Data from the
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 10
Number 100

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - 1974

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

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CURRENT ESTIMATES
FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION

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

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1]For currently employed population.

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

During 1974, acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.4 days of restricted activity, an increase of 0.3 days over the previous year, and 4.1 days in bed per person, a rate about the same as that for 1973 (tables 3-6). There was a reduction in work-loss days among the currently employed from 3.8 days per person in 1973 to 3.4 days per person in 1974 (table 8). The number of school-loss days per child aged 6-16 during 1974 (4.9) was similar to the 1973 rate (table 7). An apparent trend of increasing rates in work-loss days and decreasing rates in school-loss days from 1971 to 1973 does not continue in 1974; the rates for that year return to levels similar to those of 1971.

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

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

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

[1]For currently employed population.

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

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

Disability

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

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

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

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

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

Utilization of Medical Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal Variation

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

CONTENTS OF 1974 QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Series 10
Number

64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
76 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
82 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971
83 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Conditions, United States, July-December 1968
84 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Respiratory Conditions, United States, 1970
85 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1972
87 Impairments Due to Injury, United States, 1971
88 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1971-June 1972
90 Disability Days, United States, 1971
92 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1969
94 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Circulatory Conditions, United States, 1972
95 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1973
96 Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1972
97 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1971
98 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, 1972-73

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

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	364,278	171,661	192,617	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.7	171.6	179.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	40,465	18,036	22,379	11.1	10.5	11.6	19.5	18.1	20.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	3,996	1,931	2,065	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
VIRUS, N.O.S.	15,332	6,879	8,454	4.2	4.0	4.4	7.4	6.9	7.9
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	21,137	9,277	11,860	5.8	5.4	6.2	10.2	9.3	11.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	195,741	92,228	103,513	53.7	53.7	53.7	94.4	92.2	96.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	94,868	44,249	50,619	26.0	25.8	26.3	45.8	44.2	47.2
COMMON COLD	70,311	33,263	37,048	19.3	19.4	19.2	33.9	33.3	34.5
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	24,557	10,986	13,572	6.7	6.4	7.0	11.8	11.0	12.6
INFLUENZA	92,809	43,753	49,056	25.5	25.5	25.5	44.8	43.7	45.7
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	15,012	6,958	8,055	4.1	4.1	4.2	7.2	7.0	7.5
OTHER INFLUENZA	77,796	36,795	41,001	21.4	21.4	21.3	37.5	36.8	38.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	8,065	4,227	3,838	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.9	4.2	3.6
PNEUMONIA	1,851	1,087	764	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
BRONCHITIS	3,266	1,592	1,674	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	2,947	1,547	1,400	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	16,193	6,043	10,150	4.4	3.5	5.3	7.8	6.0	9.5
DENTAL CONDITIONS	3,511	1,592	1,920	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.8
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	7,436	2,810	4,627	2.0	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.8	4.3
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	5,246	1,642	3,604	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.6	3.4
INJURIES	63,085	36,059	27,026	17.3	21.0	14.0	30.4	36.0	25.2
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	18,310	11,046	7,263	5.0	6.4	3.8	8.8	11.0	6.8
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	5,884	3,296	2,588	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.4
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	12,426	7,751	4,675	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.0	7.7	4.4
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	17,448	10,895	6,553	4.8	6.3	3.4	8.4	10.9	6.1
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	13,226	6,819	6,407	3.6	4.0	3.3	6.4	6.8	6.0
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	14,101	7,299	6,802	3.9	4.3	3.5	6.8	7.3	6.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	48,794	19,245	29,549	13.4	11.2	15.3	23.5	19.2	27.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR	11,573	6,373	5,200	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.6	6.4	4.8
HEADACHES	3,145	1,509	1,636	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	8,537	1,040	7,496	2.3	0.6	3.9	4.1	1.0	7.0
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	2,760	...	2,760	0.8	...	1.4	1.3	...	2.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	2,310	1,418	891	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	4,673	1,953	2,720	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	15,796	6,951	8,845	4.3	4.0	4.6	7.6	6.9	8.2

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

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

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

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

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
BOTH SEXES										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	364,278	61,121	102,172	141,483	59,503	175.7	309.0	236.7	175.1	93.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	40,465	9,371	13,062	12,958	5,074	19.5	47.4	30.3	16.0	8.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	195,741	34,149	55,671	74,696	30,225	94.4	172.6	131.3	92.5	47.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	94,868	20,232	27,982	33,134	13,520	45.8	102.3	64.8	41.0	21.3
INFLUENZA	92,809	11,928	27,228	38,685	14,968	44.8	60.3	63.1	47.9	23.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	8,065	1,987	1,462	2,878	1,738	3.9	10.0	3.4	3.6	2.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	16,193	1,449	4,598	7,076	3,070	7.8	7.3	10.6	8.8	4.8
INJURIES	63,085	6,697	16,429	27,277	12,682	30.4	33.9	38.1	33.8	19.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	48,794	9,455	11,412	19,476	8,452	23.5	47.8	26.4	24.1	13.3
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	171,661	31,560	52,269	63,560	24,272	171.6	312.2	237.9	163.2	83.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	18,086	4,246	6,979	5,007	1,853	18.1	42.0	31.8	12.9	6.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	92,228	17,135	28,023	33,793	13,277	92.2	169.5	127.6	86.8	45.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	44,249	10,178	12,849	15,690	5,531	44.2	100.7	58.5	40.3	19.1
INFLUENZA	43,753	5,843	14,403	16,493	7,014	43.7	57.8	65.6	42.3	24.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	4,227	1,114	771	1,609	733	4.2	11.0	3.5	4.1	2.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	6,043	803	1,940	2,483	817	6.0	7.9	8.8	6.4	2.8
INJURIES	36,059	3,939	9,885	16,541	5,693	36.0	39.0	45.0	42.5	19.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	19,245	5,436	5,442	5,736	2,631	19.2	53.8	24.8	14.7	9.1
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	192,617	29,561	49,903	77,922	35,231	179.5	305.6	235.3	186.3	101.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	22,379	5,125	6,083	7,950	3,221	20.9	53.0	28.7	19.0	9.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	103,513	17,014	28,648	40,904	16,947	96.5	175.9	135.1	97.8	49.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	50,619	10,055	15,133	17,443	7,989	47.2	103.9	71.4	41.7	23.1
INFLUENZA	49,056	6,085	12,825	22,192	7,954	45.7	62.9	60.5	53.1	23.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	3,838	874	691	1,268	1,005	3.6	9.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	10,150	646	2,658	4,594	2,253	9.5	6.7	12.5	11.0	6.5
INJURIES	27,026	2,758	6,543	10,735	6,989	25.2	28.5	30.9	25.7	20.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	29,549	4,019	5,970	13,740	5,820	27.5	41.5	28.2	32.8	16.8

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

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

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

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	1,944,185	867,243	1,076,942	937.7	867.0	1,003.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	187,864	81,436	106,428	90.6	81.4	99.2
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	32,699	14,815	17,884	15.8	14.8	16.7
VIRUS, N.O.S.	56,670	24,268	32,403	27.3	24.3	30.2
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	98,495	42,353	56,142	47.5	42.3	52.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	854,591	380,993	473,598	412.2	380.9	441.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	332,293	147,903	184,390	160.3	147.9	171.8
COMMON COLD	244,061	112,226	131,835	117.7	112.2	122.8
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	88,232	35,677	52,555	42.6	35.7	49.0
INFLUENZA	436,818	196,299	240,519	210.7	196.2	224.1
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	44,049	19,742	24,306	21.2	19.7	22.6
OTHER INFLUENZA	392,769	176,557	216,212	189.4	176.5	201.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	85,480	36,791	48,689	41.2	36.8	45.4
PNEUMONIA	41,423	18,896	22,527	20.0	18.9	21.0
BRONCHITIS	23,519	9,921	13,598	11.3	9.9	12.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	20,538	7,974	12,564	9.9	8.0	11.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	95,318	41,042	54,276	46.0	41.0	50.6
DENTAL CONDITIONS	20,872	9,578	11,294	10.1	9.6	10.5
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	17,031	7,176	9,855	8.2	7.2	9.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	57,415	24,287	33,128	27.7	24.3	30.9
INJURIES	454,652	254,001	200,651	219.3	253.9	187.0
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	240,090	138,369	101,721	115.8	138.3	94.8
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	145,105	82,087	63,017	70.0	82.1	58.7
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	94,985	56,282	38,704	45.8	56.3	36.1
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	61,897	38,888	23,009	29.9	38.9	21.4
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	60,644	31,385	29,259	29.2	31.4	27.3
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	92,021	45,359	46,662	44.4	45.3	43.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	351,760	109,771	241,988	169.7	109.7	225.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR	47,252	23,381	23,871	22.9	23.4	22.2
HEADACHES	6,944	*	*	3.3	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	70,416	14,035	56,382	34.0	14.0	52.5
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	41,357	...	41,357	19.9	...	38.5
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	16,670	7,113	9,557	8.0	7.1	8.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	47,787	18,699	29,088	23.0	18.7	27.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	121,332	43,058	78,274	58.5	43.0	72.9

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

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

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

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	856,295	370,864	485,431	413.0	370.8	452.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	87,691	37,147	50,544	42.3	37.1	47.1
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	15,151	5,952	9,200	7.3	6.0	8.6
VIRUS, N.O.S.	30,179	13,000	17,179	14.6	13.0	16.0
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	42,360	18,195	24,166	20.4	18.2	22.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	428,729	194,215	234,514	206.8	194.2	218.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	132,040	60,805	71,234	63.7	60.8	66.4
COMMON COLD	93,864	44,556	49,307	45.3	44.5	45.9
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	38,176	16,249	21,927	18.4	16.2	20.4
INFLUENZA	251,906	115,037	136,869	121.5	115.0	127.5
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	25,246	11,051	14,196	12.2	11.0	13.2
OTHER INFLUENZA	226,659	103,986	122,673	109.3	104.0	114.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	44,784	18,373	26,411	21.6	18.4	24.6
PNEUMONIA	23,402	9,384	14,018	11.3	9.4	13.1
BRONCHITIS	9,640	*	*	4.6	*	*
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	11,742	*	7,004	5.7	*	6.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	44,449	17,683	26,766	21.4	17.7	24.9
DENTAL CONDITIONS	7,937	*	*	3.8	*	*
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	7,700	*	*	3.7	*	*
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	28,812	12,111	16,700	13.9	12.1	15.6
INJURIES	148,425	79,390	69,035	71.6	79.4	64.3
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	68,757	39,920	28,837	33.2	39.9	26.9
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	45,100	26,180	18,919	21.8	26.2	17.6
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	23,657	13,739	9,918	11.4	13.7	9.2
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	15,238	9,754	*	7.3	9.8	*
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	20,635	9,284	11,351	10.0	9.3	10.6
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	43,795	20,432	23,363	21.1	20.4	21.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	147,002	42,429	104,573	70.9	42.4	97.4
DISEASES OF THE EAR	17,853	9,143	8,709	8.6	9.1	8.1
HEADACHES	*	*	*	*	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	28,577	*	23,382	13.8	*	21.8
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	23,227	...	23,227	11.2	...	21.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	*	*	*	*	*	*
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	13,760	*	8,738	6.6	*	8.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	56,710	19,377	37,333	27.4	19.4	34.8

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

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

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

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
BOTH SEXES										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,944,185	213,886	386,799	703,558	639,942	937.7	1,081.2	895.9	870.9	1,006.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-	187,364	41,641	58,403	53,423	34,397	90.6	210.5	135.3	66.1	54.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	854,591	125,321	210,310	284,325	234,635	412.2	633.5	487.1	352.0	368.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	332,293	60,874	93,270	102,120	76,029	160.3	307.7	216.0	126.4	119.5
INFLUENZA-	436,818	49,876	104,354	156,949	125,629	210.7	252.1	241.7	194.3	197.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	85,480	14,572	12,676	25,257	32,976	41.2	73.7	29.4	31.3	51.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-	95,318	*	14,544	37,459	39,442	46.0	*	33.7	46.4	62.0
INJURIES-	454,652	12,591	63,154	181,773	197,133	219.3	63.6	146.3	225.0	309.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-	351,760	30,460	40,388	146,577	134,335	169.7	154.0	93.5	181.4	211.2
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	867,243	112,610	203,666	288,398	262,569	867.0	1,114.0	927.0	740.4	895.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-	81,436	21,651	31,525	18,455	9,805	81.4	214.2	143.5	47.4	33.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	380,993	63,643	107,420	115,497	94,433	380.9	629.6	488.9	296.5	325.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	147,903	30,566	44,070	44,673	28,595	147.9	302.4	200.6	114.7	98.6
INFLUENZA-	196,299	25,501	56,220	61,814	52,764	196.2	252.3	255.9	158.7	182.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	36,791	7,576	7,130	9,010	13,074	36.8	74.9	32.5	23.1	45.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-	41,042	*	5,625	14,606	19,076	41.0	*	25.6	37.5	65.8
INJURIES-	254,001	9,805	40,301	107,378	96,016	253.9	97.0	183.4	277.9	331.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-	109,771	15,777	18,795	31,961	43,238	109.7	156.1	85.5	82.1	149.1
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,076,942	101,276	183,133	415,160	377,373	1,003.5	1,046.9	863.7	992.5	1,090.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-	106,428	19,990	26,879	34,967	24,592	99.2	206.6	126.8	83.6	71.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	473,598	61,678	102,890	168,828	140,201	441.3	637.6	485.2	403.6	405.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	184,390	30,308	49,200	57,447	47,434	171.8	313.3	232.0	137.3	137.1
INFLUENZA-	240,519	24,375	48,144	95,134	72,865	224.1	252.0	227.1	227.4	210.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-	48,689	6,995	5,546	16,246	19,902	45.4	72.3	26.2	38.8	57.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-	54,276	*	8,919	22,853	20,366	50.6	*	42.1	54.6	58.8
INJURIES-	200,651	*	22,853	73,895	101,117	187.0	*	107.8	176.7	292.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-	241,988	14,683	21,593	114,616	91,097	225.5	151.8	101.8	274.0	263.2

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

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

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
BOTH SEXES										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	856,295	92,464	184,673	313,710	265,448	413.0	467.4	427.7	388.3	417.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	87,691	18,965	29,478	24,822	14,426	42.3	95.9	68.3	30.7	22.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	428,729	55,409	114,616	147,722	111,482	206.8	280.1	265.5	182.2	175.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	132,040	21,896	41,533	40,529	28,080	63.7	110.7	96.2	50.2	44.1
INFLUENZA	251,906	27,348	56,588	94,011	63,860	121.5	138.2	154.5	116.4	100.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	44,784	6,166	6,394	12,682	19,542	21.6	31.2	14.8	15.7	30.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	44,449	*	6,605	17,219	19,359	21.4	*	15.3	21.3	30.4
INJURIES	148,425	*	17,488	59,053	68,258	71.6	*	40.5	73.1	107.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	147,002	13,198	16,487	65,394	51,924	70.9	66.7	38.2	81.0	81.6
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	370,864	51,006	94,913	118,697	106,248	370.8	504.6	432.0	304.7	366.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	37,147	9,673	14,886	8,433	*	37.1	95.7	67.8	21.6	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	194,215	29,625	58,514	62,544	43,533	194.2	293.1	266.3	160.6	150.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	60,805	11,997	19,625	17,960	11,223	60.8	118.7	89.3	46.1	38.7
INFLUENZA	115,037	14,347	35,679	39,652	25,359	115.0	141.9	162.4	101.8	87.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	18,373	*	*	*	6,951	18.4	*	*	*	24.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	17,683	*	*	6,810	7,601	17.7	*	*	17.5	26.2
INJURIES	79,390	*	11,307	28,977	36,078	79.4	*	51.5	74.4	124.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	42,429	8,052	7,565	11,933	14,880	42.4	79.7	34.4	30.6	51.3
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	485,431	41,458	89,761	195,013	159,200	452.3	428.6	423.3	466.2	460.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	50,544	9,292	14,593	16,389	10,271	47.1	96.1	68.8	39.2	29.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	234,514	25,785	56,102	84,678	67,949	218.5	266.5	264.6	202.4	196.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	71,234	9,900	21,908	22,569	16,857	66.4	102.3	103.3	54.0	48.7
INFLUENZA	136,869	13,001	31,009	54,359	38,500	127.5	134.4	146.2	130.0	111.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	26,411	*	*	7,750	12,591	24.6	*	*	18.5	36.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	26,766	*	*	10,409	11,757	24.9	*	*	24.9	34.0
INJURIES	69,035	*	6,181	30,075	32,179	64.3	*	29.2	71.9	93.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	104,573	*	8,922	53,461	37,044	97.4	*	42.1	127.8	107.0

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

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

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	209,781	110,136	99,645	485.9	501.3	469.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	34,093	18,144	15,949	79.0	82.6	75.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	128,694	65,427	63,267	298.1	297.9	298.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	55,803	26,856	28,947	129.3	122.2	136.5
INFLUENZA	65,860	34,931	30,929	152.5	159.0	145.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	7,031	3,641	*	16.3	16.6	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	8,543	3,624	4,919	19.8	16.5	23.2
INJURIES	19,418	13,731	5,687	45.0	62.5	26.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	19,034	9,210	9,824	44.1	41.9	46.3

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

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

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES–17 YEARS & OVER	17–44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES–17 YEARS & OVER	17–44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
BOTH SEXES						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	286,055	188,328	97,727	339.3	348.2	323.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	19,273	13,877	5,396	22.9	25.7	17.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	125,158	83,713	41,445	148.5	154.8	137.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	41,988	28,899	13,088	49.8	53.4	43.3
INFLUENZA	72,457	48,105	24,352	85.9	88.9	80.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	10,713	6,709	4,004	12.7	12.4	13.2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	14,900	10,046	4,854	17.7	18.6	16.1
INJURIES	84,850	54,229	30,621	100.6	100.3	101.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	41,874	26,463	15,411	49.7	48.9	51.0
MALE						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	166,459	106,042	60,417	324.0	324.2	323.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	9,592	6,918	*	18.7	21.2	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	67,597	44,306	23,291	131.6	135.5	124.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	22,323	15,404	6,919	43.4	47.1	37.0
INFLUENZA	40,520	26,154	14,366	78.9	80.0	76.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	4,754	*	*	9.3	*	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	7,930	5,561	*	15.4	17.0	*
INJURIES	63,337	38,698	24,639	123.3	118.3	131.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	18,004	10,559	7,446	35.0	32.3	39.9
FEMALE						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	119,595	82,286	37,310	363.3	384.9	323.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	9,681	6,959	*	29.4	32.6	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	57,561	39,407	18,154	174.8	184.4	157.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	19,665	13,495	6,169	59.7	63.1	53.4
INFLUENZA	31,937	21,951	9,986	97.0	102.7	86.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	5,959	3,960	*	18.1	18.5	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	6,970	4,485	*	21.2	21.0	*
INJURIES	21,513	15,530	5,983	65.3	72.7	51.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	23,870	15,905	7,966	72.5	74.4	69.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS					
ALL AGES	59,1	4,311	4,075	9,254	21,371	26,356
UNDER 6 YEARS	6,363	*	*	...	4,189	2,353
6-16 YEARS	15,371	860	804	...	5,148	9,453
17-44 YEARS	25,739	2,400	2,260	7,184	7,207	10,309
45-64 YEARS	8,252	778	737	1,981	2,904	3,067
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,414	*	*	*	1,923	1,174
MALE						
ALL AGES	33,588	2,476	2,240	7,970	9,756	15,318
UNDER 6 YEARS	3,741	*	*	...	2,468	1,409
6-16 YEARS	9,126	*	*	...	2,940	5,746
17-44 YEARS	15,539	1,534	1,395	6,030	2,825	6,421
45-64 YEARS	4,014	*	*	1,850	817	1,408
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,167	*	*	*	706	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	25,551	1,835	1,835	1,284	11,615	11,039
UNDER 6 YEARS	2,621	*	*	...	1,721	944
6-16 YEARS	6,245	*	*	...	2,209	3,707
17-44 YEARS	10,199	866	866	1,153	4,382	3,887
45-64 YEARS	4,238	*	*	*	2,087	1,659
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,247	*	*	*	1,216	842
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
ALL AGES	28.5	2.1	2.0	4.5	10.3	12.7
UNDER 6 YEARS	32.2	*	*	...	21.2	11.9
6-16 YEARS	35.6	2.0	1.9	...	11.9	21.9
17-44 YEARS	31.9	3.0	2.8	8.9	8.9	12.8
45-64 YEARS	19.3	1.8	1.7	4.6	6.8	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	16.5	*	*	*	9.3	5.7
MALE						
ALL AGES	33.6	2.5	2.2	8.0	9.8	15.3
UNDER 6 YEARS	37.0	*	*	...	24.4	13.9
6-16 YEARS	41.5	*	*	...	13.4	26.2
17-44 YEARS	39.9	3.9	3.6	15.5	7.3	16.5
45-64 YEARS	19.7	*	*	9.1	4.0	6.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	13.6	*	*	*	8.2	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	23.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	10.8	10.3
UNDER 6 YEARS	27.1	*	*	...	17.8	9.8
6-16 YEARS	29.5	*	*	...	10.4	17.5
17-44 YEARS	24.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	10.5	9.3
45-64 YEARS	18.9	*	*	*	9.3	7.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	18.5	*	*	*	10.0	6.9

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

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	633,698	96,571	82,235	144,191	181,754	252,223
UNDER 6 YEARS	12,150	*	*	...	7,460	*
6-16 YEARS	62,274	8,082	*	...	19,460	34,749
17-44 YEARS	251,695	49,624	43,358	82,329	40,311	98,694
45-64 YEARS	185,224	25,828	22,785	50,247	54,881	69,785
65 YEARS AND OVER	127,356	12,452	10,974	11,616	59,642	41,603
MALE						
ALL AGES	339,116	50,199	37,688	115,168	71,670	135,685
UNDER 6 YEARS	9,543	*	*	...	5,903	*
6-16 YEARS	40,517	6,333	*	...	12,108	23,308
17-44 YEARS	151,489	24,079	19,179	66,781	17,202	59,835
45-64 YEARS	91,158	10,900	8,316	37,958	20,452	33,792
65 YEARS AND OVER	46,410	8,301	6,824	10,429	16,005	14,495
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	294,582	46,371	44,547	29,024	110,084	116,539
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	21,757	*	*	...	7,352	13,440
17-44 YEARS	100,206	25,545	24,179	15,548	23,109	38,860
45-64 YEARS	94,066	14,927	14,469	12,289	34,429	35,994
65 YEARS AND OVER	75,946	*	*	*	43,637	27,108
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	305.6	46.6	39.7	69.5	87.7	121.6
UNDER 6 YEARS	61.4	*	*	...	37.7	*
6-16 YEARS	144.2	18.7	*	...	45.1	85.1
17-44 YEARS	311.6	61.4	53.7	101.9	49.9	122.2
45-64 YEARS	432.1	60.3	53.2	117.2	128.0	162.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	589.9	60.0	52.9	56.0	287.6	200.6
MALE						
ALL AGES	339.0	50.2	37.7	115.1	71.6	135.6
UNDER 6 YEARS	94.4	*	*	...	58.4	*
6-16 YEARS	184.4	28.8	*	...	55.1	106.1
17-44 YEARS	388.9	61.8	49.2	171.4	44.2	153.6
45-64 YEARS	446.4	53.4	40.7	185.9	100.2	165.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	541.0	96.8	79.6	121.6	186.6	169.0
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	274.5	43.2	41.5	27.0	102.6	108.6
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	102.6	*	*	...	34.7	63.4
17-44 YEARS	239.6	61.1	57.8	37.2	55.2	92.9
45-64 YEARS	419.1	66.5	64.5	54.8	153.4	160.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	624.4	*	*	*	358.8	222.9

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

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

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					
ALL AGES	186,470	31,490	28,844	38,143	54,614	76,465
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	15,939	*	*	...	*	8,525
17-44 YEARS	71,903	17,761	16,817	19,294	10,954	29,447
45-64 YEARS	55,221	7,133	6,887	16,430	16,936	21,779
65 YEARS AND OVER	39,987	*	*	*	20,009	15,211
MALE						
ALL AGES	97,421	14,374	12,196	31,848	22,049	41,358
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	9,949	*	*	...	*	5,576
17-44 YEARS	37,868	6,988	6,265	15,049	*	15,743
45-64 YEARS	30,138	*	*	14,380	7,825	11,655
65 YEARS AND OVER	16,651	*	*	*	*	7,109
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	89,049	17,117	16,648	6,295	32,565	35,107
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	6,041	*	*	...	*	*
17-44 YEARS	34,035	10,773	10,552	*	6,183	13,704
45-64 YEARS	25,083	*	*	*	9,111	10,124
65 YEARS AND OVER	23,336	*	*	*	14,979	8,103
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
ALL AGES	89.9	15.2	13.9	18.4	26.3	36.9
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	37.0	*	*	...	*	19.7
17-44 YEARS	89.0	22.0	20.8	23.9	13.6	36.5
45-64 YEARS	128.8	16.6	16.1	38.3	39.5	50.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	192.8	*	*	*	96.5	73.3
MALE						
ALL AGES	97.4	14.4	12.2	31.8	22.0	41.3
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	45.3	*	*	...	*	25.4
17-44 YEARS	97.2	17.9	16.1	38.6	*	40.4
45-64 YEARS	147.6	*	*	70.4	38.3	57.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	194.1	*	*	*	*	82.9
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	83.0	16.0	15.5	5.9	30.3	32.7
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	28.5	*	*	...	*	*
17-44 YEARS	81.4	25.8	25.2	*	14.8	32.8
45-64 YEARS	111.8	*	*	*	40.6	45.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	191.9	*	*	*	123.2	66.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS	BED-DISABILITY DAYS	WORK-LOSS DAYS
	DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS		
BOTH SEXES			
ALL AGES	3,565,552	1,391,702	414,302
UNDER 17 YEARS	673,997	301,453	...
17-24 YEARS	331,249	135,085	79,653
25-44 YEARS	759,573	296,588	164,616
45-64 YEARS	1,012,728	361,499	156,790
65 YEARS AND OVER	788,006	297,076	13,243
MALE			
ALL AGES	1,564,116	584,282	245,285
UNDER 17 YEARS	356,113	153,739	...
17-24 YEARS	134,626	46,722	39,446
25-44 YEARS	307,547	110,594	95,755
45-64 YEARS	450,116	151,126	99,300
65 YEARS AND OVER	315,714	122,101	10,784
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	2,001,437	807,420	169,017
UNDER 17 YEARS	317,884	147,715	...
17-24 YEARS	196,623	88,363	40,207
25-44 YEARS	452,025	185,995	68,861
45-64 YEARS	562,612	210,373	57,490
65 YEARS AND OVER	472,292	174,976	*
	DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR		
BOTH SEXES			
ALL AGES	17.2	6.7	4.9
UNDER 17 YEARS	10.7	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS	11.2	4.6	4.4
25-44 YEARS	14.8	5.8	4.6
45-64 YEARS	23.6	8.4	5.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	38.1	14.3	4.4
MALE			
ALL AGES	15.6	5.8	4.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	11.1	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS	9.4	3.3	3.9
25-44 YEARS	12.5	4.5	4.3
45-64 YEARS	22.0	7.4	5.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	36.8	14.2	5.6
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	18.7	7.5	5.1
UNDER 17 YEARS	10.3	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS	12.8	5.8	5.0
25-44 YEARS	17.0	7.0	5.2
45-64 YEARS	25.1	9.4	5.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	38.8	14.4	*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEX	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS IN THOUSANDS					
BOTH SEXES	342,293	100,999	50,445	89,542	76,697	24,620
MALE	150,137	47,394	20,284	38,700	34,526	9,233
FEMALE	192,156	53,605	30,161	50,842	42,161	15,387
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2
MALE	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1
FEMALE	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS							
ALL AGES	207,344	122,824	33,381	21,878	19,754	7,828	502	1,177
UNDER 17 YEARS	62,957	35,624	11,138	8,369	5,543	1,567	330	416
17-24 YEARS	29,554	17,775	4,988	3,124	2,756	650	72	198
25-44 YEARS	51,218	29,998	9,001	5,197	4,934	1,765	46	276
45-64 YEARS	42,864	25,427	6,256	3,799	4,685	2,457	*	211
65 YEARS AND OVER	20,741	14,020	1,999	1,387	1,837	1,389	*	75
MALE								
ALL AGES	100,030	54,085	17,093	11,751	11,694	4,485	255	665
UNDER 17 YEARS	32,080	18,271	5,761	4,080	2,861	768	129	199
17-24 YEARS	14,254	7,123	2,718	1,926	1,904	417	44	122
25-44 YEARS	24,699	12,092	4,643	3,114	3,361	1,271	*	184
45-64 YEARS	20,420	11,053	3,126	1,996	2,707	1,385	*	133
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,578	5,546	845	634	862	644	*	*
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	107,314	68,739	16,288	10,127	8,060	3,342	246	512
UNDER 17 YEARS	30,878	17,353	5,377	4,279	2,682	799	191	218
17-24 YEARS	15,310	10,652	2,270	1,199	852	233	*	77
25-44 YEARS	26,519	17,906	4,358	2,082	1,572	494	*	92
45-64 YEARS	22,444	14,374	3,130	1,803	1,978	1,071	*	78
65 YEARS AND OVER	12,163	8,474	1,154	764	976	745	*	48
BOTH SEXES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
ALL AGES	100.0	59.2	16.1	10.6	9.5	3.8	0.2	0.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	56.6	17.7	13.3	8.8	2.5	0.5	0.7
17-24 YEARS	100.0	60.1	16.9	10.6	9.3	2.2	0.2	0.7
25-44 YEARS	100.0	58.6	17.6	10.1	9.6	3.4	0.1	0.5
45-64 YEARS	100.0	59.3	14.6	8.9	10.9	5.7	*	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	67.6	9.6	6.7	8.9	6.7	*	0.4
MALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	54.1	17.1	11.7	11.7	4.5	0.3	0.7
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	57.0	18.0	12.7	8.9	2.4	0.4	0.6
17-24 YEARS	100.0	50.0	19.1	13.5	13.4	2.9	0.3	0.9
25-44 YEARS	100.0	49.0	18.8	12.6	13.6	5.1	*	0.7
45-64 YEARS	100.0	54.1	15.3	9.8	13.3	6.8	*	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	64.7	9.9	7.4	10.0	7.5	*	*
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	64.1	15.2	9.4	7.5	3.1	0.2	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	56.1	17.4	13.9	8.7	2.6	0.6	0.7
17-24 YEARS	100.0	69.6	14.8	7.9	5.6	1.5	*	0.5
25-44 YEARS	100.0	67.5	16.4	7.9	5.9	1.9	*	0.3
45-64 YEARS	100.0	64.0	13.9	8.0	8.8	4.8	*	0.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	69.7	9.5	6.3	8.0	6.1	*	0.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

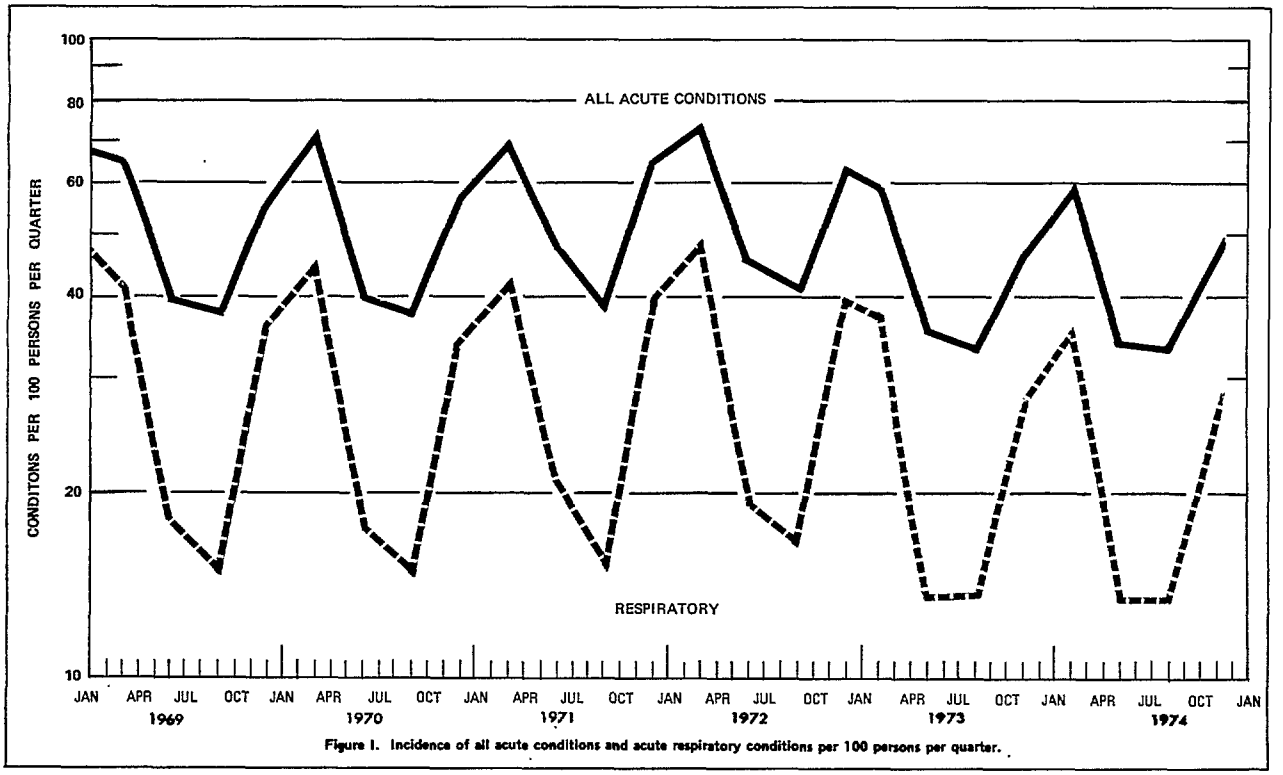

Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

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

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

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

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

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

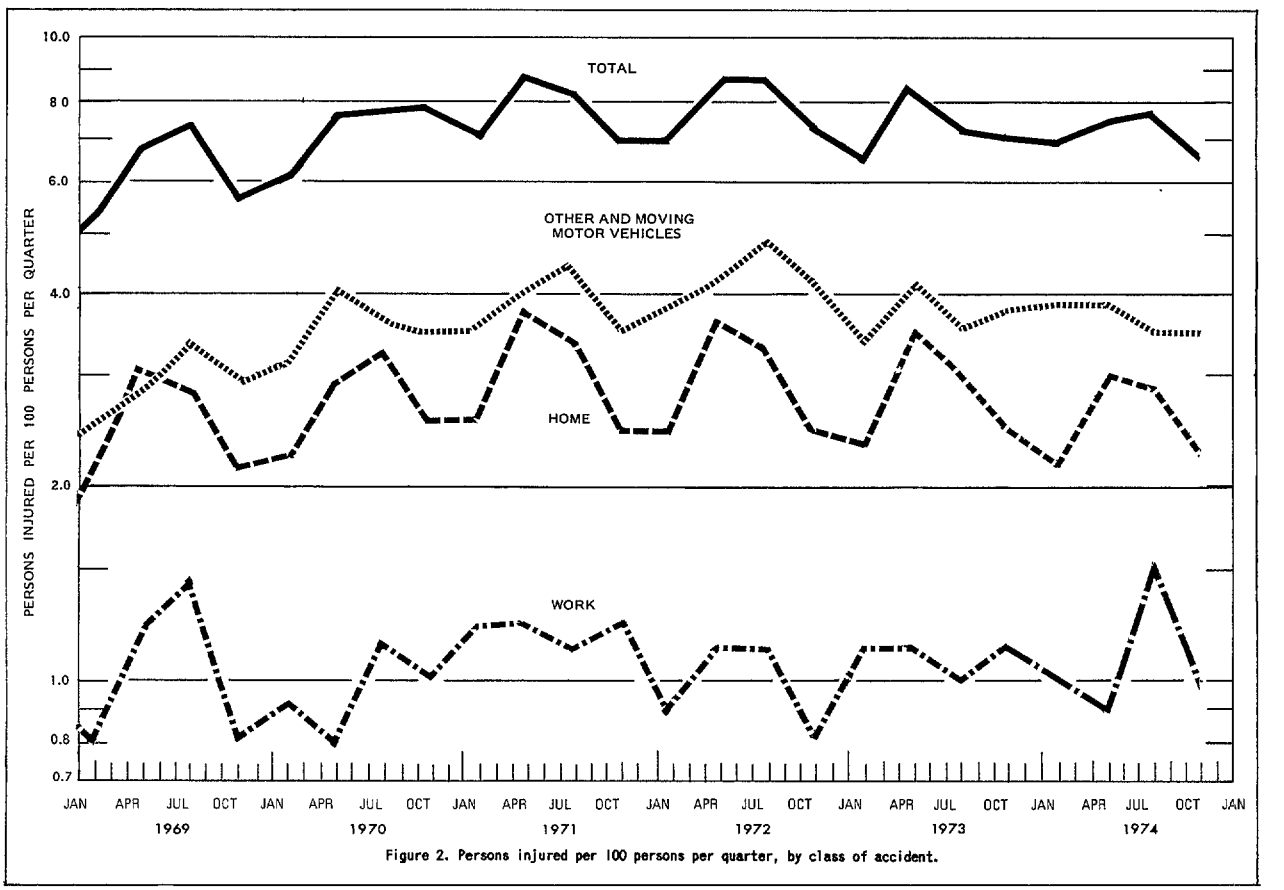

Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

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

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

TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	JAN.–MAR.	APR.–JUNE	JULY–SEPT.	OCT.–DEC.	JAN.–MAR.	APR.–JUNE	JULY–SEPT.	OCT.–DEC.	JAN.–MAR.	APR.–JUNE	JULY–SEPT.	OCT.–DEC.
	DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER											
DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES----	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.7
UNDER 6 YEARS----------	4.2	2.3	1.[illegible]	3.0	[illegible].6	2.5	1.[illegible]	3.8	4.6	2.1	2.0	2.5
6–16 YEARS----------	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.3
17–44 YEARS----------	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.1
45–64 YEARS----------	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.9	9.0	9.7	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.1
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES---------	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.0
UNDER 6 YEARS----------	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
6–16 YEARS----------	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
17–44 YEARS----------	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
45–64 YEARS----------	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.2
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	3.3	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.4
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER---	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
17–44 YEARS----------	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
45–64 YEARS----------	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	1.9	*	*	*	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6–16 YEARS--------	2.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.9	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.2

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

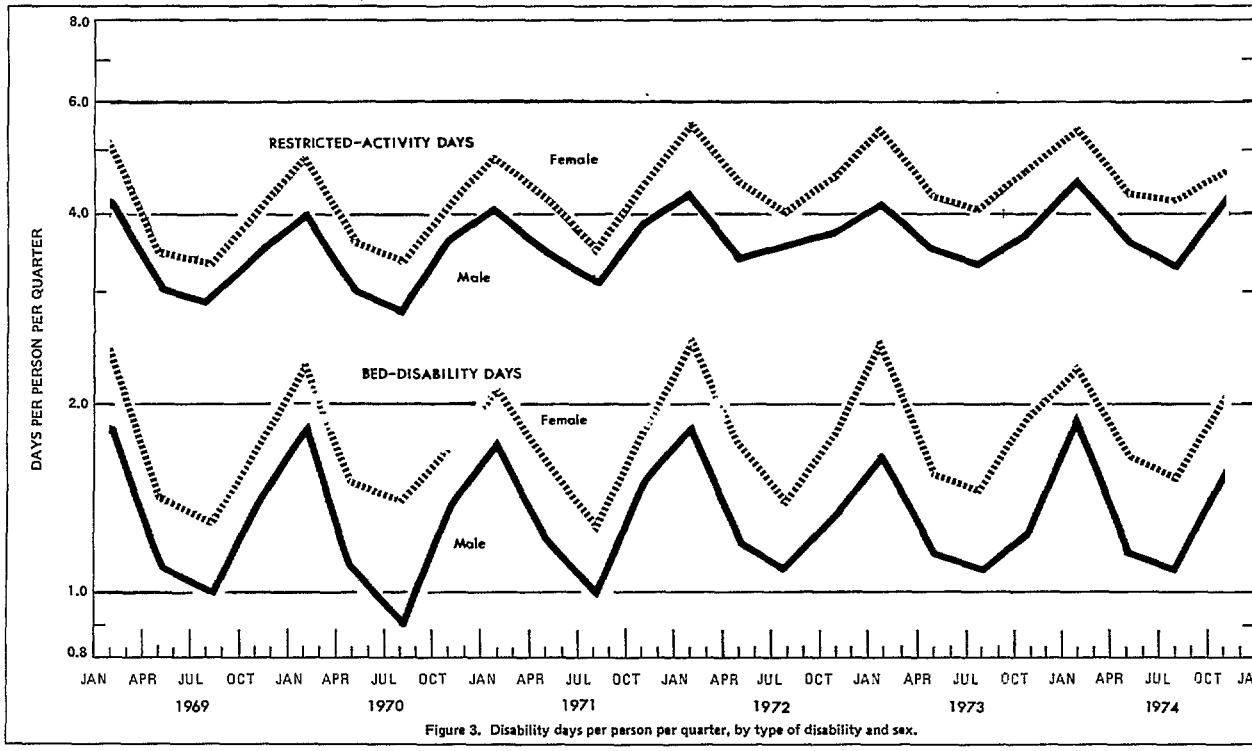

Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

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

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, 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 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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[1]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.

[2]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.

[3]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.

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

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

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

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 3.5 percent—1.4 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.[4] Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.[5-8]

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent new and better approximations of the relative standard errors of HIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 37-41. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42-43. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the nu-

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

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

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

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

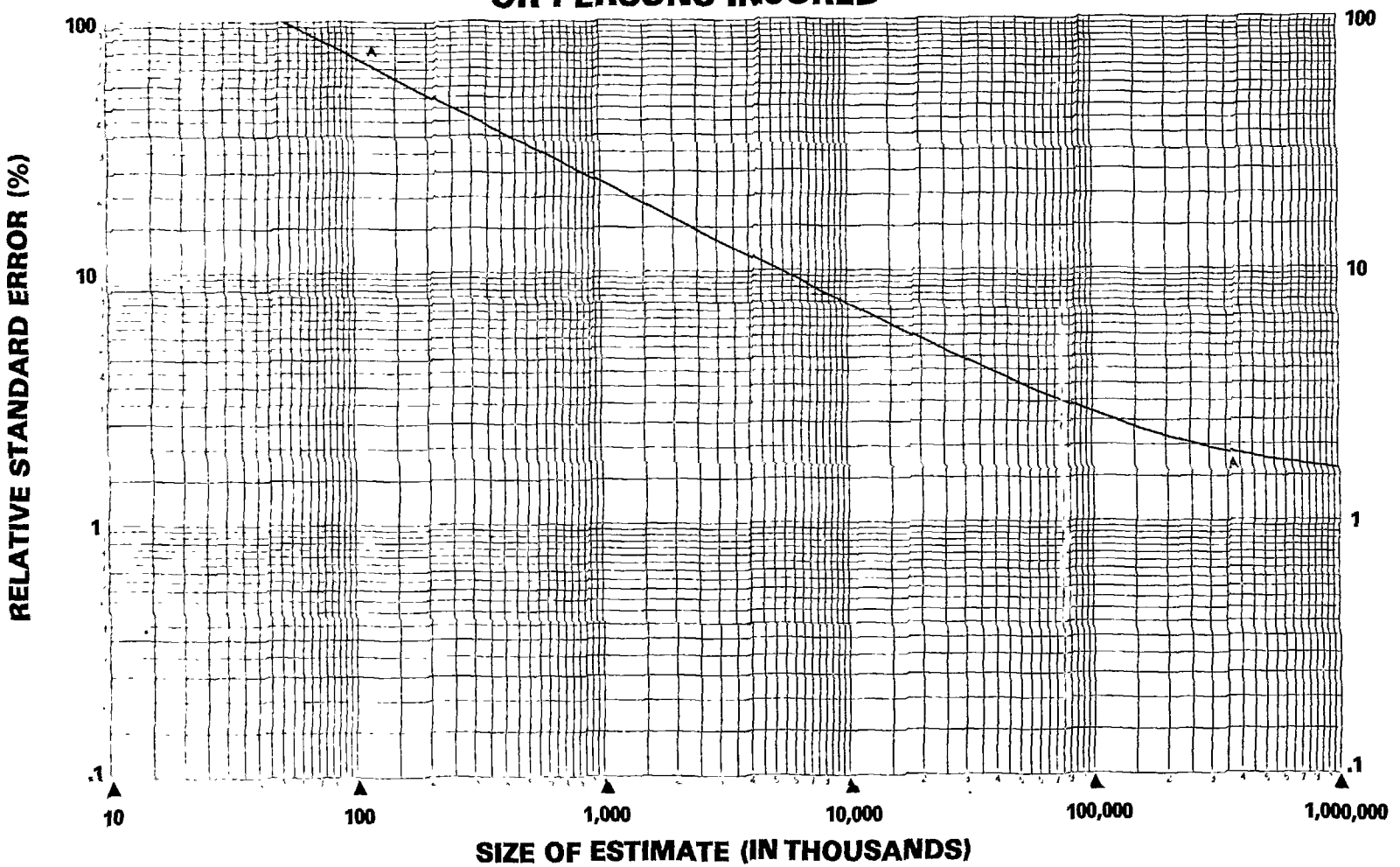
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

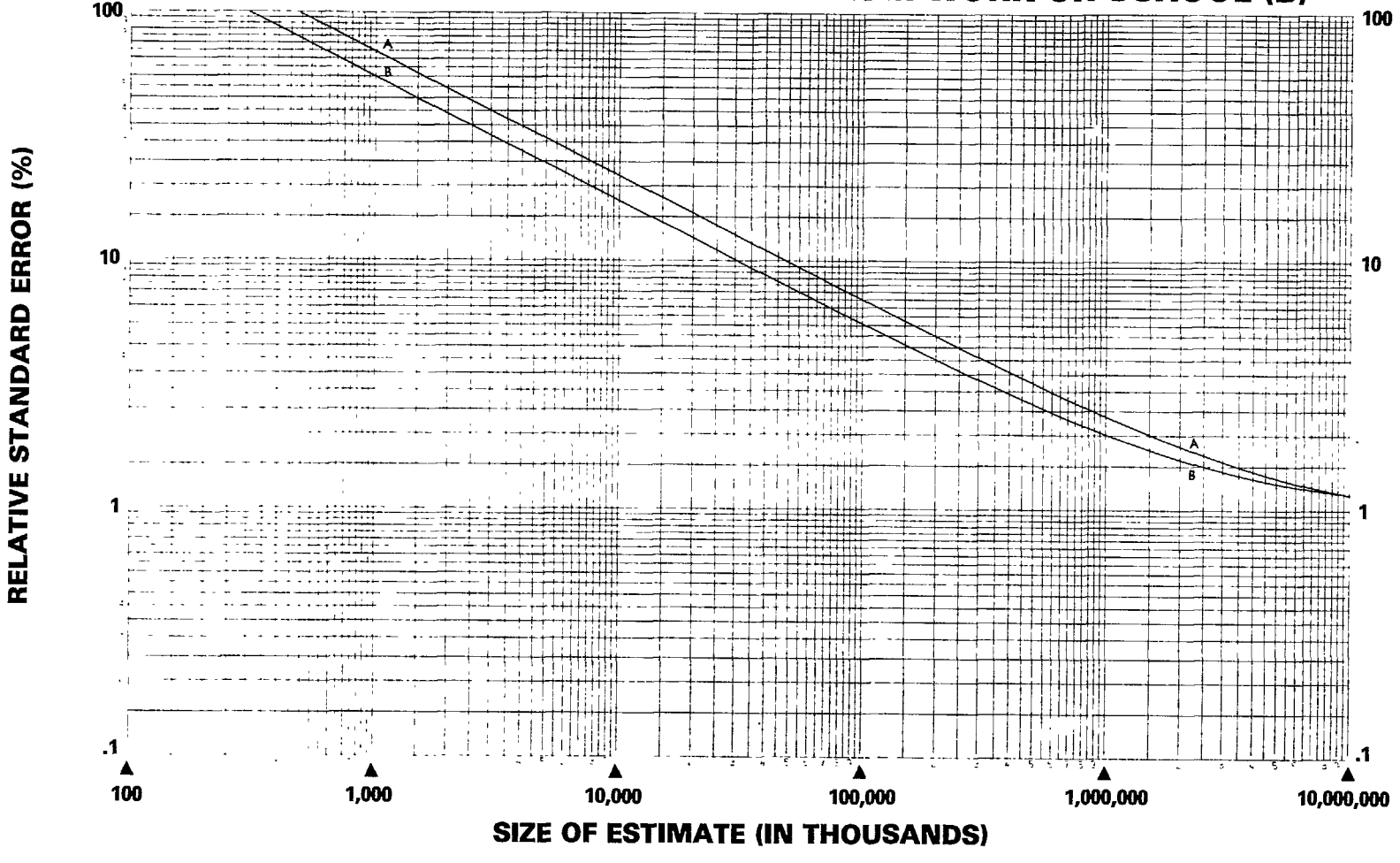
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED*



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

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

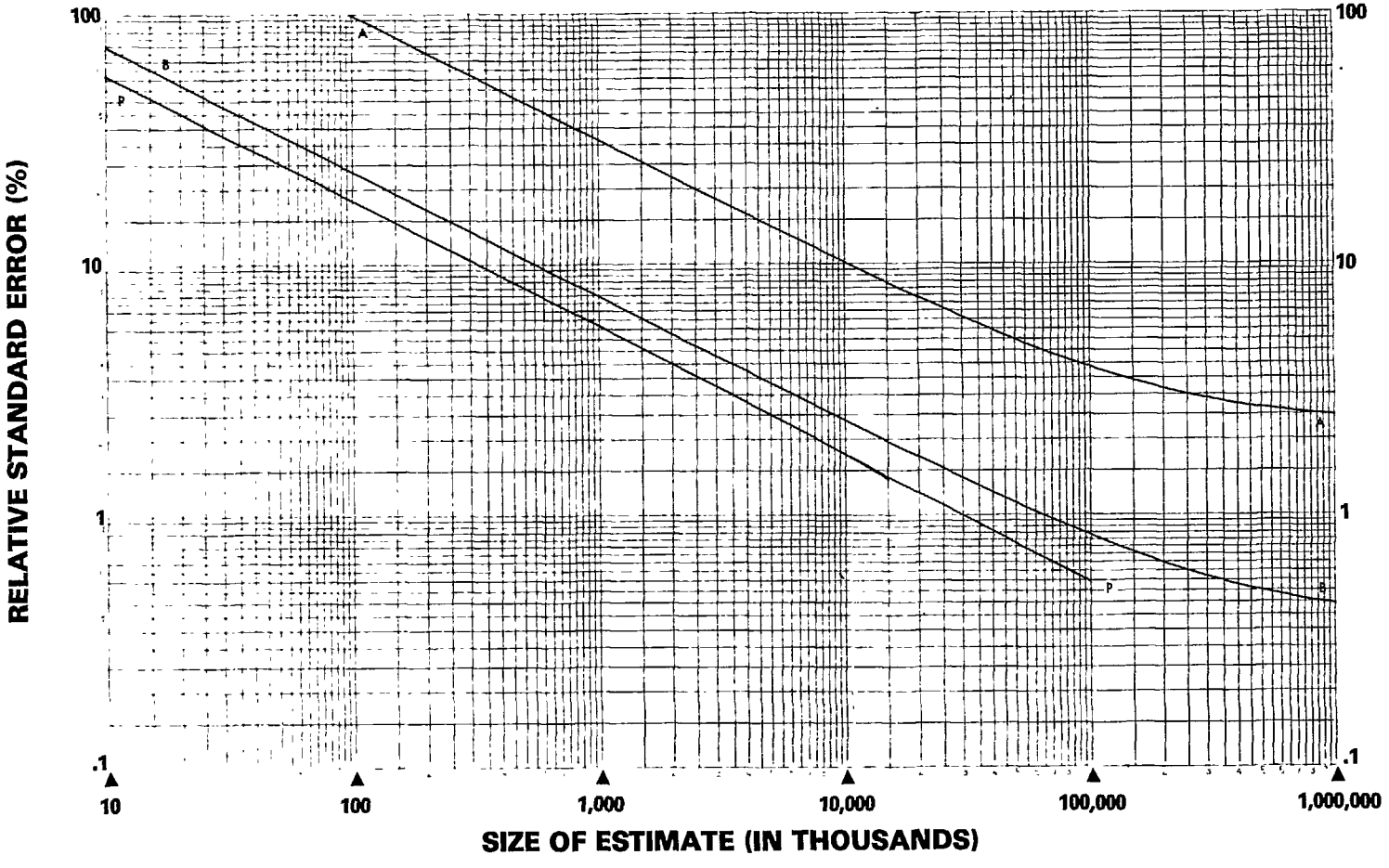
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)*



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

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

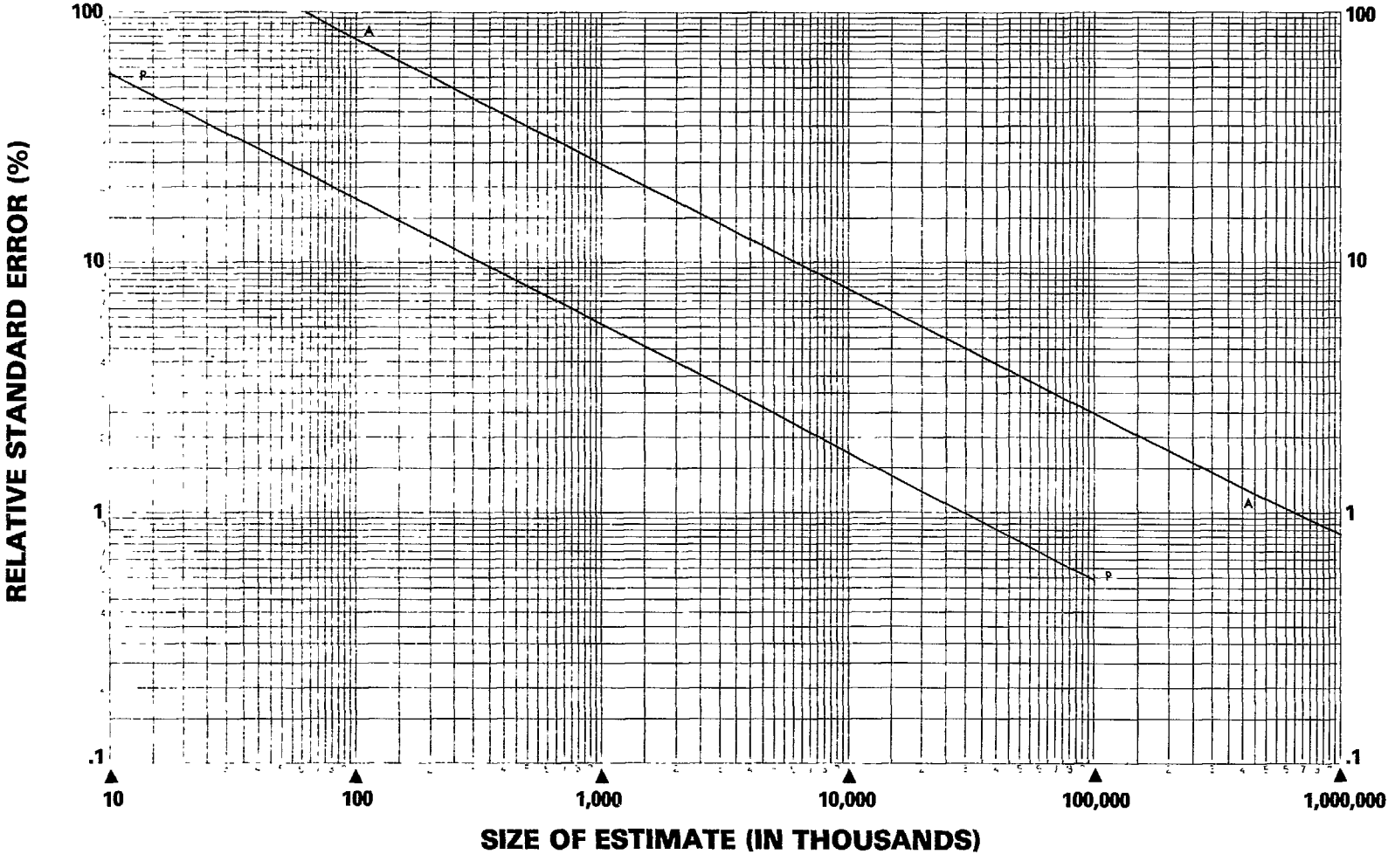
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS (A); SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (B), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)*



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

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

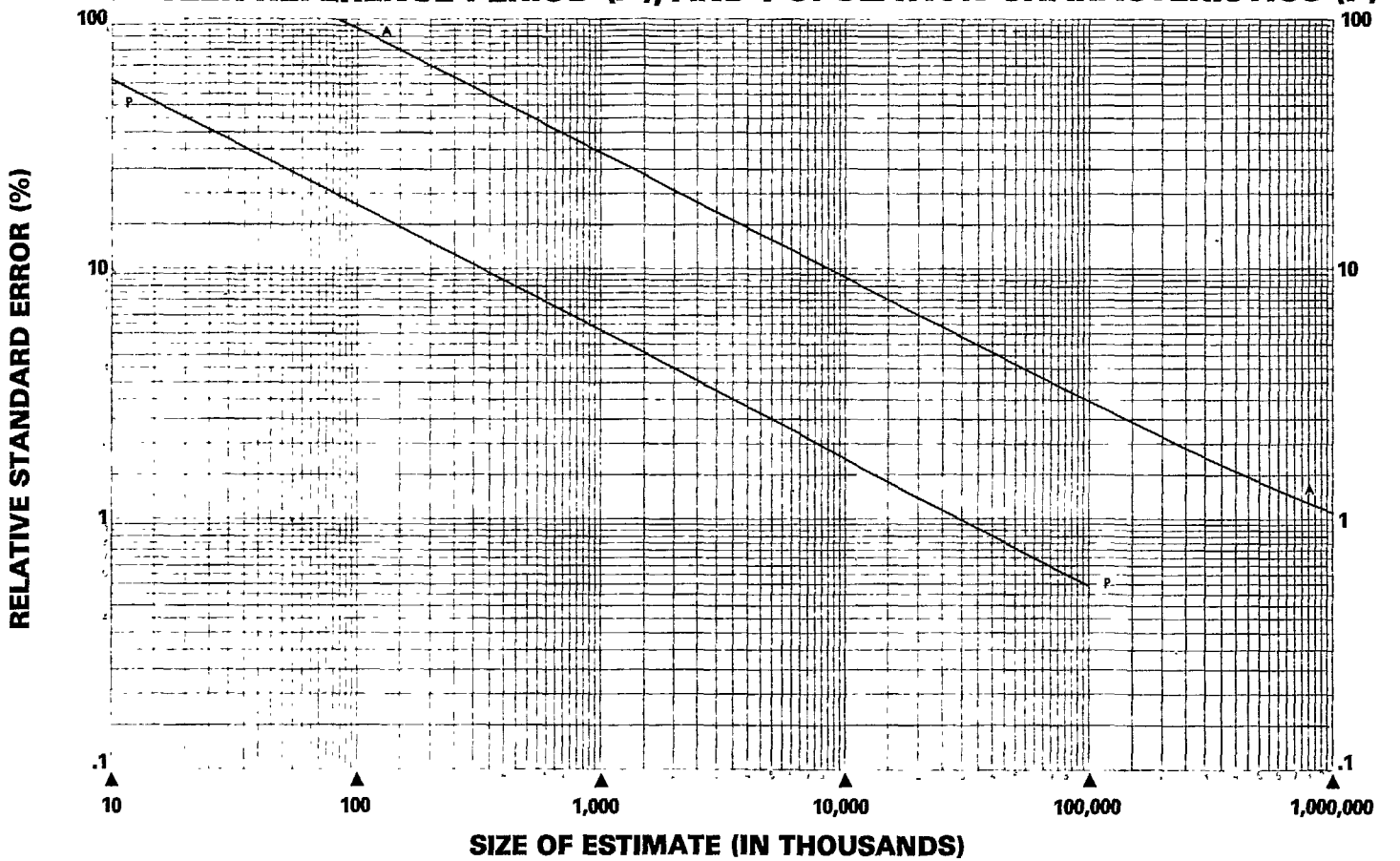
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS BASED ON A 12-MONTH REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)*



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

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

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

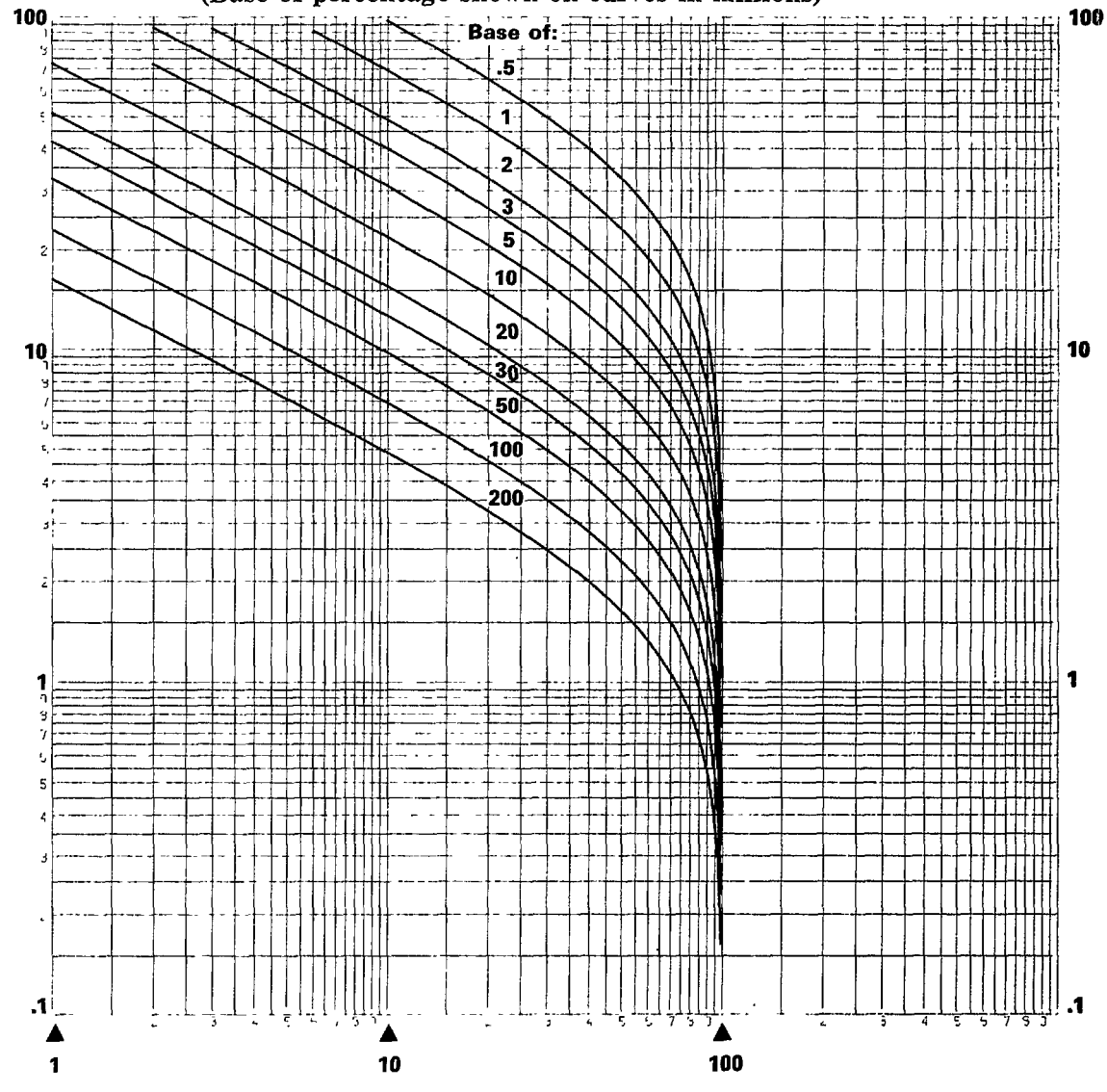


*The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

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

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%)

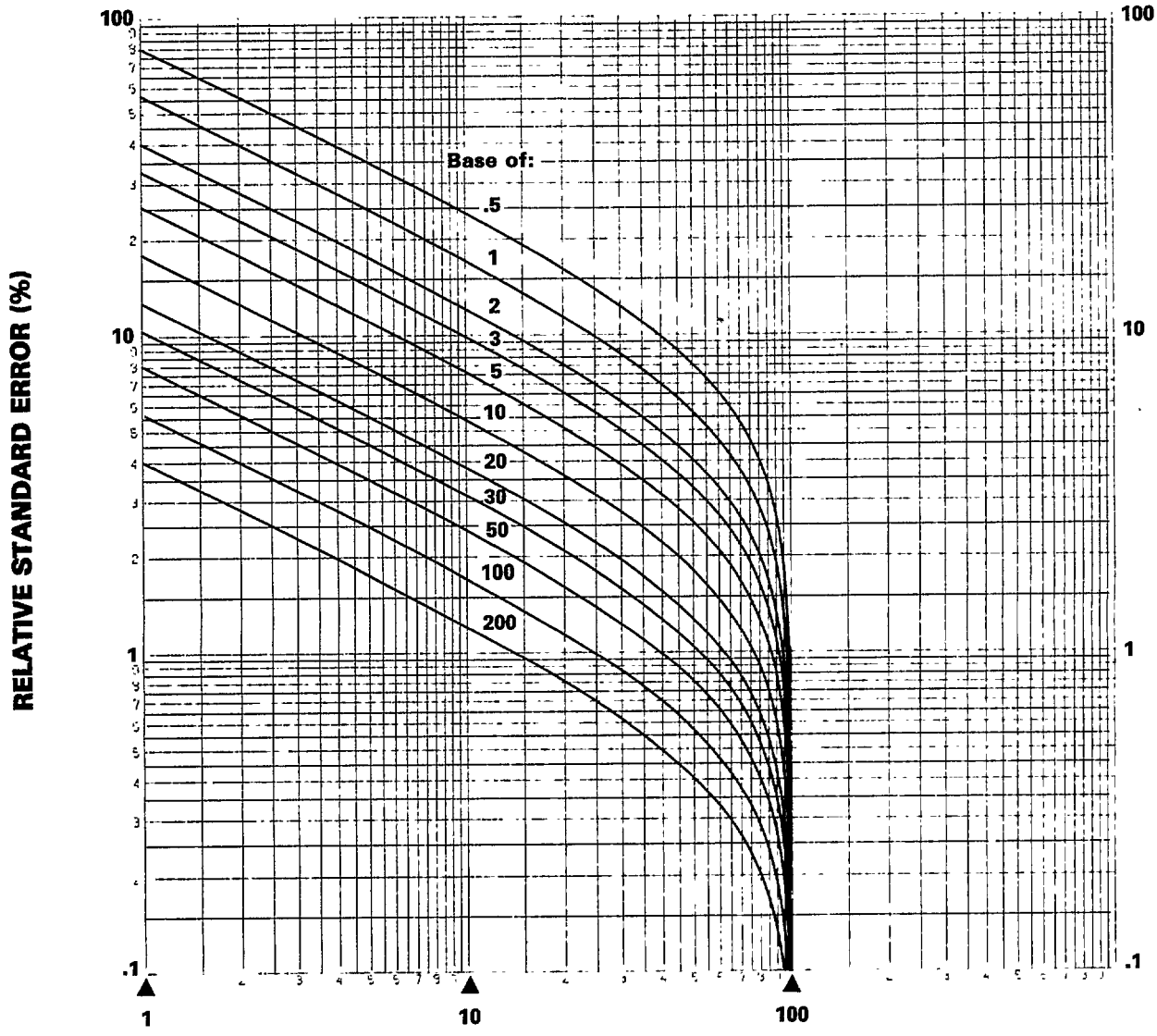
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

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

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

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

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

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

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

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

Figure I

formation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 48.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Preschool children:
   Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

   School-age children:
   Inability to go to school.

   Housewives:
   Inability to do any housework.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preschool children:
Not classified in this category.

School-age children:
Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other 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 whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all, (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so the number of accidents resulting in

injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents, and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin whereas "persons injured" as used in the Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

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

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals,* the Journal of the American Hospital Association, or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

O.M.B. No. 68-R1600, Approval Expires March 31, 1975

NOTICE – All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.

1. Book ____ of ____ books

FORM HIS-1 (1974)
(3-19-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

2. D.C.C. number

3. Sample

4. Segment type
- ☐ Area
- ☐ Permit
- ☐ Address
- ☐ Cen–Sup
- ☐ Special place

5. Control number

PSU	Segment	Serial

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

Listing Sheet
Sheet No. ____
Line No. ____

City | State | ZIP code

b. Is this your mailing address? ☐ Same as 6a
Mark box or specify if different. Include ZIP code.

City | State | ZIP code

c. Special place name | Sample unit number | Type code

7. YEAR BUILT ☐ Ask → ☐ Do NOT Ask
When was this structure originally built?
☐ Before 4-1-70 (Continue interview)
☐ After 4-1-70 (Go to 9c, complete if required and end interview)

8. Type of living quarters → 1 ☐ Housing unit 2 ☐ OTHER unit

9. Area segments ONLY
- ☐ a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? Y (fill Table X) N
- ☐ b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? Y (fill Table X) N
- ☐ c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in – either occupied or vacant? Y (fill Table X) N
- ☐ d. None

GO TO PROBE PAGE 2

10. Land use 2 ☐ RURAL 1 ☐ URBAN (13)
– Regular units and Special Place units coded 85–88 in 6c, go to 11.
– Special Place units not coded 85–88 in 6c, go to 13.

11. Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent for free

12a. Does this place you (own/rent/rent for free) have 10 acres or more? 1 Y (12b) 2 N (12c)
b. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $50 or more? 1 Y (13) 2 N (13)
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $250 or more? 1 Y 2 N

13. How many rooms are in this –– ? Count the kitchen but not the bathroom. Rooms

14. How many bedrooms are in this –– ? If "None" describe in footnotes. Bedrooms

15. What is the telephone number here? 2 ☐ None Area code/Number

16. Was this interview observed? 1 Y 2 N

17. Interviewer's name Code

NOTE: BEFORE LEAVING HOUSEHOLD, CHECK THAT 20a AND b HAVE AN ENTRY.
Determine the best time for callbacks for Condition Supplements and sample persons.

FOOTNOTES

18. Noninterview reason

TYPE A (Fill Items 1–10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19)
1 ☐ Refusal – *Describe in a footnote*
2 ☐ No one at home – repeated calls
3 ☐ Temporarily absent – Footnote
4 ☐ Other *(Specify)*

TYPE B (Fill Items 1–10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19.)
1 ☐ Vacant – nonseasonal
2 ☐ Vacant – seasonal
3 ☐ Usual residence elsewhere
4 ☐ Armed Forces
5 ☐ Other *(Specify)*

TYPE C (Fill Items 1–6a, 6c if required, 9c if marked, 16–19)
1 ☐ Unused line of listing sheet
2 ☐ Demolished
3 ☐ Merged
4 ☐ Outside segment
5 ☐ Built after April 1, 1970
6 ☐ Other *(Specify)*

19. Record of calls

	Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Comp.
1			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
5			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
6			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

20a. List column numbers of sample persons not interviewed during initial interview.
☐ None

Col. No.	Cond. Supp.		2 wk. DV		H–M.C.	CE	
	Y	N	Y	N	(Y)	Y	N
	Y	N	Y	N	(Y)	Y	N
	Y	N	Y	N	(Y)	Y	N

b. List column numbers of nonsample persons requiring telephone callbacks for Condition Supplements.
____ ☐ None

21. Record of additional personal calls

	Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Col. Nos. completed
1			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

NOTE: Footnote reason for noninterviews for sample persons in same detail as in item 18.

22a. Number of telephone calls

b. Total telephone interview time

SP ☐ 12 Mo. DV ☐ CE ☐

1a. What is the name of the head of this household? – Enter name in first column.
b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? – List all persons who live here.
c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? Yes* ☐ No ☐
d. Have I missed anyone who **USUALLY** lives here but is now away from home? Yes* ☐ No ☐
e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? Yes* ☐ No ☐
If any adult males listed, ask: *Apply household membership rules.
f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s). _____ (Delete) 2 N

1a. First name ① Last name — AGE — RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT — SEX 1 M 2 F

2. How is –– related to –– (Head of household)?

2. Relationship HEAD

3. What is ––'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)

3. Month | Date | Year

C

1. Record the number of Doctor Visits, Hospitalizations, and Work loss days.

DR.	HOSP	WORK LOSS
___ (NP)	___ (NP)	☐ None (8) ☐ 1+ days (7)

2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.

Reference dates
2-week period _____ , _____ ,
Dentist and Doctor visit probe _____
Hospital probe _____

Q. No.	Condition

Refer to Flashcard _____ to determine Sample Persons; mark SP boxes.

H

If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say:
We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview.
Is your ––, your ––, etc., at home now? If "Yes" ask: Please ask them to join us.

H
0 ☐ Under 17
1 ☐ At home
2 ☐ Not at home

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)
The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date) _____ , and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date) _____ .

4a. During those 2 weeks, did –– stay in bed because of any illness or injury? Y (4b) / 00 N — If age: 17+ (5), 6–16 (6), Under 6 (8)

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did –– stay in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days

5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep –– from work? (For females): not counting work around the house? ____ WL days / 00 ☐ None — Item C

6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep –– from school? ____ SL days / 00 ☐ None (8)

If one or more days in 4b, ask 7; otherwise go to 8.
7. On how many of these –– days lost from { work / school } did –– stay in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days / 00 ☐ None

8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school })
Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that –– cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury? 1 Y / 2 N (9)

b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school })
During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? ____ Days / 00 ☐ None

If one or more days in 4–8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person.

9a. What condition caused –– to { stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down } during the past 2 weeks? Enter condition in item C. Ask 9b

b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down } during that period? Y / N (NP)

c. What condition? Enter condition in item C. Reask 9b

10a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your ––, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y / N (11)

b. Who was this? – Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column. ☐ Accident or injury

c. What was the injury? Injury

d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (Reask 10b and c) / N

If "Accident or injury," ask:
e. As a result of the accident, did –– see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does? Y (Enter injury in item C) / N

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

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

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

30a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since ___(date)___ a year ago?	30a.	Y N *(Item C)*
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since ___(date)___ a year ago?	b.	____ Times *(Item C)*
31a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since ___(date)___ a year ago? Y N (32)		
b. Who was this? – Circle "Y" in person's column.	31b.	Y
If "Y," ask: c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c.	____ Times *(Item C)*
Ask for each child 1 year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference date. 32a. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 30b and item C. If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 32b for each.	32a.	Y N *(NP)*
b. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for -- ? If "No," correct entries in 30 and item C for mother and/or baby.	b.	Y N
33. Compared to other persons --'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?	33.	(1) 1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P
R Q.'s 4–33 — For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q.'s 4–33. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	R	1 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person ___ was respondent

FOOTNOTES

CONDITION 1

1. Person number | Name of condition

2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . .?

1 ☐ In interview week (Reask 2)

1 ☐ Past 2 wks. (Item C)
2 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos.
3 ☐ Over 6–12 mos.
4 ☐ 1 yr.
5 ☐ 2–4 yrs.
6 ☐ 5+ yrs.
7 ☐ Never
8 ☐ DK if Dr. seen
9 ☐ DK when Dr. seen

A1 Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark
☐ Accident or injury (A2) ☐ On Card C (A2) ☐ Neither (3a)

If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition.
If "Doctor talked to," ask:

3a. What did the doctor say it was? – Did he give it a medical name?

Do not ask for Cancer

b. What was the cause of . . .?
☐ Accident or injury (A2)

If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:

Ailment	Condition	Disorder	Trouble	Ask c:
Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Tumor	
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer	
Attack	Disease	Rupture		

c. What kind of . . . is it?

For allergy or stroke, ask:

d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?

If in 3a–d there is an impairment or any of the following entries:

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?

Show the following detail:

Head . . . . . skull, scalp, face
Back/spine/vertebra . . . . . upper, middle, lower
Ear or eye . . . . . one or both
Arm . . . . . one or both, shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand
Leg . . . . . one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot

A2 The remaining questions will be asked as appropriate for the condition entered in:
☐ Item 1 ☐ Q. 3a ☐ Q. 3b ☐ Q. 3c ☐ Q. 3d

4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? 1 Y 2 N (9)

5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? ____ Days / 00 ☐ None (9)

6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days / 00 ☐ None

Ask if 17+ years:
7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house? ____ Days (Item C, then 9) / 00 ☐ None (9)

Ask if 6–16 years:
8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period? ____ Days / 00 ☐ None

9. When did -- first notice his . . .?
1 ☐ Last week
2 ☐ Week before
3 ☐ Past 2 weeks–DK which
4 ☐ 2 weeks–3 months
5 ☐ Over 3–12 months
6 ☐ More than 12 months ago
(Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)

A3
1 ☐ Not an eye cond. (A4)
2 ☐ First eye condition (under 6) (A4)
3 ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (10)
4 ☐ Not first eye cond. (A4)

10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his { left / right } eye? . . 1 Y 2 N ; . . . . . 1 Y 2 N

A4
a. First noticed during the past 2 weeks?
(Question 9) . . . . . Y N (A5)

b. Doctor seen or talked to during the past 2 weeks?
(Question 2) . . . . . Y (Fill buff form) N

c. One or more cut-down days?
(Question 5) . . . . . Y (Fill blue form) N (A5)

FOOTNOTES

A5 ☐ Accident or injury ☐ Other *(NC)*

11a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?

☐ During the past 2 years ☐ Before 2 years *(12a)*

b. When did the accident happen?

☐ Last week ☐ Over 3–12 months
☐ Week before ☐ 1–2 years
☐ 2 weeks–3 months

12a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his — affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

13. Where did the accident happen?

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

14. Was — at work at his job or business when the accident happened?

1 Y 3 ☐ While in Armed Services
2 N 4 ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

15a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N *(NC)*

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? 1 Y 2 N

FOOTNOTES

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE

1. **Person number** _____

Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.

2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?

2a. OR 7777 ☐ Last week; 8888 ☐ Week before

Month _____ Date _____

b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?

b. Y *(Reask 2a and b)* N *(Ask 3–6 for each visit)*

3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?

If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room?

If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?

3.
0 ☐ While inpatient in hospital *(Next DV)*
1 ☐ Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic)
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Hospital Outpatient Clinic
4 ☐ Home
5 ☐ Hospital Emergency Room
6 ☐ Company or Industry Clinic
7 ☐ Other *(Specify)* →

4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?

4. 01 ☐ General practitioner ☐ Specialist –
What kind of specialist is he? →

5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?

5. 1 Y 2 N

6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date)?
Write in reason
Mark appropriate box(es)

6a.
1 ☐ Diag. or treatment *(6c)*
3 ☐ General checkup *(6b)*
2 ☐ Pre or Postnatal care
4 ☐ Eye exam. (glasses)
5 ☐ Immunization
6 ☐ Other _____
} *(S1)*

b. Was this for any specific condition?

b. Y *(Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment")* N *(S1)*

Mark box or ask:

c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on (date)?

c. ☐ Condition reported in 6a

S1 Mark one box in each DV column

S1
0 ☐ Telephone in 3 *(Next DV)*
1 ☐ Not SP or SP und. 17 *(Next DV)*
2 ☐ Eligible resp. avail. *(7)*
3 ☐ Return call required *(Next DV)*

(Earlier, I was told that you had seen a doctor during the past 2 weeks.)

7a. During this visit on (date) was your blood pressure taken?

7a. 1 Y 2 N *(Next DV)*

b. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?

b.
1 ☐ High
2 ☐ Low
3 ☐ Normal
4 ☐ Not told
☐ Other *(Specify)* →

c. Were you told what the numerical reading was?

c. 1 Y 2 N *(Next DV)*

d. What was the numerical reading?

d. ___/___ Numerical reading DK

HOSPITAL PAGE

1. **Person number** _____

You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year.
2. **When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)?** USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct

Month	Date	Year
		19 ___

3. **What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?**

Name

Street

City (or county) State

4. **How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?** _____ Nights

Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.

5a. **How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?** _____ Nights

b. **How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?** _____ Nights

c. **Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?** Y N

6. **For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) -- do you know the medical name?**
If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.

For delivery ask:
Was this a normal delivery?
For newborn, ask:
Was the baby normal at birth?

If "NO," ask:
What was the matter?

Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.

☐ Normal delivery ☐ Normal at birth
Condition

Cause ☐ On Card C ☐ Acc. or Inj.

Kind

Part of body

7a. **Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?** Y o N *(P)*

b. **What was the name of the operation?**
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.

c. **Any other operations during this stay?** Y *(Describe)* N

P — If there is one or more nights in 5b, a Condition page is required.
If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.

FOOTNOTES

HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE

These next questions are about health insurance.

☐ Und. 65 *(NP)*

IF 65 OR OVER ASK:

1a. **Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills?** — 1a. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK

b. **Is -- covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay a certain amount each month?** — b. 1 Y *(NP)* 2 N *(NP)* 9 DK *(NP)*

For each person with "DK" in 1a or b, ask:

2. **May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for -- (and --) to determine the type of coverage?** (Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card not seen" box.) — 2. 1 ☐ Hospital, 2 ☐ Medical, 3 ☐ Card not seen } *NP*

We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.

3a. **(Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill?**

Y N *(3d)*

b. **What is the name of the plan?** (Record in Table H.I.)

c. **Is anyone in the family covered by any other hospital insurance plan?**

Y *(Reask 3b and c)* N

d. **Is anyone in the family covered by any (other) health insurance plan which pays any part of a DOCTOR'S or SURGEON'S bill?**

Y N *(4)*

e. **What is the name of the plan?** (Record in Table H.I., reask 3d)

TABLE H.I.

PLAN 1					4. 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
5a. GROUP	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
b. HOSPITAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
c. SURGICAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
d. DR. VISIT	1 Y *(4)*	2 N	9 DK		
e. DEDUCTIBLE	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
PLAN 2					4. 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
5a. GROUP	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
b. HOSPITAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
c. SURGICAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
d. DR. VISIT	1 Y *(4)*	2 N	9 DK		
e. DEDUCTIBLE	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
PLAN 3					4. 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
5a. GROUP	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
b. HOSPITAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
c. SURGICAL	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		
d. DR. VISIT	1 Y *(4)*	2 N	9 DK		
e. DEDUCTIBLE	1 Y	2 N	9 DK		

Ask for each Plan listed in Table H.I.

If no plans, go to I.

4. **Is -- covered under this (name) Plan?**

5a. **Was this (name) Plan obtained through an employer, union, or some other group?**

b. **Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses?**

c. **Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations?**

d. **Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls?**

e. **Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls AFTER A CERTAIN AMOUNT has been paid by the family?**

I For each person, review 1 and 2 and 4 for each plan and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare or insurance, or "Not covered." — **I** 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*

Ask for each person "Not covered."

Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons (Hand Card N)

6a. **Which of those statements describes why -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? Any other reason?** *Circle all reasons given* — 6a. 1 2 3 4 5 6 Other *(Specify)*

Mark box or ask:

b. **What is the MAIN reason -- is not covered by any health insurance plan?** — b. ☐ Only one reason 1 2 3 4 5 6 Other *(Specify)*

HYPERTENSION PAGE (SAMPLE PERSONS ONLY)

Person number _____ **HP1**

1 ☐ SP under 17 *(Medical Care Page)*
2 ☐ Eligible resp. avail. *(1)*
3 ☐ Return call required *(Next Hypertension Page)*

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

6. **ABOUT** how many days during the past 12 months has (high blood pressure/hypertension) kept you in bed all or most of the day?	_____ Days 000 ☐ None
If "No longer has high blood pressure" in 5f, go to 7d, otherwise ask. 7a. How often does your (high blood pressure/hypertension) bother you – all the time, often, once in a while, or never?	1 ☐ All the time 2 ☐ Often 3 ☐ Once in a while 0 ☐ Never *(7c)* ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____
b. When it does bother you, are you bothered a great deal, some, or very little?	1 ☐ Great deal 2 ☐ Some 3 ☐ Very little ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____
If "All the time" in 7a, go to 8, otherwise ask: c. Do you still have (high blood pressure/hypertension)?	1 Y *(8)* 2 N 9 DK
d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?	1 ☐ Cured *(10)* 2 ☐ Under control
8. Can you tell when your blood pressure is high – that is, do you have any symptoms?	1 Y 2 N
9. Have you ever been refused life insurance or health insurance coverage because you had (high blood pressure/hypertension)?	1 Y 2 N
10a. Has a doctor EVER talked to you about problems that can be caused by high blood pressure or hypertension?	1 Y *(HP2)* 2 N
b. Has a nurse or other medical person EVER talked to you about problems that can be caused by high blood pressure or hypertension?	1 Y 2 N *(HP2)*
c. What type of medical person was this?	1 ☐ Nurse ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____
HP2 ☐ No 2-week DV in CI (11) ☐ 2-week DV in CI } Refer to THIS PERSON'S doctor visit columns. If "Y" in 7a in ANY column, go to 14, otherwise go to 11.	
11. **ABOUT** how long has it been since you **LAST** had your blood pressure taken?	998 ☐ Never *(16)* 000 ☐ Less than 1 month 1 _____ Months 2 _____ Years *(16)*
12. Who took your blood pressure the **LAST** time?	1 ☐ Doctor 2 ☐ Nurse 3 ☐ Friend or relative 4 ☐ Druggist 5 ☐ Self *(13b)* ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____

13a. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?	1 ☐ High 2 ☐ Low 3 ☐ Normal 4 ☐ Not told ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____ *(14)*
b. Was your reading high, low, or normal?	1 ☐ High 2 ☐ Low 3 ☐ Normal ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____ *(15)*
14. During the past 12 months, have you taken your own blood pressure?	1 Y 2 N
15. During the past 12 months, how many times was your blood pressure taken? (Do not count times while a patient in a hospital.)	_____ Times
16a. ABOUT how long has it been since you had an electrocardiogram, which involves placing wires on the chest and arms?	98 ☐ Never 00 ☐ Less than 1 year _____ Years
b. ABOUT how long has it been since you had a chest X-ray?	98 ☐ Never 00 ☐ Less than 1 year _____ Years
17a. ABOUT how much do you weigh?	_____ Pounds
b. ABOUT how tall are you?	_____ Feet _____ Inches
c. Do you consider yourself overweight, underweight, or just about right?	1 ☐ Overweight 2 ☐ Underweight *(19)* 3 ☐ About right *(17e)*
d. Are you now trying to lose weight?	1 Y *(17f)* 2 N
e. Are you now trying to keep from gaining weight?	1 Y 2 N *(18)*
f. Is this based on advice from a doctor, nurse, or other medical person?	1 Y 2 N
g. What are you doing to (lose/control your) weight – watching what you eat, exercising, or something else? Anything else? *Mark all that apply*	1 ☐ Diet 2 ☐ Exercise 3 ☐ Medication ☐ Other *(Specify)* → _____

18. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had diabetes?	1 Y 2 N
19. Have you EVER been told by a doctor that you had heart trouble?	1 Y 2 N
20. Have you EVER had a stroke?	1 Y 2 N
21a. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?	1 Y 2 N *(Medical Care Page)*
b. Do you smoke cigarettes now?	1 Y 2 N *(21e)*
c. On the average, ABOUT how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?	_____ Cigarettes
d. Have you EVER tried to stop smoking?	1 Y 2 N
e. Have you EVER been advised by a doctor to stop smoking?	1 Y 2 N *(Medical Care Page)*
f. Was this because of a specific condition you had at that time?	1 Y 2 N *(Medical Care Page)*
g. What condition was it?	_____ _____
h. Any other condition?	Y *(Reask 21g)* N

FOOTNOTES

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

7. If something bothered you about --'s health, would you first go to (name of doctor), or would you try to determine what was wrong and select the most appropriate specialist?

1 ☐ Go to regular doctor first
2 ☐ Select most appropriate specialist
☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

M1 Refer to "12 Mo. DV" box at top of person's column and mark as appropriate: 1 ☐ 12-month DV *(8)* 2 ☐ No 12-month DV *(17)*

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

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

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

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

		During the past 12 months, did this problem ever DELAY you in getting medical care for --? (1)	During the past 12 months, did this problem ever PREVENT you from getting medical care for --? (2)
17. During the past 12 months, have you had any problems getting medical care for -- (for any of the following reasons) –			
a. Because no doctor was available when you needed one?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(17b)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
b. Because of how much it cost?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(17c)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
c. Because you didn't know where to go?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(17d)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
d. Because you didn't have a way to get to the doctor?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(17e)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
e. Because the office hours weren't convenient?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(18)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
18. During the past 12 months, have you had any problem getting an appointment for -- as soon as you felt he needed one?	1 Y *(Col. 1)* 2 N *(19)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
19a. During the past 12 months, have you had any other problem getting medical care for --?	1 Y 2 N *(20)*		
b. What problem did you have?	_____ *(Col. 1)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N } *(Reask 19a)*
	_____ *(Col. 1)*	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N } *(Reask 19a)*

20a. In general do you feel -- is getting as much medical care as he needs?	1 Y *(21)* 2 N
Hand Card M b. Which of those statements describes why -- isn't getting enough medical care? Any other reason? *Circle all reasons given*	1 2 3 4 5 Other *(Specify)* _____
21. During the past 12 months, has -- received any services from any of the following persons –	
a. A chiropractor?	1 Y 2 N
b. An optometrist?	1 Y 2 N
c. A podiatrist or chiropodist?	1 Y 2 N
d. A physical therapist?	1 Y 2 N

RM **RESPONDENT**	Show who responded for the Hypertension and Medical Care Pages.	1 ☐ Responded for self Person _____ was respondent
	If other than self respondent, give reason for accepting a proxy.	0 ☐ Under 17 1 ☐ Mentally incompetent 2 ☐ Physically incompetent

If 17 years old or over, ask: **34a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?**		34a.	☐ Under 17 *(NP)* 00 ☐ None *(35)* Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+
b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?		b.	1 Y 2 N
Ask for all males 17 years or over: **35a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?**		35a.	1 Y 2 N *(36)*
b. When did he serve? Circle code in descending order of priority. Thus if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, circle VN.	Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to present) . . . . VN Korean War (June '50–Jan. '55) . . . . . KW World War II (Sept. '40–July '47) . . . . . WWII World War I (April '17–Nov. '18). . . . . WWI Other Service (all other periods). . . . . OS	b.	1 VN 4 WWI 2 KW 5 OS 3 WWII 9 DK
36a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before – not counting work around the house?		36a.	1 Y *(CE then 37a)* 2 N
b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		b.	1 Y *(CE then 36c)* 2 N
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		c.	1 Y 2 N *(37)*
d. Which – looking for work or on layoff from a job?		d.	1 ☐ Looking 3 ☐ Both 2 ☐ Layoff
Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 36a, b, or c. If "Yes" in 36c only, questions 37a through 37d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.	**37a. For whom did -- work?** Name of company, business, organization, or other employer	37a.	Employer
	b. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm	b.	Industry
	c. What kind of work was -- doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer	c.	Occupation
	d. What were --'s most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete	d.	Duties
	Complete from entries in 37a–d; if not clear, ask: **e. Was -- an employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?** . . . . . P **-- a FEDERAL government employee?**. . . . . F **-- a STATE government employee?**. . . . . S **-- a LOCAL government employee?**. . . . . L **-- self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?** If not a farm, ask: **Is the business incorporated?** Yes . . . . . I No (or farm) . . . . . SE **-- working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?** . . . . . WP **-- NEVER WORKED** . . . . . NEV	e.	Class of worker 1 ☐ P 5 ☐ I 2 ☐ F 6 ☐ SE 3 ☐ S 7 ☐ WP 4 ☐ L 8 ☐ NEV

CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON PAGE	Person number _____	E1	1 ☐ Not SP *(E2)* 2 ☐ Eligible respondent avail. *(E2)* 3 ☐ Return call required *(Next CE Page)*	E2	*Mark one box:* 0 ☐ No work-loss days *(2)* 1 ☐ 1+ work-loss days *(1)*

Earlier it was reported that -- lost time from work during the past 2 weeks. (Hand calendar)

1. On which days during that 2-week period outlined in red did he lose time from work because of illness or injury or because he wasn't feeling well? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1)

Hand calendar

2a. During the past 2 weeks (the 2-week period outlined in red on that calendar) did -- lose any (other) time from work because he was sick or injured or because he wasn't feeling well? 1 Y 2 N *(3)*

b. On which days did he lose time from work? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1 and reask 2a.)

3a. (Besides this time) During the past 2 weeks, did he lose any (other) time from work to visit a doctor, dentist, or other medical person for himself? 1 Y 2 N *(WL-1)*

b. On which days did he lose time from work for this reason? (Circle all days reported in Table WL-1 and reask 3a.)

WL-1 **Days circled in WL-1?** Y N *(7)*

TABLE WL-1

For EACH circled day, ask 4a and b	Week before							Last week						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
4a. How many hours did he lose from work on (day)?	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*	____ *Hours*
1 ☐ Self employed *(Ask 4a only)*														
b. Will his employer pay him in full, in part, or not at all for this time lost from work? 1 Full														
2 Part														
0 None														

5a. (In addition to his employer) Did or will -- receive any income from loss of pay insurance or income from any other source for all or part of this time lost from work? Y 0 N *(6)*

b. What source is this? *(Specify)* ~~F~~

If ONLY "Full" marked in 4b, go to 7; otherwise ask:

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

Dollars	Cents
$	

0000 ☐ None

FOOTNOTES

7a. (Besides this time you have just told me about) During the past 2 weeks, did he lose any time from work because someone else was sick or to take someone else to a doctor, dentist, or for other health care? 1 Y 2 N *(11)*

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

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

TABLE WL-2

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

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

b. What source is this? *(Specify)* ~~X~~

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

10. How much income did he lose **BEFORE DEDUCTIONS** because of this time lost from work? Dollars: $ ____ Cents: ____ 0000 ☐ None

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

11a. How many days per week does — **USUALLY** work? _____ Days

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

c. When he works — hours, how much does he earn per week **BEFORE DEDUCTIONS?** Dollars: $ ____ Cents: ____

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

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

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

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

Hand Card I

38. Which of those income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months – that is yours, your ––'s, etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.

38. Group
00 ☐ A 01 ☐ B 02 ☐ C 03 ☐ D 04 ☐ E 05 ☐ F 06 ☐ G 07 ☐ H 08 ☐ I 09 ☐ J 10 ☐ K

39a. Which (other) family members received some income during the past 12 months?
Mark "Income" box in person's column.

39a. ☐ Income

b. Did any other family members receive any income during the past 12 months? Y *(Reask 39a and b)* N

If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 41.
If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 40 for each

40. Which of those income groups represents ––'s income for the past 12 months?

40. Group
00 ☐ A 01 ☐ B 02 ☐ C 03 ☐ D 04 ☐ E 05 ☐ F 06 ☐ G 07 ☐ H 08 ☐ I 09 ☐ J 10 ☐ K

If 17 years old or over, ask.

41. Is –– now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? – Mark one box for each person.

41.
0 ☐ Under 17
1 ☐ Married – spouse present
6 ☐ Married – spouse absent
2 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated
3 ☐ Never married

FOOTNOTES

CARD C

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

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

CARD D

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

CARD H

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

CARD I

Under $1,000 (including loss) . . . Group A

$ 1,000–$ 1,999 . . . . . Group B

$ 2,000 – $ 2,999 . . . . . Group C

$ 3,000 – $ 3,999 . . . . . Group D

$ 4,000 – $ 4,999 . . . . . Group E

$ 5,000 – $ 5,999 . . . . . Group F

$ 6,000 – $ 6,999 . . . . . Group G

$ 7,000 – $ 9,999 . . . . . Group H

$10,000 – $14,999 . . . . . Group I

$15,000 – $24,999 . . . . . Group J

$25,000 and over . . . . . Group K

CARD M

1. HEALTH CARE IS TOO EXPENSIVE.

2. HAVE PROBLEMS GETTING TO AND FROM THE DOCTOR.

3. CAN'T GET APPOINTMENTS WHEN WANTED.

4. OFFICE HOURS ARE INCONVENIENT

5. DOCTORS NEVER SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH ME WHEN I SEE THEM.

6. OTHER REASON.

CARD N

1. CAN'T OBTAIN INSURANCE BECAUSE OF AGE, ILLNESS, OR POOR HEALTH.

2. DON'T BELIEVE IN INSURANCE.

3. DISSATISFIED WITH PREVIOUS INSURANCE.

4. DON'T NEED HEALTH INSURANCE BECAUSE CARE RECEIVED THROUGH MEDICARE, MEDICAID OR WELFARE.

5. HAVE BEEN HEALTHY, NOT MUCH SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY, HAVEN'T NEEDED HEALTH INSURANCE.

6. TOO EXPENSIVE, CAN'T AFFORD HEALTH INSURANCE.

7. OTHER REASON.

CARD O

1. DON'T KNOW WHO TO GO TO.

2. IT COSTS TOO MUCH.

3. NO ONE IN THIS AREA STRAIGHTENS TEETH.

4. CANNOT GET APPOINTMENT.

5. THINKS BRACES OR BANDS WOULD BE UNATTRACTIVE.

6. DENTIST OR ORTHODONTIST ADVISED US TO WAIT.

7. DON'T HAVE TIME.

8. TOO MUCH PAIN AND DISCOMFORT INVOLVED.

9. OTHER REASON

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