reduced by a third from the ratio for the unadjusted rates (from 3.1 to 1.9). However, the pattern of the relationship still holds for all of the 33 sociodemographic subgroups shown in the table of age-adjusted rates.

Figure 9 shows that the range of unadjusted estimates of short-stay hospital days is much wider by level of education than it is by level of family income. However, age adjusting has relatively little effect on the estimates for family income, whereas it greatly reduces the range for education. This results in making the range of age-adjusted rates wider for income than it is for education.

Incidence of acute conditions

An acute condition is one that usually lasts less than 3 months. The NHIS estimate of acute conditions includes only those conditions for which a physician was contacted or which involved at least 1 day of restricted activity.

Figure 10 and table 15 show that the number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year rises from a rate of 75.0 for persons with less than 4 years of education to a rate of 216.1 for persons with 13-15 years of education and then varies little for the higher levels of education. The incidence of acute conditions is higher for those with 13 or more years of education than for those with less than 12 years of education for all but 1 of the 40 sociodemographic comparisons shown in table 15 (unemployed persons).

Age adjusting the incidence rates of acute conditions (table 16) has little effect on any of the rates or any of the sociodemographic comparisons, except to somewhat reduce the magnitude of the differences between lower and higher levels of education.

Figure 10 shows that there is little variation in the incidence rates of acute conditions for the various levels of family income, and the rates are only slightly affected

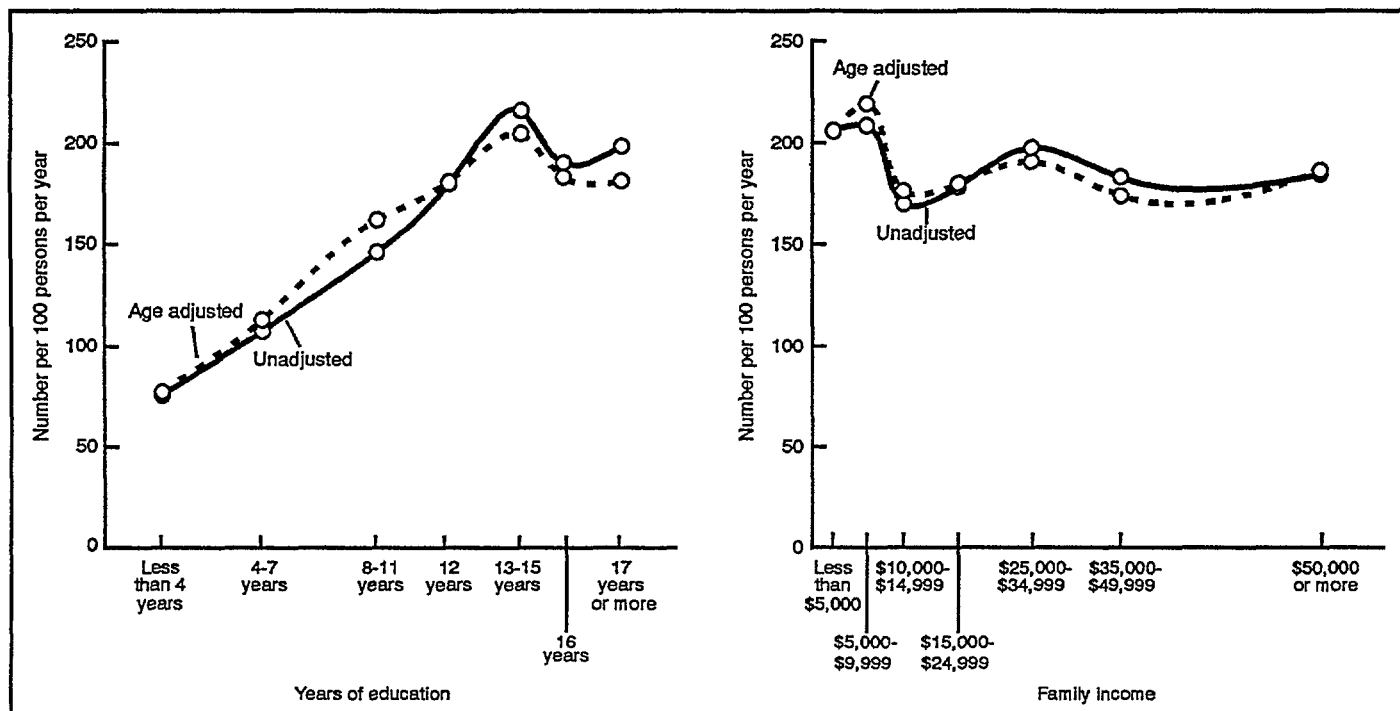


Figure 10. Unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by years of education and family income: United States, 1989

when they are age adjusted. The range of estimates is much greater for educational level than it is for family income. As in the case of family income, age adjusting the rates of acute conditions by years of education only marginally affects the levels of the estimates.

Prevalence of chronic conditions

Respondents in NHIS are read a list of chronic conditions and asked to indicate whether they or family members for whom they are the respondents have any of the conditions. To reduce respondent burden, the full NHIS sample is divided into six subsamples for these questions, each household in a subsample being read only one of the six lists into which all of the chronic conditions are divided. Although reducing respondent burden, this procedure greatly increases the sampling variation of estimates of the prevalence of particular chronic conditions. For this reason, estimates of the prevalence of chronic conditions presented in tables 17 (rates) and 18 (frequencies) of this report are shown only for two age groups (under 65 and 65 years of age and over) and two educational levels (less than 12 years and 12 or more years of education).

Table B shows the prevalence rates by these age and educational groups for the four conditions affecting more than 100 persons per 1,000. For three of the four conditions (arthritis, deformity or orthopedic impairment, and hypertension), the prevalence rate is higher for persons with less education than for those with more education for both age groups. In the case of chronic sinusitis, however, the prevalence rate is higher among persons with more education for those under 65 years of age but higher among persons with less education for those 65 years of age and over.

For most of the conditions included in table 17, the prevalence rates are higher for persons with less education. The only conditions for which the prevalence rates are higher for persons with 12 or more years of education than for those with less than 12 years of education within both age groups are psoriasis, dermatitis, disease of the female genital organs, and deviated nasal septum.

Estimates of the prevalence of chronic conditions by family income are not shown in this report. Those wishing to obtain such estimates may consult the 1989 issue of Current Estimates (4).

Table B. Number of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons, by age, years of education, and type of condition: United States, 1989

Type of chronic condition	All ages			Under 65 years of age			65 years of age and over		
	All years	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	All years	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	All years	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
Chronic sinusitis	138.3	137.4	138.6	136.3	121.6	140.2	153.4	179.9	132.9
Arthritis	127.3	241.9	99.0	78.8	138.8	67.4	483.0	518.7	452.6
Deformity or orthopedic impairment	114.9	138.6	109.6	109.5	124.4	106.9	155.2	176.6	140.3
Hypertension	113.6	201.8	92.4	77.2	128.8	67.5	380.6	397.9	370.3

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Table 1. Percent of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
	Percent									
Total ²	14.1	37.5	31.7	24.2	12.8	10.7	7.7	8.0	26.5	9.3
Age										
Under 18 years	5.3	*3.1	4.4	7.5	6.0	5.6	3.3	3.4	6.7	4.5
18-44 years	9.0	26.5	14.6	14.5	9.0	8.3	5.9	6.0	15.2	7.1
18-24 years	6.1	*18.0	10.5	8.3	6.4	5.2	4.5	3.9	8.9	4.9
25-34 years	8.0	27.4	9.6	13.5	8.2	7.5	4.3	4.8	13.7	6.0
35-44 years	12.3	30.1	22.1	21.8	12.3	11.9	8.6	7.4	22.4	9.7
45-64 years	22.2	46.4	42.1	33.6	19.2	18.8	13.0	13.2	36.1	15.7
45-54 years	17.1	41.3	35.1	27.3	15.3	15.4	10.0	10.6	29.6	12.6
55-64 years	27.9	49.4	46.7	38.5	23.8	24.0	17.1	17.6	41.0	20.3
65 years and over	38.3	58.6	49.6	40.9	33.7	34.0	29.2	33.1	44.4	32.5
Sex										
Male	13.7	40.8	29.7	23.4	12.6	10.5	8.1	8.0	25.9	9.2
Female	14.4	34.3	33.6	24.9	13.0	10.9	7.3	8.1	27.1	9.4
Race										
White	14.2	35.1	30.6	25.0	13.2	11.1	8.1	8.3	26.6	9.6
Black	14.9	55.2	39.4	22.0	11.3	8.8	5.1	7.7	27.7	7.8
Other	8.3	20.5	22.3	14.6	7.4	6.8	4.3	5.2	17.7	5.4
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	25.1	42.0	44.2	31.4	19.4	13.5	*14.3	*24.1	35.2	14.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	27.7	46.0	37.6	30.2	22.7	20.0	22.1	19.9	33.4	20.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	21.6	26.4	30.2	27.9	17.3	17.8	18.8	14.6	28.3	17.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.7	31.6	23.7	23.3	13.9	12.6	9.8	13.6	23.8	12.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.0	31.5	22.5	19.2	10.1	9.4	8.2	10.1	20.2	9.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.7	*42.1	22.2	13.2	9.4	8.6	5.8	6.8	15.1	7.3
\$50,000 or more	7.6	*55.9	25.4	15.8	9.1	7.4	6.3	6.2	18.2	6.6
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	10.6	20.3	11.4	13.5	8.6	8.3	6.6	5.5	13.8	7.4
Non-Hispanic	14.4	50.6	41.9	25.8	13.2	10.9	7.8	8.2	29.4	9.4
Poverty status										
In poverty	20.7	32.1	28.5	25.3	16.2	13.7	12.8	17.6	26.8	13.8
Not in poverty	12.5	43.3	32.2	23.7	12.0	10.2	7.4	7.7	25.9	8.8
Geographic region										
Northeast	13.1	37.6	31.9	24.0	12.4	9.4	7.2	6.7	25.9	8.0
Midwest	13.7	48.2	37.5	26.4	12.9	10.0	7.0	8.0	28.3	8.8
South	15.2	49.9	37.8	23.8	12.6	11.1	7.0	8.2	28.6	9.3
West	13.5	19.8	16.7	22.4	13.7	11.8	9.8	9.1	20.7	10.6
Place of residence										
MSA	13.3	31.3	28.1	23.5	12.6	10.5	7.5	7.9	24.9	9.0
Central city	14.6	30.1	26.5	23.4	13.6	10.8	8.2	9.4	24.7	9.8
Not central city	12.5	33.1	30.1	23.6	12.0	10.4	7.1	7.1	25.2	8.6
Not MSA	16.6	58.0	42.4	26.1	13.6	11.4	8.7	8.6	30.9	10.2
All persons 18 years of age and over	17.2	45.5	37.5	28.4	15.1	12.9	9.5	10.4	31.3	11.4
Major activity ³										
Working	8.9	16.7	13.0	13.1	8.5	8.7	6.4	7.9	13.2	7.8
Keeping house	26.6	40.7	42.2	34.1	23.1	20.9	15.2	17.0	36.2	18.8
Going to school	7.7	*23.7	*20.3	11.3	7.5	7.2	6.3	7.1	13.6	7.0
Other	47.8	70.5	60.5	52.5	42.8	42.7	35.6	34.9	56.3	39.1
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	15.5	36.8	33.2	25.9	14.2	12.1	8.9	9.2	27.9	10.5
Never married	11.9	55.4	27.6	18.9	11.0	9.1	7.4	9.2	23.7	8.6
Other	29.3	54.4	48.6	38.6	23.8	22.4	17.7	20.0	42.0	20.8
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	8.9	16.9	13.1	13.3	8.6	8.7	6.6	7.5	13.4	7.8
Unemployed	15.8	*30.3	*21.9	21.2	14.3	14.7	10.1	*12.5	21.6	13.2
Not in labor force	34.1	57.1	51.4	41.9	29.6	25.7	21.4	23.8	45.3	24.2

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
	Age-adjusted percent									
Total ²	14.1	28.0	21.3	19.5	13.2	12.7	9.4	10.0	20.5	11.1
Sex										
Male	14.3	29.7	20.9	20.0	13.7	12.7	9.7	9.6	21.0	11.0
Female	13.9	26.3	21.8	19.0	12.7	12.7	9.1	10.7	19.9	11.3
Race										
White	13.9	27.3	20.6	19.3	13.1	12.8	9.7	10.1	20.0	11.3
Black	17.3	43.3	26.2	21.9	15.1	12.4	8.6	9.7	23.4	11.2
Other	10.7	19.3	22.6	13.7	9.3	11.1	8.6	8.8	16.7	9.4
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	28.2	32.8	34.5	33.4	25.5	22.5	*15.9	*28.0	33.5	22.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	25.6	37.2	28.1	27.1	23.1	22.7	25.8	19.4	28.3	22.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	19.9	22.9	22.8	22.4	17.4	19.2	17.6	13.5	22.5	18.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.3	22.7	14.8	18.3	14.2	14.7	11.0	14.8	18.0	13.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.4	25.1	14.8	15.8	11.1	12.4	11.2	11.3	16.2	11.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.6	*29.9	15.2	12.0	10.9	11.2	7.8	8.8	13.1	9.6
\$50,000 or more	9.1	*40.1	13.1	11.9	9.6	8.7	7.6	8.5	13.3	8.2
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	14.2	18.2	14.6	17.4	12.0	13.4	9.0	8.4	16.6	11.0
Non-Hispanic	14.1	38.6	28.4	19.8	13.2	12.7	9.4	10.1	21.6	11.2
Poverty status										
In poverty	26.3	28.7	26.6	29.8	24.0	22.6	18.1	26.7	29.1	22.5
Not in poverty	12.7	30.3	17.9	17.0	12.1	12.1	9.2	9.6	17.8	10.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	12.4	31.2	21.1	17.7	11.8	11.2	8.8	8.3	18.8	9.7
Midwest	13.8	35.6	23.3	19.8	13.2	12.4	9.1	10.6	20.6	11.0
South	15.3	36.4	25.5	20.4	13.6	13.1	8.7	10.3	22.5	11.2
West	14.1	18.5	16.3	19.4	14.0	13.5	11.4	10.8	18.4	12.3
Place of residence										
MSA	13.6	25.0	19.6	19.3	12.8	12.4	9.3	10.1	19.8	10.9
Central city	14.8	25.1	19.4	20.8	14.0	12.8	10.1	11.3	20.9	11.7
Not central city	12.8	24.9	20.0	18.2	12.2	12.2	8.8	9.3	18.9	10.5
Not MSA	15.8	41.8	28.3	19.8	14.2	13.7	10.2	9.7	22.2	12.0
All persons 18 years of age and over	17.2	36.9	27.4	23.8	15.7	15.2	11.6	12.3	25.4	13.5
Major activity ³										
Working	10.5	17.0	13.2	13.4	9.8	11.1	7.8	10.2	13.6	10.0
Keeping house	22.4	28.3	31.9	28.2	20.3	19.5	14.1	14.5	29.0	17.3
Going to school	18.0	*28.1	*23.6	15.8	14.6	20.6	6.2	24.0	20.8	20.2
Other	48.2	75.2	59.9	53.2	43.2	45.4	36.3	34.7	56.9	41.4
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	15.4	25.5	23.6	21.8	14.5	13.9	10.5	10.7	22.5	12.1
Never married	20.1	57.0	30.2	26.0	16.7	19.6	14.8	16.4	29.7	17.1
Other	23.0	35.5	35.7	30.1	19.9	20.5	15.7	18.0	31.6	18.8
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	10.7	16.7	12.9	13.7	10.2	11.2	8.4	9.6	13.7	10.0
Unemployed	18.4	*23.2	*19.5	27.2	15.4	15.5	15.6	*14.3	25.0	15.1
Not in labor force	28.1	48.3	40.8	35.7	25.3	23.6	17.6	18.8	37.9	21.2

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 3. Number of days of restricted activity per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of days of restricted activity per person per year										
Total ²	15.2	31.8	28.8	22.3	14.3	13.3	9.9	10.2	24.2	11.7
Age										
Under 18 years	10.2	*5.0	5.3	11.2	10.4	11.0	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.1
18-44 years	12.0	11.3	13.3	16.4	12.8	12.2	8.1	8.4	15.7	10.3
18-24 years	9.9	*5.0	11.7	11.5	11.2	9.3	6.3	5.9	11.2	8.2
25-34 years	12.3	*6.9	9.3	16.9	12.9	13.9	8.1	8.2	15.3	10.9
35-44 years	13.2	18.7	18.4	20.3	14.0	12.8	9.1	9.3	19.9	10.8
45-64 years	18.9	40.1	35.2	28.8	16.0	16.3	12.1	10.8	30.8	13.6
45-54 years	16.5	22.9	28.1	26.3	16.1	14.6	10.3	8.7	26.4	11.8
55-64 years	21.7	50.4	39.9	30.8	15.9	18.7	14.4	14.4	34.1	16.4
65 years and over	31.5	55.7	46.5	32.4	26.7	25.6	23.1	25.9	37.7	25.0
Sex										
Male	13.2	27.8	26.7	19.0	12.8	11.2	9.2	8.9	21.2	10.1
Female	17.0	35.7	30.8	25.2	15.5	15.3	10.7	11.9	26.9	13.4
Race										
White	15.0	28.9	28.7	22.7	14.2	13.3	10.1	10.6	24.2	11.8
Black	17.1	48.5	31.8	21.1	14.6	14.4	9.9	9.3	25.1	12.7
Other	11.4	19.2	17.8	17.1	13.8	10.7	6.4	6.8	17.7	8.0
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	25.7	27.2	43.1	29.4	22.0	17.9	*24.1	*23.0	32.1	18.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	26.9	37.6	30.3	26.9	24.9	24.9	25.3	20.8	28.7	24.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	20.9	26.1	26.4	22.8	19.7	19.4	14.2	*9.5	23.8	17.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.2	28.8	22.1	18.6	13.7	14.9	12.0	12.4	19.8	13.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.2	29.4	27.0	19.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	10.5	20.6	12.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.5	*18.9	21.2	15.2	10.2	10.5	8.0	10.8	16.0	9.8
\$50,000 or more	9.5	*2.2	24.7	12.5	10.3	9.6	8.4	9.0	14.1	9.0
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	13.2	20.8	12.3	16.1	11.7	12.7	8.5	10.6	15.5	11.3
Non-Hispanic	15.4	40.0	37.3	23.3	14.5	13.4	10.0	10.3	26.2	11.7
Poverty status										
In poverty	21.6	25.3	25.3	23.5	20.0	17.8	19.9	*16.6	24.1	17.9
Not in poverty	13.6	34.2	29.2	20.6	13.1	12.7	9.6	10.1	22.6	11.2
Geographic region										
Northeast	13.7	38.2	26.2	20.4	12.9	11.7	10.9	8.7	22.2	10.6
Midwest	13.6	*25.3	35.8	22.9	13.3	11.4	7.9	8.2	24.6	9.7
South	16.7	37.6	32.4	23.4	15.1	14.1	9.7	11.2	26.3	12.2
West	15.8	23.0	19.9	21.3	15.7	15.5	11.6	12.5	21.2	13.8
Place of residence										
MSA	15.0	29.2	28.0	22.2	14.4	13.3	10.1	10.2	23.8	11.7
Central city	16.3	30.0	25.4	22.3	14.9	14.5	11.5	11.9	23.6	13.1
Not central city	14.1	28.1	31.1	22.2	14.1	12.6	9.4	9.3	24.0	10.9
Not MSA	15.8	40.1	31.3	22.6	13.9	13.4	8.9	10.3	25.2	11.7
All persons 18 years of age and over	16.9	38.0	33.8	25.1	15.6	14.3	10.3	10.7	27.6	12.4
Major activity ³										
Working	10.5	*6.8	13.7	14.4	10.4	10.4	8.4	8.9	14.0	9.5
Keeping house	22.7	41.5	32.5	27.6	20.2	19.4	12.0	17.6	29.5	17.1
Going to school	9.6	*2.4	*16.5	15.6	8.6	11.2	6.7	7.4	14.6	9.5
Other	42.8	59.8	57.2	43.7	40.0	43.1	28.2	26.0	48.6	35.5
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	15.3	33.2	29.0	22.2	14.4	13.4	10.3	9.6	24.1	11.6
Never married	11.6	23.6	24.7	14.2	12.2	11.0	7.2	9.8	16.8	9.7
Other	28.8	54.0	45.9	36.4	24.2	23.7	17.3	18.8	39.8	21.2
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	10.3	8.5	13.2	14.0	10.6	10.3	8.0	8.4	13.6	9.2
Unemployed	15.8	*-	*15.8	12.8	14.3	19.4	14.0	22.3	12.9	18.7
Not in labor force	30.5	50.4	45.7	35.4	26.7	26.1	19.4	19.9	39.0	23.2

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 4. Age-adjusted number of days of restricted activity per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
. Age-adjusted number of days of restricted activity per person per year										
Total ²	15.2	20.5	19.4	19.4	14.5	14.3	11.0	11.3	19.7	12.7
Sex										
Male	13.6	17.5	18.3	16.8	13.4	12.0	10.2	9.9	17.5	11.0
Female	16.7	23.8	20.6	21.7	15.4	16.2	11.8	13.3	21.9	14.5
Race										
White	14.9	19.4	14.9	19.3	14.9	14.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Black	19.0	27.3	21.3	21.4	17.0	17.1	14.8	10.7	22.2	15.5
Other	13.5	18.0	15.8	16.3	15.2	11.7	8.6	9.9	16.9	10.1
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	28.6	17.2	28.5	30.9	26.9	26.7	*19.6	*16.2	29.4	24.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	26.2	26.5	23.0	24.6	26.3	28.5	33.1	21.2	24.6	28.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	19.8	18.3	20.0	19.7	20.1	20.0	12.5	*8.5	19.6	17.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.0	17.1	15.6	16.8	13.8	16.0	12.4	13.4	16.8	14.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	13.9	29.1	17.7	16.5	12.6	13.7	14.4	11.4	17.4	13.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.5	*8.5	13.1	15.3	11.2	10.8	9.5	12.5	15.3	10.9
\$50,000 or more	10.6	*1.9	10.4	10.2	11.0	11.2	8.8	10.8	10.8	10.2
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	16.5	17.8	14.4	19.7	15.0	19.9	9.0	12.8	17.8	15.0
Non-Hispanic	15.2	22.8	22.9	19.6	14.6	14.3	11.1	11.3	20.5	12.7
Poverty status										
In poverty	26.3	21.0	22.6	27.1	26.0	24.3	25.0	*16.4	25.4	24.1
Not in poverty	13.7	20.6	18.0	17.1	13.3	13.6	10.6	11.1	17.6	12.2
Geographic region										
Northeast	13.2	20.3	17.5	16.7	12.6	12.7	11.9	10.1	17.1	11.8
Midwest	13.7	*11.1	19.4	18.8	13.6	12.4	8.6	9.1	19.1	10.7
South	16.8	21.4	21.8	21.1	15.8	15.1	10.8	12.8	21.7	13.4
West	16.2	20.9	18.8	19.3	15.9	16.3	12.6	13.0	19.0	14.5
Place of residence										
MSA	15.2	20.0	19.5	19.5	14.6	14.3	11.3	11.4	19.7	12.7
Central city	16.4	21.4	19.0	20.6	15.2	15.8	13.0	13.6	20.6	14.5
Not central city	14.4	18.3	19.8	18.7	14.3	13.4	10.3	10.0	19.0	11.7
Not MSA	15.4	25.1	20.4	19.2	14.1	14.3	9.2	10.8	19.9	12.4
All persons 18 years of age and over	17.0	26.0	24.4	22.3	15.9	15.5	11.6	11.9	23.2	13.6
Major activity ³										
Working	11.0	*5.9	14.6	14.1	10.6	10.8	9.1	10.8	13.9	10.4
Keeping house	20.7	29.7	24.5	24.6	19.2	19.0	11.8	16.4	25.2	16.6
Going to school	15.5	*5.8	*12.1	34.8	7.9	10.2	5.9	8.7	29.4	9.2
Other	44.9	42.4	42.9	44.4	44.3	56.9	26.9	30.4	44.5	46.0
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	15.4	22.6	21.0	20.4	14.7	14.2	11.4	11.0	21.0	12.6
Never married	14.9	25.0	25.4	16.5	14.9	13.7	9.5	10.9	19.5	11.7
Other	24.7	35.7	30.1	30.0	22.6	22.7	16.5	17.0	30.8	20.1
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	10.9	6.9	13.0	13.7	11.1	10.9	8.5	10.0	13.4	10.0
Unemployed	16.5	*-	*16.7	14.6	14.2	16.7	31.5	19.8	14.8	19.0
Not in labor force	27.0	34.9	34.3	32.2	25.0	25.9	17.1	16.6	33.1	22.1

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 5. Number of days in bed due to illness, injury, or impairment per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of days in bed per person per year										
Total ²	6.5	17.3	14.0	9.8	5.9	5.6	3.9	4.2	11.1	4.8
Age										
Under 18 years	5.0	*2.8	*3.3	6.2	5.0	5.4	4.4	3.9	5.5	4.8
18-44 years	4.7	*6.9	4.6	6.8	4.9	4.9	2.8	3.5	6.5	4.0
18-24 years	4.1	*0.5	*3.3	5.8	4.4	3.8	2.4	*2.9	5.3	3.4
25-34 years	4.7	*5.4	*5.2	6.8	4.6	5.5	2.6	3.5	6.5	4.2
35-44 years	5.3	*11.6	*4.9	7.7	5.8	5.2	3.3	3.7	7.5	4.3
45-64 years	7.7	20.4	16.2	12.4	6.3	6.2	4.5	3.5	13.7	5.0
45-54 years	7.0	*14.7	13.7	11.9	6.6	5.9	4.2	3.0	12.4	4.6
55-64 years	8.5	23.8	17.9	12.8	5.9	6.6	4.9	4.2	14.6	5.5
65 years and over	14.2	30.8	24.3	14.0	11.2	10.1	9.3	13.5	17.8	10.6
Sex										
Male	5.5	16.3	12.4	8.0	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.4	9.4	4.0
Female	7.4	18.3	15.7	11.4	6.4	6.6	4.2	5.2	12.6	5.7
Race										
White	6.3	14.8	14.1	10.1	5.7	5.5	3.9	4.2	11.1	4.7
Black	8.0	29.6	14.4	8.9	7.1	6.5	5.0	5.0	11.5	5.9
Other	5.2	*9.8	*10.8	7.6	5.3	6.0	*2.3	*3.4	8.8	3.9
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	11.5	14.9	19.2	12.5	10.7	7.1	*10.1	*12.5	14.2	7.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	12.5	24.6	15.0	12.3	10.1	11.3	*12.7	*15.9	14.1	11.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	9.6	13.5	12.9	10.4	9.4	7.6	*4.5	*5.2	11.2	6.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.3	14.7	8.6	8.3	5.6	6.2	3.5	4.8	8.6	5.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.1	*18.8	13.9	6.9	4.5	5.2	4.7	3.2	8.3	4.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.1	*2.2	*9.5	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.4	5.4	4.2
\$50,000 or more	3.9	*2.2	*15.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.5	6.2	3.6
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	7.0	12.2	6.4	9.5	6.3	5.8	*3.5	*5.1	8.8	5.2
Non-Hispanic	6.4	20.9	18.1	9.9	5.8	5.6	4.0	4.2	11.7	4.8
Poverty status										
In poverty	10.2	15.5	12.6	11.1	9.1	7.6	9.3	*9.8	11.9	7.9
Not in poverty	5.6	18.8	13.2	8.6	5.3	5.4	3.7	4.1	9.8	4.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	5.6	26.2	13.8	8.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.2	9.9	4.1
Midwest	5.5	*6.5	16.5	9.8	5.1	4.4	2.9	3.4	10.6	3.8
South	7.3	20.7	14.5	10.7	6.5	6.0	3.7	4.5	12.2	5.0
West	7.1	11.3	12.0	9.9	6.6	6.9	4.9	5.7	10.6	6.1
Place of residence										
MSA	6.4	15.9	13.4	9.6	5.9	5.7	4.0	4.2	10.8	4.9
Central city	7.4	19.2	12.8	10.4	6.6	6.4	4.4	5.0	11.7	5.5
Not central city	5.7	10.7	14.0	8.9	5.5	5.2	3.8	3.8	9.9	4.5
Not MSA	6.8	21.8	16.1	10.3	5.6	5.3	3.5	4.1	12.1	4.6
All persons 18 years of age and over	7.0	20.6	16.4	10.7	6.1	5.7	3.7	4.4	12.4	4.8
Major activity ³										
Working	3.8	*3.6	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.0	2.8	3.5	5.0	3.5
Keeping house	8.6	16.2	14.5	10.2	7.7	6.8	3.6	7.3	11.4	5.9
Going to school	4.3	*0.8	*4.3	*9.8	3.6	4.8	*2.8	3.9	8.1	4.2
Other	21.3	37.5	31.3	21.8	19.0	18.3	13.9	11.8	25.7	15.8
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	6.2	15.2	13.3	9.4	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.8	10.5	4.6
Never married	4.6	15.2	10.0	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.3	4.0	7.2	3.6
Other	12.5	33.1	24.0	15.9	10.1	9.0	5.3	8.6	18.9	8.0
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	3.6	*3.3	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.4
Unemployed	7.3	*-	*9.9	5.6	7.6	8.5	*4.2	*5.9	6.1	6.9
Not in labor force	13.9	27.9	23.2	16.2	11.6	11.2	8.2	8.8	18.8	10.0

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 6. Age-adjusted number of days in bed due to illness, injury, or impairment per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted number of days in bed per person per year										
Total ²	6.5	11.3	8.9	8.6	6.0	6.0	4.4	4.9	9.0	5.2
Sex										
Male	5.7	10.1	7.8	7.1	5.6	4.9	4.2	4.1	7.7	4.5
Female	7.3	12.5	10.2	10.0	6.4	6.9	4.6	5.9	10.3	6.0
Race										
White	6.3	9.9	9.1	8.7	5.8	5.8	4.3	4.8	8.9	5.1
Black	8.9	20.1	9.3	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.5	6.0	10.2	7.6
Other	6.4	*8.9	*9.0	7.2	6.1	6.9	*2.2	*6.5	8.2	5.2
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	12.5	8.3	11.6	12.7	13.2	11.7	*11.2	*9.3	12.5	11.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	12.3	17.4	11.6	11.7	11.0	12.9	*15.6	*15.6	12.5	13.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	9.1	10.6	9.3	9.1	9.6	7.6	*4.2	*4.5	9.3	6.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.2	7.0	6.2	7.6	5.7	6.5	3.7	5.0	7.4	5.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.4	*13.6	9.0	6.2	4.6	5.8	5.5	3.5	7.2	5.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.6	*1.2	*5.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.2	4.7	4.6
\$50,000 or more	4.4	*1.9	*5.9	3.9	4.9	4.5	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.0
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	8.9	10.5	7.6	12.1	7.6	8.3	*3.6	*7.9	10.3	7.0
Non-Hispanic	6.4	12.6	9.5	8.4	5.9	5.9	4.4	4.8	9.0	5.2
Poverty status										
In poverty	12.4	12.5	10.7	12.6	12.0	10.5	12.4	*11.2	12.4	11.2
Not in poverty	5.7	10.7	8.2	7.4	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.6	7.8	5.0
Geographic region										
Northeast	5.5	13.7	7.9	6.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.1	7.6	4.6
Midwest	5.5	*2.5	8.5	8.4	5.3	4.8	3.1	3.7	8.5	4.1
South	7.4	11.9	9.1	9.7	6.8	6.3	4.2	5.4	10.0	5.5
West	7.3	10.5	10.9	8.8	6.7	7.3	5.5	6.0	9.2	6.5
Place of residence										
MSA	6.5	10.8	8.9	8.5	6.1	6.1	4.4	5.0	8.8	5.3
Central city	7.5	13.4	9.2	9.4	6.8	6.9	5.3	6.2	9.9	6.3
Not central city	5.9	7.2	8.3	7.9	5.7	5.5	3.9	4.1	8.0	4.7
Not MSA	6.6	16.3	9.1	8.9	5.8	5.5	3.7	4.4	9.5	4.9
All persons 18 years of age and over	7.1	14.3	10.9	9.4	6.3	6.1	4.4	5.2	10.2	5.4
Major activity ³										
Working	4.0	*3.2	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.5	4.7	3.9
Keeping house	8.1	11.8	11.5	9.3	7.7	6.8	3.8	6.2	10.0	5.9
Going to school	6.0	*1.9	*4.1	*16.0	2.9	4.0	*1.7	5.3	12.4	4.2
Other	21.7	28.5	18.2	23.7	21.2	22.3	13.5	9.5	23.8	18.3
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	6.3	10.4	9.1	8.6	5.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	8.9	5.1
Never married	5.7	15.9	10.5	5.7	6.4	3.5	2.4	3.5	8.2	3.2
Other	10.5	20.8	13.8	12.7	9.6	8.7	4.9	8.3	13.8	7.6
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	3.9	*2.9	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.7	4.4	4.5	3.6
Unemployed	7.8	*-	*10.7	5.4	7.8	6.7	*20.6	*5.3	6.6	7.7
Not in labor force	12.4	19.9	15.5	15.7	11.1	11.2	7.2	6.6	16.3	9.5

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 7. Percent of persons assessed by respondents to be in fair or poor health, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more	Percent										
											Total ²	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Hispanic origin	Poverty status	Geographic region	Place of residence	Major activity ³	Marital status ³
Total ²	9.7	32.7	29.9	20.8	8.6	5.3	3.2	3.0	23.3	4.2											
Age																					
Under 18 years	2.6	*2.4	3.1	6.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	5.4	1.4											
18-44 years	5.9	17.1	15.3	14.2	6.2	4.1	2.0	1.9	14.6	3.1											
18-24 years	4.2	*11.5	9.9	9.5	4.6	2.3	*1.4	*1.7	9.6	2.0											
25-34 years	5.1	14.5	12.2	12.6	5.4	3.7	1.6	1.6	12.7	2.6											
35-44 years	7.9	22.4	21.7	21.0	8.5	6.2	2.9	2.1	21.2	4.2											
45-64 years	16.1	43.5	43.7	28.5	13.3	10.0	5.8	5.1	32.5	7.5											
45-54 years	12.5	35.1	38.6	24.1	11.6	7.4	4.3	4.1	27.5	5.7											
55-64 years	20.3	48.5	47.1	31.9	15.3	13.9	7.7	6.5	36.3	10.3											
65 years and over	28.5	53.3	43.2	33.3	23.6	19.8	15.7	16.3	37.3	17.9											
Sex																					
Male	8.7	33.7	27.5	18.5	7.9	4.6	3.1	2.9	21.3	3.7											
Female	10.6	31.7	32.2	22.9	9.2	5.9	3.3	3.1	25.1	4.7											
Race																					
White	9.0	29.4	27.8	20.5	8.3	5.0	3.1	2.7	22.4	3.9											
Black	14.5	51.9	42.6	22.8	11.1	7.0	4.8	7.0	28.6	6.5											
Other	8.3	17.9	19.1	17.1	9.0	7.3	3.5	2.6	17.7	4.5											
Family income																					
Less than \$5,000	22.3	38.3	40.9	30.1	17.8	7.9	*10.2	*12.8	33.2	8.4											
\$5,000-\$9,999	22.8	38.0	36.5	27.2	17.0	12.3	12.0	*9.0	30.3	11.9											
\$10,000-\$14,999	16.6	28.4	30.1	22.8	12.6	9.3	11.2	*8.5	24.8	9.6											
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.8	30.2	24.2	18.8	9.1	6.6	4.4	6.6	20.3	6.1											
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.5	25.1	21.7	15.3	6.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	16.6	3.9											
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.3	*21.5	18.2	12.0	4.8	3.5	2.0	2.1	13.0	2.7											
\$50,000 or more	3.2	*29.4	*19.1	12.0	4.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	13.4	2.2											
Hispanic origin																					
Hispanic	9.9	19.0	13.7	14.5	7.3	5.9	3.8	*4.2	14.9	5.1											
Non-Hispanic	9.7	43.3	38.0	21.7	8.8	5.3	3.2	2.9	25.2	4.1											
Poverty status																					
In poverty	18.4	28.9	28.4	24.2	14.1	8.4	10.1	*9.0	25.7	8.6											
Not in poverty	7.8	37.6	30.4	19.3	7.5	4.8	2.9	2.7	21.9	3.7											
Geographic region																					
Northeast	8.2	33.5	27.6	17.7	7.8	4.3	2.8	2.0	20.1	3.3											
Midwest	8.8	40.0	35.5	22.0	7.9	4.4	2.9	2.7	24.1	3.7											
South	11.8	42.2	35.0	23.0	9.5	6.1	3.1	3.5	26.9	4.7											
West	8.7	19.0	18.5	17.9	9.0	5.9	4.1	3.6	18.2	4.9											
Place of residence																					
MSA	9.0	27.3	25.9	19.6	8.5	5.3	3.2	2.9	21.4	4.1											
Central city	11.0	27.4	26.3	20.8	10.1	6.3	4.0	3.7	22.6	5.1											
Not central city	7.7	27.0	25.5	18.6	7.6	4.6	2.8	2.5	20.2	3.6											
Not MSA	12.1	50.4	41.8	24.0	8.9	5.5	3.2	3.2	28.7	4.5											
All persons 18 years of age and over	12.2	39.7	35.6	24.4	10.5	6.8	4.0	4.0	27.6	5.4											
Major activity ³																					
Working	5.8	18.2	17.9	12.5	5.8	4.0	2.4	2.4	13.6	3.2											
Keeping house	20.4	39.6	39.1	30.3	16.0	12.8	7.1	7.1	32.7	10.4											
Going to school	3.6	*8.5	*17.2	13.9	3.2	3.0	*1.6	*2.0	14.0	2.5											
Other	34.8	56.4	52.1	40.8	29.9	26.0	17.9	20.5	45.1	22.7											
Marital status ³																					
Married, living with spouse	11.2	37.8	33.3	23.1	9.9	6.5	4.2	3.7	25.9	5.2											
Never married	7.2	30.2	24.8	16.2	7.1	4.4	2.6	3.0	18.9	3.6											
Other	21.2	48.6	43.2	31.3	16.7	12.1	6.1	8.2	35.2	10.0											
Employment status ³																					
Currently employed	5.6	17.0	18.2	12.1	5.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	13.3	3.1											
Unemployed	11.0	*45.5	24.2	15.6	11.2	7.6	*5.4	*3.6	17.8	6.3											
Not in labor force	25.8	48.6	45.5	35.6	20.7	15.8	10.8	12.4	38.9	13.9											

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent of persons assessed by respondents to be in fair or poor health, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted percent										
Total ²	9.7	22.6	20.9	17.2	8.9	6.5	4.2	4.0	18.3	5.3
Sex										
Male	9.2	22.2	19.6	15.5	8.8	6.1	4.2	3.8	17.0	4.9
Female	10.2	23.1	22.3	18.7	9.0	6.9	4.3	4.2	19.7	5.7
Race										
White	8.8	21.6	19.6	16.0	8.2	6.0	4.0	3.6	17.0	4.9
Black	16.9	32.2	29.6	22.8	14.5	10.9	7.0	9.1	24.8	9.7
Other	10.2	18.0	17.8	16.4	10.6	9.6	4.1	4.7	17.0	6.2
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	25.1	29.4	31.9	32.0	22.7	16.3	*12.9	*19.2	32.4	16.1
\$5,000-\$9,999	21.4	27.4	27.5	25.4	18.1	13.7	13.6	*8.9	26.3	13.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	15.3	24.1	24.1	18.6	12.7	10.1	10.6	*9.5	20.3	10.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.5	21.4	16.3	15.2	9.3	8.1	5.2	6.9	15.8	7.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.4	18.0	14.3	12.3	6.8	6.0	4.9	3.9	12.9	5.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	5.5	*12.5	13.5	10.2	5.8	4.7	2.9	3.3	10.6	3.8
\$50,000 or more	4.1	*20.8	*9.5	8.9	5.0	3.8	2.3	2.6	9.3	2.8
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	13.1	17.0	16.7	18.0	9.7	9.7	4.6	*6.7	17.5	7.6
Non-Hispanic	9.4	26.9	24.7	17.0	8.8	6.4	4.2	3.9	18.6	5.2
Poverty status										
In poverty	23.6	25.8	27.3	28.5	20.8	15.7	15.0	*16.6	28.2	15.7
Not in poverty	7.9	22.9	18.4	14.0	7.6	5.9	3.8	3.7	15.1	4.8
Geographic region										
Northeast	7.7	23.5	20.2	13.9	7.4	5.3	3.5	2.8	15.4	4.0
Midwest	8.9	27.8	23.6	16.8	8.1	5.7	3.9	3.7	17.9	4.8
South	11.9	24.5	22.9	19.9	10.3	7.3	4.2	4.9	21.2	6.0
West	9.2	18.3	18.5	15.7	9.2	7.1	5.2	4.4	16.4	5.9
Place of residence										
MSA	9.2	20.9	19.0	16.4	8.7	6.5	4.2	4.1	17.3	5.3
Central city	11.1	22.5	20.1	18.8	10.4	7.6	5.1	4.8	19.6	6.3
Not central city	7.9	18.7	17.6	14.3	7.8	5.8	3.7	3.6	15.1	4.7
Not MSA	11.4	28.6	28.0	19.2	9.2	6.8	4.0	3.8	21.4	5.5
All persons 18 years of age and over . . .	12.2	29.8	27.2	21.1	10.9	8.2	5.3	5.1	22.9	6.7
Major activity ³										
Working	6.8	18.2	17.1	12.5	6.7	5.1	3.6	3.2	13.6	4.2
Keeping house	17.5	28.1	31.7	27.0	14.4	11.9	6.5	5.8	28.1	9.6
Going to school	8.0	*13.5	*16.5	18.8	8.6	6.2	*1.0	*2.7	18.0	4.3
Other	32.8	48.5	48.4	39.9	29.2	27.9	15.9	16.4	42.7	23.3
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	11.2	26.5	24.8	19.8	10.2	7.7	5.4	4.6	21.2	6.3
Never married	12.7	30.5	26.1	20.4	11.6	11.2	6.4	5.8	22.5	8.0
Other	17.0	32.9	32.4	26.8	14.7	11.3	5.3	7.3	28.6	9.1
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	6.8	17.5	17.4	12.2	6.8	4.9	3.5	3.3	13.4	4.1
Unemployed	13.3	*36.3	24.1	18.6	12.5	8.8	*10.8	*5.0	20.6	8.2
Not in labor force	21.3	37.2	36.7	32.4	17.8	14.6	8.6	9.9	33.8	12.2

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 9. Number of physician contacts per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of contacts per person per year										
Total ²	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.5
Age										
Under 18 years	4.4	*1.2	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	3.3	5.1
18-44 years	4.8	2.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.1
18-24 years	3.9	*1.1	*2.6	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	2.3	3.2	4.1
25-34 years	5.1	*2.9	2.9	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.4
35-44 years	5.0	*3.5	6.4	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.3
45-64 years	6.1	5.6	8.5	6.4	5.5	6.9	5.4	6.7	6.8	6.4
45-54 years	5.9	*5.2	9.3	6.5	5.4	6.7	4.8	6.3	6.9	6.0
55-64 years	6.4	5.9	7.9	6.3	5.7	7.2	6.4	7.3	6.6	7.0
65 years and over	8.9	10.8	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.1	11.8	8.9	9.2
Sex										
Male	4.7	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.7
Female	6.1	5.2	6.8	6.6	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.8	6.5	6.4
Race										
White	5.6	5.1	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.7
Black	4.7	9.7	7.1	5.2	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.5	5.9	4.7
Other	4.2	*3.3	*3.8	6.0	3.9	4.8	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.1
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	6.7	9.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	6.4	*7.0	*3.7	7.1	6.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	6.9	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.2	7.7	6.7	8.2	7.1	7.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	6.2	*2.7	7.6	6.1	5.5	7.7	5.5	9.1	6.2	7.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.4	*2.8	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	7.9	5.7	5.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.4	*6.2	6.8	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.9	*2.4	7.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.1
\$50,000 or more	5.6	*3.6	*6.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.6
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.2	3.8	5.8	4.0	5.0
Non-Hispanic	5.5	7.5	7.6	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.6
Poverty status										
In poverty	5.7	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.4	6.3	6.4	*3.7	5.8	6.1
Not in poverty	5.5	5.4	7.8	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.9	6.2	5.5
Geographic region										
Northeast	5.4	6.6	7.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.5
Midwest	5.4	*4.5	8.0	6.1	5.2	5.7	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.4
South	5.4	7.5	7.1	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.6
West	5.5	3.6	4.4	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.7
Place of residence										
MSA	5.5	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.6
Central city	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.2	6.4	5.7	5.7
Not central city	5.4	3.9	7.1	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.5
Not MSA	5.3	8.4	6.6	6.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.4	5.2
All persons 18 years of age and over	5.8	6.9	7.5	6.4	5.4	6.0	5.1	6.0	6.6	5.8
Major activity ³										
Working	4.6	*2.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.2	4.9
Keeping house	7.1	5.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.0	6.7	8.6	6.9	7.7
Going to school	4.5	*1.4	*3.3	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.9	4.8
Other	10.3	11.4	11.3	9.6	9.4	12.4	9.9	12.3	10.2	11.7
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	5.7	6.2	7.4	6.0	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.8
Never married	4.4	7.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.6
Other	7.8	7.6	8.8	8.2	7.4	8.0	6.4	9.0	8.3	7.8
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	4.6	*1.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	4.2	5.0
Unemployed	5.5	*1.8	*4.7	4.1	5.6	6.0	6.0	7.3	4.2	6.3
Not in labor force	8.2	9.0	9.4	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.4

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 10. Age-adjusted number of physician contacts per person per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted number of physician contacts per person per year										
Total ²	5.5	3.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.1	5.9
Sex										
Male	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.1
Female	6.1	3.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.8	5.9	7.4	5.7	6.7
Race										
White	5.6	3.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.5	5.2	6.0
Black	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.6
Other	4.6	*2.6	*3.6	5.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.5
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.4	*6.4	*2.9	6.4	6.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	6.4	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.9	6.5	7.7	6.0	7.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	6.0	*2.0	6.5	5.6	5.6	7.6	5.3	8.9	5.6	7.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.3	*1.9	4.4	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.7	*4.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	5.3	*2.4	5.9	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.3	5.6
\$50,000 or more	6.0	*2.6	*5.2	4.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.0	4.5	6.1
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	4.7	3.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.5	3.9	5.7	4.5	5.1
Non-Hispanic	5.6	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.4	6.3	5.4	5.9
Poverty status										
In poverty	6.3	4.3	4.6	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.3	*3.0	5.8	7.1
Not in poverty	5.5	3.5	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.9
Geographic region										
Northeast	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.8	5.0	5.9
Midwest	5.5	*2.3	5.9	5.4	5.3	6.0	4.8	6.3	5.5	5.7
South	5.5	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.9
West	5.6	3.5	4.4	5.3	5.5	6.2	5.2	6.0	4.8	5.9
Place of residence										
MSA	5.5	3.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.0	5.9
Central city	5.6	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.4	6.8	5.2	6.1
Not central city	5.5	2.8	5.5	5.0	5.2	6.0	5.3	6.1	4.9	5.8
Not MSA	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.5
All persons 18 years of age and over . . .	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.4	5.4	6.5	5.8	6.1
Major activity ³										
Working	4.9	*2.6	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.7	6.0	4.2	5.5
Keeping house	6.9	3.8	6.9	6.2	6.7	8.1	6.7	8.4	6.2	7.7
Going to school	6.2	*3.1	*5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	3.7	9.8	6.0	6.2
Other	9.9	8.0	8.9	8.2	8.6	16.0	12.3	9.3	8.4	14.4
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	5.7	4.3	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.1
Never married	5.4	8.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.7	7.3	5.3	5.9
Other	7.1	4.8	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.9	6.4	9.1	6.6	7.7
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	5.1	*2.0	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.7	4.9	6.5	4.2	5.6
Unemployed	5.5	*2.0	*4.3	4.9	5.6	6.3	4.4	6.8	4.5	6.1
Not in labor force	7.6	6.6	7.8	7.2	7.1	9.0	6.9	7.6	7.3	8.3

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 11. Number of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	11.3	20.4	20.2	16.7	11.3	9.3	7.6	6.7	17.6	8.2
Age										
Under 18 years	4.6	*1.9	4.5	7.7	5.0	4.3	4.1	2.4	6.8	3.8
18-44 years	10.2	14.1	11.9	14.0	11.2	9.9	7.3	6.5	13.7	8.5
18-24 years	11.5	*10.8	*5.6	15.6	13.5	10.8	5.7	*3.6	14.1	8.8
25-34 years	11.2	*23.3	12.3	14.7	11.8	11.0	8.4	8.6	14.8	9.7
35-44 years	8.2	*6.8	15.3	11.6	8.6	7.6	6.9	5.6	11.9	6.9
45-64 years	13.1	21.2	21.4	17.2	12.2	11.4	9.3	9.7	18.3	10.3
45-54 years	11.3	27.1	20.4	13.1	11.3	9.6	9.8	8.5	15.3	9.3
55-64 years	15.1	17.7	22.1	20.4	13.2	14.1	8.8	11.6	20.6	11.9
65 years and over	26.6	34.9	32.9	26.8	25.2	22.2	22.6	24.7	28.9	22.8
Sex										
Male	9.6	21.0	20.0	14.8	9.6	6.9	6.4	6.4	16.2	6.6
Female	12.8	19.8	20.3	18.4	12.7	11.4	8.9	7.2	18.9	9.9
Race										
White	11.4	17.7	20.4	17.5	11.5	9.4	7.7	6.7	18.1	8.3
Black	11.5	30.8	22.7	13.5	10.2	8.8	8.3	7.8	16.5	8.5
Other	8.0	*17.9	*4.8	12.9	8.2	8.1	6.0	5.8	12.0	6.7
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	17.9	25.9	24.9	21.5	17.3	8.7	*13.8	*19.1	22.6	9.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	18.0	25.9	20.6	19.8	16.3	12.5	20.1	*10.9	20.6	13.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	14.5	*10.6	24.3	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.1	*11.3	17.2	11.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.6	18.9	19.5	13.7	11.3	10.4	7.8	8.1	14.9	9.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.5	*11.8	14.0	13.9	10.8	9.8	8.5	9.0	13.8	9.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.1	*15.8	23.6	12.8	8.2	7.7	6.4	7.1	14.2	7.2
\$50,000 or more	7.5	*-	*13.8	11.9	9.5	7.6	7.2	5.3	11.9	6.6
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	9.7	11.9	12.1	11.3	9.5	7.1	*4.8	9.9	11.7	7.1
Non-Hispanic	11.4	27.0	24.4	17.5	11.4	9.4	7.8	6.6	19.0	8.3
Poverty status										
In poverty	15.6	20.3	16.7	18.6	14.8	8.9	15.4	*13.7	18.4	10.0
Not in poverty	10.2	19.0	22.4	14.8	10.6	9.2	7.5	6.6	16.2	8.1
Geographic region										
Northeast	10.1	17.8	23.4	15.1	10.4	7.5	7.2	5.6	16.6	6.9
Midwest	11.7	*14.4	27.2	19.5	11.7	8.9	9.2	5.8	20.4	8.3
South	12.8	26.5	22.0	17.3	12.0	10.8	7.4	9.6	19.0	9.6
West	9.4	14.8	10.6	13.4	10.3	8.9	6.7	5.1	12.9	7.5
Place of residence										
MSA	10.8	18.1	19.8	15.9	10.9	9.4	7.4	6.7	16.8	8.2
Central city	11.4	21.3	18.1	15.3	11.3	9.5	8.2	6.9	16.4	8.5
Not central city	10.4	13.3	21.8	16.4	10.6	9.3	6.9	6.6	17.2	8.0
Not MSA	12.9	27.8	21.4	18.9	12.5	8.8	9.0	6.8	19.9	8.5
All persons 18 years of age and over	13.6	24.7	23.5	18.9	13.4	11.3	9.1	9.0	20.2	10.2
Major activity ³										
Working	8.4	*6.6	11.7	9.7	8.9	8.1	6.7	7.7	9.9	7.6
Keeping house	20.0	22.8	23.8	21.1	20.1	19.3	15.3	14.6	21.7	17.6
Going to school	7.0	*-	*6.8	12.7	6.7	7.3	7.4	4.9	10.7	6.8
Other	32.4	40.6	36.7	34.7	30.7	30.5	26.4	22.7	35.8	27.8
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	13.7	21.0	23.2	17.9	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.3	19.1	11.1
Never married	8.0	20.8	11.4	12.1	9.1	7.0	4.3	4.7	12.8	5.7
Other	19.6	32.8	28.2	24.7	17.1	15.4	10.6	15.4	26.1	14.2
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	8.1	*8.9	11.3	9.9	8.6	7.8	6.4	6.9	10.1	7.2
Unemployed	16.1	*15.2	*7.9	15.9	20.4	9.5	18.5	*10.3	14.6	11.9
Not in labor force	24.6	31.1	30.7	27.0	23.3	22.6	19.2	18.7	28.2	21.0

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 12. Age-adjusted number of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted number of discharges per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	11.3	14.8	14.3	14.6	11.5	10.2	8.7	8.2	14.6	9.3
Sex										
Male	10.1	12.9	13.7	12.1	10.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	12.6	8.1
Female	12.6	16.9	15.3	17.2	12.5	11.9	9.6	8.7	16.9	10.6
Race										
White	11.2	13.6	14.6	14.8	11.4	10.2	8.6	8.2	14.8	9.2
Black	12.9	15.6	16.2	13.8	12.2	11.2	15.0	8.3	15.0	11.5
Other	9.8	*19.5	*4.6	12.0	10.7	9.8	7.2	10.5	11.6	8.8
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	18.6	18.5	19.5	21.4	19.6	10.6	*9.7	*15.4	20.9	11.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	17.1	21.5	14.1	19.4	16.9	12.8	26.5	*9.5	18.7	14.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	13.3	*10.2	18.3	14.4	12.9	12.8	8.4	*8.9	15.0	11.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.3	14.1	14.5	11.7	11.4	11.2	8.3	9.4	12.3	10.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.4	*9.1	9.3	11.8	11.2	11.5	10.2	10.3	11.3	11.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.2	*7.9	24.2	12.6	8.7	9.1	6.5	9.4	13.2	8.5
\$50,000 or more	8.7	*-	*6.0	12.7	10.2	8.3	8.6	6.7	11.4	7.9
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	11.7	11.4	13.7	13.6	12.1	8.5	*4.5	12.0	13.3	8.0
Non-Hispanic	11.3	17.7	13.3	14.8	11.4	10.3	8.8	8.1	15.0	9.4
Poverty status										
In poverty	18.2	19.0	14.5	20.6	18.5	11.1	25.6	*15.4	19.4	14.5
Not in poverty	10.3	11.7	14.7	11.5	10.7	10.1	8.6	8.1	12.1	9.2
Geographic region										
Northeast	9.6	12.4	17.4	11.2	10.0	8.2	8.0	6.9	12.2	7.7
Midwest	11.8	*8.0	14.5	16.2	11.9	9.8	10.3	7.6	16.1	9.5
South	12.9	16.3	15.4	16.1	12.9	12.0	8.4	11.5	16.3	10.9
West	9.8	14.4	10.7	12.3	10.4	9.8	8.2	6.3	12.0	8.5
Place of residence										
MSA	10.9	14.2	14.9	14.0	11.0	10.2	8.5	8.4	14.2	9.3
Central city	11.4	18.2	14.2	14.4	11.6	10.3	9.5	8.5	14.8	9.7
Not central city	10.6	8.4	15.7	13.5	10.7	10.1	7.9	8.3	13.7	9.0
Not MSA	12.5	18.9	12.6	16.1	12.8	10.2	10.1	7.4	15.8	9.6
All persons 18 years of age and over	13.7	19.4	17.8	17.0	13.8	12.3	10.4	10.3	17.4	11.3
Major activity ³										
Working	9.9	*7.0	13.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	8.1	10.7	10.9	9.5
Keeping house	20.3	24.3	22.2	22.9	20.9	18.8	14.8	12.8	23.0	16.9
Going to school	7.9	*-	*9.6	21.3	4.0	4.3	9.4	7.2	16.2	6.3
Other	30.4	31.3	26.3	33.0	27.9	39.1	21.4	21.7	32.0	32.7
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	14.0	16.4	18.0	16.7	14.3	12.8	11.6	10.4	17.1	11.9
Never married	10.5	22.4	12.4	12.9	11.6	9.2	6.1	6.5	14.2	7.7
Other	16.1	26.8	24.2	20.2	15.0	14.5	9.2	13.7	21.2	13.1
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	9.7	*9.7	11.7	10.9	9.8	9.2	8.6	9.5	11.0	9.1
Unemployed	19.7	*16.1	*10.1	27.5	20.3	7.5	34.2	*11.6	22.8	13.1
Not in labor force	23.1	25.9	24.5	27.0	22.6	22.5	18.1	16.4	26.6	20.5

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 13. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	73.6	169.7	178.3	128.5	68.3	50.6	39.6	43.5	140.7	45.9
Age										
Under 18 years	28.2	*6.1	*18.8	54.4	29.8	21.4	25.4	20.2	45.2	22.1
18-44 years	47.1	*77.8	72.5	69.8	52.7	44.0	27.3	28.8	70.7	36.1
18-24 years	47.4	*28.1	*21.5	62.7	58.6	41.9	*20.5	*17.6	56.0	34.0
25-34 years	49.8	*153.4	*34.8	74.6	55.8	46.7	24.3	40.0	73.1	38.2
35-44 years	43.6	*25.7	140.6	69.6	43.8	42.5	34.5	23.1	79.6	35.1
45-64 years	93.8	170.3	174.5	140.5	80.2	75.0	56.1	68.2	149.2	67.9
45-54 years	77.5	*175.0	156.5	96.4	77.8	45.5	59.9	81.7	112.2	59.6
55-64 years	112.5	*167.5	186.4	175.1	83.0	119.1	50.8	*45.5	176.8	80.5
65 years and over	236.1	330.4	333.6	250.8	207.7	177.7	162.7	207.4	277.2	179.7
Sex										
Male	70.0	172.2	192.0	133.5	61.6	42.4	40.2	44.7	147.9	42.3
Female	77.1	167.3	164.7	124.1	74.2	58.1	39.0	42.1	134.2	49.6
Race										
White	74.2	156.8	185.7	134.6	70.9	51.0	40.4	42.3	145.7	45.9
Black	77.8	269.1	182.2	107.1	51.7	49.5	44.8	85.4	133.1	53.5
Other	45.0	*68.3	*20.2	*80.1	66.4	*44.1	*17.3	*23.9	63.4	28.9
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	131.6	*189.7	235.1	173.4	110.4	*45.9	*74.5	*95.0	187.9	51.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	131.4	174.3	157.4	155.8	105.5	84.8	*131.4	*110.2	157.9	94.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	104.0	*108.6	235.0	109.6	95.0	62.2	*61.1	*39.9	138.3	59.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	74.3	*100.2	216.5	99.0	63.6	49.4	41.4	98.8	119.6	54.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	64.6	*65.0	*99.7	117.0	61.7	51.4	43.2	78.5	112.5	53.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.9	*164.2	*171.5	82.4	43.4	41.4	29.8	37.3	95.3	36.9
\$50,000 or more	45.1	*-	*268.3	92.1	68.0	39.2	35.6	28.5	116.3	34.2
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	65.4	111.6	74.7	82.2	70.3	32.6	*15.0	*46.7	84.0	31.1
Non-Hispanic	74.5	215.5	231.0	135.1	68.4	52.0	40.8	43.7	153.6	46.9
Poverty status										
In poverty	101.3	124.1	113.6	139.5	82.4	49.3	*109.5	*96.8	131.9	59.3
Not in poverty	66.1	164.2	234.2	115.6	64.5	50.2	37.9	42.6	137.6	44.8
Geographic region										
Northeast	73.3	*147.8	198.6	134.3	74.9	42.0	37.5	31.3	145.6	37.8
Midwest	76.9	*74.4	317.7	146.4	69.3	47.7	53.9	47.3	167.2	49.4
South	81.3	265.0	180.7	122.2	67.8	59.9	33.6	65.2	144.6	53.7
West	58.0	*74.4	81.4	111.7	60.7	47.9	34.7	25.4	100.1	39.4
Place of residence										
MSA	72.7	159.3	173.3	128.6	70.3	51.5	38.3	42.9	139.4	45.7
Central city	78.9	198.5	150.3	115.8	78.1	54.1	44.7	43.3	130.3	49.0
Not central city	68.7	*99.5	201.3	139.5	65.7	50.0	34.9	42.6	148.1	43.7
Not MSA	77.0	203.7	193.4	128.3	62.5	46.9	47.1	47.5	144.5	47.0
All persons 18 years of age and over	89.8	207.5	212.5	146.9	81.4	62.9	45.4	55.7	163.7	56.3
Major activity ³										
Working	41.4	*47.7	86.6	51.3	45.3	34.5	28.0	39.2	56.9	33.6
Keeping house	125.1	151.7	193.6	125.6	131.5	100.9	76.1	*77.3	141.0	90.7
Going to school	33.9	*-	*13.6	*59.2	45.6	28.9	*21.7	*33.4	*46.9	28.5
Other	294.6	373.6	378.1	363.9	219.4	283.8	197.0	224.7	368.3	248.1
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	81.1	186.1	207.2	127.0	74.2	60.3	53.8	48.8	145.6	55.8
Never married	54.6	*150.1	148.5	86.1	60.5	46.5	*18.3	34.7	102.4	35.9
Other	159.9	272.2	244.7	222.1	135.0	101.6	56.5	137.0	230.7	97.5
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	39.9	*69.2	68.3	52.7	43.8	34.1	25.4	37.7	55.9	32.3
Unemployed	73.0	*115.2	*34.8	*93.9	89.4	*30.7	*81.2	*43.2	85.1	*45.6
Not in labor force	192.8	264.3	297.5	231.9	163.4	155.9	124.4	143.9	249.3	145.6

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 14. Age-adjusted number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	73.7	106.8	109.1	100.9	70.5	60.0	48.6	55.5	103.7	55.7
Sex										
Male	74.4	99.6	112.9	103.6	68.4	54.3	51.7	57.7	106.2	54.3
Female	74.2	115.4	109.7	101.8	72.9	64.6	45.9	50.1	103.9	57.1
Race										
White	72.3	109.3	114.3	101.1	70.6	58.4	48.0	53.7	104.2	54.3
Black	91.2	96.1	112.3	106.7	66.6	88.5	93.0	86.8	111.6	85.7
Other	67.2	*61.9	*20.8	*73.1	143.2	*65.6	*24.9	*74.3	58.3	54.0
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	144.2	*127.3	155.6	173.2	145.2	*67.9	*45.0	*82.3	162.5	71.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	114.3	119.2	81.6	144.0	99.2	87.4	*197.6	*109.0	130.2	107.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	88.7	*83.0	194.9	84.2	86.4	62.7	*55.9	*32.3	108.5	59.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	70.1	*67.3	115.1	71.7	64.5	57.3	42.5	146.1	80.3	66.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	73.6	*58.2	*57.2	96.5	66.0	65.0	55.9	86.3	86.6	66.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	55.9	*83.5	*120.7	83.6	61.2	64.2	32.5	49.1	88.1	48.9
\$50,000 or more	56.4	*-	*104.4	127.2	73.1	47.8	47.1	44.1	131.7	46.1
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	89.0	98.1	93.1	110.7	91.4	56.1	*14.0	*56.5	104.1	43.7
Non-Hispanic	72.5	125.5	123.2	100.1	69.1	60.5	49.7	55.5	105.1	56.3
Poverty status										
In poverty	125.7	102.4	90.0	156.4	119.0	82.4	*197.6	*130.2	134.6	111.6
Not in poverty	67.2	108.1	129.5	79.3	66.2	59.4	47.2	54.2	89.0	54.7
Geographic region										
Northeast	68.4	*92.8	118.6	85.1	71.6	47.3	45.0	46.4	91.1	45.9
Midwest	77.5	*41.5	124.7	105.8	71.3	56.6	61.1	69.0	110.1	60.5
South	81.6	151.5	122.0	106.6	74.7	72.6	42.4	75.3	113.9	65.6
West	61.4	*66.3	79.0	91.8	62.0	55.7	44.8	31.9	83.6	46.8
Place of residence										
MSA	74.2	103.1	114.8	101.4	72.3	60.2	47.0	57.6	104.5	55.6
Central city	79.6	140.4	112.7	101.4	80.4	65.1	54.8	56.4	108.0	60.0
Not central city	70.7	*51.1	114.5	99.7	66.7	57.1	41.9	57.8	100.2	52.6
Not MSA	72.3	157.8	92.5	100.5	65.1	58.0	55.1	46.7	103.4	55.0
All persons 18 years of age and over . . .	89.9	142.7	141.2	117.5	85.0	73.7	56.8	68.0	124.5	67.7
Major activity ³										
Working	58.4	*48.0	104.5	58.2	60.1	48.2	40.1	73.8	66.8	53.3
Keeping house	111.2	113.9	168.1	121.7	119.7	90.0	70.8	*60.3	129.6	80.6
Going to school	63.3	*-	*22.5	*137.8	27.1	17.2	*22.8	*115.0	*99.4	52.8
Other	252.3	270.8	248.4	304.2	186.5	358.9	161.9	172.5	293.6	290.3
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	82.7	120.6	131.0	104.9	78.0	67.6	64.8	62.5	112.5	65.3
Never married	89.3	*162.4	156.9	115.8	98.2	78.6	*28.3	40.7	126.4	51.5
Other	117.1	157.3	173.4	167.1	107.3	87.5	47.7	106.2	167.4	83.5
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	56.1	*75.3	69.3	60.2	60.1	48.5	39.1	69.6	62.7	51.2
Unemployed	102.0	*122.6	*52.2	*155.1	99.1	*24.5	*272.1	*43.4	131.9	*67.6
Not in labor force	157.0	175.8	212.2	189.7	140.8	149.7	108.3	123.7	193.6	135.3

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 15. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	181.3	75.0	107.8	146.0	179.8	216.1	190.3	198.6	134.1	204.9
Age										
Under 18 years	286.8	*88.8	148.7	241.0	286.7	310.3	294.7	319.0	215.3	308.3
18-44 years	169.1	*69.4	99.9	155.5	173.0	199.9	157.6	153.6	142.6	178.4
18-24 years	180.8	*120.1	*123.0	173.0	168.3	228.8	125.9	159.0	164.4	196.1
25-34 years	183.5	*63.2	*82.0	166.1	185.4	206.8	177.9	182.1	149.2	192.9
35-44 years	143.8	*51.7	104.0	124.3	142.5	166.5	149.0	130.0	115.7	151.9
45-64 years	113.6	*87.6	107.1	110.2	110.1	121.1	125.2	109.7	108.1	119.2
45-54 years	122.7	*79.5	113.0	117.6	125.5	128.7	125.9	112.0	114.6	123.3
55-64 years	103.0	*92.5	103.2	104.4	91.4	109.8	124.4	105.9	103.3	113.1
65 years and over	100.2	*61.7	92.7	92.3	101.8	121.5	121.4	93.7	90.0	115.7
Sex										
Male	170.3	73.1	97.0	141.1	168.4	203.2	180.6	179.9	127.6	190.9
Female	191.6	77.0	118.5	150.4	189.5	227.8	200.9	222.6	140.0	219.4
Race										
White	187.2	69.0	108.5	151.6	184.2	219.8	199.0	207.1	138.6	210.9
Black	146.9	94.1	108.1	118.3	148.7	191.3	131.3	137.8	114.6	170.7
Other	159.1	77.5	*94.2	158.9	191.5	209.6	119.5	139.5	126.0	157.9
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	206.6	*73.9	139.2	195.3	242.5	246.4	*49.0	*153.9	171.2	222.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	208.9	121.9	138.9	184.5	242.6	272.4	237.4	*236.5	168.3	263.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	169.8	*72.7	101.8	126.4	193.1	235.2	188.2	*165.6	117.4	219.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	178.3	*11.6	100.5	130.9	178.4	217.4	234.2	225.5	119.7	222.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	197.7	*50.7	*92.1	128.9	196.4	239.0	189.1	208.5	120.6	221.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	183.0	*108.4	*139.2	135.0	158.2	222.7	176.5	217.4	134.6	207.3
\$50,000 or more	184.8	*220.6	*89.7	121.9	163.9	180.9	208.5	195.1	119.2	195.1
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	174.9	70.3	116.0	170.0	195.6	226.8	190.8	195.7	135.9	213.2
Non-Hispanic	181.4	79.3	103.7	141.0	178.8	215.4	190.8	198.0	132.4	204.4
Poverty status										
In poverty	206.6	102.6	132.9	188.7	241.6	258.2	141.8	*175.5	166.4	239.2
Not in poverty	181.1	*49.7	103.4	130.6	175.2	212.2	194.5	200.0	122.6	204.1
Geographic region										
Northeast	144.6	*43.6	80.2	118.9	143.5	153.5	173.4	166.5	109.0	162.9
Midwest	185.1	*54.9	100.3	143.1	185.2	221.2	183.6	190.6	135.8	204.3
South	176.4	74.9	112.2	154.0	181.8	195.2	187.3	196.4	139.6	193.2
West	219.2	91.5	122.9	164.4	207.9	280.5	217.3	240.3	145.8	254.7
Place of residence										
MSA	179.7	72.4	104.0	141.6	178.0	213.4	190.6	193.0	129.5	202.0
Central city	176.7	72.0	103.3	141.4	175.3	214.9	198.5	186.6	127.2	204.0
Not central city	181.7	*73.0	104.9	141.7	179.6	212.4	186.4	196.5	131.7	200.9
Not MSA	186.7	*83.7	119.3	158.1	185.1	226.7	188.8	231.5	146.8	218.5
All persons 18 years of age and over	143.6	71.9	99.0	122.5	143.6	176.5	147.4	135.9	114.6	159.4
Major activity ³										
Working	148.1	*63.4	97.9	127.0	148.1	172.8	151.3	135.7	119.5	157.9
Keeping house	136.0	*65.7	112.6	127.6	138.7	164.2	140.4	117.9	120.7	151.4
Going to school	187.8	*162.7	*47.5	173.4	164.4	231.2	136.9	183.8	151.9	202.1
Other	116.0	79.7	94.0	103.5	120.5	155.8	125.1	89.7	98.8	133.7
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	137.7	*55.2	82.5	117.7	138.2	166.8	149.3	127.6	107.4	152.7
Never married	149.1	*120.3	147.6	112.4	141.1	192.5	125.9	148.2	119.0	164.4
Other	156.6	*65.4	112.4	137.4	166.2	186.2	186.6	161.6	126.7	181.6
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	152.6	*48.9	96.5	130.7	148.8	182.3	154.6	143.0	121.6	165.2
Unemployed	112.4	*-	*146.6	110.6	137.4	87.3	*79.3	*89.4	113.1	85.7
Not in labor force	128.0	82.3	98.6	116.1	132.7	168.1	124.9	108.1	109.4	146.4

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 16. Age-adjusted number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Age-adjusted number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year										
Total ²	181.3	77.0	113.2	161.9	180.5	204.6	183.2	181.6	148.9	193.9
Sex										
Male	167.0	80.1	103.6	153.7	163.5	187.1	174.8	166.7	140.9	179.0
Female	194.3	72.8	124.6	168.6	194.1	219.8	192.6	201.4	156.3	209.1
Race										
White	189.7	73.5	112.0	175.5	189.0	210.3	190.4	190.1	158.1	200.3
Black	139.8	114.3	143.3	117.9	141.3	167.6	155.2	127.4	121.7	160.9
Other	155.8	72.3	*93.9	157.7	172.6	206.5	159.7	120.5	125.4	166.9
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	205.9	*59.5	127.3	190.8	223.9	184.3	*62.7	*235.1	168.5	176.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	219.2	128.5	160.8	197.3	235.9	249.2	242.3	*173.5	185.1	247.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	176.3	*73.7	112.4	144.8	189.5	217.0	181.7	*174.7	132.5	207.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	180.2	*20.3	99.4	150.5	175.7	203.0	246.9	225.6	137.1	215.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	191.1	*112.8	*104.6	146.7	192.5	221.4	177.1	196.2	138.8	205.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	173.8	*97.2	*126.4	148.9	155.6	196.1	169.8	190.5	148.2	187.2
\$50,000 or more	186.3	*188.8	*40.7	124.8	177.7	198.2	201.1	172.6	118.4	190.3
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	159.6	69.3	111.2	157.4	181.5	191.7	161.6	177.1	127.2	184.0
Non-Hispanic	184.0	87.1	114.2	162.2	181.9	205.7	184.6	182.0	155.8	194.7
Poverty status										
In poverty	192.8	101.4	132.6	174.7	210.5	218.7	134.9	145.2	159.0	205.2
Not in poverty	183.0	*71.8	113.9	154.8	179.7	202.0	186.7	*182.6	146.8	193.2
Geographic region										
Northeast	149.7	*58.0	94.3	142.9	150.8	148.5	173.6	154.1	132.5	158.0
Midwest	184.8	*64.8	79.3	166.8	186.1	201.7	169.4	172.3	158.2	187.2
South	175.6	51.9	129.2	162.6	178.6	187.8	179.8	179.6	152.8	184.5
West	215.3	91.9	116.5	174.4	208.3	266.4	208.6	222.7	149.0	241.0
Place of residence										
MSA	179.4	73.3	108.6	155.3	179.6	203.5	184.4	175.7	141.6	192.0
Central city	176.7	69.9	110.1	149.2	174.1	208.4	194.7	181.5	135.2	199.0
Not central city	181.2	*78.4	104.5	161.0	183.5	199.6	178.9	171.2	147.9	186.9
Not MSA	188.6	*92.9	127.3	181.1	182.9	210.4	177.2	219.5	172.5	204.8
All persons 18 years of age and over	143.7	72.9	100.6	133.6	142.6	166.9	143.4	132.6	125.2	153.0
Major activity ³										
Working	142.3	*58.0	99.2	124.2	145.2	165.1	144.2	133.4	117.6	151.5
Keeping house	151.6	*56.0	116.2	152.0	151.8	171.6	143.3	118.3	141.4	156.5
Going to school	175.4	*390.6	*31.3	152.2	166.4	137.2	146.6	136.7	201.9	138.8
Other	135.1	109.5	72.2	113.4	141.8	203.8	62.3	119.7	106.2	161.8
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	139.4	*44.9	85.9	131.1	139.2	161.0	145.2	126.8	119.5	148.9
Never married	129.1	*129.8	149.8	97.3	122.9	149.3	102.9	131.2	114.8	133.1
Other	180.2	*139.3	98.1	169.3	184.2	196.7	191.3	177.8	157.1	192.3
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	145.7	*43.4	94.7	127.9	145.7	169.8	149.4	140.7	119.1	157.4
Unemployed	125.5	*	*217.2	128.8	165.0	72.5	55.1	*79.4	146.9	70.4
Not in labor force	148.3	93.9	90.7	144.3	153.6	178.5	127.2	116.9	131.6	155.8

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

Table 17. Number of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and years of education: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Type of chronic condition	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
Number of chronic conditions per 1,000 persons									
Selected skin and musculoskeletal conditions									
Arthritis	127.3	241.9	99.0	78.8	138.8	67.4	483.0	518.7	452.6
Gout, including gouty arthritis	8.5	16.0	6.7	5.8	7.8	5.5	28.4	38.1	20.6
Intervertebral disc disorders	18.0	25.9	16.1	16.5	22.1	15.4	29.2	36.3	24.3
Bone spur or tendinitis, unspecified	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.0	7.6	12.5	11.5	13.7
Disorders of bone or cartilage	5.3	6.7	5.0	3.0	*2.3	3.1	22.7	18.3	25.7
Trouble with bunions	11.4	16.9	9.9	7.5	8.2	7.4	40.0	40.5	37.5
Bursitis, unclassified	18.1	20.0	17.7	15.5	15.0	15.6	37.7	33.5	41.5
Sebaceous skin cyst	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	6.2	*4.4	*7.7
Trouble with acne	16.5	7.6	18.8	18.5	9.8	20.3	*1.7	*1.7	*1.8
Psoriasis	9.2	9.1	9.3	8.7	7.1	9.0	13.0	14.3	12.4
Dermatitis	34.6	23.9	37.4	34.8	23.6	37.1	33.3	24.7	41.1
Trouble with dry (itching) skin, unclassified	17.6	22.9	16.1	16.2	17.8	15.6	28.1	36.7	21.9
Trouble with ingrown nails	23.5	37.3	20.2	20.3	28.6	18.7	47.3	60.6	37.0
Trouble with corns and calluses	17.8	26.2	15.9	14.0	18.1	13.2	46.2	48.1	46.0
Impairments									
Visual impairment	32.4	54.0	27.3	25.6	37.6	23.5	81.9	97.9	69.8
Color blindness	9.6	7.8	10.2	9.3	6.0	10.0	12.5	12.7	12.7
Cataracts	23.4	53.6	16.1	5.2	11.2	4.1	156.8	167.6	150.5
Glaucoma	9.4	17.7	7.3	3.3	5.0	3.1	54.1	51.9	54.6
Hearing impairment	83.1	147.7	67.6	55.4	86.4	49.7	286.5	312.3	266.6
Tinnitus	24.1	39.2	20.7	17.4	28.6	15.3	73.5	67.6	80.2
Speech impairment	9.3	15.6	7.7	9.1	16.6	7.6	10.7	13.0	9.2
Absence of extremities (excludes tips of fingers or toes only)	6.3	11.7	4.8	4.8	8.1	3.9	17.6	21.5	14.3
Paralysis of extremities, complete or partial	5.1	12.8	3.3	3.4	7.5	2.6	17.7	26.9	10.7
Deformity or orthopedic impairment	114.9	138.6	109.6	109.5	124.4	106.9	155.2	176.6	140.3
Back	68.3	83.8	64.8	66.4	79.6	64.1	81.9	95.3	73.5
Upper extremities	14.4	19.6	13.0	13.0	15.8	12.4	24.6	29.9	19.8
Lower extremities	45.4	51.9	44.2	41.9	44.4	41.8	71.0	72.2	71.2
Selected digestive conditions									
Ulcer	17.1	28.1	14.6	15.2	26.7	13.1	30.7	31.8	30.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity	18.8	31.8	15.8	13.8	22.1	12.3	55.2	57.8	54.7
Gastritis or duodenitis	12.1	18.1	10.7	10.8	16.0	9.8	21.8	23.8	20.7
Frequent indigestion	22.2	40.7	18.0	20.1	35.7	17.3	38.0	54.1	25.8
Enteritis or colitis	9.8	11.9	9.4	8.3	8.7	8.3	20.9	20.6	21.7
Spastic colon	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.7	5.3	6.6	*1.7	10.8
Diverticula of intestines	8.2	14.0	6.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	36.9	38.3	36.9
Frequent constipation	18.6	37.3	14.2	12.7	18.6	11.7	61.7	87.8	41.5
Selected conditions of the genitourinary, nervous, endocrine, metabolic, and blood and blood-forming systems									
Goiter or other disorders of the thyroid	13.2	17.5	12.3	10.8	11.9	10.7	31.1	32.6	30.7
Diabetes	26.6	54.1	19.9	18.3	37.0	14.8	88.2	99.8	76.7
Anemias	16.0	16.8	16.0	15.3	13.1	15.8	21.4	26.6	17.8
Epilepsy	4.2	7.3	3.4	4.5	9.4	3.5	*1.8	*1.6	*2.1
Migraine headache	41.0	34.1	42.9	43.5	37.0	44.9	22.8	26.3	20.6
Neuralgia or neuritis, unspecified	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.0	*2.3	2.0	6.7	*6.9	*5.8
Kidney trouble	13.9	24.4	11.3	12.0	19.7	10.6	27.3	37.0	19.5
Bladder disorders	14.6	17.4	14.0	12.3	12.1	12.3	32.0	31.4	32.5
Diseases of prostate	6.2	8.1	5.8	3.5	*3.2	3.5	26.5	21.2	31.5
Disease of female genital organs	19.2	14.7	20.5	20.5	17.1	21.3	10.3	*8.2	12.2
Selected circulatory conditions									
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart disease	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	11.6	*8.1	14.8
Heart disease	75.9	133.4	62.1	48.3	71.6	44.1	278.9	299.5	264.3
Ischemic heart disease	28.5	57.9	21.4	13.8	25.9	11.7	136.2	143.9	130.3
Heart rhythm disorders	30.4	41.4	27.8	24.5	31.1	23.4	73.7	69.0	77.9
Tachycardia or rapid heart	8.1	11.5	7.3	6.0	8.9	5.5	22.9	18.4	26.4
Heart murmurs	16.1	15.4	16.3	15.0	15.3	15.0	23.9	15.9	31.0
Other and unspecified heart rhythm disorders	6.3	14.5	4.2	3.4	6.9	2.8	26.9	34.8	20.5
Other selected diseases of heart, excluding hypertension	17.0	34.2	12.9	9.9	14.7	9.0	69.0	86.6	56.1

See note at end of table.

Table 17. Number of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and years of education: United States, 1989—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Type of chronic condition	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
Number of chronic conditions per 1,000 persons									
Selected circulatory conditions—Con.									
High blood pressure (hypertension)	113.6	201.8	92.4	77.2	128.8	67.5	380.6	397.9	370.3
Cerebrovascular disease	10.8	26.0	6.9	4.5	12.0	3.1	57.0	63.6	50.2
Hardening of arteries	9.0	18.9	6.6	4.0	8.1	3.2	46.2	48.0	44.5
Varicose veins of lower extremities	30.9	46.8	27.3	24.5	31.8	23.3	78.1	87.3	71.7
Hemorrhoids	47.2	52.0	46.5	44.1	47.0	43.9	69.6	65.2	75.2
Selected respiratory conditions									
Chronic bronchitis	49.2	50.4	49.1	48.3	44.4	49.0	55.5	66.7	46.4
Asthma	47.7	48.6	47.6	47.2	44.0	48.0	51.5	60.9	43.8
Hay fever or allergic rhinitis, without asthma	86.9	55.1	95.3	89.5	50.0	97.7	67.9	68.8	68.4
Chronic sinusitis	138.3	137.4	139.6	136.3	121.6	140.2	153.4	179.9	132.9
Deviated nasal septum	5.4	4.0	5.8	5.0	*3.9	5.3	8.0	*4.3	11.2
Chronic disease of tonsils or adenoids . .	12.6	9.6	13.4	14.2	12.6	14.5	*1.5	*1.6	*1.4
Emphysema	8.2	22.8	4.5	4.3	14.4	2.4	36.3	45.2	27.5

¹Includes unknown education.

Table 18. Number of selected chronic conditions, by age and years of education: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Type of chronic condition	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
Number of chronic conditions in thousands									
Selected skin and musculoskeletal conditions									
Arthritis	30,999	11,451	19,218	16,886	4,788	12,009	14,113	6,663	7,209
Gout, including gouty arthritis	2,069	757	1,299	1,239	269	971	830	489	328
Intervertebral disc disorders	4,381	1,227	3,127	3,528	761	2,741	853	466	387
Bone spur or tendinitis, unspecified	1,988	389	1,577	1,622	241	1,358	366	148	219
Disorders of bone or cartilage	1,300	316	964	636	81	555	664	235	409
Trouble with bunions	2,776	802	1,920	1,609	282	1,322	1,168	520	598
Bursitis, unclassified	4,420	947	3,436	3,318	517	2,775	1,102	430	661
Sebaceous skin cyst	1,673	323	1,349	1,492	267	1,226	180	57	123
Trouble with acne	4,019	360	3,647	3,969	339	3,619	49	22	28
Psoriasis	2,235	430	1,806	1,854	246	1,608	381	184	198
Dermatitis	8,420	1,132	7,256	7,449	815	6,601	972	317	654
Trouble with dry (itching) skin, unclassified	4,289	1,086	3,131	3,468	615	2,782	821	472	349
Trouble with ingrown nails	5,726	1,767	3,924	4,345	988	3,335	1,381	779	589
Trouble with corns and calluses	4,342	1,241	3,078	2,992	623	2,346	1,350	618	732
Impairments									
Visual impairment	7,881	2,555	5,293	5,489	1,297	4,181	2,392	1,258	1,112
Color blindness	2,350	369	1,980	1,985	207	1,778	365	163	202
Cataracts	5,698	2,540	3,125	1,115	387	728	4,583	2,153	2,397
Glaucoma	2,299	838	1,417	717	171	546	1,582	667	870
Hearing impairment	20,246	6,992	13,108	11,874	2,979	8,861	8,372	4,012	4,247
Tinnitus	5,867	1,856	4,011	3,720	987	2,733	2,147	869	1,278
Speech impairment	2,261	740	1,497	1,948	573	1,351	313	167	146
Absence of extremities (excludes tips of fingers or toes only)	1,535	554	927	1,019	278	699	515	276	228
Paralysis of extremities, complete or partial	1,254	605	638	738	260	467	516	345	171
Deformity or orthopedic impairment	27,993	6,561	21,272	23,457	4,293	19,038	4,536	2,268	2,234
Back	16,623	3,969	12,580	14,228	2,745	11,409	2,394	1,224	1,170
Upper extremities	3,496	929	2,520	2,776	545	2,204	720	384	316
Lower extremities	11,066	2,459	8,580	8,990	1,531	7,446	2,075	928	1,134
Selected digestive conditions									
Ulcer	4,154	1,329	2,825	3,258	921	2,337	896	408	488
Hernia of abdominal cavity	4,576	1,507	3,069	2,963	764	2,198	1,613	742	871
Gastritis or duodenitis	2,943	859	2,084	2,307	553	1,754	636	306	330
Frequent indigestion	5,418	1,928	3,486	4,308	1,233	3,075	1,110	695	411
Enteritis or colitis	2,394	565	1,829	1,783	300	1,483	611	265	346
Spastic colon	1,362	253	1,109	1,168	232	936	194	22	172
Diverticula of intestines	1,996	664	1,332	917	172	745	1,079	492	587
Frequent constipation	4,529	1,768	2,747	2,726	640	2,086	1,802	1,128	661
Selected conditions of the genitourinary, nervous, endocrine, metabolic, and blood and blood-forming systems									
Goiter or other disorders of the thyroid	3,223	828	2,395	2,314	409	1,906	908	419	489
Diabetes	6,489	2,559	3,857	3,913	1,278	2,635	2,576	1,282	1,222
Anemias	3,896	795	3,101	3,270	453	2,817	625	342	284
Epilepsy	1,019	346	662	965	326	628	54	20	34
Migraine headache	9,978	1,615	8,332	9,312	1,277	8,004	666	338	328
Neuralgia or neuritis, unspecified	625	167	444	430	79	351	195	88	93
Kidney trouble	3,375	1,154	2,194	2,577	679	1,883	798	475	311
Bladder disorders	3,563	824	2,715	2,628	419	2,198	935	404	517
Diseases of prostate	1,515	382	1,121	741	111	620	773	272	502
Disease of female genital organs	4,686	694	3,981	4,386	589	3,786	300	105	195
Selected circulatory conditions									
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart disease	1,689	322	1,368	1,349	217	1,131	340	104	236
Heart disease	18,493	6,318	12,054	10,343	2,470	7,846	8,150	3,847	4,209
Ischemic heart disease	6,949	2,740	4,152	2,968	892	2,077	3,981	1,848	2,075
Heart rhythm disorders	7,397	1,959	5,399	5,245	1,072	4,159	2,152	887	1,240
Tachycardia or rapid heart	1,962	543	1,409	1,294	307	988	668	236	421
Heart murmurs	3,913	731	3,167	3,216	527	2,675	697	204	493
Other and unspecified heart rhythm disorders	1,523	685	824	735	238	497	787	447	327
Other selected diseases of heart, excluding hypertension	4,147	1,618	2,503	2,130	507	1,610	2,017	1,112	893

See note at end of table.

Table 18. Number of selected chronic conditions, by age and years of education: United States, 1989—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Type of chronic condition	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	Total ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
Number of chronic conditions in thousands									
Selected circulatory conditions—Con.									
High blood pressure (hypertension)	27,664	9,555	17,922	16,542	4,443	12,024	11,122	5,112	5,898
Cerebrovascular disease	2,626	1,229	1,347	959	413	547	1,666	817	800
Hardening of arteries	2,200	897	1,277	849	281	568	1,351	616	709
Varicose veins of lower extremities	7,536	2,218	5,300	5,254	1,096	4,158	2,282	1,122	1,142
Hemorrhoids	11,489	2,460	9,022	9,455	1,623	7,825	2,034	837	1,197
Selected respiratory conditions									
Chronic bronchitis	11,974	2,387	9,537	10,352	1,530	8,798	1,622	857	739
Asthma	11,621	2,301	9,243	10,117	1,519	8,547	1,504	782	697
Hay fever or allergic rhinitis, without asthma	21,166	2,608	18,499	19,182	1,724	17,409	1,984	884	1,090
Chronic sinusitis	33,683	6,505	27,092	29,202	4,194	24,975	4,481	2,311	2,117
Deviated nasal septum	1,316	188	1,128	1,081	133	948	235	55	179
Chronic disease of tonsils or adenoids	3,076	455	2,605	3,033	434	2,583	43	21	22
Emphysema.	1,993	1,078	871	931	497	434	1,062	581	438

¹Includes unknown education.

Table 19. Number of persons, by years of education and selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1989

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on the statistical reliability of the estimates is given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Characteristic	All years ¹	Less than 4 years	4-7 years	8-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Less than 12 years	13 years or more
Number of persons in thousands										
Total ²	243,532	3,080	9,079	35,185	91,437	50,469	28,901	23,233	47,344	102,604
Age										
Under 18 years	64,003	578	1,604	6,989	23,133	14,936	8,421	7,956	9,170	31,313
18-44 years	104,196	731	2,089	11,069	40,623	24,945	14,280	9,609	13,889	48,834
18-24 years	25,401	139	478	3,054	10,571	7,081	2,636	1,247	3,672	10,964
25-34 years	42,814	296	805	4,716	16,956	9,720	6,346	3,662	5,816	19,728
35-44 years	35,982	296	806	3,299	13,096	8,144	5,297	4,700	4,401	18,142
45-64 years	46,114	768	2,259	8,411	18,261	7,232	4,397	4,320	11,438	15,949
45-54 years	24,685	288	901	3,696	9,999	4,338	2,539	2,705	4,884	9,582
55-64 years	21,429	480	1,358	4,715	8,263	2,894	1,858	1,615	6,554	6,367
65 years and over	29,219	1,003	3,126	8,717	9,420	3,356	1,803	1,348	12,846	6,507
Sex										
Male	118,009	1,541	4,516	16,483	42,162	24,092	15,072	13,059	22,540	52,223
Female	125,523	1,539	4,563	18,702	49,275	26,377	13,830	10,174	24,804	50,381
Race										
White	205,312	2,106	7,228	28,235	77,434	42,787	25,435	20,359	37,570	88,582
Black	29,891	627	1,473	6,071	11,845	6,105	2,094	1,327	8,171	9,525
Other	8,329	347	377	878	2,158	1,577	1,372	1,547	1,603	4,497
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	9,367	417	849	2,805	3,126	1,800	196	141	4,071	2,137
\$5,000-\$9,999	16,819	795	1,844	5,608	5,665	2,148	417	266	8,247	2,832
\$10,000-\$14,999	19,015	454	1,636	5,059	7,898	2,779	760	363	7,149	3,901
\$15,000-\$24,999	41,201	465	1,654	7,365	18,812	8,048	3,026	1,703	9,485	12,777
\$25,000-\$34,999	37,542	203	609	3,826	16,511	9,495	4,286	2,530	4,638	16,310
\$35,000-\$49,999	39,450	95	347	2,552	14,917	9,859	6,574	5,012	2,994	21,444
\$50,000 or more	40,752	34	224	1,235	9,438	9,405	9,794	10,575	1,494	29,773
Hispanic origin										
Hispanic	21,017	1,328	3,075	4,348	6,685	3,271	1,238	956	8,751	5,465
Non-Hispanic	220,297	1,738	5,964	30,646	84,240	46,878	27,509	22,119	38,348	96,507
Poverty status										
In poverty	26,053	1,313	2,684	7,820	9,368	3,909	577	278	11,817	4,765
Not in poverty	195,674	1,199	4,763	22,335	73,931	43,429	27,298	22,163	28,297	92,889
Geographic region										
Northeast	48,930	433	1,522	7,250	18,559	8,954	6,256	5,549	9,206	20,759
Midwest	59,540	195	1,232	8,065	24,969	12,627	6,994	5,066	9,492	24,687
South	83,148	1,373	4,130	14,004	30,996	16,012	8,949	6,975	19,507	31,935
West	51,913	1,079	2,195	5,866	16,913	12,876	6,703	5,643	9,139	25,222
Place of residence										
MSA	189,860	2,358	6,833	25,705	68,438	40,294	24,601	19,837	34,896	84,732
Central city	74,410	1,424	3,750	11,878	25,576	15,456	8,527	7,052	17,052	31,035
Not central city	115,450	934	3,083	13,827	42,862	24,838	16,074	12,785	17,844	53,697
Not MSA	53,672	722	2,246	9,480	22,999	10,175	4,300	3,396	12,447	17,871
All persons 18 years of age and over	179,529	2,502	7,475	28,196	68,304	35,533	20,480	15,277	38,174	71,290
Major activity ³										
Working	111,721	694	2,569	12,623	44,290	23,890	15,235	11,543	15,885	50,668
Keeping house	33,073	720	2,291	8,322	13,529	4,636	2,283	1,018	11,332	7,938
Going to school	10,306	59	118	542	2,605	4,023	1,371	1,525	719	6,919
Other	23,192	993	2,395	6,454	7,482	2,808	1,451	1,124	9,842	5,383
Marital status ³										
Married, living with spouse	113,369	1,289	4,272	16,994	45,002	21,562	13,300	10,214	22,554	45,077
Never married	34,309	453	826	3,660	12,153	8,682	4,957	3,288	4,939	16,927
Other	31,033	755	2,368	7,488	10,961	5,214	2,194	1,739	10,611	9,148
Employment status ³										
Currently employed	117,227	704	2,567	12,678	45,666	26,187	166,152	12,371	15,949	54,710
Unemployed	4,714	33	178	904	1,908	920	405	329	1,115	1,653
Not in labor force	57,588	1,766	4,730	14,614	20,730	8,426	3,923	2,577	21,110	14,927

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknowns of sociodemographic characteristics.

³For persons 18 years of age and over.

NOTE: MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

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Appendix I

Technical notes on methods

Age standardization

The method used to age standardize estimates is described above under Presentation of the results.

Reliability of the estimates

To produce approximate standard errors for National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) estimates, the reader must first determine the type of characteristic to be estimated, that is, the parameter set in table I to be used. The reader must then determine the type of estimate for which the standard error is needed. The type of estimate corresponds to one of five general rules for determining standard errors.

Rule 1. Estimated number of people or events—For the estimated number of people or events published in this report, there are two cases to consider. For the first case, if the estimated number is adjusted to U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, then its standard error is assumed to be 0.0. This corresponds to parameter set VIII in table I. As an example, this would be the case for the number of persons in the U.S. target population or the number of males 18–44 years of age.

For the second case, the standard errors for all other estimates of numbers of people or events, such as the number of people limited in activity or the number of acute conditions, are approximated using the parameters provided in table I and in formula 1 below.

If the aggregate x for a characteristic has associated parameters a and b , then $SE(x)$, the approximate standard error for x , can be computed using the formula

$$SE(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Rule 2. For rates, proportions, and percents when the denominator is generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes—In this case, the denominator has no sampling error. For example, rule 2 would apply to the estimated number of bed days per person for black persons ages 65 years and over because the denominator is a combination of the poststratification cells. Approximate standard errors for such estimates can be computed using table I a and b parameters associated with the numerator characteristics along with formula 2 below.

If the estimate of rate, proportion, or percent p is the ratio of two estimated numbers, $p = x/Y$ (where p may be inflated by 100 for percents or 1,000 for rates per 1,000 persons), with Y having no sampling error, then the approximate standard error for p is given by the formula

$$SE(p) = p \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{x}} \quad (2)$$

Rule 3. Proportions and percents when the denominator is not generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes—If p represents an estimated percent, b is the parameter from table I associated with the

Table I. Estimated standard error parameters and 30-percent relative standard error (RSE) cutoff points for the National Health Interview Survey, 1989

Parameter set	Characteristic	Estimated parameters		30-percent RSE cutoff points ¹
		a	b	
I	Number of acute conditions	0.000225	67,800	755,000
II	Days of restricted activity or bed days	0.000363	475,000	5,300,000
III	Prevalence of chronic conditions	0.0000893	12,200	136,000
IV	Number of physician contacts based on a 2-week reference period	0.0000282	166,000	1,800,000
V	Hospital discharges based on a 6-month reference period	0.000187	6,220	69,000
VI	Hospital discharge days based on a 6-month reference period	0.00194	82,300	935,000
VII	Population estimates for demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics	0.0000307	3,640	41,000
VIII	Age-sex-race population based on combining the poststratification cells	0.0	0.0	41,000

¹Estimates below the cutoff points have an RSE of more than 30 percent and are considered to be statistically unreliable.

numerator characteristics, and y is the number of persons in the denominator upon which p is based, then the standard error of p may be approximated by

$$SE(p) = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100-p)}{y}} \quad (3)$$

(If p is a proportion, then the above formula can be used, but with 100 replaced by 1.0.)

Rule 4. *Rates when the denominator is not generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes*—If the estimated rate p is expressed as the ratio of two estimates, $p = x/y$ (inflated by 100 or 1,000, when appropriate), then the estimated standard error for p is given by the formula

$$SE(p) = p \sqrt{\frac{SE(x)^2}{x^2} + \frac{SE(y)^2}{y^2} - 2r \frac{SE(x)}{x} \frac{SE(y)}{y}} \quad (4)$$

where $SE(x)$ and $SE(y)$ are computed using rule 1 and x and y are obtained from the tables. No estimates of r , the correlation between the numerator and denominator, are presented in this report; therefore, only the first two terms are available. The reader must assume that $r = 0.0$. Assuming $r = 0.0$ will yield an overestimate of the

standard error if r is actually positive and an underestimate if r is negative.

Rule 5. *Difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and proportion)*—If x_1 and x_2 are two estimates, then the standard error of the difference ($x_1 - x_2$) can be computed as follows:

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{SE(x_1)^2 + SE(x_2)^2 - 2r SE(x_1)SE(x_2)} \quad (5)$$

where $SE(x_1)$ and $SE(x_2)$ are computed using rules 1–4 as appropriate and r is the correlation coefficient between x_1 and x_2 .

Assuming $r = 0.0$ will result in an accurate standard error if the two estimates are actually uncorrelated and will result in an overestimate of the standard error if the correlation is positive or an underestimate if the correlation is negative.

Prior to 1985, relative standard error (RSE) curves were presented in Current estimates reports for approximating relative standard errors. For readers who wish to continue using them, the following provides guidance. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate x itself. This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate:

$$RSE = 100 \frac{SE(x)}{x}$$

Appendix II

Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Terms relating to conditions

Condition—Condition is a general term that includes any specific illness, injury, or impairment. Condition data are derived from the survey in two ways. First, respondents are asked to identify any conditions that caused certain types of impact associated with health, such as a visit to a doctor or a day spent in bed. Second, respondents are read lists of selected chronic conditions and asked whether they or any family members have any of these conditions.

At a later point in the survey, a series of questions is asked about each of the conditions identified in either of the two ways just described. The information obtained on each condition helps to clarify the nature of the condition and whether medical services have been involved in its diagnosis or treatment. It also aids in the coding of the condition. All conditions except impairments are coded according to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (5), with certain modifications adopted to make the codes more suitable for information derived from a household survey. A special set of codes devised by NHIS is used to code impairments.

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (a) the respondent indicates it was first noticed more than 3 months before the reference date of the interview, or (b) it is a type of condition that ordinarily has a duration of more than 3 months. Examples of conditions that are considered chronic regardless of their time of onset are diabetes, heart conditions, emphysema, and arthritis. A complete list of these conditions may be obtained by contacting the Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Impairment—An impairment is a chronic or permanent defect, usually static in nature, that results from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. It represents a decrease in or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. Impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology in the special NHIS impairment codes.

Acute condition—A condition is considered acute if (a) it was first noticed no longer than 3 months before the reference date of the interview and (b) it is not one of the conditions considered chronic regardless of the time of onset. (See definition of chronic condition.) However, any

acute condition not associated with either at least one doctor visit or at least one day of restricted activity during the reference period is considered to be of minor consequence and is excluded from the final data produced by the survey.

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 the person or family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions—The incidence of a condition is the number of cases that had their onset during a specified period of time. A person may have more than one acute condition during a period of time or may have the same condition, such as a headache, more than once. Ordinarily, however, a chronic condition can begin only one time during a given reference period.

Prevalence of conditions—The prevalence of a condition is the number of persons who have the condition at a given point in time. Although the prevalence of acute conditions is a meaningful concept, it is seldom used in health statistics, which generally focus on the incidence of acute conditions. If the prevalence of a chronic condition is measured during a period of time (say, each week during a year), then the resulting estimate of prevalence is an average of 52 weekly prevalence estimates. This is called an average annual point prevalence estimate.

Terms relating to disability

Disability—Disability is a general term that refers to any long- or short-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition. Limitation of activity refers to a long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the average kind or amount of activities associated with his or her age group. Restriction of activity refers to particular kinds of behavior usually associated with a reduction in activity because of either long- or short-term conditions. Thus limitation of activity refers to what a person is generally capable of doing, but restriction of activity ordinarily refers to a relatively short-term reduction in a person's activities below his or her normal capacity.

Limitation of activity because of chronic conditions—Persons are classified in terms of the major activity usually

associated with their particular age group. The major activities for the age groups are (a) ordinary play for children under 5 years of age, (b) attending school for those 5–17 years of age, (c) working or keeping house for persons 18–69 years of age, and (d) capacity for independent living (the ability to bathe, shop, dress, eat, and so forth, without needing the help of another person) for those 70 years of age and over. People aged 18–69 years who are classified as keeping house are also classified by their ability to work at a job or business. (In this report, the major activity of persons 65–69 years of age is assumed to be working or keeping house; however, questions were also asked about the capacity for independent living in this age group, which would permit an alternative definition of limitation.)

In regard to these activities, each person is classified into one of four categories: (a) unable to perform the major activity, (b) able to perform the major activity but limited in the kind or amount of this activity, (c) not limited in the major activity but limited in the kind or amount of other activities, and (d) not limited in any way. In regard to these four categories, NHIS publications often classify persons only by whether they are limited (groups a–c) or not limited (group d). Persons are not classified as limited in activity unless one or more chronic conditions are reported as the cause of the activity limitation. If more than one condition is reported, the respondent is asked to identify the condition that is the major cause of the limitation.

Restriction of activity—Four types of restricted activity are measured in NHIS: Bed days, work-loss days for currently employed persons 18 years of age and over, school-loss days for children 5–17 years of age, and cut-down days.

A *bed day* is one during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury. All hospital days for inpatients are considered bed days, even if the patient was not in bed more than half a day.

A *work-loss day* is one on which a currently employed person 18 years of age and over missed more than half a day from a job or business.

A *school-loss day* is one on which a student 5–17 years of age missed more than half a day from the school in which he or she was currently enrolled.

A *cut-down day* is a day on which a person cut down for more than half a day on the things he or she usually did.

Work-loss, school-loss, and cut-down days refer to the short-term effects of illness or injury. However, bed days are a measure of both long- and short-term disability, because a chronically ill bedridden person and a person with a cold could both report having spent more than half a day in bed because of an illness.

The number of restricted-activity days is the number of days on which a person experienced at least one of the four types of activity restriction just described. It is the most inclusive measure of disability days and the least descriptive; 4 days of restricted activity may mean 4 bed

days associated with serious illness or 4 days during which a person merely cut down on his or her activities because of a mild illness.

A single restricted-activity day may involve both a bed day and a work-loss or school-loss day. However, a cut-down day cannot overlap with any of these three types of disability days. In calculating the sum of restricted-activity days, each day is counted only once even if more than one type of activity restriction was involved.

Restricted-activity days may be associated with either persons or conditions. *Person days* are days during which a person restricted his or her activity. *Condition days* are days during which a condition caused a person to restrict his or her activity. A person day of restricted activity can be caused by more than one condition. In such a case, each condition causing restriction is associated with that day of restricted activity. Therefore, the number of condition days of restricted activity may exceed the number of person days of restricted activity. This relationship holds for each type of restricted-activity day.

When two or more conditions cause a day of restricted activity, the conditions may be (a) both (all) acute, (b) one (some) acute and the other (some) chronic, or (c) both (all) chronic. The number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions includes groups (a) and (b); the number of such days associated with chronic conditions includes groups (b) and (c). The phrase “associated with” rather than “caused by” is used to indicate that some days associated with acute or chronic conditions are not necessarily caused solely by that type of condition.

Assessed health status—The categories related to this concept result from asking the respondent, “Would you say _____’s health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” As such, it is based on a respondent’s opinion and not directly on any clinical evidence.

Terms relating to physician contacts

Physician contact—A physician contact is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. (Physician contacts with hospital inpatients are not included.) The contact is considered to be a physician contact 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 contacts 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 (such as a test for diabetes) or a single procedure (such as a measles inoculation) when this single service is administered identically to all persons who are 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 contact. However, a special chest x ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician contact.

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

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

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey, a hospital is defined as any institution either (a) named in the listing of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field* or (b) 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 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. It 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 two hospital days.

Hospital discharge—A hospital discharge is the completion of 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 discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges that occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

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.

Race—The population is divided into three racial groups, "white," "black," and "all other." "All other" includes Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and any other races. Race characterization is based on the respondent's description of his or her racial background.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household, all persons related to each other by

blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, government payments, and help from relatives—is included.

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

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

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Place of residence inside an MSA is further classified as either central city or not central city.

Metropolitan statistical area—The definition and titles of MSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the MSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an MSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The

metropolitan population in this report is based on MSA's as defined in the 1980 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

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

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

Not central city of an MSA—This comprises all of the MSA that is not part of the central city itself.

Not in an MSA—This comprises all other places in the country.

Currently employed—Persons 18 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 currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

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

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

The number of currently employed persons estimated from NHIS will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, they include three primary conceptual differences:

1. NHIS estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over.
2. NHIS uses a 2-week reference period; CPS uses a 1-week reference period.
3. NHIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week, which includes the 12th of the month.

Currently unemployed—Persons 18 years of age and over who during the 2-week period prior to interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work and those who had a job but were on layoff or were looking for work are considered currently unemployed.

Not in labor force—Persons not in the labor force include those under 18 years of age and those who did not at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview have a job or business, were not looking for work, and were not on layoff from a job. In general, persons excluded from the labor force are children under the age of 18, retired persons, physically handicapped persons unable to work, and housewives or charity workers who receive no pay.

Hispanic origin—A person is Hispanic if any of the following groups describes his or her national origin or ancestry—Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, other Latin American, or other Spanish. Respondents make this determination by looking at a flashcard that contains the above-listed Hispanic groups and deciding whether any of them are the person's national origin or ancestry. The Hispanic population consists of all Hispanic people regardless of race.

NHIS poverty level—Persons are classified as being above or below the poverty level according to the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by the Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 economy food plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families according to their size and composition. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. Because NHIS data on family income are collected by income category rather than in specific amounts of money, the NHIS estimates of persons living in poverty will vary slightly from the Current Population Survey estimates.

Major activity—The categories of major activity shown in this report are derived from answers to the following question: "What was ____ doing most of the past 12 months; working at a job or business, keeping house, going to school, or something else?"

Marital status—Persons are classified as married only if they are living with their spouse. All other persons are classified as never married or other. "Other" includes married persons not living with their spouses, and widowed, separated, and divorced persons.

Education—The categories of educational status are based on the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular school, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or

business school outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

The most detailed operational definitions of all of

these terms are found in the *NHIS Interviewer's Manual* (6). Instructions are given in the manual on how problem cases associated with each concept are to be handled.

Appendix III Questionnaire and flashcards

OMB No. 0920-0214; Approval Expires March 31, 1990

NOTICE - Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 301(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m). Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 average minutes per response. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to PHS Reports Clearance Officer, ATTN: PMA, Humphrey Building, Room 721 H, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0920-0214), Washington, DC 20503.

FROM HIS-1 (1989)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

1. Book ___ of ___ books

2. R.O. number

3. Sample

4. Segment type
 Area Permit Block

5. Control number
PSU Segment Serial

6a. What is your exact address? (Include House No., Apt. No., or other identification, county and ZIP Code)

City State County ZIP Code

6b. Is this your mailing address? (Mark box or specify if different. Include county and ZIP Code.) Same as 6a

City State County ZIP Code

6c. Special place name Sample unit number Type code

AREA AND BLOCK SEGMENTS

7. YEAR BUILT
 Ask Do not ask
When was this structure originally built?
 Before 4-1-80 (Continue interview)
 After 4-1-80 (Complete item 8c when required; end interview)

8. COVERAGE QUESTIONS
 Ask items that are marked Do not ask

a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? Yes (FW Table X) No

b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? Yes (FW Table X) No

c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in, either occupied or vacant? Yes (FW Table X) No

9a. LAND USE
1 URBAN (10)
2 RURAL
- Reg. units and SP, PL, units coded 85-88 in 8c - Ask item 9b
SP, PL, units not coded 85-88 in 8c Mark "No" in item 9b without asking

b. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$1,000 or more?
1 Yes (10)
2 No

10. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING QUARTERS - Mark by observation

a. LOCATION of unit
Unit is:
 In a Special Place - Refer to Table A in Part C of manual; then complete 10c or d
 NOT in a Special Place (10b)

b. Access
 Direct (10c)
 Through another unit - Not a separate IU; combine with unit through which access is gained. (Apply merged unit procedures if additional living quarters space was listed separately.)

c. HOUSING unit (Mark one, THEN page 2)
01 House, apartment, flat
02 IU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
03 IU-permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
04 IU in rooming house
05 Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
06 Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
07 IU not specified above - Describe in footnotes

d. OTHER unit (Mark one)
08 Quarters not IU in rooming or boarding house
09 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
10 Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
11 Student quarters in college dormitory
12 OTHER unit not specified above - Describe in footnotes

11. What is the telephone number here? Area code/number None

12. Interview observed? 1 Yes 2 No

13a. Interviewer's name Code

b. Language of interview
1 English 3 Both English and Spanish
2 Spanish 4 Other

14. Noninterview reason

TYPE A
01 Refusal - Describe in footnotes
02 No one at home, repeated calls
03 Temporarily absent - Footnote
04 Other (Specify)

TYPE B
05 Vacant - nonseasonal
06 Vacant - seasonal
07 Occupied entirely by persons with URF
08 Occupied entirely by Armed Forces members
09 Unfit or to be demolished
10 Under construction, not ready
11 Converted to temporary business or storage
12 Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
13 Permit granted, construction not started
14 Other (Specify)

TYPE C
15 Unused line of listing sheet
16 Demolished
17 House or trailer moved
18 Outside segment
19 Converted to permanent business or storage
20 Merged
21 Condemned
22 Built after April 1, 1980
23 Other (Specify)

15. Record of calls

Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Completed (May X)
1		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
5		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
6		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

16. List column numbers of persons requiring callbacks, and mark appropriately.
 None

Household Resp.	Diabetic	Sample Person			
Col. No.	SS No.	Secl. M-O1	Secl. Q2	Secl. R-1	AIDS

17. Record of additional contacts

Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Completed Col. No.
1		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4		P a.m. T p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

GO TO HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION PAGE

A. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION PAGE

1

1a. What are the names of all persons living or staying here? Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents this home. Enter name in REFERENCE PERSON column.

b. What are the names of all other persons living or staying here? Enter names in columns.

c. I have listed (read names). Have I missed:

- any babies or small children? Yes No
- any lodgers, boarders, or persons you employ who live here? Yes No
- anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home traveling or in a hospital? Yes No
- anyone else staying here? Yes No

d. Do all of the persons you have named usually live here? Yes (2) No (APPLY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP RULES. Delete nonhousehold members by an "X" from 1-C2 and enter reason.)

Probe if necessary:
Does -- usually live somewhere else?

1. First name	Middle initial	Age
Last name	Sex	1 M 2 F
2. Relationship to REFERENCE PERSON		
Date of birth	Month	Year
1 IOSP.	2 WORK	3 NO
4 2 WK. DV	5 1 None	6 2 None
7 Number	8 1 Wa	9 2 No
10 Number	11 1 Yes	12 2 No

Ask for all persons beginning with column 2:

2. What is -- relationship to (reference person)?

3. What is -- date of birth? (Enter date and age and mark sex.)

REFERENCE PERIODS	
A1	2-WEEK PERIOD
	12-MONTH DATE
	13-MONTH HOSPITAL DATE

C1	1 IOSP.	2 WORK	3 NO	4 2 WK. DV
	5 1 None	6 2 None	7 Number	8 1 Yes
	9 2 No	10 Number	11 1 Yes	12 2 No

A2 ASK CONDITION LIST _____

A3 Refer to ages of all related HH members.

A3	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons 65 and over (B)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (A)

4a. Are any of the persons in this family now on full-time active duty with the armed forces? Yes No (5)

b. Who is this? Delete column number(s) _____ by an "X" from 1-C2.

c. Anyone else? Yes (Reask 4b and c) No

Ask for each person in armed forces:

d. Where does -- usually live and sleep, here or somewhere else?
Mark box in person's column.

4d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Living at home
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not living at home

5. We would like to have all adult family members who are at home take part in the interview. Are (names of persons 17 and over) at home now? If "Yes," ask: Could they join us? (Allow time)

Read to respondent(s):
This survey is being conducted to collect information on the nation's health. I will ask about hospitalizations, disability, visits to doctors, illness in the family, and other health related items.

HOSPITAL PROBE

6a. Since (13 month hospital date) a year ago, was -- a patient in a hospital OVERNIGHT?

b. How many different times did -- stay in any hospital overnight or longer since (13-month hospital date) a year ago?

6a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Mark "IOSP." box, THEN NPI)
b.	Number of times

Ask for each child under one:

7a. Was -- born in a hospital?

Ask for mother and child:

b. Have you included this hospitalization in the number you gave me for --?

7a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NPI)
b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (NPI)
	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Correct 6 and "IOSP." box)

FOOTNOTES

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE

B1	Refer to age.	B1	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-69(1) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NP)
1. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS; working at a job or business, keeping house, going to school, or something else? Priority if 2 or more activities reported: (1) Spent the most time doing; (2) Considers the most important.		1. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (2) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (3) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (5) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Something else (5)	
2a. Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep -- from working at a job or business?		2a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of work -- can do because of any impairment or health problem?		b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)	
3a. Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep -- from doing any housework at all?		3a. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of housework -- can do because of any impairment or health problem?		b. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)	
4a. What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur?]/ -- have the operation? Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did -- have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation -- Reask question 3 where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...? OR reask 4b/c. b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation? c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition? Mark box if only one condition. d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?		4a. (Enter condition in C2, THEN 4b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 4c) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 4a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4d) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 4a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No d. <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition Main cause _____	
5a. Does any impairment or health problem keep -- from working at a job or business?		5a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of work -- could do because of any impairment or health problem?		b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
B2	Refer to questions 3a and 3b.	B2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> "Yes" in 3a or 3b (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (5)
6a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY in any activities because of an impairment or health problem?		6a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)	
b. In what way is -- limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____ Limitation	
7a. What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur?]/ -- have the operation? Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did -- have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation -- Reask question 2, 5, or 6 where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...? OR reask 7b/c. b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation? c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition? Mark box if only one condition. d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?		7a. (Enter condition in C2, THEN 7b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 7c) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (7d) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No d. <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition Main cause _____	

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE, Continued

B3 Refer to age.

B3 0 Under 5 (10) 2 18 - 69 (NP)
1 5 - 17 (11) 3 70 and over (R)

8. What was --- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS; working at a job or business, keeping house, going to school, or something else?
Priority if 2 or more activities reported: (1) Spent the most time doing; (2) Considers the most important.

8. 1 Working
2 Keeping house
3 Going to school
4 Something else

9a. Because of any impairment or health problem, does --- need the help of other persons with --- personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around this home?
b. Because of any impairment or health problem, does --- need the help of other persons in handling --- routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

9a. 1 Yes (13) No
b. 2 Yes (13) 3 No (12)

10a. Is --- able to take part AT ALL in the usual kinds of play activities done by most children --- age?
b. Is --- limited in the kind OR amount of play activities --- can do because of any impairment or health problem?

10a. Yes 0 No (13)
b. 1 Yes (13) 2 No (12)

11a. Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep --- from attending school?
b. Does --- attend a special school or special classes because of any impairment or health problem?
c. Does --- need to attend a special school or special classes because of any impairment or health problem?
d. Is --- limited in school attendance because of --- health?

11a. 1 Yes (13) No
b. 2 Yes (13) No
c. 3 Yes (13) No
d. 4 Yes (13) 5 No

12a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY in any activities because of an impairment or health problem?
b. In what way is --- limited? *Record limitation, not condition.*

12a. 1 Yes 2 No (NP)
b. _____
Limitation

13a. What (other) condition causes this?
Ask if injury or operation: When did (the (injury) occur?/ --- have the operation?)
Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did --- have the operation?
If pregnancy/delivery or 0 - 3 months injury or operation -
Reask question where limitation reported, saying: Except for --- (condition), ...?
OR reask 13b/c.
b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation?
c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition?
Mark box if only one condition.
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?

13a. (Enter condition in C2, THEN 13b)
1 Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 13c)
b. Yes (Reask 13a and b)
 No (13d)
c. Yes (Reask 13a and b)
 No
d. Only 1 condition
Main cause

FOOTNOTES

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE, Continued

B4	Refer to age.	B4	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 5 (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 (14) <input type="checkbox"/> 5-59 (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> 70 and over (NP)
B5	Refer to "Old age" and "LA" boxes. Mark first appropriate box.	B5	<input type="checkbox"/> "Old age" box marked (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Entry in "LA" box (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NP)
14a. Because of any impairment or health problem, does — need the help of other persons with — personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around this home? <i>If under 18, skip to next person; otherwise ask:</i> b. Because of any impairment or health problem, does — need the help of other persons in handling — routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?		14a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15) <input type="checkbox"/> No b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)	
15a. What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur?] — have the operation? Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did — have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation — Reask question 14 where limitation reported, saying: Except for — (condition), ...? OR reask 15b/c. b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation? c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition? <i>Mark box if only one condition.</i> d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?		15a. <i>(Enter condition in C2, THEN 15b)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 15c) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 15a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15d) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 15a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No d. <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition _____ Main cause	
FOOTNOTES			

D. RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PAGE PERSON 1

Hand calendar.

(The next questions refer to the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, *(date)* and ending this past Sunday *(date)*.)

D1

Refer to age.

- Under 5 (4) 5-17 (3) 18 and over (1)

1 a. DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, did -- work at any time at a job or business not counting work around the house? (Include unpaid work in the family [farm/business].)

- 1 Yes (Mark "Wa" box, THEN 2) 2 No

b. Even though -- did not work during those 2 weeks, did -- have a job or business?

- 1 Yes (Mark "Wb" box, THEN 2) 2 No (4)

2 a. During those 2 weeks, did -- miss any time from a job or business because of illness or injury?

- Yes 00 No (4)

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from -- job or business because of illness or injury?

- 00 None (4) (4)

3 a. During those 2 weeks, did -- miss any time from school because of illness or injury?

- Yes 00 No (4)

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from school because of illness or injury?

- 00 None

4 a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of illness or injury?

- Yes 00 No (6)

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed more than half of the day because of illness or injury?

- 00 None (6) (D2)

D2

Refer to 2b and 3b.

- No days in 2b or 3b (6)
 1 or more days in 2b or 3b (5)

5. On how many of the *(number in 2b or 3b)* days missed from [work/school] did -- stay in bed more than half of the day because of illness or injury?

- 00 None

Refer to 2b, 3b, and 4b.

6 a. (Not counting the day(s) [missed from work missed from school (and) in bed],

Was there any (OTHER) time during those 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things -- usually does because of illness or injury?

- Yes 00 No (D3)

b. (Again, not counting the day(s) [missed from work missed from school (and) in bed],

During that period, how many (OTHER) days did -- cut down for more than half of the day because of illness or injury?

- 00 None

D3

Refer to 2-6.

- No days in 2-6 (Mark "No" in RD, THEN NP)
 1 or more days in 2-6 (Mark "Yes" in RD, THEN 7)

Refer to 2b, 3b, 4b, and 6b.

7 a. What (other) condition caused -- to [miss work miss school (or) stay in bed (or) cut down] during those 2 weeks?

(Enter condition in C2, THEN 7b)

b. Did any other condition cause -- to [miss work miss school (or) stay in bed (or) cut down] during that period?

- 1 Yes. (Reask 7a and b) 2 No

FOOTNOTES

E. 2-WEEK DOCTOR VISITS PROBE PAGE

Read to respondent(s):

These next questions are about health care received during the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar.

E1 Refer to age.

E1 Under 14 (1b)
 14 and over (1a)

1a. During those 2 weeks, how many times did --- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Include all types of doctors, such as dermatologists, psychiatrists, and ophthalmologists, as well as general practitioners and osteopaths.) (Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital.)

1 a. and b. None } (NP)
 }
Number of times

b. During those 2 weeks, how many times did anyone see or talk to a medical doctor about ---? (Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital.)

2a. (Besides the time(s) you just told me about) During those 2 weeks, did anyone in the family receive health care at home or go to a doctor's office, clinic, hospital or some other place? Include care from a nurse or anyone working with or for a medical doctor. Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital. Yes No (3a)

b. Who received this care? Mark "DR Visit" box in person's column.

2b. DR Visit

c. Anyone else? Yes (Reask 2b and c) No

Ask for each person with "DR Visit" in 2b:
d. How many times did --- receive this care during that period?

d.
Number of times

3a. (Besides the time(s) you already told me about) During those 2 weeks, did anyone in the family get any medical advice, prescriptions or test results over the PHONE from a doctor, nurse, or anyone working with or for a medical doctor? Yes No (E2)

b. Who was the phone call about? Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.

3b. Phone call

c. Were there any calls about anyone else? Yes (Reask 3b and c) No

Ask for each person with "Phone call" in 3b:
d. How many telephone calls were made about ---?

d.
Number of calls

E2 Add numbers in 1, 2d, and 3d for each person. Record total number of visits and calls in "2-WK, DV" box in item C1.

FOOTNOTES

F. 2-WEEK DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		DR VISIT 1	
Refer to C1, "2-WK. DV" box.		PERSON NUMBER _____	
F1 Refer to age.	F1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 (1b) <input type="checkbox"/> 14 and over (1a)	1 a. and b. Month _____ Date _____ OR <input type="checkbox"/> 7777 Last week <input type="checkbox"/> 8888 Week before	1 c. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes (Reask 1a or b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (Ask 2-6 for each visit)
2. Where did --- receive health care on (date in 1), at a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, some other place, or was this a telephone call? If doctor's office: Was this office in a hospital? If hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, a public health clinic, or some other kind of clinic? If lab: Was this lab in a hospital? What was done during this visit? (Footnote)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Telephone Not in hospital: <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Home <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Doctor's office <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Co. or ind. clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Other clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Lab <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Other (Specify) _____ Hospital: <input type="checkbox"/> 08 O.P. clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Emergency room <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Doctor's office <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Lab <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Overnight patient (6) <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (Specify) _____	3 a. and b. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes (3f) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 DK II M.D. (3c) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (3c) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 DK who was seen (3f)	3 c. Type _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/> OK
3 a. and b. 3 a. Did --- actually talk to a medical doctor? 3 b. Did anyone actually talk to a medical doctor about ---? 3 c. What type of medical person or assistant was talked to? 3 d. Does the (entry in 3c) work with or for ONE doctor or MORE than one doctor? 3 e. and f. For this (visit/call) what kind of doctor was the (entry in 3c) working with or for -- a general practitioner or a specialist? 3 f. Is that doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? 3 g. What kind of specialist?	3 d. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 One (3f) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 More <input type="checkbox"/> 3 None (4) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 DK 3 e. and f. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 GP (4) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Specialist (3g) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 DK (4) 3 g. Kind of specialist _____	4 a. and b. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Condition (Item C2, THEN 4g) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Pregnancy (4e) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Test(s) or examination (4c) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other (Specify) _____ (4g)	4 c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4h) <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4h) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4g) 4 e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (4g) 4 f. Condition _____ (Item C2, THEN 4g) 4 g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (5) 4 h. <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (4e) Condition _____ (Item C2, THEN 4g)
4 a. For what condition did --- see or talk to the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] on (date in 1)? Mark first appropriate box. 4 b. For what condition did anyone see or talk to the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] about --- on (date in 1)? Mark first appropriate box. 4 c. Was a condition found as a result of the (test/s/examination)? 4 d. Was this (test/examination) because of a specific condition --- had? 4 e. During the past 2 weeks was --- sick because of her pregnancy? 4 f. What was the matter? 4 g. During this (visit/call) was the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] talked to about any (other) condition? 4 h. What was the condition?	5 a. <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Telephone in 2 (Next Dr. visit) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (6) 5 b. (1) _____ (2) _____ 5 c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 5b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. City/County _____ / _____ State/ZIP Code _____ / _____	
5 a. Did --- have any kind of surgery or operation during this visit, including bone settings and stitches? 5 b. What was the name of the surgery or operation? If name of operation not known, describe what was done. 5 c. Was there any other surgery or operation during this visit? 6. In what city (town), county, and State is the (place in 2) located?			

G. HEALTH INDICATOR PAGE

<p>1a. During the 2-week period outlined in red on that calendar, has anyone in the family had an injury from an accident or other cause that you have not yet told me about? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <p>b. Who was this? Mark "Injury" box in person's column.</p> <p>c. What was -- injury? <i>Enter injury(ies) in person's column.</i></p> <p>d. Did anyone have any other injuries during that period? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 1b, c, and d) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Ask for each injury in 1c:</i></p> <p>e. As a result of the (injury in 1c) did [---/anyone] see or talk to a medical doctor or assistant (about ---) or did --- cut down on --- usual activities for more than half of a day?</p>	<p>1b. <input type="checkbox"/> Injury</p> <p>c. _____ Injury</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Enter injury in C2, THEN 1e for next injury) <input type="checkbox"/> No (1e for next injury)</p>
<p>2. During the past 12 months, (that is, since (12-month date) a year ago) ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep --- in bed more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital.)</p>	<p>2. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ No. of days</p>
<p>3a. During the past 12 months, ABOUT how many times did [---/anyone] see or talk to a medical doctor or assistant (about ---)? (Do not count doctors seen while an overnight patient in a hospital.) (Include the (number in 2-WK DV box) visit(s) you already told me about.)</p> <p>b. About how long has it been since [---/anyone] last saw or talked to a medical doctor or assistant (about ---)? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.</p>	<p>3a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None (3b) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when overnight patient in hospital } (NP) _____ No. of visits</p> <p>b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Interview week (Reask 3b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 yr. (Reask 3a) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 2 yrs. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 yrs., less than 5 yrs. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs. or more 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>
<p>4. Would you say -- health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?</p>	<p>4. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Fair 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Very good 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Poor 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Good</p>
<p><i>Mark box if under 18.</i></p> <p>5a. About how tall is --- without shoes?</p> <p>b. About how much does --- weigh without shoes?</p>	<p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 (NP)</p> <p>_____ Feet _____ Inches</p> <p>b. _____ Pounds</p>
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>	

H. CONDITION LISTS 1 AND 2

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2:

Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has had any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

<p>1</p> <p>1a. Does anyone in the family {read names} NOW HAVE — If "Yes," ask 1b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this?</p> <p>c. Does anyone else NOW have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column.</p> <p>A. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back? (Permanent stiffness — Joints will not move at all.)</p> <hr/> <p>B. Paralysis of any kind?</p> <p>1d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have — If "Yes," ask 1e and f.</p> <p>e. Who was this?</p> <p>f. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. C—L are conditions affecting the bone and muscle. M—W are conditions affecting the skin.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">C. Arthritis of any kind or rheumatism?</td> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;"><i>Reask 1d</i> M. A tumor, cyst, or growth of the skin?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Gout?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. Skin cancer?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. Lumbago?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Eczema or Psoriasis? (ek'sa-ma) or (so-rye'uh-sis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. Sciatica?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">P. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">G. A bone cyst or bone spur?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Q. TROUBLE with acne?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">R. A skin ulcer?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. A slipped or ruptured disc?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">S. Any kind of skin allergy?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">T. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">K. Bursitis?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">U. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">L. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">V. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses?</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">W. Any disease of the hair or scalp?</td> </tr> </table>	C. Arthritis of any kind or rheumatism?	<i>Reask 1d</i> M. A tumor, cyst, or growth of the skin?	D. Gout?	N. Skin cancer?	E. Lumbago?	O. Eczema or Psoriasis? (ek'sa-ma) or (so-rye'uh-sis)	F. Sciatica?	P. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin?	G. A bone cyst or bone spur?	Q. TROUBLE with acne?	H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?	R. A skin ulcer?	I. A slipped or ruptured disc?	S. Any kind of skin allergy?	J. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?	T. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?	K. Bursitis?	U. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails?	L. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?	V. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses?		W. Any disease of the hair or scalp?	<p>2</p> <p>2a. Does anyone in the family {read names} NOW HAVE — If "Yes," ask 2b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this?</p> <p>c. Does anyone else NOW have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. A—L are conditions affecting <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="font-size: 2em;">}</td><td>Hearing</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vision</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Speech</td></tr></table> Conditions M—AA are impairments.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">A. Deafness in one or both ears?</td> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;"><i>Reask 2a</i> O. A missing joint?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">P. A missing breast, kidney, or lung?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Q. Palsy or cerebral palsy? (ser'a-bral)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Blindness in one or both eyes?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">R. Paralysis of any kind?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. Cataracts?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">S. Curvature of the spine?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. Glaucoma?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">T. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">G. Color blindness?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">U. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">V. A clubfoot?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes EVEN when wearing glasses?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">W. A trick knee?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. A Cleft palate or harelip?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">X. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, or back? (Permanent stiffness — Joints will not move at all.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">K. Stammering or stuttering?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Y. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">L. Any other speech defect?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Z. Mental retardation?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Loss of taste or smell which has lasted 3 months or more?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">AA. Any condition caused by an accident or injury which happened more than 3 months ago? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. A missing finger, hand, or arm; toe, foot, or leg?</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	}	Hearing		Vision		Speech	A. Deafness in one or both ears?	<i>Reask 2a</i> O. A missing joint?	B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears?	P. A missing breast, kidney, or lung?	C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears?	Q. Palsy or cerebral palsy? (ser'a-bral)	D. Blindness in one or both eyes?	R. Paralysis of any kind?	E. Cataracts?	S. Curvature of the spine?	F. Glaucoma?	T. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?	G. Color blindness?	U. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?	H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?	V. A clubfoot?	I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes EVEN when wearing glasses?	W. A trick knee?	J. A Cleft palate or harelip?	X. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, or back? (Permanent stiffness — Joints will not move at all.)	K. Stammering or stuttering?	Y. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?	L. Any other speech defect?	Z. Mental retardation?	M. Loss of taste or smell which has lasted 3 months or more?	AA. Any condition caused by an accident or injury which happened more than 3 months ago? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?	N. A missing finger, hand, or arm; toe, foot, or leg?	
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D. Blindness in one or both eyes?	R. Paralysis of any kind?																																																								
E. Cataracts?	S. Curvature of the spine?																																																								
F. Glaucoma?	T. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?																																																								
G. Color blindness?	U. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?																																																								
H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?	V. A clubfoot?																																																								
I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes EVEN when wearing glasses?	W. A trick knee?																																																								
J. A Cleft palate or harelip?	X. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, or back? (Permanent stiffness — Joints will not move at all.)																																																								
K. Stammering or stuttering?	Y. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?																																																								
L. Any other speech defect?	Z. Mental retardation?																																																								
M. Loss of taste or smell which has lasted 3 months or more?	AA. Any condition caused by an accident or injury which happened more than 3 months ago? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?																																																								
N. A missing finger, hand, or arm; toe, foot, or leg?																																																									

H. CONDITION LISTS 3 AND 4

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2:

Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has had any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

3	<p>3a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (read names) have — If "Yes," ask 3b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Make no entry in item C2 for cold; flu; red, sore, or strep throat; or "virus" even if reported in this list. Conditions affecting the digestive system.</p>	4	<p>4a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (read names) have — If "Yes," ask 4b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. A—B are conditions affecting the glandular system. C is a blood condition. D—I are conditions affecting the nervous system. J—Y are conditions affecting the genito-urinary system.</p>																																																				
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H. CONDITION LISTS 5 AND 6

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2.

Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has had any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

<p>5</p> <p>5a. Has anyone in the family (read names) EVER had — If "Yes," ask 5b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. Has anyone else EVER had — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Conditions affecting the heart and circulatory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">A. Rheumatic fever?</td> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">G. A stroke or a cerebrovascular accident? (ser'a-bro vas ku-lar)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Rheumatic heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. A hemorrhage of the brain?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Hardening of the arteries or arteriosclerosis?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. Angina pectoris? (pek'to-ris)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Congenital heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. A myocardial infarction?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. Coronary heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">K. Any other heart attack?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. Hypertension, sometimes called high blood pressure?</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>5d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have — If "Yes," ask 5e and f.</p> <p>e. Who was this?</p> <p>f. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Conditions affecting the heart and circulatory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">L. Damaged heart valves?</td> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">Q. Any blood clots?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Tachycardia or rapid heart?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">R. Varicose veins?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. A heart murmur?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">S. Hemorrhoids or piles?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. 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DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (read names) have — If "Yes," ask 6b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have — Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Make no entry in item C2 for cold; flu; red, sore, or strep throat; or "virus" even if reported in this list. Conditions affecting the respiratory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">A. Bronchitis?</td> <td style="width:50%; padding: 2px;">Reask 6a. K. A missing lung?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Asthma?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">L. Lung cancer?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Hay fever?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Emphysema?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Sinus trouble?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. Pleurisy?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. A nasal polyp?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Tuberculosis?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. A deflected or deviated nasal septum?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">P. Any other work-related respiratory condition, such as dust on the lungs, silicosis, asbestosis, or pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">G. *Tonsillitis or enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Q. During the past 12 months did anyone (else) in the family have any other respiratory, lung, or pulmonary condition? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? — What was the condition? Enter in item C2, THEN reask Q.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. *Laryngitis?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. A tumor or growth of the throat, larynx, or trachea?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. A tumor or growth of the bronchial tube or lung?</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>*If reported in this list only, ask:</i></p> <p>1. How many times did — have (condition) in the past 12 months? If 2 or more times, enter condition in item C2. If only 1 time, ask:</p> <p>2. How long did it last? If 1 month or longer, enter in item C2. If less than 1 month, do not record. If tonsils or adenoids were removed during past 12 months, enter the condition causing removal in item C2.</p>	A. Bronchitis?	Reask 6a. K. A missing lung?	B. Asthma?	L. Lung cancer?	C. Hay fever?	M. Emphysema?	D. Sinus trouble?	N. Pleurisy?	E. A nasal polyp?	O. Tuberculosis?	F. A deflected or deviated nasal septum?	P. Any other work-related respiratory condition, such as dust on the lungs, silicosis, asbestosis, or pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis?	G. *Tonsillitis or enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids?	Q. During the past 12 months did anyone (else) in the family have any other respiratory, lung, or pulmonary condition? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? — What was the condition? Enter in item C2, THEN reask Q.	H. *Laryngitis?		I. 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J. HOSPITAL PAGE		HOSPITAL STAY 1		
1. Refer to C1, "HOSP." box.		1. PERSON NUMBER _____		
2. You said earlier that — was a patient in the hospital since (1,3-month hospital date) a year ago. On what date did — enter the hospital [(the last time/the time before that)]? <i>Record each entry date in a separate Hospital Stay column.</i>		Month	Date	Year 19 ____
3. How many nights was — in the hospital?		3. 0000 <input type="checkbox"/> None (Next HS) ____ Nights		
4. For what condition did — enter the hospital? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? If "No," ask: What was the matter? • For newborn ask: Was the baby normal at birth? If "No," ask: What was the matter? • For initial "No condition" ask: Why did — enter the hospital? For tests, ask: What were the results of the tests? If no results, ask: Why were the tests performed? 		4. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery } (5) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No condition } <input type="checkbox"/> Condition _____		
J1	Refer to questions 2, 3, and 2-week reference period.	J1 <input type="checkbox"/> At least one night in 2-week reference period (Enter condition in C2, THEN 5) <input type="checkbox"/> No nights in 2-week reference period (5)		
5a. Did — have any kind of surgery or operation during this stay in the hospital, including bone settings and stitches? ----- b. What was the name of the surgery or operation? <i>If name of operation not known, describe what was done.</i> ----- c. Was there any other surgery or operation during this stay?		5a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6) b. (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 5b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6. What is the name and address of this hospital?		6. Name _____ Number and street _____ City or County _____ State _____		
FOOTNOTES				

CONDITION 1

PERSON NO. _____

1. Name of condition

Mark "2-wk. ref. pd." box without asking if "DV" or "HS" in C2 as source.

2. When did [---/anyone] last see or talk to a doctor or assistant about --- (condition)?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interview week (Reask 2) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 yrs., less than 5 yrs. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-wk. ref. pd. | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs. or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Over 2 weeks, less than 6 mos. | <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. seen, DK when |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos., less than 1 yr. | <input type="checkbox"/> DK if Dr. seen } (3b) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 2 yrs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. never seen } |

3a. (Earlier you told me about --- (condition) Did the doctor or assistant call the (condition) by a more technical or specific name?

- 1 Yes 2 No 9 DK

Ask 3b if "Yes" in 3a, otherwise transcribe condition name from item 1 without asking:

b. What did he or she call it?

(Specify)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Color Blindness (NC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer (3e) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Normal pregnancy, normal delivery, vasectomy } (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (NC) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (3c) |

c. What was the cause of --- (condition in 3b)? (Specify)

Mark box if accident or injury. 0 Accident/Injury (5)

d. Did the (condition in 3b) result from an accident or injury?

- 1 Yes (5) 2 No

Ask 3e if the condition name in 3b includes any of the following words:

Allment	Cancer	Disease	Problem
Anemia	Condition	Disorder	Rupture
Asthma	Cyst	Growth	Trouble
Attack	Defect	Measles	Tumor
Bad			Ulcer

e. What kind of (condition in 3b) is it?

(Specify)

Ask 3f only if allergy or stroke in 3b-e:

f. How does the [allergy/stroke] NOW affect ---? (Specify)

For Stroke, fill remainder of this condition page for the first present effect. Enter in item C2 and complete a separate condition page for each additional present effect.

Ask 3g if there is an impairment (refer to Card CP2) or any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Abscess	Damage	Foley
Ache (except head or ear)	Growth	Paralysis
Bleeding (except menstrual)	Hemorrhage	Rupture
Blood clot	Infection	Sore(ness)
Boll	Inflammation	Stiff(ness)
Cancer	Neuralgia	Tumor
Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Ulcer
Cyst	Pain	Varicose veins
		Weak(ness)

g. What part of the body is affected? _____ (Specify)

Show the following detail:

Head	skull, scalp, face
Back/spine/vertebrae	upper, middle, lower
Side	left or right
Ear	inner or outer; left, right, or both
Eye	left, right, or both
Arm	shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist; left, right, or both
Hand	entire hand or fingers only; left, right, or both
Leg	hip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle; left, right, or both
Foot	entire foot, arch, or toes only; left, right, or both

Except for eyes, ears, or internal organs, ask 3h if there are any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Infection	Sore	Soreness
-----------	------	----------

h. What part of the (part of body in 3b-g) is affected by the [infection/sore/soreness] — the skin, muscle, bone, or some other part?

(Specify)

Ask if there are any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Tumor	Cyst	Growth
-------	------	--------

4. Is this [tumor/cyst/growth] malignant or benign?

- 1 Malignant 2 Benign 9 DK

5. a. When was --- (condition in 3b/3f) first noticed?

- 1 2-wk. ref. pd.
 2 Over 2 weeks to 3 months
 3 Over 3 months to 1 year
 4 Over 1 year to 5 years
 5 Over 5 years

b. When did --- (name of injury in 3b)?

Ask probes as necessary:

(Was it on or since (first date of 2-week ref. period) or was it before that date?)

(Was it less than 3 months or more than 3 months ago?)

(Was it less than 1 year or more than 1 year ago?)

(Was it less than 5 years or more than 5 years ago?)

K1

Refer to RD and C2.

- 1 "Yes" in "RD" box AND more than 1 condition in C2 (B)
- 2 Other (K2)

6a. During the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, did -- (condition) cause -- to cut down on the things -- usually does?
 Yes No (K2)

b. During that period, how many days did -- cut down for more than half of the day?
 00 None (K2) _____ Days

7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- stay in bed for more than half of the day because of this condition?
 00 None _____ Days

Ask if "Wa/Wb" box marked in C1:
 8. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from -- job or business because of this condition?
 00 None _____ Days

Ask if age 5-17:
 9. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from school because of this condition?
 00 None _____ Days

K2

- Condition has "CL LTR" in C2 as source (10)
- Condition does not have "CL LTR" in C2 as source (K4)

10. About how many days since (12-month date) a year ago, has this condition kept -- in bed more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital.)
 000 None _____ Days

11. Was -- ever hospitalized for -- (condition in 3b)?
 1 Yes 2 No

K3

- Missing extremity or organ (K4)
- Other (12)

12a. Does -- still have this condition?
 1 Yes (K4) No

b. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?
 2 Cured 3 Under control (K4)
 4 Other (Specify) _____ (K4)

c. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?
 000 Less than 1 month OR Number { 1 Months
 2 Years

d. Was this condition present at any time during the past 12 months?
 1 Yes 2 No

K4

- Not an accident/injury (NC)
- 1 First accident/injury for this person (14)
- 2 Other (13)

13. Is this (condition in 3b) the result of the same accident you already told me about?

- Yes (Record condition page number where accident questions first completed.) → _____ (NC)
- No

14. Where did the accident happen?

- 1 At home (inside house)
- 2 At home (adjacent premises)
- 3 Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)
- 4 Farm
- 5 Industrial place (includes premises)
- 6 School (includes premises)
- 7 Piece of recreation and sports, except at school
- 8 Other (Specify) _____

Mark box if under 18. Under 18 (16)

15a. Was -- under 18 when the accident happened?

- 1 Yes (16) No

b. Was -- in the Armed Forces when the accident happened?

- 2 Yes (16) No

c. Was -- at work at -- job or business when the accident happened?

- 3 Yes 4 No

16a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?

- 1 Yes 2 No (17)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved?

- 1 Yes 2 No

c. Was [it/either one] moving at the time?

- 1 Yes 2 No

17a. 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

Ask if box 3, 4, or 5 marked in Q. 5:

b. What part of the body is affected now? How is -- (part of body) affected? Is -- affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body *	Present effects **

* Enter part of body in same detail as for 3g.

** If multiple present effects, enter in C2 each one that is not the same as 3b or C2 and complete a separate condition page for it.

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE

<p>L1 Refer to age.</p>	<p>L1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 5 (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 18 and over (1)</p>																				
<p>1 a. Did --- EVER serve on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States?</p> <p>b. When did --- serve?</p> <p><i>Mark box in descending order of priority. Thus, if person served in Vietnam and in Korea mark VN.</i></p> <table style="font-size: small; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <tr><td>Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to April '75)</td><td>VN</td></tr> <tr><td>Korean War (June '50 to Jan. '55)</td><td>KW</td></tr> <tr><td>World War II (Sept. '40 to July '47)</td><td>WWII</td></tr> <tr><td>World War I (April '17 to Nov. '18)</td><td>WWI</td></tr> <tr><td>Post Vietnam (May '75 to present)</td><td>PVN</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Service (all other periods)</td><td>OS</td></tr> </table> <p>c. Was --- EVER an active member of a National Guard or military reserve unit?</p> <p>d. Was ALL of --- active duty service related to National Guard or military reserve training?</p>	Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to April '75)	VN	Korean War (June '50 to Jan. '55)	KW	World War II (Sept. '40 to July '47)	WWII	World War I (April '17 to Nov. '18)	WWI	Post Vietnam (May '75 to present)	PVN	Other Service (all other periods)	OS	<p>1 a.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Mark "AF" box, THEN 1b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <p>b.</p> <table style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> VN</td><td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> PVN</td></tr> <tr><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> KW</td><td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> OS</td></tr> <tr><td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> WWII</td><td>9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</td></tr> <tr><td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> WWI</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>c.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (2)</p> <p>d.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> VN	5 <input type="checkbox"/> PVN	2 <input type="checkbox"/> KW	8 <input type="checkbox"/> OS	3 <input type="checkbox"/> WWII	9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	4 <input type="checkbox"/> WWI	
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2 <input type="checkbox"/> KW	8 <input type="checkbox"/> OS																				
3 <input type="checkbox"/> WWII	9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK																				
4 <input type="checkbox"/> WWI																					
<p>2 a. What is the highest grade or year of regular school --- has ever attended?</p> <p>b. Did --- finish the (number in 2a) [grade/year]?</p>	<p>2 a.</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten (NP)</p> <p>Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>High: 9 10 11 12</p> <p>College: 1 2 3 4 5 6 +</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																				
<p><i>Hand Card R. Ask first alternative for first person; ask second alternative for other persons.</i></p> <p>3 a. [What is the number of the group or groups which represents --- race?] [What is --- race?]</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply</i></p> <table style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td>1 - Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian</td><td>4 - White</td></tr> <tr><td>2 - Asian or Pacific Islander</td><td>5 - Another group not listed - Specify</td></tr> <tr><td>3 - Black</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p><i>Ask if multiple entries:</i></p> <p>b. Which of those groups; that is, (entries in 3a) would you say BEST represents --- race?</p> <p>c. Mark observed race of respondent(s) only.</p>	1 - Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian	4 - White	2 - Asian or Pacific Islander	5 - Another group not listed - Specify	3 - Black		<p>3 a.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>_____ (Specify)</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>_____ (Specify)</p> <p>c.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> W 2 <input type="checkbox"/> B 3 <input type="checkbox"/> O</p>														
1 - Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian	4 - White																				
2 - Asian or Pacific Islander	5 - Another group not listed - Specify																				
3 - Black																					
<p><i>Hand Card O.</i></p> <p>4 a. Are any of those groups --- national origin or ancestry? (Where did --- ancestors come from?)</p> <p>b. Please give me the number of the group.</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <table style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td>1 - Puerto Rican</td><td>5 - Chicano</td></tr> <tr><td>2 - Cuban</td><td>6 - Other Latin American</td></tr> <tr><td>3 - Mexican/Mexicano</td><td>7 - Other Spanish</td></tr> <tr><td>4 - Mexican American</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1 - Puerto Rican	5 - Chicano	2 - Cuban	6 - Other Latin American	3 - Mexican/Mexicano	7 - Other Spanish	4 - Mexican American		<p>4 a.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</p>												
1 - Puerto Rican	5 - Chicano																				
2 - Cuban	6 - Other Latin American																				
3 - Mexican/Mexicano	7 - Other Spanish																				
4 - Mexican American																					

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued

L2	Refer to "Age" and "Wa/Wb" boxes in C1.	L2	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> Wa box marked (5a) <input type="checkbox"/> Wb box marked (5a) <input type="checkbox"/> Neither box marked (5b)
5a. Earlier you said that — has a job or business but did not work last week or the week before. Was — looking for work or on layoff from a job during those 2 weeks? b. Earlier you said that — didn't have a job or business last week or the week before. Was — looking for work or on layoff from a job during those 2 weeks? c. Which, looking for work or on layoff from a job?		5a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6b) b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP) c. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff (6b)	
6a. Earlier you said that — worked last week or the week before. Ask 6b. b. For whom did — work? Enter name of company, business, organization, or other employer. c. For whom did — work at — last full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more? Enter name of company, business, organization, or other employer, or mark "NEV" or "AF" box in person's column. d. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm. If "AF" in 6b/c, mark "AF" box in person's column without asking. e. What kind of work was — doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer. f. What were — most important activities or duties at that job? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete. Complete from entries in 6b—f. If not clear, ask: g. Was — An employee of a 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? Ask: Is the business incorporated? Yes J No SE Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? WP — NEVER WORKED or never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more NEV		6b. and c. Employer <input type="checkbox"/> NEV (6g) <input type="checkbox"/> AF (6e) d. Industry e. Occupation <input type="checkbox"/> AF (NP) f. Duties g. Class of worker 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	
FOOTNOTES			

L.DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued

<p>Mark box if under 14. If "Married" refer to household composition and mark accordingly.</p> <p>7. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has -- never been married?</p>		<p>7.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married -- spouse in HH 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Married -- spouse not in HH 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>																														
<p>Ba. Was the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months -- that is, yours, (read names, including Armed Forces members living at home) more or less than \$20,000? Include money from jobs, social security, retirement income, unemployment payments, public assistance, and so forth. Also include income from interest, dividends, net income from business, farm, or rent, and any other money income received.</p> <p><i>Read if necessary: Income is important in analyzing the health information we collect. For example, this information helps us to learn whether persons in one income group use certain types of medical care services or have certain conditions more or less often than those in another group.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Read parenthetical phrase if Armed Forces member living at home or if necessary.</i></p> <p>b. Of those income groups, which letter best represents the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months (that is, yours, (read names, including Armed Forces members living at home))? Include wages, salaries, and other items we just talked about.</p> <p><i>Read if necessary: Income is important in analyzing the health information we collect. For example, this information helps us to learn whether persons in one income group use certain types of medical care services or have certain conditions more or less often than those in another group.</i></p>		<p>Ba.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 or more (Hand Card I) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$20,000 (Hand Card J)</p> <p>b.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> <td>20 <input type="checkbox"/> U</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>11 <input type="checkbox"/> L</td> <td>21 <input type="checkbox"/> V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>12 <input type="checkbox"/> M</td> <td>22 <input type="checkbox"/> W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>13 <input type="checkbox"/> N</td> <td>23 <input type="checkbox"/> X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>14 <input type="checkbox"/> O</td> <td>24 <input type="checkbox"/> Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td>15 <input type="checkbox"/> P</td> <td>25 <input type="checkbox"/> Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> <td>16 <input type="checkbox"/> Q</td> <td>26 <input type="checkbox"/> ZZ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> <td>17 <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> <td>18 <input type="checkbox"/> S</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> <td>19 <input type="checkbox"/> T</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K	20 <input type="checkbox"/> U	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	11 <input type="checkbox"/> L	21 <input type="checkbox"/> V	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	12 <input type="checkbox"/> M	22 <input type="checkbox"/> W	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	13 <input type="checkbox"/> N	23 <input type="checkbox"/> X	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	14 <input type="checkbox"/> O	24 <input type="checkbox"/> Y	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	15 <input type="checkbox"/> P	25 <input type="checkbox"/> Z	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	16 <input type="checkbox"/> Q	26 <input type="checkbox"/> ZZ	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	17 <input type="checkbox"/> R		08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	18 <input type="checkbox"/> S		09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	19 <input type="checkbox"/> T	
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09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	19 <input type="checkbox"/> T																															
<p>R</p>	<p>a. Mark first appropriate box.</p>	<p>Ra.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present for all questions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Present for some questions 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not present</p>																														
	<p>b. Enter person number of respondent.</p>	<p>b.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Person number(s) of respondent(s)</p>																														
<p>L3</p>	<p>Enter person number of first parent listed or mark box.</p>	<p>L3</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Person number of parent</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None in household</p>																														
<p>L4</p>	<p>Enter person number of spouse or mark box.</p>	<p>L4</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Person number of spouse</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None in household</p>																														
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>																																

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued

RT61
3-4

L5	Refer to age. Complete a separate column for each nondeleted person aged 18 and over.	L5 PERSON NUMBER _____			
<p><i>Read to respondent(s):</i> In order to determine how health practices and conditions are related to how long people live, we would like to refer to statistical records maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.</p>					
L6	Enter date of birth from question 3 on Household Composition page.	<p>Date of birth 5-11</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Month</td> <td>Date</td> <td>Year</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Date	Year
Month	Date	Year			
<p>9a. In what State or country was --- born?</p> <p>Print the full name of the State or mark the appropriate box if the person was not born in the United States.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>If born in U.S., ask 9b; if born in foreign country, ask 9c.</p> <p>b. Altogether, how many years has --- lived in (State of present residence)?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>c. Altogether, how many years has --- lived in the United States?</p> <p>-----</p>		<p>9a. 99 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 12-13</p> <p>----- State</p> <p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Cuba 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Virgin Islands 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Guam 98 <input type="checkbox"/> All other countries 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Canada</p> <p>----- 14</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 yr. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 yrs., less than 15 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 5 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 yrs. or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs., less than 10 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p> <p>----- 15</p> <p>c.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 yr. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 yrs., less than 15 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 5 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 yrs. or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs., less than 10 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>			
L7	Print full name, including middle initial, from question 1 on Household Composition page.	<p>Last 16-35</p> <p>-----</p> <p>First 36-50</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Middle initial 51</p> <p>-----</p>			
<p>Verify for males; ask for females.</p> <p>10. What is --- father's LAST name?</p> <p>Verify spelling. DO NOT write "Same."</p>		<p>Father's LAST name 52-71</p> <p>-----</p>			
<p><i>Read to respondent(s):</i> We also need --- Social Security Number. This information is voluntary and collected under the authority of the Public Health Service Act. There will be no effect on --- benefits and no information will be given to any other government or nongovernment agency.</p> <p><i>Read if necessary:</i> The Public Health Service Act is title 42, United States Code, section 242k.</p> <p>11. What is --- Social Security Number?</p>		<p>99999999 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 72-80</p> <p>-----</p> <p>----- - ----- - -----</p> <p>Social Security Number</p> <p>Mark if number obtained from → 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Memory 81 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Records</p>			
L8	Mark box to indicate how Social Security number was or was not obtained.	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self-personal 82 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Self-telephone 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Proxy-personal 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Proxy-telephone</p>			

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued

Read to Hhid. respondent: **The National Center for Health Statistics may wish to contact you again to obtain additional health related information. Please give me the name, address, and telephone number of a relative or friend who would know where you could be reached in case we have trouble reaching you. (Please give me the name of someone who is not currently living in the household.) Please print items 12-15.**

RT62
97-106

12. Contact Person name Last	3-4	25-39	40
	5-24	First	Middle initial

14. Area code/telephone number	107											
<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> <td>-</td> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </table>					-							1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Refused 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK
				-								

13a. Address (Number and street)	41-65
----------------------------------	-------

b. City	66-85	State	86-87	ZIP Code	88-96
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------------	-------

15. Relationship to household respondent	108-109
--	---------

FOOTNOTES

E	If this questionnaire is for an EXTRA unit, enter Control Number of original sample unit → _____	If in AREA OR BLOCK SEGMENT, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property → _____	LISTING SHEET	
			Sheet number	Line number

TABLE X – LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF ADDITIONAL LIVING QUARTERS	LOCATION OF UNIT	SEPARATENESS AND FACILITIES		CLASSIFICATION	AREA AND BLOCK SEGMENTS	PERMIT SEGMENTS
<i>If already listed, fill sheet and line number below and stop Table X. Otherwise, enter basic address and unit address, if any, OR description of location.</i> <div style="text-align: center;">(1)</div>	Is this a unit in a special place? <div style="text-align: center;">(2)</div>	Do the occupants (or intended occupants) of (address in column (1)) live and eat separately from all other persons on the property? <div style="text-align: center;">(3)</div>	Does (address in col. (1)) have direct access from the outside or through a common hall? <div style="text-align: center;">(4)</div>	N – Not a separate unit – Include on this questionnaire. <div style="text-align: center;">(5)</div>	Is this unit within the segment boundaries? <div style="text-align: center;">(6)</div>	Is this unit within the same structure as the original sample unit? <div style="text-align: center;">(7)</div>
Sheet _____ Line _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Skip to column (5) and mark according to Table A in Part C of manual <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No – Skip to column (5) and mark N	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Mark HU in column (5) <input type="checkbox"/> No – Mark N in column (5)	<input type="checkbox"/> N – Stop Table X for this line <input type="checkbox"/> HU – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> OT – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample. <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview
Sheet _____ Line _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Skip to column (5) and mark according to Table A in Part C of manual <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No – Skip to column (5) and mark N	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Mark HU in column (5) <input type="checkbox"/> No – Mark N in column (5)	<input type="checkbox"/> N – Stop Table X for this line <input type="checkbox"/> HU – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> OT – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample. <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview
Sheet _____ Line _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Skip to column (5) and mark according to Table A in Part C of manual <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No – Skip to column (5) and mark N	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Mark HU in column (5) <input type="checkbox"/> No – Mark N in column (5)	<input type="checkbox"/> N – Stop Table X for this line <input type="checkbox"/> HU – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> OT – Fill column (6) or (7), as appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample. <input type="checkbox"/> No – Do not interview

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview for original unit after completing Table X for all lines.

FOOTNOTES

148-100 (088) (1-84) (MWD) Page 22

CARD R

RACE

- 1. Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian
- 2. Asian or Pacific Islander
- 3. Black
- 4. White

168-501 (1-800) (10-20-97)

CARD O

ORIGIN

- 1. Puerto Rican
- 2. Cuban
- 3. Mexican/Mexicano
- 4. Mexican American
- 5. Chicano
- 6. Other Latin American
- 7. Other Spanish

Card R
Card O

(Cut along broken line)

168-501 (1-800) (10-20-97)

CARD I

INCOME

- U \$20,000 — \$24,999
- V \$25,000 — \$29,999
- W ... \$30,000 — \$34,999
- X \$35,000 — \$39,999
- Y \$40,000 — \$44,999
- Z \$45,000 — \$49,999
- ZZ... \$50,000 and over

168-501 (1-800) (10-20-97)

CARD J

INCOME

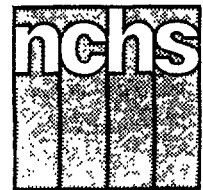
- A Less than \$1,000 (including loss)
- B \$1,000 — \$1,999
- C \$2,000 — \$2,999
- D \$3,000 — \$3,999
- E \$4,000 — \$4,999
- F \$5,000 — \$5,999
- G \$6,000 — \$6,999
- H \$7,000 — \$7,999
- I \$8,000 — \$8,999
- J \$9,000 — \$9,999
- K \$10,000 — \$10,999
- L \$11,000 — \$11,999
- M \$12,000 — \$12,999
- N \$13,000 — \$13,999
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Reviews of New Reports



National Center for Health Statistics

Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989

Series 10, No. 176
(PHS) 90-0000

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Data from the 1989 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are now available in this year's edition of "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989," an annual report of the National Center for Health Statistics.

As in previous editions, this report provides information on various health measures for all persons injured. These health measures include disability days, physician contacts, prevalence of chronic conditions, limitation of

activity, hospitalizations, and respondent-assessed health status. Estimates are presented for various groups in the population, including those defined by age, sex, race, family income, geographic region, and place of residence.

In 1989, the incidence rate of acute conditions was 181.3 per 100 persons. Approximately 61.6 percent of these conditions received some medical attention. Restricted activity days associated with the incidence of acute conditions totaled 749.1 days per 100 persons.

The reported chronic conditions with the highest prevalence rates per 1,000 persons in 1989 were sinusitis (138.3), arthritis (127.3), deformity or orthopedic impairment (114.9), and hypertension (113.6).

Overall, the 1989 estimates of respondent-assessed health status were similar to the estimates for 1987

and 1988. The percent of persons assessing their health as "excellent" or "very good" in 1989 was 39.7 and 28.1 percent, respectively. Only 2.6 percent of respondents assessed their health as "poor."

The NHIS is a continuous nationwide household survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data on health and other characteristics are obtained for each household member. A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in Appendix I of this report.

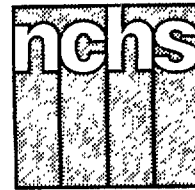
Copies of the report can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office by using the order form on the back of this release.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Reviews of New Reports



National Center for Health Statistics

Health Insurance and Medical Care: Health of Our Nation's Children, United States, 1988

Advance Data No. 188
(PHS) 90-1250

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Insurance coverage and health services for children are the topics of a new report, "Health Insurance and Medical Care," published by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Eighty-three percent of the Nation's children ages 17 years and under were covered by a health insurance plan in 1988. Overall, the proportion of white children covered (84 percent) was greater than the proportion of black children covered (81 percent). For infants under 1 year of age, however, there was no difference in health insurance coverage by race. Hispanic children of all ages were less likely to be covered by a health insurance plan (70 percent) than non-Hispanic children (85 percent). Hispanic infants were less likely to be covered

(62 percent) than non-Hispanic infants (83 percent).

Most children had a regular source of medical care in 1988. However, fewer black infants under 1 year of age had a regular source of medical care (80 percent) compared with white infants (92 percent). There was no difference in the proportions of Hispanic and non-Hispanic infants and toddlers with a regular source of routine medical care. At 5 years of age and over, however, Hispanic children were less likely to have a regular source of medical care than non-Hispanic children.

Where a child received medical care and how often a child visited a doctor depended on race and ethnicity. Black children were three times as likely as white children to receive routine care in a clinic setting. Nearly one-half of black infants under 1 year of age (47 percent) received routine medical care in a clinic setting, compared with 16 percent of white infants. Forty-eight percent of Hispanic infants, compared with 19 percent of non-Hispanic infants, received routine care in a clinic setting. Ninety-five percent of white

infants under 1 year of age had visited a doctor recently, compared with 88 percent of black infants.

Whether a child received private or clinic care and whether a child visited a doctor during the past 12 months were also highly dependent on economic factors. Thirty-seven percent of children in families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 received clinic care, compared with only 6 percent of children in families with incomes of \$40,000 or more. At all ages, more children in the highest income families than the lowest income families had a recent health visit.

This report is one of four Advance Data reports, subtitled "Health of Our Nation's Children," which present findings from the National Health Interview Survey on Child Health. Other reports are on child care arrangements; developmental, learning, and emotional problems; and exposure to environmental cigarette smoke. Single copies of this report can be obtained from the Scientific and Technical Information Branch.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of titles of reports published in these series, contact:

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