

# Current Estimates

**From the Health Interview Survey**

**United States - 1971**

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, persons with hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1971.

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Vital and Health Statistics-Series10-No. 79

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**SYMBOLS**

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

# CURRENT ESTIMATES FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Ronald W. Wilson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

National provisional estimates of the basic health variables collected in the 1971 Health Interview Survey of the civilian, noninstitutional population are presented in this report. While the detailed tables in this report contain data by age and sex categories, later reports will present more detailed analysis of similar data by additional selected demographic variables. The text tables present data for 1969 and 1970 as well as for 1971; however, the discussion is limited to changes occurring in 1971 since the previous report (Current Estimates, Series 10, No. 72) compares the 1969 and 1970 data.

## HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

### Acute Conditions

During 1971 the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States experienced an estimated incidence of 442.2 million acute illnesses or injuries. The incidence rate per 100 persons per year of 218.5 new cases of acute conditions was substantially greater than the annual incidence of 200.8 per 100 persons in 1969 and 203.4 in 1970 (tables A and 1). Acute conditions are those illnesses and injuries which had their onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and for which the person either sought medical attention or experienced one or more days of restricted activity.

The annual incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons rose for both males and females. The rise in rate was largest in the 6-16 years age group (table 2). Condition groups exhibiting noticeable increases in rate were the infective and parasitic diseases, upper respiratory conditions, and injuries.

Acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 8.8 days of restricted activity and 3.9 days in bed (tables 3-6). The number of restricted activity days per person per year was somewhat greater than the rate of 8.5 days in 1970. The slight change in the number of bed days could have been caused by sampling variability. Work-loss days for the currently employed population declined from 3.8 days associated with acute conditions in 1970 to 3.4 days in 1971 (table 8). However, days lost from school per person aged 6-16 years rose from 4.3 days in 1970 to 5.0 days in 1971 (table 7). More detailed data on acute conditions can be found in the annual "Acute Conditions" reports (Series 10, Nos. 69 and 77).

During 1971 there were 30.9 persons injured per 100 persons, about the same rate as in the previous year when the rate was 28.0 persons injured per 100 population. In general, for the "persons injured" category a person is counted only once for each accident regardless of the number of injuries sustained, whereas each separate injury is counted in the incidence of acute injuries. While there appears to be a striking increase in the number of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents, it should be noted that this increase, as well as apparent increases in other injury categories, could be accounted for by sampling variability alone. More males report injuries than females, although much of this difference can be attributed to the higher level of work injuries among males. The proportion of children under age 17 with reported injuries is about twice that of adults over 45 years of age. Data on restricted activity and bed days associated with injuries can be found in tables 11 and 12; however, the reader is cautioned about the relatively small number in many of the cells when making comparison.



## Disability

Table B summarizes days of disability and limitation of activity for 1969, 1970, and 1971. Disability refers to any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity due to acute or chronic conditions. Restricted activity, bed disability, work-loss days, and school-loss days are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to more than one condition, the person-day measure shown in tables B and 16 counts each day of disability only once regardless of the number of condi-

tions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces his normal activity for the whole day due to an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is also counted as a day of restricted activity. Similarly each day lost from work or school is a day of restricted activity.

There were an estimated 15.7 days of restricted activity per person in 1971 as a result of chronic and acute illness, an increase of a full day from the previous year. The number of restricted activity days per person ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to 34 days for persons 65 years and over. The

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions, associated disability days, and persons injured: United States, 1969-1971

	1969	1970	1971
	Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	200.8	203.4	218.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	25.0	24.1	27.2
Respiratory conditions-----	110.1	110.0	116.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	65.8	63.7	69.6
Influenza-----	39.5	40.1	41.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	4.9	6.2	5.6
Digestive system conditions-----	10.2	11.5	11.1
Injuries-----	25.5	29.6	32.7
All other acute conditions-----	30.0	28.2	30.9
	Days of disability per 100 persons per year		
Restricted activity days-----	853.3	851.3	882.0
Bed days-----	381.0	379.1	386.8
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over) <sup>1</sup> -----	347.7	378.0	338.8
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)-----	490.6	426.8	501.5
	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year		
All classes of accident-----	24.7	28.0	30.9
Moving motor vehicle-----	1.8	1.8	2.3
While at work-----	4.2	3.9	4.8
Home-----	10.0	10.8	11.9
Other-----	9.6	12.3	12.9

<sup>1</sup>For currently employed population.

Table B. Days of disability and limitation of activity: United States, 1969-1971

	1969	1970	1971
<u>Days of disability</u>	Days of disability per person per year		
Restricted activity days-----	14.8	14.6	15.7
Bed days-----	6.1	6.1	6.1
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over) <sup>1</sup> -----	5.2	5.4	5.1
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)-----	5.4	4.9	5.5
<u>Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions</u>	Percent of total population		
Limited in all activity-----	11.6	11.8	12.3
Limited in major activity-----	9.1	8.9	9.3
No limitation of activity-----	88.4	88.2	87.7

<sup>1</sup>For currently employed population.

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1969-1971

	1969	1970	1971
<u>Hospitalization</u>			
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year-----	12.9	13.3	13.6
Average length of stay in days-----	9.0	8.6	8.5
Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more-----	10.3	10.3	10.5
<u>Dental visits</u>			
Number per person per year-----	1.5	1.5	1.5
Percent of persons with visits in past year-----	45.0	46.8	47.1
<u>Physician visits</u>			
Number per person per year-----	4.3	4.6	4.9
Percent of persons with visits in past year-----	69.4	71.9	72.4

average number of bed days has been the same for the past 3 years, 6.1 days per person per year.

There were an estimated 396 million days lost from work due to illness or injury, 5.1 days per currently employed person 17 years and over. This rate is down slightly from the previous year. The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years was 5.5 days per year up from the level in 1970 but about the same as in 1969. Females generally report more restricted activity, bed, and work-loss days than do males. Detailed data for person days disability are shown in tables 16 and 17.

The proportion of the population who are limited in their activities as a result of chronic conditions is very similar to the proportion in previous years. Approximately 12.3 percent of the population report some degree of limitation. Three-quarters of those with a limitation are limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school). Less than 3 percent of the persons under 17 years of age report limitation of activity, while about 44 percent of the persons 65 years and over are limited in their activities by one or more chronic conditions (table 9). Limitation of activity is a measure of long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment and is defined as the inability to carry on the usual activity for one's age-sex group, such as working, keeping house, or going to school, restriction in the amount or kind of usual activity, or restriction in other activities (civic, church, or recreation). For more detailed analysis of this type of data, see Series 10, No. 80.

### Utilization of Medical Services

Table C summarizes measures of the utilization of health services that were gathered during the latest 3 years of the Health Interview Survey.

There were an estimated 13.6 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 population in 1971. This rate was similar to the 1970 rate. Variations between the 2 years could be accounted for by sampling variability. The average length of stay per hospital discharge was also

virtually unchanged, 8.5 days. Persons hospitalized under 45 years of age reported stays of about 6 days while those 65 years and over reported stays of about 13 days, with females at all ages reporting shorter stays than males. A detailed report on the 1971 hospital discharges data will be prepared. This will be the first such report since Series 10, No. 30 which presented 1964 interview data. The National Center for Health Statistics collects data on hospital discharges both in the Health Interview Survey and in the Hospital Discharge Survey, which obtains information from hospital records. The estimates from Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13, will be somewhat higher than those presented here as a result of differences in collection procedures, populations sampled, and definition differences.

Approximately 10.5 percent of the population had one or more stays in a hospital during the preceding year, about the same as in 1970 (10.3 percent). In both 1970 and 1971 about 84 percent of these persons had only one hospitalization during the year. The average number of days in a hospital for persons with one or more episodes was 10 days, again the same as the previous year. Females averaged fewer days in the hospital than did males, with the biggest differences in the child-bearing ages (tables 13-15).

There were an estimated 312 million dental visits in 1971, 1.5 visits per person per year. This is the same level as in 1970. Females continue to have more dental visits than males, 1.7 visits and 1.4 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18). The highest rates of visits for males are for those 45-64 years of age; while the highest rates for females are for those aged 17-44 years.

There has been no change in the proportion of people who have seen a dentist in the past year, approximately 47 percent of the population. Detailed data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled, "Dental Visits-1969" (Series 10, No. 76).

Several additional questions were asked in 1971 on the type of services provided during dental visits. Approximately 30 percent of all dental visits were for dental fillings. Extractions and other surgery accounted for 12.3 percent of

the visits; cleaning, 18 percent; and denture work, 13 percent. Table 26 presents data on type of dental service by age and sex. A detailed report on dental visits and type of services provided will be prepared. This report will update data collected in 1964 (Series 10, No. 23) on type of dental service.

During 1971 there were approximately 1 billion visits to medical doctors, excluding visits to patients in hospitals, or an average of 4.9 visits per person. This is an increase over the previous year when the rate was 4.6 visits per person. This increase occurred in all age and sex groups. Part of the increase (about 30 percent) can be explained by modifications in the survey methodology which improved the reporting of physician visits. A more detailed report on physician visits containing a discussion of the methodological changes will be issued later. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.2 visits for children to 7.2 visits for persons 75 years and over. As in the past females have more doctor visits than do males at all age groups except under 17 years of age.

Approximately 72 percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population saw a medical doctor at least once during the past 12 months. These figures do not differ greatly by age, although the highest level is found among females in the child-bearing years. Over 7 percent of the persons 65 years and over have not seen a doctor in the past 5 years. Detailed physician visit data are shown in tables 20 and 21.

### Seasonal Variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Figures 1-3 show similar quarterly data for the past 6 years. The rate of acute conditions was higher in the April-June quarter of 1971 than during the previous 5 years. The seasonal pattern of the number of persons injured was similar to previous years, but at a somewhat higher level.

## CONTENTS OF 1971 QUESTIONNAIRE

Data on incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity, persons injured, hospitalization, disability days, dental visits, and physician visits are now collected annually in the Health Interview Survey and are shown in this publication. A list of the publications containing detailed data on these items for previous years is shown at the end of the text of this publication. Periodic reports update data on these health topics and selected unpublished data are also available upon request. Information on chronic conditions resulting in activity limitation is collected in the survey each year. Procedures used to gather information on the prevalence of impairments were similar to those used for the digestive system in 1968, the musculoskeletal system in 1969, and respiratory conditions in 1970 (see question 16 of the 1971 questionnaire in appendix III).

The 1971 questionnaire contained a number of special topics not routinely collected in the Health Interview Survey. Data on the type of service provided during dental visits was discussed previously. Data were also obtained on the number of edentulous persons and their use of false teeth. There are approximately 22.6 million people in the civilian, noninstitutional population who have lost all their teeth; 95 percent of these have false teeth; however, about 29 percent indicated a need for new or refitted teeth.

A detailed report will be prepared on the characteristics of edentulous persons, updating a report based on 1958 data (Series B, No. 22).

Questions were also asked on the use of corrective lenses and hearing aids. Approximately 49 percent of the population over 3 years of age use corrective lenses, including contact lenses. This figure ranges from 16.6 percent for persons under 17 years of age to 92.1 percent for persons 65 years and over (table 25). Only 2.1 percent of the population wear contact lenses; however, approximately 9.5

percent of the females 17-24 years of age use contact lenses.

There are 1.7 million people who use hearing aids in the civilian, noninstitutional population, the majority of these persons are 65 years and over. About 5.3 percent of the persons in this age group use a hearing aid (table 25). Respondents who report hearing trouble were also asked several questions about their functional hearing loss (see questions on page 63). A special report will be prepared on persons with hearing impairments.

Demographic items collected during 1971, in addition to age and sex as shown in this publication, are race, family relationship, marital status, usual activity status, education, veteran status, current employment status, industry and occupation, family income, and place of residence (metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area and geographic region).

### **SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA**

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1971 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numera-

tor or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

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

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

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

The estimates contained in this report are provisional.

### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

#### **Series 10 No.**

- 57 Types of Injuries, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1965-June 1967
- 58 Persons Injured and Disability Days Due to Injury, United States, July 1965-June 1967
- 63 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1969

- 64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
- 67 Disability Days, United States, 1968
- 68 Work Injuries Among Blue-Collar Workers and Disability Days, United States, July 1966-June 1967
- 69 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1968-June 1969
- 75 Physician Visits—Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States 1969
- 76 Dental Visits—Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
- 77 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970
- 78 Use of Special Aids, United States, 1969
- 80 Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1969-70

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CONDITION GROUP, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

CONDITION GROUP	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	442,203	202,787	239,416	100.0	100.0	100.0	218.5	207.8	228.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	55,099	24,966	30,132	12.5	12.3	12.6	27.2	25.6	28.8
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	10,939	5,189	5,750	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.4	5.3	5.5
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	20,008	9,004	11,004	4.5	4.4	4.6	9.9	9.2	10.5
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	24,152	10,773	13,379	5.5	5.3	5.6	11.9	11.0	12.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	235,855	108,481	127,373	53.3	53.5	53.2	116.6	111.1	121.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	140,763	66,149	74,614	31.8	32.6	31.2	69.6	67.8	71.2
COMMON COLD-----	105,790	50,030	55,760	23.9	24.7	23.3	52.3	51.3	53.2
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	34,973	16,118	18,855	7.9	7.9	7.9	17.3	16.5	18.0
INFLUENZA-----	83,702	36,726	46,975	18.9	18.1	19.6	41.4	37.6	44.8
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	11,650	5,096	6,555	2.6	2.5	2.7	5.8	5.2	6.3
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	72,051	31,631	40,421	16.3	15.6	16.9	35.6	32.4	38.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	11,390	5,606	5,784	2.6	2.8	2.4	5.6	5.7	5.5
PNEUMONIA-----	1,662	848	814	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
BRONCHITIS-----	5,775	2,632	3,143	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.7	3.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	3,953	2,125	1,828	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,510	9,268	13,242	5.1	4.6	5.5	11.1	9.5	12.6
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	6,639	2,787	3,852	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.7
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	8,090	3,226	4,864	1.8	1.6	2.0	4.0	3.3	4.6
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,781	3,255	4,526	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.8	3.3	4.3
INJURIES-----	66,152	37,805	28,347	15.0	18.6	11.8	32.7	38.7	27.1
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	20,625	11,727	8,898	4.7	5.8	3.7	10.2	12.0	8.5
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	6,482	4,023	2,459	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.2	4.1	2.3
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	14,142	7,704	6,439	3.2	3.8	2.7	7.0	7.9	6.1
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	18,731	12,175	6,556	4.2	6.0	2.7	9.3	12.5	6.3
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	13,199	7,120	6,079	3.0	3.5	2.5	6.5	7.3	5.8
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	13,597	6,784	6,813	3.1	3.3	2.8	6.7	7.0	6.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	62,588	22,266	40,322	14.2	11.0	16.8	30.9	22.8	38.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	13,256	5,951	7,305	3.0	2.9	3.1	6.6	6.1	7.0
HEADACHES-----	3,523	1,295	2,228	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.1
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	12,141	1,609	10,532	2.7	0.8	4.4	6.0	1.6	10.1
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	4,412	...	4,412	1.0	...	1.8	2.2	...	4.2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	3,936	2,065	1,871	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	6,731	3,081	3,650	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	18,589	8,265	10,324	4.2	4.1	4.3	9.2	8.5	9.9

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.  
 N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	442,203	79,707	133,582	154,029	74,885	218.5	372.7	295.8	206.2	122.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	55,099	13,284	19,690	15,592	6,533	27.2	62.1	43.6	20.9	10.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	235,855	45,606	73,843	77,462	38,944	116.6	213.3	163.5	103.7	63.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	140,763	31,624	46,996	41,634	20,508	69.6	147.9	104.1	55.7	33.6
INFLUENZA-----	83,702	10,294	24,612	32,958	15,837	41.4	48.1	54.5	44.1	25.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	11,390	3,687	2,234	2,870	2,599	5.6	17.2	4.9	3.8	4.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,510	2,496	7,404	8,343	4,267	11.1	11.7	16.4	11.2	7.0
INJURIES-----	66,152	8,323	18,566	25,880	13,383	32.7	38.9	41.1	34.6	21.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	62,588	9,998	14,079	26,752	11,758	30.9	46.8	31.2	35.8	19.2
<b>MALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	202,787	41,971	64,716	66,073	30,027	207.8	383.9	282.1	185.1	107.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	24,966	6,940	9,510	5,916	2,601	25.6	63.5	41.4	16.6	9.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	108,481	23,440	35,269	33,996	15,776	111.1	214.4	153.7	95.2	56.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	66,149	16,676	22,233	19,147	8,093	67.8	152.5	96.9	53.6	28.9
INFLUENZA-----	36,726	4,789	11,886	13,583	6,469	37.6	43.8	51.8	38.0	23.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,606	1,975	1,151	1,266	1,214	5.7	18.1	5.0	3.5	4.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	9,268	1,539	2,954	3,271	1,505	9.5	14.1	12.9	9.2	5.4
INJURIES-----	37,805	4,528	10,796	16,540	5,942	38.7	41.4	47.1	46.3	21.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	22,266	5,524	6,187	6,352	4,203	22.8	50.5	27.0	17.8	15.0
<b>FEMALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	239,416	37,737	68,866	87,956	44,858	228.5	361.0	310.0	225.5	135.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	30,132	6,344	10,180	9,676	3,932	28.8	60.7	45.8	24.8	11.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	127,373	22,165	38,573	43,467	23,168	121.6	212.0	173.6	111.5	70.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	74,614	14,948	24,764	22,488	12,415	71.2	143.0	111.5	57.7	37.5
INFLUENZA-----	46,975	5,505	12,726	19,376	9,368	44.8	52.7	57.3	49.7	28.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,784	1,712	1,083	1,603	1,385	5.5	16.4	4.9	4.1	4.2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	13,242	958	4,450	5,073	2,762	12.6	9.2	20.0	13.0	8.3
INJURIES-----	28,347	3,795	7,770	9,340	7,441	27.1	36.3	35.0	23.9	22.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	40,322	4,475	7,892	20,400	7,555	38.5	42.8	35.5	52.3	22.8

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



TABLE 3. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

CONDITION GROUP	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	1,784,858	773,942	1,010,916	882.0	792.9	965.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	234,137	104,367	129,771	115.7	106.9	123.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	75,783	35,696	40,087	37.4	36.6	38.3
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	61,543	28,674	32,869	30.4	29.4	31.4
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	96,812	39,997	56,815	47.8	41.0	54.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	785,890	334,963	450,927	388.4	343.2	430.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	373,183	166,674	206,510	184.4	170.8	197.1
COMMON COLD-----	275,146	121,451	153,695	136.0	124.4	146.7
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	98,037	45,222	52,815	48.4	46.3	50.4
INFLUENZA-----	318,625	128,024	190,601	157.5	131.2	181.9
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	31,956	13,585	18,371	15.8	13.9	17.5
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	286,669	114,439	172,230	141.7	117.2	164.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	94,082	40,266	53,816	46.5	41.3	51.4
PNEUMONIA-----	34,689	15,366	19,322	17.1	15.7	18.4
BRONCHITIS-----	40,902	16,165	24,737	20.2	16.6	23.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	18,491	8,735	9,757	9.1	8.9	9.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	82,120	34,862	47,258	40.6	35.7	45.1
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	19,841	7,217	12,625	9.8	7.4	12.1
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	15,530	6,948	8,582	7.7	7.1	8.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	46,748	20,698	26,051	23.1	21.2	24.9
INJURIES-----	378,539	196,857	181,682	187.1	201.7	173.4
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	200,957	102,964	97,994	99.3	105.5	93.5
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS---	124,448	64,946	59,502	61.5	66.5	56.8
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	76,510	38,018	38,492	37.8	39.0	36.7
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	58,487	37,947	20,540	28.9	38.9	19.6
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	50,098	24,432	25,666	24.8	25.0	24.5
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	68,998	31,515	37,482	34.1	32.3	35.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	304,171	102,893	201,279	150.3	105.4	192.1
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	48,254	24,710	23,543	23.8	25.3	22.5
HEADACHES-----	7,175	2,194	4,981	3.5	2.2	4.8
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	57,280	11,355	45,925	28.3	11.6	43.8
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM---	42,439	...	42,439	21.0	...	40.5
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	15,187	7,649	7,538	7.5	7.8	7.2
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	45,551	19,307	26,244	22.5	19.8	25.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	88,286	37,677	50,609	43.6	38.6	48.3

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

TABLE 4. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

CONDITION GROUP	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	782,695	331,198	451,498	386.8	339.3	431.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	119,945	52,800	67,144	59.3	54.1	64.1
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	36,095	17,703	18,392	17.8	18.1	17.6
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	32,648	14,731	17,917	16.1	15.1	17.1
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	51,201	20,366	30,836	25.3	20.9	29.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	380,694	162,625	218,070	188.1	166.6	208.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	149,499	65,272	84,227	73.9	66.9	80.4
COMMON COLD-----	104,616	45,697	58,919	51.7	46.8	56.2
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,883	19,575	25,308	22.2	20.1	24.2
INFLUENZA-----	182,997	74,522	108,475	90.4	76.4	103.5
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	18,818	7,821	10,997	9.3	8.0	10.5
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	164,179	66,700	97,478	81.1	68.3	93.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	48,199	22,831	25,367	23.8	23.4	24.2
PNEUMONIA-----	21,406	10,399	11,007	10.6	10.7	10.5
BRONCHITIS-----	20,198	9,281	10,917	10.0	9.5	10.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	6,595	3,151	3,443	3.3	3.2	3.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	37,180	16,053	21,128	18.4	16.4	20.2
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	6,986	2,912	4,075	3.5	3.0	3.9
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	7,855	2,831	5,024	3.9	2.9	4.8
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,339	10,310	12,029	11.0	10.6	11.5
INJURIES-----	114,836	57,405	57,431	56.7	58.8	54.8
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	53,243	25,386	27,857	26.3	26.0	26.6
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	35,625	17,426	18,199	17.6	17.9	17.4
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	17,617	7,960	9,657	8.7	8.2	9.2
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	14,800	10,940	3,859	7.3	11.2	3.7
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	16,251	7,142	9,109	8.0	7.3	8.7
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	30,543	13,937	16,606	15.1	14.3	15.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	130,040	42,315	87,725	64.3	43.4	83.7
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	18,960	9,810	9,150	9.4	10.1	8.7
HEADACHES-----	3,147	*	1,968	1.6	*	1.9
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	27,443	4,326	23,117	13.6	4.4	22.1
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM---	23,577	...	23,577	11.7	...	22.5
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	6,922	3,467	3,454	3.4	3.6	3.3
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	14,539	6,620	7,918	7.2	6.8	7.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	35,454	16,912	18,541	17.5	17.3	17.7

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

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,784,858	249,050	407,539	615,067	513,203	882.0	1,164.5	902.5	823.3	839.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	234,137	53,390	82,841	56,605	41,301	115.7	249.6	183.4	75.8	67.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	785,890	148,347	207,539	237,615	192,389	388.4	693.7	459.6	318.1	314.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	373,183	87,520	110,069	103,181	72,414	184.4	409.2	243.7	138.1	118.5
INFLUENZA-----	318,625	39,466	81,180	112,141	85,837	157.5	184.5	179.8	150.1	140.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	94,082	21,361	16,290	22,293	34,138	46.5	99.9	36.1	29.8	55.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	82,120	4,887	16,106	32,982	28,145	40.6	22.9	35.7	44.2	46.1
INJURIES-----	378,539	12,108	58,186	157,637	150,607	187.1	56.6	128.8	211.0	246.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	304,171	30,317	42,866	130,228	100,761	150.3	141.8	94.9	174.3	164.9
<b>MALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	773,942	130,517	199,650	254,972	188,803	792.9	1,193.9	870.2	714.1	673.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	104,367	26,073	39,189	24,298	14,807	106.9	238.5	170.8	68.1	52.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	334,963	77,411	98,568	92,612	66,372	343.2	708.1	429.6	259.4	236.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	166,674	48,732	51,551	42,470	23,921	170.8	445.8	224.7	118.9	85.4
INFLUENZA-----	128,024	17,872	38,719	41,611	29,823	131.2	163.5	168.8	116.5	106.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	40,266	10,808	8,298	8,531	12,628	41.3	98.9	36.2	23.9	45.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	34,862	3,039	7,804	13,662	10,356	35.7	27.8	34.0	38.3	37.0
INJURIES-----	196,857	6,965	34,198	94,538	61,157	201.7	63.7	149.0	264.8	218.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	102,893	17,029	19,891	29,862	36,111	105.4	155.8	86.7	83.6	128.9
<b>FEMALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,010,916	118,533	207,888	360,095	324,400	965.0	1,133.9	935.8	923.4	980.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	129,771	27,317	43,652	32,307	26,494	123.9	261.3	196.5	82.8	80.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	450,927	70,936	108,971	145,002	126,017	430.5	678.6	490.5	371.8	380.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	206,510	38,788	58,518	60,710	48,493	197.1	371.0	263.4	155.7	146.5
INFLUENZA-----	190,601	21,595	42,461	70,530	56,015	181.9	206.6	191.1	180.9	169.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	53,816	10,553	7,992	13,762	21,509	51.4	100.9	36.0	35.3	65.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	47,258	1,848	8,302	19,320	17,789	45.1	17.7	37.4	49.5	53.8
INJURIES-----	181,682	5,144	23,988	63,099	89,451	173.4	49.2	108.0	161.8	270.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	201,279	13,288	22,975	100,366	64,650	192.1	127.1	103.4	257.4	195.4

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	782,695	105,631	195,693	273,513	207,859	386.8	493.9	433.4	366.1	340.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	119,945	23,402	43,856	32,954	19,733	59.3	109.4	97.1	44.1	32.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	380,694	63,317	111,977	117,698	87,703	188.1	296.1	248.0	157.6	143.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	149,499	30,267	51,925	42,098	25,209	73.9	141.5	115.0	56.4	41.2
INFLUENZA-----	182,997	23,060	51,327	64,044	44,565	90.4	107.8	113.7	85.7	72.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	48,199	9,989	8,725	11,555	17,929	23.8	46.7	19.3	15.5	29.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	37,180	1,992	7,910	14,116	13,163	18.4	9.3	17.5	18.9	21.5
INJURIES-----	114,836	4,580	12,285	52,052	45,919	56.7	21.4	27.2	69.7	75.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	130,040	12,340	19,666	56,694	41,341	64.3	57.7	43.5	75.9	67.6
<b>MALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	331,198	54,284	95,056	106,107	75,751	339.3	496.6	414.3	297.2	270.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	52,800	11,409	21,137	14,795	5,459	54.1	104.4	92.1	41.4	19.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	162,625	30,771	53,158	46,843	31,853	166.6	281.5	231.7	131.2	113.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	65,272	15,235	24,430	18,263	7,343	66.9	139.4	106.5	51.1	26.2
INFLUENZA-----	74,522	9,635	23,715	24,229	16,943	76.4	88.1	103.4	67.9	60.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	22,831	5,900	5,013	4,351	7,567	23.4	54.0	21.8	12.2	27.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	16,053	*	3,373	6,143	5,103	16.4	*	14.7	17.2	18.2
INJURIES-----	57,405	3,104	8,899	28,385	17,017	58.8	28.4	38.8	79.5	60.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	42,315	7,568	8,488	9,940	16,318	43.4	69.2	37.0	27.8	58.2
<b>FEMALE</b>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	451,498	51,347	100,638	167,406	132,108	431.0	491.2	453.0	429.3	399.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	67,144	11,993	22,719	18,159	14,274	64.1	114.7	102.3	46.6	43.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	218,070	32,546	58,818	70,855	55,851	208.2	311.3	264.8	181.7	168.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	84,227	15,031	27,495	23,835	17,866	80.4	143.8	123.8	61.1	54.0
INFLUENZA-----	108,475	13,426	27,612	39,816	27,622	103.5	128.4	124.3	102.1	83.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	25,367	4,089	3,712	7,204	10,362	24.2	39.1	16.7	18.5	31.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	21,128	*	4,536	7,973	8,060	20.2	*	20.4	20.4	24.4
INJURIES-----	57,431	*	3,386	23,667	28,901	54.8	*	15.2	60.7	87.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	87,725	4,772	11,178	46,753	25,022	83.7	45.6	50.3	119.9	75.6

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	226,473	109,693	116,780	501.5	478.1	525.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	46,344	23,057	23,287	102.6	100.5	104.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	133,645	63,219	70,426	295.9	275.5	317.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	71,387	33,675	37,711	158.1	146.8	169.8
INFLUENZA-----	52,523	24,618	27,906	116.3	107.3	125.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	9,735	4,926	4,809	21.6	21.5	21.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	10,627	5,091	5,536	23.5	22.2	24.9
INJURIES-----	14,241	8,742	5,499	31.5	38.1	24.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	21,617	9,584	12,032	47.9	41.8	54.2

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	262,269	168,296	93,973	338.8	355.7	312.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	23,438	15,792	7,646	30.3	33.4	25.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	104,994	66,687	38,308	135.6	140.9	127.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	41,160	28,783	12,377	53.2	60.8	41.1
INFLUENZA-----	51,589	31,268	20,321	66.6	66.1	67.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	12,245	6,636	5,609	15.8	14.0	18.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	17,238	12,127	5,111	22.3	25.6	17.0
INJURIES-----	76,380	48,769	27,611	98.7	103.1	91.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	40,219	24,922	15,297	52.0	52.7	50.8
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	151,681	97,042	54,638	315.0	331.3	289.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	13,005	8,403	4,602	27.0	28.7	24.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	57,001	36,356	20,645	118.4	124.1	109.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	21,298	15,119	6,179	44.2	51.6	32.8
INFLUENZA-----	27,891	17,246	10,644	57.9	58.9	56.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	7,812	3,991	3,821	16.2	13.6	20.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	9,550	6,978	2,572	19.8	23.8	13.6
INJURIES-----	53,371	34,728	18,643	110.8	118.6	98.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	18,755	10,577	8,178	38.9	36.1	43.4
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	110,588	71,254	39,334	378.0	395.4	350.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	10,433	7,389	3,044	35.7	41.0	27.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	47,993	30,330	17,663	164.1	168.3	157.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	19,862	13,664	6,198	67.9	75.8	55.2
INFLUENZA-----	23,699	14,021	9,677	81.0	77.8	86.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,433	2,645	1,788	15.2	14.7	15.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,688	5,149	2,539	26.3	28.6	22.6
INJURIES-----	23,009	14,041	8,968	78.7	77.9	79.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	21,464	14,345	7,120	73.4	79.6	63.4

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION	TOTAL POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
ALL AGES-----	202,360	24,817	18,790	177,542	100.0	12.3	9.3	87.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,544	1,942	972	64,602	100.0	2.9	1.5	97.1
17-44 YEARS-----	74,703	5,858	3,648	68,845	100.0	7.8	4.9	92.2
45-64 YEARS-----	41,764	8,553	6,680	33,211	100.0	20.5	16.0	79.5
65 YEARS AND OVER---	19,349	8,464	7,490	10,885	100.0	43.7	38.7	56.3
<u>MALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	97,603	12,521	9,467	85,082	100.0	12.8	9.7	87.2
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,875	1,097	539	32,779	100.0	3.2	1.6	96.8
17-44 YEARS-----	35,705	3,216	1,888	32,489	100.0	9.0	5.3	91.0
45-64 YEARS-----	19,832	4,342	3,457	15,490	100.0	21.9	17.4	78.1
65 YEARS AND OVER---	8,191	3,866	3,584	4,324	100.0	47.2	43.8	52.8
<u>FEMALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	104,757	12,297	9,323	92,460	100.0	11.7	8.9	88.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,669	846	433	31,823	100.0	2.6	1.3	97.4
17-44 YEARS-----	38,998	2,642	1,760	36,356	100.0	6.8	4.5	93.2
45-64 YEARS-----	21,932	4,211	3,223	17,720	100.0	19.2	14.7	80.8
65 YEARS AND OVER---	11,158	4,598	3,906	6,561	100.0	41.2	35.0	58.8

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

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

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	62,539	4,741	4,044	9,631	23,984	26,068
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	8,217	*	*	...	5,568	2,670
6-16 YEARS-----	17,859	922	815	...	7,294	9,785
17-44 YEARS-----	24,052	2,839	2,357	7,066	5,834	9,444
45-64 YEARS-----	8,343	*	*	2,384	2,868	2,782
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	4,067	*	*	*	2,419	1,387
<b>MALE</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	35,653	2,660	2,182	8,341	11,849	14,466
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4,491	*	*	...	3,036	1,544
6-16 YEARS-----	10,375	*	*	...	3,958	5,963
17-44 YEARS-----	15,251	1,712	1,340	6,463	2,984	5,186
45-64 YEARS-----	3,855	*	*	1,765	1,015	1,060
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1,681	*	*	*	855	712
<b>FEMALE</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	26,886	2,081	1,862	1,290	12,134	11,603
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,725	*	*	...	2,532	1,125
6-16 YEARS-----	7,485	*	*	...	3,336	3,822
17-44 YEARS-----	8,801	1,127	1,017	*	2,850	4,258
45-64 YEARS-----	4,488	*	*	*	1,852	1,722
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	2,386	*	*	*	1,563	*
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	30.9	2.3	2.0	4.8	11.9	12.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	38.4	*	*	...	26.0	12.5
6-16 YEARS-----	39.5	2.0	1.8	...	16.2	21.7
17-44 YEARS-----	32.2	3.8	3.2	9.5	7.8	12.6
45-64 YEARS-----	20.0	*	*	5.7	6.9	6.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	21.0	*	*	*	12.5	7.2
<b>MALE</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	36.5	2.7	2.2	8.5	12.1	14.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	41.1	*	*	...	27.8	14.1
6-16 YEARS-----	45.2	*	*	...	17.3	26.0
17-44 YEARS-----	42.7	4.8	3.8	18.1	8.4	14.5
45-64 YEARS-----	19.4	*	*	8.9	5.1	5.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	20.5	*	*	*	10.4	8.7
<b>FEMALE</b>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	25.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	11.6	11.1
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	35.6	*	*	...	24.2	10.8
6-16 YEARS-----	33.7	*	*	...	15.0	17.2
17-44 YEARS-----	22.6	2.9	2.6	*	7.3	10.9
45-64 YEARS-----	20.5	*	*	*	8.4	7.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	21.4	*	*	*	14.0	*

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



TABLE 11. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS</b>				
ALL AGES-----	551,634	93,992	86,016	120,384	153,182	217,267
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	11,638	*	*	...	5,599	5,354
6-16 YEARS-----	60,548	5,005	4,969	...	18,221	38,277
17-44 YEARS-----	209,045	50,090	45,424	62,313	38,006	76,664
45-64 YEARS-----	178,869	29,740	27,020	47,884	42,843	68,547
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	91,534	8,424	7,870	10,153	48,512	28,424
<b>MALE</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS</b>				
ALL AGES-----	282,709	51,075	45,419	93,780	47,907	116,448
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	6,476	*	*	...	2,997	2,830
6-16 YEARS-----	35,186	3,167	3,131	...	9,933	23,041
17-44 YEARS-----	127,813	30,464	26,547	51,582	15,169	46,567
45-64 YEARS-----	83,015	13,553	12,084	35,252	8,608	32,261
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	30,219	3,194	2,959	6,911	11,199	11,748
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS</b>				
ALL AGES-----	268,925	42,917	40,597	26,604	105,275	100,819
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,162	*	*	...	2,602	2,524
6-16 YEARS-----	25,362	1,838	1,838	...	8,288	15,236
17-44 YEARS-----	81,232	19,626	18,876	10,731	22,837	30,096
45-64 YEARS-----	95,854	16,187	14,937	12,631	34,235	36,287
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	61,314	5,231	4,911	3,241	37,313	16,676
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR</b>				
ALL AGES-----	272.6	46.4	42.5	59.5	75.7	107.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	54.4	*	*	...	26.2	25.0
6-16 YEARS-----	134.1	11.1	11.0	...	40.3	84.8
17-44 YEARS-----	279.8	67.1	60.8	83.4	50.9	102.6
45-64 YEARS-----	428.3	71.2	64.7	114.7	102.6	164.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	473.1	43.5	40.7	52.5	250.7	146.9
<b>MALE</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR</b>				
ALL AGES-----	289.7	52.3	46.5	96.1	49.1	119.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	59.2	*	*	...	27.4	25.9
6-16 YEARS-----	153.4	13.8	13.6	...	43.3	100.4
17-44 YEARS-----	358.0	85.3	74.4	144.5	42.5	130.4
45-64 YEARS-----	418.6	68.3	60.9	177.8	43.4	162.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	368.9	39.0	36.1	84.4	136.7	143.4
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR</b>				
ALL AGES-----	256.7	41.0	38.8	25.4	100.5	96.2
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	49.4	*	*	...	24.9	24.1
6-16 YEARS-----	114.2	8.3	8.3	...	37.3	68.6
17-44 YEARS-----	208.3	50.3	48.4	27.5	58.6	77.2
45-64 YEARS-----	437.1	73.8	68.1	57.6	156.1	165.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	549.5	46.9	44.0	29.0	334.4	149.5

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

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

TABLE 12. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
<b><u>BOTH SEXES</u></b>						
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	153,269	29,285	27,455	30,122	44,470	59,187
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4,092	*	*	...	1,634	1,760
6-16 YEARS-----	12,079	1,903	1,868	...	3,221	7,029
17-44 YEARS-----	57,198	14,828	13,635	14,955	13,307	20,805
45-64 YEARS-----	51,349	8,442	7,840	11,099	13,950	19,075
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	28,552	3,414	3,414	4,034	12,357	10,519
<b><u>MALE</u></b>						
ALL AGES-----	72,322	15,994	14,841	22,298	13,864	27,711
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,615	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	8,608	*	*	...	2,050	5,219
17-44 YEARS-----	30,294	8,760	7,643	11,657	5,593	10,045
45-64 YEARS-----	19,655	3,389	3,389	7,977	1,619	7,108
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,151	1,735	1,735	2,629	3,476	4,548
<b><u>FEMALE</u></b>						
ALL AGES-----	80,947	13,291	12,613	7,823	30,606	31,476
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	3,471	*	*	...	*	1,810
17-44 YEARS-----	26,904	6,068	5,993	3,298	7,715	10,760
45-64 YEARS-----	31,694	5,054	4,451	3,121	12,331	11,967
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	17,401	1,679	1,679	*	8,881	5,971
<b><u>BOTH SEXES</u></b>						
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR						
ALL AGES-----	75.7	14.5	13.6	14.9	22.0	29.2
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	19.1	*	*	...	7.6	8.2
6-16 YEARS-----	26.7	4.2	4.1	...	7.1	15.6
17-44 YEARS-----	76.6	19.8	18.3	20.0	17.8	27.9
45-64 YEARS-----	123.0	20.2	18.8	26.6	33.4	45.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	147.6	17.6	17.6	20.8	63.9	54.4
<b><u>MALE</u></b>						
ALL AGES-----	74.1	16.4	15.2	22.8	14.2	28.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	23.9	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	37.5	*	*	...	8.9	22.7
17-44 YEARS-----	84.8	24.5	21.4	32.6	15.7	28.1
45-64 YEARS-----	99.1	17.1	17.1	40.2	8.2	35.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	136.1	21.2	21.2	32.1	42.4	55.5
<b><u>FEMALE</u></b>						
ALL AGES-----	77.3	12.7	12.0	7.5	29.2	30.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	15.6	*	*	...	*	8.1
17-44 YEARS-----	69.0	15.6	15.4	8.5	19.8	27.6
45-64 YEARS-----	144.5	23.0	20.3	14.2	56.2	54.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	156.0	15.0	15.0	*	79.6	53.5

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

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

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1971

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL AGES-----	27,571	10,662	16,909	13.6	10.9	16.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	4,462	2,469	1,993	6.7	7.3	6.1
17-24 YEARS-----	4,362	1,037	3,325	16.0	8.1	23.1
25-34 YEARS-----	4,463	1,027	3,436	17.7	8.5	26.4
35-44 YEARS-----	3,101	1,074	2,027	13.9	10.0	17.5
45-64 YEARS-----	6,618	3,123	3,495	15.8	15.7	15.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	4,565	1,933	2,633	23.6	23.6	23.6
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES-----	235,439	109,233	126,207	8.5	10.2	7.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	26,791	15,415	11,376	6.0	6.2	5.7
17-24 YEARS-----	25,108	10,101	15,007	5.8	9.7	4.5
25-34 YEARS-----	26,813	9,278	17,535	6.0	9.0	5.1
35-44 YEARS-----	27,457	11,195	16,262	8.9	10.4	8.0
45-64 YEARS-----	71,241	37,604	33,637	10.8	12.0	9.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	58,029	25,639	32,389	12.7	13.3	12.3

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

TABLE 14. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES DURING THE PAST YEAR BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES				POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES			
		NONE	1	2	3+		NONE	1	2	3+
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
ALL AGES-----	202,360	181,038	17,859	2,559	904	100.0	89.5	8.8	1.3	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,544	62,913	3,206	338	87	100.0	94.5	4.8	0.5	0.1
17-24 YEARS-----	27,275	23,620	3,239	333	82	100.0	86.6	11.9	1.2	0.3
25-34 YEARS-----	25,183	21,464	3,192	411	115	100.0	85.2	12.7	1.6	0.5
35-44 YEARS-----	22,246	19,892	2,005	255	93	100.0	89.4	9.0	1.1	0.4
45-64 YEARS-----	41,764	36,905	3,941	653	264	100.0	88.4	9.4	1.6	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER----	19,349	16,244	2,275	567	263	100.0	84.0	11.8	2.9	1.4
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL AGES-----	97,603	89,500	6,742	980	381	100.0	91.7	6.9	1.0	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,875	31,891	1,766	174	*	100.0	94.1	5.2	0.5	*
17-24 YEARS-----	12,863	12,037	725	88	*	100.0	93.6	5.6	0.7	*
25-34 YEARS-----	12,146	11,288	745	93	*	100.0	92.9	6.1	0.8	*
35-44 YEARS-----	10,696	9,888	702	67	*	100.0	92.4	6.6	0.6	*
45-64 YEARS-----	19,832	17,597	1,787	301	147	100.0	88.7	9.0	1.5	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER----	8,191	6,799	1,017	256	119	100.0	83.0	12.4	3.1	1.5
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL AGES-----	104,757	91,538	11,117	1,579	523	100.0	87.4	10.6	1.5	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,669	31,022	1,440	164	*	100.0	95.0	4.4	0.5	*
17-24 YEARS-----	14,411	11,583	2,514	245	69	100.0	80.4	17.4	1.7	0.5
25-34 YEARS-----	13,037	10,176	2,447	318	96	100.0	78.1	18.8	2.4	0.7
35-44 YEARS-----	11,550	10,004	1,303	188	54	100.0	86.6	11.3	1.6	0.5
45-64 YEARS-----	21,932	19,308	2,154	353	117	100.0	88.0	9.8	1.6	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER----	11,158	9,445	1,258	311	144	100.0	84.6	11.3	2.8	1.3

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

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER PERSON WITH ONE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES							
	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS				DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES			
ALL AGES-----	213,019	128,761	50,121	34,137	10.0	7.2	19.6	37.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	24,018	15,289	5,795	2,935	6.6	4.8	17.1	33.7
17-24 YEARS-----	22,744	16,011	4,972	1,761	6.2	4.9	14.9	21.5
25-34 YEARS-----	25,663	17,136	5,807	2,720	6.9	5.4	14.1	23.7
35-44 YEARS-----	23,469	15,868	4,349	3,252	10.0	7.9	17.1	35.0
45-64 YEARS-----	62,806	37,410	13,963	11,432	12.9	9.5	21.4	43.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	54,319	27,047	15,236	12,036	17.5	11.9	26.9	45.8
<u>MALE</u>	HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS				DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES			
ALL AGES-----	96,687	57,263	22,611	16,814	11.9	8.5	23.1	44.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	13,195	8,631	3,137	1,426	6.7	4.9	18.0	*
17-24 YEARS-----	8,053	5,190	2,431	432	9.7	7.2	27.6	*
25-34 YEARS-----	8,084	5,504	1,937	643	9.4	7.4	20.8	*
35-44 YEARS-----	9,473	6,870	1,128	1,476	11.7	9.8	16.8	*
45-64 YEARS-----	32,708	18,406	6,894	7,409	14.6	10.3	22.9	50.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	25,175	12,662	7,085	5,428	18.1	12.5	27.7	45.6
<u>FEMALE</u>	HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS				DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES			
ALL AGES-----	116,332	71,499	27,510	17,323	8.8	6.4	17.4	33.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10,824	6,658	2,657	1,509	6.6	4.6	16.2	*
17-24 YEARS-----	14,691	10,821	2,541	1,330	5.2	4.3	10.4	19.3
25-34 YEARS-----	17,579	11,632	3,870	2,077	6.1	4.8	12.2	21.6
35-44 YEARS-----	13,996	8,998	3,221	1,776	9.1	6.9	17.1	32.9
45-64 YEARS-----	30,098	19,005	7,069	4,024	11.5	8.8	20.0	34.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	29,144	14,385	8,151	6,608	17.0	11.4	26.2	45.9

TABLE 16. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS	BED- DISABILITY DAYS	WORK-LOSS DAYS
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	3,175,594	1,238,873	396,210
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	723,495	316,677	...
17-24 YEARS-----	284,622	124,048	64,476
25-44 YEARS-----	631,851	231,024	150,694
45-64 YEARS-----	878,307	310,753	163,663
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	657,318	256,371	17,377
<b>MALE</b>			
ALL AGES-----	1,390,399	525,750	236,031
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	366,235	159,303	...
17-24 YEARS-----	116,953	45,716	31,844
25-44 YEARS-----	262,021	86,930	90,475
45-64 YEARS-----	392,290	134,213	101,433
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	252,900	99,588	12,280
<b>FEMALE</b>			
ALL AGES-----	1,785,195	713,122	160,180
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	357,260	157,374	...
17-24 YEARS-----	167,668	78,332	32,632
25-44 YEARS-----	369,831	144,093	60,220
45-64 YEARS-----	486,017	176,540	62,230
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	404,419	156,783	5,098
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	15.7	6.1	5.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.9	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	10.4	4.5	4.2
25-44 YEARS-----	13.3	4.9	4.7
45-64 YEARS-----	21.0	7.4	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	34.0	13.2	5.5
<b>MALE</b>			
ALL AGES-----	14.2	5.4	4.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.8	4.7	...
17-24 YEARS-----	9.1	3.6	3.8
25-44 YEARS-----	11.5	3.8	4.3
45-64 YEARS-----	19.8	6.8	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	30.9	12.2	5.8
<b>FEMALE</b>			
ALL AGES-----	17.0	6.8	5.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.9	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	11.6	5.4	4.7
25-44 YEARS-----	15.0	5.9	5.4
45-64 YEARS-----	22.2	8.0	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	36.2	14.1	4.9

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

TABLE 17. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	249,583	119,559	130,025
	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	5.5	5.2	5.9

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS AND NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS IN THOUSANDS					
BOTH SEXES-----	311,943	95,039	47,788	80,836	68,016	20,265
MALE-----	132,644	42,740	18,540	32,476	30,773	8,115
FEMALE-----	179,299	52,299	29,247	48,359	37,243	12,150
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES-----	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.0
MALE-----	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0
FEMALE-----	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.1

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNJWN
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	202,360	65,485	29,788	23,600	28,051	27,181	24,928	3,327
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,544	21,713	9,515	6,360	4,410	836	22,685	1,025
17-24 YEARS-----	27,275	10,165	5,067	4,410	4,453	1,527	1,118	534
25-44 YEARS-----	47,428	16,696	8,126	6,962	8,642	5,553	599	851
45-64 YEARS-----	41,764	13,242	5,663	4,483	7,584	9,793	348	650
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,349	3,668	1,417	1,385	2,961	9,472	178	266
<b>MALE</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	97,603	29,941	14,455	11,481	14,183	12,831	12,994	1,718
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,875	10,704	4,855	3,263	2,326	433	11,782	512
17-24 YEARS-----	12,863	4,378	2,381	2,095	2,339	772	590	309
25-44 YEARS-----	22,842	7,373	3,856	3,343	4,486	2,967	349	468
45-64 YEARS-----	19,832	6,017	2,746	2,175	3,700	4,683	181	329
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,191	1,469	617	605	1,332	3,975	93	100
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	104,757	35,543	15,333	12,119	13,868	14,351	11,934	1,609
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,669	11,009	4,659	3,097	2,083	403	10,904	513
17-24 YEARS-----	14,411	5,787	2,686	2,315	2,115	755	529	225
25-44 YEARS-----	24,586	9,323	4,270	3,618	4,156	2,586	250	383
45-64 YEARS-----	21,932	7,225	2,917	2,308	3,884	5,110	166	321
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,158	2,200	800	781	1,629	5,497	86	166
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	32.4	14.7	11.7	13.9	13.4	12.3	1.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	32.6	14.3	9.6	6.6	1.3	34.1	1.5
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	37.3	18.6	16.2	16.3	5.6	4.1	2.0
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	35.2	17.1	14.7	18.2	11.7	1.3	1.8
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	31.7	13.6	10.7	18.2	23.4	0.8	1.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	19.0	7.3	7.2	15.3	49.0	0.9	1.4
<b>MALE</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	30.7	14.8	11.8	14.5	13.1	13.3	1.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	31.6	14.3	9.6	6.9	1.3	34.8	1.5
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	34.0	18.5	16.3	18.2	6.0	4.6	2.4
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	32.3	16.9	14.6	19.6	13.0	1.5	2.0
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	30.3	13.8	11.0	18.7	23.6	0.9	1.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	17.9	7.5	7.4	16.3	48.5	1.1	1.2
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	33.9	14.6	11.6	13.2	13.7	11.4	1.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	33.7	14.3	9.5	6.4	1.2	33.4	1.6
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	40.2	18.6	16.1	14.7	5.2	3.7	1.6
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	37.9	17.4	14.7	16.9	10.5	1.0	1.6
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	32.9	13.3	10.5	17.7	23.3	0.8	1.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	19.7	7.2	7.0	14.6	49.3	0.8	1.5

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



TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS IN THOUSANDS							
BOTH SEXES-----	999,289	278,601	134,983	229,873	226,198	77,322	52,312
MALE-----	419,884	149,790	46,475	80,052	92,858	31,831	18,878
FEMALE-----	579,406	128,812	88,508	149,821	133,340	45,491	33,434
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR							
BOTH SEXES-----	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.4	6.4	7.2
MALE-----	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.5	4.7	6.0	6.5
FEMALE-----	5.5	3.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.6

TABLE 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	202,360	114,423	32,042	23,759	21,009	8,315	576	2,237
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,544	35,844	11,356	9,494	6,699	1,851	400	901
17-24 YEARS-----	27,275	16,016	4,545	3,172	2,477	664	59	341
25-44 YEARS-----	47,428	26,523	8,108	5,543	5,046	1,664	51	494
45-64 YEARS-----	41,764	23,486	6,104	4,153	4,889	2,697	*	388
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,349	12,553	1,928	1,398	1,897	1,438	*	113
<b>MALE</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	97,603	51,001	16,347	12,358	11,855	4,544	311	1,186
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,875	18,564	5,797	4,671	3,388	843	183	429
17-24 YEARS-----	12,863	6,435	2,427	1,802	1,556	407	*	199
25-44 YEARS-----	22,842	10,756	4,228	3,105	3,299	1,132	*	273
45-64 YEARS-----	19,832	10,210	3,055	2,135	2,678	1,487	*	235
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,191	5,036	840	645	934	675	*	*
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
ALL AGES-----	104,757	63,422	15,695	11,401	9,154	3,770	265	1,051
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,669	17,280	5,558	4,823	3,311	1,008	217	471
17-24 YEARS-----	14,411	9,582	2,118	1,369	921	257	*	142
25-44 YEARS-----	24,586	15,767	3,880	2,438	1,747	532	*	221
45-64 YEARS-----	21,932	13,276	3,049	2,018	2,211	1,210	*	153
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,158	7,517	1,088	753	642	763	*	54
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	56.5	15.8	11.7	10.4	4.1	0.3	1.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	53.9	17.1	14.3	10.1	2.8	0.6	1.4
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	58.7	16.7	11.6	9.1	2.4	0.2	1.3
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	55.9	17.1	11.7	10.6	3.5	0.1	1.0
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	56.2	14.6	9.9	11.7	6.5	*	0.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	64.9	10.0	7.2	9.8	7.4	*	0.6
<b>MALE</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	52.3	16.7	12.7	12.1	4.7	0.3	1.2
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	54.8	17.1	13.8	10.0	2.5	0.5	1.3
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	50.0	18.9	14.0	12.1	3.2	*	1.5
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	47.1	18.5	13.6	14.4	5.0	*	1.2
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	51.5	15.4	10.8	13.5	7.5	*	1.2
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	61.5	10.3	7.9	11.4	8.2	*	*
<b>FEMALE</b>		<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	60.5	15.0	10.9	8.7	3.6	0.3	1.0
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	52.9	17.0	14.8	10.1	3.1	0.7	1.4
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	66.5	14.7	9.5	6.4	1.8	*	1.0
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	64.1	15.8	9.9	7.1	2.2	*	0.9
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	60.5	13.9	9.2	10.1	5.5	*	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	67.4	9.8	6.7	8.6	6.8	*	0.6

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

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS				ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS			
	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER								
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	68.3	47.2	38.7	64.4	41.5	20.5	15.1	39.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	101.7	91.6	65.6	113.8	65.1	38.6	30.4	79.2
6-16 YEARS-----	103.5	53.8	45.1	83.3	63.9	29.3	18.2	52.2
17-44 YEARS-----	60.5	42.2	41.1	62.4	35.5	18.2	14.9	35.2
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	39.6	25.4	21.8	35.7	24.0	10.5	7.8	21.4
MALE, ALL AGES-----	64.3	44.6	37.7	61.2	38.9	19.5	14.8	37.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	104.3	95.6	69.0	114.6	63.2	39.1	31.3	80.3
6-16 YEARS-----	96.5	59.2	47.2	79.2	58.8	28.5	18.0	48.5
17-44 YEARS-----	54.7	37.5	36.8	56.1	32.4	16.0	13.8	33.1
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	34.0	21.8	19.0	32.4	21.3	*	*	19.0
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	72.0	49.6	39.7	67.3	44.0	21.5	15.3	40.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	99.0	87.5	62.1	112.9	67.1	38.1	29.5	77.9
6-16 YEARS-----	110.9	68.6	42.8	87.5	69.1	30.1	18.3	56.0
17-44 YEARS-----	65.7	46.6	45.0	68.3	38.3	20.2	15.9	37.2
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	44.4	28.5	24.2	38.5	26.3	12.1	8.3	23.4

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

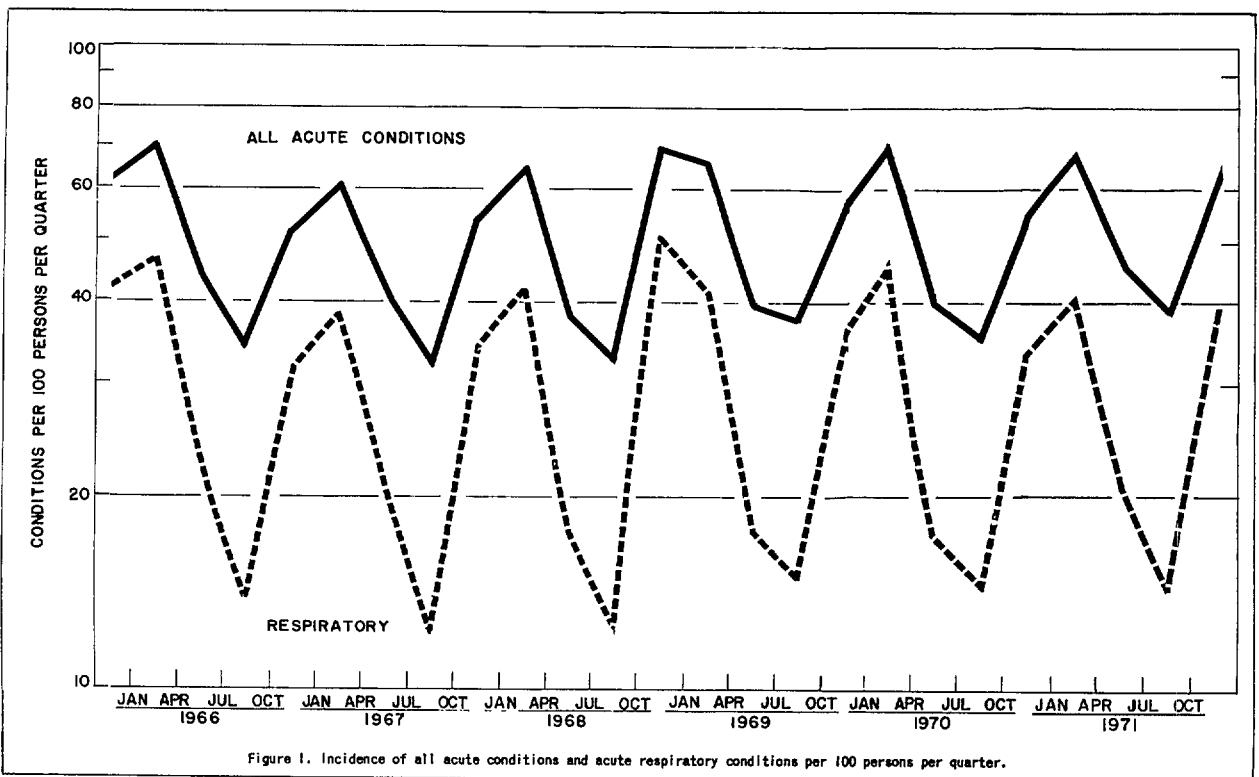


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

SEX AND AGE	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER				
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	7.0	8.7	8.3	6.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	8.8	11.7	11.3	7.3
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	6.1	7.3	6.9	6.6
MALE, ALL AGES-----	8.0	9.6	10.3	8.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9.5	10.6	14.2	9.5
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	7.2	9.0	8.3	8.1
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	6.0	7.9	6.5	5.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	8.1	12.8	8.3	*
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.4

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

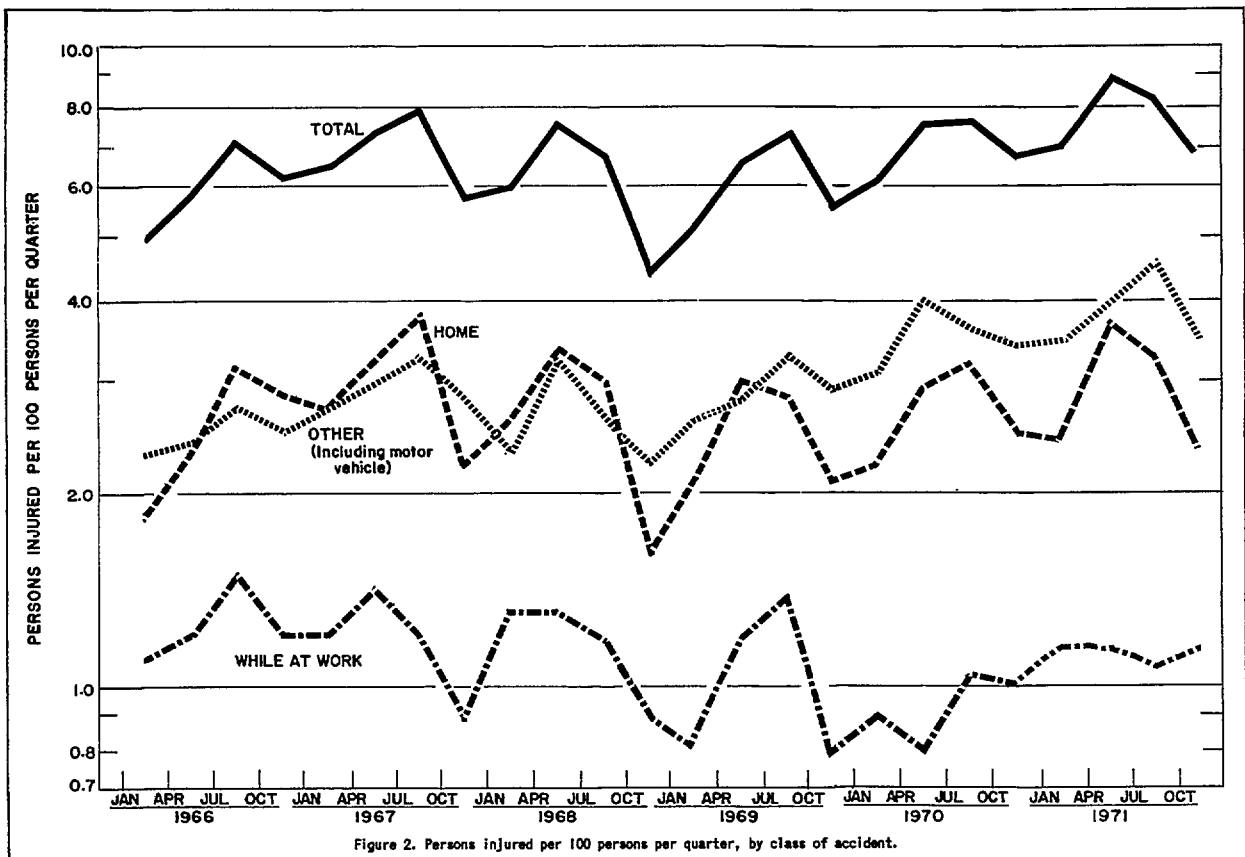


TABLE 24. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER												
DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES----	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3.7	3.0	1.7	4.0	3.8	3.2	1.6	4.3	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.6
6-16 YEARS-----	3.7	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.8	2.6	1.4	2.6
17-44 YEARS-----	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.3
45-64 YEARS-----	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.0	6.4	5.5	4.6	5.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.2	9.5	8.8	9.4	8.5
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES-----	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.5
6-16 YEARS-----	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.3
17-44 YEARS-----	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.5
45-64 YEARS-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER---	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.6
17-44 YEARS-----	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
45-64 YEARS-----	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6-16 YEARS-----	2.4	1.3	0.3	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.3	1.4	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.6

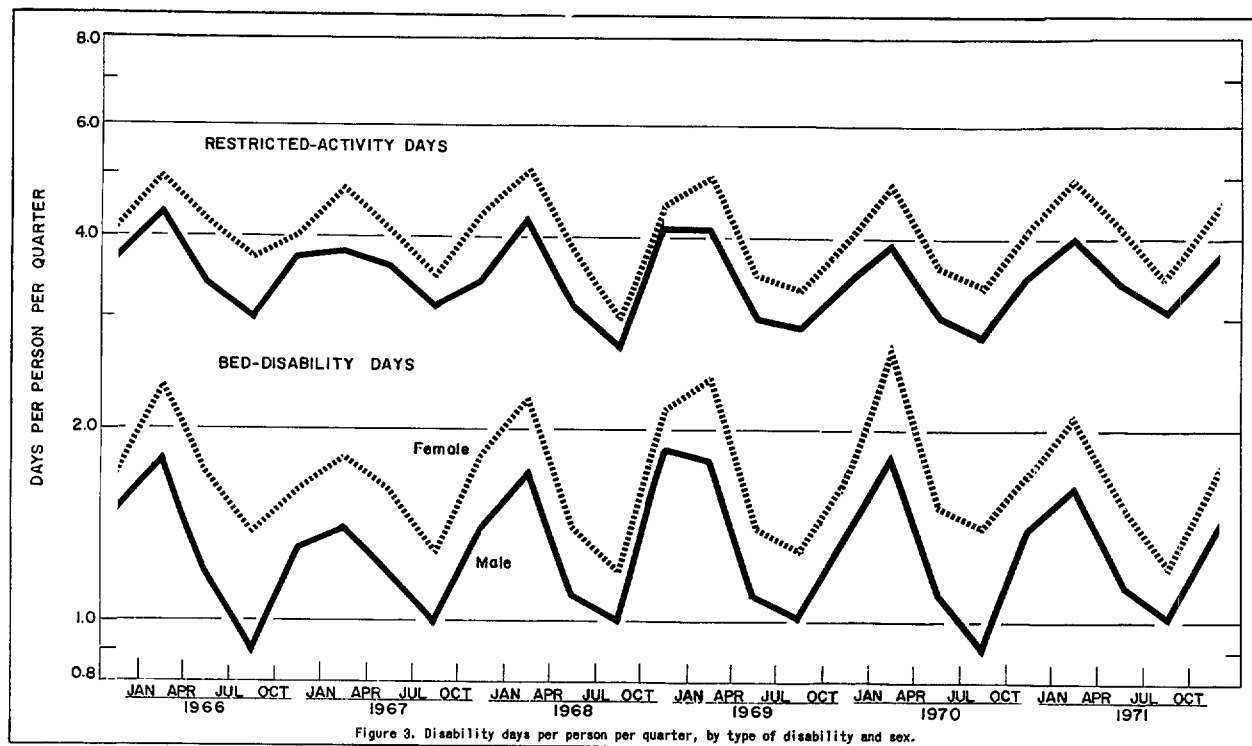


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

Table 25. Number and percent of population 3 years of age and over with corrective lenses and hearing aids, by age and sex: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Population	Total corrective lenses	Eye glasses	Contact lenses	Hearing aid
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number in thousands			
All ages, 3 years and over-----	191,602	94,284	92,716	3,972	1,695
3-16 years-----	55,786	9,249	9,058	329	87
17-24 years-----	27,275	11,114	10,446	1,808	*
25-44 years-----	47,428	19,978	19,373	1,423	91
45-64 years-----	41,764	36,123	36,042	281	436
65 years and over-----	19,349	17,820	17,796	131	1,035
<u>Male</u>					
All ages 3 years and over-----	92,121	40,757	40,323	1,088	885
3-16 years-----	28,393	4,123	4,074	79	*
17-24 years-----	12,863	4,352	4,180	443	*
25-44 years-----	22,842	8,457	8,289	400	*
45-64 years-----	19,832	16,458	16,424	110	251
65 years and over-----	8,191	7,367	7,356	56	525
<u>Female</u>					
All ages 3 years and over-----	99,481	53,527	52,393	2,884	810
3-16 years-----	27,393	5,126	4,984	249	*
17-24 years-----	14,411	6,763	6,266	1,365	*
25-44 years-----	24,586	11,521	11,084	1,023	*
45-64 years-----	21,932	19,665	19,618	171	185
65 years and over-----	11,158	10,453	10,441	75	509
		Percent of population			
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages 3 years and over-----	100.0	49.2	48.4	2.1	0.9
3-16 years-----	100.0	16.6	16.2	0.6	0.2
17-24 years-----	100.0	40.7	38.3	6.6	*
25-44 years-----	100.0	42.1	40.8	3.0	0.2
45-64 years-----	100.0	86.5	86.3	0.7	1.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	92.1	92.0	0.7	5.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages 3 years and over-----	100.0	44.2	43.8	1.2	1.0
3-16 years-----	100.0	14.5	14.3	0.3	*
17-24 years-----	100.0	33.8	32.5	3.4	*
25-44 years-----	100.0	37.0	36.3	1.8	*
45-64 years-----	100.0	83.0	82.8	0.6	1.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	89.9	89.8	0.7	6.4
<u>Female</u>					
All ages 3 years and over-----	100.0	53.8	52.7	2.9	0.8
3-16 years-----	100.0	18.7	18.2	0.9	*
17-24 years-----	100.0	46.9	43.5	9.5	*
25-44 years-----	100.0	46.9	45.1	4.2	*
45-64 years-----	100.0	89.7	89.4	0.8	0.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	93.7	93.6	0.7	4.6

Table 26. Number and percent distribution of dental visits by type of service, age, and sex: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total visits	Fillings	Ex-tractions and other surgery	Cleaning teeth	Exami-nation	Straight-ening	Gum treat-ment	Denture work
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of visits in thousands						
All ages-----	311,943	92,737	38,377	55,632	74,280	2,407	10,283	41,547
Under 17 years-----	95,039	26,704	8,490	16,704	28,194	2,648	3,921	1,884
17-24 years-----	47,788	16,434	6,834	7,728	12,211	578	1,329	2,961
25-44 years-----	80,836	26,465	12,299	14,448	18,393	*	3,008	12,243
45-64 years-----	68,016	18,370	8,286	13,015	12,970	*	2,552	17,111
65 years and over-----	20,265	4,764	2,468	3,736	2,512	*	*	7,348
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	132,644	39,226	17,250	23,313	33,322	853	4,039	17,327
Under 17 years-----	42,740	11,652	3,707	7,515	14,294	758	1,294	*
17-24 years-----	18,540	5,884	2,764	2,968	5,039	*	*	1,521
25-44 years-----	32,476	10,764	5,396	6,175	7,548	*	*	4,220
45-64 years-----	30,773	9,224	4,040	5,238	5,497	*	1,206	7,783
65 years and over-----	8,115	1,701	1,342	1,416	*	*	*	2,861
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	179,299	53,511	21,127	32,319	40,958	16,554	6,243	24,219
Under 17 years-----	52,229	15,052	4,783	9,188	13,900	12,889	1,627	*
17-24 years-----	29,247	10,550	4,069	4,761	7,172	3,640	*	1,440
25-44 years-----	48,359	15,701	6,903	8,273	10,845	*	2,058	8,023
45-64 years-----	37,243	9,146	4,246	7,777	7,437	*	1,346	9,328
65 years and over-----	12,150	3,063	1,126	2,320	1,569	*	*	4,488
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	29.7	12.3	17.8	23.8	8.5	3.3	13.3
Under 17 years-----	100.0	28.1	8.9	17.6	29.7	22.8	3.1	2.0
17-24 years-----	100.0	34.4	14.3	16.2	25.6	7.5	2.8	6.2
25-44 years-----	100.0	32.7	15.2	17.9	22.8	*	3.7	15.1
45-64 years-----	100.0	27.0	12.2	19.1	19.1	*	3.8	25.2
65 years and over-----	100.0	23.5	12.2	18.4	12.4	*	*	36.3
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	29.6	13.0	17.6	25.1	7.4	3.0	13.1
Under 17 years-----	100.0	27.3	8.7	17.6	33.4	20.5	3.0	*
17-24 years-----	100.0	31.7	14.9	16.0	27.2	*	*	8.2
25-44 years-----	100.0	33.1	16.6	19.0	23.2	*	*	13.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	30.0	13.1	17.0	17.9	*	3.9	25.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	21.0	16.5	17.4	*	*	*	35.3
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	29.8	11.8	18.0	22.8	9.2	3.5	13.5
Under 17 years-----	100.0	28.8	9.1	17.6	26.6	24.6	3.1	*
17-24 years-----	100.0	36.1	13.9	16.3	24.5	9.0	*	4.9
25-44 years-----	100.0	32.5	14.3	17.1	22.4	*	4.3	16.6
45-64 years-----	100.0	24.6	11.4	20.9	20.1	*	3.6	25.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	25.3	9.3	19.1	12.9	*	*	36.9

<sup>1</sup>Total visits includes other and unknown type of service, more than one service may be performed during a single visit.

TABLE 27. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1971

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

	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES-----	202,360	97,603	104,757
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,544	33,875	32,669
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	21,386	10,932	10,454
6-16 YEARS-----	45,158	22,944	22,215
17-44 YEARS-----	74,703	35,705	38,998
17-24 YEARS-----	27,275	12,863	14,411
25-44 YEARS-----	47,428	22,842	24,586
25-34 YEARS-----	25,183	12,146	13,037
35-44 YEARS-----	22,246	10,696	11,550
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	61,113	28,023	33,090
45-64 YEARS-----	41,764	19,832	21,932
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,349	8,191	11,158
	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION		
ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER-----	77,407	48,153	29,254
17-44 YEARS-----	47,313	29,293	18,019
17-24 YEARS-----	15,416	8,449	6,967
25-44 YEARS-----	31,896	20,844	11,052
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	30,094	18,860	11,234
45-64 YEARS-----	26,920	16,734	10,186
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3,174	2,126	1,048

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



## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1971.

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

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>1</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design<sup>2</sup> and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>3</sup>

*Collection of data.*—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutional population by

age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

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

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

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

*Explanation of hospital recall.*—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalization. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations

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

### General Qualifications

*Nonresponse.*—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.6 percent, including a 1.1-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

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

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

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the

same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>4-8</sup>

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a

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<sup>4</sup> National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No.6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

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

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

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

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

complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage. Since the sampling error charts are based on the full HIS design, the sampling errors derived from the charts for 1970 estimates must be adjusted to reflect the sample reduction made during the first quarter of 1970. For annual statistics the adjustment factor is 1.08, and for first-quarter estimates it is 1.5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The “guide” on page 40, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 41-44. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 45-46. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions only once in the year for any one unit in the denomina-

tor. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

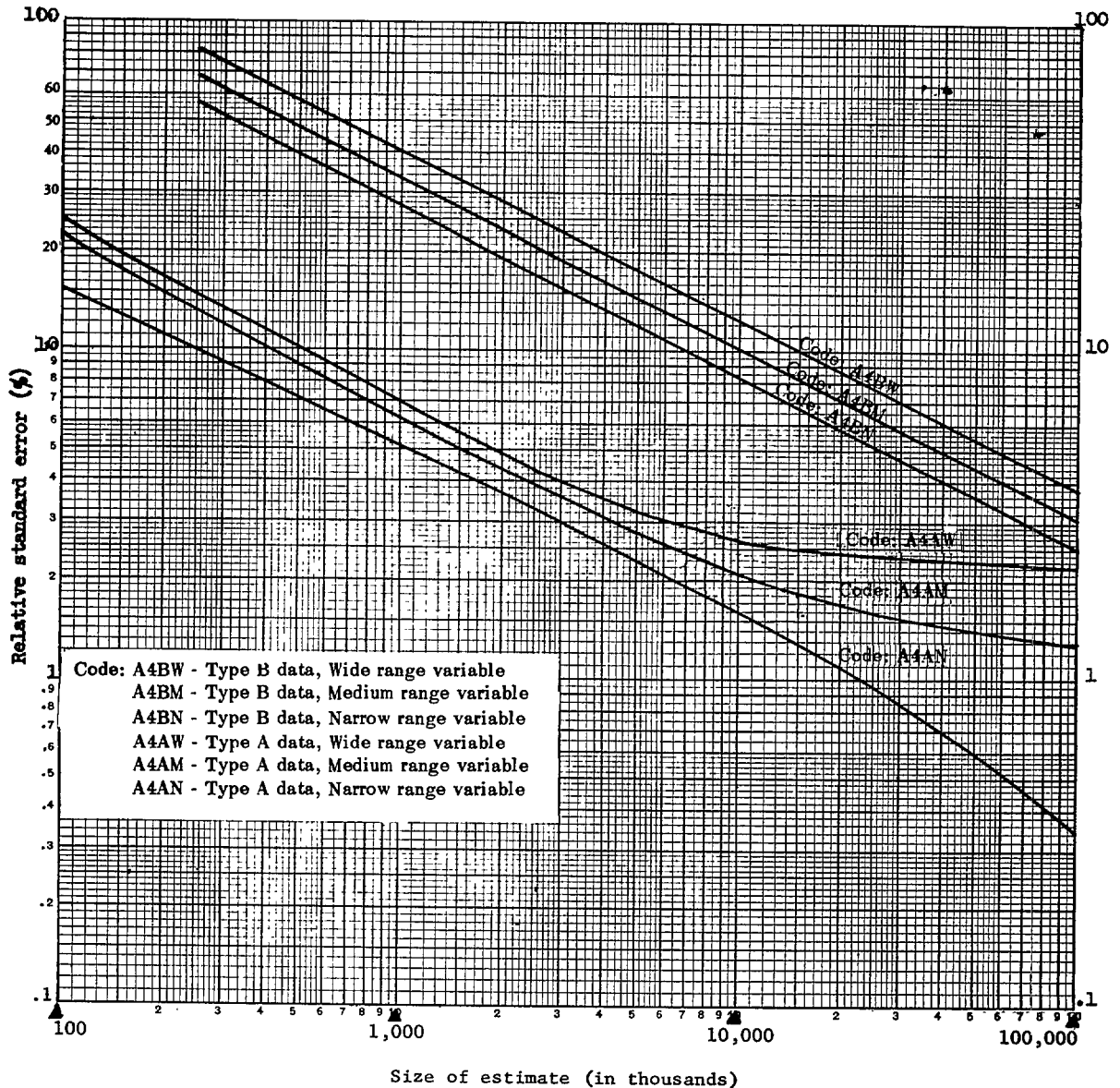
## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 38 and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 38.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex-color category . . . . .	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group . . . . .	1	A4AN	41
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter . . . . .	1	A1BN	42
Per year . . . . .	1	A4BN	41
Persons with limitation of activity . . . . .	1	A4AN	41
Persons injured . . . . .	1	A4BN	41
Hospital discharges . . . . .	1	A4CN	43
Days for hospital discharges . . . . .	1	A4CW	43
Persons with hospital episodes . . . . .	1	A4AN	41
Days in year for hospital episodes . . . . .	1	A4AW	41
Dental visits . . . . .	1	A4BM	41
Physician visits . . . . .	1	A4BM	41
Disability days:			
Per quarter . . . . .	1	A1BW	44
Per year . . . . .	1	A4BW	41
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions and persons injured:			
Per quarter . . . . .	4(a)	A1BN	42
Per year . . . . .	4(a)	A4BN	41
Disability days associated with acute conditions and with injuries . . . . .	4(a)	A4BW	41
Hospital discharges . . . . .	4(a)	A4CN	43
Rates per person:			
Disability days:			
Per quarter . . . . .	4(a)	A1BW	44
Per year . . . . .	4(a)	A4BW	41
Dental visits . . . . .	4(a)	A4BM	41
Physician visits . . . . .	4(a)	A4BM	41
Hospital days per person with episodes . . . . .	4(b)	Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN	41
Average length of stay . . . . .	4(b)	Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	43
Percent distribution of:			
Acute conditions . . . . .	2	P4BN-M	45
Persons with limitation of activity . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	46
Persons with hospital episodes . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	46
Persons by interval since last physician visit . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	46
Persons by interval since last dental visit . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	46

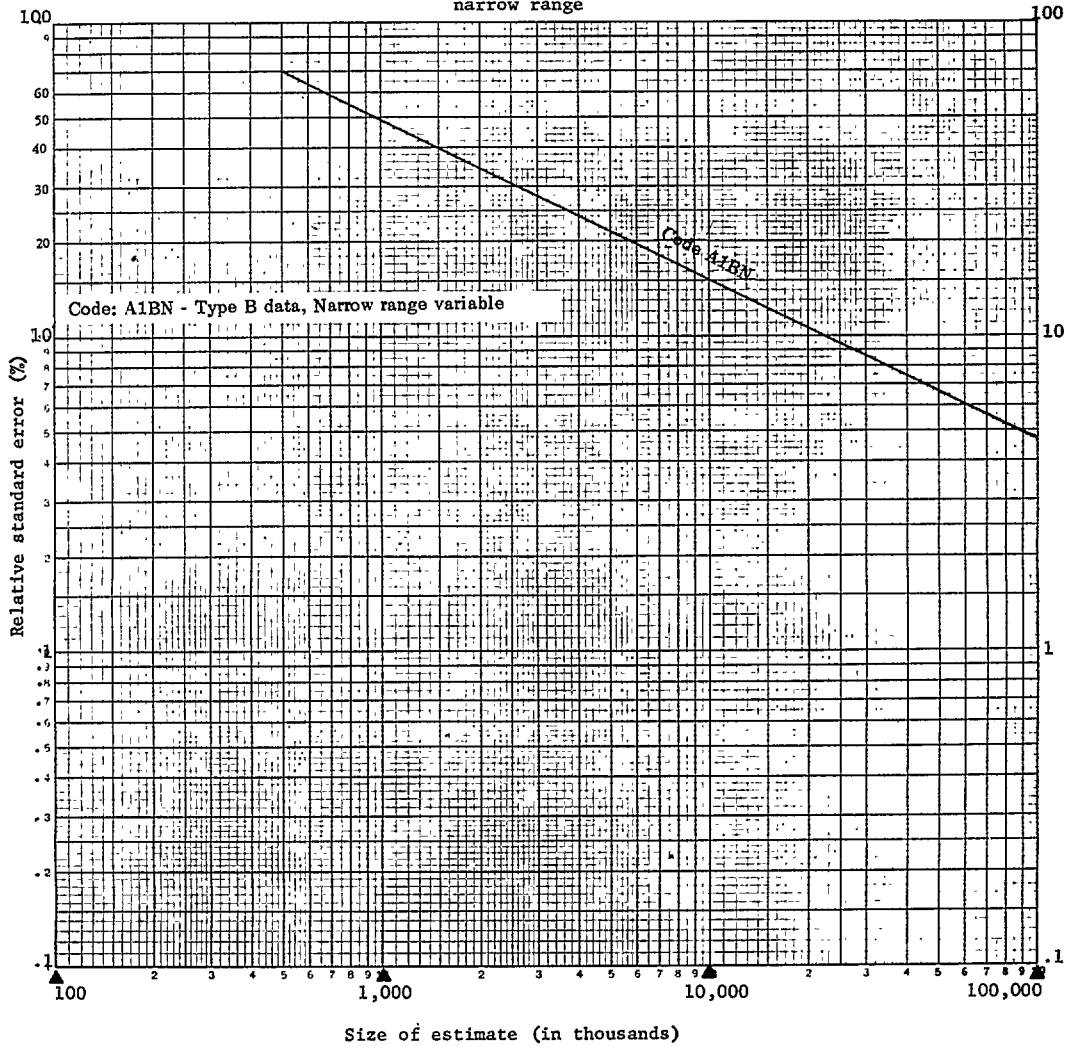
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection  
for data of all types and ranges



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

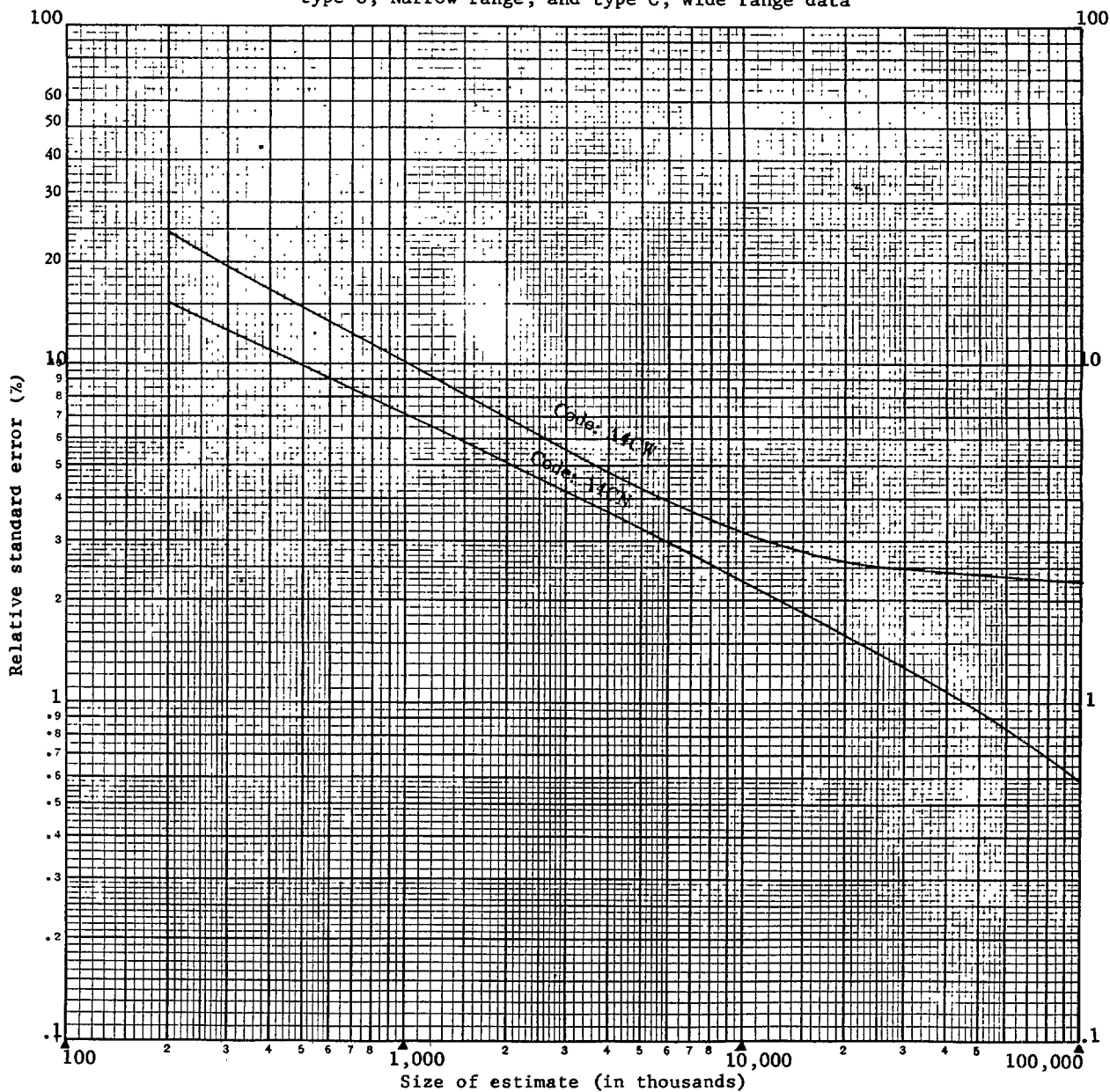


Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data for type B data,  
narrow range



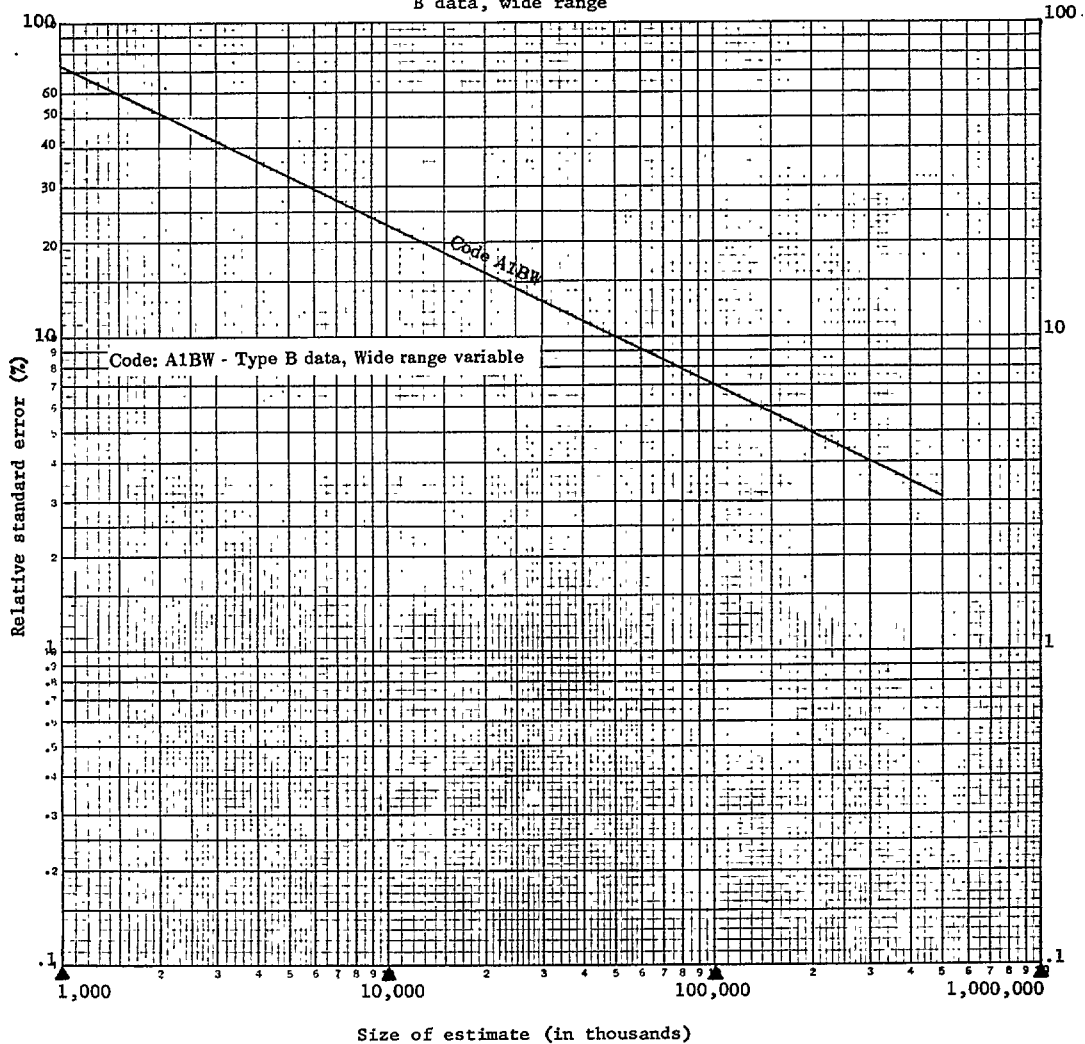
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



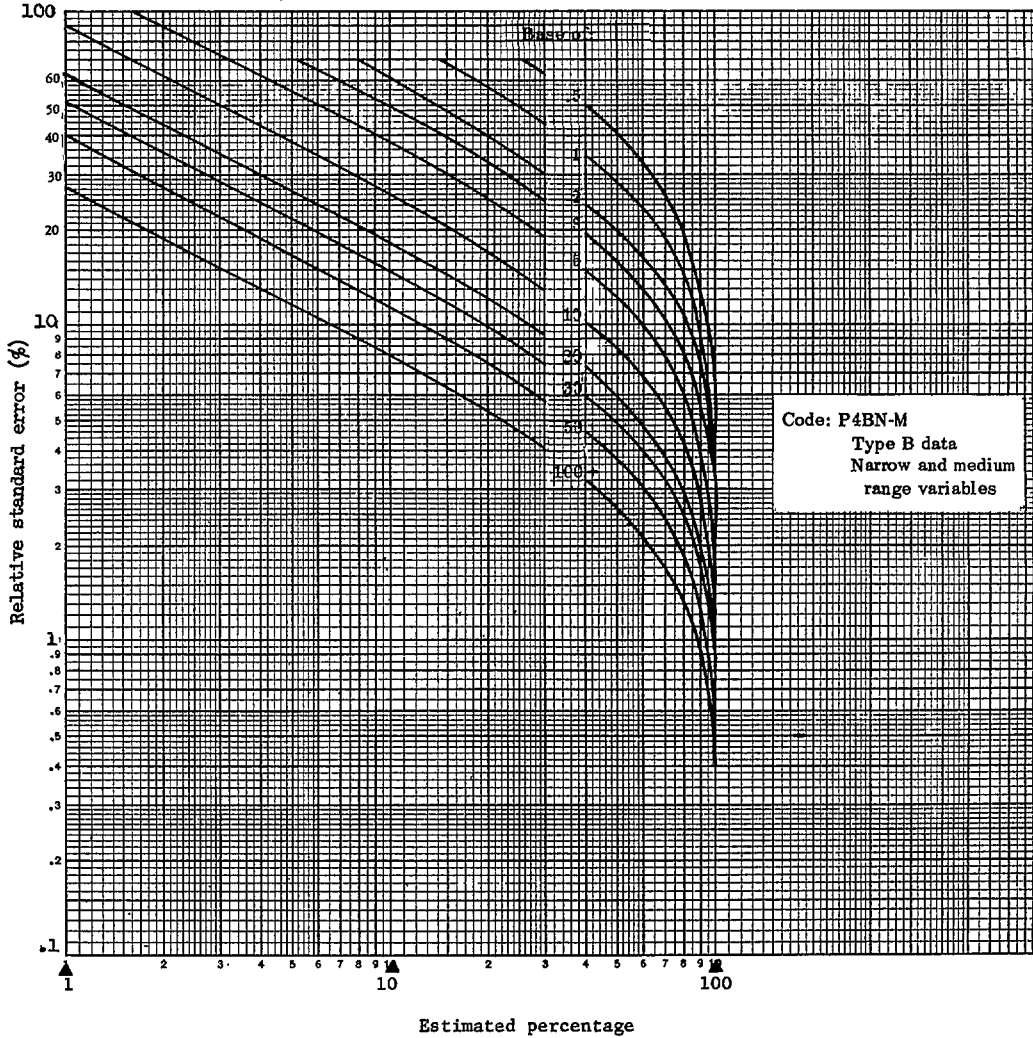
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data collection for type B data, wide range



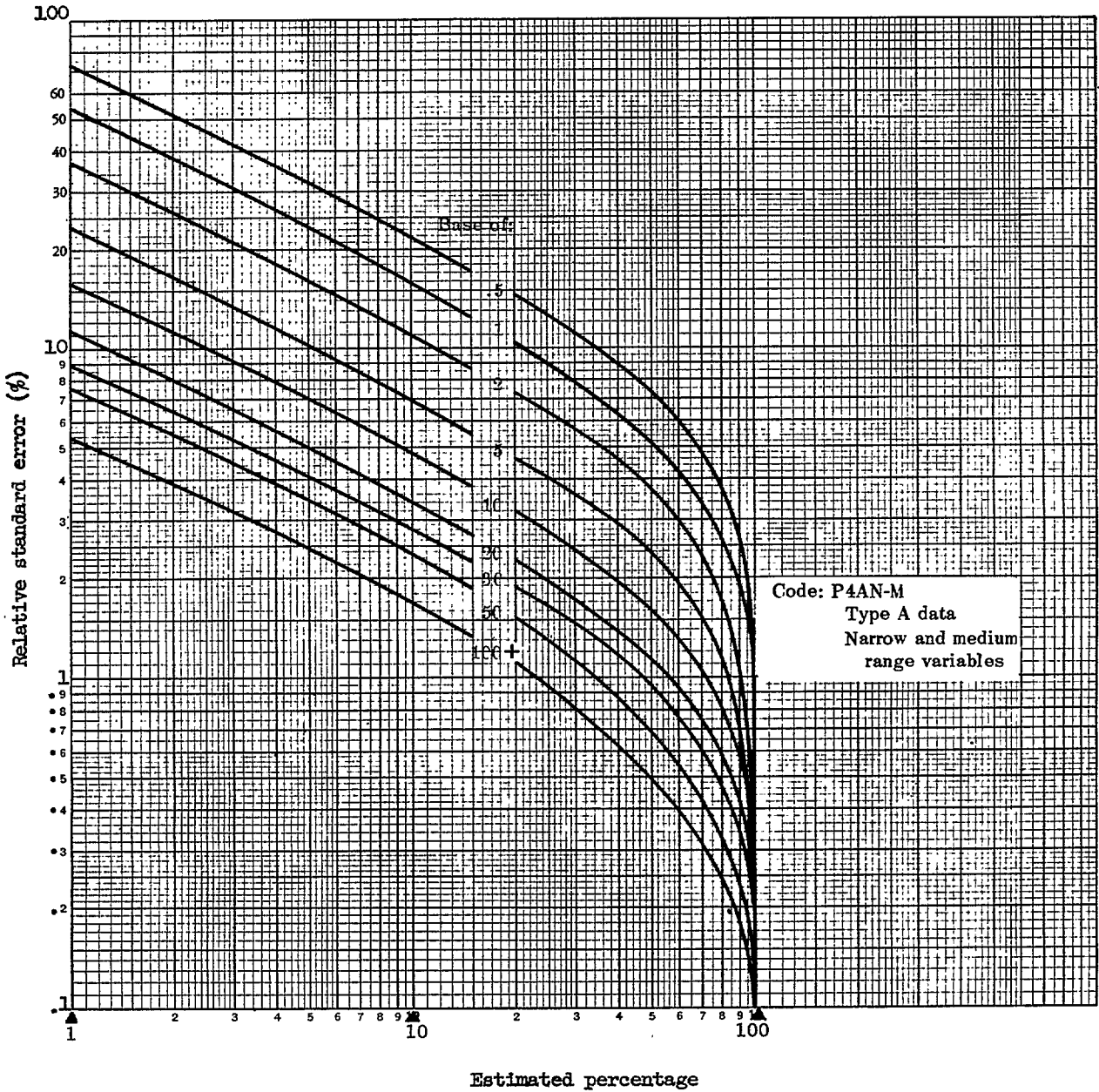
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 20,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a wide range type B statistic has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 3,200,000 (16.0 percent of 20,000,000).

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



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

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range  
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

*Acute condition.*—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2-week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview.

Asthma  
Hay fever

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

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

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

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

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

malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impair-

ment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 48.

*Prevalence of conditions.*—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview. Those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the list of always chronic conditions (see definition of chronic condition above) and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

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

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

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

*Bed-disabling condition.*—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See “Bed-disability day” under “Terms Relating to Disability.”)

*Medically attended condition.*—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been

consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the interview, the case is necessarily treated as though there was no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

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

For the purpose of this definition, the term “physician” includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

## Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.



Workers and all other persons:  
Inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:

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

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

4. *Persons not limited in activities* Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

*Disability day.*—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, or work-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work are also days of restricted activity for the working population. Hence “day of restricted activity” is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

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

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

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the

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

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

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Persons Injured

*Injury condition.*—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures;

and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Class of Accident

*Class of accident.*—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in personal injuries. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as over-exposure to the sun or adverse reactions to

medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accident are: (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes "while at work" and "home" include duplicated counts, e.g., "motor vehicle-while at work" is included under "while at work."

*Motor vehicle accident.*—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

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

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

*Moving motor vehicle nontraffic accident.*—The accident is classified as "nontraffic" if it

occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

*Nonmoving motor vehicle accident.*—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

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

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

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

## Terms Relating to Hospitalization

*Hospital.*—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association, or (3) named in the annual inventory of non-Federal hospitals submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

*Edentulous persons.*—Persons who have lost all their permanent teeth are classed as edentulous persons. An edentulous person may have dentures but does not have any natural teeth.

*Type of dental service.*—A dental service is a service received when a dentist or dental hygienist is visited. For purposes of this survey, dental services have been categorized into a number of broad types. If a single dental visit involves more than one type of dental service, each type of service is recorded. If a particular type of service is rendered more than once during a single visit, the type of service is nevertheless recorded only once. For example, if during a single dental visit one tooth is extracted and three teeth are filled, the types of services rendered during that visit are recorded as "extractions" and "fillings," each category being recorded only once. The categories of type of dental service are defined as follows:

*Fillings* include temporary fillings, permanent fillings, inlays, crowns, and similar procedures.

*Extractions* include any dental surgery and related activity such as removal of stitches.

*Cleaning or examination* includes all forms of dental prophylaxis, checkup, consultation, and X-rays.

*Straightening* includes orthodontic treatment and brace work and also fitting or repair of braces.

*Gum treatment* includes all periodontal work except prophylaxis.

*Denture work* includes taking impressions for false teeth plate fitting or repair, and bridge work.

*Other* includes all types of dental service not listed above.

### Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

*Interval since last physician visit.*—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type

whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

### Terms Relating to Corrective Lenses

*Corrective lenses.*—Corrective lenses include eyeglasses and contact lenses. The term is limited to visual aids worn to correct or improve vision and therefore excludes sunglasses worn only to filter light, safety glasses worn only for protection of the eyes, hand magnifying glasses, and other such devices. However, if the safety glasses are worn also for correction or improvement of vision, they are considered corrective lenses as are prescription sunglasses.

### Demographic Terms

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

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

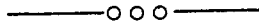
Free-lance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule; either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating

in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of

the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.









. If 1 or more days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person.																																																
6a. What condition caused -- to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during the past 2 weeks?		6a.	Enter condition in item C Ask 6b																																													
b. Did any other condition cause him to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during that period?		b.	Y (6a) N (NP)																																													
c. What condition?		c.	Enter conditions in item C Reask 6b																																													
7a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family that is you, your --, etc. have any (other) accidents or injuries?	Y (7b and c) N (8)																																															
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.		7b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury																																													
c. What was the injury?		c.	Injury																																													
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? For each person with "Accident or injury," ask:	Y (7b and c) N		Y (Enter injury in item C)																																													
e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?		e.	N																																													
8a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, (that is you, your --, etc.) go to a dentist?	Y (8b and c) N (10)																																															
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column.		8b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit																																													
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist?	Y (Reask 8b and c) N																																															
d. If "Dental visit," ask: During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?		d.	___ No. of dental visits (NP)																																													
For each dental visit, ask:		9a. & b.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Cleaning teeth</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Exam. (X-ray)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Fillings</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Extractions or other surgery</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Straightening (Orthodontia)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Treatment for gums</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Denture work</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other (Describe)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1	2	3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleaning teeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exam. (X-ray)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fillings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Extractions or other surgery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Straightening (Orthodontia)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treatment for gums	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Denture work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Describe)
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9a. What did -- have done (the last time, the time before, etc.)? (Mark all that apply for each visit)																																																
b. Anything else?																																																
10a. Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under. During the past 12 months, (that is, since (date) a year ago,) about how many visits did -- make to a dentist? (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)		10a.	Number of visits																																													
b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST went to a dentist?			<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2-week dental visit</td> <td rowspan="8">} (NP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 8 and 9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 weeks - 6 mos.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Over 6 - 12 mos.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 - 4 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>5+ years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Never</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2-week dental visit	} (NP)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 8 and 9)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 weeks - 6 mos.	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 6 - 12 mos.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 year	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 - 4 years	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	5+ years	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	Never																												
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8 <input type="checkbox"/>	Never																																															
11a. Is there anyone in the family who has lost ALL of his teeth?	Y N (12)																																															
b. Who is this? Anyone else?		11b.	<input type="checkbox"/> No teeth																																													
c. Does -- have false teeth?		c.	Y N (NP)																																													
d. Does -- have an upper plate, a lower plate, or both?		d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Lower																																													
e. Does -- usually wear $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the upper} \\ \text{the lower} \\ \text{both} \end{array} \right\}$ plate(s) while eating?		e.	Y N																																													
f. Does -- usually wear $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the upper} \\ \text{the lower} \\ \text{both} \end{array} \right\}$ plate(s) when not eating?		f.	Y N																																													
g. Does -- need new false teeth?		g.	Y (NP) N																																													
h. Do the ones he has need refitting?		h.	Y N																																													

12. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? (Besides those visits)	Y (13b and c) N (14)	12. <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits } (NP)
13a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		13b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? If "Doctor visit," ask:	Y (13b and c) N	
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?		d. _____ Number of visits (NP)
14a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y (14b and c) N (15)	
b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? If "Phone call," ask:	Y (14b and c) N	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?		d. _____ Number of calls (NP)
15a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks? Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 12-14 for all persons. Ask Q. 15a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.		15a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 15d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (15e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?		b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?		c. Enter condition in item C and ask 15d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?		d. Y (15c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?		e. Y N (NP)
f. What was the matter? - Anything else?		f. Enter condition in item C (NP)
16a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)		16a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital _____ Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week doctor visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 12 and 15) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 - 12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never
17a. Does anyone in the family (that is you, your --, etc.) stay IN BED all or most of the time because of health?	Y N (18)	
b. Who is this?		17b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in bed
c. Does anyone else in the family stay in bed?	Y (Reask b and c) N	
18a. (Besides --) Does anyone stay IN THE HOUSE all or most of the time because of health?	Y N (19)	
b. Who is this?		18b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in the house
c. Does anyone else stay in the house?	Y (Reask b and c) N	
19a. (Besides --) Does anyone need the help of ANOTHER PERSON in getting around inside or outside the house?	Y N (20)	
b. Who is this?		19b. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Needs help getting around
c. Does anyone else need the help of another person in getting around?	Y (Reask b and c) N	
20a. (Besides --) Does anyone in the family need the help of a SPECIAL AID, such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around inside or outside the house?	Y N (21)	
b. Who is this?		20b. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Needs help getting around
c. Does anyone else need the help of a special aid in getting around?	Y (Reask b and c) N	

21a. (Besides ---) Does anyone have trouble getting around freely by himself? Y N (22)		21b.	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Has trouble getting around freely
b. Who is this?			
c. Does anyone else have trouble getting around freely by himself? Y (Reask b and c) N			
Ask for each person with a limitation reported in questions 17-21.			
22a. About how long has --- { had to stay in bed because of health? had to stay in the house because of health? needed help getting around inside or outside the house? had trouble getting around freely by himself? }		22a.	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 ___ Mos. 2 ___ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this? If "old age" only, ask: Is this caused by any specific condition?		b.	Enter condition in item C and ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this caused by any other condition? Mark box or ask:		c.	Y (Reask b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d.	Enter main condition
Ages 17+	23a. What was --- doing most of the past 12 months - (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: (For females): keeping house, working, or doing something else? b. What was --- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is --- retired? d. If "Retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	23, 24.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (28a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (28b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (27) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (27) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (30) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (27) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (29)
Ages 6 - 16	24a. What was --- doing most of the past 12 months - going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing?		
Ages under 6			0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 yrs. (25) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (26)
25a. Is --- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		25a.	Y N (32)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b.	2 Y (32) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c.	2 Y (32) N (31)
26a. Is --- limited in any way because of his health?		26a.	Y N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited?		b.	(32)
27a. Does --- health now keep him from working?		27a.	1 Y (32) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b.	2 Y (32) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c.	2 Y (32) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d.	3 Y (32) N (31)
28a. Does --- NOW have a job?		28a.	Y (28c) N
b. In terms of health, is --- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b.	Y N (32)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c.	2 Y (32) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d.	2 Y (32) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e.	3 Y (32) N (31)
29. In terms of health would --- be able to go to school?		29.	Y N (32)
30a. Does (would) --- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		30a.	2 Y (32) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b.	2 Y (32) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c.	3 Y (32) N (31)
31a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		31a.	4 Y N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	
32a. About how long has he { been limited in --- been unable to --- had to go to a certain type of school? }		32a.	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 ___ Mos. 2 ___ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		b.	Enter condition in item C and ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? Mark box or ask:		c.	Y (Reask b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d.	Enter main condition

33a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	33a.	Y	N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b.	____ Times (Item C)	
34a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since (date) a year ago?		Y	N (35)
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column. For each "Y" circled, ask:	34b.	Y	
c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c.	____ Times (Item C)	
For each child 1 year old or under, ask:		Month	Day
35a. When was -- born? If on or after the hospital reference date, ask 35b.	35a.		Year
b. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 33b and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 35c for each.	b.	Y	N (NP)
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for -- ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 33 and item C for mother and/or baby.	c.	Y	N

36a. Does anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) NOW have - If "Yes," ask b and c  b. Who is this? - Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column(s) in item C. c. Does anyone else have . . . ?	A. Deafness in one or both ears?	Y	N
	B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears?	Y	N
	C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears?	Y	N
	D. Blindness in one or both eyes?	Y	N
	E. Cataracts?	Y	N
	F. Glaucoma?	Y	N

Does anyone in the family NOW have . . . ? If "Yes," ask b and c					
G. Color blindness?	Y	N	M. A missing finger, hand, or arm, toe, foot, or leg?	Y	N
H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?	Y	N	N. A missing (breast), kidney, or lung?	Y	N
I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?	Y	N	O. Palsy or cerebral palsy?	Y	N
J. A cleft palate or harelip?	Y	N	P. Paralysis of any kind?	Y	N
K. Stammering or stuttering?	Y	N	Q. Curvature of the spine?	Y	N
L. Any other speech defect?	Y	N	R. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?	Y	N
			S. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?	Y	N
			T. A clubfoot?	Y	N
			U. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the back, foot, or leg?	Y	N
			V. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?	Y	N
			W. Mental retardation?	Y	N
			X. Any condition caused by an old accident or injury? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?	Y	N

37a. Does anyone in the family use - If "Yes," ask b and c	1. Contact lenses? . . . Y	N . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Who is this? Circle person's number	2. Eyeglasses? . . . . Y	N . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Anyone else?	3. A hearing aid? . . . Y	N . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
For "hearing aid," with no hearing problem reported, ask: For what condition does he need this? Enter condition in item C												

<b>R 1</b> <b>Q.'s 5-37</b>	For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q.'s 5-37. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent
For each person with an entry of "A," "B," or "37" in C2, ask Q.'s 38-41.		38. Y N
Please look at this card - (Show Card H)		Good Little trouble Lot of trouble Deaf
<b>39a.</b>	Which statement best describes -- 's hearing in his LEFT ear (without a hearing aid)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> S 4 <input type="checkbox"/> S
<b>b.</b>	Which statement best describes -- 's hearing in his RIGHT ear (without a hearing aid)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> S 4 <input type="checkbox"/> S
If under 3, go to 41a		
<b>40a.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually HEAR AND UNDERSTAND what a person says without seeing his face if that person WHISPERS to him from across a quiet room?	Y (41a) N
<b>b.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually HEAR AND UNDERSTAND what a person says without seeing his face if that person TALKS IN A NORMAL VOICE to him from across a quiet room?	Y (41a) N
<b>c.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually HEAR AND UNDERSTAND what a person says without seeing his face if that person SHOUTS to him from across a quiet room?	Y (41b) N
<b>d.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually HEAR AND UNDERSTAND a person if that person SPEAKS LOUDLY into his better ear?	Y (41b) N
<b>e.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually tell the sound of speech from other sounds and noises?	Y (41b) N
<b>f.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- usually tell one kind of noise from another?	Y (41b) N
<b>g.</b>	(Without a hearing aid) Can -- hear loud noises?	Y (41b) N (41b)
<b>41a.</b>	How old was -- when he began to have trouble hearing?	<input type="checkbox"/> At birth <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year _____ Years old <input type="checkbox"/> DK
<b>b.</b>	How old was -- when he began to have serious trouble hearing or became deaf?	<input type="checkbox"/> No trouble
Complete Q. 41c from entry in 41a and b or age. If "DK" in Q.'s 41a and b AND 21 or older, ask:		
<b>c.</b>	Was it before or after -- 's twenty-first birthday?	<input type="checkbox"/> Before 21 <input type="checkbox"/> After 21 (R2)
<b>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</b>	A. "S" in BOTH ears in Q. 39? B. "N" in Q. 40c?  If "Y" in A or B fill Hearing Supplement after the interview.	A. Y N B. Y N <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Supplement
<b>R 2</b> <b>Q.'s 38-41</b>	For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q.'s 38-41. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent
<b>HEARING SUPPLEMENT CHECK ITEM</b>	Number of supplements _____. Enter number here and in Item N on Household page.	

CONDITION 1		4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?		
1. Person number	Name of condition	1 Y	2 N (9)	
2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . . ?		5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?		
1 <input type="checkbox"/> In interview week (Reask 2)		--- Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)		
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 wks. (Item C)		6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?		
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks. - 6 mos.		--- Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos.		Ask if 17+ years:		
4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr.		7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?		
5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 yrs.		--- Days (9) <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)		
6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ yrs.		Ask if 6 - 16 years:		
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Never		8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period?		
A1 Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark		--- Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
<input type="checkbox"/> Color blindness (NC)		9. When did -- first notice his . . . ?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4)		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week		
<input type="checkbox"/> On Card C (4)		4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 3 months		
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither (3a)		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before		
If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition.		5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 12 months		
If "Doctor talked to," ask:		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks - DK which		
3a. What did the doctor say it was? - Did he give it a medical name?		6 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 12 mos. ago		
-----		(Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)		
Do not ask for cancer		(Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?)		
b. What was the cause of . . . ?		(Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4)		A A Continue for conditions listed or reported in Probe question 36 except missing organs or extremities. Otherwise, go to A2.		
-----		<input type="checkbox"/> Doctor seen (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor not seen (13)		
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:		10. Has he ever had surgery for this condition?		
Ailment	Cyst	Growth	Tumor	
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer	
Attack	Disease	Rupture	} Ask c	
Condition	Disorder	Trouble		
c. What kind of . . . is it?		11. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition?		
-----		1 Y		
For allergy or stroke, ask:		2 N		
d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?		12. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ?		
-----		(Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.)		
For an impairment or any of the following entries:		--- Times (14) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None (14)		
Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	} Ask e	
Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture		
Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore		
Blood clot	Infection	Soreness		
Boil	Inflammation	Tumor		
Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer		
Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins		
Cyst	Pain	Weak		
	Palsy	Weakness		
e. What part of the body is affected?		13a. Has -- ever seen any professional person or practitioner for his . . . ?		
-----		Y		
Show the following detail:		N (14)		
Head . . . . . skull, scalp, face		b. What kind of professional person?		
Back/spine/vertebra . . . . . upper, middle, lower		-----		
Ear or eye . . . . . one or both		14. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?		
Arm . . . . . one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand		--- Days		
Leg . . . . . one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot		000 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
		15a. How often does his . . . bother him - all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?		
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time		
		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often		
		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while		
		0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (A2)		
		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
		b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?		
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal		
		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some		
		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little		
		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		



DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		DOCTOR VISIT (1)	DOCTOR VISIT (2)
	1.	Person number _____	Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.			
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?	2a.	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before Month _____ Date _____	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before Month _____ Date _____
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	b.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-5 for each visit)	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-5 for each visit)
3. Where did he see the doctor on the <u>(date)</u> , at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?  If Hospital: Was it the out-patient clinic, or the emergency room?  If Clinic: Was it a hospital out-patient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	3.	X0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>      </u>	X0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>      </u>
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	4.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? <u>      </u>	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? <u>      </u>
5a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on <u>(date)</u> ? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)	5a.		
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (5c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (5b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (Next DV)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (5c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (5b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (Next DV)
b. Was this for any specific condition? Mark box or ask:	b.	Y (Enter condition in 5a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 5a	Y (Enter condition in 5a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 5a
c. For what condition did -- visit the doctor on this date?	c.	_____	_____

HOSPITAL PAGE		1.	Person number _____		
You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year.			USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct		
2. When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)?	2.	Month	Day	Year	19 ____
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?	3.	Name _____			
		Street _____			
		City (or county) _____			
		State _____			
4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?	4.	_____ Nights			
Complete question 5 from entries in questions 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.					
5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?	5a.	_____ Nights			
b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?	b.	_____ Nights			
c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	c.	Y                      N			





CARD C

C

CARD H

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

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

Which statement best describes your hearing in your LEFT ear (without a hearing aid)?

1. HEARING IS GOOD
2. LITTLE TROUBLE HEARING
3. LOT OF TROUBLE HEARING
4. DEAF

Which statement best describes your hearing in your RIGHT ear (without a hearing aid)?

1. HEARING IS GOOD
2. LITTLE TROUBLE HEARING
3. LOT OF TROUBLE HEARING
4. DEAF

H

CARD I

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

I  
INCOME

CARD M

In terms of health:

- 1. MUST STAY IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME.
- 2. MUST STAY IN THE HOUSE ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME.
- 3. NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON IN GETTING AROUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.
- 4. NEED THE HELP OF SOME SPECIAL AID, SUCH AS A CANE OR WHEELCHAIR, IN GETTING AROUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE
- 5. DOES NOT NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON OR A SPECIAL AID BUT HAS TROUBLE IN GETTING AROUND FREELY.
- 6. DOES NOT HAVE TROUBLE GETTING AROUND FREELY.

**M**  
MOBILITY

CARD MS

- 1. CONFINED TO THE HOUSE ALL THE TIME, EXCEPT IN EMERGENCIES.
- 2. ABLE TO GO OUTSIDE, BUT NEEDS THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON IN GETTING AROUND OUTSIDE.
- 3. ABLE TO GO OUTSIDE ALONE, BUT HAS TROUBLE GETTING AROUND FREELY OUTSIDE.
- 4. ABLE TO GO OUTSIDE ALONE, AND DOES NOT HAVE TROUBLE GETTING AROUND FREELY OUTSIDE.

**MS**

CARD Y

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**

How did the accident happen?

Outside motor vehicle

- 1. Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horsedrawn vehicle
- 2. Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
- 3. Other way (*Specify how*)

Inside motor vehicle or getting in or out

- 4. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
- 5. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
- 6. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
- 7. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (*Specify object*)
- 8. Other way (*Specify how*)

CARD Z

**NONMOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**

How did the accident happen?

- 11. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
- 12. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
- 13. Any injury from an accident involving a nonmotor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
- 14. Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (*Specify machinery*)
- 15. Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
- 16. Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
- 17. Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
- 18. Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (*Specify substance*)
- 19. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
- 20. All other falls
- 21. Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
- 22. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
- 23. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
- 24. Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
- 25. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
- 26. Lifting or other exertion
- 27. Twisting or stumbling
- 28. Other (*Specify how accident happened*)

**Y & Z**

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