

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - 1969

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, persons with hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during calendar year 1969.

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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

Gary E. Blanken, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report is the first of the Current Estimates series to present data entirely from interviews using the "person approach." Prior to July 1967, data for this series of reports were obtained from interviews using the "condition approach." During this period July 1967-June 1968, a split sample methodology was used, in which one-half of the sample population was interviewed using the "condition approach," and the other half using the "person approach." For a brief discussion of these two versions of the questionnaire design and the rationale for changes made in the collection procedure, see Appendix III, Series 10, No. 52. A forthcoming Series 2 report will present estimates based on the data collected during the year in which the split-sample was used and will discuss some of the implications of the change in data-collection procedures.

The present report is also the first of this series to utilize the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (ICDA), in the classification of acute conditions. A more detailed discussion of the impact of this classification scheme on acute conditions data will be presented in a forthcoming report on acute conditions for the period July 1968-June 1969.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During the calendar year 1969, an estimated 396.5 million acute conditions were reported among the civilian, noninstitutional population (table 1). The corresponding incidence rate of 200.8 conditions per 100 persons is about the same as the 204.3 conditions per 100 persons during calendar year 1968 when 399.1 million acute conditions were reported. The incidence level for females remained at its 1968 level with 208.0 conditions per 100 persons compared with 206.3 in 1968; while the rate for males declined from 202.1 to 193.1 in 1969. The number of conditions per 100 persons increased slightly for children 6-16 years of age, but showed a slight decrease for persons 17-44 years (table 2). For the former group, the increase was evident in all condition groups except influenza, which showed a decrease of 11.5 conditions per 100 persons. For persons 17-44 years of age, the decrease was concentrated primarily in the number of reported cases of influenza. Influenza also showed a corresponding decrease for the other age groups, for both sexes. The increase in infective and parasitic diseases is due in part to changes in the new Eighth Revision of the ICDA.

The overall numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons per year remained at their 1968 levels, as did the number of disability days for both sexes (tables 3-6). While several condition groups showed slight increases in the numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons per year, influenza showed a very sizable decrease. This decrease was more pronounced among males than among females. Between 1968 and 1969, days lost from school increased by approximately 58 days per 100 children 6-16 years of age; this increase was somewhat more pronounced for females than for males, and was mostly attributable to upper respiratory conditions and infective and parasitic diseases (table 7). Males in this age group had a greater number of days lost from school due to injuries. In general, rates of days lost from work decreased in 1969 for both males and females (table 8). This decrease was largely associated with influenza. Days lost from work due to injuries showed a moderate increase.

Persons With Limitation of Activity

During 1969, some 22.8 million persons, comprising 11.6 percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population, had some degree of activity limitation due to chronic conditions (table 9). This estimate includes 9.1 percent who were limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school). The percent of persons with activity limitation increased with advancing age, with a slightly greater proportion of males than females limited at each age interval. The number of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions has increased slightly since 1968.

Persons Injured

An estimated 48.7 million persons were injured during 1969, representing a rate of 24.7 persons injured per 100 persons per year (table 10). The largest proportion of these injuries occurred in the home (19.7 million). About 3.7 million persons were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents; of these persons, 3.3 million were injured in traffic accidents. The number and

rate of persons injured has shown no change from 1968. The number of restricted-activity days associated with injury decreased during 1969 (table 11). This decrease was more pronounced among males than among females. Overall rates of bed-disability days associated with injury remained at their 1968 levels, although a decrease occurred among males (table 12).

Hospitalization

The number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year increased during 1969 from an estimated 12.2 to 12.9 (table 13). Females were primarily responsible for the increase in hospital utilization, with an estimated 14.0 discharges per 100 females per year during 1968 and 15.1 during 1969.

The average length of hospital stay remained the same during 1969; an estimated 9.0 days for both sexes, 10.5 days for males, and 8.1 days for females. The average stay was longer for older persons, particularly those aged 45 or more years, than for younger persons.

Data on length of stay are rather unstable and have shown considerable fluctuation over the past several years. This is especially evident for males aged 25-34 years where the stay increased from 6.6 days in 1968 to 9.3 days in 1969. Variations of this kind can be partially accounted for by sampling variability.

About 10.3 percent of the population had one or more hospital episodes during the year (table 14). The vast majority of hospitalized persons had only one episode. The average total number of days in the hospital during the year for persons with one or more episodes was 10.5 days (table 15). Females generally experienced a shorter number of days per person with episodes than did males.

Disability Days

The number of disability days per person resulting from acute and chronic conditions, injuries, and impairments are reported in tables 16 and 17. Person-days of disability represent unduplicated counts of condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, work loss, and school loss.

Between 1968 and 1969, the rate of restricted-activity days decreased from 15.3 to 14.8 days per person per year. This decrease was more pronounced among males than females, and occurred in all age groups for males. In general, the average numbers of bed-disability and work-loss days remained at their 1968 levels, although there was a drop in rate of days lost from work for females. Days lost from school averaged 5.4 days per child 6-16 years of age per year, compared with 4.9 in 1968 (table 17). School loss was higher among females than among males; 5.8 days and 5.0 days, respectively, as compared with 5.2 days and 4.7 days in 1968.

Dental Visits

An estimated 293.3 million dental visits occurred during 1969, an average of 1.5 visits per person per year (table 18). This is a slight increase over the 1.3 visits per person which occurred during 1968. Females in each age group visited the dentist more often than males. Rates among males were constant until age 65, after which they decreased, while rates among females were generally higher in the 17-64 age intervals.

Approximately 32.1 percent of the population had visited the dentist during the 6 months prior to interview, and 45.0 percent within the past year (table 19). Proportionately more females than males had recently seen a dentist. About 13.3 percent of the population had never seen a dentist; this group included a higher proportion of young children.

The most recent previous data to be collected on time interval since last dental visit was during July 1963-June 1964 (see Series 10, No. 29). For this period, approximately 28.7 percent of the population had seen a dentist during the 6 months prior to interview, and 42.0 percent within the preceding year. Approximately 16.6 percent of the population had never seen a dentist. Thus, it can be seen that in 1969, in comparison with the earlier years, a higher percentage of persons had recently seen a dentist, while the percentage of persons who had never seen a dentist had decreased.

Physician Visits

During 1969 there were an estimated 839.6 million physician visits, or 4.3 physician visits per person per year (table 20). The rate of physician visits returned to the 1967 level. For both sexes, the average number of visits tended to increase with advancing age. The estimates exclude visits as hospital inpatients, but include telephone consultations.

Approximately 54.4 percent of the population had seen a physician during the 6 months prior to interview, and 69.4 percent within the year (table 21). Except among persons under 17 years, proportionately more females than males had recently seen a physician.

Seasonal Variation

Tables 23-25 and figures 1-3 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days.

Due to the absence of a generalized influenza epidemic, the fourth quarter of 1969 showed a decrease from the previous year in the rates of acute respiratory conditions and disability days.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Health Interview Survey

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1969, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifica-

tions of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire 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 specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, estimates of the incidence of acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, those conditions which had started within 2 weeks and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions,

which are listed in appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic, regardless of duration or onset.

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

The estimates shown in this report are based on consolidation of quarterly data. Due to the provisional nature of these estimates they may, in some instances, differ slightly from revised data released at a later date.



Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions, percent distribution, and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands			Percent distribution			Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	396,455	183,456	213,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	200.8	193.1	208.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	49,310	23,191	26,119	12.4	12.6	12.3	25.0	24.4	25.5
Common childhood diseases-----	8,374	4,240	4,134	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.2	4.5	4.0
The virus, n.o.s-----	24,224	11,014	13,211	6.1	6.0	6.2	12.3	11.6	12.9
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	16,712	7,938	8,774	4.2	4.3	4.1	8.5	8.4	8.6
Respiratory conditions-----	217,414	98,852	118,563	54.8	53.9	55.7	110.1	104.1	115.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	129,855	58,286	71,569	32.8	31.8	33.6	65.8	61.4	69.9
Common cold-----	96,900	43,734	53,166	24.4	23.8	25.0	49.1	46.0	51.9
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	32,955	14,551	18,403	8.3	7.9	8.6	16.7	15.3	18.0
Influenza-----	77,968	35,457	42,511	19.7	19.3	20.0	39.5	37.3	41.5
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	9,566	4,581	4,985	2.4	2.5	2.3	4.8	4.8	4.9
Other influenza-----	68,402	30,876	37,526	17.3	16.8	17.6	34.6	32.5	36.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	9,591	5,109	4,482	2.4	2.8	2.1	4.9	5.4	4.4
Pneumonia-----	2,068	1,097	971	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
Bronchitis-----	4,248	2,269	1,979	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.9
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	3,276	1,743	1,533	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
Digestive system conditions-----	20,141	9,636	10,505	5.1	5.3	4.9	10.2	10.1	10.3
Dental conditions-----	6,700	3,263	3,437	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c-----	7,231	3,530	3,701	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other digestive system conditions-----	6,209	2,843	3,367	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.3
Injuries-----	50,412	30,780	19,632	12.7	16.8	9.2	25.5	32.4	19.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	15,308	8,963	6,345	3.9	4.9	3.0	7.8	9.4	6.2
Fractures and dislocations-----	5,576	3,309	2,267	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.8	3.5	2.2
Sprains and strains-----	9,732	5,654	4,077	2.5	3.1	1.9	4.9	6.0	4.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	14,720	10,100	4,619	3.7	5.5	2.2	7.5	10.6	4.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	9,517	5,031	4,487	2.4	2.7	2.1	4.8	5.3	4.4
Other current injuries-----	10,868	6,686	4,181	2.7	3.6	2.0	5.5	7.0	4.1
All other acute conditions-----	59,179	20,997	38,181	14.9	11.4	17.9	30.0	22.1	37.3
Diseases of the ear-----	12,012	5,285	6,728	3.0	2.9	3.2	6.1	5.6	6.6
Headaches-----	2,833	1,210	1,623	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6
Genitourinary disorders-----	9,178	1,078	8,100	2.3	0.6	3.8	4.6	1.1	7.9
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	3,892	...	3,892	1.0	...	1.8	2.0	...	3.8
Diseases of the skin-----	8,387	4,347	4,040	2.1	2.4	1.9	4.2	4.6	3.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	5,144	2,316	2,828	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.8
All other acute conditions-----	17,733	6,762	10,971	4.5	3.7	5.2	9.0	7.1	10.7

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

N.o.s.—not otherwise specified; n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 2. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	396,455	74,070	120,278	131,791	70,317	200.8	335.4	268.6	185.2	118.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	49,310	13,039	17,516	13,934	4,821	25.0	59.0	39.1	19.6	8.1
Respiratory conditions-----	217,414	41,625	68,038	69,691	38,061	110.1	188.5	151.9	97.9	64.1
Upper respiratory conditions--	129,855	29,460	43,648	37,588	19,159	65.8	133.4	97.5	52.8	32.3
Influenza-----	77,968	9,197	22,122	29,519	17,130	39.5	41.6	49.4	41.5	28.8
Other respiratory conditions--	9,591	2,968	2,268	2,583	1,772	4.9	13.4	5.1	3.6	3.0
Digestive system conditions-----	20,141	2,726	6,767	6,646	4,002	10.2	12.3	15.1	9.3	6.7
Injuries-----	50,412	6,167	14,356	18,107	11,782	25.5	27.9	32.1	25.4	19.8
All other acute conditions-----	59,179	10,513	13,601	23,414	11,651	30.0	47.6	30.4	32.9	19.6
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	183,456	37,285	60,389	55,153	30,629	193.1	329.4	266.1	164.2	111.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	23,191	6,074	9,134	5,856	2,127	24.4	53.7	40.2	17.4	7.8
Respiratory conditions-----	98,852	21,497	31,871	28,165	17,319	104.1	189.9	140.4	83.8	63.2
Upper respiratory conditions--	58,286	14,944	19,560	15,194	8,588	61.4	132.0	86.2	45.2	31.4
Influenza-----	35,457	4,651	10,916	11,898	7,991	37.3	41.1	48.1	35.4	29.2
Other respiratory conditions--	5,109	1,902	1,394	1,072	740	5.4	16.8	6.1	3.2	2.7
Digestive system conditions-----	9,636	1,128	3,680	2,945	1,884	10.1	10.0	16.2	8.8	6.9
Injuries-----	30,780	3,857	9,278	12,413	5,232	32.4	34.1	40.9	37.0	19.1
All other acute conditions-----	20,997	4,730	6,426	5,774	4,067	22.1	41.8	28.3	17.2	14.8
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	213,000	36,784	59,890	76,638	39,688	208.0	341.7	271.2	204.0	124.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	26,119	6,965	8,382	8,077	2,694	25.5	64.7	38.0	21.5	8.4
Respiratory conditions-----	118,563	20,128	36,167	41,526	20,742	115.8	187.0	163.8	110.6	64.8
Upper respiratory conditions--	71,569	14,517	24,087	22,394	10,571	69.9	134.9	109.1	59.6	33.0
Influenza-----	42,511	4,546	11,206	17,621	9,139	41.5	42.2	50.7	46.9	28.6
Other respiratory conditions--	4,482	1,065	874	1,511	1,032	4.4	9.9	4.0	4.0	3.2
Digestive system conditions-----	10,505	1,598	3,088	3,700	2,118	10.3	14.8	14.0	9.9	6.6
Injuries-----	19,632	2,310	5,078	5,694	6,549	19.2	21.5	23.0	15.2	20.5
All other acute conditions-----	38,181	5,783	7,174	17,640	7,584	37.3	53.7	32.5	47.0	23.7

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Condition group	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All acute conditions-----	1,684,597	740,989	943,608	853.3	780.0	921.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	199,701	94,854	104,848	101.2	99.8	102.4
Common childhood diseases-----	50,503	26,668	23,835	25.6	28.1	23.3
The virus, n.o.s-----	79,006	33,901	45,105	40.0	35.7	44.0
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	70,192	34,284	35,908	35.6	36.1	35.1
Respiratory conditions-----	804,378	344,465	459,914	407.4	362.6	449.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	368,452	156,684	211,768	186.6	164.9	206.8
Common cold-----	267,810	113,179	154,631	135.7	119.1	151.0
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	100,642	43,504	57,137	51.0	45.8	55.8
Influenza-----	357,155	150,091	207,064	180.9	158.0	202.2
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	23,180	10,190	12,990	11.7	10.7	12.7
Other influenza-----	333,975	139,901	194,074	169.2	147.3	189.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	78,772	37,690	41,082	39.9	39.7	40.1
Pneumonia-----	34,831	17,853	16,978	17.6	18.8	16.6
Bronchitis-----	27,520	12,820	14,700	13.9	13.5	14.4
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	16,421	7,017	9,404	8.3	7.4	9.2
Digestive system conditions-----	76,823	36,700	40,124	38.9	38.6	39.2
Dental conditions-----	19,689	9,345	10,344	10.0	9.8	10.1
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c-----	13,989	5,461	8,527	7.1	5.7	8.3
Other digestive system conditions-----	43,146	21,894	21,252	21.9	23.0	20.7
Injuries-----	329,862	182,440	147,421	167.1	192.0	143.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	176,106	89,097	87,009	89.2	93.8	85.0
Fractures and dislocations-----	102,327	54,833	47,494	51.8	57.7	46.4
Sprains and strains-----	73,779	34,264	39,515	37.4	36.1	38.6
Open wounds and lacerations-----	51,331	37,916	13,415	26.0	39.9	13.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	55,967	26,976	28,991	28.3	28.4	28.3
Other current injuries-----	46,457	28,451	18,006	23.5	29.9	17.6
All other acute conditions-----	273,832	82,530	191,302	138.7	86.9	186.8
Diseases of the ear-----	36,094	13,044	23,049	18.3	13.7	22.5
Headaches-----	5,125	*	3,721	2.6	*	3.6
Genitourinary disorders-----	47,926	7,272	40,654	24.3	7.7	39.7
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	46,973	...	46,973	23.8	...	45.9
Diseases of the skin-----	22,279	10,499	11,780	11.3	11.1	11.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	37,289	18,097	19,192	18.9	19.0	18.7
All other acute conditions-----	78,147	32,214	45,933	39.6	33.9	44.8

NOTE: N.o.s.—not otherwise specified; n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 4. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Condition group	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All acute conditions-----	752,194	314,069	438,125	381.0	330.6	427.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	99,713	44,336	55,377	50.5	46.7	54.1
Common childhood diseases-----	21,703	10,537	11,166	11.0	11.1	10.9
The virus, n.o.s-----	44,320	19,128	25,192	22.4	20.1	24.6
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	33,689	14,671	19,018	17.1	15.4	18.6
Respiratory conditions-----	409,550	171,474	238,076	207.4	180.5	232.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	154,571	63,803	90,768	78.3	67.2	88.6
Common cold-----	107,128	43,752	63,376	54.3	46.1	61.9
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	47,442	20,051	27,392	24.0	21.1	26.7
Influenza-----	211,802	85,724	126,078	107.3	90.2	123.1
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	12,985	5,112	7,874	6.6	5.4	7.7
Other influenza-----	198,816	80,612	118,204	100.7	84.9	115.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	43,178	21,948	21,230	21.9	23.1	20.7
Pneumonia-----	21,842	11,210	10,632	11.1	11.8	10.4
Bronchitis-----	14,781	7,906	6,875	7.5	8.3	6.7
Other acute respiratory conditions---	6,556	2,832	3,723	3.3	3.0	3.6
Digestive system conditions-----	32,960	15,607	17,353	16.7	16.4	16.9
Dental conditions-----	6,968	2,902	4,066	3.5	3.1	4.0
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.----	5,702	2,044	3,658	2.9	2.2	3.6
Other digestive system conditions-----	20,291	10,661	9,629	10.3	11.2	9.4
Injuries-----	94,560	48,106	46,454	47.9	50.6	45.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	53,376	24,405	28,971	27.0	25.7	28.3
Fractures and dislocations-----	33,297	16,454	16,843	16.9	17.3	16.4
Sprains and strains-----	20,080	7,951	12,129	10.2	8.4	11.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	11,744	9,369	2,374	5.9	9.9	2.3
Contusions and superficial injuries----	14,196	6,104	8,093	7.2	6.4	7.9
Other current injuries-----	15,244	8,229	7,015	7.7	8.7	6.8
All other acute conditions-----	115,410	34,544	80,866	58.5	36.4	79.0
Diseases of the ear-----	15,367	6,074	9,293	7.8	6.4	9.1
Headaches-----	2,005	*	*	1.0	*	*
Genitourinary disorders-----	21,073	3,430	17,643	10.7	3.6	17.2
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	25,057	....	25,057	12.7	....	24.5
Diseases of the skin-----	8,249	4,276	3,972	4.2	4.5	3.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	8,969	3,748	5,221	4.5	3.9	5.1
All other acute conditions-----	34,691	16,390	18,302	17.6	17.3	17.9

NOTE: N.o.s.—not otherwise specified; n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 5. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
Both sexes	Days of restricted activity in thousands					Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions---	1,684,597	227,920	387,669	551,431	517,578	853.3	1,032.1	865.7	775.0	871.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	199,701	54,233	75,470	44,014	25,983	101.2	245.6	168.5	61.9	43.7
Respiratory conditions-----	804,378	134,215	209,181	228,004	232,978	407.4	607.8	467.1	320.4	392.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	368,452	82,878	116,095	100,151	69,327	186.6	375.3	259.2	140.7	116.7
Influenza-----	357,155	33,940	77,542	107,771	137,902	180.9	153.7	173.2	151.5	232.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	78,772	17,398	15,544	20,082	25,749	39.9	78.8	34.7	28.2	43.3
Digestive system conditions--	76,823	6,610	14,463	27,127	28,623	38.9	29.9	32.3	38.1	48.2
Injuries-----	329,862	9,222	51,320	125,882	143,437	167.1	41.8	114.6	176.9	241.5
All other acute conditions---	273,832	23,639	37,234	126,402	86,557	138.7	107.0	83.1	177.6	145.7
Male										
All acute conditions---	740,989	116,658	189,892	221,983	212,455	780.0	1,030.7	836.6	660.8	775.6
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	94,854	27,176	38,670	19,233	9,775	99.8	240.1	170.4	57.3	35.7
Respiratory conditions-----	344,465	70,075	95,143	84,986	94,262	362.6	619.1	419.2	253.0	344.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	156,684	42,734	49,503	36,711	27,736	164.9	377.6	218.1	109.3	101.3
Influenza-----	150,091	16,067	37,421	39,688	56,914	158.0	142.0	164.9	118.1	207.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	37,690	11,274	8,218	8,587	9,612	39.7	99.6	36.2	25.6	35.1
Digestive system conditions--	36,700	2,467	8,125	12,396	13,711	38.6	21.8	35.8	36.9	50.1
Injuries-----	182,440	5,270	32,593	79,597	64,980	192.0	46.6	143.6	236.9	237.2
All other acute conditions---	82,530	11,672	15,361	25,771	29,727	86.9	103.1	67.7	76.7	108.5
Female										
All acute conditions---	943,608	111,261	197,777	329,447	305,123	921.3	1,033.5	895.5	877.1	953.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	104,848	27,058	36,800	24,781	16,208	102.4	251.4	166.6	66.0	50.6
Respiratory conditions-----	459,914	64,141	114,038	143,019	138,716	449.0	595.8	516.4	380.7	433.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	211,768	40,143	66,592	63,440	41,592	206.8	372.9	301.5	168.9	129.9
Influenza-----	207,064	17,873	40,120	68,083	80,987	202.2	166.0	181.7	181.3	253.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	41,082	6,125	7,325	11,495	16,137	40.1	56.9	33.2	30.6	50.4
Digestive system conditions--	40,124	4,142	6,339	14,731	14,912	39.2	38.5	28.7	39.2	46.6
Injuries-----	147,421	3,952	18,727	46,285	78,457	143.9	36.7	84.8	123.2	245.1
All other acute conditions---	191,302	11,968	21,873	100,632	56,830	186.8	111.2	99.0	267.9	177.6

Table 6. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions---	752,194	99,410	194,969	242,735	215,080	381.0	450.2	435.4	341.1	362.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	99,713	25,587	38,687	22,015	13,423	50.5	115.9	86.4	30.9	22.6
Respiratory conditions---	409,550	57,904	119,804	116,266	115,576	207.4	262.2	267.5	163.4	194.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	154,571	29,147	58,959	40,772	25,692	78.3	132.0	131.7	57.3	43.3
Influenza-----	211,802	18,956	52,226	64,605	76,014	107.3	85.8	116.6	90.8	128.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	43,178	9,801	8,619	10,889	13,870	21.9	44.4	19.2	15.3	23.4
Digestive system conditions-----	32,960	3,629	7,352	10,324	11,656	16.7	16.4	16.4	14.5	19.6
Injuries-----	94,560	2,223	12,741	37,645	41,951	47.9	10.1	28.5	52.9	70.6
All other acute conditions-----	115,410	10,067	16,385	56,485	32,473	58.5	45.6	36.6	79.4	54.7
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions---	314,069	51,363	87,823	86,375	88,507	330.6	453.8	386.9	257.1	323.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	44,336	13,448	17,600	9,133	4,155	46.7	118.8	77.5	27.2	15.2
Respiratory conditions---	171,474	29,190	52,916	42,883	46,485	180.5	257.9	233.1	127.7	169.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63,803	15,431	23,462	14,539	10,371	67.2	136.3	103.4	43.3	37.9
Influenza-----	85,724	7,527	24,807	23,546	29,844	90.2	66.5	109.3	70.1	108.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	21,948	6,232	4,646	4,798	6,271	23.1	55.1	20.5	14.3	22.9
Digestive system conditions-----	15,607	*	4,116	4,461	5,730	16.4	*	18.1	13.3	20.9
Injuries-----	48,106	*	6,651	21,787	18,215	50.6	*	29.3	64.9	66.5
All other acute conditions-----	34,544	5,972	6,538	8,112	13,922	36.4	52.8	28.8	24.1	50.8
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions---	438,125	48,047	107,146	156,360	126,572	427.8	446.3	485.2	416.3	395.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	55,377	12,139	21,087	12,882	9,269	54.1	112.8	95.5	34.3	29.0
Respiratory conditions---	238,076	28,714	66,888	73,383	69,091	232.5	266.7	302.9	195.4	215.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	90,768	13,716	35,497	26,233	15,322	88.6	127.4	160.7	69.8	47.9
Influenza-----	126,078	11,429	27,419	41,060	46,171	123.1	106.2	124.2	109.3	144.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	21,230	3,569	3,972	6,091	7,598	20.7	33.2	18.0	16.2	23.7
Digestive system conditions-----	17,353	2,329	3,236	5,864	5,926	16.9	21.6	14.7	15.6	18.5
Injuries-----	46,454	*	6,089	15,859	23,736	45.4	*	27.6	42.2	74.2
All other acute conditions-----	80,866	4,095	9,847	48,373	18,551	79.0	38.0	44.6	128.8	58.0

Table 7. Days lost from school associated with acute conditions and days lost from school per 100 children 6-16 years of age per year, by sex and condition group: United States, 1969

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

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days lost from school in thousands			Days lost from school per 100 children per year		
All acute conditions-----	219,684	104,258	115,426	490.6	459.3	522.6
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	45,126	23,741	21,385	100.8	104.6	96.8
Respiratory conditions-----	130,995	57,912	73,083	292.5	255.1	330.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	73,021	29,914	43,107	163.1	131.8	195.2
Influenza-----	50,351	23,680	26,670	112.4	104.3	120.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	7,623	4,317	3,306	17.0	19.0	15.0
Digestive system conditions-----	9,609	5,360	4,249	21.5	23.6	19.2
Injuries-----	15,047	9,324	5,723	33.6	41.1	25.9
All other acute conditions-----	18,908	7,922	10,986	42.2	34.9	49.7

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, 1969

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

Sex and condition group	All ages-17+ years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages-17+ years	17-44 years	45+ years
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days lost from work in thousands			Days lost from work per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	267,667	154,788	112,879	347.7	332.9	370.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	21,164	13,565	7,599	27.5	29.2	24.9
Respiratory conditions-----	118,760	69,053	49,707	154.3	148.5	163.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	41,193	27,038	14,155	53.5	58.2	46.4
Influenza-----	65,263	34,234	31,029	84.8	73.6	101.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	12,304	7,782	4,523	16.0	16.7	14.8
Digestive system conditions-----	14,385	8,165	6,221	18.7	17.6	20.4
Injuries-----	78,125	42,191	35,934	101.5	90.8	117.9
All other acute conditions-----	35,233	21,814	13,419	45.8	46.9	44.0
<u>Male</u>						
All acute conditions-----	159,017	89,347	69,670	331.4	309.8	364.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	12,704	8,279	4,424	26.5	28.7	23.1
Respiratory conditions-----	66,582	37,665	28,917	138.8	130.6	151.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	22,185	14,056	8,129	46.2	48.7	42.5
Influenza-----	35,997	18,659	17,338	75.0	64.7	90.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,400	4,950	3,450	17.5	17.2	18.0
Digestive system conditions-----	8,605	4,450	4,156	17.9	15.4	21.7
Injuries-----	55,647	29,843	25,804	116.0	103.5	134.8
All other acute conditions-----	15,480	9,110	6,370	32.3	31.6	33.3
<u>Female</u>						
All acute conditions-----	108,650	65,441	43,209	374.7	370.7	380.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	8,460	5,285	3,175	29.2	29.9	28.0
Respiratory conditions-----	52,178	31,388	20,790	179.9	177.8	183.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	19,008	12,982	6,026	65.5	73.5	53.1
Influenza-----	29,265	15,574	13,691	100.9	88.2	120.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	3,905	2,832	*	13.5	16.0	*
Digestive system conditions-----	5,780	3,715	2,065	19.9	21.0	18.2
Injuries-----	22,478	12,348	10,130	77.5	70.0	89.3
All other acute conditions-----	19,753	12,705	7,049	68.1	72.0	62.1

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by degree of limitation according to sex and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total population	With activity limitation	With limitation in major activity ¹	With no activity limitation	Total population	With activity limitation	With limitation in major activity ¹	With no activity limitation
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages-----	197,422	22,845	17,998	174,577	100.0	11.6	9.1	88.4
Under 17 years-----	66,866	1,760	810	65,106	100.0	2.6	1.2	97.4
17-44 years-----	71,156	5,362	3,693	65,794	100.0	7.5	5.2	92.5
45-64 years-----	40,742	7,810	6,498	32,932	100.0	19.2	15.9	80.8
65 years and over--	18,658	7,913	6,998	10,745	100.0	42.4	37.5	57.6
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	95,002	11,578	9,132	83,424	100.0	12.2	9.6	87.8
Under 17 years-----	34,016	1,038	478	32,978	100.0	3.1	1.4	96.9
17-44 years-----	33,593	2,868	1,908	30,726	100.0	8.5	5.7	91.5
45-64 years-----	19,402	4,014	3,410	15,389	100.0	20.7	17.6	79.3
65 years and over--	7,990	3,658	3,336	4,332	100.0	45.8	41.8	54.2
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	102,420	11,267	8,866	91,153	100.0	11.0	8.7	89.0
Under 17 years-----	32,850	722	332	32,128	100.0	2.2	1.0	97.8
17-44 years-----	37,563	2,494	1,785	35,069	100.0	6.6	4.8	93.4
45-64 years-----	21,339	3,796	3,087	17,543	100.0	17.8	14.5	82.2
65 years and over--	10,667	4,255	3,662	6,413	100.0	39.9	34.3	60.1

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 10. Number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured in thousands				
All ages-----	48,712	3,651	3,341	8,241	19,681	19,028
Under 6 years-----	6,168	*	*	...	4,088	2,148
6-16 years-----	13,973	*	*	...	5,931	7,577
17-44 years-----	17,239	2,036	1,920	5,388	4,955	5,645
45-64 years-----	8,445	735	*	2,702	2,952	2,754
65 years and over-----	2,888	*	*	*	1,755	904
<u>Male</u>		Number of persons injured in thousands				
All ages-----	29,815	1,940	1,745	6,968	10,508	11,931
Under 6 years-----	3,893	*	*	...	2,390	1,470
6-16 years-----	8,998	*	*	...	4,094	4,817
17-44 years-----	11,838	1,084	1,041	4,723	2,734	3,977
45-64 years-----	4,307	*	*	2,169	907	1,384
65 years and over-----	780	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Female</u>		Number of persons injured in thousands				
All ages-----	18,897	1,711	1,596	1,273	9,173	7,097
Under 6 years-----	2,275	*	*	...	1,697	*
6-16 years-----	4,974	*	*	...	1,838	2,760
17-44 years-----	5,401	952	879	*	2,221	1,667
45-64 years-----	4,138	*	*	*	2,046	1,370
65 years and over-----	2,108	*	*	*	1,371	*
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
All ages-----	24.7	1.8	1.7	4.2	10.0	9.6
Under 6 years-----	27.9	*	*	...	18.5	9.7
6-16 years-----	31.2	*	*	...	13.2	16.9
17-44 years-----	24.2	2.9	2.7	7.6	7.0	7.9
45-64 years-----	20.7	1.8	*	6.6	7.2	6.8
65 years and over-----	15.5	*	*	*	9.4	4.8
<u>Male</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
All ages-----	31.4	2.0	1.8	7.3	11.1	12.6
Under 6 years-----	34.4	*	*	...	21.1	13.0
6-16 years-----	39.6	*	*	...	18.0	21.2
17-44 years-----	35.2	3.2	3.1	14.1	8.1	11.8
45-64 years-----	22.2	*	*	11.2	4.7	7.1
65 years and over-----	9.8	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Female</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
All ages-----	18.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	9.0	6.9
Under 6 years-----	21.1	*	*	...	15.8	*
6-16 years-----	22.5	*	*	...	8.3	12.5
17-44 years-----	14.4	2.5	2.3	*	5.9	4.4
45-64 years-----	19.4	*	*	*	9.6	6.4
65 years and over-----	19.8	*	*	*	12.9	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention. The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 11. Days of restricted activity associated with injury¹ and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Both sexes						
Days of restricted activity in thousands						
All ages-----	498,661	91,002	84,756	121,574	151,750	165,186
Under 6 years-----	8,723	*	*	...	3,967	4,311
6-16 years-----	54,131	5,766	5,551	...	19,677	28,941
17-44 years-----	172,555	46,544	41,880	57,157	31,610	52,407
45-64 years-----	162,790	29,989	28,695	59,033	41,022	45,802
65 years and over-----	100,462	8,159	8,086	5,384	55,474	33,724
Male						
All ages-----	267,018	46,481	42,198	98,448	54,186	94,515
Under 6 years-----	5,270	*	*	...	2,301	2,926
6-16 years-----	32,642	2,913	2,697	...	12,020	17,962
17-44 years-----	108,451	27,035	23,342	46,574	15,033	33,465
45-64 years-----	87,143	13,102	12,727	48,031	12,007	25,493
65 years and over-----	33,513	3,389	3,389	3,843	12,825	14,669
Female						
All ages-----	231,643	44,521	42,558	23,126	97,564	70,671
Under 6 years-----	3,453	*	*	...	1,667	*
6-16 years-----	21,490	2,853	2,853	...	7,657	10,980
17-44 years-----	64,105	19,509	18,538	10,583	16,578	18,942
45-64 years-----	75,647	16,887	15,968	11,002	29,014	20,309
65 years and over-----	66,949	4,770	4,697	1,541	42,649	19,055
Both sexes						
Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year						
All ages-----	252.6	46.1	42.9	61.6	76.9	83.7
Under 6 years-----	39.5	*	*	...	18.0	19.5
6-16 years-----	120.9	12.9	12.4	...	43.9	64.6
17-44 years-----	242.5	65.4	58.9	80.3	44.4	73.7
45-64 years-----	400.0	73.6	70.4	144.9	100.7	112.4
65 years and over-----	538.4	43.7	43.3	28.9	297.3	180.7
Male						
All ages-----	281.1	48.9	44.4	103.6	57.0	99.5
Under 6 years-----	46.6	*	*	...	20.3	25.9
6-16 years-----	143.8	12.8	11.9	...	53.0	79.1
17-44 years-----	322.8	80.5	69.5	138.6	44.8	99.6
45-64 years-----	449.1	67.5	65.6	247.6	61.9	131.4
65 years and over-----	419.4	42.4	42.4	48.1	160.5	183.6
Female						
All ages-----	226.2	43.5	41.6	22.6	95.3	69.0
Under 6 years-----	32.1	*	*	...	15.5	*
6-16 years-----	97.3	12.9	12.9	...	34.7	49.7
17-44 years-----	170.7	51.9	49.4	28.2	44.1	50.4
45-64 years-----	354.5	79.1	74.8	51.6	136.0	95.2
65 years and over-----	627.6	44.7	44.0	14.4	399.8	178.6

¹Includes disability days associated with current injuries and impairments due to injury.

NOTE: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 12. Days of bed disability associated with injury¹ and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Days of bed disability in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	131,133	26,639	25,858	23,949	46,805	41,973
Under 6 years-----	2,260	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	11,249	3,130	3,130	...	3,749	4,371
17-44 years-----	45,086	13,287	12,639	13,987	7,690	13,882
45-64 years-----	40,126	8,735	8,602	9,927	13,046	12,295
65 years and over-----	32,412	*	*	*	21,400	9,986
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	63,019	10,427	9,780	19,418	16,539	23,244
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	5,583	*	*	...	1,723	2,487
17-44 years-----	25,085	5,579	4,932	10,799	4,081	7,788
45-64 years-----	18,897	3,029	3,029	8,584	3,921	6,315
65 years and over-----	12,000	*	*	*	6,351	5,663
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	68,114	16,212	16,078	4,532	30,266	18,730
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	5,666	1,756	1,756	...	2,026	1,884
17-44 years-----	20,001	7,708	7,708	3,188	3,609	6,094
45-64 years-----	21,229	5,706	5,573	1,343	9,125	5,980
65 years and over-----	20,412	*	*	*	15,048	4,323
Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	66.4	13.5	13.1	12.1	23.7	21.3
Under 6 years-----	10.2	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	25.1	7.0	7.0	...	8.4	9.8
17-44 years-----	63.4	18.7	17.8	19.7	10.8	19.5
45-64 years-----	98.5	21.4	21.1	24.4	32.0	30.2
65 years and over-----	173.7	*	*	*	114.7	53.5
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	66.3	11.0	10.3	20.4	17.4	24.5
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	24.6	*	*	...	7.6	11.0
17-44 years-----	74.7	16.6	14.7	32.1	12.1	23.2
45-64 years-----	97.4	15.6	15.6	44.2	20.2	32.5
65 years and over-----	150.2	*	*	*	79.5	70.9
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	66.5	15.8	15.7	4.4	30.0	18.3
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	25.7	8.0	8.0	...	9.2	8.5
17-44 years-----	53.2	20.5	20.5	8.5	9.6	16.2
45-64 years-----	99.5	26.7	26.1	6.3	42.8	28.0
65 years and over-----	191.4	*	*	*	141.1	40.5

¹Includes disability days associated with current injuries and impairments due to injury.

NOTE: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 13. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, number of discharges per 100 persons per year, number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1969

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of discharges in thousands			Number of discharges per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	25,517	10,065	15,452	12.9	10.6	15.1
Under 17 years-----	4,331	2,351	1,980	6.5	6.9	6.0
17-24 years-----	3,852	934	2,918	15.5	8.2	21.8
25-34 years-----	3,873	860	3,013	16.4	7.6	24.4
35-44 years-----	2,935	1,163	1,772	12.9	10.7	15.0
45-64 years-----	6,034	2,749	3,285	14.8	14.2	15.4
65 years and over-----	4,491	2,008	2,483	24.1	25.1	23.3
	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay		
All ages-----	230,308	105,502	124,806	9.0	10.5	8.1
Under 17 years-----	24,188	12,713	11,475	5.6	5.4	5.8
17-24 years-----	23,689	9,282	14,407	6.1	9.9	4.9
25-34 years-----	24,170	8,018	16,152	6.2	9.3	5.4
35-44 years-----	26,243	12,612	13,631	8.9	10.8	7.7
45-64 years-----	65,268	32,495	32,773	10.8	11.8	10.0
65 years and over-----	66,750	30,382	36,368	14.9	15.1	14.6

NOTE: These statistics are based on data collected in household health interviews. They will differ from those reported by the NCHS's Hospital Discharge Survey and other studies because of differences in the population covered, the sources of data, and types of hospitals included, e.g., data in this report include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals, but exclude persons who died in the hospital, and persons with stays of less than one day.

Table 14. Population, 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 1969

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

Sex and age	Population	Number of hospital episodes				Population	Number of hospital episodes			
		None	1	2	3+		None	1	2	3+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of persons in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages-----	197,422	177,118	17,280	2,363	661	100.0	89.7	8.8	1.2	0.3
Under 17 years-----	66,866	63,224	3,265	308	69	100.0	94.6	4.9	0.5	0.1
17-24 years-----	24,801	21,487	2,968	289	57	100.0	86.6	12.0	1.2	0.2
25-34 years-----	23,644	20,337	2,875	354	78	100.0	86.0	12.2	1.5	0.3
35-44 years-----	22,712	20,338	2,035	259	80	100.0	89.5	9.0	1.1	0.4
45-64 years-----	40,742	36,162	3,760	638	183	100.0	88.8	9.2	1.6	0.4
65+ years-----	18,658	15,570	2,377	516	195	100.0	83.4	12.7	2.8	1.0
<u>Male</u>										
All ages-----	95,002	87,088	6,723	919	272	100.0	91.7	7.1	1.0	0.3
Under 17 years-----	34,016	31,977	1,840	158	*	100.0	94.0	5.4	0.5	*
17-24 years-----	11,395	10,604	708	67	*	100.0	93.1	6.2	0.6	*
25-34 years-----	11,306	10,551	678	65	*	100.0	93.3	6.0	0.6	*
35-44 years-----	10,892	10,027	725	106	*	100.0	92.1	6.7	1.0	*
45-64 years-----	19,402	17,291	1,722	315	75	100.0	89.1	8.9	1.6	0.4
65+ years-----	7,990	6,638	1,050	208	94	100.0	83.1	13.1	2.6	1.2
<u>Female</u>										
All ages-----	102,420	90,029	10,557	1,445	390	100.0	87.9	10.3	1.4	0.4
Under 17 years-----	32,850	31,247	1,425	149	*	100.0	95.1	4.3	0.5	*
17-24 years-----	13,406	10,882	2,260	222	*	100.0	81.2	16.9	1.7	*
25-34 years-----	12,337	9,786	2,197	289	65	100.0	79.3	17.8	2.3	0.5
35-44 years-----	11,820	10,311	1,310	152	*	100.0	87.2	11.1	1.3	*
45-64 years-----	21,339	18,871	2,038	323	108	100.0	88.4	9.6	1.5	0.5
65+ years-----	10,667	8,931	1,327	309	101	100.0	83.7	12.4	2.9	0.9

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 Report: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 15. Number of short-stay hospital days during the past year and number of days per person with 1+ hospital episodes, by number of episodes, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1969

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

Sex and age	Number of hospital episodes							
	All episodes	1	2	3+	All episodes	1	2	3+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Hospital days in thousands				Days per person with episodes			
All ages-----	212,667	133,835	49,693	29,139	10.5	7.7	21.0	44.1
Under 17 years-----	23,988	17,385	4,236	2,366	6.6	5.3	13.8	34.3
17-24 years-----	22,361	16,555	4,245	1,561	6.7	5.6	14.7	27.4
25-34 years-----	23,605	15,423	5,268	2,914	7.1	5.4	14.9	37.4
35-44 years-----	23,282	14,749	5,174	3,359	9.8	7.2	20.0	42.0
45-64 years-----	62,265	38,134	14,990	9,141	13.6	10.1	23.5	50.0
65+ years-----	57,166	31,589	15,779	9,797	18.5	13.3	30.6	50.2
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	97,132	60,366	22,536	14,230	12.3	9.0	24.5	52.3
Under 17 years-----	13,846	10,166	2,287	1,393	6.8	5.5	14.5	34.0
17-24 years-----	8,834	6,778	1,431	625	11.2	9.6	21.4	39.1
25-34 years-----	7,515	5,067	1,500	948	9.9	7.5	23.1	72.9
35-44 years-----	10,261	6,254	2,258	1,748	11.9	8.6	21.3	53.0
45-64 years-----	31,748	18,607	8,338	4,803	15.0	10.8	26.5	64.0
65+ years-----	24,929	13,495	6,721	4,712	18.4	12.9	32.3	50.1
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	115,534	73,468	27,157	14,909	9.3	7.0	18.8	38.2
Under 17 years-----	10,142	7,219	1,949	974	6.3	5.1	13.1	34.8
17-24 years-----	13,528	9,778	2,814	936	5.4	4.3	12.7	22.8
25-34 years-----	16,090	10,356	3,768	1,966	6.3	4.7	13.0	30.2
35-44 years-----	13,021	8,494	2,916	1,611	8.6	6.5	19.2	34.3
45-64 years-----	30,516	19,527	6,652	4,337	12.4	9.6	20.6	40.2
65+ years-----	32,238	18,094	9,058	5,086	18.6	13.6	29.3	50.4

Table 16. Days of disability and days of disability per person per year, by sex and age:
United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of disability in thousands			
All ages-----	2,913,817	1,197,587	397,196
Under 17 years-----	657,652	314,235	.....
17-24 years-----	222,298	98,805	52,506
25-44 years-----	591,753	235,496	153,884
45-64 years-----	816,826	307,880	171,708
65 years and over-----	625,288	241,170	19,099
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	1,275,536	505,768	246,531
Under 17 years-----	328,067	150,785	.....
17-24 years-----	90,995	30,622	28,091
25-44 years-----	239,569	84,598	94,088
45-64 years-----	369,784	144,304	109,681
65 years and over-----	247,121	95,459	14,671
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	1,638,281	691,819	150,665
Under 17 years-----	329,585	163,450	.....
17-24 years-----	131,302	68,183	24,415
25-44 years-----	352,184	150,898	59,796
45-64 years-----	447,042	163,576	62,027
65 years and over-----	378,168	145,711	4,428
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of disability per person per year			
All ages-----	14.8	6.1	5.2
Under 17 years-----	9.8	4.7	.....
17-24 years-----	9.0	4.0	3.6
25-44 years-----	12.8	5.1	4.8
45-64 years-----	20.0	7.6	6.3
65 years and over-----	33.5	12.9	5.8
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	13.4	5.3	5.1
Under 17 years-----	9.6	4.4	.....
17-24 years-----	8.0	2.7	3.6
25-44 years-----	10.8	3.8	4.5
45-64 years-----	19.1	7.4	6.5
65 years and over-----	30.9	11.9	6.7
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	16.0	6.8	5.2
Under 17 years-----	10.0	5.0	.....
17-24 years-----	9.8	5.1	3.7
25-44 years-----	14.6	6.2	5.4
45-64 years-----	20.9	7.7	6.1
65 years and over-----	35.5	13.7	4.0

¹Work loss reported for currently employed persons aged 17 years and over.

Table 17. Days lost from school and days lost from school per child 6-16 years of age per year, by sex: United States, 1969

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days lost from school in thousands		
All ages- 6-16 years-----	242,308 ||	114,258 |	128,050
	Number of school-loss days per child per year		
All ages- 6-16 years-----	5.4 ||	5.0 |	5.8

Table 18. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1969

[See headnote on table 17]

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-----	293,337 ||	95,652	40,714	74,053	63,899	19,018
Male-----	130,214	47,227	16,493	31,465	27,431	7,598
Female-----	163,123	48,425	24,222	42,588	36,468	11,420
	Number of dental visits per person per year					
Both sexes-----	1.5 ||	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0
Male-----	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
Female-----	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.1

Table 19. Number of persons and percent distribution, by time interval since last dental visit according to sex and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total population	Time interval since last dental visit						
		Under 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years and over	Never	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	197,422	63,426	25,328	23,291	28,040	26,107	26,247	4,984
Under 17 years-----	66,866	21,918	8,839	6,472	4,331	678	23,579	1,049
17-24 years-----	24,801	9,345	4,157	3,953	4,274	1,205	1,232	634
25-44 years-----	46,355	16,264	6,672	7,056	8,889	5,577	735	1,163
45-64 years-----	40,742	12,697	4,536	4,474	7,529	9,901	411	1,194
65 years and over-----	18,658	3,201	1,124	1,337	3,018	8,745	289	944
<u>Male</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	95,002	29,435	12,132	11,439	13,597	12,242	13,537	2,620
Under 17 years-----	34,016	10,918	4,566	3,374	2,191	368	12,082	517
17-24 years-----	11,395	4,071	1,926	1,815	1,996	562	664	361
25-44 years-----	22,198	7,284	3,031	3,447	4,401	2,926	394	714
45-64 years-----	19,402	5,832	2,152	2,197	3,618	4,723	230	649
65 years and over-----	7,990	1,330	457	605	1,391	3,663	166	378
<u>Female</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	102,420	33,991	13,195	11,853	14,443	13,865	12,710	2,363
Under 17 years-----	32,850	11,000	4,274	3,098	2,140	310	11,497	531
17-24 years-----	13,406	5,275	2,231	2,138	2,278	644	568	273
25-44 years-----	24,157	8,980	3,640	3,609	4,488	2,651	341	449
45-64 years-----	21,339	6,865	2,384	2,277	3,911	5,177	181	545
65 years and over-----	10,667	1,872	667	732	1,626	5,083	123	565
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	32.1	12.8	11.8	14.2	13.2	13.3	2.5
Under 17 years-----	100.0	32.8	13.2	9.7	6.5	1.0	35.3	1.6
17-24 years-----	100.0	37.7	16.8	15.9	17.2	4.9	5.0	2.6
25-44 years-----	100.0	35.1	14.4	15.2	19.2	12.0	1.6	2.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	31.2	11.1	11.0	18.5	24.3	1.0	2.9
65 years and over-----	100.0	17.2	6.0	7.2	16.2	46.9	1.5	5.1
<u>Male</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	31.0	12.8	12.0	14.3	12.9	14.2	2.8
Under 17 years-----	100.0	32.1	13.4	9.9	6.4	1.1	35.5	1.5
17-24 years-----	100.0	35.7	16.9	15.9	17.5	4.9	5.8	3.2
25-44 years-----	100.0	32.8	13.7	15.5	19.8	13.2	1.8	3.2
45-64 years-----	100.0	30.1	11.1	11.3	18.6	24.3	1.2	3.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	16.6	5.7	7.6	17.4	45.8	2.1	4.7
<u>Female</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	33.2	12.9	11.6	14.1	13.5	12.4	2.3
Under 17 years-----	100.0	33.5	13.0	9.4	6.5	0.9	35.0	1.6
17-24 years-----	100.0	39.3	16.6	15.9	17.0	4.8	4.2	2.0
25-44 years-----	100.0	37.2	15.1	14.9	18.6	11.0	1.4	1.9
45-64 years-----	100.0	32.2	11.2	10.7	18.3	24.3	0.8	2.6
65 years and over-----	100.0	17.5	6.3	6.9	15.2	47.7	1.2	5.3

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 20. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1969

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

Sex	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Number of physician visits in thousands							
Both sexes-----	839,605	237,838	98,726	197,804	190,834	71,167	43,236
Male-----	354,869	127,126	33,963	70,291	79,685	28,196	15,609
Female-----	484,736	110,712	64,763	127,513	111,149	42,971	27,627
Number of physician visits per person per year							
Both sexes-----	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	6.1	6.2
Male-----	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.1	5.5	5.5
Female-----	4.7	3.4	4.8	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.7

Table 21. Number of persons and percent distribution, by time interval since last physician visit according to sex and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total population	Time interval since last physician visit						
		Under 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years and over	Never	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	197,422	107,406	29,614	24,087	22,586	8,393	1,347	3,990
Under 17 years-----	66,866	34,711	11,090	9,708	7,282	1,793	964	1,318
17-24 years-----	24,801	14,291	4,005	2,873	2,404	537	167	524
25-44 years-----	46,355	24,848	7,323	5,787	5,661	1,737	79	919
45-64 years-----	40,742	22,074	5,381	4,327	5,263	2,810	76	811
65 years and over-----	18,658	11,483	1,815	1,391	1,975	1,515	61	418
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	95,002	48,412	14,942	12,326	12,096	4,491	698	2,037
Under 17 years-----	34,016	17,889	5,738	4,836	3,580	871	459	644
17-24 years-----	11,395	5,946	2,031	1,457	1,314	283	107	256
25-44 years-----	22,198	10,234	3,717	3,177	3,377	1,115	56	522
45-64 years-----	19,402	9,681	2,675	2,194	2,885	1,481	*	443
65 years and over-----	7,990	4,662	781	662	938	741	*	172
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	102,420	58,994	14,672	11,761	10,491	3,901	649	1,953
Under 17 years-----	32,850	16,822	5,352	4,872	3,702	922	505	674
17-24 years-----	13,406	8,344	1,974	1,416	1,090	254	60	267
25-44 years-----	24,157	14,614	3,606	2,611	2,284	622	*	398
45-64 years-----	21,339	12,394	2,705	2,132	2,378	1,330	*	367
65 years and over-----	10,667	6,821	1,034	729	1,037	774	*	246
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	54.4	15.0	12.2	11.4	4.3	0.7	2.0
Under 17 years-----	100.0	51.9	16.6	14.5	10.9	2.7	1.4	2.0
17-24 years-----	100.0	57.6	16.1	11.6	9.7	2.2	0.7	2.1
25-44 years-----	100.0	53.6	15.8	12.5	12.2	3.7	0.2	2.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	54.2	13.2	10.6	12.9	6.9	0.2	2.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	61.5	9.7	7.5	10.6	8.1	0.3	2.2
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	51.0	15.7	13.0	12.7	4.7	0.7	2.1
Under 17 years-----	100.0	52.6	16.9	14.2	10.5	2.6	1.3	1.9
17-24 years-----	100.0	52.2	17.8	12.8	11.5	2.5	0.9	2.2
25-44 years-----	100.0	46.1	16.7	14.3	15.2	5.0	0.3	2.4
45-64 years-----	100.0	49.9	13.8	11.3	14.9	7.6	*	2.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	58.3	9.8	8.3	11.7	9.3	*	2.2
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	57.6	14.3	11.5	10.2	3.8	0.6	1.9
Under 17 years-----	100.0	51.2	16.3	14.8	11.3	2.8	1.5	2.1
17-24 years-----	100.0	62.2	14.7	10.6	8.1	1.9	0.4	2.0
25-44 years-----	100.0	60.5	14.9	10.8	9.5	2.6	*	1.6
45-64 years-----	100.0	58.1	12.7	10.0	11.1	6.2	*	1.7
65 years and over-----	100.0	63.9	9.7	6.8	9.7	7.3	*	2.3

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 22. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by sex and age:
United States, 1969

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population in thousands			
All ages-----	197,422	95,002	102,420
Under 17 years-----	66,866	34,016	32,850
Under 6 years-----	22,083	11,318	10,765
6-16 years-----	44,783	22,698	22,085
17-44 years-----	71,156	33,593	37,563
17-24 years-----	24,801	11,395	13,406
25-44 years-----	46,355	22,198	24,157
25-34 years-----	23,644	11,306	12,337
35-44 years-----	22,712	10,892	11,820
45 years and over-----	59,400	27,393	32,007
45-64 years-----	40,742	19,402	21,339
65 years and over-----	18,658	7,990	10,667
Currently employed population			
All ages-17 years and over-----	76,979	47,980	28,998
17-44 years-----	46,491	28,840	17,651
17-24 years-----	14,560	7,902	6,658
25-44 years-----	31,931	20,938	10,993
45 years and over-----	30,487	19,140	11,347
45-64 years-----	27,181	16,943	10,238
65 years and over-----	3,307	2,197	1,109

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.

Table 23. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	All acute conditions				Acute respiratory conditions			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Both sexes								
Number of conditions per 100 persons per quarter								
All ages-----	65.2	39.7	37.7	58.2	41.3	17.6	14.8	36.3
Under 6 years-----	97.5	69.0	63.8	105.2	59.4	31.8	28.0	69.4
6-16 years-----	94.2	53.1	43.7	77.7	61.7	23.6	15.9	50.8
17-44 years-----	57.5	37.2	37.0	53.5	34.2	16.3	14.6	32.8
45 years and over-----	40.3	21.7	24.3	32.1	27.6	9.3	9.5	17.7
Male								
All ages-----	60.5	39.1	37.7	55.9	37.8	16.6	14.4	35.2
Under 6 years-----	94.0	66.5	64.6	104.2	58.9	30.7	28.0	72.2
6-16 years-----	88.6	54.3	46.4	77.0	55.0	23.2	14.4	48.0
17-44 years-----	47.3	32.6	35.5	48.8	26.2	13.7	13.9	30.0
45 years and over-----	39.3	22.9	22.2	27.4	29.0	9.0	9.4	16.0
Female								
All ages-----	69.6	40.3	37.7	60.4	44.6	18.6	15.3	37.4
Under 6 years-----	101.3	71.6	62.9	106.2	59.9	33.0	27.9	66.5
6-16 years-----	100.0	51.8	40.9	78.4	68.6	24.0	17.4	53.7
17-44 years-----	66.7	41.2	38.4	57.7	41.4	18.7	15.2	35.3
45 years and over-----	41.2	20.7	26.1	36.1	26.5	9.7	9.6	19.1

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

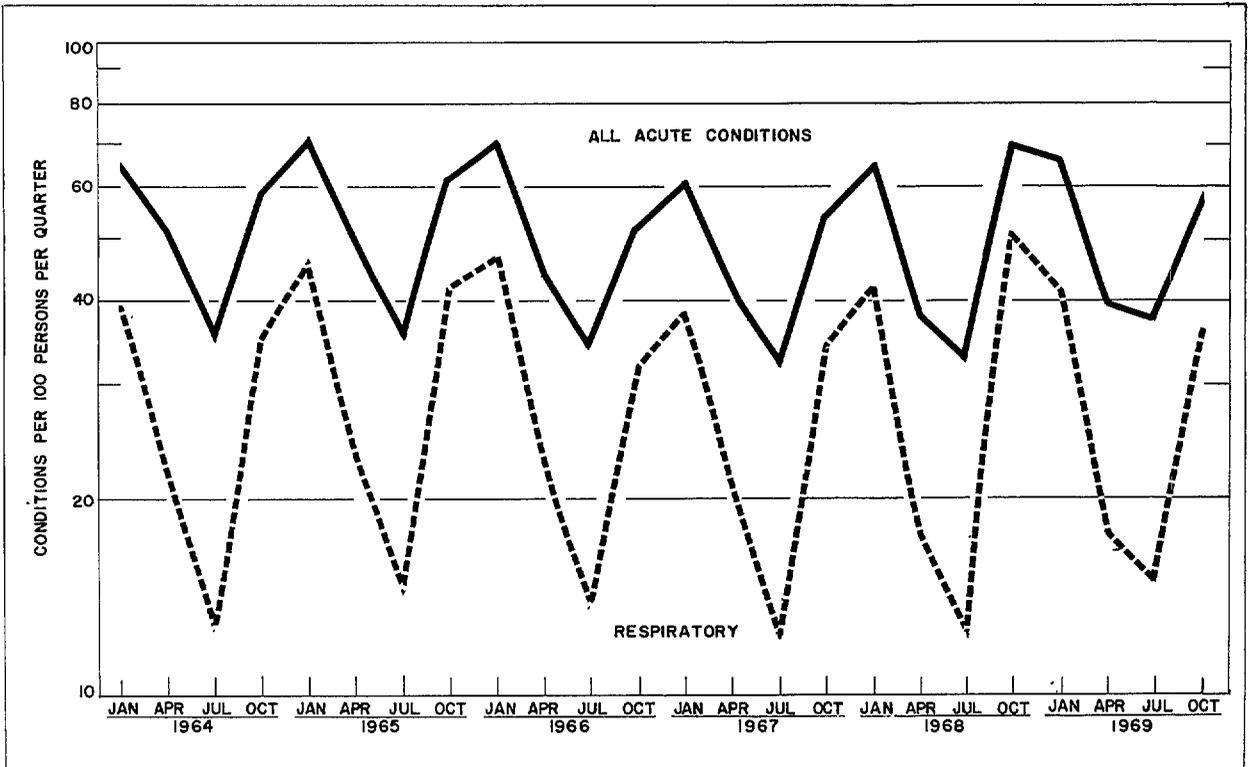


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

Table 24. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, 1969

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

Age and class of accident	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.
<u>Age</u>	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter											
All ages-----	5.2	6.6	7.3	5.6	6.3	8.5	9.8	6.8	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.6
Under 6 years-----	5.8	7.9	8.1	6.2	6.1	9.7	11.9	6.7	5.4	6.1	4.0	5.6
6-16 years-----	5.8	8.4	10.2	6.8	6.7	10.3	14.3	8.3	4.9	6.5	5.9	5.3
17 years and over-----	4.8	5.7	6.2	5.2	6.2	7.6	7.8	6.2	3.6	4.0	4.8	4.4
<u>Class of accident</u>												
All classes-----	5.2	6.6	7.3	5.6	6.3	8.5	9.8	6.8	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.6
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
While at work-----	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Home-----	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0
Other-----	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention. The sum of the rates for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

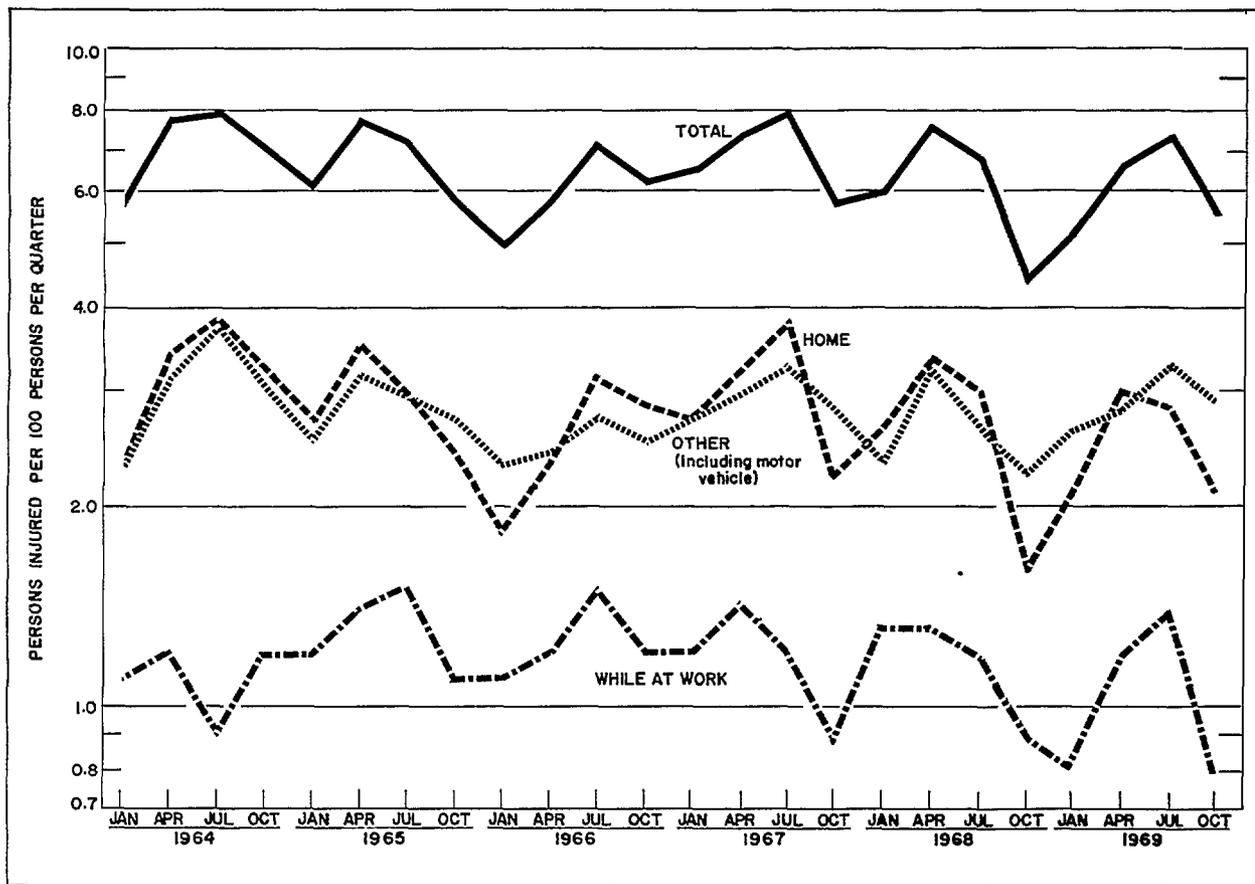


Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

Table 25. Days of disability per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability, and age: United States, 1969

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

Type of disability and age	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
<u>Days of restricted activity</u>												
Days of disability per person per quarter												
All ages-----	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	5.1	3.5	3.3	4.0
Under 6 years-----	3.8	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.6	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.9	1.9	1.7	3.0
6-16 years-----	3.5	2.0	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.3	2.4	3.9	1.8	1.3	2.8
17-44 years-----	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.5
45-64 years-----	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.8	6.8	4.7	5.0	4.5
65 years and over-----	9.5	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.8	8.3
<u>Days of bed disability</u>												
All ages-----	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.7
Under 6 years-----	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3
6-16 years-----	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.3
17-44 years-----	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.6
45-64 years-----	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
65 years and over-----	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1
<u>Days of work loss, 17 years and over</u>												
All ages, 17 years and over-----	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
17-44 years-----	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.3
45-64 years-----	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.3
65 years and over-----	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.3
School-loss days, 6-16 years-----	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.6

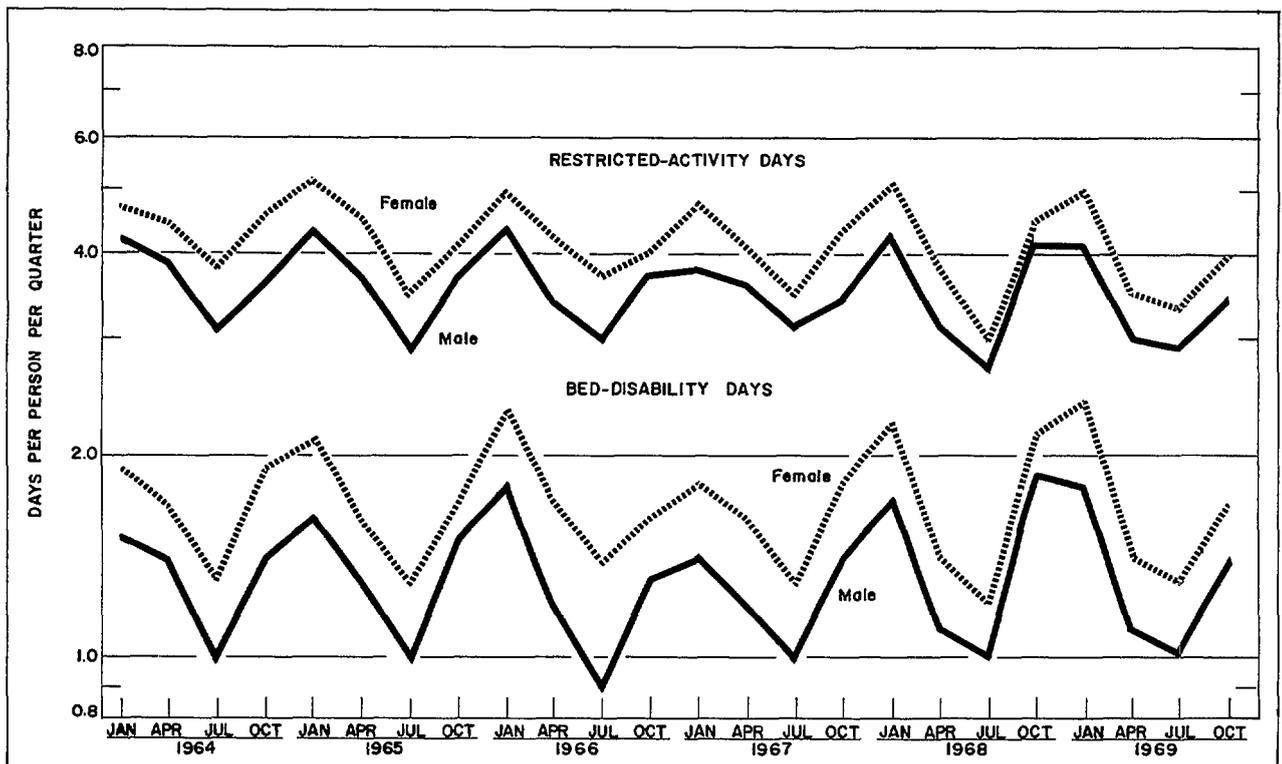


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

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, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1969.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional 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, noninstitutional 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, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics, and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area collectively covering 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 6 households. Three general types of segments are used:

1. area segments which are defined geographically
2. list segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame, and
3. permit segments, using up-dated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 8,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS¹ has been published as well as a detailed description of the sample design,² and estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

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

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

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

pared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutional population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of this population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for this 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 that 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 months' recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6

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

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the Health Household Interview Survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1958.

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

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 upon 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 1 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 months' data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data, since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

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

which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 34, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

- Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 35-38. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
- Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 39 and 40. 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 chart, P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

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

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

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

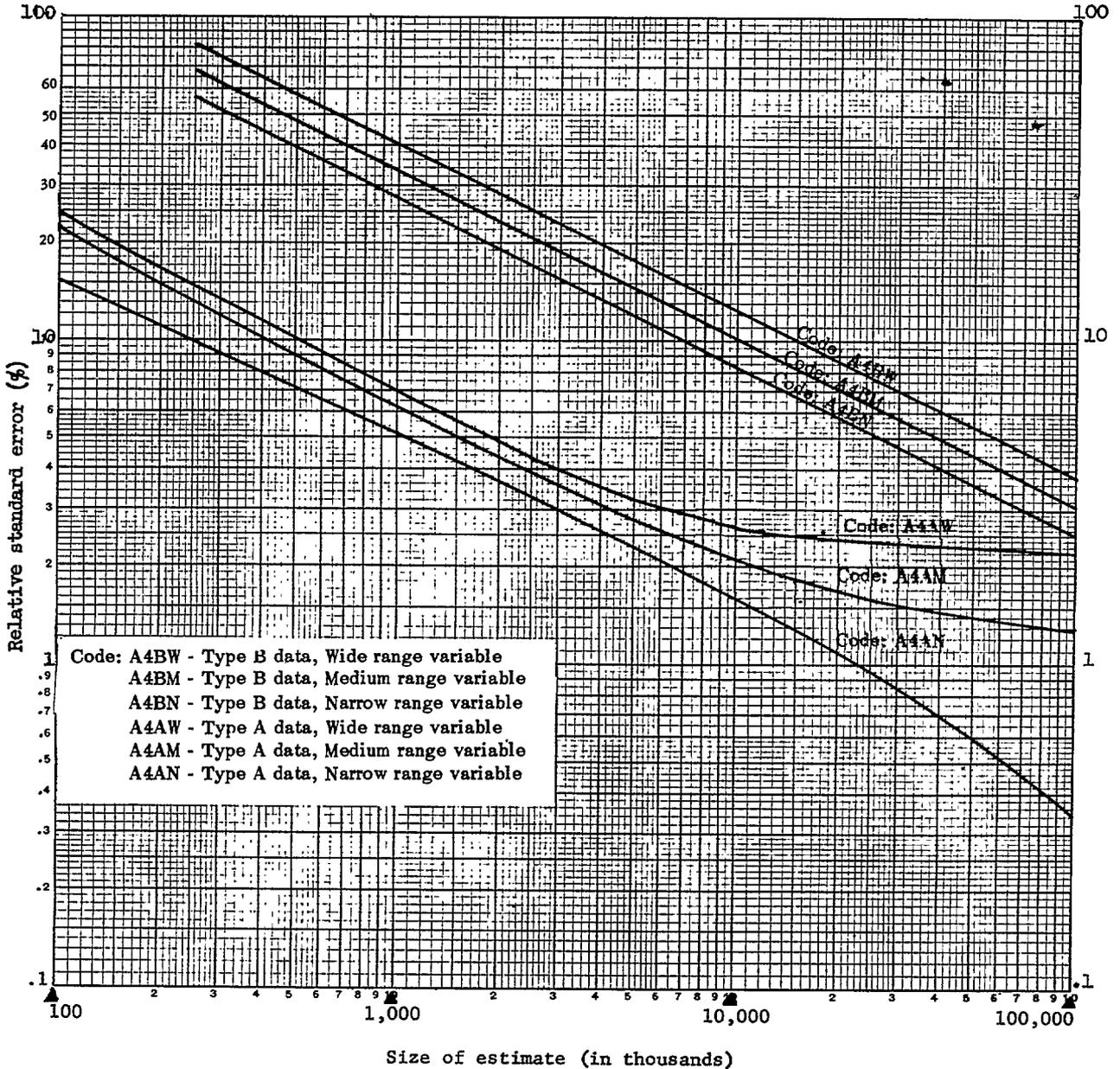
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A=aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 32; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 32.

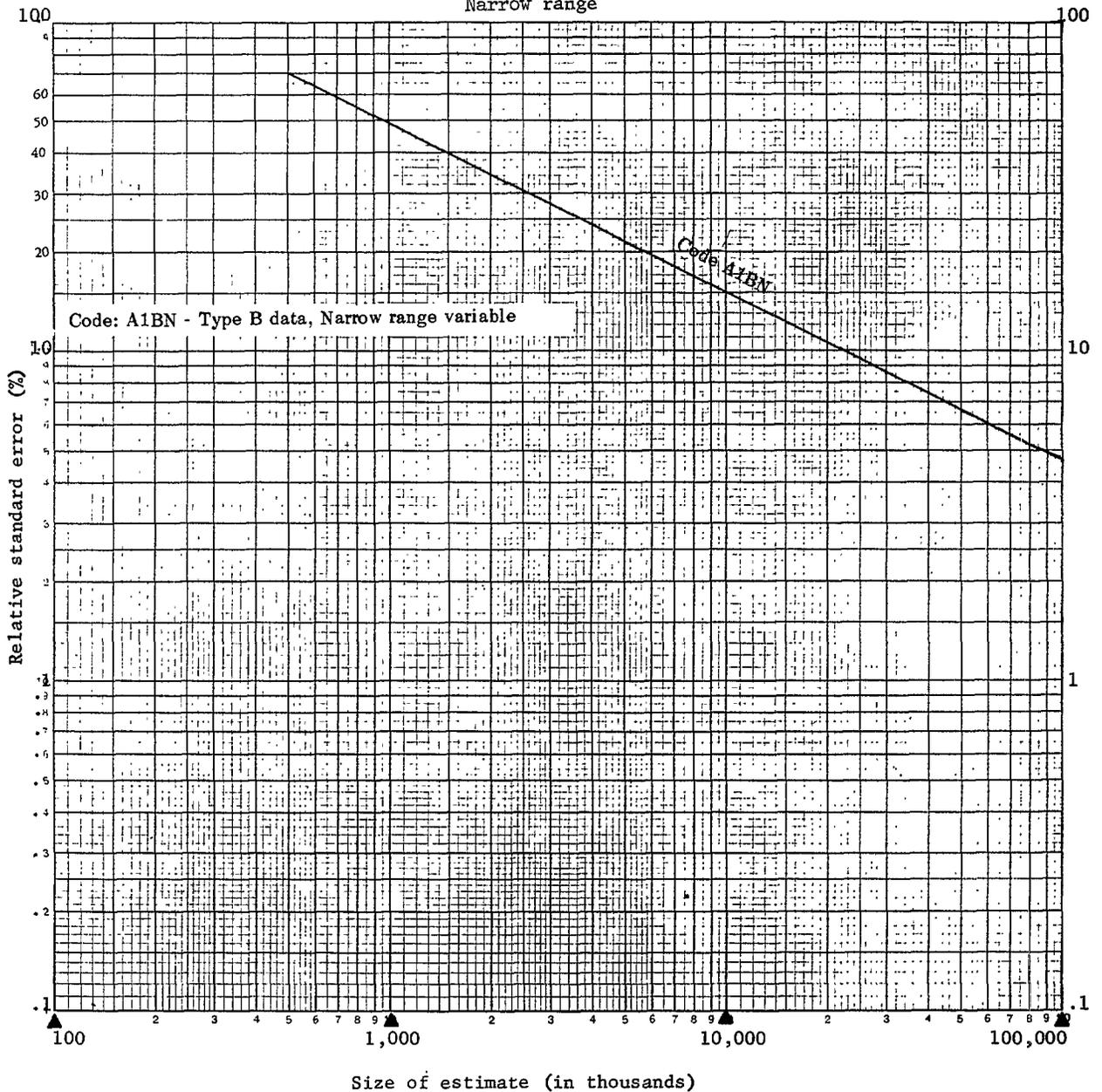
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category-----	1	Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group-----		A4AN	35
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BN	36
Per year-----	1	A4BN	35
Persons with limitation of activity-----	1	A4AN	35
Persons injured-----	1	A4BN	35
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	37
Days for hospital discharges-----	1	A4CW	37
Persons with hospital episodes-----	1	A4AN	35
Days in year for hospital episodes-----	1	A4AW	35
Dental visits-----	1	A4BM	35
Physician visits-----	1	A4BM	35
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BW	38
Per year-----	1	A4BW	35
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions and persons injured:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BN	36
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BN	35
Disability days associated with acute conditions and with injuries-----	4(a)	A4BW	35
Hospital discharges-----	4(a)	A4CN	37
Rates per person:			
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BW	38
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BW	35
Dental visits-----	4(a)	A4BM	35
Physician visits-----	4(a)	A4BM	35
Hospital days per person with episodes-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN	35 35
Average length of stay-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	37 37
Percent distribution of:			
Acute conditions-----	2	P4BN-M	39
Persons with limitation of activity-----	2	P4AN-M	40
Persons with hospital episodes-----	2	P4AN-M	40
Persons by interval since last physician visit-----	2	P4AN-M	40
Persons by interval since last dental visit-----	2	P4AN-M	40

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



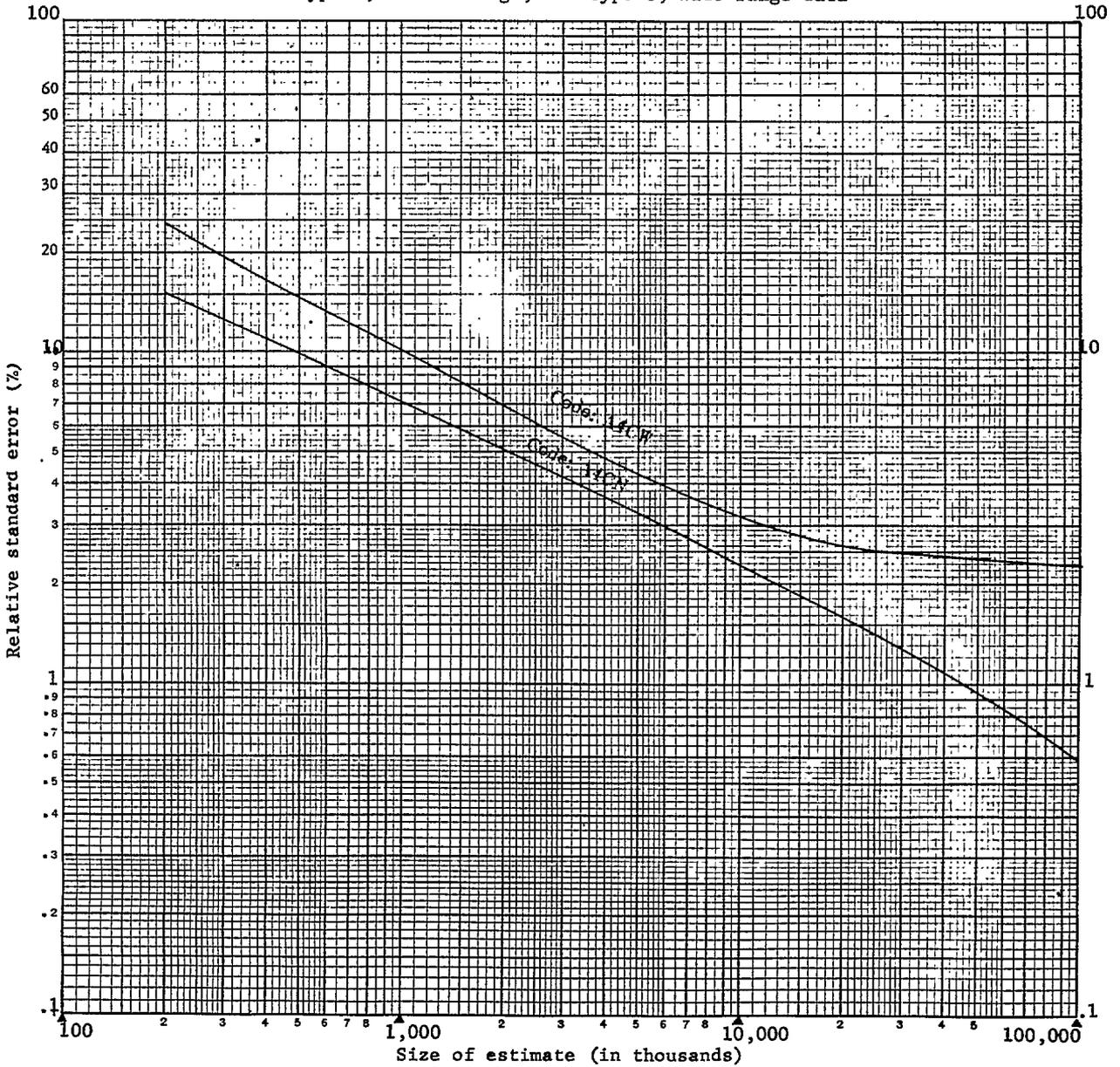
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

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



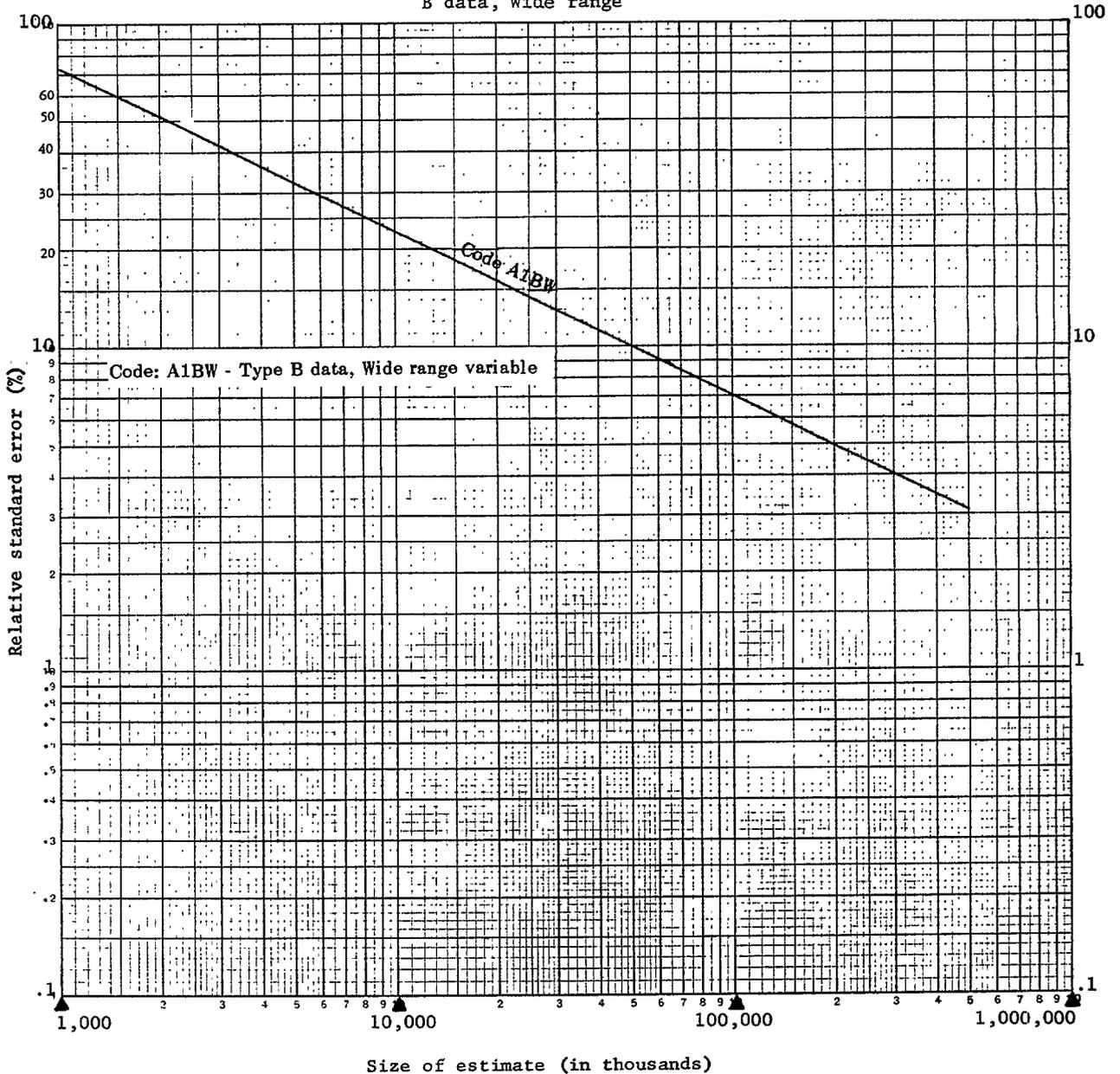
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

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



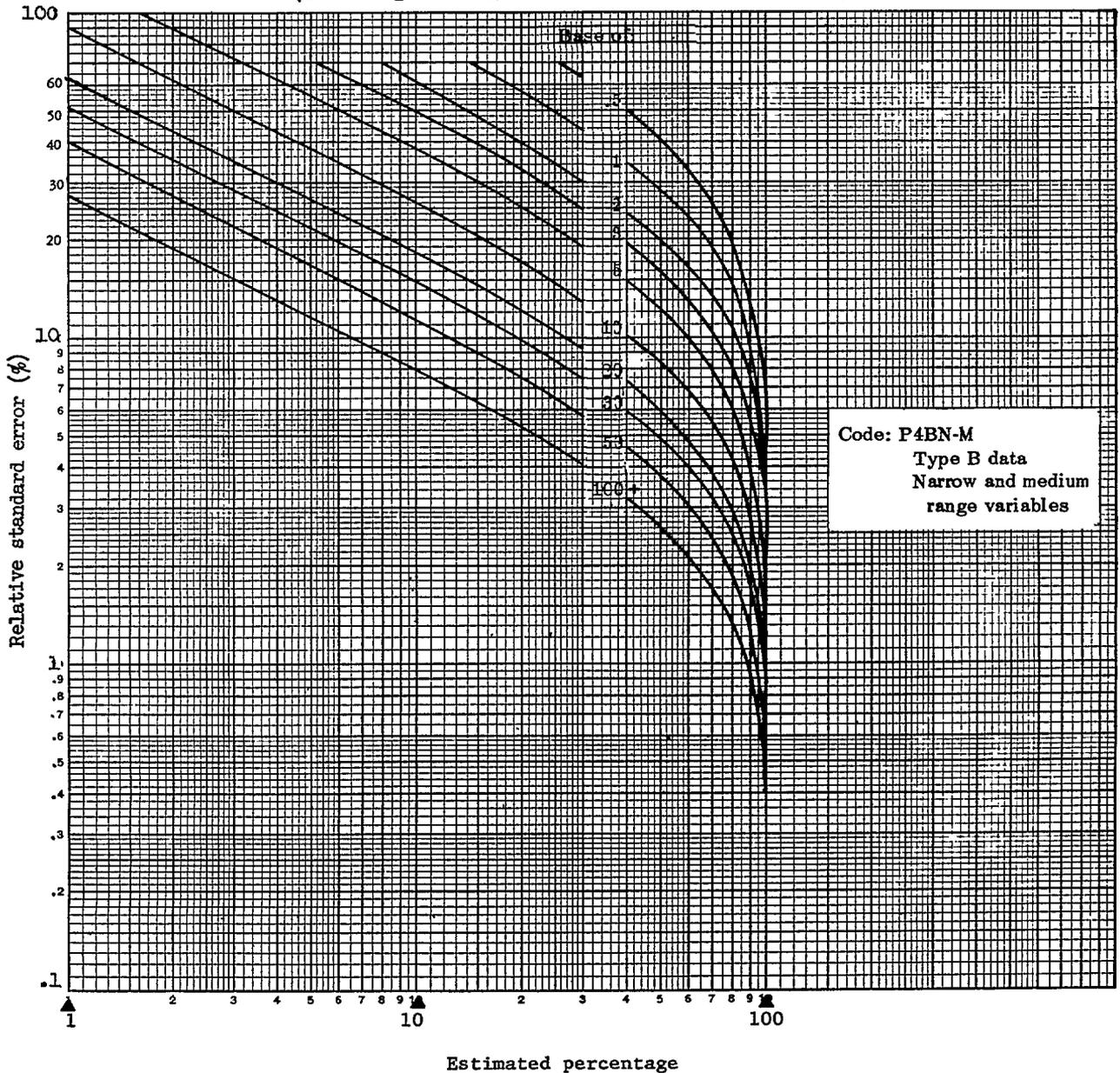
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

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



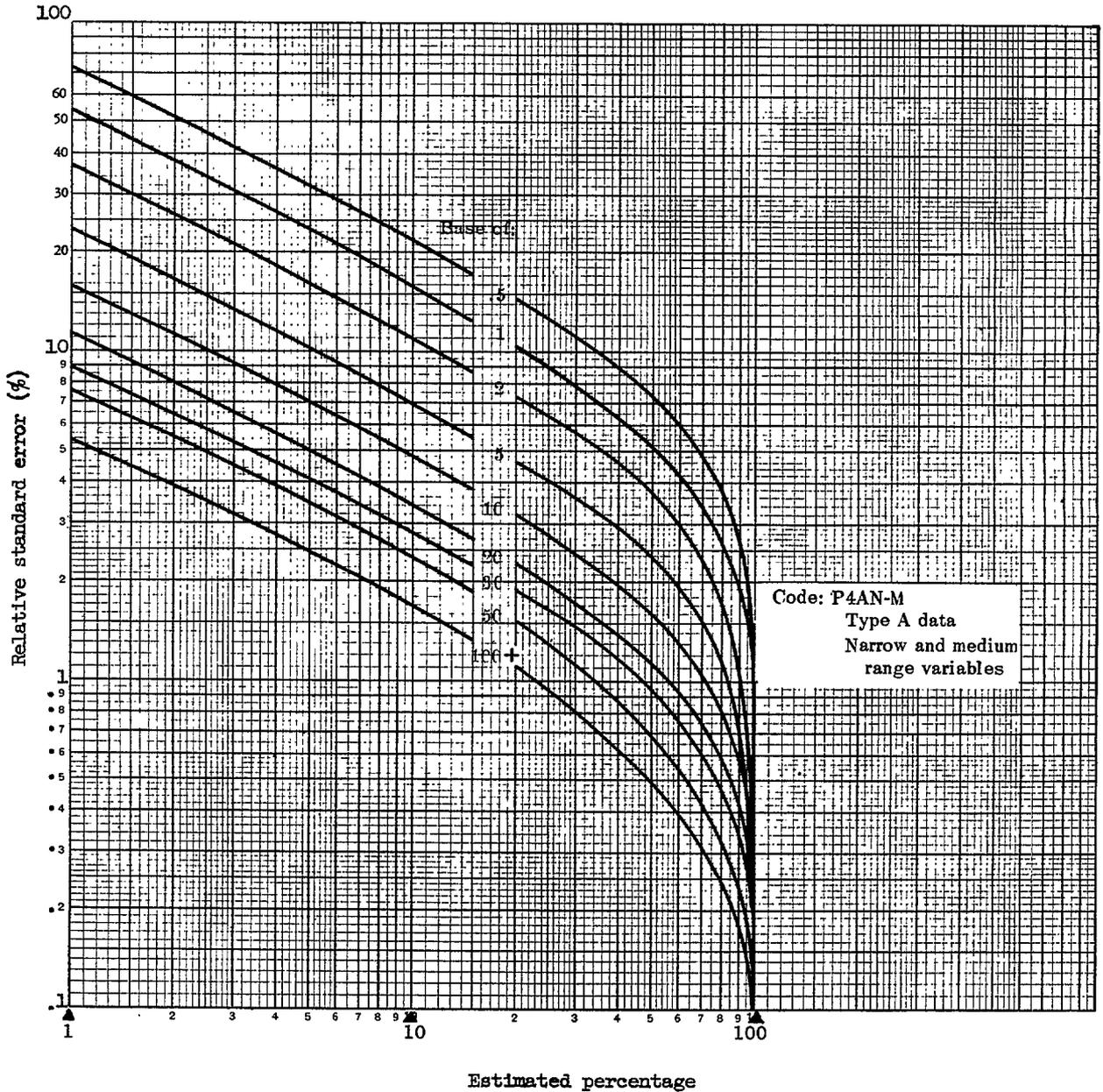
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 20,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a wide range type B statistic has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 3,200,000 (16.0 percent of 20,000,000).

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



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

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



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medical-disability impact" or "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; 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.

Acute conditions are classified by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, Eighth Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type 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, it excludes certain conditions which are always classified as chronic (listed below) even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview.

Conditions always classified as chronic:

Asthma	Tumor, cyst, or growth
Hay fever	Stomach ulcer
Tuberculosis	Kidney stones
Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	Arthritis or rheumatism
Rheumatic fever	Mental illness
Hardening of the arteries	Diabetes
High blood pressure	Thyroid trouble or goiter
Heart trouble	Any allergy
Stroke	Epilepsy
Trouble with varicose veins	Cancer
	Hernia or rupture

Hemorrhoids or piles	Prostate trouble
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing	Paralysis of any kind
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses	Repeated trouble with back or spine
Cleft palate	Club foot
Any speech defect	Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg	Condition present since birth
Palsy	

Condition groups.—Conditions are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, Eighth Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview survey. In this report, all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The International Classification code numbers included in each category are shown below.

Condition Group	International Classification Code Number
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	000-136
Common childhood diseases-----	033, 052, 055, 056, 072
The virus, n.o.s.-----	079-9
Other infective and parasitic diseases----	000-032, 034-054, 057-071, 073-136
Respiratory conditions-----	460-486, 501, 508-516, 519, 783
Upper respiratory conditions-----	460-465, 501, 508
Common cold-----	460
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	461-465, 501, 508
Influenza-----	470-474
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	475
Other influenza-----	470-472, 474
Other respiratory conditions-----	466, 480-486, 510-516, 519, 783
Pneumonia-----	480-486
Bronchitis-----	466
Other acute 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, n.e.c.-----	536, 784.0, 784.1, 784.3, 784.7, 785 (p.c.)
Other digestive system conditions-----	526-530, 535, 537, 540-543, 560, 561, 564-577, 784.2, 784.4-784.6, 785
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
Disease of the skin-----	680-709
Diseases of the musculokeletal system-----	717-753, 787
All other acute conditions-----	Other acute code numbers

Terms Relating to Chronic 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; 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 coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be 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 an acute condition).

Impairments.—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.

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.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously

mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

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

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 definition of "Bed-disability day.")

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these 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 descriptions of the four categories below:

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

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

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any housework.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

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

Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities*

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

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

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

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire 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 one half of his normal work day because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from

work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or 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.")

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that 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 National Health Survey includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

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

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. 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 accidents are: (1) moving motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes while at work and home include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle-while at work is included under "while at work."

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

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

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

Moving motor-vehicle nontraffic accident.—The accident is classified as "nontraffic" if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

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

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

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

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories (i.e., moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal 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 discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of one 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.)

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

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U.S.

Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Hospital ownership.—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Type of hospital service.—Type of hospital service is a classification of hospitals according to the predominant type of cases for which they provide care. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one for which the type of service is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; osteopathic hospital; or hospital department of 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 two hospital days.

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

Interval since last 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 the need to keep to popular

usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to the 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 upon the purpose of the table.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or 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. 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 their 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 their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such 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 in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, (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 by the National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age or over. (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week-reference period. (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U.S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident, or hospitalization. Such spaces are omitted in this illustration.

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.							BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1600 APPROVAL EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1970						
FORM HIS-1 (1969) 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	1. PSU	2a. Segment number	2b. Segment type A B P LSDP	3. Serial number	4. Sample B-	5. R.O. number	6. I.D. code	7. Book _____ of _____ Books					
8. Street address (House No., Street, Apt. No. or other identification) _____ _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____				Segment Sheet No. _____ Line No. _____	9. Year built - If "Ask" box is "X"d, complete this item before the interview <input type="checkbox"/> Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Do not ask When was this structure originally built? <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 Go to Q. 13c, complete if required and end interview Continue interview								
10. What is your mailing address? <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 8 _____ _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____				11. Special dwelling place name _____ Type _____			Description of sample unit (Room No., Bed No., etc.) _____ Sample unit number _____ Type code _____						
12. Type of living quarters → <input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit						Footnotes							
13. Ask: <input type="checkbox"/> a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (fill Table X) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> d. None (item L)													
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural (14) <input type="checkbox"/> All other (16)													
14. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own (15a) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent (15b) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (15a)													
15a. (Own or rent free) Does this place have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15d) b. (Rent) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (16) <input type="checkbox"/> No (16) d. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No													
16. What is the telephone number here? _____				2 <input type="checkbox"/> None									
17. Was this interview observed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		18. Interviewer's name _____			Code _____								
19. Noninterview reason													
TYPE A <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in a footnote) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			TYPE B <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - nonseasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			TYPE C <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____							
20. Record of calls at household													
Item		1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.	6	Com.
Entire household		Date											
		Beginning time											
		Ending time											
Record of return calls for individual respondents	Person No. _____	Date											
		Beginning time											
		Ending time											
		Person No. _____	Date										
		Beginning time											
		Ending time											

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? — Enter name in first column. Yes* No</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? — List all persons who live here.</p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If any adult males listed, ask: f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Col(s) _____ (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No * Apply household membership rules.</p>	<p>1a. First name ①</p> <p>Last name</p>	<p>RACE 1 W 2 N 3 OT</p> <p>SEX 1 M 2 F</p>																												
<p>2. How is --- related to --- (Head of household)?</p> <p>3. How old was --- on his last birthday? — Enter Age and circle Race and Sex</p>	<p>2. Relationship</p> <p>3. HEAD</p>	<p>AGE</p>																												
<p>C</p> <p>1. Record the number of Hospitalizations, and Doctor Visits.</p> <p>2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hosp.</td> <td>Dr. visits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>____ (NP)</td> <td>____ (NP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Q. no.</th> <th>Condition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hosp.	Dr. visits	____ (NP)	____ (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	Q. no.	Condition																					
Hosp.	Dr. visits																													
____ (NP)	____ (NP)																													
<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)																													
Q. no.	Condition																													
<p>If 17 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>4. Is --- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? — Mark one box for each person</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p>																													
<p>H</p> <p>If related persons 19 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?</p> <p>If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask ---, ---, etc., to join us?</p>	<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</p>																													
<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (HAND CALENDAR)</p> <p>The first few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____.</p> <p>5a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury? _____</p> <p>b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day? _____</p> <p>c. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (If females): not counting work around the house. _____</p> <p>d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school? _____</p> <p>If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask:</p> <p>e. On how many of these --- days lost from <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>work</td></tr><tr><td>school</td></tr></table> } did --- stay in bed all or most of the day? _____</p> <p>f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>in bed</td></tr><tr><td>lost from work</td></tr><tr><td>lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury? _____</p> <p>g. (Again, not counting the day(s) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>in bed</td></tr><tr><td>lost from work</td></tr><tr><td>lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? _____</p>	work	school	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	<p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. _____ Days } If age: 17+ (5c) 6 - 16 (5d) Under 6 (5f)</p> <p>c. _____ WL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p> <p>d. _____ SL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p> <p>e. _____ Days } (5f) <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5f)</p> <p>g. _____ Days (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p>																					
work																														
school																														
in bed																														
lost from work																														
lost from school																														
in bed																														
lost from work																														
lost from school																														
<p>If 1+ days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person.</p> <p>6a. What condition caused --- to <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td>miss work</td></tr><tr><td>miss school</td></tr><tr><td>cut down</td></tr></table> } during the past 2 weeks?</p> <p>b. Did any other condition cause him to <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td>miss work</td></tr><tr><td>miss school</td></tr><tr><td>cut down</td></tr></table> } during that period?</p> <p>c. What condition?</p>	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	<p>6a. Enter condition in Item C Ask 6b</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>c. Enter conditions in Item C Reask 6b</p>																					
stay in bed																														
miss work																														
miss school																														
cut down																														
stay in bed																														
miss work																														
miss school																														
cut down																														

7a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, (that is you, your —, etc.) go to a dentist? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (9)		
b. Who was this? — Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column. ----- -----		7b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
For each person with "Dental visit," ask: d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did — go to dentist?		d.	___ No. of dental visits (NP)
If "Dental visit," ask: 8a. For what (other) condition did — see the dentist? — Enter condition in 8a. ----- -----		8a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Exam. or cleaning } (8b) -----
b. Did — see the dentist for any { other specific condition? ----- -----		b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (8a) <input type="checkbox"/> No other (8c) <input type="checkbox"/> No specific (NP)
For each condition in 8a, ask: c. During the past 2 weeks was — sick because of his . . . ?		c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Enter condition in item C) (NP or 8c) <input type="checkbox"/> No
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM			1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 week dental visit (9b) <input type="checkbox"/> No dental visit (9a)
9a. ABOUT how long has it been since — went to a dentist? Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate box. ----- -----		9a.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q's 7 and 8) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks — 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 — 12 months ___ Years (NP) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (NP)
b. During the past 12 months, about how many times did — go to a dentist?		b.	___ Number of visits (NP)
10a. Was anyone in the family a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (10b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (12)		
b. Who was this? — Mark "In hospital" box in person's column. ----- -----		10b.	<input type="checkbox"/> In hospital (item C)
c. During the 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 10b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If "In hospital," ask: 11a. For what condition was — in the hospital? ----- -----		11a.	Enter condition in item C
b. While — was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition? ----- -----		b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. What condition?		c.	Enter condition in item C Reask 11b
NOTES			
12. 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 the doctors he saw while he was in the hospital.) (Besides those visits)		12.	<input type="checkbox"/> None } (NP) ___ Number of visits
13a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14)		
b. Who was this? — Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column. ----- -----		13b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13d)		
If "Doctor visit," ask: d. How many times did — visit the doctor during that period?		d.	___ Number of visits (NP)
14a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15)		
b. Who was the phone call about? — Mark "Phone call" box in person's column. ----- -----		14b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? ----- -----	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14d)		
If "Phone call," ask: d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about —?		d.	___ Number of calls (NP)

Fill item C, (Dr. visits), from Q.'s 12-14 for all persons. Ask Q. 15a for each person with visits in Dr. visit box.		<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (item C, THEN 15d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (15e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
15a. For what condition did --- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?	15a.	
b. Did --- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. What condition?	c.	Enter condition in item C and ask 15d
d. During that period, did --- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was --- sick because of her pregnancy?	e.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
f. What was the matter? - Anything else?	f.	Enter condition in item C (NP)
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visits in Q.'s 12 - 14 (16b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week hospital stay and no doctor visits (16b) <input type="checkbox"/> No visit reported (16a)
16a. ABOUT how long has it been since --- saw or talked to a medical doctor?	16a.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 12 and 15) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 6 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 - 12 months --- Years (NP) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital --- Number of visits (NP)
b. During the past 12 months, about how many times did --- see or talk to a medical doctor, not counting doctors seen while a patient in a hospital?	b.	
17. INTERVIEWER: READ CARDS A and B		READ CARDS A and B
Enter name of condition and "17" in item C in appropriate person's column.		
Ages 17 +	18a. What was --- doing most of the past 12 months - (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is --- retired?	18 and 19 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (NP-23) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (NP-23) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired (NP-22) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (NP-25) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (NP-22) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (NP-24) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 yrs. (NP-20) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (NP-21)
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		
20a. Is --- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	20a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (27)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	c.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)
21a. Is --- limited in anyway because of his health?	21a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. In what way is he limited?	b.	(27)
22a. Does --- health keep him from working?	22a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?	c.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	d.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)
23a. In terms of health, is --- able to (work - keep house) at all?	23a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (27)
b. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	c.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	d.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)
24. In terms of health would --- be able to go to school?	24.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (27)
25a. Does (would) --- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	25a.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	c.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)
26a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	26a.	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. In what way is he limited?	b.	Record verbatim response

<p>27. About how long has he } been limited in . . . been unable to . . . had to go to a certain type of school?</p>	<p>27. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month ____ Mos. ____ Yrs.</p>
<p>28a. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? ----- b. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? ----- If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 28a, ask: c. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?</p>	<p>28a. Enter condition in item C and ask b <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition (NP) c. Enter main condition (NP)</p>
<p>29a. Was --- a patient in a hospital at any time since _____ a year ago? b. How many times was --- in a hospital since _____ a year ago?</p>	<p>29a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (29b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (item C) b. ____ Times (item C)</p>
<p>30a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since _____ a year ago? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (32) b. Who was this? - Mark "Yes" in person's column. For each "Yes" marked, ask: c. During that period, how many times was --- in a nursing home or similar place?</p>	<p>30b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes c. ____ Times (item C)</p>
<p>For each child 1 year old or under, ask: 31a. When was --- born? If on or after the date stamped in 29, ask 31b. b. Was --- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 29 and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 31c for each. c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --- ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 29 and item C for mother and/or baby.</p>	<p>31a. Month | Day | Year b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>32a. Does anyone in the family (that is you, your ---, etc.) stay in bed all or most of the time because of health? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (33) b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else in the family stay in bed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>32b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in bed</p>
<p>33a. (Besides ---) Does anyone stay in the house all or most of the time because of health? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (34) b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else stay in the house? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>33b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in the house</p>
<p>34a. (Besides ---) Does anyone need help getting around inside or outside the house either from another person or from a special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (35) b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else need the help of another person or special aid? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>34b. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Needs help getting around</p>
<p>35a. (Besides ---) Does anyone have trouble in getting around freely by himself? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (36) b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else have trouble in getting around freely by himself? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>35b. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Has trouble getting around freely</p>
<p>Ask for each person with a limitation reported in questions 32-35: 36a. About how long has --- } had to remain in bed? had to stay in the house? needed help in getting around inside or outside the house? had trouble in getting around freely by himself? b. What (other) condition causes this? If "old age" only, ask: Is this caused by any specific condition? ----- c. Is this caused by any other condition? ----- If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 36b, ask: d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?</p>	<p>36a. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month ____ Months ____ Years b. Enter condition in item C and ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition (NP) d. Enter main condition (NP)</p>

37a. Does anyone in the family now use any of the following special aids -		Table SA			
		Person No.	Type of aid	If 1-6 in (b), ASK: Does he use one or two (at a time)? (c)	If 3-9 in (b) ASK: For what condition does he need this? (item C) (d)
Yes	No	(a)	(b)		
				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Other _____	
				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Other _____	
				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Other _____	
b. Who is this? Enter in Table SA _____				1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Anyone else?				2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Other _____	
R Q.'s 5-37	For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q.'s 5-37. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was resp.
FOOTNOTES					

— ○ ○ ○ —

CONDITION PAGE 1		1. Person number	Name of condition																												
Enter person number and "Name of condition."																															
Ask for all conditions		2. Did -- ever at any time talk to a doctor about his . . . ? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No																													
Examine "Name of condition" entry in item 1 and mark		<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4) <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Neither (3a)																													
If "Doctor talked to," ask: If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition or illness.		3a. What did the doctor say it was? Did he give it a medical name?																													
Do not ask for Cancer or Arthritis		b. What was the cause of . . . ? <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4)																													
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:		c. What kind of . . . is it?																													
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Arthritis</td> <td>Measles</td> <td>Ailment</td> <td>Disease</td> <td rowspan="4">} Ask!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asthma</td> <td>Rupture</td> <td>Attack</td> <td>Disorder</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Tumor</td> <td>Condition</td> <td>Trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Growth</td> <td>Ulcer</td> <td>Defect</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Arthritis	Measles	Ailment	Disease	} Ask!	Asthma	Rupture	Attack	Disorder	Cyst	Tumor	Condition	Trouble	Growth	Ulcer	Defect		d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?												
Arthritis	Measles	Ailment	Disease	} Ask!																											
Asthma	Rupture	Attack	Disorder																												
Cyst	Tumor	Condition	Trouble																												
Growth	Ulcer	Defect																													
For allergy or stroke, ask:																															
For any entry that includes the words:		e. What part of the body is affected? (Specify) _____																													
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Abscess</td> <td>Damage</td> <td>Paralysis</td> <td rowspan="12">} Ask!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ache (except headache)</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bleeding</td> <td>Hemorrhage</td> <td>Sore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood clot</td> <td>Infection</td> <td>Soreness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boil</td> <td>Inflammation</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cancer</td> <td>Neuralgia</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cramps (except menstrual)</td> <td>Neuritis</td> <td>Varicose veins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Pain</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Palay</td> <td>Weakness</td> </tr> </table>		Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	} Ask!	Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture	Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore	Blood clot	Infection	Soreness	Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer	Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	Cyst	Pain	Weak		Palay	Weakness	Ear or eye one or both Head skull, scalp, face Back upper, middle, lower Arm shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both Leg hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both	
Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	} Ask!																												
Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture																													
Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore																													
Blood clot	Infection	Soreness																													
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Cyst	Pain	Weak																													
	Palay	Weakness																													

FILL QUESTIONS 4-9 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES

<p>4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During the past 2 years (4b) <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years (5a)</p> <p>b. When did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-3 months</p> <p>Ask for all accidents or injuries: 5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">Part(s) of body</td> <td style="width:50%;">Kind of injury</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask: b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">Part(s) of body</td> <td style="width:50%;">Present effects</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> <p>6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (7)</p> <p>b. Was more than one vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury			Part(s) of body	Present effects			<p>7. Where did the accident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes premises) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened)</p> <p>8. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident</p> <p>Ask for all accidents that happened during the past 2 weeks except those involving moving motor vehicles.</p> <p>9. We are interested in the objects that caused this accident and injury. How did the accident happen?</p> <p>Footnotes</p>
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury								
Part(s) of body	Present effects								
<p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye cond. (11) <input type="checkbox"/> First eye cond. (10a) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye cond. (11)</p> <p>10a. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>11. During the past two weeks, did his ... cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (16a)</p> <p>12. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? ___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (16a)</p> <p>13. During that 2-week period, how many days did his ... keep him in bed all or most of the day? ___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>14. Ask if 17+ years: How many days did his ... keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house? ___ Days (16a) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (16a)</p> <p>15. Ask if 6-16 years: How many days did his ... keep him from school during that 2-week period? ___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>16a. When did he first notice his ...? - Was it during the past 3 months or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During 3 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 mos. ago (17)</p> <p>b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2 wks. ago (AA)</p> <p>c. Which week, last week or the week before? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week } (AA) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before }</p> <p>17. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 months 6 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 12 mos. ago</p>								
<p>AA Continue if { reported in probe Q. 17, 28 or 36 or Card A } otherwise, go to next condition { Do not continue for missing extremities }</p>									
<p>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor seen (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor not seen (18)</p>									
<p>18. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his ...? Anything else? Write in _____ (25)</p>									
<p>19. After -- first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Discovered by doctor (21) 2 ___ Days 4 ___ Months 3 ___ Weeks 5 ___ Years</p>									
<p>20. Before -- talked to a doctor about his ... , what did he do or take for this condition? Anything else? Write in _____ 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing</p>									
<p>21a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his ... ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (22)</p> <p>b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>									
<p>22. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>									
<p>23. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>									
<p>24. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his ... ? (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) ___ Times 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>									
<p>25. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? ___ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>									
<p>26a. How often does his ... bother him - all of the time, often, once in a while, or never? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (26c) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify) (26b)</p>									
<p>b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal (NC) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some (NC) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little (NC) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (NC)</p>									
<p>c. Does -- still have his ... ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Next condition) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26d)</p>									
<p>d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? _____ (NC) <input type="checkbox"/> Cured (26e) <input type="checkbox"/> Und. cont. (NC) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p>									
<p>e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month ___ Months ___ Years</p>									

HOSPITAL PAGE						
		1.	Person number _____			
<p>You said that --- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year.</p>		USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct				
2.	When did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)?	2.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Month _____</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Day _____</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Year 19____</td> </tr> </table>	Month _____	Day _____	Year 19____
Month _____	Day _____	Year 19____				
3.	What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?	3.	Name _____ Street _____ City (or county) _____ State _____			
4.	How many nights was --- in the hospital (nursing home)?	4.	_____ Nights			
Complete question 5 from entries in questions 2 and 4, if not clear, ask the questions.						
5a.	How many of these --- nights were during the past 12 months?	5a.	_____ Nights			
b.	How many of these --- nights were during the past 2 weeks?	b.	_____ Nights			
c.	Was --- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description. 6. For what condition did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;"> Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page. </td> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;"> For delivery, ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> } If "No," ask: What was the matter? </td> </tr> </table>		Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	For delivery, ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	} If "No," ask: What was the matter?	6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth (8) Condition _____ Cause _____ Kind _____ Part of body _____
Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	For delivery, ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	} If "No," ask: What was the matter?				
Ask for all conditions EXCEPT deliveries and births.		7.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 7. Was this the first time --- was hospitalized for . . . ?			
8a.	Were any operations performed on --- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?	8a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (9)			
b.	What was the name of the operation? If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	b.	_____			
c.	Any other operations?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> No			
9. NOTE: If the condition in Q. 6 or 8, is on Card A, or there is "1" or more nights in Q. 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.						
FOOTNOTES						

If 17 years old or over, ask:		00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (39a) <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 (NP) Elem 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5+
38a. What is the highest grade -- attended in school?		38a.
b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Ask for all males 17 years or over:		
39a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?		39a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (40)
b. Was any of his service during a war?		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (40) <input type="checkbox"/> DK
c. Was any of his service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955?		c. <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (40) <input type="checkbox"/> DK
d. Was any of his service after January 31, 1955?		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (40) <input type="checkbox"/> DK (40)
e. Was any of his service after August 4, 1964?		e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> DK
Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:		
40a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- (For females): not counting work around the house?		40a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (41a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Omit 40d)
d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?		d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both
If "Yes in 40c only, questions 41a through 41d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.	Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 40a, b, or c.	
	41a. Who does (did) -- work for?	41a. Employer
	b. What kind of business or industry is this?	b. Industry
	c. What kind of work is (was) -- doing?	c. Occupation
Fill 41d from entries in 41a-41c, if not clear, ask:		
d. Class of worker		d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pvt. pd. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Fed. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. oth. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. wkd.
Please look at this card --		
42. Which of these 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.		42. Group 0 <input type="checkbox"/> A* 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D* 6 <input type="checkbox"/> G 1 <input type="checkbox"/> B* 4 <input type="checkbox"/> E* 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> C* 5 <input type="checkbox"/> F 9 <input type="checkbox"/> J
*For each family with A through E checked in question 42, ask:		
43a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) received any public assistance, relief, or welfare money from State or local governments?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (check item)	
b. At present, are you or any member of your family receiving any of this aid?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (check item)	
43c. Which family members receive this aid? Anyone else?		43c. <input type="checkbox"/> Receives aid
d. What kind of aid does -- receive?		d.
SUPPLEMENT CHECK ITEM		
Fill an Arthritis Supplement for each person for whom one or more of the following conditions has been reported:		
1. Arthritis	4. Dermatomyositis	7. Psoriatic arthritis
2. Lupus erythematosus	5. Polyarteritis	8. Rheumatism
3. Scleroderma	6. Periarteritis	9. Gout
Number of Arthritis Supplements required _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None (Fill all required supplements)		
FOOTNOTES		

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTIVE AGENCY FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE



U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Form HIS-1 (1969)
1-1-69

17. Now I'm going to read a list of conditions. Does anyone in the family (you, your—, etc.) HAVE any of these conditions...

Missing fingers, hand or arm—
toes, foot or leg?

Permanent stiffness or any deformity
of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or
back?

Paralysis of any kind?

If "Yes" ask

Who is this?

Does anyone else have ..?

A-1

A-2

17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS
did anyone in the family have...

Arthritis of any kind

or
Rheumatism?

Gout?

Lumbago?

Osteomyelitis? (oh-tee-oh-my-uh-lit-iss)

A bone cyst or bone spur?

Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?

Trick knee?

A slipped or ruptured disc?

Curvature of the spine?

Repeated trouble with neck, back or spine?

Bursitis or synovitis? (burr-uh-vit-iss)

Any disease of the muscles or tendons?

If "Yes," ask

Who was this?

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

17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did
anyone in the family have ..

A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?

Eczema or psoriasis? (so-rye-uh-sis)

Trouble with dry or itching skin?

Trouble with acne?

A skin ulcer?

Any kind of skin allergy?

Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?

Trouble with fallen arches, flatfeet or
clubfoot?

Trouble with ingrown toenails or fingernails?

Trouble with bunions, corns or calluses?

A disease of the hair or scalp?

Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?

If "Yes," ask

Who was this?

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

A-3

Exclude persons who have arthritis or
other "arthritis" conditions

17. (Besides —) During the past 12 months,
did anyone (else) in the family have any
of the following...

AA. Any stiffness in the joints when first
getting out of bed in the morning?

BB. Pain in the joints when they are moved?

CC. Swelling in any of the joints, except in
the ankles or feet?

DD. Any pain or soreness in the joints when
they are touched or pressed on?

*If "Yes," ask "What was the cause of this?"

Record letters and cause in item C-2.

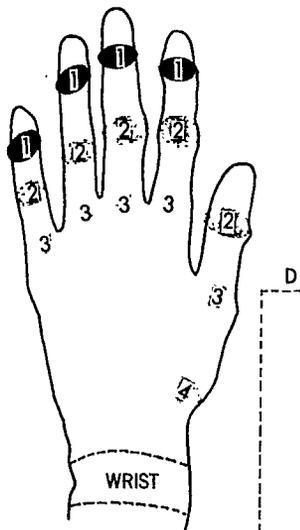
Interviewer information

Other "arthritis" conditions

1. Lupus (erythematosus)
2. Scleroderma
3. Dermatomyositis
4. Polyarteritis
5. Parakeratitis
6. Psoriatic arthritis
7. Rheumatism
8. Gout

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

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



- 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 and over Group J

I
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