Data from the
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 10
Number 119

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States-1976

Estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1976.

DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1547

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Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 119

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

COOPERATION OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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SYMBOLS

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

CURRENT ESTIMATES
FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Ethel R. Black, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

National estimates of acute illnesses and injuries, disability days, and measures of health care utilization for 1976 are presented in this report. These variables represent the basic health items collected in the 1976 Health Interview Survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

The detailed tables in this report contain data limited to age and sex categories of the population. More detailed analysis of similar data by additional selected social, economic, and demographic categories will be presented in later reports. The text tables present data that indicate recent trends for the major health items covered for 1976 as well as for the 3 previous years. Other Current Estimates reports in Series 10 (Numbers 95, 100, and 115) present detailed data for these 3 years comparable to the data shown in this report for 1976.

Although published reports are the primary vehicle for disseminating statistical estimates from the Health Interview Survey, data are also available in the forms of special tabulations and standardized microdata tapes. Questions pertaining to cost, delivery time, and data years available should be directed to the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During 1976 an estimated 461.4 million acute illnesses and injuries occurred among the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States (tables 1 and 2). The incidence rate of 219.0 acute conditions per 100 persons for 1976 was similar to the 1975 rate of 212.0 but substantially higher than the rates for 1973 and 1974 (table A). The lower rates for incidence of acute conditions reported for 1973 and 1974 resulted from a slight modification in the data collection procedure for this topic during those 2 years. Therefore comparisons regarding recent trends of the incidence of acute conditions should not be based on the estimates of acute conditions shown here for 1973 and 1974.[1]

Acute conditions are defined as those conditions (illnesses and injuries) which have lasted less than 3 months and which have involved either medical attention or 1 day or more of restricted activity. However, the annual incidence of acute conditions is calculated by including only those conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview.

Comparison of the 1976 rates for the major classifications of acute conditions with those of 1975 shows an increase in the incidence of respiratory conditions (119.0 and 111.4 conditions per 100 persons per year, respectively). Most of this increase derives from higher reported incidence of influenza during 1976. When compared with those of 1975, rates for other categories of

[1] For a more detailed explanation of the problem associated with the data collection procedure for acute conditions used during those 2 years, see Series 10, Number 100, page 1, and Series 10, Number 102, pages 2-4.

acute conditions, with the exception of injuries, increased slightly or remained the same. There is an apparent decline in the rate of injuries from 36.4 in 1975 to 32.1 in 1976. However, the higher rate of injuries reported for 1975 probably reflects the effect of an extensive injury probe included in the questionnaire for a 1-year period during that year.

During 1976 acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.6 days of restricted activity per person (tables A, 3, and 5), a rate similar to that of 1975 and an increase of about half a day over the rate for 1973.[2] The rate of 4.4 days in bed per person for 1976 (tables A, 4, and 6) indicates a slight increase over the rates for the previous 3 years, the largest difference being an increase of about half a day over the rate for 1973. The rate of 5.0 school-loss days per child aged 6-16 is an increase from the rate of 4.5 during 1975 (tables A and 7). The number of days lost from work among the currently employed population for 1976 (table 8) and 1975 were similar, about 3.7 days per person.

During 1976 there were approximately 65 million persons injured (table 9)—a rate of 31.1 injuries per 100 persons (table A). The rates tend to decrease with age, ranging from 39.7 for children under 6 years of age to 19.0 for persons 65 years of age and over (table 9). Associated with these injuries were 306.8 days of restricted activity (table 10) and 88.8 days of bed disability (table 11) per 100 persons per year. While the rate of persons injured decreases with age, the number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year associated with injuries increases with age (table 12).

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions, associated disability days, and persons injured: United States, 1973-76

Item	1973	1974	1975	1976
Acute conditions	Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
All acute conditions	[1]175.1	[1]175.7	212.0	219.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	19.4	19.5	22.8	25.0
Respiratory conditions	91.7	94.4	111.4	119.0
Upper respiratory conditions	48.8	45.8	59.3	60.6
Influenza	38.5	44.8	46.7	52.4
Other respiratory conditions	4.4	3.9	5.4	6.0
Digestive system conditions	8.4	7.8	10.3	10.4
Injuries	30.7	30.4	36.4	32.1
All other acute conditions	24.9	23.5	31.0	32.5
Days of disability associated with acute conditions	Days of disability per 100 persons per year			
Restricted-activity days	910.1	937.7	961.1	956.5
Bed-disability days	395.1	413.0	414.4	442.7
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over)[2]	377.9	339.3	367.6	374.3
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)	438.4	485.9	449.8	497.3
Class of accident	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All classes of accident	29.1	28.5	34.4	31.1
Moving motor vehicle	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2
While at work	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4
Home	11.0	10.3	14.9	12.3
Other	13.0	12.7	13.6	13.1

[1]For explanation of the lower rates of incidence of acute conditions during 1973 and 1974, see section entitled "Highlights for the Period."
[2]For currently employed population.

Disability

Table B shows days of disability per person per year for both acute and chronic conditions and the percent of the population limited in activity due to chronic conditions for 1973 through 1976. Days of disability refers to any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity due to acute or chronic conditions. The four types of disability days (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, used in table B, counts each day of disability only once regardless of the number of conditions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one during which a person substantially

[2]The problem already mentioned concerning the underestimation of the incidence of acute conditions during 1973 and 1974 did not affect the estimates of days of disability associated with acute conditions.

Table B. Days of disability and percent of total population with limitation of activity: United States, 1973-76

Type of disability day and extent of limitation	1973	1974	1975	1976
Days of disability	Days of disability per person per year			
Restricted-activity days	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.2
Bed-disability days	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.1
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over)[1]	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.3
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.2
Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions	Percent of total population			
Limited in all activity	13.5	14.1	14.3	14.3
Limited in major activity[2]	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.8
No limitation of activity	86.5	85.9	85.7	85.7

[1]For currently employed population.
[2]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

reduces his or her normal activity for the whole day because of 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.

In 1976 there were an estimated 18.2 days of restricted activity per person as a result of chronic and acute illnesses or injuries—a rate similar to that of 1975. The number of restricted-activity days per person per year ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to approximately 40 days for persons 65 years of age and over (table 12). The average number of bed days per person during 1976 (7.1) was greater than for the 3 previous years (table B). There were an estimated 465 million days lost from work due to illness or injury—5.3 days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, a rate similar to that of 1975. The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years during 1976 was 5.2 days per child, again similar to the 1975 rate (table 13).

Females reported proportionately more restricted-activity, bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days than did males during 1976, as has been the case in previous years (tables 12 and 13).

The concept of limitation of activity as used in this report refers to long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment. The measurement of this concept in the Health Interview Survey permits one to distinguish among (1) persons unable to carry on the usual activity for their age-sex group, whether it be working, keeping house, or going to school, (2) persons restricted in the amount or kind of usual activity, (3) persons restricted in other activities such as civic, church, or recreational pursuits, and (4) persons without any of these restrictions.

The proportion of the population limited in their activities as a result of chronic conditions (14.3) was the same as the proportion limited in 1975. This similarity is also true for the 10.8 percent of the total population who were limited in their major activity (table B). The data in table 14 show that approximately three-fourths of those with limitations were limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school). About 4 percent of the persons under 17 years of age reported some degree of activity limitation, while approximately 45 percent of the persons 65 years and over were limited in their activities as a result of one or more chronic conditions (table 14). For a more detailed analysis of data on this topic, see Series 10, Number 111.

Utilization of Medical Services

Measures of the utilization of health services as reported in the Health Interview Survey are shown in tables 15-21 and highlighted in table C.

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. Estimates from the Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 of *Vital*

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1973-76

Measures of utilization	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hospitalization				
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1
Average length of stay in days	8.1	8.4	8.0	7.9
Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6
Dental visits				
Number per person per year	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Percent of persons with visits in past year	48.9	49.3	50.3	48.7
Physician visits				
Number per person per year	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9
Percent of persons with visits in past year	74.5	75.3	75.2	75.5

and Health Statistics, will be somewhat higher than those presented here because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions used.

During 1976 there were an estimated 14.1 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons, the same as the rate for 1975 (tables C and 15). The rate of discharges per 100 persons for those 65 years of age and over (27.7) was about 4 times as high as that for children under 17 years of age (7.1). The average length of stay in days per hospital discharge was 7.9, approximately the same as reported for the previous year. Children and adults under 25 years of age experienced hospital stays averaging about 5 days, while older persons had increasingly longer stays, with those aged 65 years and over averaging about 12 days. Males experienced longer stays than did females except for children under 17 years of age and adults 35-44, where the rates are similar for both sexes.

Approximately 10.6 percent of the population were hospitalized at least once during the year preceding the interview (table 16). About 83 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital. In 1976 persons with one hospital episode or more spent an average of about 10 days per person in the hospital (table 17). For those 17 years of age and over, females averaged fewer days in the hospital than did males.

There were an estimated 336 million dental visits in 1976, or 1.6 visits per person. This rate is the same as that for 1975 (table C). As in the past, females continue to make slightly more dental visits per person than males—1.7 and 1.4 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18).

From 1975 to 1976 there was a slight decrease in the percent of the population with at least one annual dental visit, the rate declining from 50.3 to 48.7 percent. Detailed data on the time interval since last dental visit are shown in table 19. More extensive data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled "Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969" (Series 10, Number 76).

During 1976 there were approximately 1 billion visits to medical doctors, excluding visits to inpatients in the hospital—an average of 4.9 visits per person (table 20). This rate is consistent with rates for the 3 previous years, 5.1, 4.9, and 5.0. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.0 for children under 17 years of age to 6.8 visits for persons 75 years of age and over. For persons aged 17 through 64 years, females made more doctor visits than did males. For the younger and older age groups (under 17 and 75 and over), the rates were similar for both sexes.

Approximately 76 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population saw a medical doctor at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview (table 21). This percent has changed little over the past 4 years. An estimated 3.4 percent of the population had not contacted a physician in 5 years or more. More extensive data on physician visits can be found in the report entitled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 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. The quarterly estimates of acute condi-

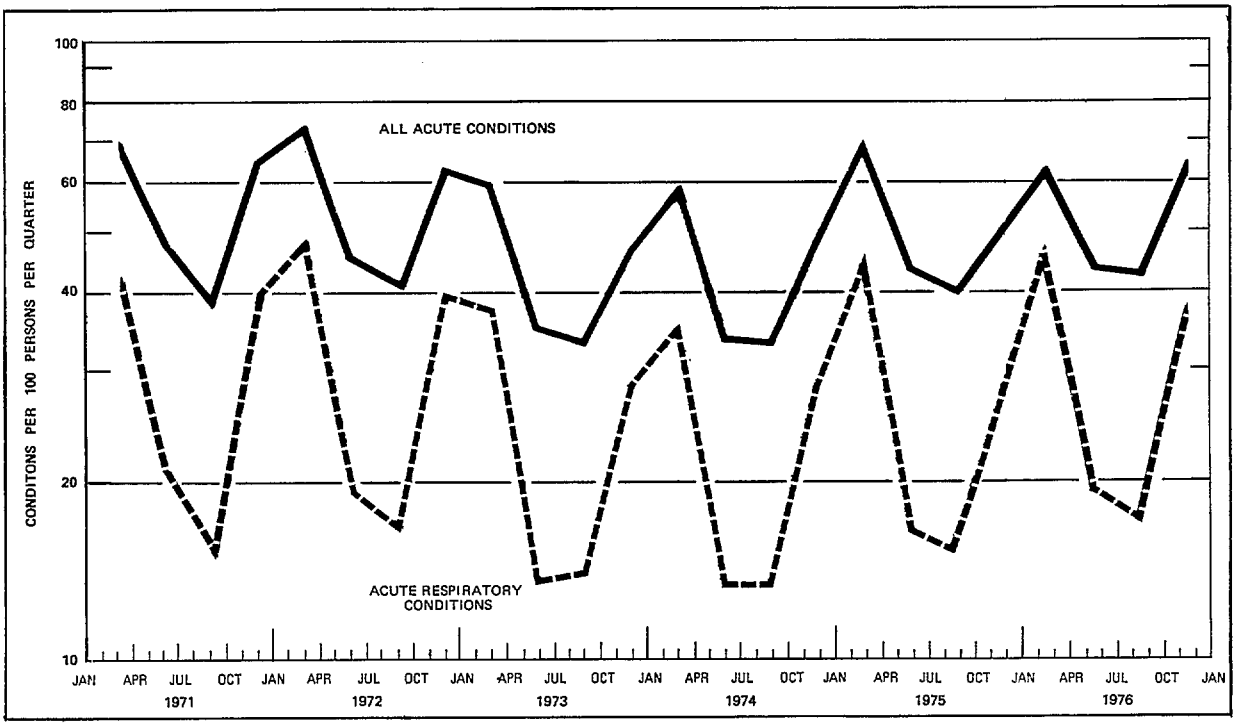

Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter

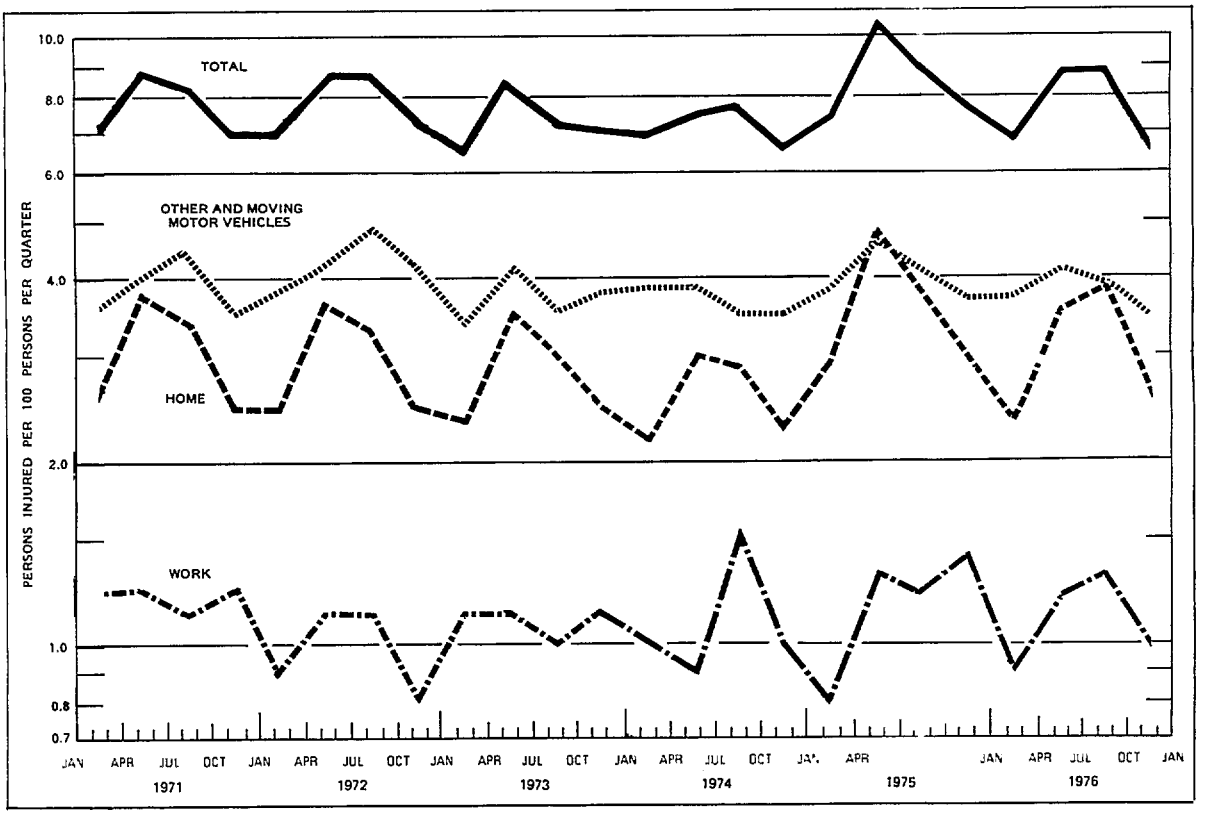

Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident

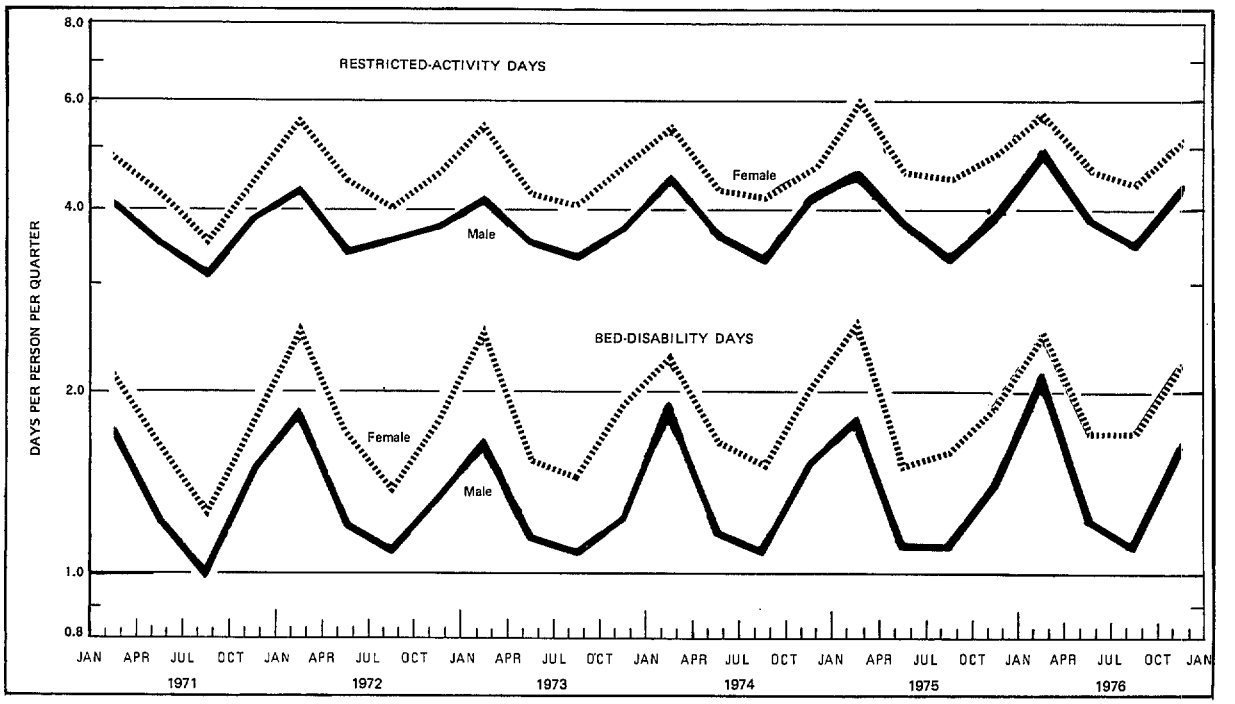

Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex

tions for 1976 more closely resemble the estimates of 1975, 1972, and 1971 and not those of 1973 and 1974 because of methodological factors previously mentioned (figure 1). The apparent high rates consistently shown for persons injured during 1975 (figure 2) probably reflect the extensive accident probe added to that year's questionnaire. Restricted-activity days and bed-disability days continued to fluctuate in a pattern similar to that of previous years (figure 3).

CONTENTS OF THE 1976 QUESTIONNAIRE

Data on the incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, persons injured, hospitalization, disability days, dental visits, and physician visits are now collected annually in the Health Interview Survey. Periodic reports update information on these health topics, and selected unpublished data are also available. A list of the publications containing detailed data on these items for years previous to 1976 is at the end of this text.

The 1976 questionnaire contained a variety of topics not routinely collected in the Health Interview Survey. These topics include prevalence of skin and musculoskeletal conditions (previously collected in 1969); health insurance coverage (collected every other year); detailed information on diabetics, including their use of insulin and other medications; health habits of all persons 19 years of age and over, including data on use of medication, caffeine, and cigarettes; whether or not Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income is being received; and out-of-pocket health expenses for 1975.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health

and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

During the 52 weeks in 1976 the sample was composed of approximately 40,000 households containing about 113,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3.7 percent—of which 2.1 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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.

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.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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76 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
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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, 1976

[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	461,377	213,661	247,716	100.0	100.0	100.0	219.0	210.2	227.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	52,603	24,608	27,995	11.4	11.5	11.3	25.0	24.2	25.7
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	5,262	2,657	2,606	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.4
VIRUS, N.O.S.	23,586	11,288	12,298	5.1	5.3	5.0	11.2	11.1	11.3
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	23,754	10,664	13,091	5.1	5.0	5.3	11.3	10.5	12.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	250,704	115,690	135,014	54.3	54.1	54.5	119.0	113.8	123.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	127,656	59,303	68,352	27.7	27.8	27.6	60.6	58.4	62.7
COMMON COLD	96,859	45,599	51,259	21.0	21.3	20.7	46.0	44.9	47.0
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	30,797	13,704	17,093	6.7	6.4	6.9	14.6	13.5	15.7
INFLUENZA	110,391	50,358	60,033	23.9	23.6	24.2	52.4	49.6	55.1
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	6,103	2,870	3,233	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.8	3.0
OTHER INFLUENZA	104,287	47,488	56,800	22.6	22.2	22.9	49.5	46.7	52.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	12,657	6,029	6,629	2.7	2.8	2.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
PNEUMONIA	3,190	1,521	1,668	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
BRONCHITIS	5,087	2,467	2,620	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	4,381	2,041	2,341	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	21,997	10,314	11,683	4.8	4.8	4.7	10.4	10.1	10.7
DENTAL CONDITIONS	5,977	2,862	3,115	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.9
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	8,987	3,837	5,150	1.9	1.8	2.1	4.3	3.8	4.7
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	7,033	3,615	3,418	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.3	3.6	3.1
INJURIES	67,714	38,388	29,326	14.7	18.0	11.8	32.1	37.8	26.9
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	21,026	11,579	9,447	4.6	5.4	3.8	10.0	11.4	8.7
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	6,438	3,360	3,078	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.1	3.3	2.8
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	14,588	8,219	6,369	3.2	3.8	2.6	6.9	8.1	5.8
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	17,571	11,988	5,582	3.8	5.6	2.3	8.3	11.8	5.1
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	13,673	6,261	7,411	3.0	2.9	3.0	6.5	6.2	6.8
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	15,444	8,559	6,885	3.3	4.0	2.8	7.3	8.4	6.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	68,359	24,660	43,699	14.8	11.5	17.6	32.5	24.3	40.1
DISEASES OF THE EAR	14,789	7,108	7,681	3.2	3.3	3.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
HEADACHES	4,849	1,545	3,304	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.5	3.0
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	11,328	1,278	10,050	2.5	0.6	4.1	5.4	1.2	9.2
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	3,961	...	3,961	0.9	...	1.6	1.9	...	3.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	4,625	2,495	2,129	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.0
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	7,721	3,564	4,157	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.5	3.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	21,086	8,670	12,416	4.6	4.1	5.0	10.0	8.5	11.4

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 44.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	461,377	71,185	116,230	185,272	88,691	219.0	376.2	276.9	218.7	136.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	52,603	11,490	16,179	17,365	7,570	25.0	60.7	38.5	20.5	11.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	250,704	38,588	64,798	101,205	46,113	119.0	203.9	154.4	119.5	70.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	127,656	25,239	34,573	46,541	21,303	60.6	133.4	82.4	54.9	32.7
INFLUENZA	110,391	10,687	26,534	50,710	22,461	52.4	56.5	63.2	59.9	34.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	12,657	2,662	3,691	3,954	2,350	6.0	14.1	8.8	4.7	3.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	21,997	2,237	6,929	8,629	4,202	10.4	11.8	16.5	10.2	6.5
INJURIES	67,714	7,629	14,900	30,159	15,025	32.1	40.3	35.5	35.6	23.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	68,359	11,240	13,423	27,914	15,781	32.5	59.4	32.0	33.0	24.3
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	213,661	36,789	57,806	82,528	36,538	210.2	380.3	270.5	201.3	123.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	24,608	6,019	8,680	7,514	2,394	24.2	62.2	40.6	18.3	8.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	115,690	19,356	30,039	46,316	19,979	113.8	200.1	140.6	113.0	67.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	59,303	12,584	15,735	21,589	9,396	58.4	130.1	73.6	52.7	31.7
INFLUENZA	50,358	5,211	12,637	23,018	9,492	49.6	53.9	59.1	56.2	32.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	6,029	1,561	1,667	1,709	1,092	5.9	16.1	7.8	4.2	3.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	10,314	1,057	3,713	3,782	1,763	10.1	10.9	17.4	9.2	6.0
INJURIES	38,388	4,397	9,422	18,200	6,370	37.8	45.5	44.1	44.4	21.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	24,660	5,961	5,951	6,716	6,032	24.3	61.6	27.9	16.4	20.4
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	247,716	34,396	58,424	102,744	52,153	227.2	371.9	283.6	235.1	147.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	27,995	5,471	7,498	9,851	5,175	25.7	59.2	36.4	22.5	14.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	135,014	19,232	34,760	54,889	26,134	123.8	208.0	168.7	125.6	73.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	68,353	12,655	18,839	24,952	11,907	62.7	136.8	91.4	57.1	33.6
INFLUENZA	60,033	5,476	13,896	27,691	12,969	55.1	59.2	67.4	63.4	36.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	6,629	1,101	2,024	2,245	1,258	6.1	11.9	9.8	5.1	3.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	11,683	1,181	3,216	4,848	2,438	10.7	12.8	15.6	11.1	6.9
INJURIES	29,326	3,233	5,478	11,959	8,656	26.9	35.0	26.6	27.4	24.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	43,699	5,280	7,472	21,198	9,749	40.1	57.1	36.3	48.5	27.5

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 44.

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, 1976

[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	2,014,813	886,104	1,128,710	956.5	871.9	1,035.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	205,800	88,551	117,249	97.7	87.1	107.6
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	33,893	16,985	16,908	16.1	16.7	15.5
VIRUS, N.O.S.	72,434	30,616	41,818	34.4	30.1	38.4
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	99,473	40,950	58,522	47.2	40.3	53.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	944,555	418,280	526,275	448.4	411.6	482.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	368,832	170,370	198,463	175.1	167.6	182.0
COMMON COLD	276,260	127,828	148,433	131.2	125.8	136.2
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	92,572	42,542	50,030	43.9	41.9	45.9
INFLUENZA	468,295	199,823	268,472	222.3	196.6	246.3
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	18,806	7,132	11,674	8.9	7.0	10.7
OTHER INFLUENZA	449,489	192,692	256,798	213.4	189.6	235.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	107,427	48,087	59,340	51.0	47.3	54.4
PNEUMONIA	49,590	23,984	25,607	23.5	23.6	23.5
BRONCHITIS	34,683	13,910	20,773	16.5	13.7	19.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	23,154	10,194	12,960	11.0	10.0	11.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	89,234	40,581	48,653	42.4	39.9	44.6
DENTAL CONDITIONS	22,305	10,362	11,942	10.6	10.2	11.0
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	19,778	7,788	11,990	9.4	7.7	11.0
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	47,151	22,431	24,720	22.4	22.1	22.7
INJURIES	425,080	228,974	196,106	201.8	225.3	179.9
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	229,092	116,141	112,951	108.8	114.3	103.6
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	137,315	67,490	69,825	65.2	66.4	64.0
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	91,777	48,651	43,126	43.6	47.9	39.6
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	57,168	43,240	13,928	27.1	42.5	12.8
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	62,907	29,009	33,898	29.9	28.5	31.1
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	75,913	40,584	35,329	36.0	39.9	32.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	350,145	109,718	240,427	166.2	108.0	220.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR	48,798	21,381	27,417	23.2	21.0	25.1
HEADACHES	10,362	*	7,325	4.9	*	6.7
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	57,483	13,374	44,109	27.3	13.2	40.5
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	50,754	...	50,754	24.1	...	46.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	16,923	9,372	7,551	8.0	9.2	6.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	49,616	22,741	26,875	23.6	22.4	24.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	116,210	39,813	76,397	55.2	39.2	70.1

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

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, 1976

[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	932,493	391,704	540,789	442.7	385.4	496.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	114,553	50,337	64,216	54.4	49.5	58.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	17,329	8,773	8,555	8.2	8.6	7.8
VIRUS, N.O.S.	40,332	18,614	21,718	19.1	18.3	19.9
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	56,892	22,950	33,943	27.0	22.6	31.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	489,718	213,200	276,518	232.5	209.8	253.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	151,664	67,875	83,789	72.0	66.8	76.9
COMMON COLD	105,775	46,645	59,130	50.2	45.9	54.2
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	45,889	21,231	24,658	21.8	20.9	22.6
INFLUENZA	278,581	120,550	158,031	132.3	118.6	145.0
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS	10,028	*	6,099	4.8	*	5.6
OTHER INFLUENZA	268,552	116,621	151,931	127.5	114.8	139.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	59,474	24,774	34,699	28.2	24.4	31.8
PNEUMONIA	31,509	14,559	16,950	15.0	14.3	15.5
BRONCHITIS	15,679	5,527	10,152	7.4	5.4	9.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	12,286	*	7,597	5.8	*	7.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	44,755	18,160	26,596	21.2	17.9	24.4
DENTAL CONDITIONS	8,976	*	*	4.3	*	*
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.	9,914	*	5,820	4.7	*	5.3
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	25,865	10,128	15,737	12.3	10.0	14.4
INJURIES	124,130	60,982	63,148	58.9	60.0	57.9
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	62,065	26,707	35,358	29.5	26.3	32.4
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	39,401	17,431	21,969	18.7	17.2	20.2
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	22,664	9,275	13,389	10.8	9.1	12.3
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	14,858	10,910	*	7.1	10.7	*
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES	17,735	7,769	9,965	8.4	7.6	9.1
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	29,472	15,597	13,876	14.0	15.3	12.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	159,336	49,026	110,310	75.6	48.2	101.2
DISEASES OF THE EAR	22,178	7,923	14,255	10.5	7.8	13.1
HEADACHES	*	*	*	*	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS	31,608	8,635	22,973	15.0	8.5	21.1
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM	23,243	...	23,243	11.0	...	21.3
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	5,907	*	*	2.8	*	*
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	18,452	8,264	10,188	8.8	9.1	9.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	53,075	20,313	32,762	25.2	20.0	30.1

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

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, 1976

[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	2,014,813	225,749	390,693	778,389	619,982	956.5	1,193.1	930.9	919.0	953.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	205,800	39,881	66,689	62,546	36,684	97.7	210.8	158.9	73.8	56.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	944,555	136,142	195,421	347,504	265,487	448.4	719.5	465.6	410.3	408.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	368,832	72,835	83,319	123,696	88,983	175.1	384.9	198.5	146.0	136.8
INFLUENZA	468,295	44,374	95,984	191,432	136,505	222.3	234.5	228.7	226.0	209.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	107,427	18,933	16,118	32,376	39,999	51.0	100.1	38.4	38.2	61.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	89,234	*	16,774	34,761	32,361	42.4	*	40.0	41.0	49.7
INJURIES	425,080	12,827	69,607	178,779	163,866	201.8	67.8	165.8	211.1	251.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	350,145	31,562	42,201	154,798	121,584	166.2	166.8	100.6	182.8	186.9
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	886,104	117,463	195,625	334,004	239,011	871.9	1,214.3	915.5	814.8	807.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	88,551	18,802	36,203	22,957	10,589	87.1	194.4	169.4	56.0	35.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	418,280	74,572	88,384	150,118	105,205	411.6	770.9	413.6	366.2	355.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	170,370	39,423	37,184	56,789	36,975	167.6	407.6	174.0	138.5	124.9
INFLUENZA	199,823	24,550	43,903	78,826	52,545	196.6	253.8	205.5	192.3	177.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	48,087	10,600	7,298	14,504	15,686	47.3	109.6	34.2	35.4	53.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	40,581	*	9,040	14,324	14,034	39.9	*	42.3	34.9	47.4
INJURIES	228,974	6,611	42,176	115,470	64,717	225.3	68.3	197.4	281.7	218.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	109,718	14,294	19,822	31,135	44,466	108.0	147.8	92.8	76.0	150.2
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	1,128,710	108,286	195,068	444,384	380,971	1,035.3	1,170.9	946.8	1,016.7	1,074.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	117,249	21,079	30,486	39,589	26,095	107.6	227.9	148.0	90.6	73.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	526,275	61,570	107,037	197,386	160,282	482.7	665.8	519.5	451.6	452.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	198,463	33,412	46,135	66,907	52,008	182.0	361.3	223.9	153.1	146.7
INFLUENZA	268,472	19,824	52,081	112,607	83,960	246.3	214.4	252.8	257.6	236.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	59,340	8,333	8,821	17,872	24,314	54.4	90.1	42.8	40.9	68.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	48,653	*	7,734	20,437	18,327	44.6	*	37.5	46.8	51.7
INJURIES	196,106	6,216	27,432	63,309	99,149	179.9	67.2	133.1	144.8	279.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	240,427	17,267	22,379	123,663	77,118	220.5	186.7	108.6	282.9	217.5

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSCCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 10C PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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 CONDITICNS-	932,493	99,026	204,369	355,245	273,853	442.7	523.4	486.9	419.4	421.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES----------	114,553	20,781	39,382	35,890	18,500	54.4	109.8	93.8	42.4	28.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	489,718	57,641	119,166	180,716	132,195	232.5	304.6	283.9	213.4	203.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	151,664	23,527	43,313	52,860	31,963	72.0	124.3	103.2	62.4	49.1
INFLUENZA----------	278,581	24,356	67,647	111,515	75,062	132.3	128.7	161.2	131.7	115.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	59,474	9,757	8,205	16,341	25,170	28.2	51.6	19.5	19.3	38.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS----------	44,755	*	8,816	16,962	17,052	21.2	*	21.0	20.0	26.2
INJURIES----------	124,130	*	14,441	53,675	51,766	58.9	*	34.4	63.4	79.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----------	159,336	14,430	22,564	68,002	54,340	75.6	76.3	53.8	80.3	83.5
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITICNS-	391,704	51,559	102,260	137,258	100,628	385.4	533.0	478.6	334.8	340.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES----------	50,337	10,322	21,566	13,249	*	49.5	106.7	100.9	32.3	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	213,200	33,328	54,768	75,130	49,973	209.8	344.5	256.3	183.3	168.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	67,875	11,857	20,371	22,334	13,313	66.8	122.6	95.3	54.5	45.0
INFLUENZA----------	120,550	15,623	31,306	45,495	28,126	118.6	161.5	146.5	111.0	95.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	24,774	5,848	*	7,301	8,534	24.4	60.5	*	17.8	28.8
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS----------	18,160	*	*	*	6,111	17.9	*	*	*	20.6
INJURIES----------	60,982	*	9,448	31,633	18,301	60.0	*	44.2	77.2	61.8
ALL CTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----------	49,026	*	11,030	12,044	21,043	48.2	*	51.6	29.4	71.1
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITICNS-	540,789	47,468	102,109	217,987	173,225	496.1	513.3	495.6	498.7	488.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES----------	64,216	10,460	17,816	22,641	13,300	58.9	113.1	86.5	51.8	37.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	276,518	24,313	64,397	105,586	82,222	253.6	262.9	312.6	241.6	231.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	83,789	11,671	22,942	30,526	18,650	76.9	126.2	111.4	69.8	52.6
INFLUENZA----------	158,031	8,733	36,341	66,020	46,936	145.0	94.4	176.4	151.0	132.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----------	34,699	*	*	9,040	16,636	31.8	*	*	20.7	46.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS----------	26,596	*	*	11,760	10,942	24.4	*	*	26.9	30.9
INJURIES----------	63,148	*	*	22,042	33,465	57.9	*	*	50.4	94.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS----------	110,310	9,521	11,535	55,958	33,296	101.2	103.0	56.0	128.0	93.9

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

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, 1976

[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	208,719	106,375	102,344	497.3	497.8	496.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	39,008	21,187	17,821	92.9	99.2	86.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	120,967	57,762	63,205	288.2	270.3	306.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	52,058	23,736	28,322	124.0	111.1	137.5
INFLUENZA	60,514	29,773	30,740	144.2	139.3	149.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	8,396	4,253	4,143	20.0	19.9	20.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	10,178	5,562	4,616	24.3	26.0	22.4
INJURIES	16,999	11,530	5,469	40.5	54.0	26.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	21,566	10,333	11,233	51.4	48.4	54.5

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

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, 1976

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliabaility 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	326,113	224,119	101,993	374.3	391.4	341.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	26,847	18,979	7,868	30.8	33.1	26.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	143,993	96,886	47,107	165.3	169.2	157.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	40,622	30,377	10,245	46.6	53.0	34.3
INFLUENZA	90,199	57,638	32,561	103.5	100.6	109.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	13,172	8,870	4,301	15.1	15.5	14.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	16,001	11,464	4,538	18.4	20.0	15.2
INJURIES	86,303	60,948	25,355	99.1	106.4	84.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	52,968	35,843	17,125	60.8	62.6	57.4
MALE						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	186,144	123,679	62,466	356.8	366.7	338.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	11,837	8,678	*	22.7	25.7	*
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	76,884	49,493	27,391	147.4	146.8	148.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	21,248	15,516	5,732	40.7	46.0	31.1
INFLUENZA	47,479	28,914	18,565	91.0	85.7	100.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	8,157	5,063	*	15.6	15.0	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	10,052	6,230	3,822	19.3	18.5	20.7
INJURIES	62,246	45,298	16,947	119.3	134.3	91.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	25,126	13,979	11,147	48.2	41.4	60.4
FEMALE						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	139,968	100,441	39,528	400.6	426.6	346.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	15,010	10,301	4,709	43.0	43.8	41.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	67,109	47,393	19,716	192.1	201.3	173.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	19,374	14,861	4,513	55.4	63.1	39.6
INFLUENZA	42,720	28,724	13,996	122.3	122.0	122.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	5,015	3,807	*	14.4	16.2	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	5,950	5,234	*	17.0	22.2	*
INJURIES	24,057	15,649	8,408	68.8	66.5	73.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	27,842	21,864	5,978	79.7	92.9	52.4

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	65,428	4,611	4,107	9,292	25,987	27,585
UNDER 6 YEARS	7,515	*	*	...	4,799	2,574
6-16 YEARS	14,598	*	*	...	6,341	7,923
17-44 YEARS	29,166	2,791	2,646	6,877	8,271	12,444
45-64 YEARS	10,012	738	605	2,278	3,942	3,463
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,137	*	*	*	2,635	1,182
MALE						
ALL AGES	37,093	2,151	1,825	7,496	13,526	15,435
UNDER 6 YEARS	4,355	*	*	...	2,992	1,400
6-16 YEARS	9,278	*	*	...	4,296	4,851
17-44 YEARS	17,340	1,502	1,357	5,506	3,737	7,546
45-64 YEARS	4,633	*	*	1,852	1,705	1,161
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,488	*	*	*	796	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	28,335	2,461	2,282	1,796	12,461	12,150
UNDER 6 YEARS	3,160	*	*	...	1,807	1,173
6-16 YEARS	5,320	*	*	...	2,045	3,072
17-44 YEARS	11,826	1,289	1,289	1,370	4,534	4,897
45-64 YEARS	5,379	*	*	*	2,237	2,302
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,650	*	*	*	1,838	705
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
ALL AGES	31.1	2.2	1.9	4.4	12.3	13.1
UNDER 6 YEARS	39.7	*	*	...	25.4	13.6
6-16 YEARS	34.8	*	*	...	15.1	18.9
17-44 YEARS	34.4	3.3	3.1	8.1	9.8	14.7
45-64 YEARS	23.1	1.7	1.4	5.3	9.1	8.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	19.0	*	*	*	12.1	5.4
MALE						
ALL AGES	36.5	2.1	1.8	7.4	13.3	15.2
UNDER 6 YEARS	45.0	*	*	...	30.9	14.5
6-16 YEARS	43.4	*	*	...	20.1	22.7
17-44 YEARS	42.3	3.7	3.3	13.4	9.1	18.4
45-64 YEARS	22.5	*	*	9.0	8.3	5.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	16.6	*	*	*	8.9	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	26.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	11.4	11.1
UNDER 6 YEARS	34.2	*	*	...	19.5	12.7
6-16 YEARS	25.8	*	*	...	9.9	14.9
17-44 YEARS	27.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	10.4	11.2
45-64 YEARS	23.8	*	*	*	9.9	10.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	20.6	*	*	*	14.3	5.5

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 44.

TABLE 10. 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, 1976

[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 RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					
ALL AGES	646,223	106,287	98,613	140,590	191,618	249,703
UNDER 6 YEARS	12,298	*	*	...	6,654	5,775
6-16 YEARS	72,518	9,345	7,976	...	22,047	42,039
17-44 YEARS	254,582	56,018	52,204	78,335	50,508	91,513
45-64 YEARS	179,979	31,945	30,629	52,694	47,544	61,369
65 YEARS AND OVER	126,846	8,312	7,669	9,561	64,865	49,006
MALE						
ALL AGES	334,132	61,779	56,294	104,585	70,585	126,774
UNDER 6 YEARS	6,373	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	42,740	6,502	6,277	...	14,464	21,866
17-44 YEARS	159,406	34,956	31,499	59,800	24,127	58,289
45-64 YEARS	87,463	16,574	15,946	37,298	13,328	27,733
65 YEARS AND OVER	38,151	*	*	7,488	14,742	16,353
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	312,091	44,507	42,318	36,004	121,033	122,929
UNDER 6 YEARS	5,925	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	29,778	*	*	...	7,583	20,174
17-44 YEARS	95,176	21,062	20,704	18,536	26,381	33,224
45-64 YEARS	92,516	15,371	14,684	15,396	34,216	33,637
65 YEARS AND OVER	88,695	*	*	*	50,123	32,653
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
ALL AGES	306.8	50.5	46.8	66.7	91.0	118.5
UNDER 6 YEARS	65.0	*	*	...	35.2	30.5
6-16 YEARS	172.8	22.3	19.0	...	52.5	100.2
17-44 YEARS	300.6	66.1	61.6	92.5	59.6	108.0
45-64 YEARS	416.1	73.9	70.8	121.8	109.9	141.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	581.9	38.1	35.2	43.9	297.6	224.8
MALE						
ALL AGES	328.8	60.8	55.4	102.9	69.5	124.7
UNDER 6 YEARS	65.9	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	200.0	30.4	29.4	...	67.7	102.3
17-44 YEARS	388.9	85.3	76.8	145.9	58.9	142.2
45-64 YEARS	423.9	80.3	77.3	180.8	64.6	134.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	425.7	*	*	83.6	164.5	182.5
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	286.3	40.8	38.8	33.0	111.0	112.8
UNDER 6 YEARS	64.1	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS	144.5	*	*	...	36.8	97.9
17-44 YEARS	217.7	48.2	47.4	42.4	60.4	76.0
45-64 YEARS	409.0	68.0	64.9	68.1	151.3	148.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	690.9	*	*	*	390.5	254.4

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 11. 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, 1976

[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	187,071	28,646	26,840	35,272	58,961	73,481
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	13,369	*	*	---	*	6,481
17-44 YEARS	68,481	13,479	13,144	19,238	14,237	26,268
45-64 YEARS	57,580	9,716	9,199	13,570	15,028	22,725
65 YEARS AND OVER	43,434	*	*	*	23,307	15,610
MALE						
ALL AGES	85,891	14,854	13,563	24,661	17,102	34,940
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	9,034	*	*	---	*	*
17-44 YEARS	37,615	7,281	6,989	14,740	5,533	12,994
45-64 YEARS	25,568	*	*	8,434	*	10,153
65 YEARS AND OVER	12,115	*	*	*	*	5,852
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	101,180	13,792	13,277	10,611	41,860	38,540
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
17-44 YEARS	30,866	6,199	6,155	*	8,703	13,274
45-64 YEARS	32,012	*	*	*	10,577	12,572
65 YEARS AND OVER	31,320	*	*	*	19,346	9,758
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR					
ALL AGES	88.8	13.6	12.7	16.7	28.0	34.9
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	31.9	*	*	---	*	15.4
17-44 YEARS	80.9	15.9	15.5	22.7	16.8	31.0
45-64 YEARS	133.1	22.5	21.3	31.4	34.7	52.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	199.2	*	*	*	106.9	71.6
MALE						
ALL AGES	84.5	14.6	13.3	24.3	16.8	34.4
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	42.3	*	*	---	*	*
17-44 YEARS	91.8	17.8	17.1	36.0	13.5	31.7
45-64 YEARS	123.9	*	*	40.9	*	49.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	135.2	*	*	*	*	65.3
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	92.8	12.7	12.2	9.7	38.4	35.4
UNDER 6 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
6-16 YEARS	*	*	*	---	*	*
17-44 YEARS	70.6	14.2	14.1	*	19.9	30.4
45-64 YEARS	141.5	*	*	*	46.8	55.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	244.0	*	*	*	150.7	76.0

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliabaility 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	3,840,292	1,500,246	465,472
UNDER 17 YEARS	668,844	310,149	...
17-24 YEARS	368,461	159,241	84,481
25-44 YEARS	832,780	316,238	203,814
45-64 YEARS	1,098,752	386,485	165,524
65 YEARS AND OVER	871,456	328,133	11,653
MALE			
ALL AGES	1,666,275	618,512	269,027
UNDER 17 YEARS	332,983	150,551	...
17-24 YEARS	156,719	55,306	43,517
25-44 YEARS	360,050	122,228	115,937
45-64 YEARS	486,994	162,639	103,413
65 YEARS AND OVER	329,528	127,789	6,161
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	2,174,017	881,734	196,444
UNDER 17 YEARS	335,861	159,598	...
17-24 YEARS	211,742	103,935	40,965
25-44 YEARS	472,729	194,010	87,877
45-64 YEARS	611,757	223,846	62,111
65 YEARS AND OVER	541,928	200,345	5,493
	DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR		
BOTH SEXES			
ALL AGES	18.2	7.1	5.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	11.0	5.1	...
17-24 YEARS	11.9	5.1	4.4
25-44 YEARS	15.5	5.9	5.3
45-64 YEARS	25.4	8.9	6.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	40.0	15.1	4.0
MALE			
ALL AGES	16.4	6.1	5.2
UNDER 17 YEARS	10.7	4.9	...
17-24 YEARS	10.4	3.7	4.2
25-44 YEARS	13.9	4.7	5.0
45-64 YEARS	23.6	7.9	6.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	36.8	14.3	3.2
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	19.9	8.1	5.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	11.3	5.3	...
17-24 YEARS	13.3	6.5	4.8
25-44 YEARS	17.0	7.0	5.9
45-64 YEARS	27.0	9.9	5.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	42.2	15.6	5.7

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 13. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	218,665	104,763	113,901
	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS	5.2	4.9	5.5

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 14. 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, 1976

[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------	210,643	30,175	22,679	180,468	100.0	14.3	10.8	85.7
UNDER 17 YEARS------	60,891	2,267	1,179	58,624	100.0	3.7	1.9	96.3
17-44 YEARS---------	84,701	7,512	4,669	77,188	100.0	8.9	5.5	91.1
45-64 YEARS---------	43,253	10,505	8,240	32,748	100.0	24.3	19.1	75.7
65 YEARS AND OVER---	21,799	9,891	8,592	11,908	100.0	45.4	39.4	54.6
MALE								
ALL AGES------	101,626	14,565	11,016	87,061	100.0	14.3	10.8	85.7
UNDER 17 YEARS------	31,039	1,279	653	29,760	100.0	4.1	2.1	95.9
17-44 YEARS---------	40,991	3,777	2,315	37,214	100.0	9.2	5.6	90.8
45-64 YEARS---------	20,633	5,182	4,129	15,451	100.0	25.1	20.0	74.9
65 YEARS AND OVER---	8,962	4,326	3,919	4,636	100.0	48.3	43.7	51.7
FEMALE								
ALL AGES------	109,018	15,611	11,663	93,407	100.0	14.3	10.7	85.7
UNDER 17 YEARS------	29,852	987	526	28,864	100.0	3.3	1.8	96.7
17-44 YEARS---------	43,710	3,735	2,354	39,975	100.0	8.5	5.4	91.5
45-64 YEARS---------	22,620	5,323	4,111	17,297	100.0	23.5	18.2	76.5
65 YEARS AND OVER---	12,837	5,566	4,672	7,271	100.0	43.4	36.4	56.6

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 47 and 50.

TABLE 15. 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 1976

[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	29,770	11,979	17,791	14.1	11.8	16.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	4,311	2,309	2,002	7.1	7.4	6.7
17-24 YEARS	4,209	1,151	3,058	13.6	7.7	19.2
25-34 YEARS	4,760	1,210	3,551	15.3	8.0	22.1
35-44 YEARS	3,072	1,134	1,938	13.6	10.4	16.5
45-64 YEARS	7,379	3,497	3,881	17.1	16.9	17.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	6,039	2,677	3,362	27.7	29.9	26.2
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES	234,203	103,817	130,386	7.9	8.7	7.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	23,360	12,268	11,092	5.4	5.3	5.5
17-24 YEARS	20,593	6,940	13,653	4.9	6.0	4.5
25-34 YEARS	26,640	7,661	18,979	5.6	6.3	5.3
35-44 YEARS	23,154	8,583	14,571	7.5	7.6	7.5
45-64 YEARS	70,255	35,785	34,470	9.5	10.2	8.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	70,201	32,580	37,621	11.6	12.2	11.3

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 46.

TABLE 16. 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 1976

[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	210,643	188,267	18,543	2,832	1,001	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.3	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS	60,891	57,529	2,988	295	80	100.0	94.5	4.9	0.5	0.1
17-24 YEARS	30,931	27,592	2,915	346	79	100.0	89.2	9.4	1.1	0.3
25-34 YEARS	31,138	27,309	3,296	417	116	100.0	87.7	10.6	1.3	0.4
35-44 YEARS	22,632	20,176	2,097	269	89	100.0	89.1	9.3	1.2	0.4
45-64 YEARS	43,253	37,851	4,293	762	347	100.0	87.5	9.9	1.8	0.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	21,799	17,811	2,954	742	292	100.0	81.7	13.6	3.4	1.3
MALE										
ALL AGES	101,626	92,767	7,236	1,176	447	100.0	91.3	7.1	1.2	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS	31,039	29,157	1,659	169	54	100.0	93.9	5.3	0.5	0.2
17-24 YEARS	15,024	14,146	755	103	*	100.0	94.2	5.0	0.7	*
25-34 YEARS	15,097	14,131	849	88	*	100.0	93.6	5.6	0.6	*
35-44 YEARS	10,870	9,962	774	105	*	100.0	91.6	7.1	1.0	*
45-64 YEARS	20,633	18,133	1,939	375	186	100.0	87.9	9.4	1.8	0.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,962	7,238	1,260	335	129	100.0	80.8	14.1	3.7	1.4
FEMALE										
ALL AGES	109,018	95,500	11,307	1,656	554	100.0	87.6	10.4	1.5	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS	29,852	28,372	1,328	126	*	100.0	95.0	4.4	0.4	*
17-24 YEARS	15,907	13,446	2,159	243	59	100.0	84.5	13.6	1.5	0.4
25-34 YEARS	16,041	13,178	2,447	330	86	100.0	82.2	15.3	2.1	0.5
35-44 YEARS	11,762	10,214	1,323	164	60	100.0	86.8	11.2	1.4	0.5
45-64 YEARS	22,620	19,717	2,355	386	161	100.0	87.2	10.4	1.7	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	12,837	10,573	1,695	407	162	100.0	82.4	13.2	3.2	1.3

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 47 and 50.

TABLE 17. 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 1976

[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	215,327	128,373	51,938	35,017	9.6	6.9	18.3	35.0
UNDER 17 YEARS	20,517	14,312	4,336	1,870	6.1	4.8	14.7	23.4
17-24 YEARS	19,709	13,824	4,313	1,572	5.9	4.7	12.5	19.9
25-34 YEARS	24,974	16,237	5,489	3,248	6.5	4.9	13.2	28.0
35-44 YEARS	21,281	13,633	4,499	3,150	8.7	6.5	16.7	35.4
45-64 YEARS	67,197	36,922	16,604	13,671	12.4	8.6	21.8	39.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	61,649	33,446	16,697	11,506	15.5	11.3	22.5	39.4
MALE								
ALL AGES	95,327	56,349	22,708	16,271	10.8	7.8	19.3	36.4
UNDER 17 YEARS	11,491	7,855	2,494	1,142	6.1	4.7	14.8	21.1
17-24 YEARS	6,511	4,667	1,283	*	7.4	6.2	12.5	*
25-34 YEARS	7,432	4,740	1,547	1,144	7.7	5.6	17.6	*
35-44 YEARS	8,004	5,468	1,722	813	8.8	7.1	16.4	*
45-64 YEARS	34,067	18,079	8,723	7,265	13.6	9.3	23.3	39.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	27,822	15,539	6,940	5,344	16.1	12.3	20.7	41.4
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	120,000	72,024	29,230	18,746	8.9	6.4	17.7	33.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	9,026	6,456	1,842	727	6.1	4.9	14.6	*
17-24 YEARS	13,198	9,157	3,031	1,011	5.4	4.2	12.5	17.1
25-34 YEARS	17,542	11,497	3,942	2,104	6.1	4.7	11.9	24.5
35-44 YEARS	13,278	8,164	2,777	2,336	8.6	6.2	16.9	38.9
45-64 YEARS	33,130	18,843	7,881	6,406	11.4	8.0	20.4	39.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	33,827	17,907	9,758	6,162	14.9	10.6	24.0	38.0

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 47.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS AND NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	335,702	89,254	54,198	89,138	75,953	27,158
MALE	147,043	42,287	22,801	38,062	33,500	10,393
FEMALE	188,660	46,967	31,397	51,076	42,453	16,766
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2
MALE	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
FEMALE	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 48.

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	210,643	73,468	29,152	27,847	27,850	29,691	20,507	2,127
UNDER 17 YEARS	60,891	21,758	8,761	6,589	4,008	1,045	18,232	498
17-24 YEARS	30,931	11,838	5,134	5,537	4,745	2,069	1,159	450
25-44 YEARS	53,770	20,012	8,506	8,678	9,144	6,251	625	554
45-64 YEARS	43,253	14,962	5,167	5,303	6,818	10,191	329	482
65 YEARS AND OVER	21,799	4,899	1,584	1,742	3,134	10,136	161	143
MALE								
ALL AGES	101,626	32,769	13,922	13,674	14,052	14,344	10,700	1,164
UNDER 17 YEARS	31,039	10,629	4,628	3,436	2,137	557	9,397	256
17-24 YEARS	15,024	5,303	2,386	2,736	2,469	1,194	670	266
25-44 YEARS	25,967	8,998	3,892	4,192	4,681	3,497	377	331
45-64 YEARS	20,633	6,904	2,435	2,610	3,373	4,889	170	252
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,962	1,935	580	701	1,393	4,207	87	59
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	109,018	39,699	15,230	14,173	13,797	15,348	9,807	963
UNDER 17 YEARS	29,852	11,129	4,133	3,153	1,870	488	8,836	242
17-24 YEARS	15,907	6,534	2,748	2,801	2,276	874	490	183
25-44 YEARS	27,803	11,014	4,614	4,486	4,463	2,754	248	223
45-64 YEARS	22,620	8,058	2,732	2,693	3,446	5,302	159	231
65 YEARS AND OVER	12,837	2,963	1,004	1,041	1,742	5,929	74	84
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
BOTH SEXES								
ALL AGES	100.0	34.9	13.8	13.2	13.2	14.1	9.7	1.0
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	35.7	14.4	10.8	6.6	1.7	29.9	0.8
17-24 YEARS	100.0	38.3	16.6	17.9	15.3	6.7	3.7	1.5
25-44 YEARS	100.0	37.2	15.8	16.1	17.0	11.6	1.2	1.0
45-64 YEARS	100.0	34.6	11.9	12.3	15.8	23.6	0.8	1.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	22.5	7.3	8.0	14.4	46.5	0.7	0.7
MALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	32.2	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.1	10.5	1.1
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	34.2	14.9	11.1	6.9	1.8	30.3	0.8
17-24 YEARS	100.0	35.3	15.9	18.2	16.4	7.9	4.5	1.8
25-44 YEARS	100.0	34.7	15.0	16.1	18.0	13.5	1.5	1.3
45-64 YEARS	100.0	33.5	11.8	12.6	16.3	23.7	0.8	1.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	21.6	6.5	7.8	15.5	46.9	1.0	0.7
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	36.4	14.0	13.0	12.7	14.1	9.0	0.9
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	37.3	13.8	10.6	6.3	1.6	29.6	0.8
17-24 YEARS	100.0	41.1	17.3	17.6	14.3	5.5	3.1	1.2
25-44 YEARS	100.0	39.6	16.6	16.1	16.1	9.9	0.9	0.8
45-64 YEARS	100.0	35.6	12.1	11.9	15.2	23.4	0.7	1.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	23.1	7.8	8.1	13.6	46.2	0.6	0.7

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 48.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	1,041,410	245,623	135,597	262,953	247,831	95,191	54,214
MALE	435,011	128,372	44,937	92,051	107,113	41,925	20,611
FEMALE	606,399	117,251	90,660	170,902	140,718	53,265	33,603
	NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR						
BOTH SEXES	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.7	6.9	6.8
MALE	4.3	4.1	3.0	3.5	5.2	7.0	7.0
FEMALE	5.6	3.9	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.7

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 48.

TABLE 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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
	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS							
BOTH SEXES								
ALL AGES	210,643	124,903	34,124	22,470	19,785	7,267	392	1,701
UNDER 17 YEARS	60,891	34,270	10,908	8,372	5,327	1,260	218	536
17-24 YEARS	30,931	18,051	5,200	3,529	2,974	832	69	277
25-44 YEARS	53,770	31,148	9,496	5,663	5,388	1,607	49	420
45-64 YEARS	43,253	26,207	6,301	3,621	4,400	2,299	39	385
65 YEARS AND OVER	21,799	15,227	2,219	1,286	1,697	1,269	*	83
MALE								
ALL AGES	101,626	54,695	17,397	12,161	11,834	4,279	243	1,018
UNDER 17 YEARS	31,039	17,499	5,654	4,199	2,659	611	126	292
17-24 YEARS	15,024	7,209	2,735	2,182	2,112	553	52	181
25-44 YEARS	25,967	12,536	4,946	3,289	3,693	1,192	37	274
45-64 YEARS	20,633	11,534	3,132	1,899	2,514	1,309	*	226
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,962	5,917	930	591	856	614	*	45
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	109,018	70,208	16,728	10,310	7,951	2,988	149	684
UNDER 17 YEARS	29,852	16,771	5,254	4,173	2,668	649	92	245
17-24 YEARS	15,907	10,843	2,465	1,346	862	279	*	95
25-44 YEARS	27,803	18,611	4,550	2,373	1,695	415	*	146
45-64 YEARS	22,620	14,673	3,169	1,722	1,885	991	*	160
65 YEARS AND OVER	12,837	9,310	1,289	695	841	655	*	38
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
BOTH SEXES								
ALL AGES	100.0	59.3	16.2	10.7	9.4	3.4	0.2	0.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	56.3	17.9	13.7	8.7	2.1	0.4	0.9
17-24 YEARS	100.0	58.4	16.8	11.4	9.6	2.7	0.2	0.9
25-44 YEARS	100.0	57.9	17.7	10.5	10.0	3.0	0.1	0.8
45-64 YEARS	100.0	60.6	14.6	8.4	10.2	5.3	0.1	0.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	69.9	10.2	5.9	7.8	5.8	*	0.4
MALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	53.8	17.1	12.0	11.6	4.2	0.2	1.0
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	56.4	18.2	13.5	8.6	2.0	0.4	0.9
17-24 YEARS	100.0	48.0	18.2	14.5	14.1	3.7	0.3	1.2
25-44 YEARS	100.0	48.3	19.0	12.7	14.2	4.6	0.1	1.1
45-64 YEARS	100.0	55.9	15.2	9.2	12.2	6.3	*	1.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	66.0	10.4	6.6	9.6	6.9	*	0.5
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	100.0	64.4	15.3	9.5	7.3	2.7	0.1	0.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	100.0	56.2	17.6	14.0	8.9	2.2	0.3	0.8
17-24 YEARS	100.0	68.2	15.5	8.5	5.4	1.8	*	0.6
25-44 YEARS	100.0	66.9	16.4	8.5	6.1	1.5	*	0.5
45-64 YEARS	100.0	64.9	14.0	7.6	8.3	4.4	*	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	72.5	10.0	5.4	6.6	5.1	*	0.3

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 48.

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	71.7	42.9	42.1	62.3	46.7	18.9	17.0	36.5
UNDER 6 YEARS	103.3	86.6	83.8	102.3	66.8	35.1	38.5	63.2
6–16 YEARS	99.1	54.9	42.8	80.3	64.4	27.2	16.4	46.4
17–44 YEARS	70.6	40.1	44.9	63.2	46.5	17.5	17.9	37.6
45 YEARS AND OVER	46.0	26.1	26.1	38.1	29.5	10.4	9.9	21.0
MALE, ALL AGES	68.6	42.3	39.7	59.6	45.9	17.7	15.8	34.4
UNDER 6 YEARS	102.1	99.3	76.5	102.5	67.7	38.8	34.1	59.6
6–16 YEARS	94.2	55.2	45.4	75.7	58.6	24.7	15.4	41.7
17–44 YEARS	64.2	35.4	42.4	59.3	44.7	15.0	18.0	35.4
45 YEARS AND OVER	45.0	23.7	19.9	34.9	31.2	9.5	7.0	20.0
FEMALE, ALL AGES	74.6	43.5	44.4	64.8	47.4	19.9	18.1	38.4
UNDER 6 YEARS	104.6	73.1	91.7	102.0	65.8	31.2	43.2	67.0
6–16 YEARS	104.3	54.7	40.1	85.1	70.5	29.9	17.5	51.3
17–44 YEARS	76.6	44.4	47.2	66.9	48.1	19.9	17.9	39.8
45 YEARS AND OVER	46.8	28.2	31.3	40.8	28.2	11.3	12.3	22.0

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 44.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

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

SEX AND AGE	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
	NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER			
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES	6.8	8.8	8.8	6.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	7.8	12.0	10.2	6.3
17 YEARS AND OVER	6.4	7.5	8.3	6.7
MALE, ALL AGES	7.5	10.7	10.6	7.7
UNDER 17 YEARS	8.7	15.4	12.1	7.8
17 YEARS AND OVER	6.9	8.6	10.0	7.7
FEMALE, ALL AGES	6.2	7.1	7.2	5.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	7.0	8.5	8.2	4.7
17 YEARS AND OVER	5.9	6.5	6.8	5.9

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

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 44.

TABLE 24. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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----	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.5	4.3	5.7	4.6	4.4	5.2
UNDER 6 YEARS----------	4.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.2	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.0	2.1	3.0	3.1
6–16 YEARS----------	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.8	3.8	2.0	1.5	2.6	4.3	2.0	1.4	3.1
17–44 YEARS----------	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.8	3.2	3.5	4.2
45–64 YEARS----------	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	10.6	10.5	9.4	9.6	10.2	9.0	8.3	9.2	10.8	11.5	10.1	9.8
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES---------	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.2
UNDER 6 YEARS----------	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
6–16 YEARS----------	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.5
17–44 YEARS----------	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.9
45–64 YEARS----------	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.9
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.9
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER---	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5
17–44 YEARS----------	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.5
45–64 YEARS----------	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5
65 YEARS AND OVER----------	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6–16 YEARS--------	2.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.7

The appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 45.

TABLE 25. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

[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	210,643	101,626	109,018
UNDER 17 YEARS	60,891	31,039	29,852
UNDER 6 YEARS	18,921	9,673	9,248
6-16 YEARS	41,970	21,367	20,603
17-44 YEARS	84,701	40,991	43,710
17-24 YEARS	30,931	15,024	15,907
25-44 YEARS	53,770	25,967	27,803
25-34 YEARS	31,138	15,097	16,041
35-44 YEARS	22,632	10,870	11,762
45 YEARS AND OVER	65,051	29,595	35,456
45-64 YEARS	43,253	20,633	22,620
65 YEARS AND OVER	21,799	8,962	12,837
	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION		
ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER	87,119	52,177	34,942
17-44 YEARS	57,268	33,725	23,543
17-24 YEARS	19,017	10,408	8,609
25-44 YEARS	38,251	23,317	14,934
45 YEARS AND OVER	29,851	18,452	11,399
45-64 YEARS	26,964	16,524	10,439
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,887	1,928	959

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 appropriate relative standard error of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 47.

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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the 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 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 assests 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 six 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 about 50,000 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 120,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published[3,4] as well as a detailed description of the sample design[5] and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.[6]

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[3]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.

[4]National Center for Health Statistics: Health Interview Survey Procedure, 1957-1974. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1-No. 11. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1311. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Office, April 1975.

[5]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.

[6]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.

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 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 who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

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 condi-

tions 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.[7] 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.[8-11]

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

Standard error charts.—The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the esti-

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[7] 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

[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

mate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of 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, figures I-V. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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

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

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once

for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

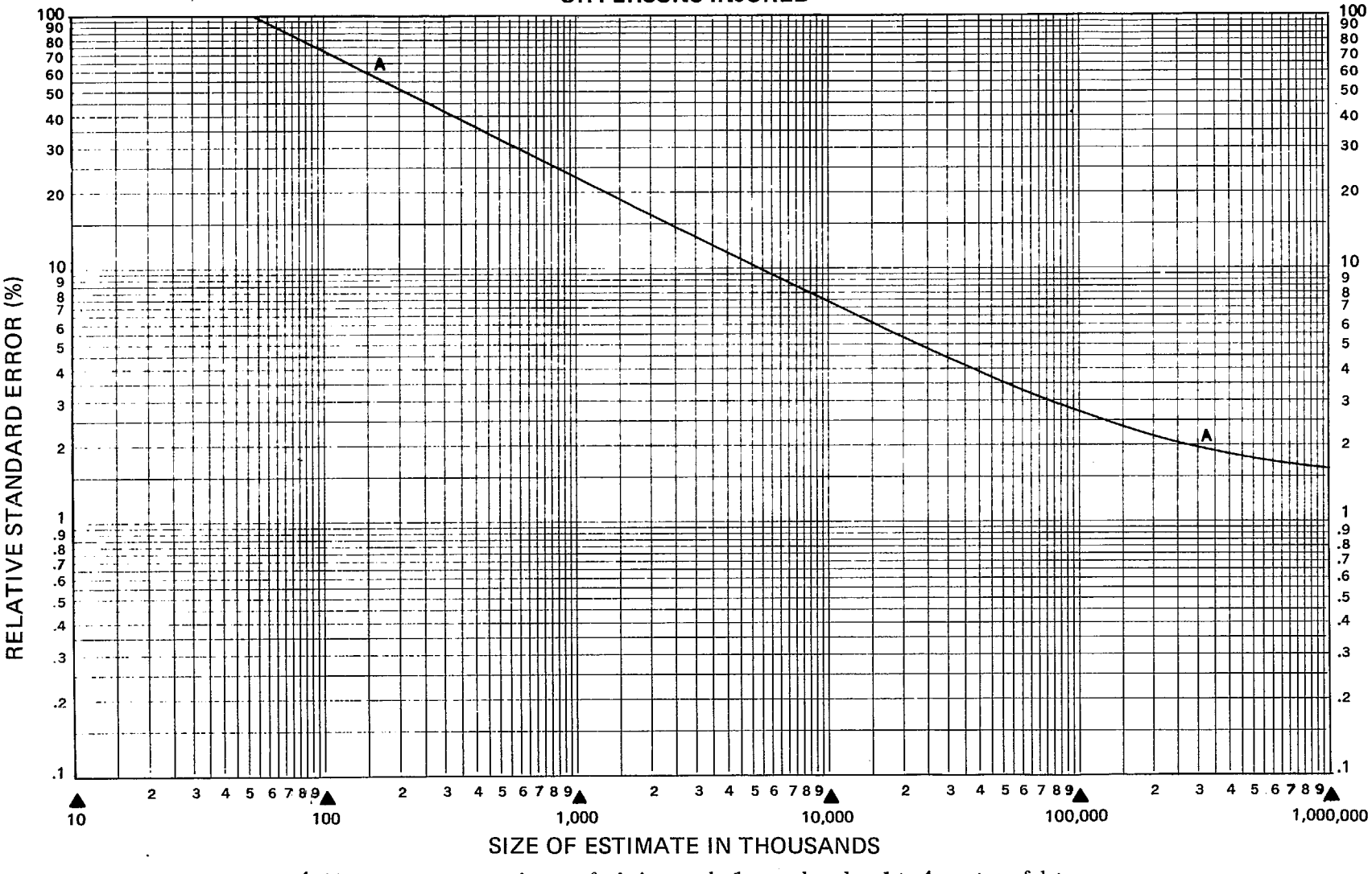
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

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.

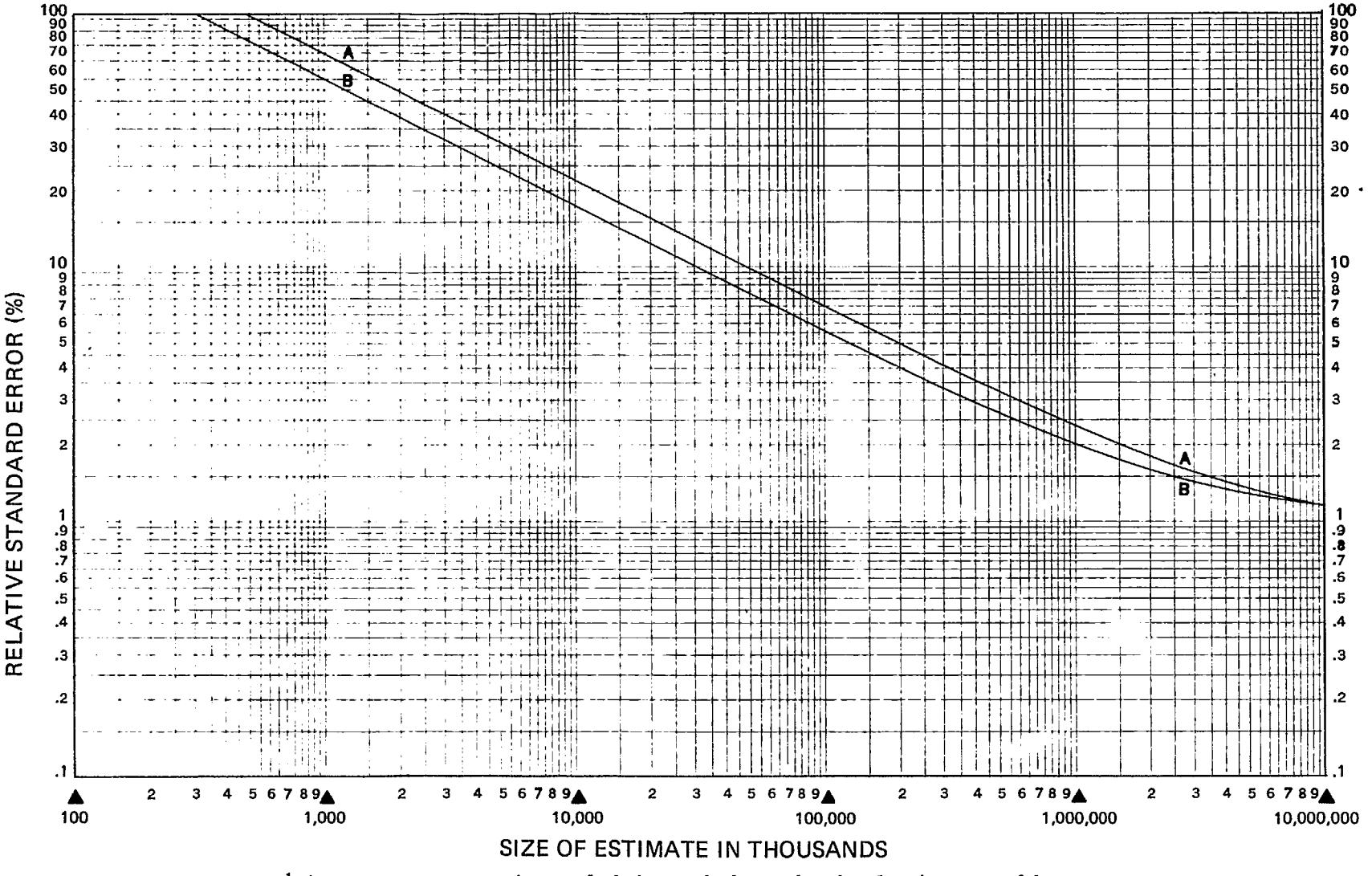
Figure I. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED[1]



[1]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).

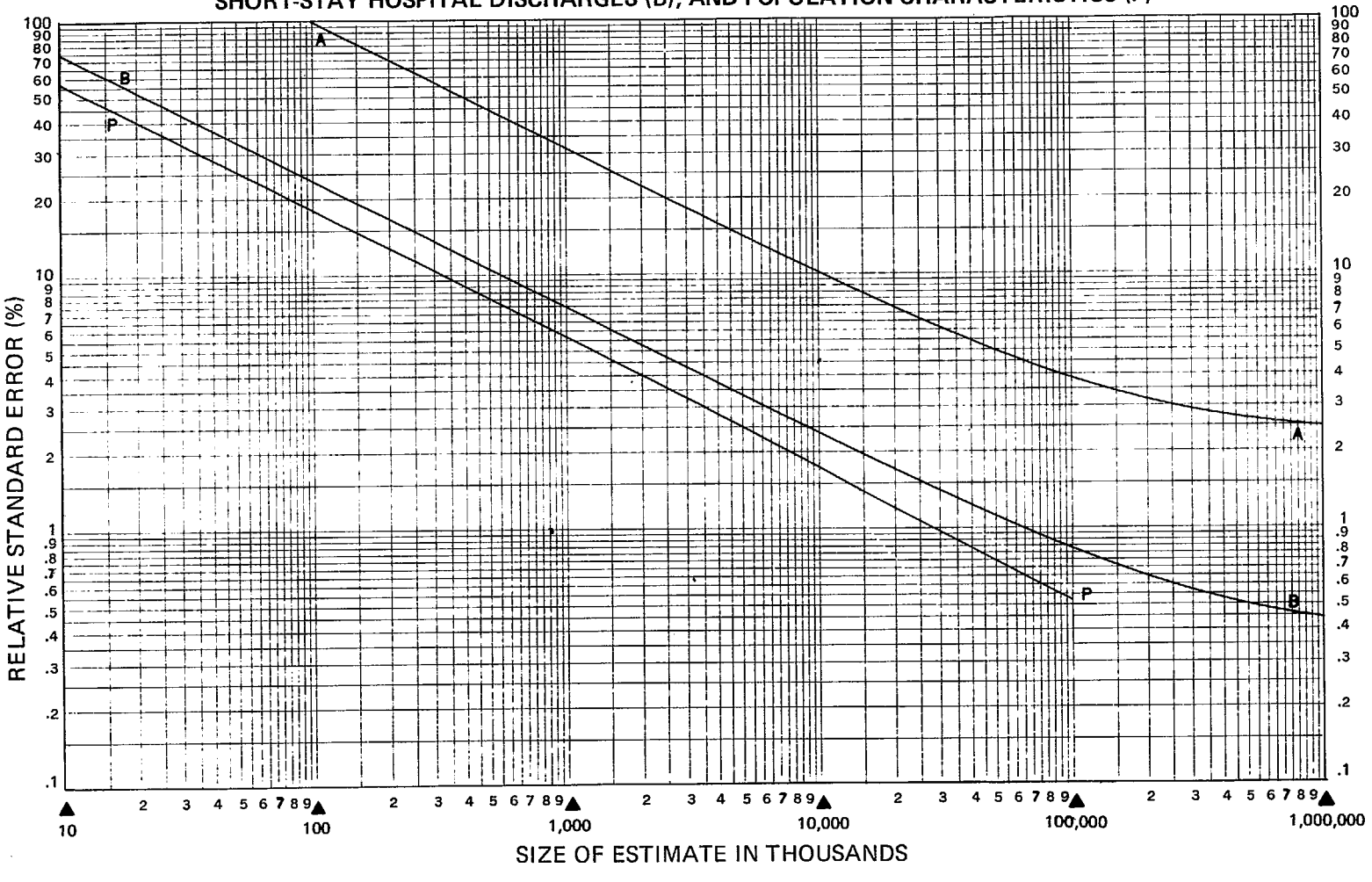
Figure II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)[1]



[1] 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).

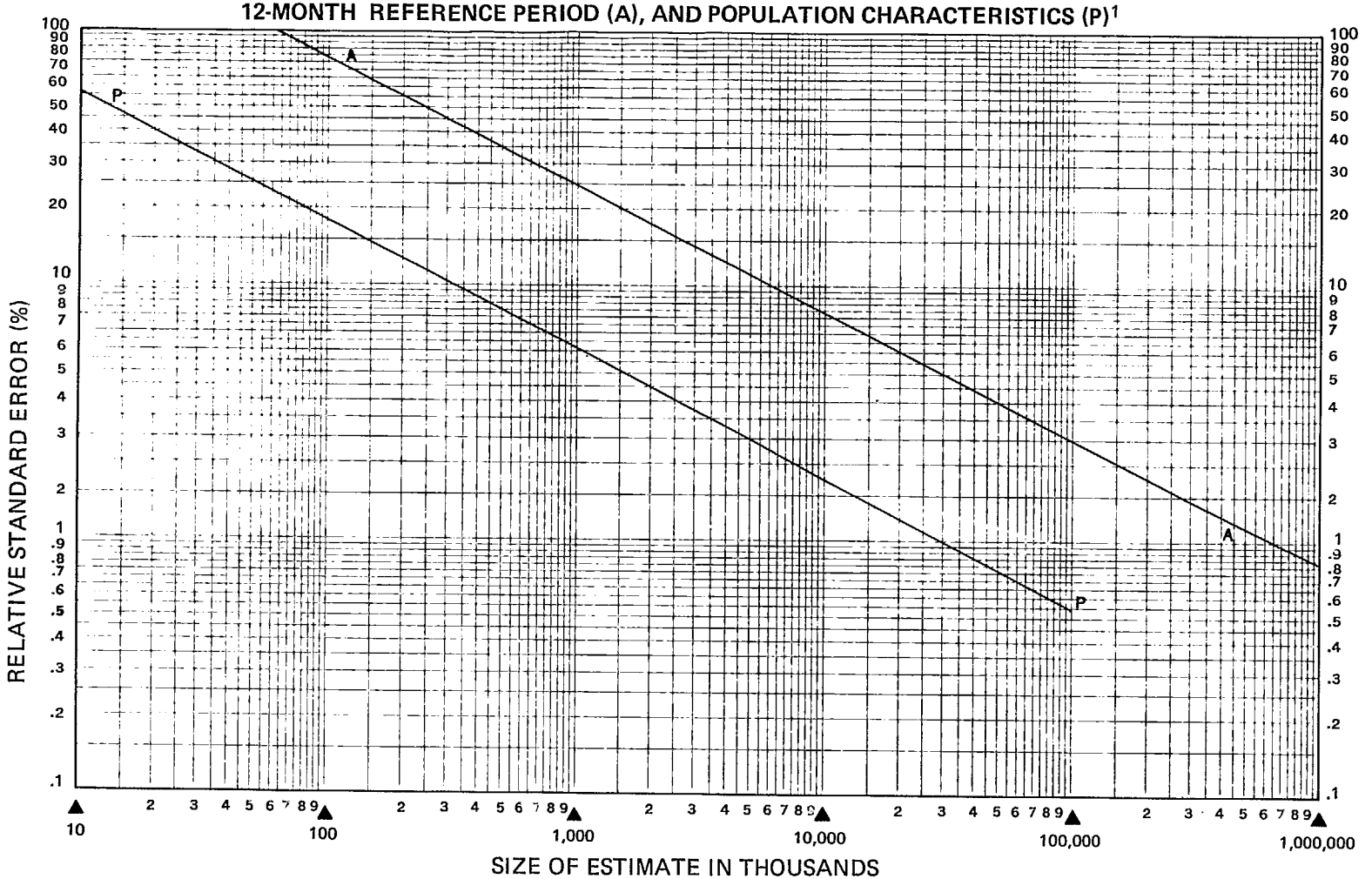
Figure III. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS (A); SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (B), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)[1]



[1]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.

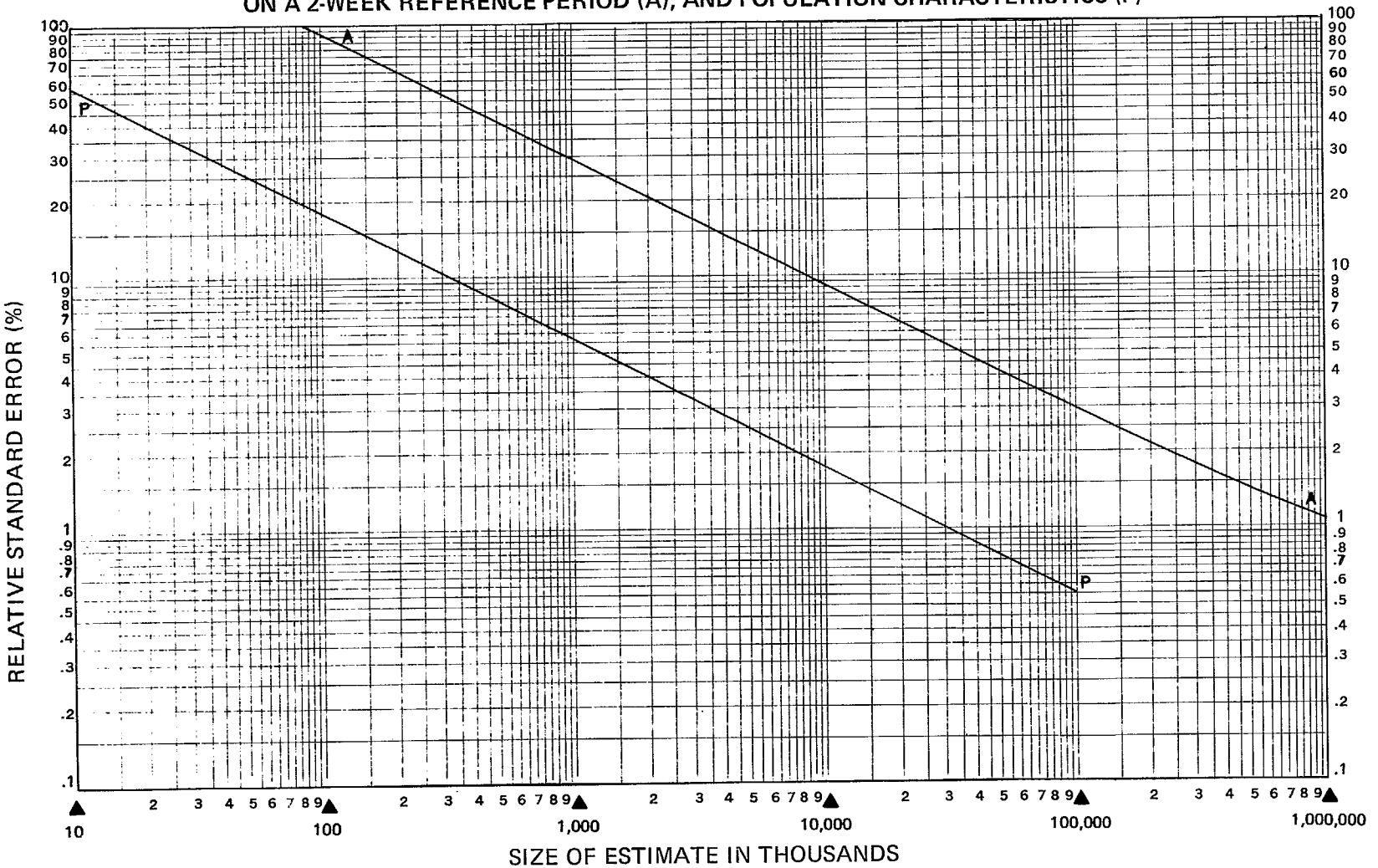
Figure IV. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS BASED ON A 12-MONTH REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)[1]



[1]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 estimates of 1,000,000 persons with 1 hospital episode or more (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

Figure V. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTAL VISITS BASED ON A 2-WEEK REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P) [1]

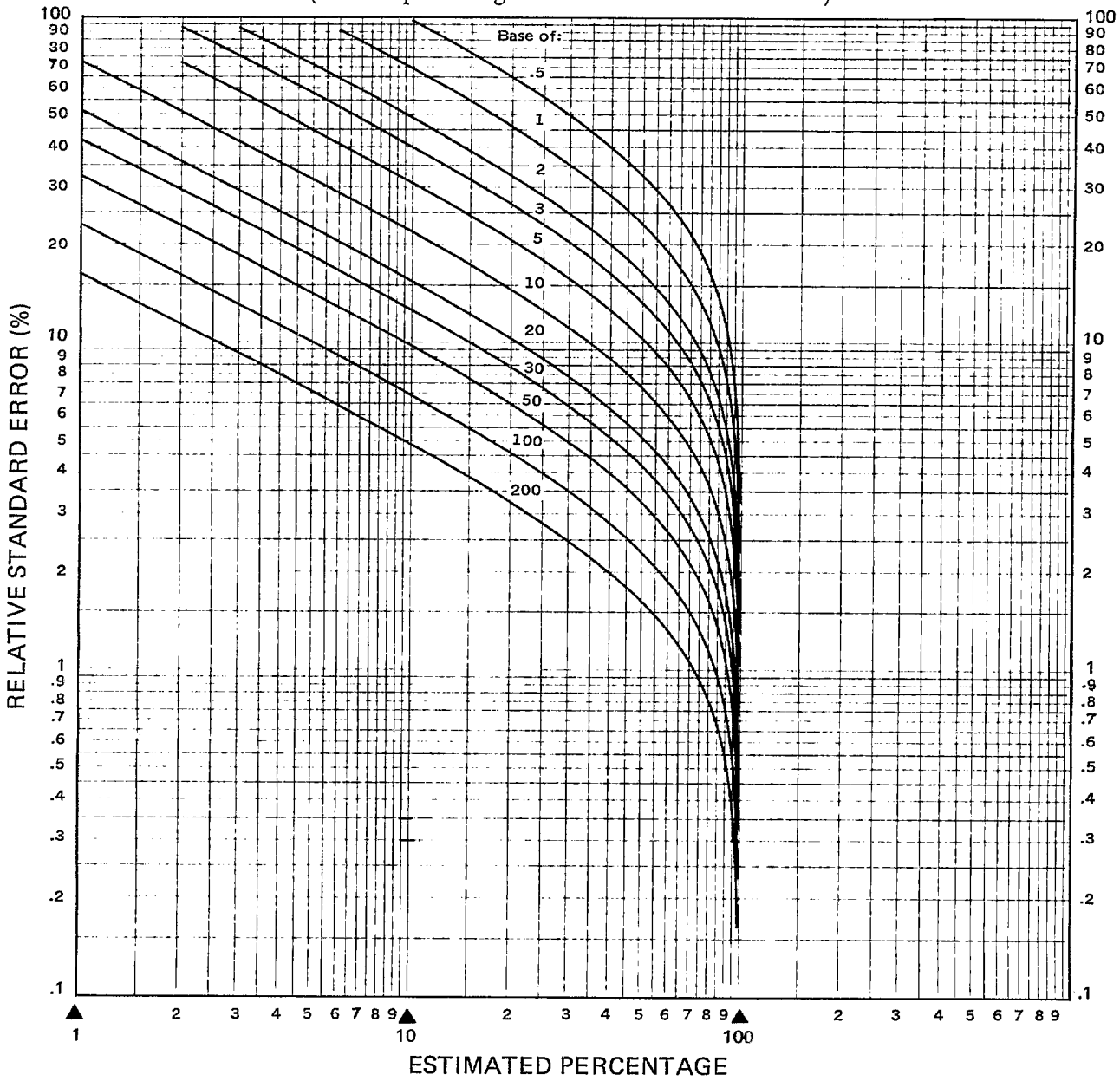


[1]The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimate of aggregates.

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.

Figure VI. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED[1]

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

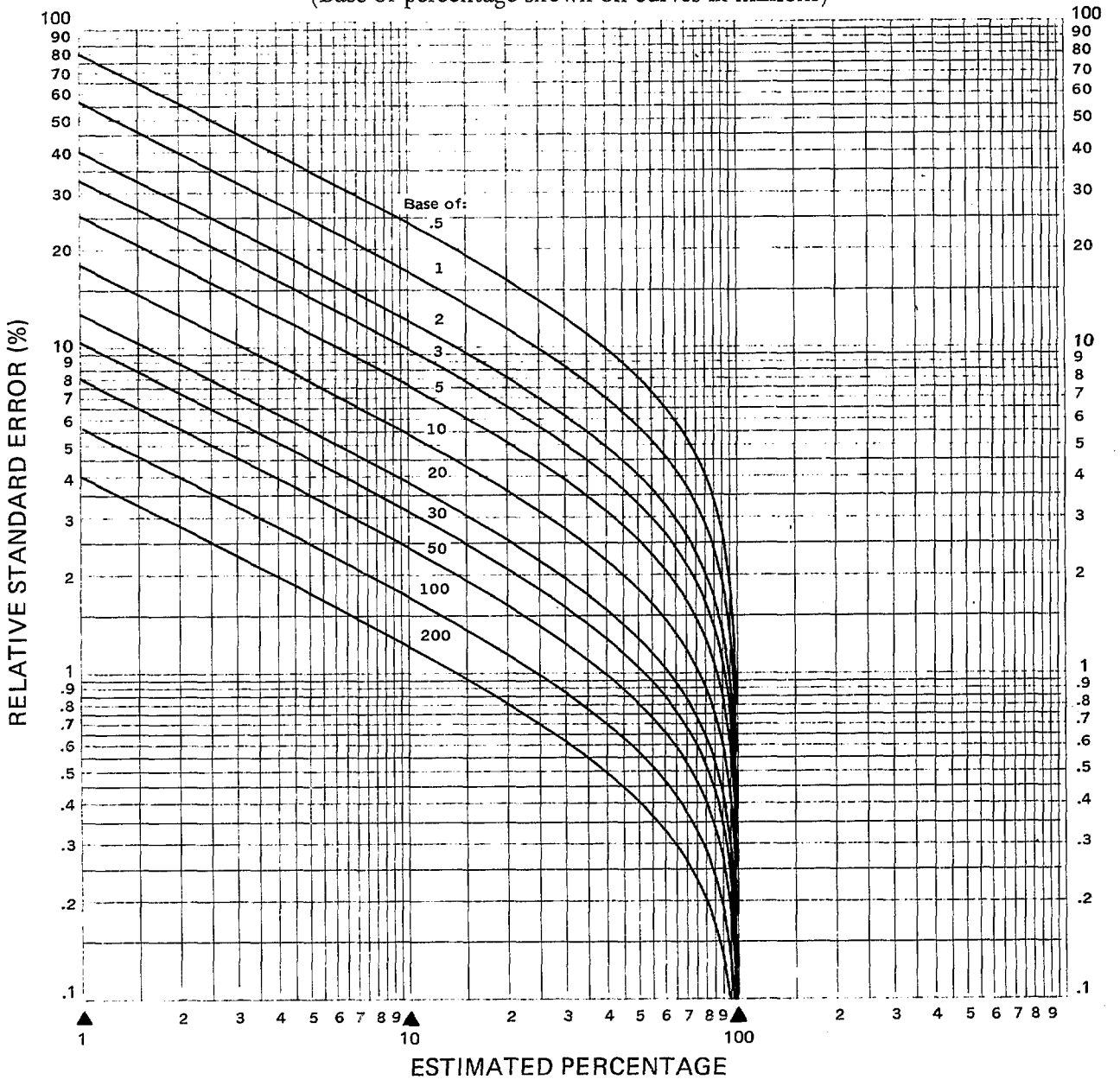


[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

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.

Figure VII. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS[1]

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



[1]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,*[1 2] 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

[12] 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.

Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis
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 VIII.

Chronic condition.—A condition is consid-

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 VIII. Acute condition groups with subgroups and ICDA codes

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

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in 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 sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of injury condition.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that re-

sults 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 (e.g., moving motor vehi-

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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

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

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

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 were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

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

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine 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.

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APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE AND FLASH CARDS

O.M.B. No. 68-R1600; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

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 (1976)
13-23-761

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

2. R.O. 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)

City | State | ZIP code

Listing Sheet | Sheet No. ____ | Line No. ____

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? Area code/Number
2 ☐ None

16. Was this interview observed? 1 Y 2 N

17. Interviewer's name | Code

NOTE: BEFORE LEAVING HOUSEHOLD, CHECK THAT ITEM 20 HAS AN ENTRY.
Determine the best time for callbacks.

FOOTNOTES

18. Noninterview reason

TYPE A
1 ☐ Refusal – *Describe in a footnote*
2 ☐ No one at home – repeated calls
3 ☐ Temporarily absent – Footnote
4 ☐ Other *(Specify)* →
Fill items 1–6a, 7, 8, 10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19

TYPE B
1 ☐ Vacant – nonseasonal
2 ☐ Vacant – seasonal
3 ☐ Usual residence elsewhere
4 ☐ Armed Forces
5 ☐ Other *(Specify)* →
Fill items 1–6a, 7–10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19

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

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.	
7			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
8			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

20. List column numbers of persons requiring callbacks.
☐ None
Health habits ____
Diabetes ____

21. Record of additional 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.	

22. Enter reason for noninterviews for persons requiring callbacks.
1 ☐ Refusal *(Specify)* →
2 ☐ No one at home – repeated calls
3 ☐ Temporarily absent *(Specify)* →
4 ☐ Other *(Specify)* →

SP ☐ P ☐

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. Yes* No
c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? ☐ ☐
d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? ☐ ☐
e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? ☐ ☐
* 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) | AGE
Last name | RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT

2a. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)?
If parent–child relationship in 2a and both parents in household, ask:
b. Are you and -- the natural parents of --, --, etc.? If "Yes," mark P box in "child's" column.

2a. Relationship: HEAD | SEX 1 M 2 F

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 Bed Days, Doctor Visits, and Hospitalizations

C

BED DAYS	DV	HOSP.
☐ None (NP)	☐ None (NP)	☐ None (NP)
____ (NP)	____ (NP)	____ (NP)

2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.
Reference dates
2-week period ____, ____
12-month Bed Days, 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?
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?

4a. Y (4b) / 00 N
b. ____ Days
If age: 17+ (5), 6–16 (6), Under 6 (8)

5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?

5. ____ WL days (7)
00 ☐ None (8)

6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?

6. ____ 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?

7. ____ 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?

8a. 1 Y / 2 N (9)

b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school })
During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?

b. ____ Days
00 ☐ 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?

9a. Enter condition in item C
Ask 9b

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

b. Y / N (NP)

c. What condition?

c. Enter condition in item C (9b)

Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 4b for all persons.

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.
c. What was the 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?

10b. ☐ Accident or injury
c. Injury
e. 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. Mark box or ask: **12. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST went to a dentist?**	12.	1 ☐ 2-week dental visit 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

FOOTNOTES

13. **During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?** Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	13.	00 ☐ None ____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits) **14a. 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 *(15)*		
b. Who was this? – Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	14b.	☐ Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? Y *(Reask 14b and c)* / N		
If "Doctor visit," ask: **d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?**	d.	____ Number of visits *(NP)*
15a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? Y / N *(16)*		
b. Who was the phone call about? – Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	15b.	☐ Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? Y *(Reask 15b 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, (^V), from 13–15 for all persons. Ask 16a for each person with visits in DV box. **16a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?**	16a.	☐ Condition *(Item C THEN 16d)* ☐ Pregnancy *(16e)* ☐ 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 16d*
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d.	Y *(16c)* N *(NP)*
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	e.	Y N *(16d)*
f. What was the matter?	f.	*Enter condition in Item C (16d)*
17a. 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.)	17a.	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? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	b.	1 ☐ 2-week DV 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported *(13 and 16)* 3 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos. 4 ☐ Over 6–12 mos. 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2–4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never

Ages 17+	18a. 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?	18. & 19.	1 ☐ Working *(23a)* 2 ☐ Keeping house *(23b)* 3 ☐ Retired, health *(22)* 4 ☐ Retired, other *(22)* 5 ☐ Going to school *(25)* 6 ☐ 17+ something else *(22)* 7 ☐ 6–16 something else *(24)*
Ages 6–16	19a. 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 *(20)* 0 ☐ Under 1 *(21)*
20a. Is -- able to *take part at all in ordinary play* with other children?		20a.	Y 1 N *(27)*
b. Is he limited in *the kind of play he can do* because of his health?		b.	2 Y *(27)* N
c. Is he limited in *the amount of play* because of his health?		c.	2 Y *(27)* N *(26)*
21a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?		21a.	1 Y 5 N *(NP)*
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____ *(27)*
22a. Does -- health now keep him from working?		22a.	1 Y *(27)* N
b. Is he limited in *the kind of work he could do* because of his health?		b.	2 Y *(27)* N
c. Is he limited in *the amount of work he could do* because of his health?		c.	2 Y *(27)* N
d. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?		d.	3 Y *(27)* N *(26)*
23a. Does -- NOW have a job?		23a.	Y *(23c)* N
b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to *(work -- keep house)* at all?		b.	Y 1 N *(27)*
c. Is he limited in *the kind of (work -- housework) he can do* because of his health?		c.	2 Y *(27)* N
d. Is he limited in *the amount of (work -- housework) he can do* because of his health?		d.	2 Y *(27)* N
e. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?		e.	3 Y *(27)* N *(26)*
24. In terms of health would -- be able to *go to school*?		24.	Y 1 N *(27)*
25a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		25a.	2 Y *(27)* N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in *school attendance* because of his health?		b.	2 Y *(27)* N
c. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?		c.	3 Y *(27)* N
26a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		26a.	4 Y 5 N *(NP)*
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____
27a. About how long has he { been limited in -- / been unable to -- / had to go to a certain type of school? }		27a.	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 27c* ☐ Old age only *(NP)*
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?		c.	Y *(Reask 27b 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

28a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	28a.	Y N *(Item C)*
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b.	____ Times *(Item C)*
29a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since (date) a year ago? Y N (30)		
b. Who was this? – Circle "Y" in person's column.	29b.	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. **30a. Was -- born in a hospital?** If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 28b and item C. If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 30b for each.	30a.	Y N *(NP)*
b. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --? If "No," correct entries in 28 and item C for mother and/or baby.	b.	Y N

31a. Does anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) HAVE – If "Yes," ask 31b and c. **b. Who is this?** Enter name of condition and 31 or letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C. **c. Does anyone else have . . .?**	**31. Missing fingers, hand or arm – toes, foot or leg?**			
	A. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?			
	B. Paralysis of any kind?			
32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) HAVE – If "Yes," ask 32b and c **b. Who was this?** Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C. **c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have . . .?** Conditions C–N and V are conditions of the bone and muscle.	**C. Arthritis of any kind or Rheumatism?**		**I. Trick knee?**	
	D. Gout?		**J. A slipped or ruptured disc?**	
	E. Lumbago?		**K. Curvature of the spine?**	
	F. Osteomyelitis? (os-tee-oh-my-uh-lite-iss)		**L. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?**	
	G. A bone cyst or bone spur?		**M. Bursitis or Synovitis?** (sin-uh-vite-iss)	
	H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?		**N. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?**	

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+, 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

Y N *(Item C)*	28a.	Y N *(Item C)*	Y N *(Item C)*	28a.	Y N *(Item C)*	Y N *(Item C)*
____ Times *(Item C)*	b.	____ Times *(Item C)*	____ Times *(Item C)*	b.	____ Times *(Item C)*	____ Times *(Item C)*
Y	29b.	Y	Y	29b.	Y	Y
____ Times *(Item C)*	c.	____ Times *(Item C)*	____ Times *(Item C)*	c.	____ Times *(Item C)*	____ Times *(Item C)*
Y N *(NP)*	30a.	Y N *(NP)*	Y N *(NP)*	30a.	Y N *(NP)*	Y N *(NP)*
Y N	b.	Y N	Y N	b.	Y N	Y N

32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have –

If "Yes," ask 32b and c

b. Who was this? Enter in item C

c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have. . .?

Conditions O–U and W–Z are conditions of the skin.

O. A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?		**U.** Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?	
P. Eczema or psoriasis? (so-ryé-uh-sis)		**V. TROUBLE** with fallen arches, flatfeet or clubfoot?	
Q. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin?		**W. TROUBLE** with ingrown toenails or fingernails?	
R. TROUBLE with acne?		**X. TROUBLE** with bunions, corns, or calluses?	
S. A skin ulcer?		**Y.** A disease of the hair or scalp?	
T. Any kind of skin allergy?		**Z.** Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?	

②		③	④		⑤	⑥
1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P	33.	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P	33.	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P
1 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person____was respondent	R	1 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person____was respondent	1 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person____was respondent	R	1 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person____was respondent	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," transcribe entry from item 1.
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 ☐ On Card C (A2)

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 head or ear)	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 Ask remaining questions as appropriate for the condition entered in:
1 ☐ Item 1 3 ☐ Q. 3b 5 ☐ Q. 3d
2 ☐ Q. 3a 4 ☐ Q. 3c 6 ☐ Q. 3e

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 (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. (AA)
2 ☐ First eye cond. (under 6) (AA)
3 ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (Item C, then 10)
4 ☐ Not first eye cond. (AA)

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

FOOTNOTES

AA

1 ☐ Missing extremity *(A4)*
2 ☐ Condition in C2 does not have a letter as source *(A4)*
3 ☐ Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor seen *(11)*
4 ☐ Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor not seen *(15)*

11a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . .? 1 Y 2 N *(12)*

b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y 2 N

12. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y 2 N

13. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y 2 N

14. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . .? ____ Times
(Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) 000 ☐ None

15a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days
000 ☐ None

Ask if 17+ years:

b. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him from work? ____ Days
For females: **Not counting work around the house?** 000 ☐ None

16a. How often does his . . . bother him -- all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?

1 ☐ All the time 2 ☐ Often 3 ☐ Once in a while
0 ☐ Never *(16c)* 8 ☐ Other -- *Specify*_____

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?

1 ☐ Great deal 2 ☐ Some 3 ☐ Very little
4 ☐ Other -- *Specify* _____

☐ All the time in 16a *(A4)*

c. Does -- still have this condition?

1 Y *(A4)* N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?

2 ☐ Cured 3 ☐ Under control *(A4)*
4 ☐ Other -- *Specify* _____ *(A4)*

e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?

0 ☐ Less than one month ____ Months ____ Years

A4 ☐ Accident or injury ☐ Other *(NC)*

17a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?

☐ During the past 2 years ☐ Before 2 years *(18a)*

b. When did the accident happen?

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

18a. 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

19. 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*_____

20. 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

21a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N *(NC)*

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

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

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE

1. Person number _____

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

2a. 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 and 4 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? →

FOOTNOTES

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

2.	Month	Date	Year
			19 ___

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

3. Name
Street
City (or county) State

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

4. _____ Nights

Complete 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?

5a. _____ Nights

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

b. _____ Nights

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

c. Y N

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.

6. ☐ 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)?

7a. Y 0 N *(P)*

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

b.

c. Any other operations during this stay?

c. Y *(Describe)* N

P If the condition in 6 or 7 is listed specifically in 31A, B, or 32, or there is "1" or more nights in 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.

FOOTNOTES

HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE

☐ Under 65 *(NP)*

These next questions are about health insurance.
If 65+, ask; otherwise go to 2a.

1. Does -- have Medicare from Social Security? — 1. — 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*

2a. (In addition to Medicare) There is a public program called Medicaid which provides medical assistance to persons in need. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family received medical care which has been or will be paid for by Medicaid? Y N (3)

b. Who was this? Mark "Covered" box in person's column. — 2b. — 1 ☐ Covered

c. Anyone else? Y *(Reask 2b and c)* N

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

3a. (Not counting Medicare or Medicaid) 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	4c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	5a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	5a. 1 ☐ Covered 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
4a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y *(c)* 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
PLAN 2	4c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	5a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	5a. 1 ☐ Covered 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
4a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y *(c)* 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
PLAN 3	4c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	5a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	5a. 1 ☐ Covered 2 ☐ Not covered *(NP)*
4a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y *(c)* 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			

I For each person review 1, 2, and 5 for each plan and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare, Medicaid, or insurance, or "Not covered." — I — 1 ☐ Covered *(NP)* 2 ☐ Not covered (NP)

Ask for each person "Not covered." *Circle all reasons given* →

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? — 6a. — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other *(Specify)*

Mark box or ask:

b. What is the MAIN reason -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? — b. — 00 ☐ Only one reason 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other *(Specify)*

HEALTH HABITS PAGE

R1

1 ☐ Not SP or SP under 19 *(NP)*
2 ☐ SP 19 + callback required *(NP)*
3 ☐ SP 19 + avail. *(1–5)*

1a. During the past 6 months, did you use any medicines, drugs or pills for insomnia or to help you sleep?	1a.	1 Y 2 N *(2)*
b. On the average, do you use this medication one or more times per week?	b.	1 Y 2 N
c. Did a doctor advise you to take this medication?	c.	1 Y 2 N
2a. During the past 6 months, did you use any aspirin or aspirin type pills?	2a.	1 Y 2 N *(3)*
b. On the average, do you use these pills one or more times per week?	b.	1 Y 2 N
3a. Do you drink coffee?	3a.	1 Y 2 N *(3e)*
b. On the average, how many cups a day do you drink?	b.	_____ Cups 00 ☐ Less than one per day
c. Do you usually drink decaffeinated coffee or regular coffee?	c.	1 ☐ Decaffeinated 2 ☐ Regular
d. Were you EVER advised by a doctor to use decaffeinated coffee?	d.	1 Y 2 N
e. Have you EVER been advised by a doctor to cut down or to stop drinking coffee?	e.	1 Y 2 N
4a. Do you drink hot tea?	4a.	1 Y 2 N *(4c)*
b. On the average, how many cups a day do you drink?	b.	_____ Cups 00 ☐ Less than one per day
c. Do you drink iced tea?	c.	1 Y 2 N *(4f)*
d. In which season do you drink the MOST iced tea?	d.	1 ☐ Same for all seasons ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____
e. (During the _____(season)_____) On the average, how many glasses a day do you drink?	e.	_____ Glasses 00 ☐ Less than one a day
f. Have you EVER been advised by a doctor to cut down or to stop drinking tea?	f.	1 Y 2 N
5a. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?	5a.	1 Y 2 N *(6)*
b. Do you smoke cigarettes now?	b.	1 Y 2 N *(5e)*
c. On the average, ABOUT how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?	c.	_____ Cigarettes
d. Have you EVER tried to stop smoking?	d.	1 Y 2 N
e. Have you EVER been advised by a doctor to stop smoking?	e.	1 Y 2 N *(6)*
f. Was this because of a specific condition you had at that time?	f.	1 Y 2 N *(6)*
g. What condition was it? Any other condition?	g.	_____
▶ *ASK QUESTION 6 ONLY DURING CALLBACK* 6. Compared to other persons your age, would you say that your health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?	6.	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P

R2

R2

1 ☐ Responded for self
Person____was respondent *(Footnote reason)*

D1 PAGE

BD	Mark appropriate box(es) from C1.	BD	1 ☐ 1 + Bed Days 2 ☐ 1 + Hospital Stays 3 ☐ No Bed Days
1.	**During the past 12 months (that is since** (date) **a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed all or most of the day?** **(Include the days in the past 2 weeks.) (Include the days while a patient in a hospital.)** **(Was it more than 7 days or less than 7 days?)** **(Was it more than 30 days or less than 30 days?)** **(Was it more than half the year or less than half the year?)**	1.	0 ☐ None 1 ☐ 1–7 2 ☐ 8–30 3 ☐ 31–180 (6 months) 4 ☐ 181 + (6 months +)
E		**E**	1 ☐ Under 6 *(NP)* 2 ☐ Eye condition in C2 *(NP)* 3 ☐ No eye condition in C2
2a.	**Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his {left / right} eye?**	2a.	1 Y 2 N 1 Y 2 N
	If "N" for either eye, ask; otherwise go to NP.		
b.	**What was the cause of --'s eye condition?**	b.	1 ☐ Acc./Inj. 2 ☐ Other
	If 17+, ask:		☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
3a.	**How many living children does -- have? (Do not count adopted, step or foster children.)**	3a.	——Children 00 ☐ None
	If FEMALE, ask; otherwise go to next person:		
b.	**How many children has -- EVER had? (Do not count miscarriages or stillbirths.)**	b.	——Children 00 ☐ None *(NP)*
c.	**How many of these children weighed 9 or more pounds at birth?**	c.	——Children 00 ☐ None
	If 17+, ask:		☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
4a.	**About how tall is -- without shoes?**	4a.	——Feet ——Inches
b.	**About how much does -- weigh without clothes or shoes?**	b.	——Pounds
	If 17+, ask:		☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
5a.	**Has -- applied for a job during the past 5 years?**	5a.	1 Y 2 N *(NP)* 9 DK *(NP)*
b.	**During this period, did -- apply for a job he did not get?**	b.	1 Y 2 N *(NP)*
c.	**Was -- turned down from any of these jobs because of a health problem?**	c.	1 Y 2 N *(NP)*
d.	**What was the problem?**	d.	_____

6a. **(Besides ––) Has anyone in the family (you, your ––, etc.) EVER had –**

If "Yes," ask 6b.

b. **Who was this?** Mark box in person's column and reask 6a.

1. Cataracts?	
2. Glaucoma?	
3. Hardening of the arteries or arteriosclerosis?	
4. High blood pressure or hypertension?	
5. A heart attack?	
6. Any other heart trouble?	
7. Stroke?	
8. Kidney stones or any other kidney trouble?	

6b. Type(s) of condition(s)

1 ☐ Cataracts
2 ☐ Glaucoma
3 ☐ Arteries
4 ☐ Blood pressure
5 ☐ Heart attack
6 ☐ Heart trouble
7 ☐ Stroke
8 ☐ Kidney

7a. **(Besides ––) Does anyone in the family (you, your ––, etc.) have diabetes or sugar diabetes?** Y N *(8)*

b. **Who is this?** Mark "Diabetes" box in person's column or enter type of diabetes reported.

c. **Does anyone (else) have diabetes or sugar diabetes?** Y *(Reask 7b and c)* N

7b. 1 ☐ Diabetes

If information is known, mark boxes without asking.

8a. **How many living brothers and sisters does –– have? (Do not count adopted, step or half brothers and sisters.)** 8a. ___Living 00 ☐ None *(8c)*

b. **How many of these brothers and sisters have diabetes or sugar diabetes?** b. ___Diabetics 00 ☐ None

c. **How many of ––'s brothers and sisters are no longer living?** c. ___Not living 00 ☐ None *(8e)*

d. **How many of these brothers and sisters had diabetes or sugar diabetes?** d. ___Diabetics 00 ☐ None

e. **Is ––'s mother still living?** e. 1 Y 2 N

f. **Does (did) she have diabetes or sugar diabetes?** f. 1 Y 2 N

g. **Is ––'s father still living?** g. 1 Y 2 N

h. **Does (did) he have diabetes or sugar diabetes?** h. 1 Y 2 N

9a. **(Besides ––) Has anyone in the family (you, your ––, etc.) EVER been told by a doctor that they have –**

If "Yes," ask 9b.

b. **Who is this?** Mark box in person's column and reask 9a.

1. Borderline diabetes?	
2. Prediabetes?	
3. Potential diabetes?	

9b. Type(s) of diabetes

2 ☐ Borderline
3 ☐ Prediabetes
4 ☐ Potential
5 ☐ _____

R3 Mark one box for each person. D2 is required for each person with some type of diabetes in question 7 or 9.

R3
0 ☐ No D2 required *(NP)*
1 ☐ Fill D2, eligible resp. avail. *(NP)*
2 ☐ Fill D2, return call required *(NP)*

D2 PAGE	1.	1 ☐ Diabetes 2 ☐ Borderline 3 ☐ Prediabetes 4 ☐ Potential 5 ☐ _____ Person Number _____
Earlier, I was told that you have (diabetes/borderline, . . .). 2a. About how old were you when the doctor first told you that you had (diabetes/. . .)?	2a.	_____Years
b. Were you a patient in a hospital at the time a doctor first told you that you had it?	b.	1 Y 2 N *(3)*
c. Were you in the hospital at that time because you had symptoms of (diabetes/. . .)?	c.	1 Y 2 N
3. (Not counting that first time) Have you ever been hospitalized because of your (diabetes/. . .)?	3.	1 Y 2 N
4a. Have you EVER taken insulin injections?	4a.	1 Y 2 N *(5)*
b. Have you been taking insulin injections for most of the past 12 months?	b.	1 Y 2 N
c. Are you NOW taking insulin injections?	c.	1 Y 2 N
d. How many years (have you been taking/did you take) them?	d.	00 ☐ Less than 1 year ____ Years
5a. Do you know what an insulin reaction is?	5a.	1 Y 2 N *(7)*
b. Have you EVER had an insulin reaction?	b.	1 Y 2 N *(6)*
c. How many insulin reactions have you had during the past 30 days?	c.	00 ☐ None _____Number
d. (Including these reactions,) About how many have you had during the past 12 months?	d.	00 ☐ None _____Number
6a. Do you think an insulin reaction can be caused by too much food?	6a.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Do you think an insulin reaction can be caused by too much exercise?	b.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK
c. Do you think an insulin reaction is the same as a diabetic coma?	c.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK
7. Do you think a person with diabetes can exercise as much as other people?	7.	1 Y 2 N 9 DK
8a. Have you EVER taken diabetes pills?	8a.	1 Y 2 N *(9)*
b. Have you taken them most of the past 12 months?	b.	1 Y 2 N
c. Are you NOW taking diabetes pills?	c.	1 Y 2 N
d. How many years (have you been taking/did you take) them?	d.	00 ☐ Less than 1 year ____ Years
9a. Have you EVER been given a WRITTEN diet for your (diabetes/. . .)?	9a.	1 Y 2 N *(10)*
b. Do you NOW follow this diet?	b.	1 Y 2 N
c. How many years (have you been/were you) on a diet for your (diabetes/. . .)?	c.	00 ☐ Less than 1 year ____ Years
10. Do you carry or wear anything which identifies you as a (diabetic/. . .)?	10.	1 Y 2 N
11. When did you last see or talk to a doctor about your (diabetes/. . .)?	11.	____ Days ____ Months ____ Weeks ____ Years
Ask for persons aged 6–16: 12. If an emergency should arise, is there an adult at the school aware of ––'s (diabetes/. . .)?	12.	1 Y 2 N
R4	R4	1 ☐ Responded for self Person___was resp. *(Footnote reason if diabetic 19+)*

If 17+, ask:

1a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?

1a. ☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
00 ☐ None *(2)*
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

2a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

2a. 1 Y 2 N *(3)*

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 April '75) . . . . . VN
Korean War (June '50–Jan. '55) . . . . . KW
World War II (Sept. '40–July '47) . . . . . WWII
World War I (April '17–Nov. '18) . . . . . WWI
Post Vietnam (May '75 to present) . . . . . PVN
Other Service (all other periods) . . . . . OS

b. 1 VN 5 PVN
2 KW 6 OS
3 WWII 9 DK
4 WWI

3a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- not counting work around the house?

3a. 1 Y *(4)* 2 N

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

b. 1 Y 2 N

c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?

c. 1 Y 2 N *(4)*

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 3a, b, or c.

If "Yes" in 3c only, questions 4a through 4e apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.

4a. For whom did -- work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer

4a. 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 4a–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

Hand card O If 17+, ask: **5a. Which of those groups BEST describes --'s national origin or ancestry?**	5a.	0 ☐ Under 17 *(NP)* _____ *(Enter precode)*
If multiple entries, ask: **b. Which of those groups, that is, (entries in 5a) would you say BEST describes --'s national origin or ancestry?**	b.	_____ *(Specify)*
If 17+, ask: **6. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?**	6.	0 ☐ Under 17 1 ☐ Married – spouse present 6 ☐ Married – spouse absent 2 ☐ Widowed 4 ☐ Divorced 5 ☐ Separated 3 ☐ Never married
Hand card I **7. 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.**	7.	00 ☐ A 04 ☐ E 08 ☐ I 01 ☐ B 05 ☐ F 09 ☐ J 02 ☐ C 06 ☐ G 10 ☐ K 03 ☐ D 07 ☐ H
8a. Which (other) family members received some income during the past 12 months? Mark "Income" box in person's column.	8a.	☐ Income
b. Did any other family members receive any income during the past 12 months? Y *(Reask 8a and b)* N		
If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 10. If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 9 for each: **9. Which of those income groups represents --'s income for the past 12 months?**	9.	00 ☐ A 04 ☐ E 08 ☐ I 01 ☐ B 05 ☐ F 09 ☐ J 02 ☐ C 06 ☐ G 10 ☐ K 03 ☐ D 07 ☐ H
10a. Does anyone in this family receive assistance through the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" Program, sometimes called "AFDC" or "ADC"? Y N *(11)*		
b. Which (other) family members are included in the AFDC assistance payment? Mark "AFDC" box in person's column.	10b.	1 ☐ AFDC
c. Are any other family members included in this program? Y *(Reask 10b and c)* N		
11a. Does anyone in this family receive the "Supplemental Security Income" or "SSI" gold-colored check? Y N *(Page 1)*		
b. Who receives this check? Mark box in person's column.	11b.	1 ☐ SSI
c. Anyone else? Y *(Reask 11b and c)* N		

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

TABLE X – LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line No.	LOCATION OF UNIT: Where are these quarters located? *Enter exact description or location, e.g., basement; 2nd floor, rear* After entering description or location: • In Area Segment, go to (3) • In other type of Segments, – If living quarters are not within the same specific sample address (and structure, if Permit Segment) – STOP TABLE X – Otherwise, go to (3)	• If listed, enter sheet and line number, STOP Table X, and continue interview for original sample unit. • If unlisted, – And Area Segment, go to (4). – And another type of Segment, go to (5)	If outside Area Segment boundary, mark box below, STOP and – • Go to next line of Table X, if additional quarters determined. OR • Go to Household page, item 9, or Probe page, question 1 (as applicable).	Are these *(Specify location)* quarters for more than one group of people? *If "Yes," fill one line for each group.*	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS: OCCUPIED – Do the occupants of these *(Specify location)* quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	ALL QUARTERS – Do these quarters in *(Specify location)* have: Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	Complete kitchen facilities for this unit only?	CLASSIFICATION: N – Not a separate unit – Add occupants to this questionnaire. *(Complete a separate questionnaire for each unrelated person or family group.)* HU, OT – Separate unit – interview on a separate questionnaire.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1		S___ L___	☐ Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes – Go to (9) and circle N No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT
2		S___ L___	☐ Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes – Go to (9) and circle N No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT
3		S___ L___	☐ Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes – Go to (9) and circle N No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview for original sample unit.

FOOTNOTES

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 C

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

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

CARD E1

Complete questions 11–16 on the Condition page for these conditions.

A. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?
B. Paralysis of any kind?
C. Arthritis of any kind or Rheumatism?
D. Gout?
E. Lumbago?
F. Osteomyelitis?
G. A bone cyst or bone spur?
H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?
I. Trick knee?
J. A slipped or ruptured disc?
K. Curvature of the spine?
L. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?
M. Bursitis or Synovitis?
N. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?
O. A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?
P. Eczema or psoriasis?
Q. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin?
R. TROUBLE with acne?
S. A skin ulcer
T. Any kind of skin allergy?
U. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?
V. TROUBLE with fallen arches, flatfeet or clubfoot?
W. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails?
X. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses?
Y. A disease of the hair or scalp?
Z. Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?

C
E1

CARD E2

Examples of inadequate entries for question 3a, Condition page; and/or question 6, Hospital page:

Effects, aftereffects, ill effects, or an operation but no description of what the effects are.

Tests, X-rays, but no results or final diagnosis given.

Vague descriptions such as heart failure, leg bothers, lame, retarded, bad kidney, crippled, can't run, can't bend, limited use, etc., if a more complete description is not recorded in a succeeding question.

Blank, dk, or only a part of body given.

Examples of inadequate entries for "kind," question 3c Condition page; or question 6 Hospital page:

Entries giving only site, part of body, or surface, such as flesh tumor, bone cyst, skin ulcer.

A repeat of the entry in 3a (Condition page) or 6 (Hospital page), such as stomach trouble.

CARD E3

Show detail in question 3e, Condition page and/or question 6, Hospital page for these IMPAIRMENTS.

Deafness

Trouble hearing

Other ear condition

Blindness

Trouble seeing

Other eye condition

Missing hand – all or part

Missing arm – all or part

Missing foot – all or part

Missing leg – all or part

Trouble, stiffness or any deformity of – foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back

E – 2
E – 3

CARD E4

Examples of adequate entries for Kind of Injury for question 18a, Condition page; and question 6, Hospital page.

Fracture, broken
Wound open, puncture, laceration, cut
Dislocation, displacement
Sprain, strain, twisted, pulled ligaments
Contusion, bruise
Concussion
Abrasion, blister, scratch, insect, human or animal bite
Foreign body in . . .
Burn, scald
Gunshot, shrapnel wounds
"Twisted" ankle, knee; "pulled" ligaments, tendons, or muscles
Superficial injury
Rupture of internal organs
Amputation
Sunburn, sunstroke, sun poisoning

Examples of adequate entries for present effects for question 18b, Condition page; and question 6, Hospital page.

Absence, missing, loss of
Stiffness, pain, hurts
Deformity, paralysis
Blindness, deafness
Shock
Arthritis, rheumatism

CARD N

Health Insurance Page

1. Care received through Social Security Medicare
2. Care received through Medicaid or Welfare
3. Unemployed, or reasons related to unemployment
4. Can't obtain insurance because of poor health, illness, or age
5. Too expensive, can't afford health insurance
6. Dissatisfied with previous insurance
7. Don't believe in insurance
8. Have been healthy, not much sickness in the family, haven't needed health insurance
9. Military dependent, (CHAMPUS), veteran's benefits
10. Some other reason

E4
N

CARD O

National Origin or Ancestry

01 Countries of Central or South America
02 Chicano
03 Cuban
04 Mexican
05 Mexicano
06 Mexican-American
07 Puerto Rican
08 Other Spanish
09 Other European, such as German, Irish, English, French
10 Black, Negro, or Afro-American
11 American Indian or Alaskan Native
12 Asian or Pacific Islander, such as Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Philippino, Samoan

OR

Another group not listed – *Specify*

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