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Health Characteristics of Persons With Chronic Activity Limitation United States—1974

Statistics on persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions by age and sex. Statistics are presented for these persons on utilization of physician services, hospitalization, and dental services and on incidence of acute conditions and persons injured and days of short-term disability. Based on data collected in health interviews in 1974.

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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 Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH CHRONIC ACTIVITY LIMITATION

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

During 1974 an estimated 29,292,000 persons were reported in health interviews to be limited in activity to some degree due to chronic disease or impairment. Thus about 14.1 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States was classified as limited in activity. Limitation of activity is defined as the inability to carry on the major activity of one's age-sex group, such as working, keeping house, or going to school; restriction in the amount or kind of major activity; or restriction in relation to other activities such as recreational, church, or civic interests.

This report compares selected health characteristics of the 14.1 percent of the population reported as limited with those of the 85.9 percent reported as not limited in activity. The health characteristics to be discussed are: use of physician services, short-stay hospitals, and dental services; several measures of illness and injury—incidence of acute conditions and persons injured; and number of days of restricted activity and bed disability. Rates and percentages have been computed by degree of limitation and age and by sex and age for the total number of persons with activity limitation and the number without limitation.

It will be shown in this report that the 14.1 percent of the population that experience activity limitation use a disproportionate share of certain medical services and a large portion of the short-term disability days. The magnitude of the impact may be seen in figure 1. Of the total

short-stay hospital days among those who survived hospital episodes during 1974, about 56 percent were accounted for by persons limited in activity. These 14.1 percent of the population accounted for about one-half (49.6 percent) of all of the restricted-activity days among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Among the variables shown in figure 1, only in the cases of dental visits (13.0 percent) and incidence of acute conditions (12.3 percent) did persons limited in activity account for proportions of health-related events similar to the proportion of limited persons in the general population.

Some portion of the large share of the total for a health characteristic by limited persons is explained by the age distribution of these persons. About two-thirds of all limited persons are 45 years of age and over. In general, use of medical services and short-term disability accelerates with the aging process. Also, rehabilitation of limited persons and care of the underlying chronic conditions contribute to the use of services and to short-term disability.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

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

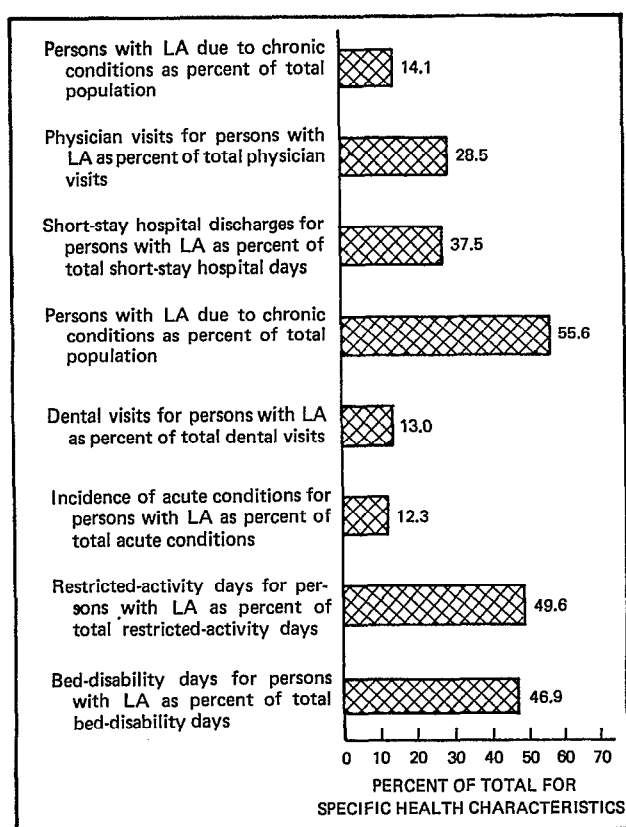


Figure 1. Percent of total for specified health characteristics reported by persons with limitation of activity (LA) due to chronic conditions.

household in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1974 the sample was composed of approximately 40,000 households containing about 116,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

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

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

Appendix III illustrates the probe questions used to obtain reports of the health topics. The condition page, hospital page, and doctor visit page that provide further information about each event are also presented.

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS LIMITED IN ACTIVITY

The estimated 29.3 million persons with limitation of activity due to chronic disease or impairment include 14.3 million males and 15.0 million females (table 1). However, as percentages of the population, the relative proportions by sex of limited persons are approximately equal: 14.3 percent of all males compared with 14.0 of the females. When the proportions by sex are examined by age, the percentages of males limited in activity in the age groups 45-64 and 65 years and over clearly exceed the percentages of females in these two age groups. For younger persons the sex differences are negligible.

About half of all limited persons are limited in the amount or kind of major activity, that is the ability to work, keep house, or go to school. About one in each four limited persons is unable to carry on his or her major activity. The remaining one-fourth are able to carry on the major activity but are limited in other ways. Males have a higher proportion of persons who are unable to carry on major activity than do females. As age increases, the percentage of severely limited persons increases rapidly.

Tables 2-13 present numbers and rates or percentages of the health characteristics specified above by activity limitation status, sex, and age. Unadjusted and age-adjusted rates or percentages for the health characteristics are presented in table A by individual limitation status and in table B by sex and limitation status. Age

Table A. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percentages or rates of selected health characteristics, by chronic activity limitation status: United States, 1974

Health characteristic	Total population	With no limitation of activity	Total	With limitation of activity		
				Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
<u>Percent of persons with one or more physician visits within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	75.3	73.4	87.0	84.9	87.2	88.8
Age-adjusted ²	75.3	73.1	87.9	86.0	88.2	90.6
<u>Number of physician visits per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	4.9	4.1	10.0	7.2	10.4	12.1
Age-adjusted ²	4.9	4.1	10.2	7.3	11.3	14.0
<u>Number of physician visits in the office per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	3.4	2.9	6.7	4.9	7.2	7.7
Age-adjusted ²	3.4	2.9	6.6	4.9	7.4	8.6
<u>Percent of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	10.7	8.6	23.6	15.2	22.9	34.1
Age-adjusted ²	10.7	8.7	21.6	14.4	22.0	41.6
<u>Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	14.1	10.3	37.5	20.1	33.8	64.0
Age-adjusted ²	14.1	10.5	33.3	18.6	31.8	81.3
<u>Average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals</u>						
Unadjusted	8.4	5.9	12.4	8.7	10.2	16.2
Age-adjusted ³	8.4	6.5	12.3	8.2	9.5	19.2
<u>Percent of persons with one or more dental visits within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	49.3	51.1	38.7	51.7	38.8	24.9
Age-adjusted ²	49.3	50.3	47.8	56.8	44.7	30.2
<u>Number of dental visits per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
Age-adjusted ²	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.1
<u>Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	175.7	179.5	152.6	180.5	161.8	103.1
Age-adjusted ²	175.7	170.5	216.9	212.2	232.1	183.0
<u>Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	28.5	28.3	29.9	29.6	32.6	24.5
Age-adjusted ²	28.5	27.1	36.6	31.9	43.6	*
<u>Days of restricted activity per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	17.2	10.1	60.4	26.3	55.7	106.5
Age-adjusted ²	17.2	10.2	50.6	26.1	50.5	100.0
<u>Days of bed disability per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	6.7	4.2	22.3	8.3	16.7	49.2
Age-adjusted ²	6.7	4.2	18.9	8.5	16.7	48.8

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.²Age-adjusted, by the direct method, to the age distribution of the total, civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.³Age-adjusted, by the direct method, to the age distribution of the discharges from short-stay hospitals of the total, civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

Table B. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percentages or rates of selected health characteristics of males or females, by chronic activity limitation status: United States, 1974

Health characteristic	Male			Female		
	Population	Not limited	Limited in activity	Population	Not limited	Limited in activity
<u>Percent of persons with one or more physician visits within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	71.2	69.0	84.1	79.2	77.5	89.8
Age-adjusted ¹	71.1	68.5	85.2	79.1	77.3	90.5
<u>Number of physician visits per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	4.3	3.5	8.7	5.6	4.7	11.2
Age-adjusted ¹	4.3	3.5	8.8	5.5	4.7	11.6
<u>Number of physician visits in the office per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	2.9	2.4	5.9	3.9	3.3	7.5
Age-adjusted ¹	2.9	2.4	5.6	3.8	3.3	7.7
<u>Percent of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	8.8	6.4	23.1	12.5	10.6	24.1
Age-adjusted ¹	9.0	6.8	19.9	12.3	10.5	23.4
<u>Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	12.1	7.9	37.6	16.0	12.5	37.5
Age-adjusted ¹	12.5	8.3	31.3	15.8	12.5	35.3
<u>Average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals</u>						
Unadjusted	9.8	6.4	14.1	7.4	5.7	10.8
Age-adjusted ²	9.6	6.8	14.5	7.5	6.3	10.0
<u>Percent of persons with one or more dental visits within a year of interview</u>						
Unadjusted	47.5	49.1	38.2	51.0	52.9	39.2
Age-adjusted ¹	47.2	48.1	46.4	51.3	52.2	49.3
<u>Number of dental visits per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Age-adjusted ¹	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<u>Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	171.6	176.8	140.5	179.5	182.0	164.1
Age-adjusted ¹	168.4	164.5	210.0	182.2	176.0	222.4
<u>Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year</u>						
Unadjusted	33.6	34.4	28.6	23.8	22.6	31.2
Age-adjusted ¹	33.2	32.5	39.4	24.0	22.0	33.6
<u>Days of restricted activity per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	15.6	9.4	53.1	18.7	10.7	67.4
Age-adjusted ¹	16.0	9.5	44.0	18.2	10.8	57.3
<u>Days of bed disability per person per year</u>						
Unadjusted	5.8	3.6	19.1	7.5	4.6	25.3
Age-adjusted ¹	6.0	3.6	15.6	7.4	4.6	22.4

¹Age-adjusted, by the direct method, to the age distribution of the total, civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

²Age-adjusted, by the direct method, to the age distribution of the discharges from short-stay hospitals of the total, civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

adjustment by the direct method has been employed to remove the effects on the crude rates of differing age distributions of the limited and not limited groups. The limited groups tend to be much older than the not limited group. Figures 2-13 present age-adjusted rates or percentages so that relationships between the not limited group and limited groups can be seen easily. In the text discussion about each health characteristic the age-adjusted data have been used in the comparisons.

Use of Physician Services

A substantially larger percentage of limited persons than of not limited persons were reported in health interviews in 1974 as having seen a physician at least once during the 12 months prior to the interview (table A and figure 2). This differential in percentage was also

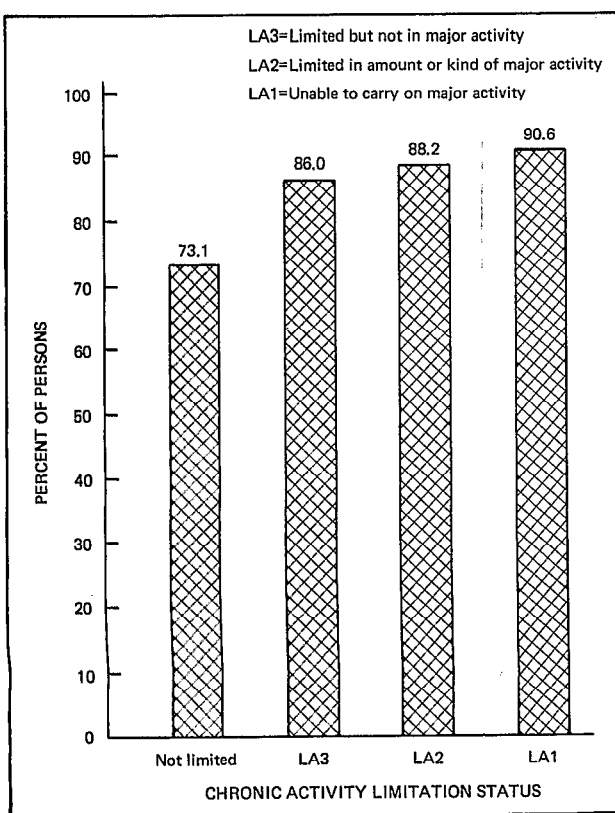


Figure 2. Age-adjusted percent of persons in each chronic activity limitation status with one or more physician visits within a year of interview.

evident in the data by sex (table B). Among the three groups of limited persons, there was little difference in this percentage except that those in the most severely limited group had a higher percentage with a physician visit than persons in the least severely limited group.

Exclusive of visits to inpatients of hospitals, the number of physician visits per person per year rose steadily from a low rate of 4.1 visits for not limited persons to a high of 14.0 visits for persons unable to carry on major activity (figure 3). The rate for all limited persons was about 2½ times as large as that for the not limited group. This same ratio was also observed by sex. Thus about 28.5 percent of all physician visits were for persons with limitation of activity (table 3).

Table 4 and figure 4 present data on physician visits occurring in the doctor's office. The purpose was to determine whether limited persons were able to go to the physician's office relatively as easily as persons whose activity was not limited. There was no difference in accessibility to the office except for the most severely limited group. The latter group reported relatively fewer office visits than the other groups did. Overall, 68.8 percent of all physician visits took place in the physician's office. However,

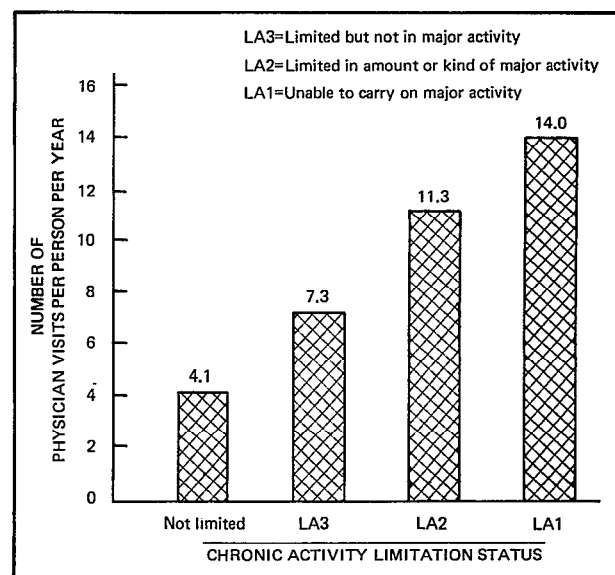


Figure 3. Age-adjusted number of physician visits per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

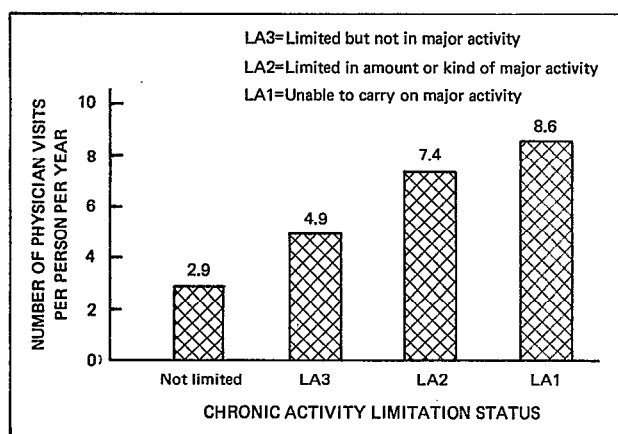


Figure 4. Age-adjusted number of physician visits in the office per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

for persons unable to carry on major activity, this percentage fell to 64.0 percent.

Use of Short-Stay Hospitals

In 1974 an estimated 10.7 percent of the entire civilian, noninstitutionalized population reported a stay of at least one night in a hospital within a year of interview (table 5). As shown in figure 5, severely limited persons (LA1) had a proportion about four times as large as the average percentage for the total population. The percent of persons with the lowest degree of limitation and at least one hospital episode was approximately double that of the not limited group (a ratio of 1.7 to 1). A lower percent of males than of females with limited activity had an episode in a short-stay hospital.

Figure 6 shows that the number of hospital discharges per 100 persons per year increases sharply with severity of limitation. The rate for persons unable to carry on major activity (81.3) is about four times as large as that for persons with the least severe limitation (18.6). Persons whose activity was limited experienced about 37.5 percent of all short-stay hospital discharges reported for the reference periods preceding the health interview (table 6). They also reported 55.6 percent of the total 245.3 million days in short-stay hospitals. Persons who were unable to carry on major activity reported an age-adjusted average length of stay of 19.2 days compared

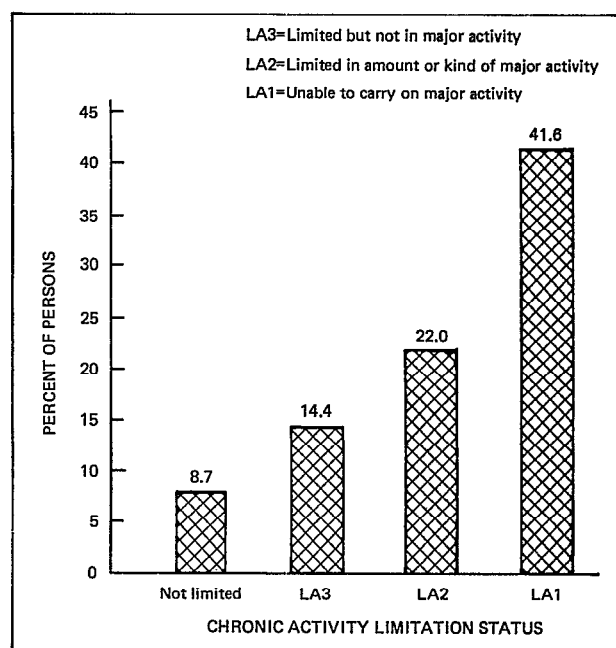


Figure 5. Age-adjusted percent of persons in each chronic activity limitation status with one or more short-stay hospital episodes within a year of interview.

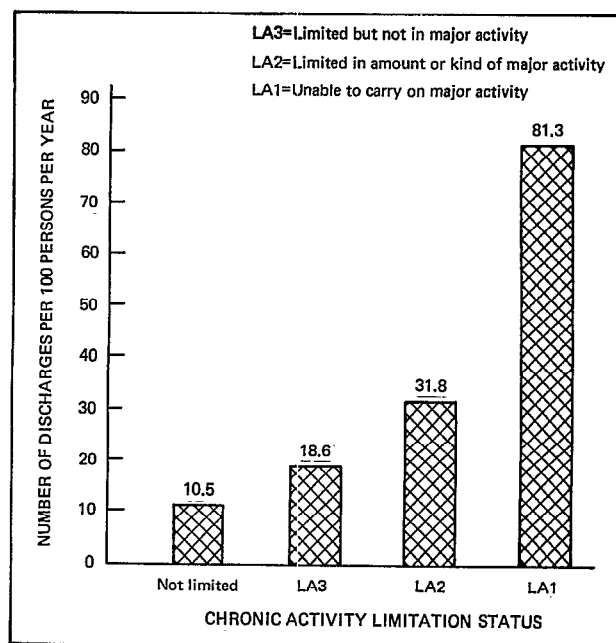


Figure 6. Age-adjusted number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

with 6.5 days for not limited persons (figure 7 and table 7).

Use of Dental Services

A relationship between the use of dental services and degree of chronic activity limitation would not be expected for age-adjusted data. However, as shown in figures 8 and 9, there is a relationship. Persons who were not limited in major activity but who were otherwise limited

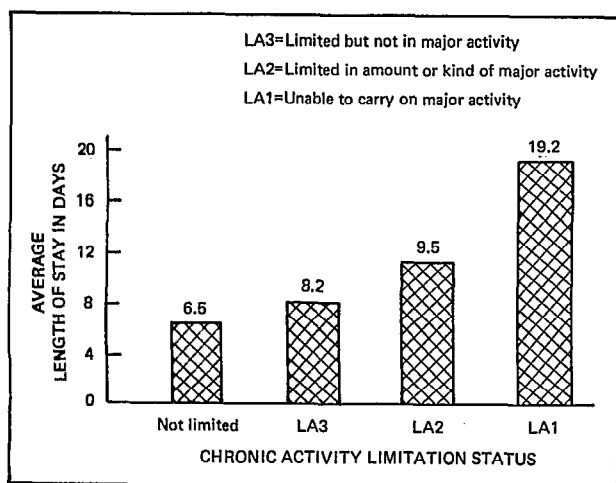


Figure 7. Age-adjusted average length of stay for discharge from short-stay hospitals, by chronic activity limitation status.

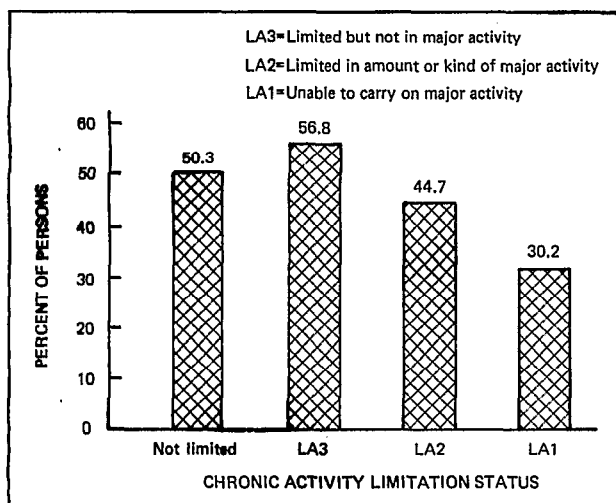


Figure 8. Age-adjusted percent of persons in each chronic activity limitation status with one or more dental visits within a year of interview.

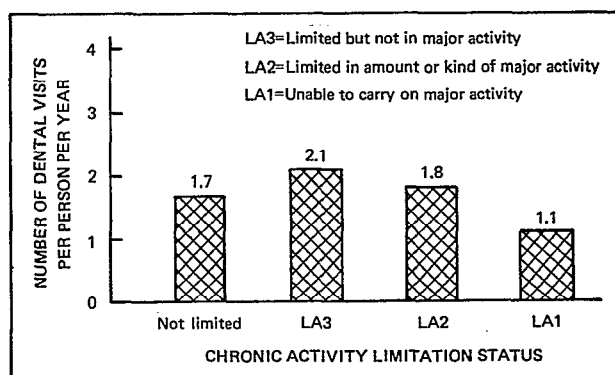


Figure 9. Age-adjusted number of dental visits per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

had a higher percentage with one or more visits in the year prior to interview than not limited persons did. In addition, two limited groups also reported higher rates of dental visits per person per year. Persons with limitation of major activity had a lower percentage reporting a dental visit in the past year. Persons who were unable to carry on major activity reported a lower rate of dental visits than persons who were not limited in activity did. Examination of table 9 shows that the age-specific rates for the most severely limited group tended to be lower in the three age groups for which rates are shown.

Incidence of Acute Conditions

During 1974 the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries requiring medical attention or reduced daily activity varied considerably among the activity limitation statuses (figure 10). The not limited group and the most severely limited group had the lowest incidence rates per 100 persons per year, while the persons who were limited in amount or kind of major activity and those limited in activities other than the major activity had the highest rates.

Persons Injured

The number of persons injured per 100 persons per year varied to some extent by limitation status (figure 11). Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity had a substantially higher rate of injury than did the not limited group. The term "person injured" means

that a person is counted only once if he sustains one or more injuries in a single event; however, in the incidence of acute illnesses or injuries each injury was counted. Thus if a person has a

motor vehicle accident and sustains three injuries (e.g., a broken leg, a contusion on the forehead, and a laceration on the arm), three injuries are counted in the incidence of acute

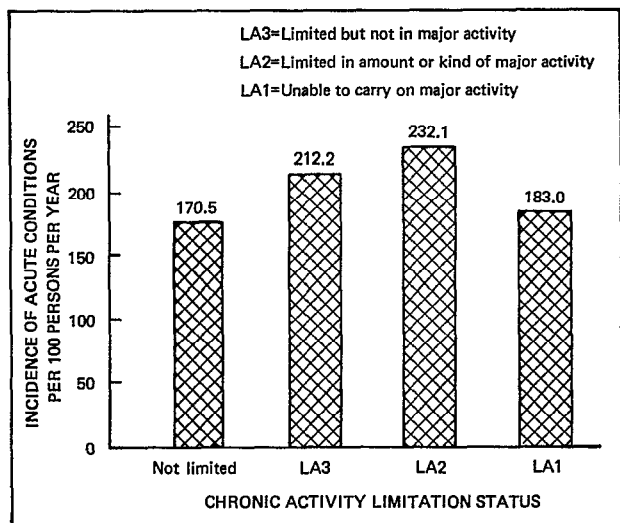


Figure 10. Age-adjusted incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

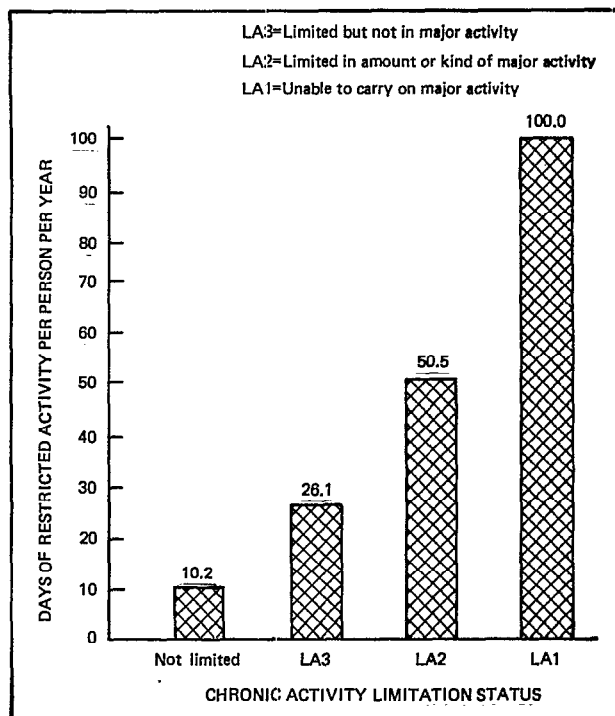


Figure 12. Age-adjusted number of days of restricted activity per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

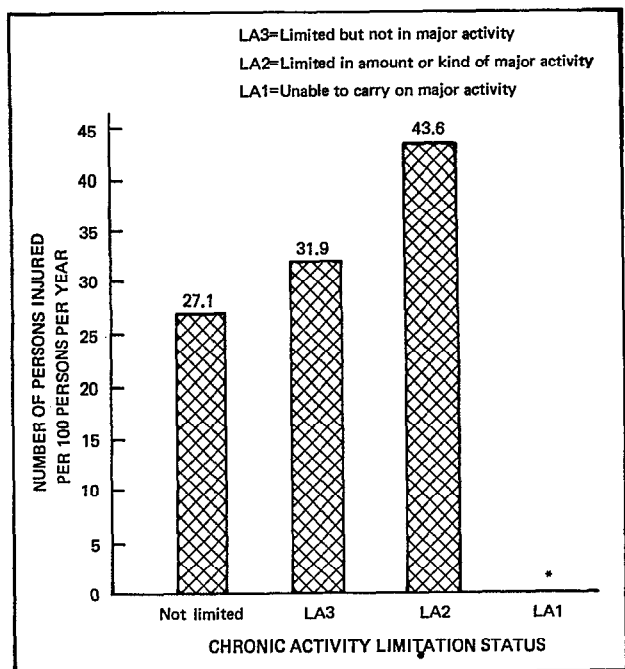


Figure 11. Age-adjusted number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

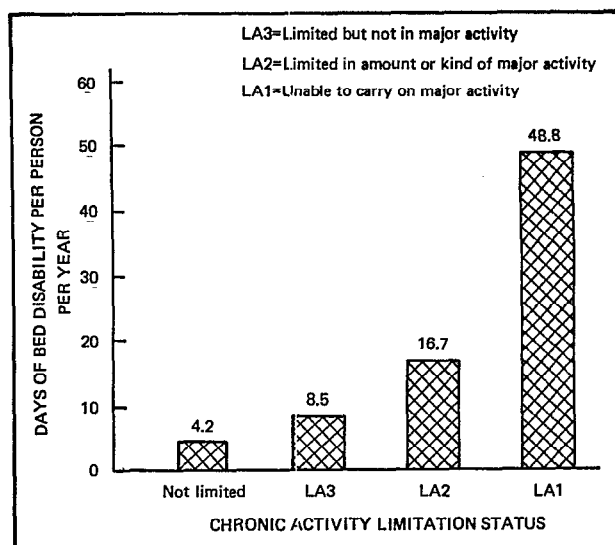


Figure 13. Age-adjusted number of days of bed disability per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status.

conditions and only one is added to the count of persons injured.

Short-Term Disability Days

The term "short-term disability days" refers to those days of restricted activity and other such temporary days of disability associated with an acute illness or injury or a current episode of disability associated with a chronic disease or impairment. Short-term disability is used to distinguish such disability from that associated with long-term disability such as chronic limitation of activity. For instance, a person who was limited in amount or kind of major activity due to arthritis may have experienced episodes of illness incapacitating him due to flareups in activity of his arthritis and may also have experienced acute illnesses at other times which required restricted activity, bed

disability, or some other form of short-term disability.

There was considerable variation in the number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year by chronic activity limitation status. The not limited group had the lowest rates of disability days (figures 12 and 13). For both types of disability days there was a progressive increase in rates with severity of limitation.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that persons in long-term-care settings, such as nursing homes, have been excluded from these statistics. Were these statistics to include data on that portion of the approximately 1.5 million persons residing in long-term-care institutions who are limited in activity as well, the impact of the number of health services and disability days utilized by persons limited in activity due to chronic illness and impairments would be even more dramatic than the data offered in the present report.



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Table 1. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons by age and sex, according to chronic activity limitation status: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	Total	With limitation of activity		
				Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of persons in thousands						
All ages	207,344	178,052	29,292	7,295	15,078	6,919
Under 17 years	62,957	60,652	2,305	1,106	1,064	135
17-44 years	80,782	73,633	7,149	2,606	3,704	838
45-64 years	42,864	32,536	10,327	2,219	5,715	2,393
65 years and over	20,741	11,230	9,511	1,365	4,594	3,552
Male						
All ages	100,030	85,755	14,275	3,575	5,591	5,109
Under 17 years	32,080	30,796	1,283	603	600	81
17-44 years	38,952	35,384	3,568	1,445	1,567	556
45-64 years	20,420	15,260	5,160	1,112	2,135	1,913
65 years and over	8,578	4,315	4,263	416	1,288	2,559
Female						
All ages	107,314	92,298	15,017	3,720	9,487	1,810
Under 17 years	30,878	29,856	1,022	503	464	54
17-44 years	41,829	38,249	3,580	1,161	2,137	282
45-64 years	22,444	17,277	5,167	1,107	3,580	480
65 years and over	12,163	6,916	5,247	949	3,306	993
Both sexes						
Percent distribution						
All ages	100.0	85.9	14.1	3.5	7.3	3.3
Under 17 years	100.0	96.3	3.7	1.8	1.7	0.2
17-44 years	100.0	91.2	8.8	3.2	4.6	1.0
45-64 years	100.0	75.9	24.1	5.2	13.3	5.6
65 years and over	100.0	54.1	45.9	6.6	22.1	17.1
Male						
All ages	100.0	85.7	14.3	3.6	5.6	5.1
Under 17 years	100.0	96.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	0.3
17-44 years	100.0	90.8	9.2	3.7	4.0	1.4
45-64 years	100.0	74.7	25.3	5.4	10.5	9.4
65 years and over	100.0	50.3	49.7	4.8	15.0	29.8
Female						
All ages	100.0	86.0	14.0	3.5	8.8	1.7
Under 17 years	100.0	96.7	3.3	1.6	1.5	0.2
17-44 years	100.0	91.4	8.6	2.8	5.1	0.7
45-64 years	100.0	77.0	23.0	4.9	16.0	2.1
65 years and over	100.0	56.9	43.1	7.8	27.2	8.2

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

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

Table 2. Number of persons with one or more physician visits within a year of interview and percent of persons, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes						
All ages	156,205	130,711	25,495	6,195	13,154	6,146
Under 17 years	46,742	44,672	2,070	975	967	128
17-44 years	61,763	55,533	6,230	2,277	3,212	742
45-64 years	31,682	22,666	9,017	1,824	5,051	2,142
65 years and over	16,018	7,841	8,178	1,120	3,925	3,134
Male						
All ages	71,179	59,170	12,009	2,942	4,586	4,481
Under 17 years	24,032	22,890	1,143	525	543	74
17-44 years	26,577	23,609	2,968	1,219	1,258	490
45-64 years	14,179	9,818	4,361	878	1,788	1,695
65 years and over	6,391	2,853	3,537	319	996	2,222
Female						
All ages	85,027	71,541	13,486	3,253	8,568	1,664
Under 17 years	22,709	21,782	927	449	424	54
17-44 years	35,186	31,924	3,263	1,058	1,954	251
45-64 years	17,503	12,848	4,655	946	3,262	447
65 years and over	9,628	4,987	4,640	800	2,929	911
Percent						
Both sexes						
All ages	75.3	73.4	87.0	84.9	87.2	88.8
Under 17 years	74.2	73.7	89.8	88.2	90.9	94.8
17-44 years	76.5	75.4	87.1	87.4	86.7	88.5
45-64 years	73.9	69.7	87.3	82.2	88.4	89.5
65 years and over	77.2	69.8	86.0	82.1	85.4	88.2
Male						
All ages	71.2	69.0	84.1	82.3	82.0	87.7
Under 17 years	74.9	74.3	89.1	87.1	90.5	91.4
17-44 years	68.2	66.7	83.2	84.4	80.3	88.1
45-64 years	69.4	64.3	84.5	79.0	83.7	88.6
65 years and over	74.5	66.1	83.0	76.7	77.3	86.8
Female						
All ages	79.2	77.5	89.8	87.4	90.3	91.9
Under 17 years	73.5	73.0	90.7	89.3	91.4	100.0
17-44 years	84.1	83.5	91.1	91.1	91.4	89.0
45-64 years	78.0	74.4	90.1	85.5	91.1	93.1
65 years and over	79.2	72.1	88.4	84.3	88.6	91.7

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

Table 3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of physician visits in thousands						
All ages	1,025,340	733,078	292,262	52,355	156,457	83,450
Under 17 years	260,689	237,530	23,159	8,857	12,346	1,957
17-44 years	388,545	312,441	76,104	18,288	45,038	12,778
45-64 years	236,503	131,705	104,797	16,364	58,850	29,584
65 years and over	139,603	51,402	88,201	8,846	40,224	39,131
Male						
All ages	427,042	302,313	124,729	22,682	47,573	54,474
Under 17 years	137,456	124,766	12,690	4,824	6,916	*
17-44 years	132,906	104,328	28,578	7,794	14,055	6,729
45-64 years	99,540	54,008	45,531	7,264	17,427	20,841
65 years and over	57,141	19,211	37,930	2,801	9,174	25,954
Female						
All ages	598,298	430,765	167,533	29,672	108,884	28,976
Under 17 years	123,233	112,764	10,470	4,033	5,430	1,007
17-44 years	255,639	208,113	47,525	10,494	30,983	6,049
45-64 years	136,963	77,697	59,266	9,100	41,423	8,743
65 years and over	82,462	32,191	50,271	6,046	31,049	13,177
Both sexes						
Number of physician visits per person per year						
All ages	4.9	4.1	10.0	7.2	10.4	12.1
Under 17 years	4.1	3.9	10.0	8.0	11.6	14.5
17-44 years	4.8	4.2	10.6	7.0	12.2	15.2
45-64 years	5.5	4.0	10.1	7.4	10.3	12.4
65 years and over	6.7	4.6	9.3	6.5	8.8	11.0
Male						
All ages	4.3	3.5	8.7	6.3	8.5	10.7
Under 17 years	4.3	4.1	9.9	8.0	11.5	*
17-44 years	3.4	2.9	8.0	5.4	9.0	12.1
45-64 years	4.9	3.5	8.8	6.5	8.2	10.9
65 years and over	6.7	4.5	8.9	6.7	7.1	10.1
Female						
All ages	5.6	4.7	11.2	8.0	11.5	16.0
Under 17 years	4.0	3.8	10.2	8.0	11.7	18.6
17-44 years	6.1	5.4	13.3	9.0	14.5	21.5
45-64 years	6.1	4.5	11.5	8.2	11.6	18.2
65 years and over	6.8	4.7	9.6	6.4	9.4	13.3

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

Table 4. Number of physician visits in the *office* (including prepaid group) and number of physician visits per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of physician visits in thousands						
All ages	705,059	507,780	197,279	35,953	107,933	53,392
Under 17 years	161,808	146,952	14,856	5,860	7,667	1,330
17-44 years	262,422	215,178	47,244	11,383	28,963	6,898
45-64 years	175,226	103,622	71,604	11,577	41,399	18,629
65 years and over	105,602	42,028	63,575	7,133	29,905	26,536
Male						
All ages	286,759	201,840	84,919	15,356	33,434	36,130
Under 17 years	84,341	76,723	7,618	3,186	3,755	*
17-44 years	85,321	68,123	17,198	4,857	9,159	3,182
45-64 years	72,603	41,465	31,138	4,982	12,868	13,289
65 years and over	44,494	15,529	28,965	2,331	7,652	18,982
Female						
All ages	418,300	305,490	112,359	20,598	74,499	17,263
Under 17 years	77,467	70,229	7,238	2,674	3,911	*
17-44 years	177,100	147,055	30,046	6,526	19,804	3,716
45-64 years	102,623	62,158	40,466	6,595	28,531	5,340
65 years and over	61,109	26,499	34,610	4,802	22,253	7,554
Both sexes						
Number of physician visits per person per year						
All ages	3.4	2.9	6.7	4.9	7.2	7.7
Under 17 years	2.6	2.4	6.4	5.3	7.2	9.9
17-44 years	3.2	2.9	6.6	4.4	7.8	8.2
45-64 years	4.1	3.2	6.9	5.2	7.2	7.8
65 years and over	5.1	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.5	7.5
Male						
All ages	2.9	2.4	5.9	4.3	6.0	7.1
Under 17 years	2.6	2.5	5.9	5.3	6.3	*
17-44 years	2.2	1.9	4.8	3.4	5.8	5.7
45-64 years	3.6	2.7	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.9
65 years and over	5.2	3.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	7.4
Female						
All ages	3.9	3.3	7.5	5.5	7.9	9.5
Under 17 years	2.5	2.4	7.1	5.3	8.4	*
17-44 years	4.2	3.8	8.4	5.6	9.3	13.2
45-64 years	4.6	3.6	7.8	6.0	8.0	11.1
65 years and over	5.0	3.8	6.6	5.1	6.7	7.6

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

Table 5. Number of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes within a year of interview and percent of persons, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	Total	With limitation of activity		
				Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes						
All ages	22,182	15,255	6,927	1,112	3,454	2,361
Under 17 years	3,574	3,215	360	121	171	68
17-44 years	9,672	7,954	1,718	415	954	349
45-64 years	5,450	2,933	2,517	356	1,372	789
65 years and over	3,486	1,154	2,332	219	958	1,156
Male						
All ages	8,818	5,513	3,304	449	1,226	1,629
Under 17 years	1,901	1,718	184	53	95	36
17-44 years	2,748	2,042	706	154	340	211
45-64 years	2,624	1,293	1,331	178	554	600
65 years and over	1,545	461	1,084	64	238	782
Female						
All ages	13,364	9,742	3,622	663	2,228	732
Under 17 years	1,673	1,497	176	68	75	*
17-44 years	6,924	5,912	1,012	261	614	137
45-64 years	2,826	1,641	1,186	178	818	189
65 years and over	1,941	692	1,249	155	720	374
Percent						
Both sexes						
All ages	10.7	8.6	23.6	15.2	22.9	34.1
Under 17 years	5.7	5.3	15.6	10.9	16.1	50.4
17-44 years	12.0	10.8	24.0	15.9	25.8	41.6
45-64 years	12.7	9.0	24.4	16.0	24.0	33.0
65 years and over	16.8	10.3	24.5	16.0	20.9	32.5
Male						
All ages	8.8	6.4	23.1	12.6	21.9	31.9
Under 17 years	5.9	5.6	14.3	8.8	15.8	44.4
17-44 years	7.1	5.8	19.8	10.7	21.7	37.9
45-64 years	12.9	8.5	25.8	16.0	25.9	31.4
65 years and over	18.0	10.7	25.4	15.4	18.5	30.6
Female						
All ages	12.5	10.6	24.1	17.8	23.5	40.4
Under 17 years	5.4	5.0	17.2	13.5	16.2	*
17-44 years	16.6	15.5	28.3	22.5	28.7	48.6
45-64 years	12.6	9.5	23.0	16.1	22.8	39.4
65 years and over	16.0	10.0	23.8	16.3	21.8	37.7

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

Table 6. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of discharges in thousands						
All ages	29,325	18,333	10,993	1,468	5,095	4,430
Under 17 years	4,437	3,963	474	142	207	125
17-44 years	12,133	9,367	2,766	538	1,490	738
45-64 years	7,484	3,520	3,965	465	1,983	1,517
65 years and over	5,271	1,482	3,789	323	1,416	2,050
Male						
All ages	12,119	6,752	5,368	590	1,775	3,002
Under 17 years	2,400	2,153	247	63	116	68
17-44 years	3,614	2,467	1,147	199	517	432
45-64 years	3,698	1,529	2,168	224	778	1,166
65 years and over	2,408	602	1,806	105	384	1,337
Female						
All ages	17,206	11,581	5,625	878	3,320	1,427
Under 17 years	2,037	1,810	227	80	91	*
17-44 years	8,519	6,900	1,618	339	973	306
45-64 years	3,787	1,990	1,797	241	1,205	351
65 years and over	2,863	880	1,983	218	1,052	713
Both sexes						
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year						
All ages	14.1	10.3	37.5	20.1	33.8	64.0
Under 17 years	7.0	6.5	20.6	12.8	19.5	92.6
17-44 years	15.0	12.7	38.7	20.6	40.2	88.1
45-64 years	17.5	10.8	38.4	21.0	34.7	63.4
65 years and over	25.4	13.2	39.8	23.7	30.8	57.7
Male						
All ages	12.1	7.9	37.6	16.5	31.7	58.8
Under 17 years	7.5	7.0	19.3	10.4	19.3	84.0
17-44 years	9.3	7.0	32.1	13.8	33.0	77.7
45-64 years	18.1	10.0	42.0	20.1	36.4	61.0
65 years and over	28.1	14.0	42.4	25.2	28.3	52.2
Female						
All ages	16.0	12.5	37.5	23.6	35.0	78.8
Under 17 years	6.6	6.1	22.2	15.9	19.6	*
17-44 years	20.4	18.0	45.2	29.2	45.5	108.5
45-64 years	16.9	11.5	34.8	21.8	33.7	73.1
65 years and over	23.5	12.7	37.8	23.0	31.8	71.8

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

Table 7. Number of hospital days and average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, based on data collected in health interviews in 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of hospital days in thousands						
All ages	245,345	108,937	136,408	12,717	52,066	71,625
Under 17 years	25,313	19,588	5,725	*	1,088	3,808
17-44 years	82,148	49,317	32,832	3,712	14,955	14,165
45-64 years	76,318	26,454	49,865	4,457	20,981	24,427
65 years and over	61,565	13,579	47,986	3,719	15,042	29,225
Male						
All ages	118,690	43,070	75,619	5,419	19,874	50,326
Under 17 years	15,620	11,397	4,223	*	*	3,225
17-44 years	30,850	14,394	16,456	1,420	5,933	9,103
45-64 years	43,952	12,097	31,856	2,074	9,609	20,173
65 years and over	28,267	5,183	23,084	1,516	3,743	17,825
Female						
All ages	126,655	65,867	60,789	7,298	32,192	21,298
Under 17 years	9,693	8,190	1,502	*	*	*
17-44 years	51,299	34,923	16,376	2,291	9,022	5,062
45-64 years	32,366	14,357	18,009	2,383	11,372	4,253
65 years and over	33,298	8,396	24,902	2,203	11,300	11,400
Both sexes						
Average length of stay in days						
All ages	8.4	5.9	12.4	8.7	10.2	16.2
Under 17 years	5.7	4.9	12.1	*	5.3	30.5
17-44 years	6.8	5.3	11.9	6.9	10.0	19.2
45-64 years	10.2	7.5	12.6	9.6	10.6	16.1
65 years and over	11.7	9.2	12.7	11.5	10.6	14.3
Male						
All ages	9.8	6.4	14.1	9.2	11.2	16.8
Under 17 years	6.5	5.3	17.1	*	*	47.4
17-44 years	8.5	5.8	14.3	7.1	11.5	21.1
45-64 years	11.9	7.9	14.7	9.3	12.4	17.3
65 years and over	11.7	8.6	12.8	14.4	10.3	13.3
Female						
All ages	7.4	5.7	10.8	8.3	9.7	14.9
Under 17 years	4.8	4.5	6.6	*	*	*
17-44 years	6.0	5.1	10.1	6.8	9.3	16.5
45-64 years	8.5	7.2	10.0	9.9	9.4	12.1
65 years and over	11.6	9.5	12.6	10.1	10.7	16.0

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

Table 8. Number of persons with one or more dental visits within a year of interview and percent of persons by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	Total	With limitation of activity		
				Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes						
All ages	102,263	90,924	11,339	3,774	5,845	1,720
Under 17 years	31,387	30,075	1,312	763	518	*
17-44 years	44,962	41,289	3,673	1,540	1,805	328
45-64 years	19,998	15,943	4,055	1,035	2,305	716
65 years and over	5,917	3,618	2,299	436	1,217	646
Male						
All ages	47,545	42,092	5,453	1,898	2,254	1,301
Under 17 years	15,631	14,915	716	405	289	*
17-44 years	20,366	18,607	1,759	836	716	207
45-64 years	9,238	7,245	1,992	528	895	569
65 years and over	2,310	1,325	986	129	354	503
Female						
All ages	54,718	48,832	5,886	1,876	3,591	419
Under 17 years	15,755	15,160	595	357	229	*
17-44 years	24,596	22,682	1,914	704	1,089	121
45-64 years	10,761	8,697	2,063	507	1,410	146
65 years and over	3,606	2,293	1,314	308	863	143
Percent						
Both sexes						
All ages	49.3	51.1	38.7	51.7	38.8	24.9
Under 17 years	49.9	49.6	56.9	69.0	48.7	*
17-44 years	55.7	56.1	51.4	59.1	48.7	39.1
45-64 years	46.7	49.0	39.3	46.6	40.3	29.9
65 years and over	28.5	32.2	24.2	31.9	26.5	18.2
Male						
All ages	47.5	49.1	38.2	53.1	40.3	25.5
Under 17 years	48.7	48.4	55.8	67.2	48.2	*
17-44 years	52.3	52.6	49.3	57.9	45.7	37.2
45-64 years	45.2	47.5	38.6	47.5	41.9	29.7
65 years and over	26.9	30.7	23.1	31.0	27.5	19.7
Female						
All ages	51.0	52.9	39.2	50.4	37.9	23.1
Under 17 years	51.0	50.8	58.2	71.0	49.4	*
17-44 years	58.8	59.3	53.5	60.6	51.0	42.9
45-64 years	47.9	50.3	39.9	45.8	39.4	30.4
65 years and over	29.6	33.2	25.0	32.5	26.1	14.4

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

Table 9. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Number of dental visits in thousands						
All ages	342,293	297,874	44,419	14,629	22,725	7,064
Under 17 years	100,999	96,284	4,714	2,319	2,308	*
17-44 years	139,987	126,203	13,784	5,662	6,950	1,172
45-64 years	76,687	61,117	15,570	4,400	7,865	3,305
65 years and over	24,620	14,270	10,351	2,249	5,602	2,500
Male						
All ages	150,137	129,217	20,920	6,575	9,027	5,317
Under 17 years	47,394	44,621	2,773	1,114	1,571	*
17-44 years	58,984	52,274	6,710	3,059	2,948	*
45-64 years	34,526	27,285	7,241	1,694	3,029	2,519
65 years and over	9,233	5,037	4,196	*	1,479	2,007
Female						
All ages	192,156	168,657	23,499	8,054	13,698	1,747
Under 17 years	53,605	51,663	1,941	1,205	*	*
17-44 years	81,003	73,929	7,074	2,603	4,002	*
45-64 years	42,161	33,832	8,329	2,706	4,837	*
65 years and over	15,387	9,233	6,155	1,540	4,123	*
Both sexes						
Number of dental visits per person per year						
All ages	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
Under 17 years	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	*
17-44 years	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4
45-64 years	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4
65 years and over	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.7
Male						
All ages	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0
Under 17 years	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.6	*
17-44 years	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	*
45-64 years	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
65 years and over	1.1	1.2	1.0	*	1.1	0.8
Female						
All ages	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.0
Under 17 years	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.4	*	*
17-44 years	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	*
45-64 years	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.4	*
65 years and over	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	*

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

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands						
All ages	364,278	319,574	44,705	13,167	24,401	7,136
Under 17 years	163,293	156,105	7,187	3,114	3,637	*
17-44 years	141,483	125,447	16,036	6,227	8,569	1,240
45-64 years	43,821	30,912	12,909	2,798	8,100	2,010
65 years and over	15,682	7,109	8,573	1,028	4,096	3,450
Male						
All ages	171,661	151,600	20,061	6,446	8,981	4,634
Under 17 years	83,829	79,630	4,199	1,681	2,340	*
17-44 years	63,560	55,936	7,624	3,117	3,706	801
45-64 years	18,194	13,322	4,873	1,546	2,063	1,264
65 years and over	6,078	2,712	3,365	*	872	2,392
Female						
All ages	192,617	167,974	24,644	6,721	15,420	2,502
Under 17 years	79,464	76,476	2,989	1,434	1,296	*
17-44 years	77,922	69,511	8,412	3,110	4,863	*
45-64 years	25,626	17,590	8,036	1,252	6,037	747
65 years and over	9,605	4,397	5,207	925	3,224	1,058
Both sexes						
Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year						
All ages	175.7	179.5	152.6	180.5	161.8	103.1
Under 17 years	259.4	257.4	311.8	281.6	341.8	*
17-44 years	175.1	170.4	224.3	238.9	231.3	148.0
45-64 years	102.2	95.0	125.0	126.1	141.7	84.0
65 years and over	75.6	63.3	90.1	75.3	89.2	97.1
Male						
All ages	171.6	176.8	140.5	180.3	160.6	90.7
Under 17 years	261.3	258.6	327.3	278.8	390.0	*
17-44 years	163.2	158.1	213.7	215.7	236.5	144.1
45-64 years	89.1	87.3	94.4	139.0	96.6	66.1
65 years and over	70.9	62.9	78.9	*	67.7	93.5
Female						
All ages	179.5	182.0	164.1	180.7	162.5	138.2
Under 17 years	257.3	256.1	292.5	285.1	279.3	*
17-44 years	186.3	181.7	235.0	267.9	227.6	*
45-64 years	114.2	101.8	155.5	113.1	168.6	155.6
65 years and over	79.0	63.6	99.2	97.5	97.5	106.5

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

Table 11. Number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Number of persons injured in thousands						
Both sexes						
All ages	59,139	50,368	8,771	2,162	4,915	1,694
Under 17 years	21,734	20,784	950	*	611	*
17-44 years	25,739	22,684	3,055	1,047	1,768	*
45-64 years	8,252	5,703	2,549	642	1,426	*
65 years and over	3,414	1,197	2,216	*	1,110	973
Male						
All ages	33,588	29,499	4,089	1,551	1,651	887
Under 17 years	12,867	12,339	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	15,539	13,544	1,995	865	890	*
45-64 years	4,014	3,116	898	*	*	*
65 years and over	1,167	*	667	*	*	*
Female						
All ages	25,551	20,869	4,681	611	3,264	806
Under 17 years	8,867	8,445	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	10,199	9,139	1,060	*	878	*
45-64 years	4,238	2,587	1,651	*	1,173	*
65 years and over	2,247	697	1,549	*	913	*
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
All ages	28.5	28.3	29.9	29.6	32.6	24.5
Under 17 years	34.5	34.3	41.2	*	57.4	*
17-44 years	31.9	30.8	42.7	40.2	47.7	*
45-64 years	19.3	17.5	24.7	28.9	25.0	*
65 years and over	16.5	10.7	23.3	*	24.2	27.4
Male						
All ages	33.6	34.4	28.6	43.4	29.5	17.4
Under 17 years	40.1	40.1	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	39.9	38.3	55.9	59.9	56.8	*
45-64 years	19.7	20.4	17.4	*	*	*
65 years and over	13.6	*	15.6	*	*	*
Female						
All ages	23.8	22.6	31.2	16.4	34.4	44.5
Under 17 years	28.7	28.3	*	*	*	*
17-44 years	24.4	23.9	29.6	*	41.1	*
45-64 years	18.9	15.0	32.0	*	32.8	*
65 years and over	18.5	10.1	29.5	*	27.6	*

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

Table 12. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	Total	With limitation of activity		
				Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Days of restricted activity in thousands						
All ages	3,565,552	1,796,083	1,769,469	191,992	840,303	737,174
Under 17 years	673,997	597,441	76,557	27,843	40,813	7,900
17-44 years	1,090,822	719,186	371,635	67,702	199,455	104,478
45-64 years	1,012,728	339,521	673,207	71,796	336,453	274,959
65 years and over	788,006	139,935	648,070	34,651	263,582	349,837
Male						
All ages	1,564,116	806,052	758,063	76,489	216,065	465,509
Under 17 years	356,113	315,998	40,115	14,388	22,558	*
17-44 years	442,173	294,088	148,085	29,404	61,434	57,247
45-64 years	450,116	150,605	299,511	22,887	86,785	189,838
65 years and over	315,714	45,362	270,352	9,810	45,288	215,254
Female						
All ages	2,001,437	990,031	1,011,406	115,503	624,238	271,665
Under 17 years	317,884	281,443	36,441	13,455	18,256	*
17-44 years	648,648	425,098	223,550	38,298	138,021	47,231
45-64 years	562,612	188,916	373,696	38,909	249,667	85,120
65 years and over	472,292	94,574	377,718	24,841	218,294	134,583
Both sexes						
Days of restricted activity per person per year						
All ages	17.2	10.1	60.4	26.3	55.7	106.5
Under 17 years	10.7	9.9	33.2	25.2	38.4	58.5
17-44 years	13.5	9.8	52.0	26.0	53.8	124.7
45-64 years	23.6	10.4	65.2	27.8	58.9	114.9
65 years and over	38.0	12.5	68.1	25.4	57.4	98.5
Male						
All ages	15.6	9.4	53.1	21.4	38.6	91.1
Under 17 years	11.1	10.3	31.3	23.9	37.6	*
17-44 years	11.4	8.3	41.5	20.3	39.2	103.0
45-64 years	22.0	9.9	58.0	20.6	40.6	99.2
65 years and over	36.8	10.5	63.4	23.6	35.2	84.1
Female						
All ages	18.7	10.7	67.4	31.0	65.8	150.1
Under 17 years	10.3	9.4	35.7	26.7	39.3	*
17-44 years	15.5	11.1	62.4	33.0	64.6	167.5
45-64 years	25.1	10.9	72.3	35.1	69.7	177.3
65 years and over	38.8	13.7	72.0	26.2	66.0	135.5

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

Table 13. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by chronic activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	Total population	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity			
			Total	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Both sexes						
Days of bed disability in thousands						
All ages	1,391,702	739,396	652,306	60,450	251,427	340,430
Under 17 years	301,453	271,120	30,333	10,454	15,206	*
17-44 years	431,674	291,933	139,741	20,399	69,252	50,090
45-64 years	361,499	123,664	237,835	19,901	98,725	119,209
65 years and over	297,076	52,679	244,397	9,695	68,245	166,457
Male						
All ages	584,282	311,512	272,769	23,456	65,654	183,659
Under 17 years	153,739	139,011	14,728	*	8,448	*
17-44 years	157,316	107,097	50,219	8,629	19,445	22,145
45-64 years	151,126	47,433	103,693	7,174	27,297	69,222
65 years and over	122,101	17,971	104,130	*	10,463	90,615
Female						
All ages	807,420	427,883	379,537	36,993	185,773	156,771
Under 17 years	147,715	132,109	15,606	5,852	6,757	*
17-44 years	274,358	184,836	89,522	11,770	49,807	27,946
45-64 years	210,373	76,230	134,142	12,728	71,427	49,987
65 years and over	174,976	34,708	140,267	6,644	57,781	75,842
Both sexes						
Days of bed disability per person per year						
All ages	6.7	4.2	22.3	8.3	16.7	49.2
Under 17 years	4.8	4.5	13.2	9.5	14.3	*
17-44 years	5.3	4.0	19.5	7.8	18.7	59.8
45-64 years	8.4	3.8	23.0	9.0	17.3	49.8
65 years and over	14.3	4.7	25.7	7.1	14.9	46.9
Male						
All ages	5.8	3.6	19.1	6.6	11.7	35.9
Under 17 years	4.8	4.5	11.5	*	14.1	*
17-44 years	4.0	3.0	14.1	6.0	12.4	39.8
45-64 years	7.4	3.1	20.1	6.5	12.8	36.2
65 years and over	14.2	4.2	24.4	*	8.1	35.4
Female						
All ages	7.5	4.6	25.3	9.9	19.6	86.6
Under 17 years	4.8	4.4	15.3	11.6	14.6	*
17-44 years	6.6	4.8	25.0	10.1	23.3	99.1
45-64 years	9.4	4.4	26.0	11.5	20.0	104.1
65 years and over	14.4	5.0	26.7	7.0	17.5	76.4

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1974.

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 urban and rural sectors of the United States.

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing 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 116,000 persons in 40,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published^{1,2} 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.

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

²National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview survey procedure, 1957-74. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1-No. 11. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1311. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1975.

³U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

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

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

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

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information and also the results of special studies have shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighbor-

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 3.1 percent—1.5 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic infor-

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

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 30-33. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 30-33. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

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

nator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approx-

imately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

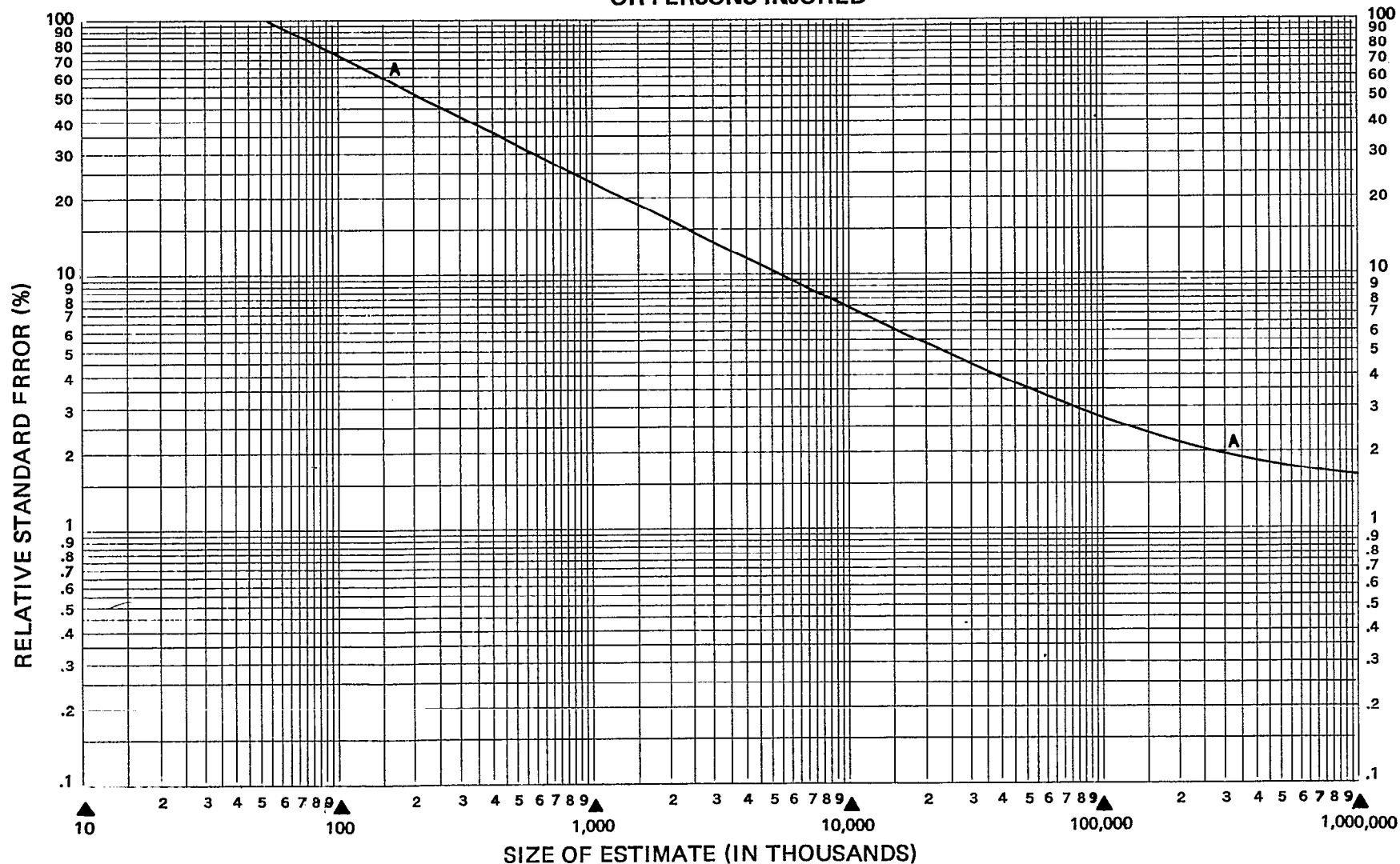
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

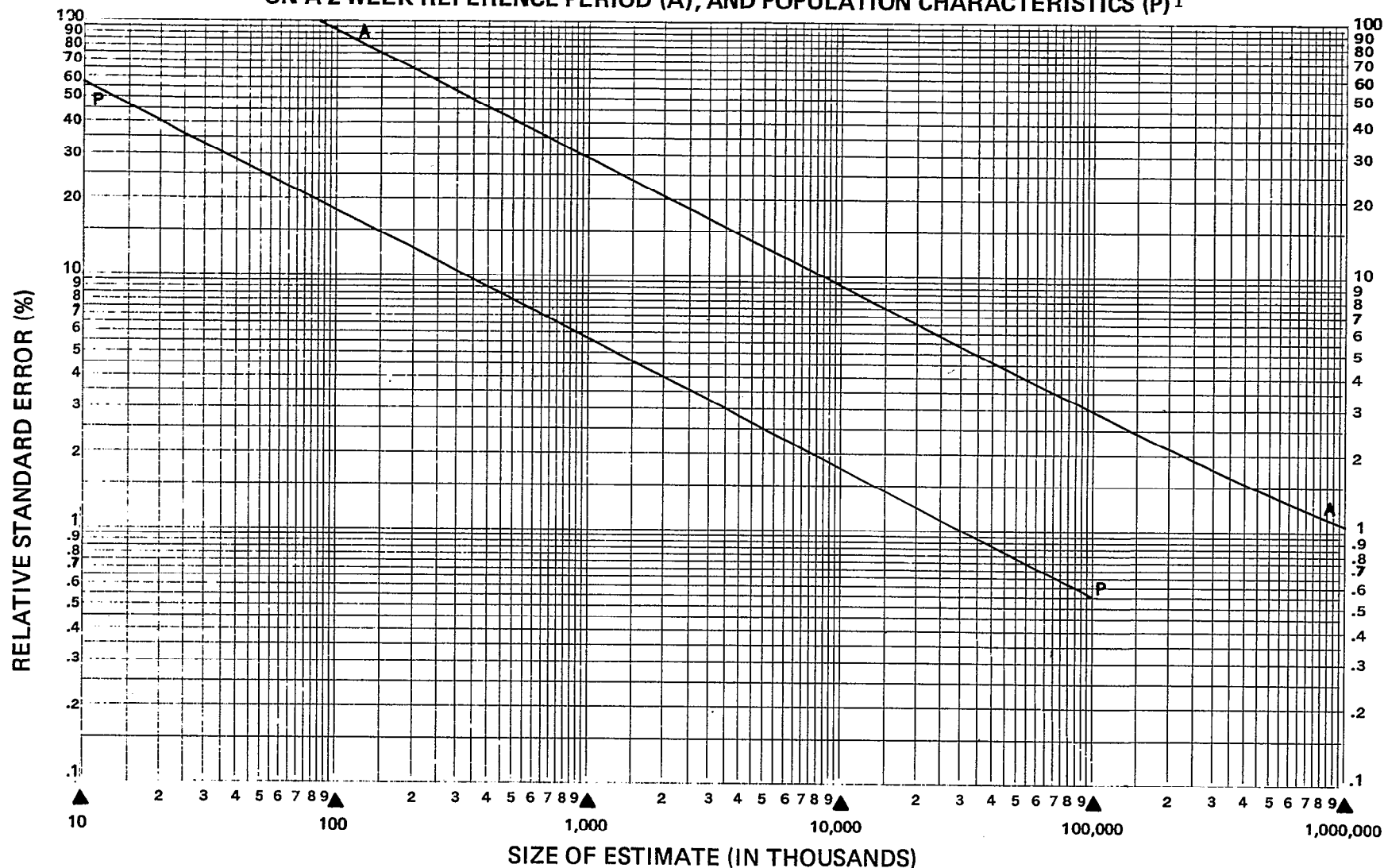
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED¹



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

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

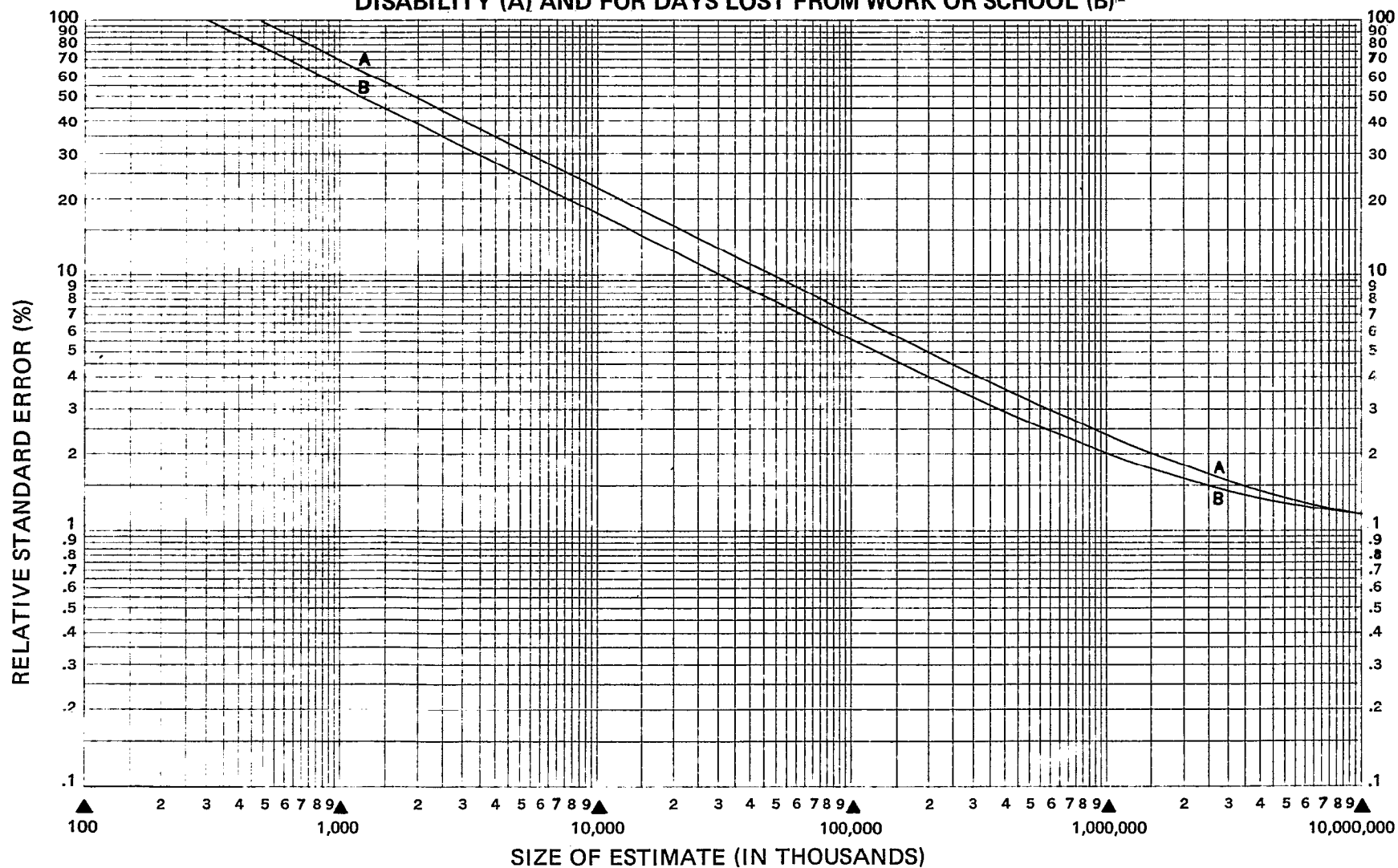
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTAL VISITS BASED
ON A 2-WEEK REFERENCE PERIOD (A), AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (P)¹



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

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

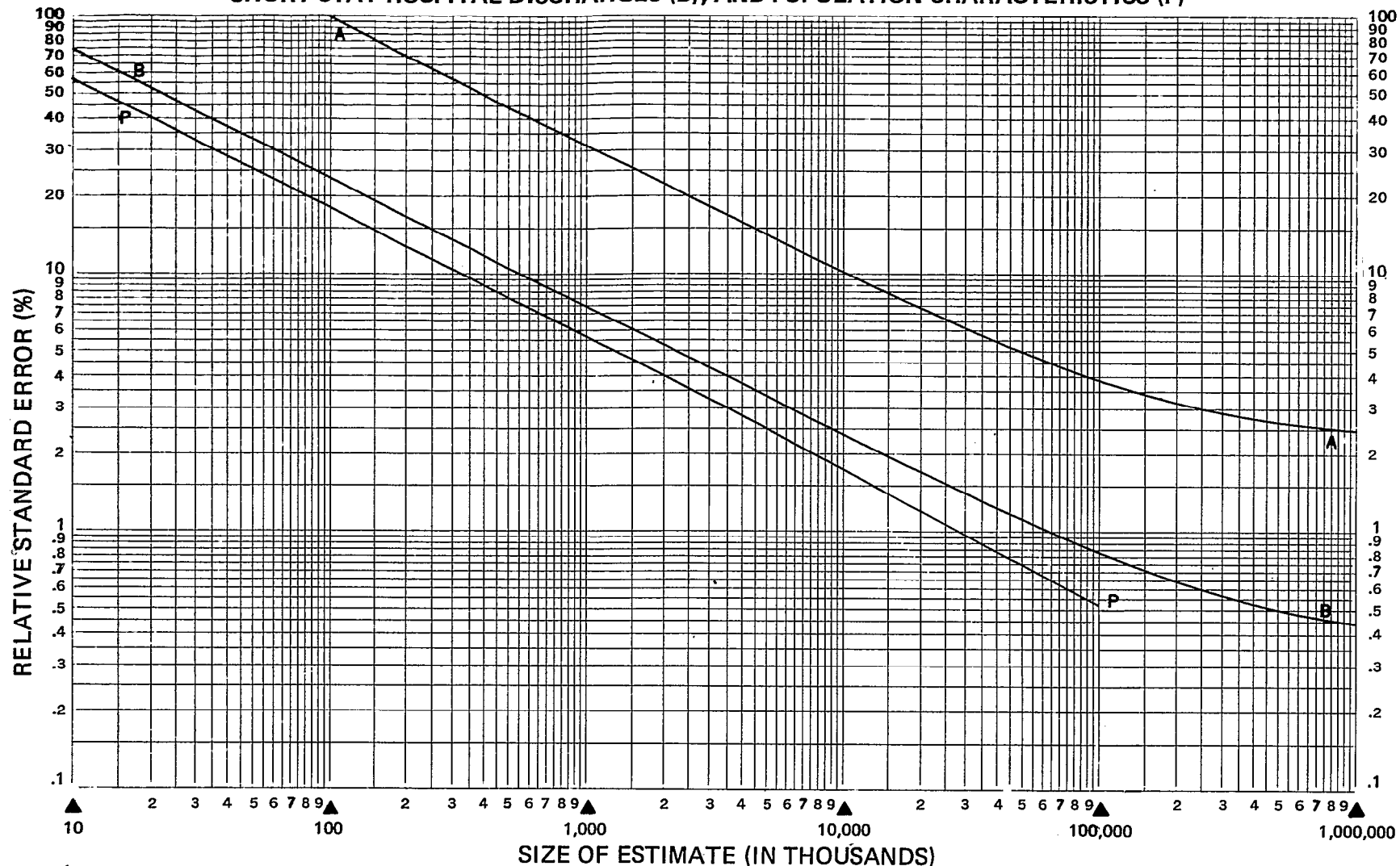
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)¹



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).

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



¹The curves related to short-stay hospital days and discharges are based on 4 quarters of data collection for wide and narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 6-month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

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

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

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.

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

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

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 99.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

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)

conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

Interval since last dental visit.—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or

dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

Place of visit.—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit occurs. Definitions of the various categories are as follows:

Home is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a

friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may have been staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).

Office is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment-group-practice plans are considered to be in private practice.

Hospital clinic is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.

Company or industry health unit refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (e.g., factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.

Telephone contact refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or

through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)

Other refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

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

Demographic Term

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.



APPENDIX III

ITEMS ON QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO CHRONIC ACTIVITY LIMITATION, 1974

Probe Questions

		SP ☐	12 Mo. DV ☐	CE ☐
C	1a. What is the name of the head of this household? — Enter name in first column. b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? — List all persons who live here. c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? Yes* ☐ No ☐ d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? ☐ ☐ e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? ☐ ☐ *Apply household membership rules. f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s). _____ (Delete) 2 N	1a. First name 1 Last name _____	AGE RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT SEX 1 M 2 F	
	2. How is — related to — (Head of household)?	2. Relationship HEAD		
	3. What is —'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)	3. Month Date Year		
	1. Record the number of Doctor Visits, Hospitalizations, and Work loss days.	DR. ☐ (NP)	HOSP ☐ (NP)	WORK LOSS ☐ None (8) ____ Days (7)
	2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.	Q. No.	Condition	
	Reference dates			
	2-week period _____, _____.			
	Dentist and Doctor visit probe _____			
	Hospital probe _____			
Refer to Flashcard _____ to determine Sample Persons; mark SP boxes.				
H	If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your —, your —, etc., at home now? If "Yes" ask: Please ask them to join us.	H	0 ☐ Under 17 1 ☐ At home 2 ☐ Not at home	
This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).				
4a. During those 2 weeks, did — stay in bed because of any illness or injury?		4a. 00 N	Y (4b) } 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	} Item C	
		00 ☐ None		
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep — from school?		6. _____ SL days		
		00 ☐ None (8)		
If one or more days in 4b, ask 7; otherwise go to 8. 7. On how many of these — days lost from { work school } did — stay in bed all or most of the day?		7. _____ Days		
		00 ☐ None		
8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that — cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?		8a. 1 Y		
		2 N (9)		
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?		b. _____ Days		
		00 ☐ None		

If one or more days in 4-8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person.		
9a. What condition caused --- to stay in bed miss work miss school cut down during the past 2 weeks?	9a. Enter condition in Item C Ask 9b	
b. Did any other condition cause him to stay in bed miss work miss school cut down during that period?	b. Y N (NP)	
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in Item C 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. ☐ 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	
11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your ---, etc., go to a dentist? Y N (12)		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column	11b. ☐ Dental visit	
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? Y (Reask 11b and c) N		
If "Dental visit," ask:		
d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did --- go to a dentist?	d. ___ No. of dental visits (NP)	
Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.		
12a. During the past 12 months (that is, since (date) a year ago), about how many visits did --- make to a dentist? (Include the --- visits you already told me about.)	12a. 00 ☐ None ___ Number of visits	
b. ABOUT how long has it been since --- LAST went to a dentist?	b. 1 ☐ 2-week dental visit (NP) 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (11) 3 ☐ 2 weeks-6 months 4 ☐ Over 6-12 months 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2-4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never } NP	

15. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did --- see a medical doctor?	15. 00 ☐ None ___ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)	
16a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations? Y N (17)	
b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	16b. ☐ Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? Y (Reask 16b and c) N	
If "Doctor visit," ask:	
d. How many times did --- visit the doctor during that period?	d. ___ Number of visits (NP)
17a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? Y N (18)	
b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	17b. ☐ Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? Y (Reask 17b and c) N	
If "Phone call," ask:	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --- ?	d. ___ Number of calls (NP)

Fill item C, (DR), from 15-17 for all persons. Ask 18a for each person with visits in DR box.		☐ Condition (Item C THEN 18d) ☐ Pregnancy (18e) ☐ No condition
18a. For what condition did --- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?		18a.
b. Did --- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?		b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?		c. Enter condition in Item C Ask 18d
d. During that period, did --- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?		d. Y (18c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was --- sick because of her pregnancy?		e. Y N (18d)
f. What was the matter?		f. Enter condition in Item C (18d)
19a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did --- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the --- visits you already told me about.)		19a. 000 ☐ Only when in hospital 000 ☐ None Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since --- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?		b. 1 ☐ 2-week DV 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (15 and 18) 3 ☐ 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 ☐ Over 6-12 mos. 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2-4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never
Ages 17+	20a. What was --- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is --- retired? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	20. & 21. 1 ☐ Working (25a) 2 ☐ Keeping house (25b) 3 ☐ Retired, health (24) 4 ☐ Retired, other (24) 5 ☐ Going to school (27) 6 ☐ 17+ something else (24) 7 ☐ 6-16 something else (26)
	Ages 6-16	21a. What was --- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS - going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing?
Ages under 6		0 ☐ 1-5 years (22) 0 ☐ Under 1 (23)
22a. Is --- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		22a. Y 1 N (20)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (20) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c. 2 Y (20) N (28)
23a. Is --- limited in any way because of his health?		23a. 1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. (20)
24a. Does --- health now keep him from working?		24a. 1 Y (29) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (29) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (29) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d. 3 Y (29) N (28)
25a. Does --- NOW have a job?		25a. Y (25c) N
b. In terms of health, is --- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b. Y 1 N (29)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (29) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d. 2 Y (29) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e. 3 Y (29) N (28)
26. In terms of health would --- be able to go to school?		26. Y 1 N (29)
27a. Does (would) --- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		27a. 2 Y (29) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b. 2 Y (29) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c. 3 Y (29) N
28a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		28a. 4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. (29)

29a. About how long has he { been limited in --- been unable to --- had to go to a certain type of school? }	29a. 000 ☐ Less than 1 month 1 ____ Mos. 2 ____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?	b. Enter condition in Item C Ask c ☐ Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	c. Y (Reask 29b and c) N
Mark box or ask:	☐ Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	d. Enter main condition
30a. Was --- a patient in a hospital at any time since ____ (date) ____ a year ago?	30a. Y N (Item C)
b. How many times was --- in a hospital since ____ (date) ____ a year ago?	b. ____ Times (Item C)
31a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since ____ (date) ____ a year ago?	Y N (32)
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column.	31b. Y
If "Y," ask:	
c. During that period, how many times was --- in a nursing home or similar place?	c. ____ Times (Item C)
Ask for each child 1 year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference date.	
32a. Was --- born in a hospital? If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 30b and item C. If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 32b for each.	32a. Y N (NP)
b. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --- ? If "No," correct entries in 30 and item C for mother and/or baby.	b. Y N

CONDITION 1																														
1. Person number	Name of condition																													
2. When did — last see or talk to a doctor about his . . . ? ☐ In interview week (Reask 2) ☐ Past 2 wks. (Item C) ☐ 2 wks.—6 mos. ☐ Over 6–12 mos. ☐ 1 yr. ☐ 2–4 yrs. ☐ 5+ yrs. ☐ Never ☐ DK if Dr. seen ☐ DK when Dr. seen																														
A1	Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark ☐ Accident or injury (A2) ☐ On Card C (A2) ☐ Neither (3a)																													
If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition. If "Doctor talked to," ask:																														
3a. What did the doctor say it was? — Did he give it a medical name?																														
Do not ask for Cancer																														
b. What was the cause of . . . ? ☐ Accident or injury (A2)																														
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:																														
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Ailment</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Condition</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Disorder</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anemia</td> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asthma</td> <td>Defect</td> <td>Measles</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attack</td> <td>Disease</td> <td>Rupture</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> } Ask c:				Ailment	Condition	Disorder	Trouble	Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Tumor	Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer	Attack	Disease	Rupture												
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Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Tumor																											
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer																											
Attack	Disease	Rupture																												
c. What kind of . . . is it?																														
For allergy or stroke, ask:																														
d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?																														
If in 3a–d there is an impairment or any of the following entries:																														
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Abscess</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Damage</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Paralysis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ache (except headache)</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bleeding</td> <td>Hemorrhage</td> <td>Sore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood clot</td> <td>Infection</td> <td>Soreness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boil</td> <td>Inflammation</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cancer</td> <td>Neurologia</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cramps (except menstrual)</td> <td>Neuritis</td> <td>Varicose veins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Pain</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Palsy</td> <td>Weakness</td> </tr> </table> } Ask e:				Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture	Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore	Blood clot	Infection	Soreness	Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	Cancer	Neurologia	Ulcer	Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	Cyst	Pain	Weak		Palsy	Weakness
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	Palsy	Weakness																												
e. What part of the body is affected?																														
Show the following detail:																														
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Head</td> <td>skull, scalp, face</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Back/spine/vertebra</td> <td>upper, middle, lower</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ear or eye</td> <td>one or both</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arm</td> <td>one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leg</td> <td>one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot</td> </tr> </table>				Head	skull, scalp, face	Back/spine/vertebra	upper, middle, lower	Ear or eye	one or both	Arm	one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand	Leg	one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot																	
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The remaining questions will be asked as appropriate for the condition entered in:											
A2	☐ Item 1 ☐ Q. 3b ☐ Q. 3d ☐ Q. 3a ☐ Q. 3c										
4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?	1 Y 2 N (9)										
5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?	____ Days oo ☐ None (9)										
6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?	____ Days oo ☐ None										
Ask if 17+ years:											
7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?	____ Days (Item C, then 9) oo ☐ None (9)										
Ask if 6–16 years:											
8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period?	____ Days oo ☐ None										
9. When did — first notice his . . . ?											
1 ☐ Last week 2 ☐ Week before 3 ☐ Past 2 weeks—DK which	4 ☐ 2 weeks—3 months 5 ☐ Over 3–12 months 6 ☐ More than 12 months ago (Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)										
A3	1 ☐ Not an eye cond. (A4) 3 ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (I0) 2 ☐ First eye condition (under 6) (A4) 4 ☐ Not first eye cond. (A4)										
10. Can — see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his											
<table style="margin-left: auto;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">left</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">eye? . . .</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Y</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">2 N</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">right</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">.</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Y</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">2 N</td> </tr> </table>		{	left	eye? . . .	Y	2 N	}	right		Y	2 N
{	left	eye? . . .	Y	2 N							
}	right		Y	2 N							
A4	a. First noticed during the past 2 weeks? (Question 9) Y N (A5)										
b. Doctor seen or talked to during the past 2 weeks? (Question 2) Y (Fill buff form) N											
c. One or more cut-down days? (Question 5) Y (Fill blue form) N (A5)											
FOOTNOTES											

A5☐ Accident or Injury☐ Other (NC)

FOOTNOTES

11a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?☐ During the past 2 years☐ Before 2 years (12a)**b. When did the accident happen?**☐ Last week☐ Over 3–12 months☐ Week before☐ 1–2 years☐ 2 weeks–3 months**12a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt?**

What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of Injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

b. What part of the body is affected now?

How is his --- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

13. Where did the accident happen?

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

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

1 Y

3 ☐ While in Armed Services

2 N

4 ☐ Under 17 at time of accident**15a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?**

1 Y 2 N (NC)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved?

Y N

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?

1 Y 2 N

Hospital Page

HOSPITAL PAGE		1. Person number _____
You said that --- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. USE YOUR CALENDAR 2. When did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? Make sure the YEAR is correct		Month _____ Date _____ Year 19 ____
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?		3. Name _____ Street _____ City (or county) _____ State _____
4. How many nights was --- in the hospital (nursing home)?		4. _____ Nights
Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions. 5a. How many of these --- nights were during the past 12 months?		5a. _____ Nights
b. How many of these --- nights were during the past 2 weeks?		b. _____ Nights
c. Was --- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?		c. Y _____ N _____
6. For what condition did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name? If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description. For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? If "NO," ask: What was the matter? Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.		6. ☐ Normal delivery ☐ Normal at birth Condition _____ Cause ☐ On Card C ☐ Acc. or Inj. _____ Kind _____ Part of body _____
7a. Were any operations performed on --- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?		7a. Y _____ o N (P) _____
b. What was the name of the operation? If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.		b. _____ Y (Describe) <u>7</u> N _____
c. Any other operations during this stay?		c. _____
P If there is one or more nights in 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.		
FOOTNOTES		

Doctor Visit Page

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		1. Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that --- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.		2a. OR { 7777 ☐ Last week 8888 ☐ Week before Month _____ Date _____
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did --- visit or talk to a doctor?	b. Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-6 for each visit)	
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	3. 0 ☐ While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) 1 ☐ Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 2 ☐ Telephone 3 ☐ Hospital Outpatient Clinic 4 ☐ Home 5 ☐ Hospital Emergency Room 6 ☐ Company or Industry Clinic 7 ☐ Other (Specify) <u>7</u>	
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date) at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	4. 01 ☐ General practitioner ☐ Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? <u>7</u>	
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	5. 1 Y 2 N	
5. During this visit (call) did --- actually see (talk to) the doctor?	6a. 1 ☐ Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 ☐ General checkup (6b) 2 ☐ Pre or Postnatal care 4 ☐ Eye exam. (glasses) 5 ☐ Immunization 6 ☐ Other _____ } (S1)	
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date) ? Write in reason _____ Mark appropriate box(es)	b. Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (S1)	
b. Was this for any specific condition?	☐ Condition reported in 6a	
Mark box or ask:	c. _____	
c. For what condition did --- visit (call) the doctor on (date) ?	e. _____	
S1 Mark one box in each DV column	S1 0 ☐ Telephone in 3 (Next DV) 1 ☐ Not SP or SP und. 17 (Next DV) 2 ☐ Eligible resp. avail. (7) 3 ☐ Return call required (Next DV)	
(Earlier, I was told that you had seen a doctor during the past 2 weeks.)	7a. 1 Y 2 N (Next DV)	
7a. During this visit on (date) was your blood pressure taken?	b. 1 ☐ High 4 ☐ Not told 2 ☐ Low ☐ Other (Specify) <u>7</u> 3 ☐ Normal	
b. Were you told that your reading was high, low, normal, or were you not told?	c. 1 Y 2 N (Next DV)	
c. Were you told what the numerical reading was?	d. _____ / _____ Numerical reading DK	
d. What was the numerical reading?		

— ○ ○ ○ —

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