

Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Conditions

United States, 1975

Statistics on prevalence of chronic digestive conditions by measures of impact of the conditions and selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey for 1975.

DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 79-1558

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology
National Center for Health Statistics
Hyattsville, Md. July 1979



Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Drury, Thomas F.

Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions, United States, 1975.

(Vital and health statistics: Series 10, Data from the National Health Survey; no. 123)
(DHEW publication; no. (PHS) 79-1558)

1. Digestive organs--Diseases--United States--Statistics. 2. Chronic diseases--United States--Statistics. 3. Health surveys--United States. 4. United States--Statistics, Medical. I. Howie, Lonnie Jean, joint author. II. Title. III. Series: United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital and health statistics: Series 10, Data from the National Health Survey, Data from the health interview survey; no. 123. IV. Series: United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. DHEW publication; (PHS) 79-1558.

RA407.3.A346
[312'.33'00973]

no. 123

[RA645.D54]

312'.0973s
79-4196

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

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

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 123

DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 79-1558
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 79-4196

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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)-----	*

PREVALENCE OF SELECTED CHRONIC DIGESTIVE CONDITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

During 1975 the prevalence of chronic digestive conditions among members of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States was measured in the Health Interview Survey. Prevalence estimates and measures of impact of these conditions on the population covered by the survey are presented in this report. An earlier report on the prevalence of chronic digestive conditions based on data collected in interviews during July through December 1968 was published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Number 83.

HIGHLIGHTS

The most commonly reported chronic digestive condition is ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, followed by frequent constipation, hernias of the abdominal cavity, and upper gastrointestinal disorders. In 1975 there were about 4 million cases of ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, 3.8 million cases of frequent constipation, 3.7 million hernias of the abdominal cavity, and 3.5 million cases of upper gastrointestinal disorders. These estimates reflect rates per 1,000 persons of 18.9 (for ulcers), 18.2 (for frequent constipation), 17.8 (for hernias) and 16.6 (for upper gastrointestinal disorders). These and other chronic digestive diseases are generally more prevalent in older age categories of the population, and are proportionately more likely among persons in families in lower income categories.

Figures on the overall prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions do not reflect, however, the wide range of severity or the level of impact of various conditions. While frequent constipation is the second most commonly reported digestive condition, it has the lowest level of impact with virtually no limitation of activity, only about 5 percent of these conditions causing bed disability and 30 percent of them never having been medically attended. On the other hand, liver conditions have a very low prevalence (a rate of 2.0 per 1,000 persons) but a high level of impact. About 27 percent of the liver conditions in 1975 caused limitation of activity, just over one-third caused bed-disability, and just over two-thirds were medically attended in the past year.

Due to differences in sampling, interviewing, and medical coding, temporal comparisons of the prevalence of chronic digestive conditions based on the data from 1968 and 1975 are somewhat confounded. Nonetheless, taking into account the different sampling variabilities associated with the data in each survey period, as well as other procedural differences, several changes appear unambiguous. Gallbladder conditions were less prevalent in 1975 than they were 7 years earlier. In 1968 the rate for gallbladder conditions was 10.3 per 1,000, in 1975 it was 7.8 per 1,000, reflecting a decrease in the rate of about 24 percent. The prevalence rate of gastritis and duodenitis also decreased slightly, from 8.6 to 7.0 per 1,000. A 27 percent increase in the rate of upper gastrointestinal disorders between the two survey periods may reflect better reporting, but more probably reflects a real increase.

In 1975, as in 1968, about 9 percent of the population was reported to have one or more of the 11 chronic digestive conditions dealt with in this report.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information presented in this report on the prevalence of chronic digestive conditions is based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey, a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for the National Center for Health Statistics, to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each household member. During the 52 weeks of 1975 information was obtained for a sample of approximately 40,000 households including about 116,000 persons who were alive at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data are presented in appendix I. Since 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.

Appendix III illustrates portions of the questionnaire used to obtain information about chronic digestive conditions. The entire questionnaire used during 1975 is illustrated in appendix III of the Current Estimates report for 1975 (Series 10, Number 115).

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Methodological studies have shown that chronic conditions are generally underreported in interview surveys. Respondents in health interviews tend to report conditions of which they are aware and willing to report to the interviewer. Reporting is better for those conditions which have made a significant impact on the affected individual and his family. Conditions that are severe or costly or require treatment tend to be better reported than conditions having less impact. For instance, a condition which has caused limitation of activity, visits to the doctor, or days in bed is more likely to be reported in the interview than a condition which has had little or no impact on the person.

Methodological studies have also indicated that inclusion of a checklist of descriptive condition titles as part of the interview questionnaire increases the probability that a respondent will recognize the terms and report those of which he is aware. Of course, the diagnostic accuracy of condition reporting is dependent on the information the respondent remembers that the attending physician has passed on to the family or, in the absence of medical attendance, on the previous experience or education of the family.

From 1957-67 data were collected on all chronic conditions. Beginning in 1968, as part of the redesign of the data collection procedure, reporting of chronic conditions was limited to those causing disability days, physician visits, or limitation of activity and, in addition, to the measurement of prevalence of a single system of chronic conditions through use of an extended checklist of chronic conditions in that system. (A report on this new design and the results of a study of the previous method and the revised procedure is presented in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Number 48.) During 1975 the chronic conditions under study were those of the digestive system. A list of 24 chronic digestive conditions was employed in the 1975 questionnaire along with a single residual category.

In addition to limitations of data on the prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews, explained above, it should be pointed out that the restriction of the survey to the civilian population not confined to institutions affects the estimated prevalence. The omission of the institutionalized population reduces the prevalence estimates since the proportion of persons with chronic conditions in institutions is high.^a

The remainder of this report is presented in three sections. The first of these presents prevalence estimates for a selected group of digestive conditions. The effect of the digestive condition on the individual is presented by a series of measures of impact such as long- or short-term disability, medical attention, or degree of bother. The second section of the report presents data on the distribution of chronic digestive conditions for a series of demographic characteristics. The text points out differences in the distribution of these diseases in the population. The report concludes with a brief discussion of similarities and differences between the rates for 1968 and 1975.

PREVALENCE, IMPACT, AND INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC DIGESTIVE CONDITIONS

Prevalence

The term prevalence means the number of some item existing at a given point of time; the term is usually stated as point-prevalence. Another definition in use is the average number of some item existing during a specified interval of time. The latter definition is the one used for the Health Interview Survey.

^aSome indication of the prevalence of digestive conditions among the institutionalized population may be obtained from the report "Profile of Chronic Illness in Nursing Homes, United States: National Nursing Home Survey, August 1973-April 1974," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, Number 29. This survey of resident institutions providing nursing or personal care covered an estimated 1,075,800 persons in the institutionalized population. An estimated 19.0 persons per 1,000 were reported to have diseases of the digestive system.

The main source for obtaining a report of chronic digestive conditions is the checklist of conditions in question 31 (see appendix III). Question 31 asked: "During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family (you, your—, etc.) have—?" The list of the 24 conditions read by the interviewer may be found in appendix III.

Other sources on the questionnaire of digestive conditions were the disability probe questions 9 and 27, the doctor visit probe question 16, and the hospital page (see appendix III). Details about each reported condition were recorded on a condition page.

Conditions reported in the interview were counted as chronic if they were on the list of conditions always considered to be chronic regardless of onset (appendix II) or if they had their onset more than 3 months prior to the week of interview and lasted more than 3 months. The chronic conditions reported in this manner are all assumed to be present at a given point in time and therefore approximate point-prevalence.

Table A shows the prevalence per 1,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of 11 groups of digestive conditions. Also shown are the rubrics of the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA), into which the groups are classified.

Examination of the prevalence data shown in table A shows that the most commonly reported chronic digestive condition is ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, followed by frequent constipation and hernia of the abdominal cavity. In 1975 there were about 3,955,000 cases of ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, 3,811,000 cases of frequent constipation, and 3,725,000 cases of hernia of the abdominal cavity.

Within each of the 11 groups of digestive conditions, the prevalence estimate may be considered as a count of persons with each condition. However, it is possible that the same person may have one or more of these conditions.

The estimates of the prevalence of the 11 groups of digestive conditions presented in this report are estimates of the number of cases in each disease category, with no attempt to

Table A. Number and rate per 1,000 persons, of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews: United States, 1975

Chronic condition and ICDA code ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-534	3,955	18.9
Frequent constipation	564.0	3,811	18.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	3,725	17.8
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder ²	536, 784.0, 784.1, 784.3, 784.7, 785.4 pt.	3,462	16.6
Gallbladder condition ³	574, 575, 576.0, 576.1, 576.9	1,625	7.8
Gastritis and duodenitis	535	1,465	7.0
Diverticula of intestine	562	1,323	6.3
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	563	1,183	5.7
Intestinal condition ^{2, 4}	564.1, 564.9, 785.4 pt.	876	4.2
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.		501	2.4
Liver condition ⁵	570-573	411	2.0

¹*Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 1965.*

²Gas (pains) in stomach were coded to ICDA code 536; in intestines, to ICDA code 564.

³Includes gallbladder trouble N.O.S.

⁴Includes intestinal or bowel trouble N.O.S.

⁵Includes hepatitis or liver trouble N.O.S.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified

account for persons who had more than one digestive condition. A summation of the 11 chronic digestive condition categories indicates an estimated 22,338,000 conditions among the civilian noninstitutionalized population. However, this should not be interpreted as 22 million persons with these conditions since there may be duplication. The following figures show the estimated number of persons with one or more of the 11 digestive system conditions by age:

Age	Persons
All ages	17,970,000
Under 17 years	896,000
17-44 years	6,049,000
45-64 years	6,313,000
65 years and over	4,712,000

The estimates of both 22 million selected digestive conditions and 18 million persons with selected digestive conditions have a severe shortcoming since they combine conditions with a wide range of severity and impact. For example, the estimate of 18 million persons combines together persons with frequent constipation, 30 percent of whom had never seen a doctor for their condition, with persons who had severe ulcers or hernias. Because of this

shortcoming, further analysis of persons with digestive diseases will not be presented here in any detail.

Table A includes most of the chronic digestive conditions reported by respondents to the 1975 HIS. However, there were about 816,000 other chronic digestive conditions reported by these respondents for which data are not presented. These additional 816,000 conditions should not be interpreted as *all other* chronic digestive diseases prevalent at the time of the survey, since they represent only those chronic digestive conditions reported in response to items on the checklist of digestive conditions which could not be coded into any of the specific condition categories shown in this report.

Impact of Conditions

Table B presents selected indicators of the impact that each of the digestive conditions has on persons with these conditions. These indicators include the percent of conditions that caused limitation of activity, resulted in one or more bed-days or physician visits during the previous year, or had ever been medically attended. The average number of restricted-activity days, bed-days, and work-loss days associated with a condition during the year are also shown.

Table B. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews, percent of conditions by measures of impact, and number of disability days per condition per year by type of disability: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Percent of conditions—				Disability days			
		Causing limitation of activity	With 1 or more bed-days in past year	With doctor ever seen	With 1 or more physician visits in past year	Restricted-activity days per condition per year	Bed-days per condition per year	Bed-days per bed-disabling condition per year	Work-loss days per condition per year
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	13.5	22.7	97.9	59.9	18.0	5.9	26.0	2.2
Frequent constipation	3,811	*1.0	4.9	69.3	43.0	3.6	*0.9	*19.0	*0.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	17.6	21.8	96.2	59.9	17.1	4.9	22.6	2.0
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,462	2.4	8.0	67.0	40.9	9.2	2.3	28.5	*0.6
Gallbladder condition	1,625	9.2	37.4	97.9	63.4	20.0	7.8	20.9	3.2
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	3.4	21.3	89.1	62.6	11.9	3.9	18.2	*1.7
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	6.8	16.7	99.2	53.9	12.2	*3.6	*21.6	*0.8
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	8.7	21.1	90.4	61.9	13.8	4.5	21.3	*1.6
Intestinal condition	876	4.3	15.4	93.0	62.9	9.7	*2.1	*13.4	*0.8
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	13.2	28.9	85.6	59.1	24.8	11.4	39.2	*1.7
Liver condition	411	27.3	36.3	98.2	68.5	26.6	*13.2	*36.3	*2.8

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Of the six different measures of disability shown in table B for each of the chronic digestive conditions, the most severe measure is the percent of conditions causing long-term limitation of activity. These are conditions which result in inability to carry on the usual activity of one's age-sex group such as working, keeping house, or going to school; restriction in the kind or amount of usual activity; or restriction in relation to other activities (civic, church, or recreational). Among the specific digestive conditions, hernias and liver conditions resulted in the highest levels of limitation of activity, with 17.6 and 27.3 percent of these conditions, respectively, causing some form of long-term limitation.

The data in table B highlight the fact that figures on the overall prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions do not reflect the wide range of severity or level of impact of the various conditions. While frequent constipation is the second most commonly reported digestive condition, it has the lowest level of impact, with virtually no limitation of activity, only about 5 percent of these conditions causing bed disability, and 30 percent of them never having been medically attended. On the other hand, liver conditions have a very low prevalence but a

high level of impact. About 27 percent of the liver conditions caused limitation of activity, just over one-third caused bed disability, and just over two-thirds were medically attended in the past year. With the exception of functional upper gastrointestinal disorders and constipation (which are most easily self-diagnosed), at least 85 percent of most digestive conditions had been attended by a doctor at some time and at least 6 out of 10 of the conditions were medically attended during the preceding year. Virtually all persons who reported conditions such as an ulcer, hernia, gallbladder trouble, diverticula of intestine, or a liver condition had seen a doctor at some time about it.

Most of the digestive conditions are not bed-disabling (table B). Just over one-third of the liver and gallbladder conditions and just over one-fifth of the hernias and ulcers resulted in some bed disability during the year. While there was a wide range in the proportion of conditions that were bed-disabling, the average number of bed days per bed-disabling condition generally ranged between 20 and 30 per year. Thus, while about 8 percent of the cases of functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders were bed-disabling, the average number of days in bed for these cases was about the same as for

Table C. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by number of bed-days in the year prior to interview: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Number of bed-days						
		Total	None	1-3	4-7	8-14	15-30	31 or more
		Percent distribution						
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	100.0	74.5	7.4	5.2	4.4	3.6	2.2
Frequent constipation	3,811	100.0	94.2	1.9	1.8	*0.7	*0.2	*0.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	100.0	75.8	6.2	6.5	4.7	3.0	1.5
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,462	100.0	89.8	4.3	1.4	*1.0	*0.7	*0.6
Gallbladder condition	1,625	100.0	59.7	9.6	7.0	9.5	7.8	3.5
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	100.0	76.8	8.0	6.1	4.1	2.0	*1.2
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	100.0	81.5	4.1	5.1	3.9	*2.3	*1.3
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	100.0	76.1	6.9	6.2	4.1	*2.0	*1.9
Intestinal condition	876	100.0	82.0	6.4	3.7	1.8	*2.5	*1.0
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	100.0	66.5	12.9	5.0	5.7	*4.1	*1.4
Liver condition	411	100.0	61.6	6.3	2.5	9.0	*7.8	10.7

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

hernia, for which 23 percent of the cases had bed disability. Table C elaborates on the estimated percent of conditions with one or more bed days in the past year (shown in table B) by presenting a frequency distribution of bed days.

Just under one-third (31.5 percent) of the liver conditions caused five or more physician visits in the past year (table D). About 1 out of

5 (19.2 percent) persons with stomach trouble, and about 17 percent of persons with gallbladder conditions or chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis had five or more physician visits for their condition during the previous 12 months.

Another indication of the seriousness of digestive conditions is whether or not the person had been hospitalized, had had surgery for a

Table D. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by number of times doctor was seen in year prior to interview: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Number of physician visits					
		Total	None	1	2-4	5 or more	Un-known
		Percent distribution					
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	100.0	36.1	17.8	26.3	15.8	4.0
Frequent constipation	3,811	100.0	53.1	19.5	15.7	7.8	4.0
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	100.0	35.9	21.6	25.6	12.6	4.2
Functional and symptomatic upper gastro-intestinal disorder	3,462	100.0	53.4	17.5	14.8	8.6	5.7
Gallbladder condition	1,625	100.0	32.0	18.7	27.7	17.0	4.7
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	100.0	32.8	20.6	27.1	14.9	4.5
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	100.0	42.9	19.4	21.0	13.5	3.2
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	100.0	32.5	21.2	23.5	17.3	5.6
Intestinal condition	876	100.0	33.2	24.4	26.0	12.4	3.9
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	100.0	33.2	15.6	24.4	19.2	7.7
Liver condition	411	100.0	26.8	13.6	23.3	31.5	4.7

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

given condition, or was currently being treated for the condition by a doctor (table E). With the exception of functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders and frequent constipation, for which there is very little hospitalization, approximately 18 to 42 percent of the digestive cases had been hospitalized at some time. In addition, surgery was performed in about 25 percent of the reported gallbladder cases and about 23 percent of the hernias. Although hospitalization occurred in about 38 percent of the ulcer cases, surgery was performed in only about 8 percent of all the ulcers of stomach and duodenum. The highest level of current treatment or medication was among the ulcer cases, with 65 percent under treatment recommended by a doctor. The lowest rate of current medical treatment or medication was about 31 percent for hernia cases. About a third to just over half of all other chronic digestive diseases were under medical treatment.

Each of the persons with a given condition was asked about the frequency and amount of bother caused by the condition. "Bother" was not defined for the respondent; usually this term refers to the trouble, worry, inconvenience,

anxiety, and so forth the condition causes the person. Table F shows the frequency with which persons were bothered by their conditions; for example, about 10.4 percent of the persons with ulcers were never bothered by their condition.

Table G classifies these data by the degree to which persons were bothered by their condition. Again using ulcer as an example, we can see that about 35.1 percent of the persons with this condition were bothered by it a great deal. Finally, table H shows data only for those persons who were bothered and the degree to which they were bothered. Thus, among those persons who were bothered by ulcers, about 40 percent were bothered a great deal.

Incidence of Conditions

The incidence of a chronic condition is defined as the onset of the condition within a specified period of time. It should be pointed out that the incidence as reported in a health interview may be the first recognition of symptoms which started at some earlier time. Onset, as stated by the respondent, may be prior to the medical diagnosis of the condition or may

Table E. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent of conditions by whether ever hospitalized, ever surgically treated, or at the time of interview under medical treatment recommended by a doctor: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Percent of conditions for which—		
		Ever hospitalized	Ever had surgery	Were currently under treatment or medication recommended by a doctor
		Percent		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	38.3	8.1	65.4
Frequent constipation	3,811	5.4	2.6	52.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	31.9	22.8	31.6
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,462	7.6	1.7	45.8
Gallbladder condition	1,625	42.1	24.9	33.7
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	17.8	3.6	59.3
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	29.1	7.5	45.3
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	24.8	6.2	47.8
Intestinal condition	876	19.4	5.2	52.6
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	21.2	5.9	49.5
Liver condition	411	41.0	9.4	38.0

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Table F. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by frequency of bother: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Frequency of bother					
		Total	All the time	Some of the time	Other	Never	Unknown
		Percent distribution					
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	100.0	10.1	75.2	2.0	10.4	2.3
Frequent constipation	3,811	100.0	25.0	67.4	1.1	5.6	0.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	100.0	10.6	56.2	1.4	28.9	3.0
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder ..	3,462	100.0	11.6	82.8	1.0	2.7	1.9
Gallbladder condition	1,625	100.0	6.5	59.3	1.5	30.0	2.6
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	100.0	11.4	78.9	0.7	7.5	1.4
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	100.0	8.9	68.3	1.8	19.8	1.2
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	100.0	12.2	75.8	1.2	7.6	3.2
Intestinal condition	876	100.0	8.9	79.9	1.6	6.6	3.1
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	100.0	16.0	71.0	2.4	7.3	3.4
Liver condition	411	100.0	16.3	38.8	2.1	39.5	3.3

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Table G. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by degree of bother: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions in thousands	Degree of bother							
		Total	Bothered					Not bothered	Un- known if bothered
			All	Great deal	Some	Very little	Unknown		
		Percent distribution							
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	100.0	87.3	35.1	38.3	12.2	1.8	10.4	2.3
Frequent constipation	3,811	100.0	93.5	27.7	47.2	15.7	2.9	5.6	0.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	100.0	68.1	20.7	30.3	15.2	1.9	28.9	3.0
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder ..	3,462	100.0	95.4	29.3	51.3	12.5	2.3	2.7	1.9
Gallbladder condition	1,625	100.0	67.4	27.7	27.0	11.1	1.6	30.0	2.6
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	100.0	91.0	34.3	40.6	14.2	2.0	7.5	1.4
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	100.0	79.0	25.4	36.2	16.0	1.5	19.8	1.2
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	100.0	89.2	34.0	40.0	13.0	2.2	7.6	3.2
Intestinal condition	876	100.0	90.3	35.6	38.2	14.6	2.0	6.6	3.1
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	100.0	89.3	34.7	40.9	10.4	3.3	7.3	3.4
Liver condition	411	100.0	57.2	22.7	27.0	7.1	0.4	39.5	3.3

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Table H. Number of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews as causing bother and percent distribution by degree of bother: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Number of conditions causing bother in thousands	Degree of bother				
		Total	Great deal	Some	Very little	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,453	100.0	40.2	43.8	14.0	2.0
Frequent constipation	3,563	100.0	29.6	50.5	16.8	3.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity	2,537	100.0	30.4	44.5	22.3	2.7
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,303	100.0	30.7	53.8	13.1	2.4
Gallbladder condition	1,095	100.0	41.1	40.1	16.5	2.3
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,334	100.0	37.7	44.6	15.6	2.1
Diverticula of intestine	1,045	100.0	32.1	45.9	20.2	1.8
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,055	100.0	38.1	44.8	14.6	2.5
Intestinal condition	792	100.0	39.4	42.3	16.1	2.2
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	448	100.0	38.9	45.8	11.7	3.7
Liver condition	235	100.0	39.6	47.2	12.4	0.8

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

be after the physician told the respondent about the diagnosis. With those qualifications in mind, it can be said that about 1 out of 6 digestive conditions were reported as having been noticed for the first time in the year prior to interview (table J).

VARIATIONS IN THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DIGESTIVE CONDITIONS

The number and rate per 1,000 persons for the 11 chronic digestive conditions are distributed by sex and age in table 1. Tables 2-13

Table J. Prevalence and incidence in past 12 months of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews and percent incidence is of prevalence: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence in thousands ²	Percent incidence is of prevalence
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	609	15.4
Frequent constipation	3,811	342	9.0
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	755	20.3
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,462	444	12.8
Gallbladder condition	1,625	364	22.4
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	313	21.4
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	137	10.3
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	190	16.1
Intestinal condition	876	122	13.9
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	96	19.2
Liver condition	411	100	24.4

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Incidence is defined as onset of the condition within 12 months of the week of interview.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

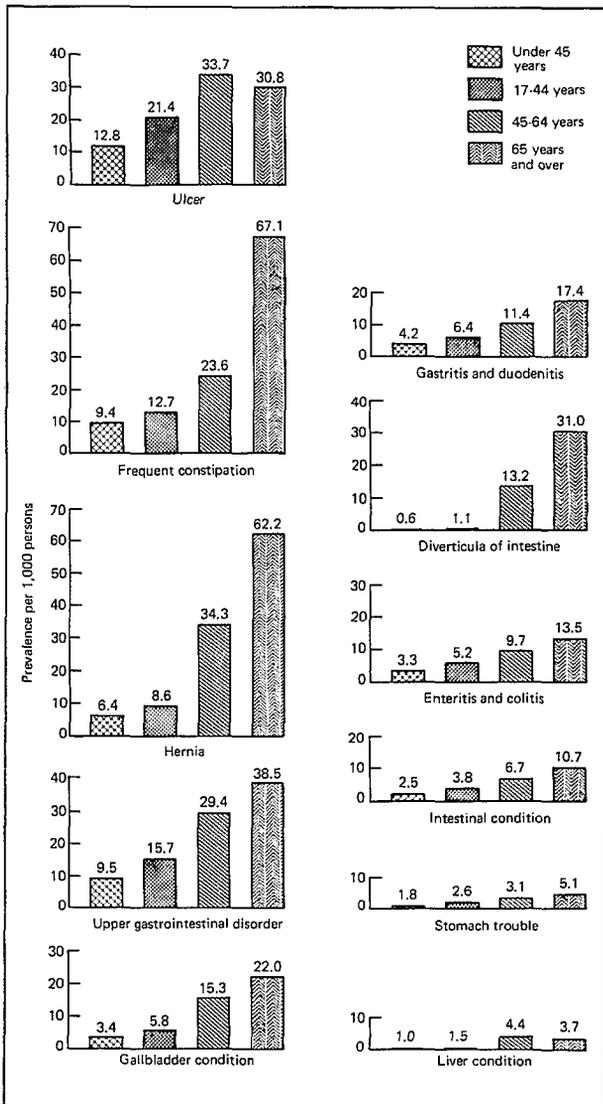


Figure 1. Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions by age

show this prevalence information for each of the 11 conditions by sex, race, usual activity status, marital status, labor force and employment status, current living arrangement, family income, education of head of family, place of residence, and region. Since age is associated with the distribution of many of these characteristics and increased age is associated with a greater prevalence of chronic digestive conditions, age-specific prevalence rates per 1,000 persons as well as the crude rates for all ages are shown in tables 2-13. Figures 1-5

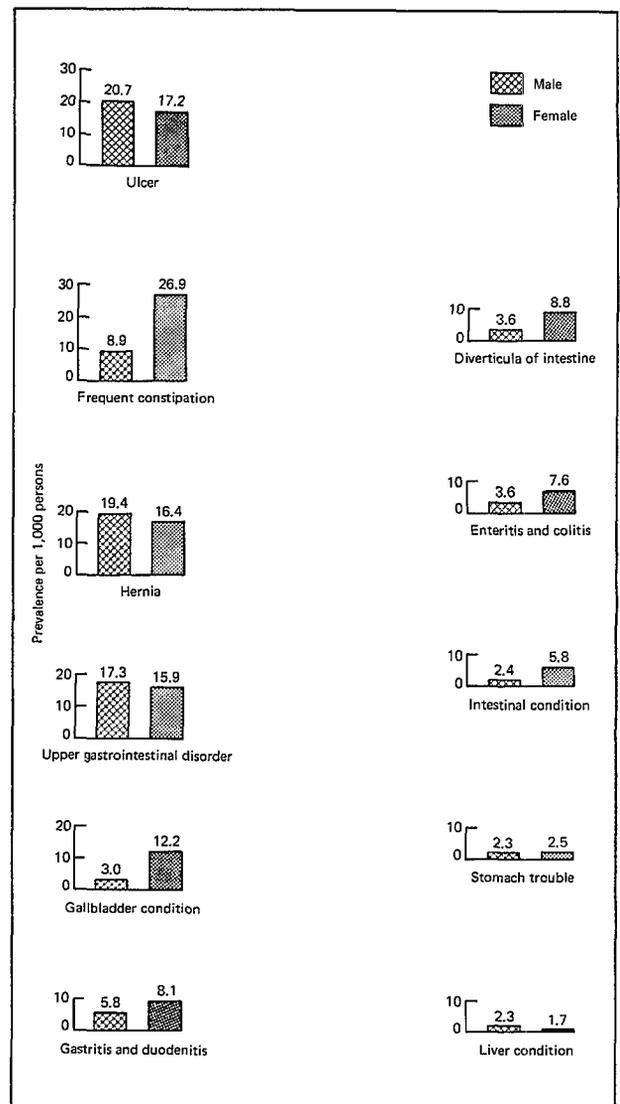


Figure 2. Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions by sex

display variations in the prevalence of the 11 chronic digestive conditions by age, sex, race, family income, and region, respectively. Highlights of the distributions in the detailed tables will be discussed for some of the conditions.

Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum

Up to age 65, the prevalence rate per 1,000 persons of ulcers of the stomach and duodenum increases with each advancing age category shown in figure 1. Among persons 65 years and

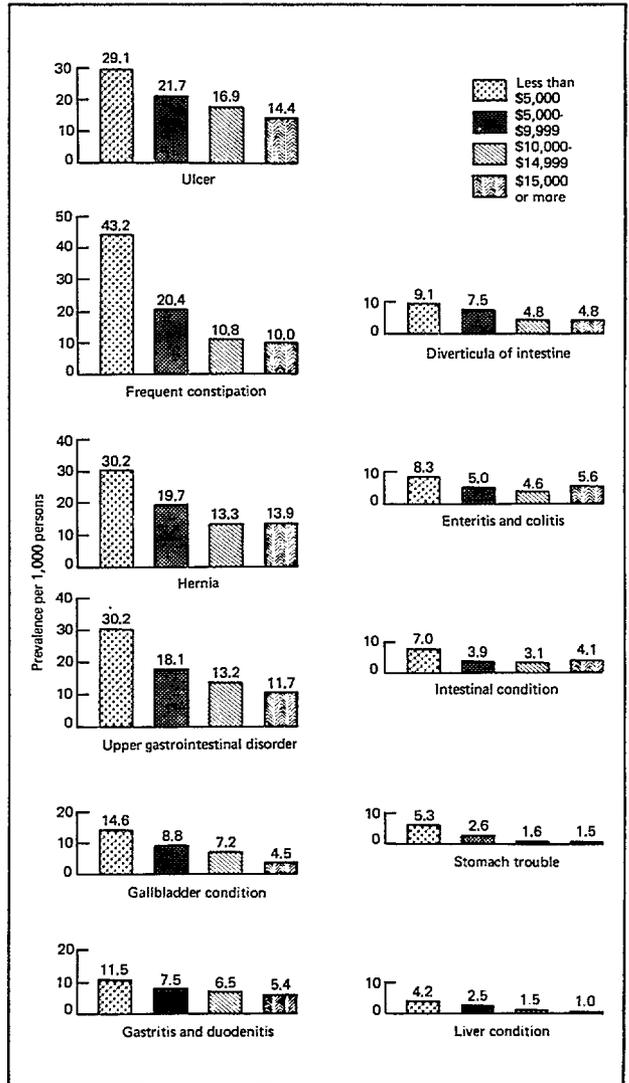
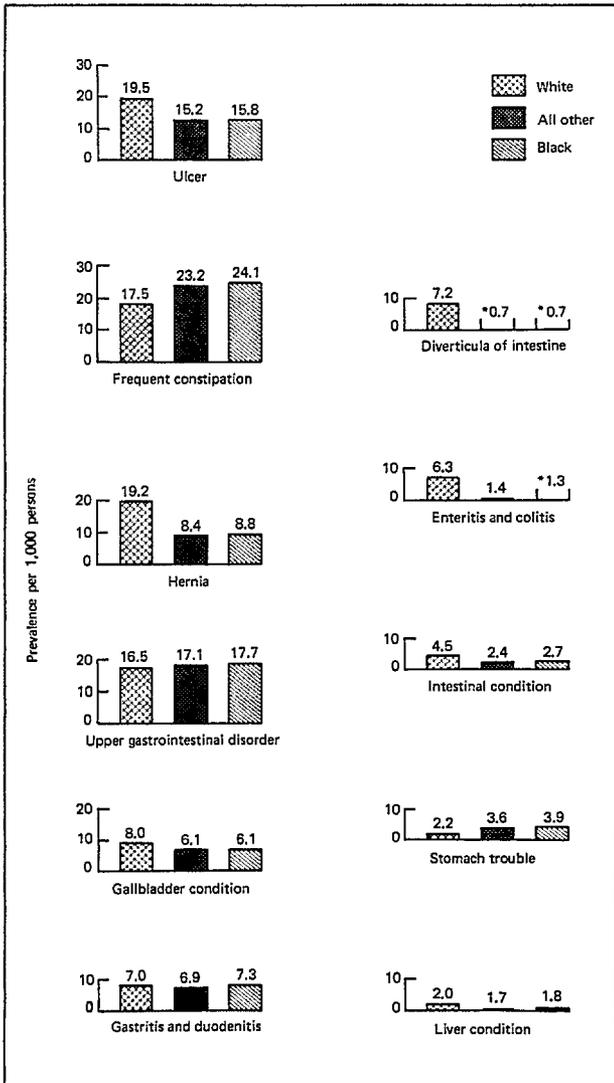


Figure 3. Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions by race

Figure 4. Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions by family income

over, however, the rate declines slightly. Among persons 17 years and over, males are proportionately more likely than females to have an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum (table 2). The number of ulcers per 1,000 population decreases with family income, and with one slight exception this is true within each of the specific age categories shown in table 2. Persons 65 years and over with family incomes of \$5,000 to \$9,999 are the exception, having a slightly lower rate than might be expected given the distributions of ulcers by age and family

income. Ulcers of the stomach or duodenum are also relatively more prevalent among persons residing outside standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) than they are among persons living within SMSA's.

Frequent Constipation

The prevalence of frequent constipation increases with age. In 1975 the rate per 1,000 persons ranged from 5.1 for children and youths under 17 years to 67.1 for persons 65 years of

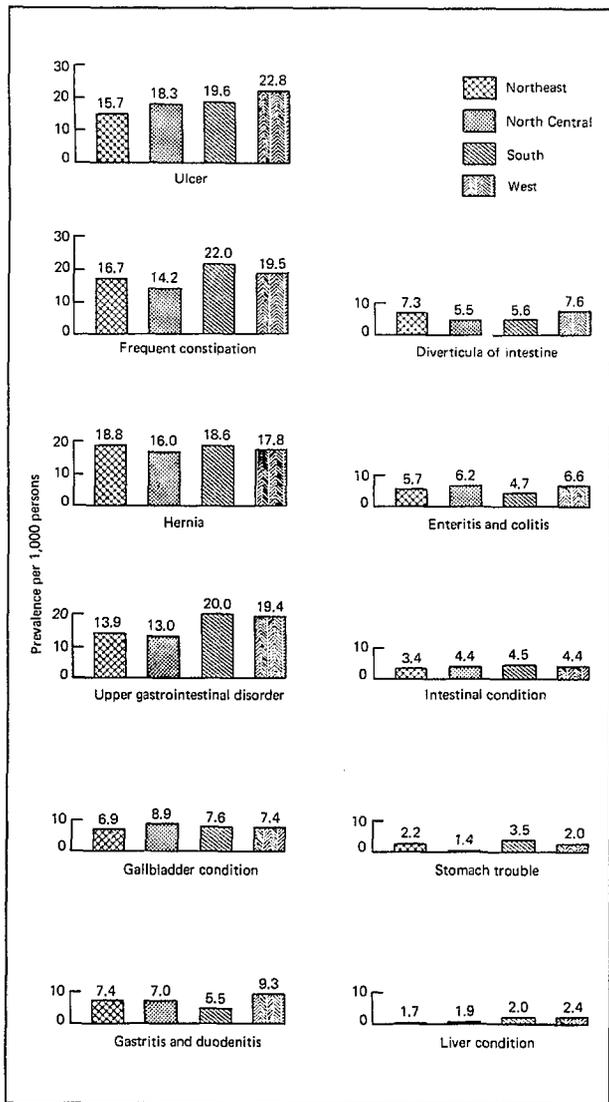


Figure 5. Prevalence of selected chronic digestive conditions by region

age and over (table 3). The prevalence of frequent constipation reported in health interviews is also proportionately higher among females, persons from other-than-white racial backgrounds, the formerly married, and among those currently living alone than it is among persons in comparable categories of the population. Moreover, these latter differences are not due to variations in the age composition of these various categories of the population. Family income is inversely related to the prevalence of frequent constipation. Residents

of the South and West Regions, particularly persons 45 years and over, were relatively more likely to report frequent constipation than people living in the Northeast and North Central Regions of the country.

Hernia

Compared to the prevalence of hernias of the abdominal cavity in the population at large, hernias are proportionately about twice as prevalent among persons aged 45-64 years and more than 3 times as prevalent among persons 65 years and over (table 4). The rate of hernias is slightly higher for males than it is for females, reflecting lower rates for females among persons 45 years and over. Among persons 45 years of age and over white persons are more subject to hernias than persons in other racial categories are. Persons in families with less than \$5,000 income have a higher rate for hernias than persons in all other family income categories do. This latter overall difference reflects the higher rate of hernias for the lowest income category among persons aged 45-64 years, as well as the inverse relationship between family income and the prevalence of hernias among persons 65 years of age and over.

Functional and Symptomatic Upper Gastrointestinal Disorders

The prevalence of these kinds of chronic digestive problems is positively associated with age (table 5). Among persons 45 years of age and over, the rate per 1,000 is lower among white persons than it is among persons in all other racial categories. Among adults 17 years and over, functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders are proportionately more prevalent among the formerly married than they are among the currently married and the never married. However, among persons 65 years and over the difference between the rates for the never married and the formerly married is much smaller. Among persons 45 years and over, disorders of the functions of the stomach and upper gastrointestinal tract are also relatively more common among persons living alone than they are among persons with other

living arrangements, more common within the two older age strata shown in table 5, and more common among persons in families with less than \$5,000 income than among persons in families with higher incomes. People living in the South and West Regions have higher rates of functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders than those residing in the Northeast and North Central Regions do.

Gallbladder Conditions

Chronic gallbladder conditions, which affect about 8 out of every 1,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population, are proportionately about 5 times more prevalent among persons 45 years and over than they are among persons under 45 years of age (table 6). Females at all ages, but particularly among persons 45 years and over, are relatively more likely than males to have a chronic gallbladder condition. The rate of gallbladder conditions per 1,000 persons is also higher for formerly married persons than it is for the currently married and the never married. Among persons 45 years and over, gallbladder conditions are proportionately more common among persons living alone, those in families with less than \$5,000 annual income, and those living outside SMSA's.

Gastritis and Duodenitis

The rate of gastritis and duodenitis increases with age, ranging from 4.2 per 1,000 for persons under 45 years of age to 17.4 per 1,000 for persons 65 years and over (table 7). Among persons 45 years and over, females have higher rates for these conditions than males do.

Diverticula of the Intestine

Rare among persons under 45 years of age, diverticula of the intestine primarily affect those 45 years and over, for whom the rate per 1,000 is 19.1 (table 8). Among persons 65 years and over, the rate per 1,000 of diverticula of the intestine is 31.0. Among persons 45 years and over, diverticula of the intestine are proportionately twice as prevalent among females as among males.

Enteritis and Colitis

The rate per 1,000 persons of enteritis and colitis is also associated with age, ranging from 3.3 for persons under 45 years of age to 13.5 for those 65 years and over (table 9). Relative to their numbers, females 45 years and over are about twice as likely to have enteritis or colitis as similarly aged males. These chronic digestive conditions are also relatively more prevalent within the two older age categories shown in table 9 and among white persons.

CHRONIC DIGESTIVE CONDITIONS IN 1968 AND 1975

Anyone approaching the comparison of the 1975 Health Interview Survey (HIS) data on chronic digestive conditions with those obtained in 1968 should be aware of three procedural differences between the two survey periods. One, the 1968 information was collected only during the latter half of the year; the 1975 data, during the entire year. Accordingly, the sampling variances associated with the 1975 data are much smaller. Two, while the digestive condition questions were the same in both surveys, some items were administered differently in 1975. For example, in 1968 interviewers were trained to read the question "During the past 12 months has anyone in the family had frequent constipation?" without any particular emphasis or tonal inflection. In 1975 interviewers were trained to read this same item in such a way that the word "frequent" was given emphasis. Items on the digestive condition list requiring such emphasis were printed in such a way that interviewers would remember to read the question as they had been instructed to during training. A third change occurred between the two survey periods in the medical coding of the information that was obtained. The 1968 condition information had been coded into the categories of the Seventh Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD); the 1975 condition data were coded using the rubrics of the Eighth Revision. As we will see from the following text, changes in medical coding are particularly important when comparing the rates for enteritis and ulcerative colitis for 1968 and 1975.

Table K. Prevalence and incidence of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons,¹ by age: United States, 1968 and 1975

Chronic condition ²	Prevalence per 1,000 persons								Incidence per 1,000 persons							
	All ages		Under 45 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		All ages		Under 45 years		45-64 years		65 years and over	
	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975	1968	1975
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	17.2	18.9	10.8	12.8	33.4	33.7	29.0	30.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.5
Frequent constipation	23.8	18.2	10.7	9.4	35.0	23.6	96.3	67.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	5.8	3.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity	16.3	17.8	7.0	6.4	28.3	34.3	58.8	62.2	3.2	3.6	2.1	2.2	4.7	6.0	7.4	8.5
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	13.1	16.6	6.7	9.5	23.5	29.4	37.7	38.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.4
Gallbladder condition	10.3	7.8	4.0	3.4	21.4	15.3	32.8	22.0	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	3.4	2.9	4.3	3.4
Gastritis and duodenitis	8.6	7.0	4.4	4.2	16.2	11.4	24.0	17.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2
Diverticula of intestine .....	...	6.3	...	0.6	...	13.2	...	31.0	...	0.7	...	0.1	...	1.5	...	2.6
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis (excluding diverticula of intestine) .....	...	5.7	...	3.3	...	9.7	...	13.5	...	0.9	...	0.7	...	1.3	...	1.4
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis (including diverticula of intestine)	9.3	11.1	3.5	3.9	17.9	21.3	34.0	39.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.2	4.6	*0.8
Intestinal condition	4.2	4.2	1.9	2.5	8.1	6.7	12.5	10.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	5.2	3.1	5.3	5.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Liver condition	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.4	6.2	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6

¹Number of persons (in thousands) used in computing rates were as follows:

	1968	1975
All ages	195,889	209,065
Under 45 years ...	137,165	144,683
45-64 years	40,298	43,094
65 years and over ..	18,426	21,287

²See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Changes in Prevalence

Temporal comparisons of the prevalence of chronic digestive conditions based on the data from 1968 and 1975 are somewhat confounded. Nonetheless, taking into account the different sampling variabilities associated with the data in each survey period as well as the other procedural differences mentioned, three changes appear unambiguous. Gallbladder conditions were less prevalent in 1975 than they were 7 years earlier, and the same is true of gastritis and duodenitis. In 1968 the rate for gallbladder conditions was 10.3 per 1,000; in 1975 it was 7.8 per 1,000, reflecting a decrease in the rate of about 24 percent (table K). The prevalence rate of gastritis and duodenitis also decreased by about 19 percent, from 8.6 to 7.0 per 1,000. A

27-percent increase in the rate of functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders between the two survey periods may reflect better reporting but more probably reflects a real increase. Even though several subcategories of this condition group in the Seventh Revision of the ICD were coded under other rubrics in the Eighth Revision, the rate still increased, from 13.1 to 16.6 per 1,000.

The most dramatic effect of changes in the medical coding of digestive conditions between 1968 and 1975 occurred with respect to enteritis and ulcerative colitis. In the Seventh Revision, diverticula of the intestine was a subcategory of enteritis and ulcerative colitis. A rule used in the coding of HIS data stipulates that when codes for two diseases are within the same 3-digit category but have different fourth

digits, only one of these codes can be assigned to the same person. This means that in 1968 persons with both diverticula of the intestine and either enteritis or ulcerative colitis would have been counted only once. In the Eighth Revision, by contrast, diverticula of the intestine has its own 3-digit coding rubric; it was therefore coded separately from enteritis and ulcerative colitis in 1975. However, this coding change can be adjusted by retabulating the 1975 data to count persons with *both* diverticula of the intestine *and* enteritis or ulcerative colitis only once. This adjustment shows that in 1975 there were about 2,311,000 persons who had either diverticula of the intestine or enteritis or ulcerative colitis, reflecting a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 persons. Readers wishing to make more detailed time comparisons regarding the prevalence of enteritis and colitis (including diverticula of the intestine) should consult table 10 in this report and table 6 in Series 10, Number 83.

The difference between the rates in 1968 and 1975 for frequent constipation, which cannot be accounted for in terms of sampling variability, probably reflects a large effect of a small change in question emphasis noted above.

Examination of the age-specific prevalence rates shown in table K reveals that by and large the changes that have been highlighted above are not accounted for by changes in the age composition of the population between 1968 and 1975.

The rates for chronic digestive conditions which had their onset during the 12 months preceding the interview are generally about the same in both time periods (table K).

Nonseasonality of Conditions

There is no particular reason to expect that the prevalence or incidence of chronic digestive

conditions would exhibit any seasonal variation. Nonetheless, in view of the fact that data on chronic digestive conditions were collected for only the last two quarters of 1968, it is important to take a brief look at what the data for all of 1975 show on this point. As is evident from the data in table L, neither the prevalence nor the incidence of chronic digestive conditions exhibits any seasonal variability.

Persons Reported to Have One or More Conditions

In 1975 about 8.6 percent of the population was reported to have one or more of the 11 chronic digestive conditions dealt with in this report (table M). The relative frequency of persons with one or more chronic digestive conditions increased with age, ranging from 4.8 percent for persons under 45 years to 22.1 percent for people 65 years and over. Females, white persons, residents of the South and West Regions, and persons living outside of SMSA's were proportionately more likely to have one or more chronic digestive conditions in 1975 than were persons in comparable categories of the population.

Except for slight regional variations, the situation with respect to the percent of the population with one or more chronic digestive conditions was about the same in 1968 as it was in 1975. In the South Region, however, the percent of such persons declined slightly between 1968 and 1975. This decline in the South Region occurred among persons aged 45-64 years as well as among persons 65 years and over. On the other hand, the minor upward shift in the percent of persons with one or more chronic digestive conditions in the West Region is largely accounted for by changes between the two survey periods in the age composition of persons residing in the West Region.

Table L. Population, prevalence, and incidence of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by period of data collection: United States, 1975

Chronic condition ¹	Period of data collection						
	Calendar year	Half year		Quarter			
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Population in thousands	209,065	208,574	209,524	208,410	208,738	209,297	209,750
	Prevalence of conditions per 1,000 persons						
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18.9	19.3	18.6	19.4	19.1	17.4	19.7
Frequent constipation	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.9	17.2	18.3	18.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity	17.8	18.4	17.3	18.8	17.9	17.1	17.5
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	16.6	17.1	16.0	18.5	15.7	15.9	16.1
Gallbladder condition	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.9	8.8	7.2	8.2
Gastritis and duodenitis	7.0	7.8	6.2	7.4	8.2	6.3	6.1
Diverticula of intestine	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.9	5.6	6.8
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.6
Intestinal condition	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.4
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.9
Liver condition	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
	Incidence of conditions per 1,000 persons						
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Frequent constipation	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.2
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.3
Gallbladder condition	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.9
Gastritis and duodenitis	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
Diverticula of intestine	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
Intestinal condition	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7
Liver condition	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

Table M. Percent of population reported in household interviews to have 1 or more chronic digestive conditions, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July-December 1968 and 1975

Characteristic	July-December 1968				Calendar year 1975			
	Age				Age			
	All	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Percent of persons ¹							
All persons	8.7	4.6	15.3	25.0	8.6	4.8	14.6	22.1
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	8.0	4.5	14.4	22.1	7.5	4.2	13.6	20.1
Female	9.4	4.7	16.2	27.2	9.6	5.4	15.6	23.6
<u>Color</u>								
White	9.0	4.7	15.4	25.3	8.8	4.8	14.9	22.4
All other	6.7	4.0	14.5	21.2	7.2	4.9	12.4	19.3
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA	8.2	4.5	14.1	23.2	8.1	4.8	13.6	20.8
Outside SMSA	9.6	4.6	17.6	27.8	9.7	4.9	17.0	24.4
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast	7.6	4.0	12.6	20.9	8.0	4.4	12.9	20.7
North Central	8.1	3.9	14.4	24.0	7.9	4.5	13.7	19.5
South	10.5	5.5	19.3	30.0	9.2	5.0	16.3	24.4
West	8.0	4.8	14.1	24.1	9.3	5.5	15.6	24.5

¹Percentage bases for 1968 data are found in Series 10, Number 83, table 12, page 28. Percentage bases for 1975 data are found in table 14 of this report.



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⁷National 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.

⁸National 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.

⁹National 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.

¹⁰National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

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Table 1. Number and rate per 1,000 population of selected chronic digestive conditions reported in health interviews by age and sex: United States, 1975

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

Sex and selected chronic digestive condition ¹	All ages	Under 45 years			45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years			45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years				Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years		
		Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population					
Both sexes												
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3,955	1,846	73	1,773	1,453	656	18.9	12.8	1.2	21.4	33.7	30.8
Frequent constipation	3,811	1,367	318	1,049	1,015	1,429	18.2	9.4	5.1	12.7	23.6	67.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity	3,725	924	214	710	1,477	1,324	17.8	6.4	3.5	8.6	34.3	62.2
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	3,462	1,373	77	1,296	1,269	820	16.6	9.5	*0.2	15.7	15.3	22.0
Gallbladder condition	1,625	498	14	484	659	469	7.8	3.4	*0.2	5.8	15.3	20.4
Gastritis and duodenitis	1,465	604	71	533	491	370	7.0	4.2	1.1	6.4	11.4	17.4
Diverticula of intestine	1,323	94	-	94	569	660	6.3	0.6	-	1.1	13.2	31.0
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1,183	479	46	433	416	287	5.7	3.3	0.7	5.2	9.7	13.5
Intestinal condition	876	360	42	318	289	227	4.2	2.5	0.7	3.8	6.7	10.7
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	501	260	46	214	132	109	2.4	1.8	0.7	2.6	3.1	5.1
Liver condition	411	142	*20	122	189	79	2.0	1.0	*0.3	1.5	4.4	3.7
Male												
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2,091	962	42	920	805	324	20.7	13.4	1.3	23.0	39.2	36.9
Frequent constipation	902	298	132	166	221	383	8.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	10.8	43.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity	1,954	545	136	409	784	625	19.4	7.6	4.3	10.2	38.2	71.2
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	1,747	765	37	729	654	328	17.3	10.7	1.2	18.2	31.8	37.4
Gallbladder condition	304	74	*2	72	137	93	3.0	1.0	*0.1	1.8	6.7	10.6
Gastritis and duodenitis	588	272	36	236	181	135	5.8	3.8	1.1	5.9	8.8	15.4
Diverticula of intestine	366	*23	-	23	190	153	3.6	*0.3	-	0.6	9.3	17.4
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	361	149	*27	122	137	75	3.6	2.1	*0.9	3.1	6.7	8.5
Intestinal condition	246	103	*17	85	82	61	2.4	1.4	*0.5	2.1	4.0	6.9
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	233	118	*22	96	64	51	2.3	1.6	*0.7	2.4	3.1	5.8
Liver condition	231	74	*9	65	117	40	2.3	1.0	*0.3	1.6	5.7	4.6
Female												
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1,863	885	*31	853	647	331	17.2	12.1	*1.0	19.9	28.7	26.5
Frequent constipation	2,909	1,069	186	883	793	1,046	26.9	14.6	6.1	20.6	35.2	83.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity	1,771	378	77	301	693	699	16.4	5.2	2.5	7.0	30.7	55.9
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorder	1,715	608	40	568	615	492	15.9	8.3	1.3	13.3	27.3	39.3
Gallbladder condition	1,322	424	*12	411	522	376	12.2	5.8	*0.4	9.6	23.1	30.1
Gastritis and duodenitis	878	332	35	297	311	235	8.1	4.5	1.2	6.9	13.8	18.8
Diverticula of intestine	957	71	-	71	379	507	8.8	1.0	-	1.7	16.8	40.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	822	331	*20	311	279	212	7.6	4.5	*0.7	7.3	12.4	17.0
Intestinal condition	631	258	*25	233	206	167	5.8	3.5	*0.8	5.4	9.1	13.4
Stomach trouble, N.O.S.	268	141	*24	118	69	58	2.5	1.9	*0.8	2.8	3.1	4.6
Liver condition	179	68	*12	56	72	40	1.7	0.9	*0.4	1.3	3.2	3.2

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

Table 2. Number and rate per 1,000 population of ulcers of stomach and duodenum reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	3,955	1,846	1,773	1,453	656	18.9	12.8	21.4	33.7	30.8
Sex										
Male	2,091	962	920	805	324	20.7	13.4	23.0	39.2	36.9
Female	1,863	885	853	647	331	17.2	12.1	19.9	28.7	26.5
Race										
White	3,542	1,624	1,560	1,312	605	19.5	13.1	21.7	33.9	31.3
All other	413	222	214	140	50	15.2	10.7	19.9	31.6	25.7
Black	385	205	196	130	50	15.8	11.0	20.9	32.5	27.4
Usual activity status										
School age (6-16 years)	71	71	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	1,994	1,172	1,172	762	60	25.1	23.4	23.5	28.2	24.3
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,109	419	419	401	289	27.6	23.6	23.7	33.0	28.0
Retired (45 years and over)	458	...	...	186	272	46.8	...	...	79.0	36.5
Other activity (17 years and over)	317	180	180	104	*33	18.2	12.0	12.0	70.4	*31.6
Marital status										
Married	2,820	1,298	1,298	1,152	369	28.8	25.0	25.0	33.5	32.0
Formerly married	730	220	220	248	262	34.6	35.3	35.3	38.7	30.9
Widowed	370	*15	*15	128	226	32.1	*30.9	*30.9	37.9	29.5
Separated	123	63	63	49	*11	37.3	29.6	29.6	53.2	*45.3
Divorced	238	141	141	71	*26	37.9	39.0	39.0	33.6	*46.8
Never married	331	255	255	52	*24	11.7	10.4	10.4	22.7	*18.5
Employment status										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	2,199	1,303	1,303	813	83	24.1	21.8	21.8	28.7	27.6
Employed	1,940	1,128	1,128	738	74	23.3	21.0	21.0	27.6	26.4
Unemployed	259	176	176	75	*9	32.8	29.0	29.0	46.3	*42.9
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	1,682	470	470	640	572	30.0	20.5	20.5	43.3	31.3
Living arrangements										
Living alone	475	120	120	170	185	31.0	22.4	22.6	40.8	31.8
Living with nonrelatives	79	65	65	*9	*5	21.6	22.8	23.0	*18.4	*15.9
Living with spouse	2,783	1,271	1,271	1,147	366	28.7	24.8	24.8	33.6	32.1
Living with other relatives	617	391	318	127	99	6.6	4.6	13.7	29.6	26.3
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	923	307	300	282	334	29.1	17.0	29.5	53.1	40.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	984	464	458	370	150	21.7	15.2	26.8	42.4	25.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	797	461	440	272	64	16.9	12.9	21.6	29.6	29.9
\$15,000 or more	1,009	535	500	420	54	14.4	10.4	16.5	26.6	22.0
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	1,966	656	628	821	489	25.7	14.8	27.1	43.6	37.0
12 years	1,118	683	652	363	72	16.4	13.3	22.1	27.9	17.9
13-15 years	454	273	268	132	48	15.9	12.3	19.2	28.3	28.4
16 years or more	366	220	210	113	*33	11.2	8.8	13.8	19.4	*17.8
Place of residence										
SMSA	2,494	1,212	1,156	933	349	17.4	12.1	19.8	31.4	25.9
Central city	1,079	513	498	399	167	17.5	12.2	20.1	30.8	25.0
Outside central city	1,415	699	658	534	182	17.2	12.0	19.6	31.8	26.7
Outside SMSA	1,461	634	617	520	307	22.3	14.3	25.2	38.9	39.4
Nonfarm	1,350	598	583	463	288	23.0	14.9	26.2	40.0	41.5
Farm	111	36	35	56	*19	16.5	8.9	15.9	31.1	*22.1
Region										
Northeast	772	321	311	295	157	15.7	9.8	16.5	27.2	29.1
North Central	1,024	470	448	398	156	18.3	12.1	20.1	35.6	26.6
South	1,311	600	571	470	241	19.6	12.9	21.7	34.9	36.0
West	848	455	444	291	102	22.8	17.3	29.1	38.4	30.5

Table 3. Number and rate per 1,000 population of frequent constipation reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
	Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	3,811	1,367	1,049	1,015	1,429	18.2	9.4	12.7	23.6	67.1
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	902	298	166	221	383	8.9	4.2	4.2	10.8	43.6
Female	2,909	1,069	883	793	1,046	26.9	14.6	20.6	35.2	83.6
<u>Race</u>										
White	3,180	1,050	813	864	1,266	17.5	8.5	11.3	22.3	65.5
All other	630	317	235	151	163	23.2	15.2	21.8	34.1	83.6
Black	589	294	216	141	154	24.1	15.8	23.1	35.2	84.3
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	154	154	...	...	...	3.6	3.6	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	961	516	516	377	68	12.1	10.3	10.3	14.0	27.5
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,791	432	430	493	865	44.6	24.4	24.3	40.6	83.9
Retired (45 years and over)	438	...	...	82	356	44.7	...	...	34.8	47.8
Other activity (17 years and over)	300	103	103	61	136	17.2	6.9	6.9	41.3	130.1
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	1,921	670	670	660	591	19.6	12.9	11.6	19.2	51.3
Formerly married	1,160	138	138	285	737	55.0	22.1	22.1	44.5	87.0
Widowed	874	*12	*12	179	682	75.8	*24.7	*24.7	53.0	88.9
Separated	109	54	54	37	*18	33.1	25.4	25.4	40.2	*74.1
Divorced	177	71	71	69	37	28.2	19.6	19.6	32.7	66.5
Never married	412	241	241	69	101	14.6	9.8	9.8	30.1	77.8
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	1,135	604	604	427	105	12.5	10.1	10.1	15.1	34.9
Employed	1,013	529	529	389	95	12.2	9.8	9.8	14.6	33.9
Unemployed	123	75	75	38	*10	15.6	12.3	12.3	23.5	*47.6
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	2,357	445	445	588	1,324	42.1	19.4	19.4	39.8	72.4
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	838	84	84	212	542	54.6	15.7	15.8	50.8	93.1
Living with nonrelatives	82	35	35	*24	*23	22.4	12.3	12.4	*49.0	*73.0
Living with spouse	1,884	656	656	655	573	19.4	12.8	12.8	19.2	50.3
Living with other relatives	1,007	592	274	124	291	10.8	7.0	11.8	28.9	77.4
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	1,373	283	224	298	791	43.2	15.7	22.0	56.1	94.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	922	343	266	257	322	20.4	11.2	15.5	29.4	54.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	509	264	210	160	86	10.8	7.4	10.3	17.4	40.2
\$15,000 or more	701	395	293	223	84	10.0	7.7	9.7	14.1	34.3
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	2,039	456	348	581	1,002	26.6	10.3	15.0	30.8	75.8
12 years	908	459	352	250	198	13.3	9.0	12.0	19.2	49.1
13-15 years	411	222	177	69	119	14.4	10.0	12.7	14.8	70.3
16 years or more	376	198	153	97	80	11.5	7.9	10.1	16.7	43.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	2,492	1,000	769	636	856	17.3	10.0	13.2	21.4	63.4
Central city	1,272	525	401	298	449	20.7	12.5	16.2	23.0	67.3
Outside central city	1,221	475	368	338	407	14.9	8.1	11.0	20.1	59.7
Outside SMSA	1,318	367	280	379	573	20.1	8.3	11.4	28.3	73.5
Nonfarm	1,231	358	272	333	539	21.0	8.9	12.2	28.8	77.7
Farm	87	*8	*8	45	*33	13.0	*2.0	*3.6	25.0	*38.4
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	822	334	258	187	302	16.7	10.2	13.7	17.2	56.0
North Central	791	284	229	194	313	14.2	7.3	10.3	17.3	53.4
South	1,472	478	350	422	572	22.0	10.2	13.3	31.3	85.5
West	726	271	212	212	242	19.5	10.3	13.9	28.0	72.4

Table 4. Number and rate per 1,000 population of hernias of abdominal cavity reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	3,725	924	710	1,477	1,324	17.8	6.4	8.6	34.3	62.2
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	1,954	545	409	784	625	19.4	7.6	10.2	38.2	71.2
Female	1,771	378	301	693	699	16.4	5.2	7.0	30.7	55.9
<u>Race</u>										
White	3,496	801	657	1,416	1,279	19.2	6.5	9.1	36.6	66.1
All other	229	123	53	61	45	8.4	5.9	4.9	13.8	23.1
Black	215	113	48	61	41	8.8	6.1	5.1	15.2	22.4
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	99	99	...	...	...	2.3	2.3	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	1,349	482	482	754	113	17.0	9.6	9.6	27.9	45.7
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,221	156	156	460	605	30.4	8.8	8.8	37.9	58.7
Retired (45 years and over)	725	...	...	173	552	74.0	...	...	73.5	74.2
Other activity (17 years and over)	211	68	68	88	55	12.1	4.6	4.6	59.5	52.6
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	2,458	546	546	1,176	736	25.1	10.5	10.5	34.2	63.9
Formerly married	842	91	91	220	530	39.9	14.6	14.6	34.2	62.6
Widowed	584	*7	*7	108	469	50.6	*14.4	*14.4	32.0	61.2
Separated	74	*25	*25	37	*13	22.5	*11.7	*11.7	40.2	*53.5
Divorced	183	60	60	75	49	29.1	16.6	16.6	35.5	88.1
Never married	212	73	73	81	58	7.5	3.0	3.0	35.3	44.7
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	1,466	540	540	776	149	16.1	9.0	9.0	27.4	49.5
Employed	1,341	487	487	719	134	16.1	9.1	9.1	26.9	47.9
Unemployed	125	53	53	57	*15	15.8	8.7	8.7	35.2	*71.4
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	2,046	169	169	701	1,175	36.5	7.4	7.4	47.5	64.3
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	604	*33	*33	168	403	39.4	*6.2	*6.2	40.3	69.2
Living with nonrelatives	42	*16	*16	*8	*18	11.5	*5.6	*5.7	*16.3	*57.1
Living with spouse	2,445	544	544	1,170	731	25.2	10.6	10.6	34.3	64.2
Living with other relatives	635	331	118	131	172	6.8	3.9	5.1	30.5	45.7
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	959	106	78	273	581	30.2	5.9	7.7	51.4	69.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	892	212	158	308	372	19.7	6.9	9.2	35.3	62.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	626	221	170	280	125	13.3	6.2	8.3	30.5	58.5
\$15,000 or more	970	349	276	510	111	13.9	6.8	9.1	32.3	45.3
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	1,834	283	211	687	864	24.0	6.4	9.1	36.5	65.4
12 years	978	308	245	420	250	14.3	6.0	8.3	32.3	62.0
13-15 years	406	142	113	167	96	14.2	6.4	8.1	35.8	56.7
16 years or more	452	182	135	179	90	13.8	7.2	8.9	30.8	48.6
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	2,371	597	448	954	819	16.5	5.9	7.7	32.1	60.7
Central city	1,006	241	187	402	363	16.3	5.7	7.6	31.1	54.4
Outside central city	1,365	356	260	552	456	16.6	6.1	7.7	32.9	66.9
Outside SMSA	1,354	326	262	523	505	20.7	7.4	10.7	39.1	64.8
Nonfarm	1,206	295	236	460	451	20.5	7.3	10.6	39.7	65.0
Farm	148	*31	*26	63	54	22.1	*7.7	*11.8	35.0	62.9
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	924	233	178	360	332	18.8	7.1	9.4	33.1	61.6
North Central	895	239	183	318	338	16.0	6.2	8.2	28.4	57.6
South	1,243	289	214	523	431	18.6	6.2	8.1	38.8	64.4
West	662	163	135	277	223	17.8	6.2	8.9	36.5	66.7

Table 5. Number and rate per 1,000 population of functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years				All ages	Under 45 years			
		Total	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over		Total	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	3,462	1,373	1,296	1,269	820	16.6	9.5	15.7	29.4	38.5
Sex										
Male	1,747	765	729	654	328	17.3	10.7	18.2	31.8	37.4
Female	1,715	608	568	615	492	15.9	8.3	13.3	27.3	39.3
Race										
White	2,997	1,155	1,093	1,109	734	16.5	9.3	15.2	28.7	38.0
All other	465	219	203	160	87	17.1	10.5	18.9	36.1	44.6
Black	431	200	188	147	84	17.7	10.8	20.1	36.7	46.0
Usual activity status										
School age (6-16 years)	57	57	...	...	...	1.3	1.3	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	1,625	883	883	676	67	20.4	17.6	17.7	25.0	27.1
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,103	288	288	389	425	27.5	16.2	16.3	32.1	41.2
Retired (45 years and over)	399	...	...	113	286	40.7	...	...	48.0	38.4
Other activity (17 years and over)	257	126	126	89	42	14.7	8.4	8.4	60.2	40.2
Marital status										
Married	2,337	980	980	975	382	23.9	18.9	18.9	28.3	33.2
Formerly married	766	148	148	232	386	36.3	23.8	23.8	36.2	45.6
Widowed	479	*9	*9	131	339	41.5	*18.6	*18.6	38.8	44.2
Separated	122	63	63	39	*20	37.0	29.6	29.6	42.3	*82.3
Divorced	165	76	76	62	*28	26.3	21.0	21.0	29.4	*50.4
Never married	283	169	169	63	52	10.0	6.9	6.9	27.5	40.1
Employment status										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	1,788	977	977	735	76	19.6	16.3	16.3	26.0	25.2
Employed	1,609	867	867	670	72	19.3	16.1	16.1	25.1	25.7
Unemployed	179	110	110	65	*3	22.6	18.1	18.1	40.1	*14.3
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	1,598	319	319	534	745	28.5	13.9	13.9	36.1	40.8
Living arrangements										
Living alone	584	92	92	184	308	38.1	17.2	17.3	44.1	52.9
Living with nonrelatives	66	40	40	*17	*9	18.0	14.0	14.1	*34.7	*28.6
Living with spouse	2,302	966	966	964	371	23.8	18.8	18.8	28.2	32.6
Living with other relatives	512	276	199	104	131	5.5	3.2	8.6	24.2	34.8
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	958	203	184	290	465	30.2	11.2	18.1	54.6	55.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	821	333	313	296	192	18.1	10.9	18.3	33.9	32.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	624	357	346	241	*27	13.2	10.0	17.0	26.2	*12.6
\$15,000 or more	820	422	398	325	74	11.7	8.2	13.2	20.6	30.2
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	1,687	404	371	694	589	22.0	9.1	16.0	36.8	44.6
12 years	973	491	470	349	134	14.3	9.6	16.0	26.8	33.2
13-15 years	378	228	215	106	44	13.2	10.2	15.4	22.7	26.0
16 years or more	396	244	234	105	47	12.1	9.7	15.4	18.1	25.4
Place of residence										
SMSA	2,204	936	875	789	480	15.3	9.3	15.0	26.5	35.6
Central city	1,027	428	409	364	235	16.7	10.2	16.5	28.1	35.2
Outside central city	1,177	508	465	425	245	14.3	8.7	13.9	25.3	35.9
Outside SMSA	1,259	438	422	480	341	19.2	9.9	17.3	35.9	43.8
Nonfarm	1,139	426	412	412	301	19.4	10.6	18.5	35.6	43.4
Farm	120	*12	*10	69	39	17.9	*3.0	*4.5	38.3	45.4
Region										
Northeast	682	236	218	249	198	13.9	7.2	11.6	23.0	36.7
North Central	723	303	290	255	165	13.0	7.8	13.0	22.8	28.1
South	1,334	532	512	499	302	20.0	11.4	19.4	37.0	45.1
West	723	302	277	266	155	19.4	11.5	18.2	35.1	46.4

Table 6. Number and rate per 1,000 population of gallbladder conditions reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
	Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	1,625	498	484	659	469	7.8	3.4	5.8	15.3	22.0
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	304	74	72	137	93	3.0	1.0	1.8	6.7	10.6
Female	1,322	424	411	522	376	12.2	5.8	9.6	23.1	30.1
<u>Race</u>										
White	1,459	424	414	607	428	8.0	3.4	5.8	15.7	22.1
All other	167	74	70	52	41	6.1	3.6	6.5	11.7	21.0
Black	148	61	57	51	36	6.1	3.3	6.1	12.7	19.7
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	*10	*10	...	...	...	*0.2	*0.2	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	504	211	211	254	39	6.3	4.2	4.2	9.4	15.8
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	895	251	249	337	307	22.3	14.2	14.1	27.8	29.8
Retired (45 years and over)	118	...	...	*32	85	12.0	...	...	*13.6	11.4
Other activity (17 years and over)	92	*22	*22	35	35	5.3	*1.5	*1.5	23.7	33.5
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	1,080	370	370	498	212	11.0	7.1	7.1	14.5	18.4
Formerly married	454	76	76	136	242	21.5	12.2	12.2	21.2	28.6
Widowed	312	*4	*4	80	228	27.1	*8.2	*8.2	23.7	29.7
Separated	51	*34	*34	*14	*3	15.5	*16.0	*16.0	*15.2	*12.3
Divorced	92	38	38	42	*11	14.6	10.5	10.5	20.0	*19.8
Never married	77	38	38	*25	*14	2.7	1.5	1.5	*10.9	*10.8
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	603	284	284	277	42	6.6	4.7	4.7	9.8	14.0
Employed	544	242	242	264	38	6.5	4.5	4.5	9.9	13.6
Unemployed	59	42	42	*13	*4	7.5	6.9	6.9	*8.0	*19.0
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	1,009	200	200	382	427	18.0	8.7	8.7	25.9	23.4
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	265	*12	*12	85	168	17.3	*2.2	*2.3	20.4	28.8
Living with nonrelatives	*23	*11	*11	*7	*5	*6.3	*3.9	*3.9	*14.3	*15.9
Living with spouse	1,070	365	365	496	209	11.0	7.1	7.1	14.5	18.4
Living with other relatives	267	110	96	71	86	2.9	1.3	4.1	16.6	22.9
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	464	93	87	138	233	14.6	5.1	8.5	26.0	27.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	399	119	116	180	101	8.8	3.9	6.8	20.6	17.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	338	144	142	153	41	7.2	4.0	7.0	16.7	19.2
\$15,000 or more	313	122	120	147	44	4.5	2.4	4.0	9.3	17.9
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	893	201	192	358	335	11.7	4.5	8.3	19.0	25.4
12 years	457	194	190	188	75	6.7	3.8	6.5	14.5	18.6
13-15 years	123	52	52	52	*19	4.3	2.3	3.7	11.2	*11.2
16 years or more	123	48	46	47	*28	3.7	1.9	3.0	8.1	*15.1
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	937	303	299	382	252	6.5	3.0	5.1	12.9	18.7
Central city	414	128	125	172	114	6.7	3.1	5.1	13.3	17.1
Outside central city	523	175	173	210	138	6.4	3.0	5.2	12.5	20.2
Outside SMSA	688	195	185	276	217	10.5	4.4	7.6	20.6	27.8
Nonfarm	602	178	168	232	192	10.3	4.4	7.5	20.0	27.7
Farm	87	*17	*17	44	*25	13.0	*4.2	*7.7	24.4	*29.1
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	341	111	109	148	82	6.9	3.4	5.8	13.6	15.2
North Central	500	163	159	189	148	8.9	4.2	7.1	16.9	25.2
South	511	141	134	218	151	7.6	3.0	5.1	16.2	22.6
West	274	83	82	103	88	7.4	3.2	5.4	13.6	26.3

Table 7. Number and rate per 1,000 population of gastritis and duodenitis reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	1,465	604	533	421	370	7.0	4.2	6.4	11.4	17.4
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	588	272	236	181	135	5.8	3.8	5.9	8.8	15.4
Female	878	332	297	311	235	8.1	4.5	6.9	13.8	18.8
<u>Race</u>										
White	1,278	509	441	435	334	7.0	4.1	6.1	11.2	17.3
All other	188	96	92	56	36	6.9	4.6	8.6	12.6	18.5
Black	177	89	85	52	36	7.3	4.8	9.1	13.0	19.7
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	46	46	...	...	...	1.1	1.1	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	579	315	315	221	44	7.3	6.3	6.3	8.2	17.8
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	540	144	144	204	192	13.4	8.1	8.1	16.8	18.6
Retired (45 years and over)	141	...	...	39	102	14.4	...	...	16.6	13.7
Other activity (17 years and over)	135	75	75	*28	*32	7.7	5.0	5.0	*18.9	*30.6
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	898	353	353	344	201	9.2	6.8	6.8	10.0	17.4
Formerly married	327	78	78	108	141	15.5	12.5	12.5	16.9	16.6
Widowed	182	*5	*5	57	119	15.8	*10.3	*10.3	16.9	15.5
Separated	42	*25	*25	*12	*5	12.8	*11.7	*11.7	*13.0	*20.6
Divorced	103	47	47	39	*17	16.4	13.0	13.0	18.5	*30.6
Never married	170	103	103	39	*27	6.0	4.2	4.2	17.0	*20.8
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	646	360	360	236	50	7.1	6.0	6.0	8.3	16.6
Employed	582	320	320	215	46	7.0	6.0	6.0	8.1	16.4
Unemployed	64	40	40	*21	*3	8.1	6.6	6.6	*13.0	*14.3
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	749	173	173	255	320	13.4	7.5	7.5	17.3	17.5
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	257	51	51	86	121	16.8	9.5	9.6	20.6	20.8
Living with nonrelatives	*31	*18	*18	*7	*5	*8.5	*6.3	*6.4	*14.3	*15.9
Living with spouse	889	350	350	342	196	9.2	6.8	6.8	10.0	17.2
Living with other relatives	289	185	114	56	47	3.1	2.2	4.9	13.1	12.5
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	366	67	60	133	167	11.5	3.7	5.9	25.0	20.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	339	136	126	104	99	7.5	4.4	7.4	11.9	16.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	308	164	140	106	38	6.5	4.6	6.9	11.5	17.8
\$15,000 or more	377	225	197	119	*33	5.4	4.4	6.5	7.5	*13.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	669	159	137	243	268	8.7	3.6	5.9	12.9	20.3
12 years	420	216	189	152	52	6.2	4.2	6.4	11.7	12.9
13-15 years	166	113	109	41	*12	5.8	5.1	7.8	8.8	*7.1
16 years or more	200	117	98	47	36	6.1	4.7	6.4	8.1	19.4
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	1,032	460	418	337	235	7.2	4.6	7.2	11.3	17.4
Central city	522	217	200	178	127	8.5	5.2	8.1	13.8	19.0
Outside central city	510	244	218	159	108	6.2	4.2	6.5	9.5	15.8
Outside SMSA	433	144	116	155	134	6.6	3.3	4.7	11.6	17.2
Nonfarm	398	132	112	146	120	6.8	3.3	5.0	12.6	17.3
Farm	35	*12	*4	*9	*14	5.2	*3.0	*1.8	*5.0	*16.3
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	363	139	115	124	100	7.4	4.2	6.1	11.4	18.5
North Central	391	164	156	127	100	7.0	4.2	7.0	11.4	17.1
South	366	149	131	125	91	5.5	3.2	5.0	9.3	13.6
West	346	152	131	115	79	9.3	5.8	8.6	15.2	23.6

Table 8. Number and rate per 1,000 population of diverticula of intestine reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	1,323	94	94	569	660	6.3	0.6	1.1	13.2	31.0
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	366	*23	*23	190	153	3.6	*0.3	*0.6	9.3	17.4
Female	957	71	71	379	507	8.8	1.0	1.7	16.8	40.5
<u>Race</u>										
White	1,305	94	94	561	654	7.2	0.8	1.3	14.5	33.8
All other	*18	*4	*4	*8	*6	*0.7	*0.2	*0.4	*1.8	*3.1
Black	*18	*4	*4	*8	*6	*0.7	*0.2	*0.4	*2.0	*3.3
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years) .....	-	-	...	...	...	-	-	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	379	56	56	283	40	4.8	1.1	1.1	10.5	16.2
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	671	*29	*29	225	417	16.7	*1.6	*1.6	18.5	40.5
Retired (45 years and over)	195	...	...	42	154	19.9	...	...	17.8	20.7
Other activity (17 years and over)	76	*9	*9	*18	49	4.4	*0.6	*0.6	*12.2	46.9
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	859	70	70	439	349	8.8	1.3	1.3	12.8	30.3
Formerly married	378	*12	*12	94	272	17.9	*1.9	*1.9	14.7	32.1
Widowed	319	*2	*2	61	256	27.7	*4.1	*4.1	18.1	33.4
Separated	*14	*3	*3	*9	*2	*4.3	*1.4	*1.4	*9.8	*8.2
Divorced	45	*7	*7	*24	*14	7.2	*1.9	*1.9	*11.4	*25.2
Never married	87	*12	*12	36	38	3.1	*0.5	*0.5	15.7	29.3
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	424	64	64	300	60	4.7	1.1	1.1	10.6	19.9
Employed	405	63	63	284	58	4.9	1.2	1.2	10.6	20.7
Unemployed	*19	*2	*2	*16	*2	*2.4	*0.3	*0.3	*9.9	*9.5
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	899	*30	*30	270	600	16.1	*1.3	*1.3	18.3	32.8
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	304	*2	*2	87	216	19.8	*0.4	*0.4	20.9	37.1
Living with nonrelatives	*22	*2	*2	*13	*7	*6.0	*0.7	*0.7	*26.5	*22.2
Living with spouse	850	70	70	438	343	8.8	1.4	1.4	12.8	30.1
Living with other relatives	147	*21	*21	*32	94	1.6	*0.2	*0.9	*7.5	25.0
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	290	*5	*5	75	211	9.1	*0.3	*0.5	14.1	25.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	341	*17	*17	124	200	7.5	*0.6	*1.0	14.2	33.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	225	*23	*23	121	81	4.8	*0.6	*1.1	13.2	37.9
\$15,000 or more	338	44	44	208	86	4.8	0.9	1.5	13.2	35.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	519	*15	*15	193	311	6.8	*0.3	*0.6	10.2	23.5
12 years	375	*34	*34	190	151	5.5	*0.7	*1.2	14.6	37.4
13-15 years	203	*28	*28	81	94	7.1	*1.3	*2.0	17.4	55.5
16 years or more	210	*18	*18	98	95	6.4	*0.7	*1.2	16.9	51.3
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	919	84	84	409	426	6.4	0.8	1.4	13.8	31.6
Central city	360	*19	*19	176	165	5.8	*0.5	*0.8	13.6	24.7
Outside central city	559	65	65	233	261	6.8	1.1	1.9	13.9	38.3
Outside SMSA	404	*10	*10	161	233	6.2	*0.2	*0.4	12.0	29.9
Nonfarm	367	*10	*10	143	214	6.3	*0.2	*0.4	12.4	30.3
Farm	37	-	-	*18	*20	5.5	-	-	*16.0	*23.3
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	360	*30	*30	151	179	7.3	*0.9	*1.6	13.9	33.2
North Central	307	*19	*19	142	146	5.5	*0.5	*0.9	12.7	24.9
South	372	*26	*26	137	209	5.6	*0.6	*1.0	10.2	31.2
West	284	*19	*19	139	126	7.6	*0.7	*1.2	18.3	37.7

Table 9. Number and rate per 1,000 population of chronic enteritis and colitis reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages *	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
	Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	1,183	479	433	416	287	5.7	3.3	5.2	9.7	13.5
Sex										
Male	361	149	122	137	75	3.6	2.1	3.1	6.7	8.5
Female	822	331	311	279	212	7.6	4.5	7.3	12.4	17.0
Race										
White	1,145	460	415	403	282	6.3	3.7	5.8	10.4	14.6
All other	38	*19	*17	*14	*5	1.4	*0.9	*1.6	*3.2	*2.6
Black	*31	*13	*12	*14	*4	*1.3	*0.7	*1.3	*3.5	*2.2
Usual activity status										
School age (6-16 years)	*18	*18	...	...	...	*0.4	*0.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	422	227	227	183	*12	5.3	4.5	4.5	6.8	*4.9
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	507	158	158	176	173	12.6	8.9	8.9	14.5	16.8
Retired (45 years and over)	108	...	...	36	72	11.0	...	...	15.3	9.7
Other activity (17 years and over)	99	48	48	*20	*31	5.7	3.2	3.2	*13.5	*29.7
Marital status										
Married	759	321	321	296	141	7.8	6.2	6.2	8.6	12.2
Formerly married	273	43	43	89	141	12.9	6.9	6.9	13.9	16.6
Widowed	175	*2	*2	50	122	15.2	*4.1	*4.1	14.8	15.9
Separated	*29	*13	*13	*10	*7	*8.8	*6.1	*6.1	*10.9	*28.8
Divorced	69	*28	*28	*29	*11	11.0	*7.7	*7.7	*13.7	*19.8
Never married	105	69	69	*31	*5	3.7	2.8	2.8	*13.5	*3.9
Employment status										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	486	267	267	203	*15	5.3	4.5	4.5	7.2	*5.0
Employed	432	229	229	189	*14	5.2	4.3	4.3	7.1	*5.0
Unemployed	54	38	38	*14	*2	6.8	6.3	6.3	*8.6	*9.5
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	651	166	166	214	272	11.6	7.2	7.2	14.5	14.9
Living arrangements										
Living alone	216	35	35	79	102	14.1	6.5	6.6	18.9	17.5
Living with nonrelatives	*32	*18	*18	*11	*4	*8.7	*6.3	*6.4	*22.4	*12.7
Living with spouse	747	316	316	291	140	7.7	6.2	6.2	8.5	12.3
Living with other relatives	188	110	64	35	42	2.0	1.3	2.8	8.2	11.2
Family income										
Less than \$5,000	264	63	53	80	122	8.3	3.5	5.2	15.1	14.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	227	71	66	80	76	5.0	2.3	3.9	9.2	12.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	216	89	82	91	36	4.6	2.5	4.0	9.9	16.8
\$15,000 or more	394	232	210	140	*23	5.6	4.5	7.0	8.9	*9.4
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	417	74	58	159	184	5.4	1.7	2.5	8.4	13.9
12 years	393	178	169	146	68	5.8	3.5	5.7	11.2	16.9
13-15 years	148	84	74	41	*23	5.2	3.8	5.3	8.8	*13.6
16 years or more	220	141	131	67	*12	6.7	5.6	8.6	11.5	*6.5
Place of residence										
SMSA	794	359	326	275	160	5.5	3.6	5.6	9.3	11.9
Central city	304	115	101	118	71	4.9	2.7	4.1	9.1	10.6
Outside central city	489	244	225	157	88	6.0	4.2	6.7	9.4	12.9
Outside SMSA	389	120	107	142	128	6.0	2.7	4.4	10.6	16.4
Nonfarm	351	115	102	115	121	6.0	2.9	4.6	9.9	17.4
Farm	38	*5	*5	*26	*7	5.7	*1.2	*2.3	*14.4	*8.1
Region										
Northeast	281	107	97	103	70	5.7	3.3	5.1	9.5	13.0
North Central	345	151	138	110	84	6.2	3.9	6.2	9.8	14.3
South	313	111	98	129	72	4.7	2.4	3.7	9.6	10.8
West	244	110	99	74	61	6.6	4.2	6.5	9.8	18.2

Table 10. Number and rate per 1,000 population of enteritis and colitis (including diverticula of intestine) reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	2,311	559	513	917	834	11.1	3.9	6.2	21.3	39.2
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	695	168	142	309	218	6.9	2.3	3.6	15.0	24.8
Female	1,616	391	371	609	616	14.9	5.3	8.7	27.0	49.3
<u>Race</u>										
White	2,255	537	492	895	823	12.4	4.3	6.8	23.1	42.6
All other	56	*23	*21	*22	*11	2.1	*1.1	*2.0	*5.0	*5.6
Black	49	*17	*16	*22	*9	2.0	*0.9	*1.7	*5.5	*4.9
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	*18	*18	...	...	...	*0.4	*0.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	772	276	276	448	48	9.7	5.5	5.5	16.6	19.4
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,068	184	184	372	512	26.6	10.4	10.4	30.7	49.7
Retired (45 years and over)	270	-	-	58	212	27.6	-	-	24.6	28.5
Other activity (17 years and over)	154	54	54	38	62	8.8	3.6	3.6	25.7	59.3
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	1,523	381	381	694	448	15.6	7.3	7.3	20.2	38.9
Formerly married	562	55	55	164	343	26.6	8.8	8.8	25.6	40.5
Widowed	405	*4	*4	92	308	35.1	*8.2	*8.2	27.2	40.2
Separated	43	*16	*16	*18	*9	13.1	*7.5	*7.5	*19.5	*37.0
Divorced	114	35	35	53	*26	18.1	9.7	9.7	25.1	*46.8
Never married	180	77	77	60	43	6.4	3.1	3.1	26.2	33.1
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	877	325	325	481	72	9.6	5.4	5.4	17.0	23.9
Employed	805	285	285	452	68	9.7	5.3	5.3	16.9	24.3
Unemployed	73	40	40	*29	*3	9.2	6.6	6.6	*17.9	*14.3
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	1,388	188	188	437	763	24.8	8.2	8.2	29.6	41.7
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	439	37	37	140	262	28.6	6.9*	7.0	33.6	45.0
Living with nonrelatives	47	*16	*16	*24	*7	12.8	*5.6	*5.7	*49.0	*22.2
Living with spouse	1,509	376	376	690	443	15.6	7.3	7.3	20.2	38.9
Living with other relatives	317	131	85	63	122	3.4	1.5	3.7	14.7	32.4
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	481	64	54	133	284	15.1	3.5	5.3	25.0	34.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	532	88	83	194	250	11.8	2.9	4.9	22.2	42.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	422	108	102	208	106	9.0	3.0	5.0	22.6	49.6
\$15,000 or more	686	269	247	316	102	9.8	5.2	8.2	20.0	41.6
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	859	89	73	327	443	11.2	2.0	3.1	17.4	33.5
12 years	700	202	192	314	184	10.3	3.9	6.5	24.1	45.6
13-15 years	319	109	99	112	99	11.1	4.9	7.1	24.0	58.5
16 years or more	412	158	148	154	100	12.6	6.3	9.7	26.5	54.0
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	1,586	429	396	630	527	11.0	4.3	6.8	21.2	39.1
Central city	618	130	117	274	214	10.0	3.1	4.7	21.2	32.1
Outside central city	968	299	279	356	313	11.8	5.1	8.3	21.2	45.9
Outside SMSA	725	130	117	287	307	11.1	2.9	4.8	21.5	39.4
Nonfarm	653	125	112	247	281	11.1	3.1	5.0	21.3	40.5
Farm	72	*5	*5	41	*26	10.7	*1.2	*2.3	22.8	*30.3
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	577	127	117	241	209	11.8	3.9	6.2	22.2	38.8
North Central	619	170	156	230	220	11.1	4.4	7.0	20.6	37.5
South	626	138	125	243	245	9.4	3.0	4.7	18.0	36.6
West	488	125	115	203	161	13.1	4.8	7.5	26.8	48.2

Table 11. Number and rate per 1,000 population of intestinal conditions reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years		45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years				Total	17-44 years		
Number of conditions in thousands						Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	876	360	318	289	227	4.2	2.5	3.8	6.7	10.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	246	103	85	82	61	2.4	1.4	2.1	4.0	6.9
Female	631	258	233	206	167	5.8	3.5	5.4	9.1	13.4
<u>Race</u>										
White	810	330	293	272	208	4.5	2.7	4.1	7.0	10.8
All other	66	*30	*25	*16	*20	2.4	*1.4	*2.3	*3.6	*10.3
Black	66	*30	*25	*16	*20	2.7	*1.6	*2.7	*4.0	*10.9
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	*27	*27	...	...	...	*0.6	*0.6	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	323	181	181	121	*20	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.5	*8.1
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	386	110	110	141	135	9.6	6.2	6.2	11.6	13.1
Retired (45 years and over)	73	...	...	*19	54	7.5	...	...	*8.1	7.3
Other activity (17 years and over)	53	*27	*27	*8	*18	3.0	*1.8	*1.8	*5.4	*17.2
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	532	226	226	214	92	5.4	4.4	4.4	6.2	8.0
Formerly married	216	39	39	56	121	10.2	6.3	6.3	8.7	14.3
Widowed	147	*2	*2	39	107	12.7	*4.1	*4.1	11.5	14.0
Separated	*16	*8	*8	*4	*4	*4.9	*3.8	*3.8	*4.3	*16.5
Divorced	53	*29	*29	*30	*11	8.4	*8.0	*8.0	*6.2	*19.8
Never married	86	53	53	*19	*14	3.0	2.2	2.2	*8.3	*10.8
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	366	214	214	127	*25	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.5	*8.3
Employed	336	189	189	124	*23	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.6	*8.2
Unemployed	*30	*24	*24	*3	*2	*3.8	*3.9	*3.9	*1.9	*9.5
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	468	104	104	161	202	8.4	4.5	4.5	10.9	11.1
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	165	*18	*18	58	89	10.8	*3.4	*3.4	13.9	15.3
Living with nonrelatives	*15	*11	*11	*2	*2	*4.1	*3.9	*3.9	*4.1	*6.3
Living with spouse	523	223	223	211	89	5.4	4.3	4.3	6.2	7.8
Living with other relatives	173	108	66	*18	47	1.9	1.3	2.8	*4.2	12.5
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	223	54	51	55	114	7.0	3.0	5.0	10.4	13.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	175	78	70	58	40	3.9	2.5	4.1	6.6	6.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	147	61	52	63	*23	3.1	1.7	2.6	6.9	*10.8
\$15,000 or more	283	156	139	99	*27	4.1	3.0	4.6	6.3	*11.0
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	346	88	68	126	132	4.5	2.0	2.9	6.7	10.0
12 years	267	129	117	91	47	3.9	2.5	4.0	7.0	11.7
13-15 years	112	62	57	*22	*28	3.9	2.8	4.1	*4.7	*16.5
16 years or more	143	79	73	45	*19	4.4	3.1	4.8	7.7	*10.3
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	596	272	240	193	131	4.1	2.7	4.1	6.5	9.7
Central city	258	107	100	85	66	4.2	2.6	4.0	6.6	9.9
Outside central city	337	165	141	107	65	4.1	2.8	4.2	6.4	9.5
Outside SMSA	281	89	78	96	96	4.3	2.0	3.2	7.2	12.3
Nonfarm	259	87	76	84	89	4.4	2.2	3.4	7.3	12.8
Farm	*21	*2	*2	*12	*7	*3.1	*0.5	*0.9	*6.7	*8.1
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	167	62	53	52	53	3.4	1.9	2.8	4.8	9.8
North Central	248	100	87	97	52	4.4	2.6	3.9	8.7	8.9
South	299	127	114	97	75	4.5	2.7	4.3	7.2	11.2
West	162	72	64	42	48	4.4	2.7	4.2	5.5	14.4

Table 12. Number and rate per 1,000 population of stomach trouble reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years				All ages	Under 45 years			
		Total	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over		Total	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	501	259	214	132	109	2.4	1.8	2.6	3.1	5.1
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	233	118	96	64	51	2.3	1.6	2.4	3.1	5.8
Female	268	141	118	69	58	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.1	4.6
<u>Race</u>										
White	402	197	167	110	96	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.8	5.0
All other	99	63	47	*22	*14	3.6	3.0	4.4	*5.0	*7.2
Black	95	59	43	*22	*14	3.9	3.2	4.6	*5.5	*7.7
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	39	39	...	...	...	0.9	0.9	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	176	121	121	54	*1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	*0.4
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	157	50	50	55	52	3.9	2.8	2.8	4.5	5.0
Retired (45 years and over)	65	...	...	*14	51	6.6	...	...	*5.9	6.9
Other activity (17 years and over)	58	43	43	*10	*5	3.3	2.9	2.9	*6.8	*4.8
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	270	127	127	95	48	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	4.2
Formerly married	116	*25	*25	35	56	5.5	*4.0	*4.0	5.5	6.6
Widowed	58	-	-	*14	44	5.0	-	-	*4.1	5.7
Separated	*20	*11	*11	*5	*4	*6.1	*5.2	*5.2	*5.4	*16.5
Divorced	39	*14	*14	*16	*9	6.2	*3.9	*3.9	*7.6	*16.2
Never married	69	62	62	*2	*6	2.4	2.5	2.5	*0.9	*4.6
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	213	149	149	62	*2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	*0.7
Employed	181	121	121	57	*2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	*0.7
Unemployed	*32	*27	*27	*5	-	*4.0	*4.4	*4.4	*3.1	-
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	243	65	65	70	107	4.3	2.8	2.8	4.7	5.9
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	77	*20	*20	*13	44	5.0	*3.7	*3.8	*3.1	7.6
Living with nonrelatives	*24	*15	*15	*5	*3	*6.6	*5.3	*5.3	*10.2	*9.5
Living with spouse	264	121	121	95	48	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.8	4.2
Living with other relatives	136	103	57	*19	*14	1.5	1.2	2.5	*4.4	*3.7
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	169	61	51	36	72	5.3	3.4	5.0	6.8	8.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	118	62	47	*28	*27	2.6	2.0	2.7	*3.2	*4.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	76	50	50	*26	-	1.6	1.4	2.5	*2.8	-
\$15,000 or more	102	65	47	*32	*6	1.5	1.3	1.6	*2.0	*2.4
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	279	111	88	81	87	3.6	2.5	3.8	4.3	6.6
12 years	107	73	61	*23	*10	1.6	1.4	2.1	*1.8	*2.5
13-15 years	50	35	*29	*5	*10	1.7	1.6	*2.1	*1.1	*5.9
16 years or more	63	40	35	*21	*2	1.9	1.6	2.3	*3.6	*1.1
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	307	169	143	86	51	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.9	3.8
Central city	157	89	77	43	*26	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.3	*3.9
Outside central city	150	80	67	44	*26	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.6	*3.8
Outside SMSA	194	90	70	46	58	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.4	7.4
Nonfarm	174	86	67	38	51	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.3	7.4
Farm	*20	*5	*3	*8	*7	*3.0	*1.2	*1.4	*4.4	*8.1
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	109	67	54	*27	*14	2.2	2.0	2.9	*2.5	*2.6
North Central	79	38	*30	*20	*21	1.4	1.0	*1.3	*1.8	*3.6
South	237	109	93	69	59	3.5	2.3	3.5	5.1	8.8
West	76	45	37	*17	*14	2.0	1.7	2.4	*2.2	*4.2

Table 13. Number and rate per 1,000 population of liver conditions reported in health interviews, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years			65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years			65 years and over
		Total	17-44 years	45-64 years			Total	17-44 years	45-64 years	
	Number of conditions in thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
Total	411	142	122	189	79	2.0	1.0	1.5	4.4	3.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	231	74	65	117	40	2.3	1.0	1.6	5.7	4.6
Female	179	68	56	72	40	1.7	0.9	1.3	3.2	3.2
<u>Race</u>										
White	366	120	99	170	76	2.0	1.0	1.4	4.4	3.9
All other	45	*22	*22	*19	*3	1.7	*1.1	*2.0	*4.3	*1.5
Black	45	*22	*22	*19	*3	1.8	*1.2	*2.3	*4.7	*1.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)	*17	*17	...	...	...	*0.4	*0.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	141	64	64	72	*5	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.7	*2.0
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	100	*27	*27	40	*32	2.5	*1.5	*1.5	3.3	*3.1
Retired (45 years and over)	80	...	...	48	*32	8.2	...	...	20.4	*4.3
Other activity (17 years and over)	69	*31	*31	*29	*9	4.0	*2.1	*2.1	*19.6	*8.6
<u>Marital status</u>										
Married	215	57	57	122	36	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.5	3.1
Formerly married	129	*31	*31	54	43	6.1	*5.0	*5.0	8.4	5.1
Widowed	63	*5	*5	*25	*33	5.5	*10.3	*10.3	*7.4	*4.3
Separated	*19	*11	*11	*7	*2	*5.8	*5.2	*5.2	*7.6	*8.2
Divorced	46	*16	*16	*22	*8	7.3	*4.4	*4.4	*10.4	*14.4
Never married	47	*33	*33	*14	-	1.7	*1.3	*1.3	*6.1	-
<u>Employment status</u>										
In the labor force (17 years and over)	176	81	81	82	*12	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.9	*4.0
Employed	144	65	65	68	*11	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	*3.9
Unemployed	*32	*17	*17	*14	*2	*4.0	*2.8	*2.8	*8.6	*9.5
Not in the labor force (17 years and over)	215	40	40	107	67	3.8	1.7	1.7	7.2	3.7
<u>Living arrangements</u>										
Living alone	84	*20	*20	44	*21	5.5	*3.7	*3.8	10.5	*3.6
Living with nonrelatives	*12	*2	*2	*7	*3	3.3	*0.7	*0.7	*14.3	*9.5
Living with spouse	213	57	57	120	36	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.5	3.2
Living with other relatives	101	63	43	*19	*19	1.1	0.7	1.8	*4.4	*5.1
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000	134	42	39	66	*25	4.2	2.3	3.8	12.4	*3.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	111	*32	*28	47	*33	2.5	*1.0	*1.6	5.4	*5.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	69	*28	*24	*34	*7	1.5	*0.8	*1.2	*3.7	*3.3
\$15,000 or more	70	*27	*18	*34	*9	1.0	*0.5	*0.6	*2.2	*3.7
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years	227	71	62	104	53	3.0	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.0
12 years	100	41	*33	41	*18	1.5	0.8	*1.1	3.2	*4.5
13-15 years	35	*16	*14	*14	*5	1.2	*0.7	*1.0	*3.0	*3.0
16 years or more	46	*12	*10	*31	*4	1.4	*0.5	*0.7	*5.3	*2.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA	279	97	88	136	47	1.9	1.0	1.5	4.6	3.5
Central city	148	47	42	75	*26	2.4	1.1	1.7	5.8	*3.9
Outside central city	131	49	46	61	*21	1.6	0.8	1.4	3.6	*3.1
Outside SMSA	131	45	*34	53	*33	2.0	1.0	*1.4	4.0	*4.2
Nonfarm	118	35	*27	53	*29	2.0	0.9	*1.2	4.0	*4.2
Farm	*14	*10	*7	-	*3	*2.1	*2.5	*3.2	-	*3.5
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	84	*17	*15	49	*17	1.7	*0.5	*0.8	4.5	*3.2
North Central	104	38	*33	52	*15	1.9	1.0	*1.5	4.7	*2.6
South	135	50	43	51	*34	2.0	1.1	1.6	3.8	*5.1
West	88	38	*31	37	*13	2.4	1.4	*2.0	4.9	*3.9

Table 14. Number of persons in civilian noninstitutionalized population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years			45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years		
Number in thousands						
Total	209,065	144,683	61,945	82,738	43,094	21,287
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	100,865	71,546	31,570	39,977	20,539	8,780
Female	108,199	73,137	30,376	42,761	22,556	12,507
<u>Race</u>						
White	181,874	123,868	51,890	71,978	38,667	19,339
All other	27,191	20,815	10,055	10,760	4,427	1,949
Black	24,396	18,568	9,199	9,369	4,001	1,827
<u>Usual activity status</u>						
School age (6-16 years)	42,433	42,433	42,433	-	-	-
Usually working (17 years and over)	79,464	49,969	...	49,969	27,022	2,473
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	40,116	17,672	...	17,672	12,136	10,307
Retired (45 years and over)	9,796	...	...	...	2,354	7,442
Other activity (17 years and over)	17,465	14,941	...	14,941	1,478	1,045
<u>Marital status</u>						
Married	97,792	51,878	...	51,878	34,392	11,521
Formerly married	21,107	6,231	...	6,231	6,408	8,469
Widowed	11,531	485	...	485	3,377	7,669
Separated	3,294	2,130	...	2,130	921	243
Divorced	6,282	3,615	...	3,615	2,110	556
Never married	28,221	24,629	...	24,629	2,294	1,298
<u>Employment status</u>						
In labor force (17 years and over)	91,127	59,795	...	59,795	28,322	3,010
Employed	83,218	53,716	...	53,716	26,703	2,800
Unemployed	7,908	6,079	...	6,079	1,619	210
Not in labor force (17 years and over)	55,993	22,943	...	22,943	14,772	18,277
<u>Living arrangements</u>						
Living alone	15,342	5,347	43	5,304	4,171	5,824
Living with nonrelatives	3,662	2,857	*28	2,829	490	315
Living with spouse	96,873	51,342	...	51,342	34,143	11,388
Living with other relatives	93,187	85,137	61,875	23,263	4,290	3,760
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000	31,750	18,081	7,897	10,184	5,312	8,357
\$5,000-\$9,999	45,273	30,623	13,510	17,113	8,733	5,917
\$10,000-\$14,999	47,103	35,779	15,414	20,364	9,188	2,137
\$15,000 or more	69,868	51,628	21,399	30,229	15,788	2,452

Table 14. Number of persons in civilian noninstitutionalized population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1975—Con.

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years			45-64 years	65 years and over
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years		
Number in thousands						
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years	76,521	44,462	21,258	23,204	18,845	13,214
12 years	68,238	51,203	21,760	29,443	13,003	4,033
13-15 years	28,612	22,258	8,270	13,988	4,661	1,693
16 years or more	32,807	25,142	9,921	15,221	5,814	1,851
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA	143,654	100,442	42,164	58,278	29,720	13,493
Central city	61,562	41,951	17,232	24,718	12,936	6,675
Outside central city	82,093	58,491	24,932	33,559	16,783	6,818
Outside SMSA	65,410	44,242	19,781	24,460	13,374	7,794
Nonfarm	58,700	40,192	17,940	22,252	11,573	6,935
Farm	6,710	4,050	1,842	2,208	1,801	859
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast	49,086	32,834	13,998	18,836	10,861	5,391
North Central	55,892	38,846	16,524	22,322	11,182	5,864
South	66,854	46,692	20,348	26,344	13,472	6,690
West	37,233	26,312	11,075	15,236	7,579	3,343

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.

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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illness, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published^{1,2} as well as a detailed description of the sample design³ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁴

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

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

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information

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

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁵ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁶⁻⁹

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. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

1. *Narrow range.*—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 on occasion may take on the value 2 or vary rarely 3.
2. *Medium range.*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.
3. *Wide range.*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of HIS data.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves, figures I and II. 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 curve, figure I. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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

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

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

tained directly from the appropriate chart.

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

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

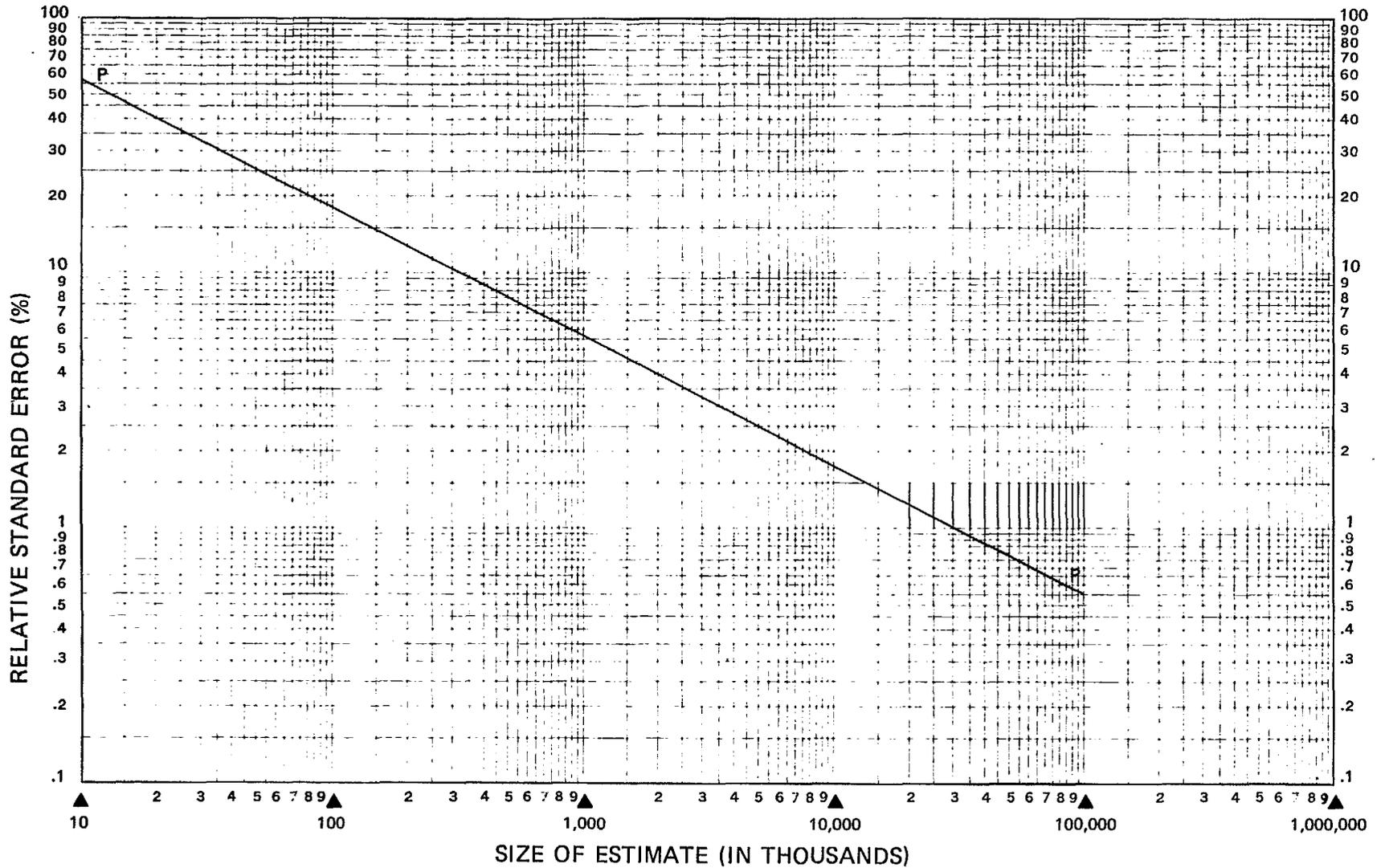
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

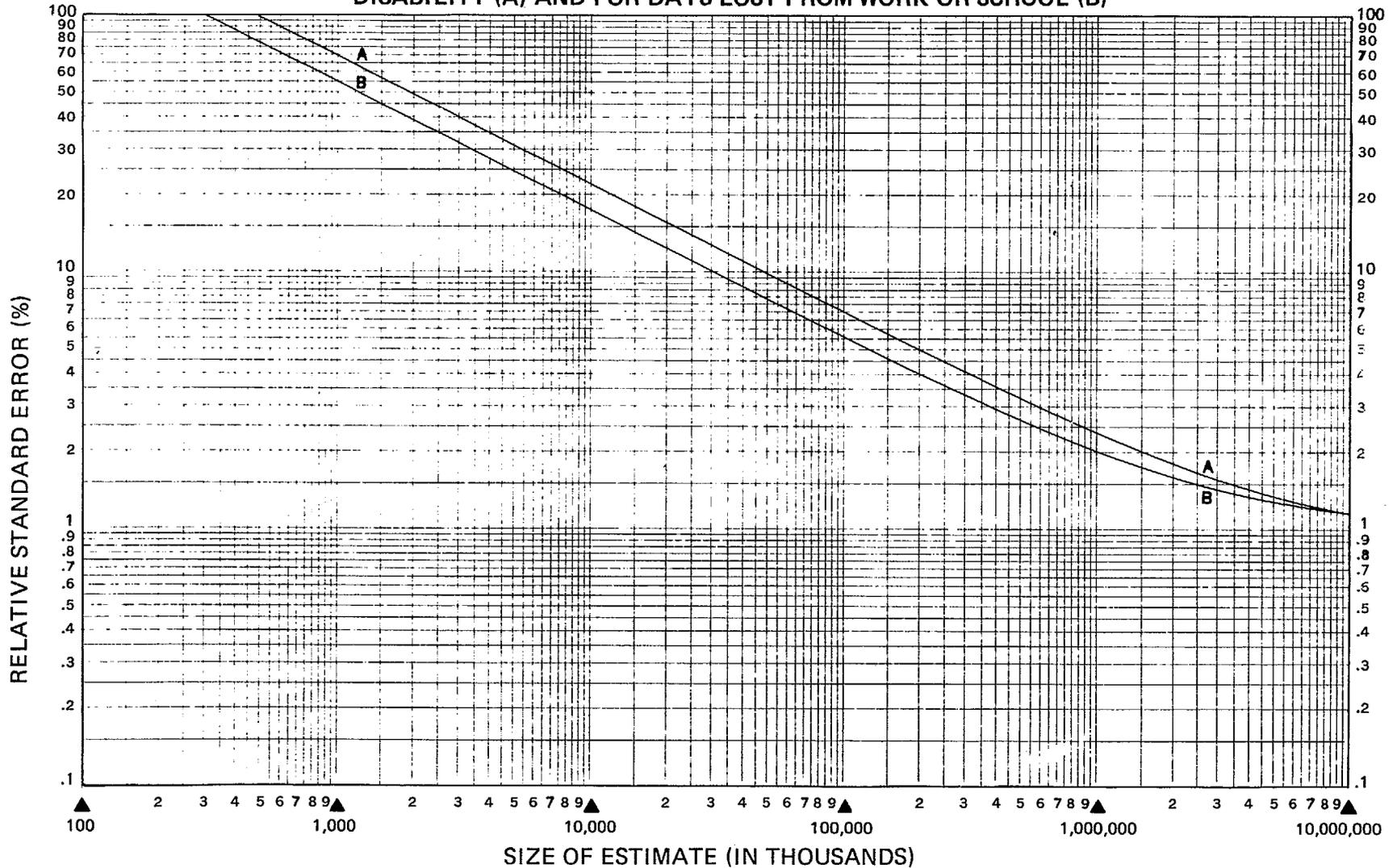
Figure I. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹



¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.7 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 170,000 (1.7 percent of 10,000,000).

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

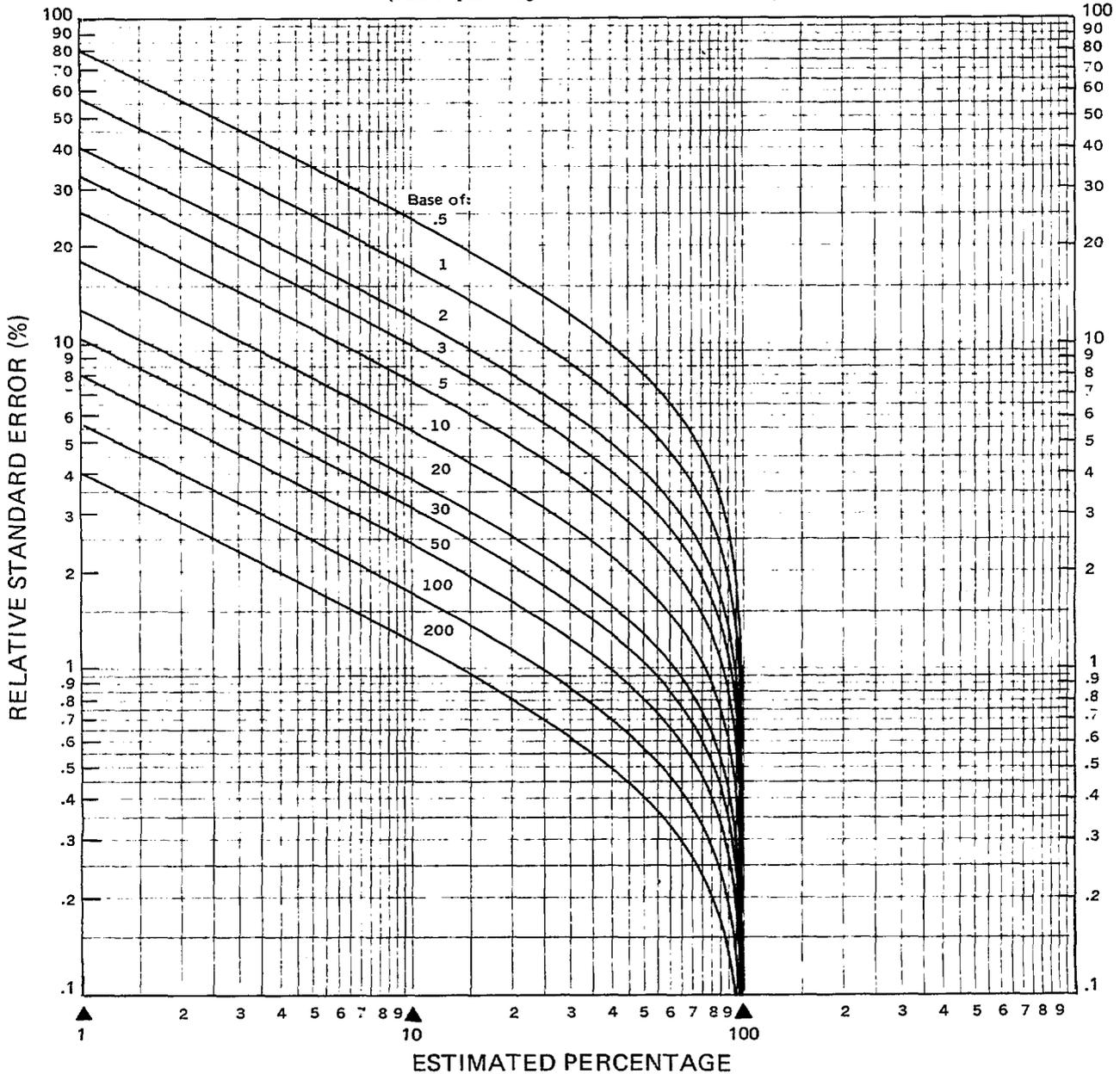


¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

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

Figure III. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,¹⁰ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

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

are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview:

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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Tuberculosis
Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability day.—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to

ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

Demographic Terms

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

Color.—The population is divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

Race.—The population is divided into three groups according to race, "white," "black," and "all other races." The "all other races" category includes American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and all other races. Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

Education.—The categories of education status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Education of head of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family.

Marital status.—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories in this report are as follows:

Under 17 includes all persons aged 0-16 regardless of their marital status.

Married includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with common-law marriage are considered as married.

Never married includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of other reasons. This does not include persons separated from their spouses because of the circumstances of their employment or service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.

Widowed and divorced include, respectively, all persons who said they were either widowed or legally divorced.

Living arrangement.—The four categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

Living alone.—Living alone is defined as living in a one-member household.

Living with nonrelatives.—Living with nonrelatives is defined as living in a household with

another person or persons none of whom are related to the person by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Living with spouse. This category includes married persons who are living together as well as married persons who are living in a household with another person or persons one or more of whom are related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. For purposes of this category, "married" excludes widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married."

Living with relatives--other.--This category includes children living with parents or relatives; it also includes persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married who are living in a household with another person or persons one or more of whom are related to them by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married." "Separated" refers to married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord.

Usual activity.--All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are *usually working*, *usually going to school*, *usually keeping house*, *retired*, and *other activity*. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity are accepted without detailed questioning since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups

which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually 1 week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the Health Interview Survey, and the official labor force categories include all persons aged 14 or older. Finally, in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self-employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house or volunteer or unpaid work such as for a church is not counted as working.

Usually going to school includes persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is going to school.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old and over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he or she has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be able to work.

Other activity includes all persons 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "retired," or "going to school," and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "keeping house."

Geographic region.--For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure IV.

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

Figure IV. States included in the four geographic regions

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in char-

acter so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS AND CONDITION PAGES

Probe Questions

<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) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date) _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date) _____.</p>		
4a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	4a.	Y (4b) 00 N } If age: 17+ (5) 6-16 (6) Under 6 (8)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b.	____ Days
5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	5.	____ WL days (7) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?	6.	____ SL days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)
If one or more days in 4b, ask 7; otherwise go to 8. 7. On how many of these -- days lost from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{work} \\ \text{school} \end{array} \right\}$ did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	7.	____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None
8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	8a.	1 Y 2 N (9)
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	b.	____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None
If one or more days in 4-8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person. 9a. What condition caused --- to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during the past 2 weeks?	9a.	Enter condition in Item C Ask 9b
b. Did any other condition cause him to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during that period?	b.	Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c.	Enter condition in Item C Reask 9b
10a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your ---, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y N (11)		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.	10b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury
c. What was the injury?	c.	Injury
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (Reask 10b and c) N		
If "Accident or injury," ask: e. As a result of the accident, did --- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?	e.	Y (Enter injury in Item C) N

<p>13. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.</p>	<p>13. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None } NP _____ Number of visits</p>
(Besides those visits)	
<p>14a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations? Y N (15)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.</p>	<p>14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit</p>
<p>c. Anyone else? Y (Reask 14b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Doctor visit," ask:</p>	
<p>d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?</p>	<p>d. _____ Number of visits (NP)</p>
<p>15a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? Y N (16)</p>	
<p>b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.</p>	<p>15b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call</p>
<p>c. Any calls about anyone else? Y (Reask 15b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Phone call," ask:</p>	
<p>d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?</p>	<p>d. _____ Number of calls (NP)</p>
<p>Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from 13-15 for all persons. Ask 16a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.</p>	
<p>16a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?</p>	<p>16a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 16d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (16e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition</p>
<p>b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?</p>	<p>b. Y N (NP)</p>
<p>c. What condition?</p>	<p>c. Enter condition in item C Ask 16d</p>
<p>d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?</p>	<p>d. Y (16c) N (NP)</p>
<p>e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?</p>	<p>e. Y N (16d)</p>
<p>f. What was the matter?</p>	<p>f. Enter condition in item C (16d)</p>
<p>17a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)</p>	<p>17a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.</p>	<p>b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (13 and 16) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>

Ages 17+	<p>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? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?</p>	<p>18. & 19.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (23a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (23b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (22) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (22) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (25) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (22) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (24)</p>
Ages 6-16	<p>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?</p>	
Ages under 6		<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (20) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (21)</p>
20a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		20a. Y 1 N (27)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (27) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c. 2 Y (27) N (26)
21a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?		21a. 1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____ (27)
22a. Does -- health now keep him from working?		22a. 1 Y (27) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (27) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (27) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d. 3 Y (27) N (26)
23a. Does -- NOW have a job?		23a. Y (23c) N
b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b. Y 1 N (27)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (27) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d. 2 Y (27) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e. 3 Y (27) N (26)
24. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?		24. Y 1 N (27)
25a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		25a. 2 Y (27) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b. 2 Y (27) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c. 3 Y (27) N
26a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		26a. 4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____
27a. About how long has he { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? }		27a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		b. Enter condition in Item C Ask 27c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?		c. Y (Reask 27b and c) N
Mark box or ask: d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition _____ Enter main condition

<p>31a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) have --</p> <p>If "Yes," ask 31b and c</p> <p>b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have . . . ?</p>	A. Gallstones?	I. Any disease of the pancreas?
	B. Any other gallbladder trouble?	J. Ulcer?
	C. Cirrhosis of the liver?	K. Hernia or rupture?
	D. Fatty liver?	L. A disease of the esophagus?
	E. Hepatitis?	M. Gastritis?
	F. Yellow jaundice?	N. FREQUENT indigestion?
	G. Any other liver trouble?	O. Any other stomach trouble?
	H. Diabetes?	P. Enteritis?

<p>31a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have --</p> <p>If "Yes," ask 31b and c</p> <p>b. Who was this? Enter in item C</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have . . . ?</p>	Q. Diverticulitis?	<p>W. Cancer of the stomach, colon or rectum?</p> <p>X. During the past 12 months did anyone in the family have any other condition of the digestive system? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? - What was the condition? (Enter in item C)</p>
	R. Colitis?	
	S. Spastic colon?	
	T. FREQUENT constipation?	
	U. Any other bowel trouble?	
	V. Any other intestinal trouble?	

11. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ? (Write in) Anything else? _____ (18)

12. After -- first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it -- was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?
 000 Discovered by dr. (14) 2 _____ Days 4 _____ Months
 100 Less than one day 3 _____ Weeks 5 _____ Years

13. BEFORE -- talked to a doctor about his . . . , did he do or take anything for it? 1 Y 2 N

If "Diabetes," ask 14a; otherwise go to 14c. 1 Y (15)

14a. Does -- take insulin injections for his diabetes? 2 N

b. Does he take diabetes pills? 1 Y (15) 2 N

c. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ? 1 Y 2 N (15)

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

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

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

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

18a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days 000 None

Ask if 17+ years:

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

19a. How often does his . . . bother him -- all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?
 1 All the time 2 Often 3 Once in a while
 0 Never (19c) 4 Other -- Specify _____

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?
 1 Great deal 2 Some 3 Very little
 4 Other -- Specify _____

All the time in 19a (A4)

c. Does -- still have this condition?
 1 Y (A4) N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?
 2 Cured 3 Under control (A4)
 4 Other -- Specify _____ (A4)

e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?
 0 Less than one month _____ Months _____ Years

A4 Accident or injury Other (NC)

20a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
 During the past 2 years Before 2 years (21a)

b. When did the accident happen?
 Last week Over 3-12 months
 Week before 1-2 years (21a)
 2 weeks-3 months

Complete from 20b; if not clear, ask:

c. Did the accident happen since (date) ?
 1 Y (Item C, THEN 21) 2 N

21a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

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

Part(s) of body	Present effects

22. Where did the accident happen?
 1 At home (inside house)
 2 At home (adjacent premises)
 3 Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)
 4 Farm
 5 Industrial place (includes premises)
 6 School (includes premises)
 7 Place of recreation and sports, except at school
 8 Other -- Specify _____

23. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?
 1 Y 3 While in Armed Services
 2 N 4 Under 17 at time of accident

24a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (NC)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

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

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS Series

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