

**VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS**  
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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differentials in  
**Health Characteristics**  
**by Color**

**United States - July 1965 - June 1967**

Statistics on chronic conditions, disability days, physician visits, persons injured, persons hospitalized, by color, age, sex, and family income. Based on data collected in health interviews from July 1965 to June 1967.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service  
Health Services and Mental Health Administration

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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 National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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**SYMBOLS**

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

*IN THIS REPORT comparative data are presented on the health status, disability, and medical care of the white and the nonwhite population. The two color groups are distributed by age, sex, family income, and other selected variables as appropriate. Because of the different age and income distributions of white and nonwhite persons, data are age adjusted or shown by age- and income-specific categories. Inasmuch as the report is a comparative analysis, data in the text tables are presented as percent distributions of the two color groups, as percent of persons with particular characteristics, or as rates. Some prevalence figures are shown in the detailed tables.*

*The findings are based on information collected in health interviews during the 2-year period July 1965-June 1967, except for the data on physician visits which were obtained only for the fiscal year July 1966-June 1967.*

*Related reports based on 1 year of data collection during the period covered in this report are "Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due To Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1965-June 1966" and "Volume of Physician Visits, United States, July 1966-June 1967" (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, Nos. 45 and 49, respectively).*

# DIFFERENTIALS IN HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS BY COLOR

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## SELECTED FINDINGS

The nonwhite population differed from the white population in several important respects which could be expected to affect virtually all health characteristics. As a group they were younger, less well educated and employed, and less affluent. Because age and income were the variables most directly related to health status and health care, the data were adjusted for age and tabled in income-specific categories.

Analysis of the data showed that observed differences in health characteristics were related more to socioeconomic factors of the two population groups than to color. When the data were adjusted for age, white persons appeared to exceed nonwhite in the proportion with chronic conditions, but nonwhite persons had a higher proportion of persons with limitation of activity. With both age and income controlled, there were still relatively more white than nonwhite persons with chronic conditions, but differences between white and nonwhite in activity limitation were negligible. With adjustment for age, nonwhite persons averaged approximately 1 more day of bed disability, restricted activity, and work loss than did white, although there were variations by income and by sex. Age-adjusted disability days were negatively associated with income for white and nonwhite persons, both male and female. White persons had higher age-adjusted rates of physician visits than nonwhite. The number of physician visits was positively related to amount of income for white persons, but not for nonwhite.

Two of the major factors contributing to the apparent higher prevalence of chronic conditions among white persons are, first, the better medical care of white persons which leads to more frequent diagnosis of chronic conditions and, second, the higher average socioeconomic level of white persons which is associated with better reporting. Conversely, less frequent medical attention of nonwhite persons results in fewer diagnosed chronic conditions among the nonwhite but in higher levels of activity limitation and disability.

In most age groups, there were relatively more persons injured in the white population than in the nonwhite. Age was negatively related to injuries for white persons, but had a curvilinear relationship for nonwhite. Relatively more white persons than nonwhite reported short-stay hospitalizations. Although the number of episodes was similar for both groups, nonwhite persons more often than white reported hospitalization stays of 2 or more weeks.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this report is based on data collected in a continuous nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a representative sample of households is interviewed to obtain information relating to the health characteristics of each member of the household. During each year, interviews are conducted in approximately 42,000 households com-

posed of 134,000 persons. Most of the estimates in this report have been derived from 2 years of data collection and are based on approximately twice the number of households and persons shown above. However, data on physician visits were collected only during the period July 1966-June 1967, and estimates for the visits are based on 1 year of collected material. Since the estimates from interview data are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same procedures.

The Health Interview Survey (HIS) is limited to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. For some kinds of information, such as the occurrence of injuries, the effect of this restriction on the data is negligible; for other types, such as the prevalence of specific chronic conditions for which the rate of institutionalization is high, a considerable underestimation may result.

Another general qualification of the survey is that the collected information refers only to persons who were alive at the time of interview. The exclusion of information for persons who died prior to interview tends to reduce certain types of estimates. Hospital data, for example, provide information on the hospital experience of the population but do not assess the total amount of care provided by hospital facilities during a given year.

One further limitation of the data for some purposes is the underreporting of nonwhite persons in the 1960 census, particularly the nonwhite male.<sup>1</sup> Since HIS data are adjusted to the age, sex, and color distribution of the Bureau of the Census, the HIS data will underrepresent nonwhite persons to the same extent that the census data underrepresent nonwhite persons. The effect of the undercount is minimal in this report because the analysis is concerned with the relative distribution of certain characteristics as shown by proportions and rates, and there is no reason to suspect that the undercount would have been selective of any condition or disability group. If the data were used as population estimates, however, the undercount would be a source of error.

A description of the design of the survey, of the methods of estimation, and of the general qualifi-

cations of survey data is presented in appendix I. As previously mentioned, the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population and are therefore subject to sampling error. Although most of these errors are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. For this reason, particular attention should be directed to the section in appendix I entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in appendix I.

Certain terms used in the report are defined in appendix II. The questionnaire used by the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1966-June 1967 is illustrated in appendix III.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION

Comparison of the white and the nonwhite population revealed the following differences in distribution by demographic characteristics. The nonwhite population was younger, was less well educated, had lower income, and was less often employed in professional or white collar occupations (table A).

The extent of the differences in the first three variables is apparent from the medians shown below. These computations are based on HIS data (table 1), which may differ from official population estimates.

	<i>White</i>	<i>Nonwhite</i>
Age-----	29.3 years	22.3 years
Education of head of family-----	12 years	9 years
Family income -----	\$7,300	\$4,440

Differences in income were particularly striking. Almost three times as many nonwhite as white persons had an annual family income of less than \$3,000 (35.1 percent contrasted with 12.7 percent). This was only partially accounted for by the lower median age and education of the nonwhite population. When age was held constant, substantial differences remained; for those under

45 years, the proportion of nonwhite persons living in families with incomes of less than \$3,000 was four times that of the white; for those 45 years and older, the proportion of nonwhite persons in the lower income group was twice that of the white.

The income differential was also a reflection of differences in occupation. Approximately half

as many nonwhite persons as white were employed in professional and technical fields or as farmers, clerical and sales workers, and craftsmen, but nonwhite persons were substantially overrepresented as operatives, household and service workers, and laborers. With respect to the differential in occupation, additional analyses by age and by education suggested some occupational progress

Table A. Percent distribution of persons, by selected characteristics according to color; United States, July 1965-June 1967

Characteristic	Total	White	Non-white
Percent distribution			
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Age</u>			
Under 6 years-----	12.6	12.0	16.8
6-16 years-----	22.4	21.8	26.5
17-44 years-----	35.5	35.6	34.6
45-64 years-----	20.4	20.9	16.1
65 years and over-----	9.3	9.7	6.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>			
Under 5 years-----	6.0	4.6	16.1
5-7 years-----	10.3	9.1	19.2
8 years-----	12.8	13.1	10.4
9-11 years-----	19.3	18.7	23.9
12 years-----	28.5	29.9	18.0
13 years or more-----	21.6	23.3	8.6
<u>Family income</u>			
Under \$3,000-----	15.4	12.7	35.1
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	35.8	35.0	41.4
\$7,000 and over-----	44.7	48.3	18.4
Unknown-----	4.2	4.1	5.1
<u>Occupation<sup>1</sup></u>			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	13.2	14.0	6.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	2.8	3.0	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	10.4	11.4	2.3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers-----	22.2	23.5	11.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	13.5	14.2	7.6
Operatives and kindred workers-----	18.8	18.2	23.9
Private household workers-----	2.6	1.4	12.7
Service workers-----	9.7	8.6	18.2
Laborers, except mine-----	6.2	5.1	14.6

<sup>1</sup>Based on currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

for the nonwhite. Among persons under 45, the percentage of the nonwhite population employed as household workers, service workers, or laborers was about 40.8 percent contrasted with 54.3 percent of those 45 years and older. Furthermore, the ratio of white to nonwhite in managerial, clerical, and sales positions was halved—from 4 to 1 for those 45 years and over to 2 to 1 for those under 45. A similar reduction was apparent in the nonwhite to white ratio for laborers. With increasing education, percentage differences between the white and the nonwhite in each occupation decreased. Among persons with college education, the nonwhite actually exceeded the white in the proportion of persons employed in professional or technical occupations (75.9 percent contrasted with 66.0 percent), and the two color groups had equal proportions employed in clerical and sales work.

All four population characteristics—age, education, income, and occupation—are of course interrelated. In this analysis they vary in consistent and predictable directions, indicating clearly that the two color groups are disparate socioeconomic entities. Income and age will be of primary concern in the following analysis since they can be expected to have the greatest influence on indexes of health and health care presented in this report.

Two other demographic characteristics, region and residence, that may contribute to differences in health conditions and health care are shown in table B. The major variation by region is the concentration of the nonwhite population in the South (50.6 percent). Smaller differences exist between white and nonwhite persons by area of residence. Slightly more nonwhite persons (69.3 percent) than white (63.6 percent) live in SMSA's. These data are comparable with those obtained in the Current Population Survey. The Current Population Survey reports that substantially more nonwhite than white residents of metropolitan areas live in central cities.<sup>2</sup>

Because of the underlying differences between white and nonwhite persons in age and income, the total rates for white and nonwhite persons may obscure sizable differences which are apparent when persons of the same age or income are considered. The nonwhite population as a group is

Table B. Percent distribution of persons, by geographic region and residence according to color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Region and residence	Total	White	Non-white
Percent distribution			
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast-----	25.0	25.8	18.7
North Central-----	27.9	29.2	18.2
South-----	30.7	28.0	50.6
West-----	16.4	17.0	12.4
<u>Residence</u>			
SMSA's-----	64.3	63.6	69.3
Outside SMSA's:			
Nonfarm-----	30.1	30.7	25.3
Farm-----	5.6	5.6	5.4

younger and has lower income than the white. The younger age will contribute to lower rates of chronic conditions since age is related to the number of conditions. Lower income may also contribute to lower reported prevalence of chronic conditions, but for a different reason. Although to some extent persons with low income may be younger, there are also many older people with low income. Thus, the interaction of age and income is not the most important factor. Low income is related to inadequate medical care and, therefore, to less frequent diagnosis. Reported prevalence will appear lower, not because the nonwhite population is healthier, but because health conditions have not been diagnosed. The impact of low income can be expected to have a greater effect on the health status of nonwhite persons because a higher proportion of them have low income, and, at the same time, the average family size is larger among the nonwhite than among the white population. Therefore, the same amount of money must support more people with the result that, in addition to the lower per capita expenditure, there could well be proportionately less of the

total income, or none at all, available for medical care. In fact, it has been found that in large families less money is expended per child for health care regardless of income level.<sup>3</sup>

Because of the differences between the two color groups in these characteristics, age and income, the data which follow have been shown by age- and income-specific categories. Where appropriate, the data have been adjusted for age. However, it is important to keep in mind when reading the unadjusted data that age and income as well as other characteristics may have contributed to the observed differences or similarities in the data. If in the analysis one could control simultaneously for age, income, education, family size, and other variables which contribute to differences in medical care, to differences in general level of health, and to differences in reporting, there would probably be little or no difference attributable to color alone.

## CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Chronic conditions are those conditions described by the respondent in terms of one of the items on the list of chronic conditions or on the list of impairments (cards A and B, appendix III), or those conditions which had been noticed more than 3 months prior to interview.

### Age and Sex

Substantially more white than nonwhite persons reported one or more chronic conditions, about 51 percent of the white contrasted with about 40 percent of the nonwhite (table C). For both the white and the nonwhite the prevalence of chronic conditions increased with age, from 19.2 percent of white persons under 6 years to 85.5 percent of those 65 and over and from 15.2 to 86.5 percent of the nonwhite in corresponding age groups. The

Table C. Percent of persons with one or more chronic conditions and associated limitation of activity, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Chronic conditions, limitation of activity, and age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non- white	White	Non- white	White	Non- white
<u>1+ chronic conditions</u>	Percent					
All ages-----	50.8	39.9	49.8	36.9	51.9	42.6
Under 6 years-----	19.2	15.2	20.4	16.1	17.9	14.3
6-16 years-----	25.9	20.6	27.6	21.2	24.2	20.0
17-44 years-----	55.3	44.8	54.2	40.0	56.3	48.7
45-64 years-----	71.3	69.0	70.1	64.0	72.4	73.4
65 years and over-----	85.5	86.5	84.4	83.4	86.3	89.0
<u>Limitation of activity</u>						
All ages-----	11.5	11.2	12.3	10.9	10.8	11.4
Under 6 years-----	1.1	1.2	1.1	*	1.1	*
6-16 years-----	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.8
17-44 years-----	7.2	9.1	7.9	8.7	6.5	9.4
45-64 years-----	18.8	23.6	20.6	22.9	17.2	24.1
65 years and over-----	45.3	54.3	52.3	60.2	39.9	49.3

greatest difference between the white and nonwhite populations in prevalence of chronic conditions occurred among persons aged 17-44 years.

Among both the white and nonwhite populations 17 years and over, relatively more females than males had chronic conditions; males under 17 years had slightly higher rates than females of the same color (fig. 1). The proportion of white males with one or more chronic conditions exceeded that of nonwhite males in each age group, but the percent of white females with chronic illness exceeded that of nonwhite females only for ages under 45. Above 45 years, the proportion of nonwhite females with chronic illness was higher than that of any other sex-color group.

### Limitation of Activity

Although equal proportions of the total white and nonwhite populations reported activity limitation in association with chronic conditions (11.5 and 11.2 percent, respectively), in all age-specific categories the rate among nonwhite persons was higher. The white-nonwhite differential increased with age from less than 0.5 percentage points for those under 17 years of age to 9 percentage points for persons 65 years and over. In each age group,

the difference between white and nonwhite persons was greater among females than among males.

The sex differential in limitation of activity varied by color. Among white persons relatively more males than females in each age interval reported limitation of activity, but among nonwhite persons females had higher rates than males except among persons over 65 years.<sup>1</sup>

### Relative Prevalence of Chronic Conditions and Activity Limitation

White persons exceeded nonwhite in the proportion with chronic conditions for all age intervals except 65 years and over, but the nonwhite consistently had higher proportions of persons with limitation of activity. The differences between the two populations in the prevalence of chronic conditions was greatest for the age group 17-44 whereas in limitation of activity the differences regularly increased with advancing age to a high at 65 years and over (fig. 2).

With respect to chronic conditions, white and nonwhite females were more similar than were white and nonwhite males. In limitation of activity however, just the reverse was true: the proportions with limitation among white and nonwhite

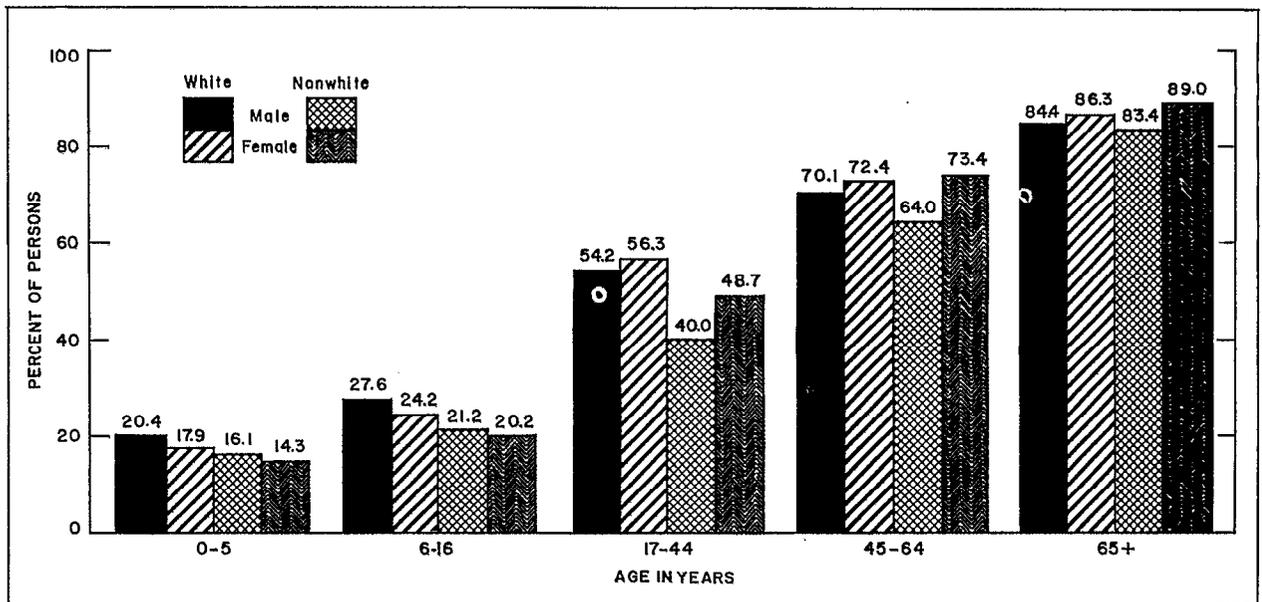


Figure 1. Percent of persons with one or more chronic conditions, by color, sex, and age.

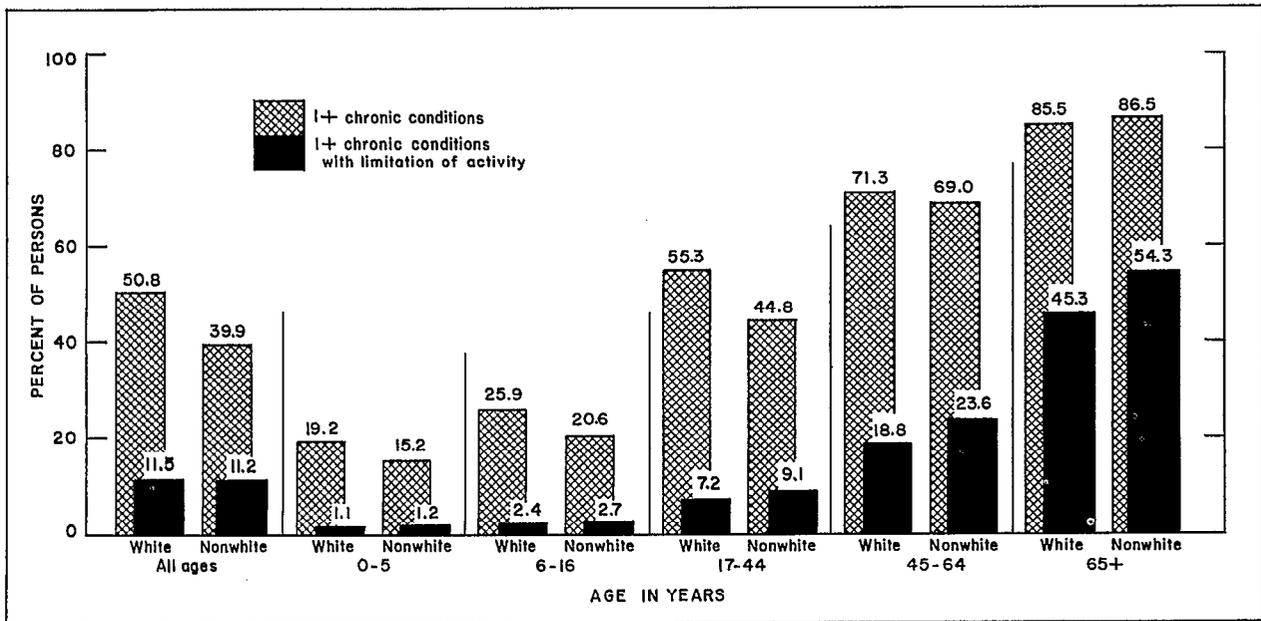


Figure 2. Percent of persons with one or more chronic conditions and with associated limitation of activity, by color and age.

males were more similar than were those for white and nonwhite females.

Although about the same proportions of the total white and nonwhite populations reported limitation of activity, those limited represented a larger segment of the nonwhite population with chronic conditions (28.0 percent) than of the white (22.7 percent), as shown in table D. In each age group, relatively more nonwhite than white persons with chronic conditions had limitation of activity. The color differential was greater under 45 years than over 45, possibly reflecting in the younger group better infant and maternal health care among white persons, which minimizes limitation of activity for them and thus widens the gap between white and nonwhite persons in these ages.

Differences between the white and nonwhite population by income were small, the main variation being that relatively more low-income white than nonwhite persons with chronic conditions reported limitation of activity.

Table D. Percent of the persons with one or more chronic conditions who had limitation of activity, by color, age, and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Age and family income	White	Non-white
<u>Age</u>		
All ages-----	22.7	28.0
Under 6 years-----	5.5	8.0
6-16 years-----	9.2	13.2
17-44 years-----	13.0	20.2
45-64 years-----	26.4	34.2
65 years and over-----	53.0	62.7
<u>Family income</u>		
Under \$3,000-----	44.4	38.8
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	22.6	21.7
\$7,000 and over-----	14.7	16.0

## Multiple Chronic Conditions

The fact that relatively more white persons reported chronic conditions but relatively more nonwhite persons reported limitation of activity raised the question of whether nonwhite persons had either more conditions or conditions of a more serious nature. Although it was not possible with the interview data to determine seriousness of given conditions, it was possible to examine data for those who reported multiple conditions—in this case three or more conditions. As shown in the following discussion, white persons had higher prevalence of both one or more and three or more chronic conditions in all regions and in all income groups.

*Region.*—The higher reporting by the white population occurred in all regions (table E). The regional variation between the white and the nonwhite ranged from about 10 percent to 13 percent for one or more chronic conditions and from 4 percent to 6 percent for three or more chronic conditions. The rank order of the regions with respect to the percent of persons reporting either one or more or three or more conditions was similar for both the white and nonwhite pop-

Table E. Percent of persons with chronic conditions, by color and geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Chronic conditions and region	White	Non-white
<u>1+ chronic conditions</u>		
All regions-----	50.8	39.9
Northeast-----	47.9	38.0
North Central-----	50.3	37.5
South-----	52.6	40.9
West-----	53.2	41.8
<u>3+ chronic conditions</u>		
All regions-----	14.7	10.5
Northeast-----	12.1	7.7
North Central-----	14.4	8.6
South-----	16.5	12.3
West-----	15.9	9.9

Table F. Percent of persons with chronic conditions, by color and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Chronic conditions and family income	White	Non-white
<u>1+ chronic conditions</u>		
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	50.8	39.9
Under \$3,000-----	66.7	46.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	48.8	35.9
\$7,000 and over-----	48.4	36.6
<u>3+ chronic conditions</u>		
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	14.7	10.5
Under \$3,000-----	31.7	16.9
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	13.6	7.2
\$7,000 and over-----	11.0	6.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: For population, see table 2.

ulations: the South and West exceeded the Northeast and North Central Regions.

*Income.*—Regardless of income level, white persons more often reported chronic conditions than did nonwhite persons. In each color group, the proportion reporting chronic conditions was substantially higher among those with incomes of less than \$3,000 than among those in either of the other income groups (table F).

The greatest difference occurred in the lowest income group, where 66.7 percent of the white reported chronic conditions in contrast to 46.5 percent of the nonwhite. The other two income groups, \$3,000-\$6,999 and \$7,000 and over, were similar; in each, approximately 48 percent of the white and 36 percent of the nonwhite reported chronic conditions. The color differential in these income groups was therefore about 12 percent in contrast to 20 percent in the group earning less than \$3,000.

The same trends occurred with respect to persons reporting three or more chronic conditions. The white exceeded the nonwhite at each income level, but the excess was greater than that for one or more chronic conditions. In each income

group the proportion of white persons reporting three or more chronic conditions was roughly twice that of nonwhite persons. In each color group, the proportion reporting decreased with rising income. Within color groups the difference by income was greater than that for one or more chronic conditions. The proportion of persons reporting three or more chronic conditions was over twice as high among those with incomes of less than \$3,000 as among persons with higher incomes.

### Family Size

Since the average number of persons per family is higher among the nonwhite than among the white population (4.4 contrasted with 3.6),<sup>5</sup> the data have been tabulated holding family size constant. On the basis of mean family size for both groups, persons living in families of less than four members were compared with those in families of four or more members. When both income and family size were controlled, white persons exceeded nonwhite not only in the proportion of persons with chronic conditions but also in the proportion with limitation of activity (fig.3).

At each income level, the following rank order of persons with chronic conditions occurred. Small white families (one to three persons) had the highest proportion of persons with one or more chronic conditions followed by small nonwhite families, large white (four or more persons), and finally large nonwhite families. Thus, when income was held constant, families of the same size were more alike with respect to chronic conditions than were families of the same color.

The same rank order was observed with respect to multiple (three or more) chronic conditions: small white families, small nonwhite, large white, and large nonwhite (table G).

The data on limitation of activity showed the same trends. Persons in small families more often reported limitation of activity than did those in large families, and white families had a higher proportion of persons with activity limitation than did nonwhite families of the same size. Therefore, the apparently higher level of activity limitation among nonwhite persons which existed when persons of all incomes were con-

sidered did not prevail when comparisons were made between persons of the same income level.

Small families of one to three persons showed greater variation by income than did large families. In small families the proportion of persons

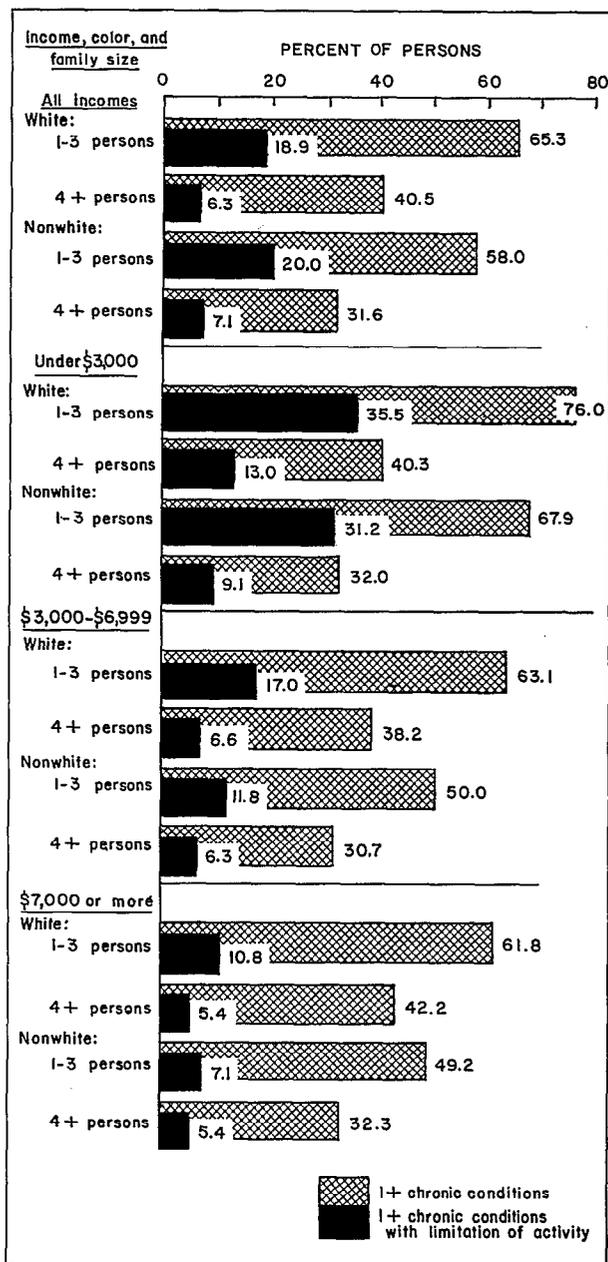


Figure 3. Percent of persons with one or more chronic conditions and with associated limitation of activity, by family income, color, and family size.

with one or more chronic conditions was consistently and negatively related to income: the lower the income, the higher the proportion of persons with chronic conditions, with families earning less than \$3,000 accounting for most of the difference. Thus, in small white families with incomes of less than \$3,000, 76.0 percent of the persons had

one or more chronic conditions contrasted with 63.1 percent of those in families earning \$3,000-\$6,999, and 61.8 percent of those in families earning \$7,000 or more. Small nonwhite families showed the same trend—67.9 percent of those with incomes of less than \$3,000 had one or more chronic conditions contrasted with 50.0 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively, in the other two income groups.

Table G. Percent of persons with chronic conditions and with associated limitation of activity, by color, family size, and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Color, family size, and family income	Chronic conditions		Limitation of activity
	1+	3+	
<u>WHITE</u>			
<u>1-3 person family</u>			
Percent			
All incomes <sup>1-</sup>	65.3	24.3	18.9
Under \$3,000-----	76.0	39.2	35.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	63.1	22.0	17.0
\$7,000 and over----	61.8	18.0	10.8
<u>4+ person family</u>			
All incomes <sup>1-</sup>	40.5	7.8	6.3
Under \$3,000-----	40.3	10.5	13.0
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	38.2	7.4	6.6
\$7,000 and over----	42.2	7.8	5.4
<u>NONWHITE</u>			
<u>1-3 person family</u>			
All incomes <sup>1-</sup>	58.0	21.6	20.0
Under \$3,000-----	67.9	31.6	31.2
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	50.0	14.0	11.8
\$7,000 and over----	49.2	10.6	7.1
<u>4+ person family</u>			
All incomes <sup>1-</sup>	31.6	5.4	7.1
Under \$3,000-----	32.0	7.0	9.1
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	30.7	4.7	6.3
\$7,000 and over----	32.3	4.5	5.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income.

Large families showed little variation by income. Differences between income groups were small and inconsistent, ranging from 4.0 percent for the white to 1.6 percent for the nonwhite. However, white persons in each income group had higher proportions of persons reporting chronic conditions than did the nonwhite at comparable income levels.

Health expenditures have been shown to vary by color, income, and family size.<sup>6</sup> White families spend more for health care than nonwhite families; high income groups spend more than low; small families spend more per person than large. All three variables—color, income, and family size—are interrelated in the data of this report, and they operate in the direction of less exposure to medical care for nonwhite families. Therefore, part of the observed differences between the white and the nonwhite in proportion of persons with chronic conditions can be attributed to less frequent diagnosis of conditions among the nonwhite.

An additional factor operating in the direction of less health care for nonwhite persons is the fact that fewer nonwhite persons have insurance coverage, and, of those who do, a lower proportion have full coverage. Income is directly and positively related to insurance coverage;<sup>7</sup> the higher the income, the higher the proportion of persons covered. Family size, however, is negatively associated with coverage in income groups below \$5,000. Thus, the larger the size of the low-income family, the less likely that members will have insurance coverage.

#### Age-Adjusted Data

With adjustments made for age, the white population continued to have a higher proportion of persons with chronic conditions than did the nonwhite, but the percentage differences were substantially reduced (table H). Although the non-

Table H. Unadjusted and age-adjusted percent of persons with chronic conditions and with associated limitation of activity, by color and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Family income, chronic conditions, and limitation of activity	Unadjusted		Age adjusted	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Percent			
1+ chronic conditions-----	50.8	39.9	50.2	44.4
3+ chronic conditions-----	14.7	10.5	14.3	13.1
Limitation of activity-----	11.5	11.2	11.2	13.8
<u>Under \$3,000</u>				
1+ chronic conditions-----	66.7	46.5	53.3	49.1
3+ chronic conditions-----	31.7	16.9	19.3	17.7
Limitation of activity-----	29.6	18.1	18.2	18.6
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>				
1+ chronic conditions-----	48.8	35.9	49.5	42.6
3+ chronic conditions-----	13.6	7.2	14.1	10.6
Limitation of activity-----	11.0	7.8	11.4	11.6
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>				
1+ chronic conditions-----	48.4	36.6	50.5	40.4
3+ chronic conditions-----	11.0	6.0	12.6	8.0
Limitation of activity-----	7.1	5.8	9.1	8.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income.

white population of combined incomes showed a slightly higher proportion of persons with limitation of activity than did the white, when comparisons were made within income categories, there were no important differences between white and nonwhite persons in the proportion of persons with activity limitation.

#### Selected Chronic Conditions

Generally a higher proportion of white persons reported each of 10 selected chronic conditions, but the differences were small, at most 1.5 percent (table J). One condition, hypertension, was reported more frequently among the nonwhite, particularly among nonwhite females. With the exception of ulcer and hernia, the prevalence of each condition shown in table J was higher among females than among males in each color group.

In each income group, white persons exceeded nonwhite in the proportion reporting each of the 10 selected chronic conditions (table 4).

### DISABILITY DAYS

In the following sections, rates of bed disability, restricted activity, and work loss are discussed according to age, region, residence, and income. Work loss is shown also according to occupation. Finally, age-adjusted data are presented by income and region.

#### Bed Disability

Bed-disability days are collected for two different purposes. The respondent is asked to report the number of bed-days which occurred during the 12 months preceding interview, as well as the number which occurred during the 2 weeks

Table J. Percent of persons with selected chronic conditions, by sex and color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Selected chronic conditions <sup>1</sup>	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Percent					
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	8.8	7.3	6.4	5.3	11.1	9.2
Hypertension without heart involvement----	6.0	6.8	4.3	4.4	7.5	9.0
Heart conditions-----	4.1	3.0	4.3	2.6	3.9	3.5
Peptic ulcer-----	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	0.9
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	1.9	0.6	0.5	*	3.3	1.0
Hernia-----	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Diabetes-----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.0
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.0	0.2	0.8	*	1.2	*
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	1.0	0.5	0.4	*	1.6	0.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9

<sup>1</sup>For inclusions, see appendix II.

NOTE: For population, see table 3.

prior to interview. The number of bed-days during a year is used only as a descriptive measure to indicate severity of conditions, whereas the number of days during 2 weeks is used for annual estimates of disability.

*Bed-days during 12 months.*— Approximately three-fourths of the persons with one or more chronic conditions experienced no bed-days during the 12 months prior to interview. White persons slightly more often than nonwhite reported no bed-days, and males more often than females.

	White	Nonwhite
Both sexes-----	77.8	72.1
Male-----	79.1	74.5
Female-----	76.7	70.2

*Bed-days during 2 weeks.*— The nonwhite population averaged 6.4 days of bed-disability per person per year compared with 5.9 days for the white (table K). Nonwhite persons had higher rates of bed disability at 17 years and over. They also generally had higher rates according

to residence. However, white persons exceeded nonwhite in each income group.

By region there were no consistent patterns of bed disability according to color, but, within color groups, females had higher rates than males.

### Restricted Activity

The average number of restricted-activity days for the white population was 15.6 per person per year and for the nonwhite, 14.6 days (table L). White persons had higher rates of restricted activity at ages under 17, but the nonwhite had higher rates at all other ages. This age pattern was characteristic of both males and females, with the age differential between color groups greatest at ages 65 and over, particularly among females.

By region, residence, and income, the white population also had higher rates of restricted activity than did the nonwhite. Only by residence were there variations by sex: rates for nonwhite males in farm areas and for nonwhite females

in farm and in nonfarm areas outside SMSA's exceeded rates for white persons.

### Work Loss

Nonwhite persons aged 17 years and over averaged 6.6 work-loss days per currently employed person per year, approximately 1 day more than white workers, who averaged 5.5 days. Higher work loss was found among the nonwhite at all ages, for both males and females (table M).

The differences in work loss between white and nonwhite persons were greater among males than females, the greatest variation being found

among males 65 and over. Whereas white males in this age group averaged 7.5 work-loss days per person, nonwhite males averaged 20.2 days. The range of variation by age within color groups was greater among males than among females.

The wide discrepancy in work loss between white and nonwhite males aged 65 and over can be attributed partly to the overrepresentation of nonwhite males in low-income occupations which have high work loss. The discrepancy may be associated also with the concentration of white and nonwhite males in different occupations with dissimilar retirement policies. For example, twice as many nonwhite as white males (53.9

Table K. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by sex, color, and selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Characteristic	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>Age</u>						
Number of bed-disability days per person per year						
All ages-----	5.9	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.6	7.4
Under 17 years-----	4.7	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.7	4.2
17-44 years-----	4.8	6.2	3.7	4.2	5.9	7.9
45-64 years-----	6.9	8.7	6.0	7.7	7.7	9.7
65 years and over-----	11.8	18.6	11.0	16.4	12.3	20.3
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	5.1	6.1	4.3	4.7	5.7	7.3
North Central-----	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.8	6.4	5.8
South-----	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.7	7.1	8.1
West-----	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.2	7.4	7.3
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	5.8	6.0	5.1	4.9	6.6	6.9
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	6.1	7.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	8.6
Farm-----	5.1	8.0	4.5	7.4	5.7	8.6
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	10.2	9.3	10.1	7.6	10.2	10.7
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.7	6.4	6.0
\$7,000 and over-----	4.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	5.7	4.1

and 25.2 percent, respectively) reported family incomes of less than \$3,000. The nonwhite males were most often laborers (27.5 percent), whereas the white males were employed primarily in managerial, clerical, and sales positions (34.3 percent). It is possible that relatively more nonwhite persons are required by financial need to work beyond the usual retirement age, regardless of health status, while white persons who continue to work after age 65 may be a somewhat healthier group who are working by preference rather than from necessity. In addition, a less than optimum state of health is less a handicap to a person in an office or sales

position than to someone engaged in heavy labor. Both of these considerations would contribute to higher work loss for nonwhite males.

The number of days lost from work for both white and nonwhite persons was highest in the South and in farm areas, but this pattern varied by sex. Nonwhite males in the North Central Region and nonwhite females in nonfarm areas outside SMSA's had highest rates of work loss. For persons of all color and sex groups, work loss was greatest among those with incomes of less than \$3,000. At all income levels, work loss was higher among the nonwhite as a group, with only minor variations by sex. Greatest differ-

Table L. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by sex, color, and selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Characteristic	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>Age</u>						
Number of restricted-activity days per person per year						
All ages-----	15.6	14.6	14.4	13.1	16.7	16.0
Under 6 years-----	10.7	9.1	11.2	9.8	10.2	8.4
6-16 years-----	10.1	7.1	10.3	6.9	9.9	7.3
17-44 years-----	12.4	13.8	10.3	11.6	14.3	15.6
45-64 years-----	20.9	24.3	20.6	22.7	21.3	25.7
65 years and over-----	33.9	41.9	31.9	35.2	35.5	47.5
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	13.4	13.3	12.0	11.6	14.8	14.8
North Central-----	14.4	13.3	13.2	12.5	15.6	13.9
South-----	17.0	15.5	16.0	13.5	17.8	17.3
West-----	18.4	15.2	17.5	14.5	19.3	16.0
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	15.1	13.6	13.8	12.3	16.4	14.8
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	16.4	16.2	15.3	13.6	17.4	18.6
Farm-----	16.1	20.4	16.3	21.2	16.0	19.6
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	28.9	21.0	29.0	18.6	28.9	22.9
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	15.1	12.1	14.6	11.3	15.6	12.9
\$7,000 and over-----	12.5	9.3	11.2	8.9	13.8	9.7

ences were found among white and nonwhite males in the middle income group (\$3,000-\$6,999) and among females in the lowest (less than \$3,000). Males had higher work loss than females of the same color, except at the \$7,000 and over level.

Work loss was higher among nonwhite males of all occupational groups except craftsmen and service workers. Among females, however, rates of work loss were higher among the nonwhite in household, service, and laboring occupations

Table M. Number of days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex, color, and selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Characteristic	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>Age</u>						
Number of work-loss days per person per year						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	5.5	6.6	5.5	6.9	5.4	6.2
17-44 years-----	4.6	6.0	4.4	5.7	5.1	6.3
45-64 years-----	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.9	5.8	6.0
65 years and over-----	6.6	14.8	7.5	20.2	4.9	5.9
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.7
North Central-----	5.4	6.5	5.6	7.9	4.8	4.5
South-----	5.9	7.7	5.9	7.6	5.9	7.7
West-----	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.1
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.5	5.4	5.8
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	5.7	7.7	5.8	7.8	5.4	7.7
Farm-----	6.7	8.1	7.6	9.5	4.2	5.4
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.4	6.1	7.7
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	6.3	7.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	5.7
\$7,000 and over-----	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0
<u>Occupation</u>						
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	7.9	12.9	8.2	14.7	2.4	*
Managers, <sup>1</sup> clerical, and sales workers-----	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----	6.2	5.1	6.2	5.1	7.1	6.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3
Private household workers-----	4.0	6.9	*	21.3	4.1	6.7
Service workers-----	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.0	6.4	7.0
Laborers, except mine-----	6.1	9.6	6.3	9.7	3.5	8.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes officials and proprietors, except farm.

as well as in the professional and technical fields.<sup>8</sup>

### Age-Adjusted Disability Days

When the data are age adjusted, the nonwhite population averaged one or more additional days of bed disability, restricted activity, and work loss than the white:

	White	Nonwhite
Bed-days-----	5.8	7.1
Restricted activity-----	15.4	16.5
Work loss-----	5.4	6.8

Although nonwhite persons as a group had higher rates of all types of disability, the higher rates did not exist in all income groups (table N). Nonwhite females with family incomes of less than \$3,000 had higher rates of all types of disability than white females, but nonwhite males had lower rates. In the middle income group, nonwhite males and females exceeded the white in bed-days and work loss. Nonwhite persons earning \$7,000 or more, both males and females, had lower rates of all types of disability than did the white.

After age adjustment the rates of disability days were negatively associated with income. The number of disability days per person per year

Table N. Age-adjusted<sup>1</sup> number of disability days per person per year, by sex, color, and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Family income and disability days	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>All incomes</u>						
Number of disability days per person per year						
Bed disability-----	5.8	7.1	5.2	5.9	6.4	8.1
Restricted activity-----	15.4	16.5	14.5	14.8	16.2	17.8
Work loss-----	5.4	6.8	5.5	7.1	5.3	6.2
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
Bed disability-----	8.4	9.5	8.7	7.7	8.3	10.7
Restricted activity-----	22.4	21.7	24.6	19.8	21.3	23.0
Work loss-----	7.4	7.8	8.8	7.8	6.3	7.8
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.9	6.4	7.3
Restricted activity-----	15.4	14.3	14.9	13.1	15.7	15.4
Work loss-----	6.3	7.5	6.6	8.4	5.9	6.0
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.3	3.9	4.4	3.6	6.1	4.1
Restricted activity-----	13.7	10.3	12.3	9.6	14.9	11.0
Work loss-----	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.5

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1965-June 1967 for bed-disability and restricted-activity days and to the age distribution of the currently employed population for work-loss days.

NOTE: For unadjusted data, see table 5.

decreased with rising income. The decrease occurred for both white and nonwhite persons, male and female. The greatest decrease occurred between persons earning less than \$3,000 and those earning \$3,000-\$6,999.

Color differentials in age-adjusted disability rates were not consistent among regions (table O). In all regions, nonwhite females had higher age-adjusted rates of bed disability and restricted activity than did white females. However, they had higher rates of work loss only in the South.

Males had no consistent pattern of differences in disability by color among the regions.

## PHYSICIAN VISITS

### Age and Sex

White persons averaged more physician visits per person than did the nonwhite, regardless of age or sex (table P). White-nonwhite differences were greatest among children under 6

Table O. Age-adjusted<sup>1</sup> number of disability days per persons per year, by sex, color, and geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Region and disability days	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>All regions</u>						
Number of disability days per person per year						
Bed disability-----	5.8	7.1	5.2	5.9	6.4	8.1
Restricted activity-----	15.4	16.5	14.5	14.8	16.2	17.8
Work loss-----	5.4	6.8	5.5	7.1	5.3	6.2
<u>Northeast</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.0	6.4	4.3	5.0	5.6	7.7
Restricted activity-----	13.1	14.0	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.7
Work loss-----	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.6
<u>North Central</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.5	6.1	4.7	5.5	6.2	6.7
Restricted activity-----	14.2	15.6	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.6
Work loss-----	5.3	6.7	5.6	8.4	4.8	4.4
<u>South</u>						
Bed disability-----	6.5	7.6	5.9	6.2	6.9	8.8
Restricted activity-----	17.0	17.3	16.5	15.3	17.5	19.0
Work loss-----	5.9	7.8	6.0	7.7	5.8	7.8
<u>West</u>						
Bed disability-----	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.0	7.4	8.4
Restricted activity-----	18.7	17.8	18.0	16.2	19.3	19.6
Work loss-----	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	4.9

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1965-June 1967 for bed-disability and restricted-activity days and to the age distribution of the currently employed population for work-loss days.

NOTE: For unadjusted data, see table 6.

Table P. Number of physician visits per person per year, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Number of physician visits per person per year					
All ages-----	4.5	3.1	4.0	2.7	5.0	3.5
Under 6 years-----	5.8	3.2	6.0	3.6	5.6	2.7
6-16 years-----	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.8	1.3
17-44 years-----	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	5.5	4.7
45-64 years-----	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.1	4.1
65 years and over-----	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.2	6.5	5.5

years. The adult population (17-64 years) was most similar, but even among these persons, the white averaged from one-half to one additional physician visit per person per year. The magnitude of the white-nonwhite differences was similar for males and females.

#### Family Income

At all income levels, white persons had higher age-adjusted rates of physician visits than did nonwhite persons (table Q). For males

the differences between the white and the non-white in the three income groups were essentially the same, but females showed some increased disparity with rising income.

Although the white population showed increased use of physicians with increased income, this trend was not apparent among the nonwhite (a possible intervening variable may be family size). Among the nonwhite, the middle income group had the lowest rate of physician visits, but the highest rate varied by sex. That is, nonwhite males with family incomes of \$7,000 or more reported the

Table Q. Age-adjusted number of physician visits per person per year, by sex, color, and family income: United States, July 1966-June 1967

Family income	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Number of physician visits per person per year					
<u>All incomes</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	4.3	3.5	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.9
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	4.3	3.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.3
\$7,000 and over-----	4.7	3.4	4.2	3.3	5.1	3.5

NOTE: For unadjusted data, see table 7.

highest number of visits, whereas nonwhite females with incomes of less than \$3,000 most often visited the doctor. Nonwhite females with low incomes may be more likely than males to avail themselves of clinic facilities, many of which have only daytime hours. In particular, nonwhite females with low incomes frequently obtain prenatal and postnatal care in hospital clinics.

### Place of Visit

The percent distribution of physician visits by family income and place of visit showed that relatively more white than nonwhite persons consulted with physicians in the home or in the office and by telephone, whereas relatively more nonwhite persons visited doctors in hospital clinics or emergency rooms (table 8).

Both white and nonwhite persons most often saw the doctor in his office. The next most frequent place of visit varied by color and income. For both nonwhite and white persons in the lowest income group, the second most frequent place of visit was a hospital clinic or emergency room; for white persons with family incomes of \$3,000 or more, the consultation was by telephone.

The proportion of total visits which were made to a physician's office increased slightly with income among white persons, and the proportion made to hospital clinics or emergency rooms decreased. A similar pattern was observed only among nonwhite persons with incomes in excess of \$7,000.

## PERSONS INJURED

### Age and Sex

More white persons (26.2 per 100 population) than nonwhite (19.1 per 100 population) were injured in accidents. White persons had a higher rate of persons injured in each age group except 45-64, but substantial differences between color groups occurred only at the youngest and oldest ages (table R).

By age white and nonwhite persons had entirely different patterns of persons injured. Among the white, the rate decreased steadily with age from 30.9 percent of persons under

17 to 15.7 percent of persons 65 and over. Among the nonwhite, however, there was a curvilinear relationship of persons injured by age, with those under 17 and those over 65 having the lowest proportions injured, 15.6 and 9.6 percent, respectively.

Males of each color were more often injured than females, the difference in frequency being greater among the nonwhite than the white. The proportion of nonwhite males injured was almost twice that of nonwhite females, whereas the proportion of white males injured was about 1½ times that of white females.

### Class and Place of Accident

Relatively more nonwhite persons than white were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, work accidents, and accidents at home (table 9). This was true for both males and females. White persons exceeded nonwhite in the proportion injured in "other" places (which includes schools,

Table R. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by color, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Age and sex	White	Non-white
	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year	
<u>Age</u>		
All ages-----	26.2	19.1
Under 17 years-----	30.9	15.6
17-44 years-----	28.7	24.1
45-64 years-----	18.9	21.6
65 years and over-----	15.7	9.6
<u>Sex</u>		
Male-----	31.7	25.7
Female-----	21.0	13.4

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

recreation areas, and other public places, as well as nonmoving motor vehicle accidents and other unclassified mishaps). By place of accident, white persons also exceeded the nonwhite in the proportions injured at home, but outside rather than inside the house.

Thus, it appears that the nonwhite were somewhat more frequently injured in work environments, whereas, the white were more often injured in school and leisure activities and in other public places. Nonwhite persons have higher exposure to work injuries than do white, because nonwhite males are overrepresented in hazardous occupations such as operatives and laborers and because a higher proportion of nonwhite females 17 years and older are currently employed, 49.4 percent in contrast to 39.2 percent of the white females.

## PERSONS HOSPITALIZED

### Age and Sex

In each age group a larger proportion of white than nonwhite persons reported episodes in short-stay hospitals during the year prior to interview (table S). The differences between white and non-

white persons were greater among males than females and for ages 45 and over.

Relative hospitalization for each age group was consistent among the white and nonwhite of the lower ages but varied by sex for those 17 years and over. In each sex-color group persons aged 6-16 years were least often hospitalized. Among males hospitalization was highest for those 65 and over, with 14.6 percent of the white and 9.6 percent of the nonwhite males being hospitalized some time during the year. Among females, however, hospitalization was highest for those of childbearing age, 17-44 years, with the rate of hospitalization about the same for the two color groups.

### Number of Hospital Episodes

The distribution of the white and the nonwhite population by number of hospital episodes was quite similar. About 89.8 percent of the white and 91.7 percent of the nonwhite reported no short-stay hospital episodes during the year (table 11). Less than 2 percent of either group had two or more hospital episodes. The differences which existed were consistent: the white had relatively more hospital episodes than the

Table S. Percent of persons with short-stay hospital days in a year, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Percent					
All ages-----	10.2	8.2	8.2	5.9	12.1	10.3
Under 6 years-----	7.5	6.4	8.2	6.8	6.7	6.1
6-16 years-----	4.8	2.9	5.1	2.8	4.4	3.0
17-44 years-----	12.8	13.0	7.0	6.2	18.1	18.6
45-64 years-----	11.3	8.5	11.1	8.4	11.4	8.7
65 years and over-----	14.0	8.5	14.6	9.6	13.4	7.5

NOTE: For population, see table 10.

Table T. Percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital days in a year, by number of hospital days according to sex and color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Hospital days	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Percent distribution					
All days-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-7 days-----	65.5	63.1	60.8	50.1	68.6	70.0
8-14 days-----	18.9	18.2	19.4	22.2	18.7	16.2
15 days or more-----	15.6	18.6	19.9	27.7	12.8	13.8

nonwhite, and females had a higher rate of hospitalization than males in both color groups.

#### Length of Hospitalization

The majority of persons with short-stay hospitalizations were hospitalized for 1 to 7 days (table T). The percentage difference between the white and nonwhite of both sexes was small, but the difference between white and nonwhite males was substantial. Relatively more nonwhite (27.7 percent) than white males (19.9 percent) had hospitalizations of 15 days or more, and fewer had hospitalizations of a week or less (50.1 percent and 60.8 percent, respectively).

Although relatively fewer nonwhite persons had hospital episodes, once hospitalized, relatively more of them reported larger numbers of hospital days than did white persons of the same age and sex (table U). The differences between white and nonwhite males in annual number of hospital days were greater than between white and nonwhite females.

Above age 17, nonwhite males consistently exceeded all other groups in the proportion of persons with 15 or more hospital days, followed in turn by white males, nonwhite females, and white females. Under age 17, however, males and females of the same color were more alike, with substantial differences between white and nonwhite persons.

Among males, the proportions hospitalized 15 or more days increased with age, with nonwhite males exceeding white males at each age level. The excess diminished with increasing age. Among females, the pattern was different. There was no consistent relationship with age: although persons 45 and over had the highest proportions hospitalized for 15 or more days, the group aged 17-44 had the lowest. Differences between white and nonwhite females above 17 were small. The main discrepancy was in the under 17 group where the proportion of nonwhite females hospitalized 15 or more days (18.0 percent) was over twice that of white females (7.9 percent), and, in fact, almost as high as nonwhite males (19.7 percent).

Table U. Percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital days in a year, by number of hospital days according to color, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Color, sex, and age	Number of hospital days			
	All days	1-7	8-14	15 and over
<u>WHITE</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	65.5	18.9	15.6
Under 17 years-----	100.0	80.6	11.5	7.9
17-44 years-----	100.0	76.1	15.0	8.8
45 years and over-----	100.0	44.5	27.6	27.9
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	60.8	19.4	19.9
Under 17 years-----	100.0	80.3	11.8	7.9
17-44 years-----	100.0	67.4	17.4	15.3
45 years and over-----	100.0	44.2	25.4	30.5
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	68.6	18.7	12.8
Under 17 years-----	100.0	81.0	11.1	7.9
17-44 years-----	100.0	79.2	14.2	6.6
45 years and over-----	100.0	44.8	29.6	25.6
<u>NONWHITE</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	63.1	18.2	18.6
Under 17 years-----	100.0	65.7	15.1	18.9
17-44 years-----	100.0	72.4	15.5	12.2
45 years and over-----	100.0	38.5	27.9	33.6
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	50.1	22.2	27.7
Under 17 years-----	100.0	64.2	15.6	19.7
17-44 years-----	100.0	51.3	23.7	25.0
45 years and over-----	100.0	33.7	27.4	38.9
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	70.0	16.2	13.8
Under 17 years-----	100.0	67.3	14.6	18.0
17-44 years-----	100.0	78.3	13.2	8.5
45 years and over-----	100.0	42.9	28.3	28.8

NOTE: For population, see table 12.

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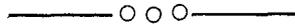
<sup>4</sup>For more detailed information on limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, see National Center for Health Statistics, "Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1965-June 1966," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 10, No. 45, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1968.

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<sup>8</sup>For additional data, see National Center for Health Statistics, "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, July 1961-June 1963," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 10, No. 21, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1965.



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Table 1. Average number and percent distribution of the population, by selected demographic characteristics according to color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All persons -----	191,537	168,592	22,946	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	47,803	43,504	4,300	25.0	25.8	18.7
North Central-----	53,471	49,284	4,187	27.9	29.2	18.2
South-----	58,766	47,147	11,618	30.7	28.0	50.6
West-----	31,497	28,656	2,841	16.4	17.0	12.4
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	123,183	107,287	15,896	64.3	63.6	69.3
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	57,647	51,839	5,807	30.1	30.7	25.3
Farm-----	10,707	9,465	1,242	5.6	5.6	5.4
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	92,566	81,635	10,930	48.3	48.4	47.6
Female-----	98,971	86,956	12,015	51.7	51.6	52.4
<u>Age</u>						
Under 6 years-----	24,046	20,200	3,845	12.6	12.0	16.8
6-16 years-----	42,875	36,797	6,078	22.4	21.8	26.5
17-44 years-----	67,901	59,968	7,933	35.5	35.6	34.6
45-64 years-----	38,993	35,299	3,693	20.4	20.9	16.1
65 years and over-----	17,723	16,327	1,396	9.3	9.7	6.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Under 5 years-----	11,416	7,724	3,692	6.0	4.6	16.1
5-7 years-----	19,722	15,320	4,401	10.3	9.1	19.2
8 years-----	24,448	22,066	2,383	12.8	13.1	10.4
9-11 years-----	37,023	31,528	5,494	19.3	18.7	23.9
12 years-----	54,627	50,491	4,135	28.5	29.9	18.0
13 years or more-----	41,333	39,362	1,972	21.6	23.3	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Average number and percent distribution of the population, by selected demographic characteristics according to color: United States, July 1965-June 1967—Con.

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

Characteristic	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
<u>Education of individual</u>	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
Under 9 years-----	32,871	27,823	5,048	17.2	16.5	22.0
9-11 years-----	26,103	22,722	3,381	13.6	13.5	14.7
12 years-----	40,209	37,338	2,872	21.0	22.1	12.5
13-15 years-----	13,107	12,296	810	6.8	7.3	3.5
16 years or more-----	10,638	10,099	538	5.6	6.0	2.3
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	29,412	21,363	8,049	15.4	12.7	35.1
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	68,492	58,988	9,504	35.8	35.0	41.4
\$7,000 and over-----	85,612	81,383	4,229	44.7	48.3	18.4
<u>Occupation</u>						
All occupations <sup>2</sup> -----	74,031	65,858	8,173	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	9,795	9,232	563	13.2	14.0	6.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,077	1,984	93	2.8	3.0	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	7,690	7,500	190	10.4	11.4	2.3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers-----	16,434	15,484	949	22.2	23.5	11.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	10,001	9,382	619	13.5	14.2	7.6
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,939	11,988	1,951	18.8	18.2	23.9
Private household workers-----	1,956	919	1,037	2.6	1.4	12.7
Service workers-----	7,171	5,684	1,487	9.7	8.6	18.2
Laborers, except mine-----	4,571	3,378	1,193	6.2	5.1	14.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education and family income.

<sup>2</sup>Based on currently employed population 17 years of age and over; total includes persons of unknown occupation.

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

Table 2. Average number and percent of persons with chronic conditions and with associated limitation of activity, by color and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Family income, chronic conditions, and limitation of activity	Average number of persons in thousands			Percent		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>						
1+ chronic conditions-----	94,853	85,707	9,147	49.5	50.8	39.9
3+ chronic conditions-----	27,122	24,720	2,402	14.2	14.7	10.5
Limitation of activity-----	21,984	19,425	2,560	11.5	11.5	11.2
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
1+ chronic conditions-----	17,984	14,239	3,745	61.1	66.7	46.5
3+ chronic conditions-----	8,127	6,764	1,363	27.6	31.7	16.9
Limitation of activity-----	7,773	6,320	1,453	26.4	29.6	18.1
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>						
1+ chronic conditions-----	32,170	28,761	3,410	47.0	48.8	35.9
3+ chronic conditions-----	8,731	8,045	685	12.7	13.6	7.2
Limitation of activity-----	7,231	6,492	739	10.6	11.0	7.8
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
1+ chronic conditions-----	40,975	39,430	1,546	47.9	48.4	36.6
3+ chronic conditions-----	9,229	8,975	254	10.8	11.0	6.0
Limitation of activity-----	6,031	5,784	247	7.0	7.1	5.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income.

Table 3. Average number of persons with selected chronic conditions, by sex and color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Selected chronic conditions <sup>1</sup>	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
Average number of persons in thousands						
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	14,830	1,684	5,185	579	9,645	1,105
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	10,054	1,560	3,498	478	6,555	1,082
Heart conditions-----	6,922	697	3,513	282	3,409	415
Peptic ulcer-----	3,445	307	2,147	202	1,298	105
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	3,205	136	377	*	2,828	115
Hernia-----	2,987	243	2,087	155	901	88
Diabetes-----	2,578	354	1,115	116	1,463	238
Malignant neoplasms-----	1,763	51	685	*	1,079	33
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	1,713	109	335	*	1,378	100
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	1,256	199	627	91	629	108

<sup>1</sup>For inclusions, see appendix II.

Table 4. Average number and percent of persons in each family income group with selected chronic conditions, by color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Selected chronic conditions	Family income					
	Under \$3,000		\$3,000-\$6,999		\$7,000 and over	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
	Average number of persons in thousands					
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	4,569	992	4,809	449	4,759	167
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	2,660	803	3,324	503	3,616	177
Heart conditions-----	2,266	393	2,162	200	2,158	74
Peptic ulcer-----	600	127	1,205	113	1,524	51
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	446	59	949	41	1,687	30
Hernia-----	755	111	1,038	96	1,062	*
Diabetes-----	720	176	854	115	868	46
Malignant neoplasms-----	441	*	556	*	686	*
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	521	68	560	*	558	*
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	550	128	371	43	279	*
	Percent					
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	21.4	12.3	8.2	4.7	5.8	3.9
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	12.5	10.0	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.2
Heart conditions-----	10.6	4.9	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.7
Peptic ulcer-----	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.2
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	2.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.7
Hernia-----	3.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	*
Diabetes-----	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Malignant neoplasms-----	2.1	*	0.9	*	0.8	*
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	2.4	0.8	0.9	*	0.7	*
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	*

Table 5. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by sex, color, and family income: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Family income and disability days	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>All incomes</u> <sup>1</sup>	Average number of disability days in thousands					
Bed disability-----	992,036	147,184	420,071	57,782	571,965	89,402
Restricted activity-----	2,625,267	336,031	1,177,308	143,381	1,447,958	192,650
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	359,018	53,966	234,806	32,350	124,211	21,616
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
Bed disability-----	217,278	75,175	92,323	27,479	124,955	47,696
Restricted activity-----	618,172	168,961	265,569	67,036	352,603	101,925
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	44,296	17,973	27,627	9,480	16,669	8,493
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>						
Bed disability-----	341,469	51,223	147,169	21,731	194,300	29,492
Restricted activity-----	892,534	115,295	417,303	52,419	475,230	62,876
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	140,398	24,370	94,202	16,553	46,196	7,817
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
Bed disability-----	396,737	14,746	165,815	6,291	230,921	8,455
Restricted activity-----	1,019,582	39,208	456,977	19,001	562,605	20,207
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	162,899	9,560	105,128	5,478	57,771	4,082
<u>All incomes</u> <sup>1</sup>	Number of disability days per person per year					
Bed disability-----	5.9	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.6	7.4
Restricted activity-----	15.6	14.6	14.4	13.1	16.7	16.0
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	5.5	6.6	5.5	6.9	5.4	6.2
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
Bed disability-----	10.2	9.3	10.1	7.6	10.2	10.7
Restricted activity-----	28.9	21.0	29.0	18.6	28.9	22.9
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.4	6.1	7.7
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.7	6.4	6.0
Restricted activity-----	15.1	12.1	14.6	11.3	15.6	12.9
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	6.3	7.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	5.7
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
Bed disability-----	4.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	5.7	4.1
Restricted activity-----	12.5	9.3	11.2	8.9	13.8	9.7
Work loss <sup>2</sup> -----	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes unknown family income.

<sup>2</sup> Based on currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

Table 6. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by sex, color, and geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Region and disability days	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>All regions</u>						
Average number of disability days in thousands						
Bed disability-----	992,036	147,184	420,071	57,782	571,965	89,402
Restricted activity-----	2,625,267	336,031	1,177,308	143,381	1,447,958	192,650
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	359,018	53,966	234,806	32,350	124,211	21,616
<u>Northeast</u>						
Bed disability-----	220,096	26,178	90,164	9,630	129,932	16,548
Restricted activity-----	584,674	57,108	249,889	23,762	334,785	33,345
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	88,565	8,166	54,792	4,737	33,773	3,429
<u>North Central</u>						
Bed disability-----	273,008	22,296	112,254	9,354	160,754	12,943
Restricted activity-----	711,873	55,488	317,720	24,294	394,153	31,194
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	103,492	9,885	71,227	6,972	32,265	2,913
<u>South</u>						
Bed disability-----	305,101	80,843	132,438	31,420	172,664	49,423
Restricted activity-----	800,227	180,124	364,971	74,878	435,257	105,246
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	105,982	30,408	68,951	17,140	37,031	13,268
<u>West</u>						
Bed disability-----	193,830	17,867	85,215	7,378	108,615	10,489
Restricted activity-----	528,492	43,311	244,728	20,447	283,764	22,864
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	60,978	5,508	39,835	3,501	21,142	2,006
<u>All regions</u>						
Number of disability days per person per year						
Bed disability-----	5.9	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.6	7.4
Restricted activity-----	15.6	14.6	14.4	13.1	16.7	16.0
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	5.5	6.6	5.5	6.9	5.4	6.2
<u>Northeast</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.1	6.1	4.3	4.7	5.7	7.3
Restricted activity-----	13.4	13.3	12.0	11.6	14.8	14.8
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.7
<u>North Central</u>						
Bed disability-----	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.8	6.4	5.8
Restricted activity-----	14.4	13.3	13.2	12.5	15.6	13.9
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	5.4	6.5	5.6	7.9	4.8	4.5
<u>South</u>						
Bed disability-----	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.7	7.1	8.1
Restricted activity-----	17.0	15.5	16.0	13.5	17.8	17.3
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	5.9	7.7	5.9	7.6	5.9	7.7
<u>West</u>						
Bed disability-----	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.2	7.4	7.3
Restricted activity-----	18.4	15.2	17.5	14.5	19.3	16.0
Work loss <sup>1</sup> -----	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Based on currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

Table 7. Number of physician visits per person per year, by sex, color, family income, and age:  
United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Family income and age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>All incomes</u> <sup>1</sup>	Number of physician visits per person per year					
All ages-----	4.5	3.1	4.0	2.7	5.0	3.5
Under 6 years-----	5.8	3.2	6.0	3.6	5.6	2.7
6-16 years-----	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.8	1.3
17-44 years-----	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	5.5	4.7
45-64 years-----	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.1	4.1
65 years and over-----	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.2	6.5	5.5
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All ages-----	5.0	3.4	4.3	2.8	5.5	3.8
Under 6 years-----	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	5.4	3.0
6-16 years-----	2.0	1.1	1.9	*	2.1	1.3
17-44 years-----	4.6	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.3	4.5
45-64 years-----	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.4
65 years and over-----	6.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	6.7	5.5
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>						
All ages-----	4.4	2.8	4.0	2.3	4.8	3.2
Under 6 years-----	4.9	2.4	5.7	2.2	4.1	2.7
6-16 years-----	2.3	1.1	2.0	*	2.5	*
17-44 years-----	4.4	4.0	3.6	2.8	5.1	5.0
45-64 years-----	5.3	3.3	4.5	4.0	5.8	2.8
65 years and over-----	5.7	*	5.3	*	6.1	*
<u>\$5,000-6,999</u>						
All ages-----	4.3	2.9	3.9	2.9	4.8	2.9
Under 6 years-----	5.4	2.5	5.3	*	5.5	*
6-16 years-----	2.8	1.4	3.1	*	2.5	*
17-44 years-----	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	5.5	4.0
45-64 years-----	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	*
65 years and over-----	7.2	*	6.3	*	7.8	*
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
All ages-----	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.1	5.0	3.5
Under 6 years-----	6.5	4.2	6.7	5.5	6.3	*
6-16 years-----	3.1	1.5	3.2	1.8	3.0	*
17-44 years-----	4.5	3.9	3.2	3.0	5.7	4.8
45-64 years-----	4.8	3.2	4.3	2.6	5.3	3.8
65 years and over-----	6.4	*	6.7	*	6.1	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income.

Table 8. Percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to sex, color, and family income: United States, July 1966-June 1967

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

Family income and place of visit	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>						
Percent distribution						
All visits-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home-----	3.4	2.2	3.0	*	3.6	2.5
Office (including prepaid group)-----	72.9	60.3	71.3	60.7	74.1	60.0
Hospital clinic or emergency room-----	7.7	25.8	8.6	26.2	7.1	25.5
Company or industry health unit-----	0.8	*	1.5	*	0.3	*
Telephone-----	12.0	4.0	11.5	3.6	12.4	4.3
Other-----	3.1	6.3	4.0	5.6	2.5	6.9
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All visits-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home-----	5.8	*	5.1	*	6.2	*
Office (including prepaid group)-----	71.1	60.3	70.3	62.3	71.5	59.1
Hospital clinic or emergency room-----	10.4	26.0	10.4	27.3	10.5	25.2
Company or industry health unit-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Telephone-----	7.0	*	4.9	*	8.3	*
Other-----	5.2	6.6	8.4	*	3.4	6.7
<u>\$3,000-\$6,999</u>						
All visits-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home-----	3.4	*	2.8	*	3.8	*
Office (including prepaid group)-----	72.5	54.5	71.2	54.5	73.4	54.6
Hospital clinic or emergency room-----	9.3	28.4	10.6	28.4	8.3	28.4
Company or industry health unit-----	0.6	*	1.0	*	*	*
Telephone-----	11.3	4.8	10.6	*	11.8	*
Other-----	3.0	8.0	3.8	*	2.4	8.9
<u>\$7,000 and over</u>						
All visits-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home-----	2.6	*	2.6	*	2.6	*
Office (including prepaid group)-----	73.5	70.3	71.7	70.4	74.9	70.2
Hospital clinic or emergency room-----	6.3	18.8	7.2	18.2	5.5	19.4
Company or industry health unit-----	1.0	*	2.0	*	*	*
Telephone-----	13.8	*	13.3	*	14.2	*
Other-----	2.7	*	3.1	*	2.4	*

<sup>1</sup> Includes unknown family income.

Table 9. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons injured, by age and class and place of accident according to sex and color: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Age and class and place of accident	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
<u>Age</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All ages-----	44,098	4,385	25,870	2,772	18,228	1,613
Under 17 years-----	17,629	1,546	10,975	1,006	6,653	540
17-44 years-----	17,236	1,909	10,455	1,185	6,781	725
45 years and over-----	9,233	930	4,439	582	4,794	348
<u>Class of accident</u>						
Moving motor vehicle-----	3,317	419	1,614	234	1,703	185
While at work-----	8,631	1,209	7,554	1,020	1,077	189
Home-----	18,447	1,960	8,732	1,004	9,714	956
Other-----	14,422	948	8,513	624	5,909	324
<u>Place of accident</u>						
Home (inside)-----	9,056	1,091	3,274	520	5,782	571
Home (outside)-----	9,407	869	5,458	484	3,949	385
Street and highway-----	5,835	778	3,005	482	2,830	296
Farm and industrial place-----	7,347	824	6,545	725	802	*
School, recreation, and sports-----	6,623	340	4,485	243	2,138	*
Other-----	2,690	*	1,628	146	1,062	*
<u>Age</u>						
Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years-----	40.0	35.3	42.4	36.3	36.5	33.5
17-44 years-----	39.1	43.5	40.4	42.7	37.2	44.9
45 years and over-----	20.9	21.2	17.2	21.0	26.3	21.6
<u>Class of accident</u>						
Moving motor vehicle-----	7.5	9.6	6.2	8.4	9.3	11.5
While at work-----	19.6	27.6	29.2	36.8	5.9	11.7
Home-----	41.8	44.7	33.8	36.2	53.3	59.3
Other-----	32.7	21.6	32.9	22.5	32.4	20.1
<u>Place of accident</u>						
Home (inside)-----	20.5	24.9	12.7	18.8	31.7	35.4
Home (outside)-----	21.3	19.8	21.1	17.5	21.7	23.9
Street and highway-----	13.2	17.7	11.6	17.4	15.5	18.4
Farm and industrial place-----	16.7	18.8	25.3	26.2	4.4	*
School, recreation, and sports-----	15.0	7.8	17.3	8.8	11.7	*
Other-----	6.1	*	6.3	5.3	5.8	*

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

Table 10. Average annual number of persons with short-stay hospital days, by color, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Age	White			Nonwhite		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Average number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	17,225	6,729	10,496	1,891	649	1,242
Under 6 years-----	1,510	847	663	247	133	115
6-16 years-----	1,761	959	802	176	85	91
17-44-----	7,698	1,993	5,705	1,034	224	810
45-64 years-----	3,978	1,891	2,087	315	147	169
65 years and over-----	2,278	1,038	1,239	118	61	57

Table 11. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with short-stay hospital episodes, by number of episodes according to color and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Color and sex	All persons	Number of episodes		
		None	1	2+
Number of persons in thousands				
<u>White</u>				
Both sexes-----	168,592	151,330	14,762	2,499
Male-----	81,635	74,894	5,706	1,036
Female-----	86,956	76,437	9,056	1,463
<u>Nonwhite</u>				
Both sexes-----	22,946	21,051	1,648	247
Male-----	10,930	10,280	565	85
Female-----	12,015	10,771	1,083	161
Percent distribution				
<u>White</u>				
Both sexes-----	100.0	89.8	8.8	1.5
Male-----	100.0	91.7	7.0	1.3
Female-----	100.0	87.9	10.4	1.7
<u>Nonwhite</u>				
Both sexes-----	100.0	91.7	7.2	1.1
Male-----	100.0	94.1	5.2	0.8
Female-----	100.0	89.6	9.0	1.3

Table 12. Average annual number of persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes, by number of hospital days, color, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Color, sex, and age	All persons	Number of hospital days		
		1-7	8-14	15 or more
<u>WHITE</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	17,225	11,285	3,261	2,680
Under 17 years-----	3,271	2,638	375	258
17-44 years-----	7,698	5,862	1,158	678
45 years and over-----	6,256	2,785	1,728	1,743
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	6,729	4,088	1,303	1,339
Under 17 years-----	1,806	1,451	213	142
17-44 years-----	1,993	1,343	346	305
45 years and over-----	2,930	1,294	743	893
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	10,496	7,197	1,959	1,340
Under 17 years-----	1,465	1,187	162	116
17-44 years-----	5,705	4,519	812	374
45 years and over-----	3,326	1,491	985	851
<u>NONWHITE</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	1,891	1,194	345	352
Under 17 years-----	423	278	64	80
17-44 years-----	1,034	749	160	126
45 years and over-----	434	167	121	146
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	649	325	144	180
Under 17 years-----	218	140	34	43
17-44 years-----	224	115	53	56
45 years and over-----	208	70	57	146
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	1,242	869	201	172
Under 17 years-----	205	138	30	37
17-44 years-----	810	634	107	69
45 years and over-----	226	97	64	65

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, 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, for the most part, on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1967.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the 2-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

#### 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 population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

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 nine house-

holds. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and the Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

*Sample size and geographic detail.*—The national sample plan for the 24-month period ending in June 1965 included about 268,000 persons from about 84,000 households in about 9,400 segments.

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

*Collection of data.*—Field operations for the household 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 selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual editing and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Interview Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

*Estimating methods.*—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of days of bed disability occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the

National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

### 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 5 percent: 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

*The interview process.*—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over available at the time of interview was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

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

*Rounding of numbers.*—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that de-

tail. 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 and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. 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. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates 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 and instructions and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

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

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in this 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 for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely is 3.

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

*Wide range.*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability experienced during the year.

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

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

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

*Type C.*—Statistics for the reference period is 6 months.

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The "guide" on page 39 together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 40, 41, and 43. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official

Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42 and 44. 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:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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 persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

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

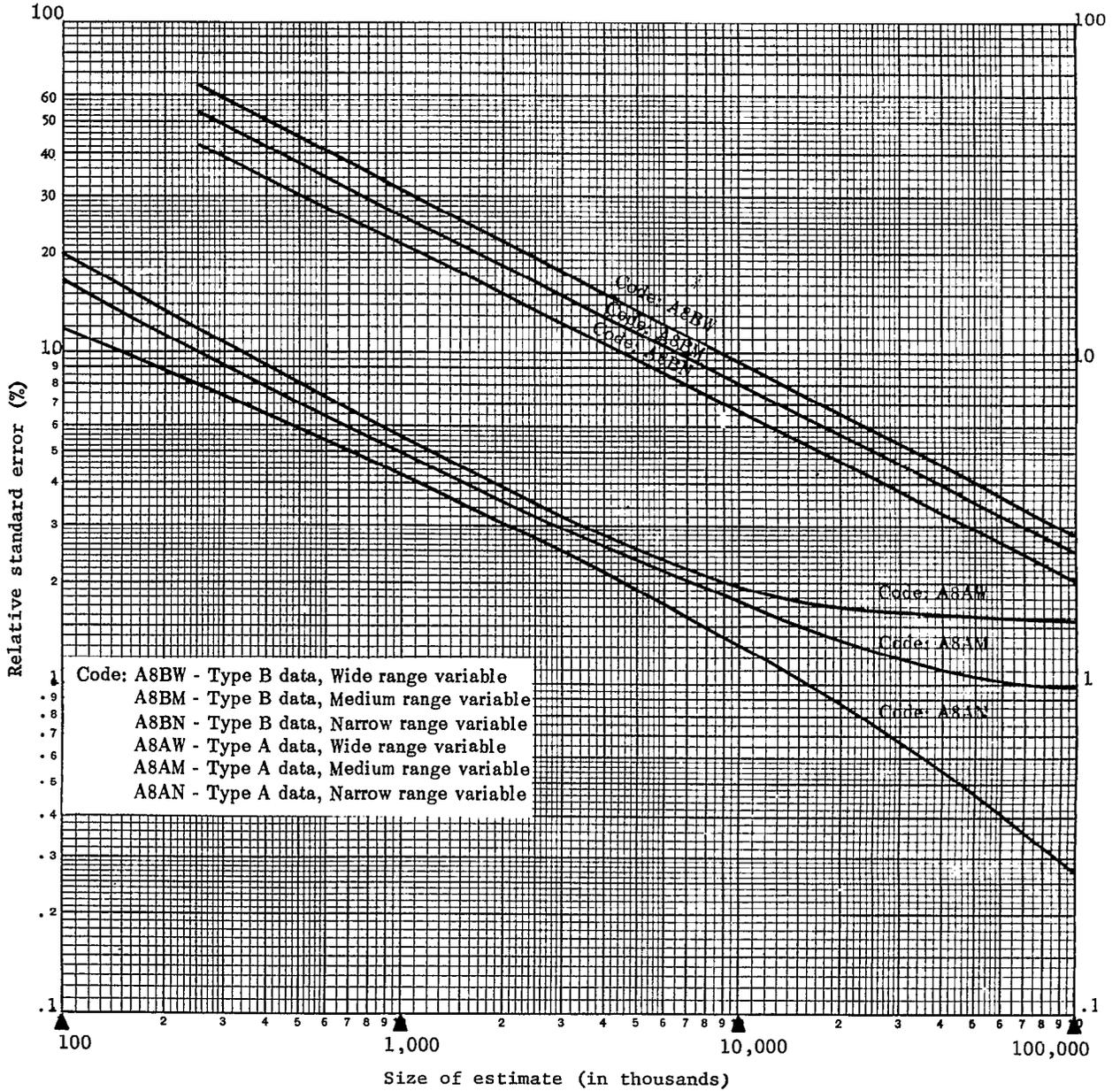
## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 25.

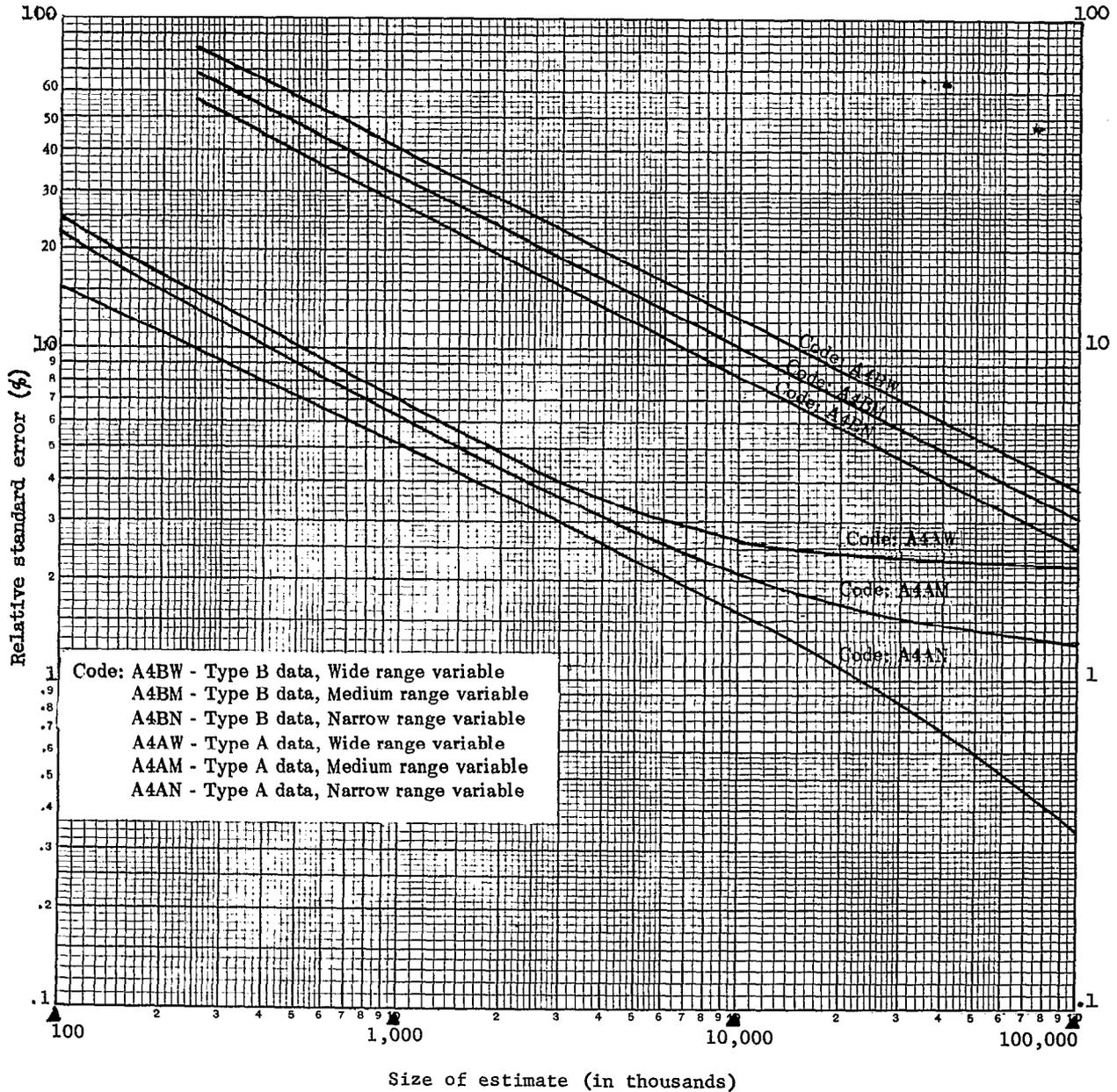
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
<b>Persons:</b>			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category thereof-----		Not subject to sampling error	
<b>Persons in any other population group:</b>			
Based on 2 years of data collection-----	1	A8AN	40
Based on 1 year of data collection-----	1	A4AN	41
Percent distribution by a population characteristic-----	2	P8AN-M	42
<b>Disability days:</b>			
Number of disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	40
Number of disability days per person per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW { Denom.: A8AN	40 40
<b>Persons injured:</b>			
Number of persons injured per year-----	1	A8BN	40
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year--	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN { Denom.: A8AN	40 40
<b>Physician visits:</b>			
Number of visits per person per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BM { Denom.: A4AN	41 41
Percent distribution by place of visit-----	2	P4BN-M	44

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



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

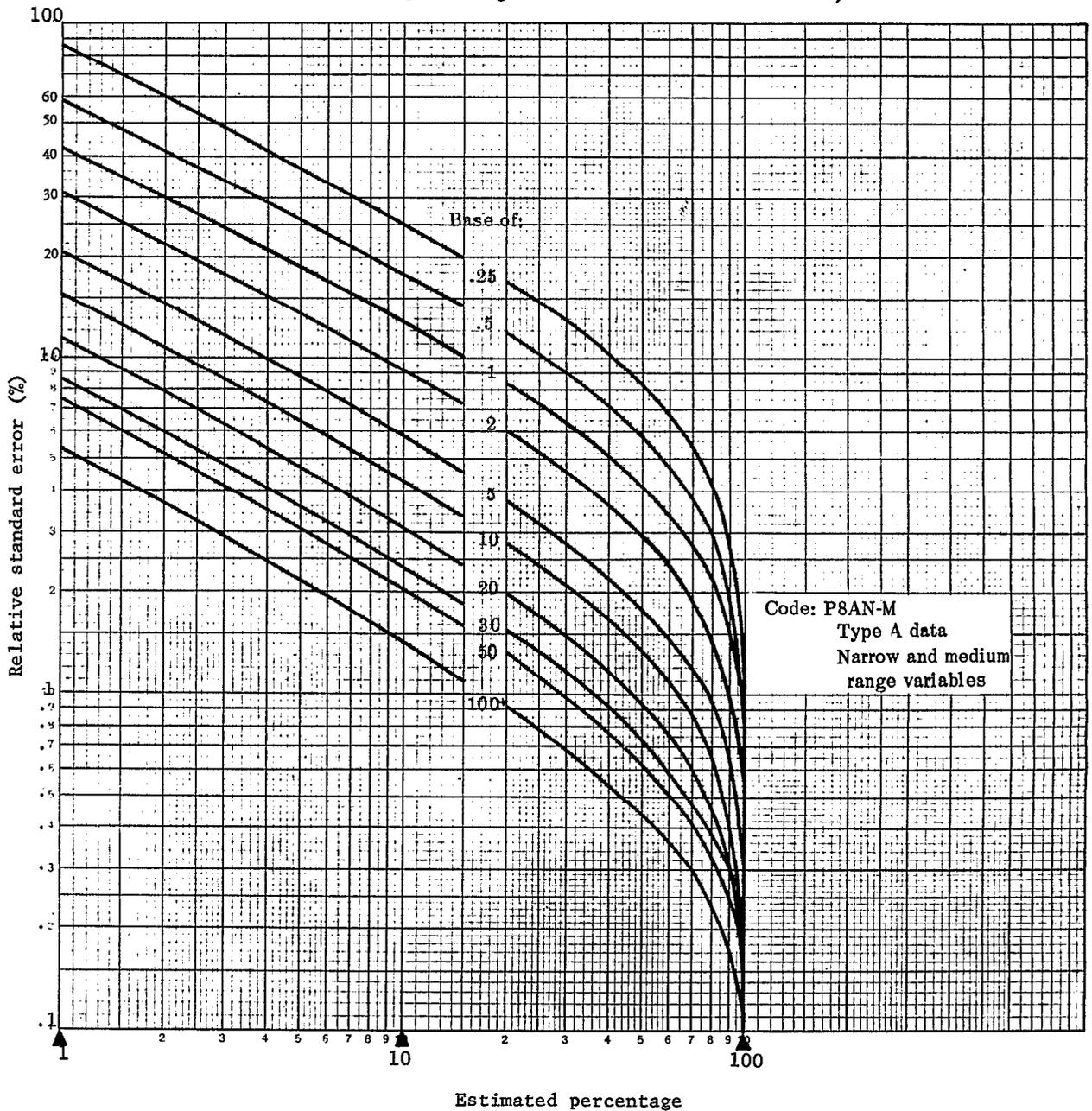
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection  
for data of all types and ranges



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

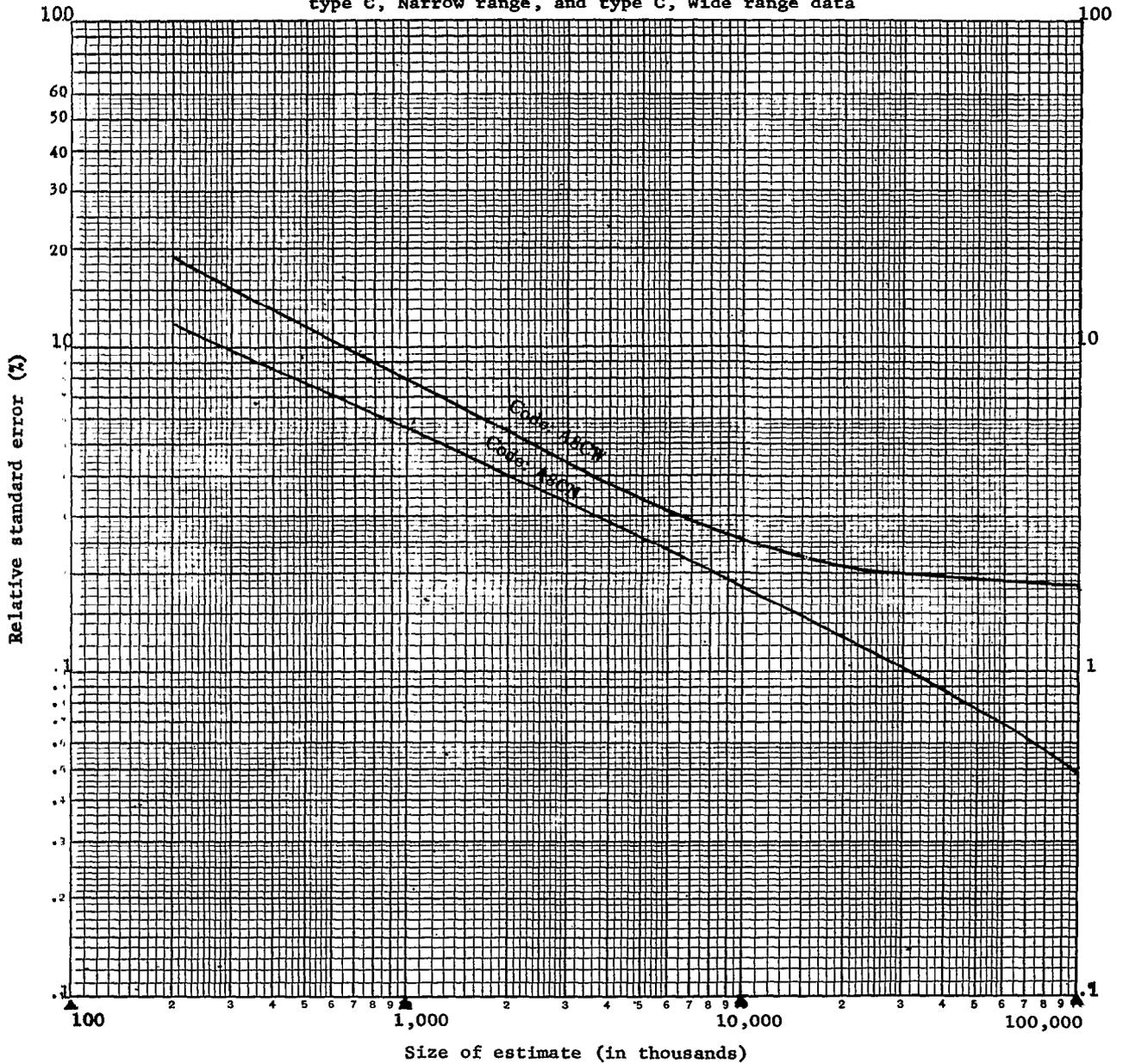
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection  
for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



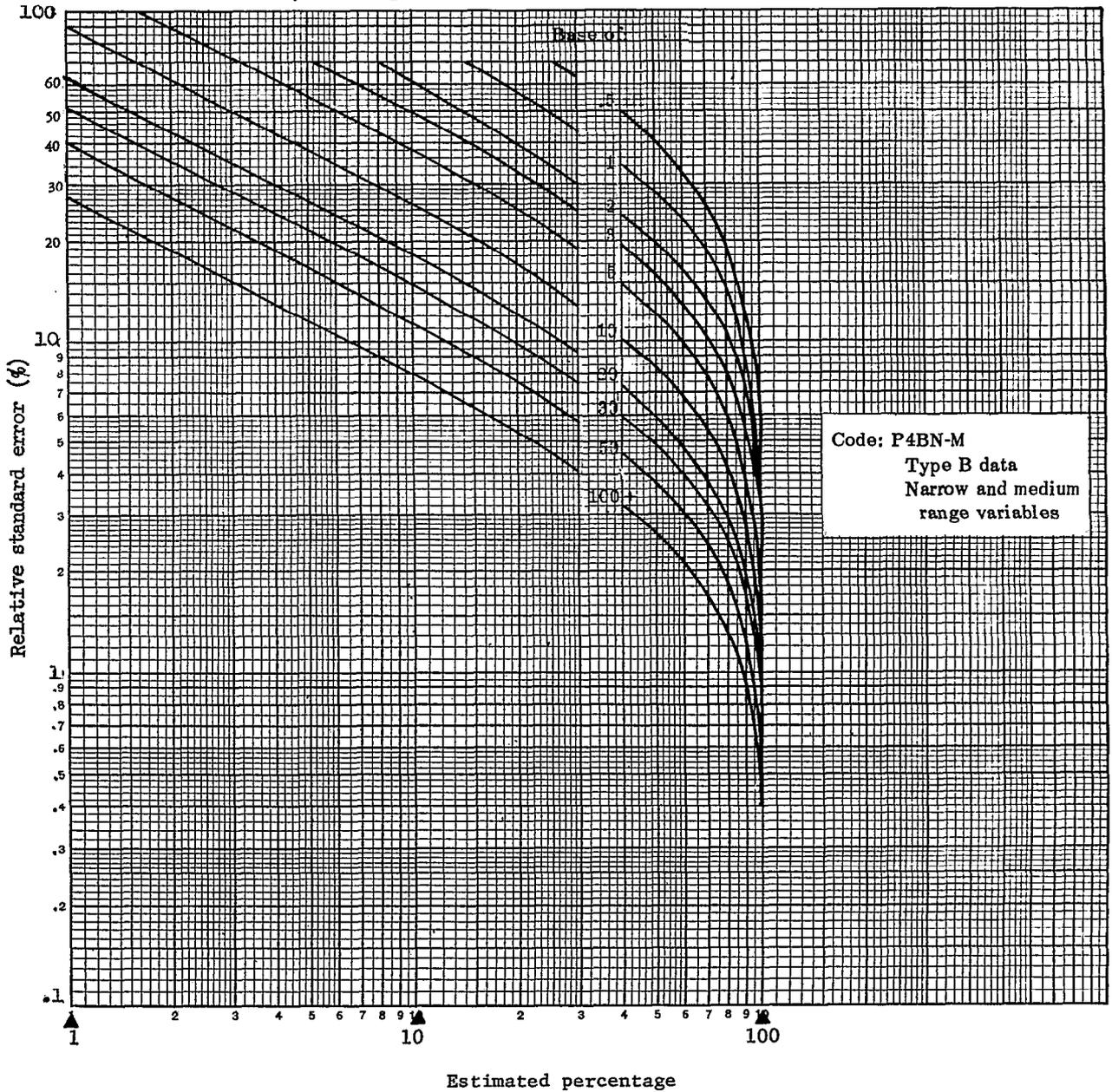
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

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



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A8CN) has a relative standard error of 5.6 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 56,000 (5.6 percent of 1,000,000).

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



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



## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

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

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

<i>Selected conditions</i>	<i>ICD code number</i>
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	720-727
Hypertension without heart involvement----	444-447
Heart conditions -----	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Peptic ulcer-----	540-542
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	250-254
Hernia -----	360,561
Diabetes-----	260
Malignant neoplasms-----	140-205
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	584-586
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	330-334

**Chronic condition.**—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of

Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments" or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

**Impairments.**—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, 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.

**Persons with chronic conditions.**—The estimated number of persons with chronic conditions is based on the number of persons who at the time of the interview were reported to have one or more chronic conditions.

**Prevalence of conditions.**—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview; those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

#### Terms Relating to Disability

**Chronic activity limitation.**—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There

is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the four categories below:

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

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

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any housework.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

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

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

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

4. *Persons not limited in activities*

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

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

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

*Restricted-activity day.*—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a

specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

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

*Work-loss day.*—A day lost from work is a normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed persons.")

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

#### Terms Relating to Persons Injured

*Injury condition.*—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified 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 immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

*Person injured.*—A person injured is one who has sustained an injury in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition," above.) Each time a person is injured he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

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

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

*Class of accident.*— This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word; but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and other are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are (1) motor vehicle accidents, moving and nonmoving, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor vehicle accident which occurred while he was at work. In this report, accidents which could be assigned to more than one class have been so classified. Therefore, the summation of events by class of accident will exceed the total number of persons injured.

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

*Moving motor vehicle.*— The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. The vehicle was moving if the wheels were in motion at the time of the accident.

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

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

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

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

#### Terms Relating to Place of Accident

*Place of accident.*—Persons injured are classified according to the type of place where the injury occurred. The places of accidents are: (1) home, (2) street or highway, (3) farm, (4) industrial place, (5) school, (6) place of recreation, and (7) other.

*Home.*—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries of the home. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he may have been when he was injured. "Home" includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers.

*Inside the house.*—"Inside the house" includes any room, attic, cellar, porch, or steps leading to an entrance of the house. However, inside the garage is not considered as inside the house.

*Outside the house.*—"Outside the house" includes the yard, driveway, garage, patio, gardens, or walks. On a farm, only the premises adjacent to the house are considered as part of the home. Injuries due to accidents occurring on cultivated land, in barns, or other similar farm buildings would not be considered home injuries.

*Street or highway.*—"Street or highway" means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter of right or custom. It includes the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private driveways, lanes, or sidewalks.

*Farm.*—"Farm" as a place of accident refers to accidents occurring in farm buildings or on cultivated land, but does not include accidents occurring in the farm home or premises. A ranch is considered a farm.

*Industrial place.*—"Industrial place" is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or premises. Included are such places as factories, railway yards, warehouses, workshops, logging camps, shipping piers, oil fields, shipyards, sand and gravel pits, canneries, and auto repair garages. Construction projects, such as houses, buildings, bridges, and new roads, are included in this category. Buildings undergoing remodeling, with the exception of private homes, are classified as industrial places or premises.

*School.*—"School" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring in school buildings or on the premises. This classification includes elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and trade and business schools.

*Place of recreation.*—"Place of recreation" is used to describe accidents occurring in places organized for sports and recreation other than recreational areas located at a place already defined as "home," "industrial place," or "school." Bowling alley, amusement park, football stadium, and dance hall are examples of "place of recreation." In "place of accident" classification of injuries, the place is significant rather than the activity in which the person was engaged at the time of accident. Hence, an injury sustained by a person at a dance hall while he was at work is classified as a "place of recreation" injury. Likewise, an injury occurring while a person was engaged in a sport in an industrial place is classified as an "industrial place" injury.

*Other.*—Accidents which cannot be classified in any of the above groups or for which the place is unknown are classified as "other." Included in the classification are such places as restaurants, churches, business and professional offices, and open or wooded country.

#### Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to the house to see more than one person, the call is considered to be 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 ex-

ample, 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 took place. The definitions of the various categories are as follows:

1. *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 be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
2. *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.
3. *Hospital clinic* is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.
4. *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.
5. *Telephone contact* refers to advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)
6. *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.

### Location of Residence Terms

*Residence.*—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or non-farm residence.

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.*—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S.

Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's, as defined for the 1960 decennial census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

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

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

*Region.*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows.

<i>Region</i>	<i>States Included</i>
Northeast-----	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central-----	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South-----	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma

West----- Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

#### Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

*Color.*—Color is recorded as "white," or "non-white." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another nonwhite race.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

*Education of individual.*—Each person aged 17 or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

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

*Occupation.*—A person's occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If the person worked during the 2-week-reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing), applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he spent the most time. For an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported.

and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

The occupational classes presented in this report are listed below with the Census Code (*Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*).

<i>Occupational Category</i>	<i>Census Code</i>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	000-195
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	250-285, R
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers-----	301-360, 380-395, S, Y, Z
Farmers and farm managers-----	222, N
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers-----	601-721, T, W
Private household workers-----	801-803, P
Service workers-----	810-890
Laborers, except mine-----	901, 905, 960-973, U, V, X

*Currently employed* includes persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if

they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employees to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed population are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but who work only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work, (2) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

The number of currently employed persons estimated by the National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over; CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age or over, (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period while CPS uses a 1-week-reference period, (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



### APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

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

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.	
Form NHS-HIS-1 (FY67) REVISED 9-30-66 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600 Approval Expires 3-31-68	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY	
23.3:1 Book of Books	
2a. STREET ADDRESS <i>House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.</i>  City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____  3. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ask</i> → WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Do Not Ask Item 3</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60—Continue interview <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60—Go to Q. 10c, ask if required, and end interview.	2b. MAILING ADDRESS <i>If different from 2a</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2a  City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____  2c. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE—Name and Sample Number Name _____ Sample No. _____  4a. SAMPLE <i>Circle One</i> B-38 B-39 B-40 B-41 B-42 B-43 4b. PSU _____ Write in and mark _____
COMPLETE ITEMS 10-16 AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW	
10. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Do Not Ask Item 10—Go To Item L</i> a. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ask</i> : ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No b. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ask</i> : ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No c. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ask</i> : IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN - EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No  Item L <input type="checkbox"/> Rural—Ask items 11 and 12 <input type="checkbox"/> All other (1)—Go to 13	5a. SEGMENT NUMBER _____ Write in and mark _____ b. SEG. TYPE <i>Circle</i> → A B P LSDP 6. SERIAL NUMBER _____ Write in and mark _____ 7. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE—Type and Code <i>Mark type code</i> Type _____ Code _____
11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE? <input type="checkbox"/> Own—Ask 12a <input type="checkbox"/> Rent—Ask 12b <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Free—Ask 12a 12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? ..... / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Ask 12c b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? ..... / <input type="checkbox"/> No—Ask 12d c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE? ..... / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4) d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE? ..... / <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)	8. NONINTERVIEW REASON Type A <input type="checkbox"/> Ref <input type="checkbox"/> NCH <input type="checkbox"/> TA <input type="checkbox"/> OTH If "other" is marked describe in footnote space. Type B <input type="checkbox"/> VHS <input type="checkbox"/> VS <input type="checkbox"/> USE <input type="checkbox"/> AF <input type="checkbox"/> OTH Type C <input type="checkbox"/> Dem <input type="checkbox"/> Mis <input type="checkbox"/> ESS <input type="checkbox"/> 4-169 <input type="checkbox"/> OTH 9. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS Mark one circle <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other Unit 12e. LAND USAGE Mark code from Item L or 12c or 12d
13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS — (UNIT) COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. <i>Write in and mark</i> Total Rooms _____	14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS — (UNIT) If "none" describe in footnotes <i>Write in and mark</i> No. of Bedrooms _____
15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? <i>Write in and mark</i> _____	16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check questions 22a-22d & 23c on pages 4 & 5. Is a Home Care Supplement required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Fill Home Care Supplement <input type="checkbox"/> No—Leave Thank-you Letter and depart
17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD DATE AND TIME OF CALL Date _____ Time _____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW <i>Minutes</i> _____	ITEMS 18-23 ARE TO BE FILLED AFTER THE INTERVIEW 18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD <i>Mark from item 17</i> 19. DATE OF COMPLETION Enter from item 17 Month _____ Day _____ Jan ○ Feb ○ Mar ○ Apr ○ May ○ Jun ○ Jul ○ Aug ○ Sep ○ Oct ○ Nov ○ Dec ○
20a. NAME OF OBSERVER <i>If 20b marked "Yes"</i> _____ 21a. INTERVIEWER NAME <i>Write-in</i> _____ FOOTNOTES _____	20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER _____ 22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. Mark from tab of Segment folder 23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER _____
WASHINGTON USE	
Book Number See item 1	
Total Number of Conditions this H.H.	
Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H.	
Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H.	
Total Number of Persons this H.H.	
Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household	

Make no mark in this margin

Make no mark in this margin

1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?		First Name 01	First Name 02
b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? List all			
c. I HAVE LISTED <i>read names</i> . IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Last Name	Last Name
d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? <i>Apply household membership rules</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Relationship	Relationship
f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL-TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? <i>If "yes", delete</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Age	Age
		HEAD	
2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?			
3. PERSON NUMBER <i>First column should have person 01. second column person 02, etc.</i>		Per.No.	Per.No.
4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY <i>Write in next to "relationship" and mark</i>		Age	Age
b. SEX <i>Mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name</i>		Male Female	Male Female
c. RACE <i>Mark without asking</i>		White Negro Other	White Negro Other
5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED? <i>If 17 years old or over, ask:</i>		Mor. Wid. Div. Sep. N.M. Und. 17	Mor. Wid. Div. Sep. N.M. Under 17
6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- <i>(for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE? (for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>If "SE" marked in Q. 6 and person is 15 years old or over, ask:</i>		WK KH SE Under 17 V	WK KH SE Under 17 V
7. IS -- RETIRED?		Yes No V	Yes No V
H <i>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., say:</i> WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK --, ETC., TO JOIN US?)		Under 19 At home Not home V	Under 19 At home Not home V
THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. <i>Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?			
b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?			
c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?			
9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES ... WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. FOR WHAT CONDITION?			
c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?			
10a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT WERE THEY?			
c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?			
11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? <i>Record present effects.</i>			
12. Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2) condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Turn to Card B and read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? <i>Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.</i>			
c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?			
R	<i>For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for or was present during the asking of Q. 8-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly
Q. 8-14		Person _____ was respondent	Person _____ was respondent

15a. HAS -- BEEN IN A HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME SINCE If "Yes," ask:	A YEAR AGO?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
	b. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A HOSPITAL DURING THAT PERIOD?	Times _____		Times _____			
16a. HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN IN A NURSING HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, REST HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE SINCE If "Yes," ask:	A YEAR AGO?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
	b. WHO? For each person reported in 16b ask:	Times _____		Times _____			
17a. WHEN WAS -- BORN? If on or after the date stamped in 15a, ask 17b.		Month _____	Day _____	Year _____	Month _____	Day _____	Year _____
b. WAS -- BORN IN A HOSPITAL? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 15. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 17c.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
c. IS THIS HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER YOU GAVE ME FOR --? If "No," correct entry for mother and baby.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
THESE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RECENT VISITS TO OR FROM A MEDICAL DOCTOR. 18. DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS (THE 2 WEEKS OUTLINED IN RED ON THAT CALENDAR) HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN A DOCTOR EITHER AT HOME OR AT A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?		Dr. Visits _____		Dr. Visits _____			
19a. (BESIDES THOSE VISITS) DURING THAT 2 WEEK PERIOD HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC FOR SHOTS, X-RAYS, TESTS, OR EXAMINATIONS? If "Yes," ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
b. WHO WAS THIS?   Mark "Yes" in person's column. c. ANYONE ELSE?							
For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. HOW MANY TIMES DID -- VISIT THE DOCTOR? EXCLUDE visits made on "mass" basis.		Visits _____		Visits _____			
20a. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID ANYONE IN THE FAMILY GET ANY MEDICAL ADVICE FROM A DOCTOR OVER THE TELEPHONE? If "Yes" ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
b. WHO WAS THE PHONE CALL ABOUT?   Mark "Yes" in person's column. c. ANY CALLS ABOUT ANYONE ELSE?							
For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE TO GET MEDICAL ADVICE ABOUT --?		Telephone calls to Dr. _____		Telephone calls to Dr. _____			
Visits reported in questions 18-20 for this person. Mark here		Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21a		Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21a			
If no visits reported in questions 18-20 Ask: 21a. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE -- SAW OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR? Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate circles; if more than 1 year, mark number of whole years.		During post 2 weeks/not previously reported 2 Weeks - 6 Months 7 - 11 Months Years   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK Never		During post 2 weeks/not previously reported 2 Weeks - 6 Months 7 - 11 Months Years   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK Never			
If the last visit was within the past 12 months ask: b. IN TOTAL, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?		Times   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK Home		Times   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK Home			
If person is 55 years old or over, ask: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERSONAL CARE SOME PEOPLE NEED AT HOME: .....		Under 55 - Stop 55 or over - Ask 22a		Under 55 - Stop 55 or over - Ask 22a			
22a. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP IN BATHING, DRESSING OR PUTTING ON HIS SHOES? ....		Yes Stop No DK		Yes Stop No DK			
b. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT HOME WITH INJECTIONS, SHOTS OR OTHER TREATMENTS? .....		Yes Stop No DK		Yes Stop No DK			
c. DOES -- NEED ANY ONE'S HELP WHEN WALKING UP STAIRS OR GETTING FROM ROOM TO ROOM? .....		Yes Stop No DK		Yes Stop No DK			
d. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT ALL IN CARING FOR HIMSELF? .....		Yes Stop No DK		Yes Stop No DK			
23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE? .....		Yes-Ask 23b & c No Stop DK		Yes-Ask 23b & c No Stop DK			
b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR --?		Times   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK		Times   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 DK			
c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS? .....		Yes No DK		Yes No DK			



CONDITION (Con'd.)		REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9-14	
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE DID HIS . . . CAUSE HIM TO CUT DOWN ON THE THINGS HE USUALLY DOES?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to 11a</i>	<input type="radio"/>
	b. DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN FOR AS MUCH AS A DAY?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to 11a</i>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	10. HOW MANY DAYS DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	11. DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD, HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	12. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM SCHOOL DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	Under 6 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM WORK DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? (For females add) NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	None <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. WHEN DID HE FIRST NOTICE HIS . . . ? WAS IT DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	During 3 mos. <input type="radio"/> Before 3 mos. <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to 15</i>	<input type="radio"/>
	b. DID HE FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	Past 2 wks. <input type="radio"/> Before 2 wks. <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to 16</i>	<input type="radio"/>
	c. WHICH WEEK, LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Last week <input type="radio"/> A week before <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. DID -- FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	3-12 mos. <input type="radio"/> Before 12 mos. <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ask for person 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6	Yes - Ask 16a <input type="radio"/> No - Omit 16a, c <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	16a. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPAPER PRINT WITH GLASSES?	Yes - Omit 16c <input type="radio"/> No - Ask 16c <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	b. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FRIEND WALKING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET?	Yes - Omit 16c <input type="radio"/> No - Ask 16c <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	c. HOW MUCH TROUBLE WOULD YOU SAY THAT -- HAS IN SEEING: A GREAT DEAL, SOME, OR HARDLY ANY AT ALL?	Great deal <input type="radio"/> Some <input type="radio"/> Hardly any <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK Q. 17; OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.</b>			
Ask question 17b if "I" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	17a. ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS HAS HIS . . . KEPT HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	None <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to BB</i>	<input type="radio"/>
	b. WERE ANY OF THESE -- DAYS DURING LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to BB</i>	<input type="radio"/>
	c. HOW MANY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 18-21 if person has "I" or more conditions past AA <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next condition		
Show Card D, E, F, or G, as appropriate based on activity status or age.	18. PLEASE LOOK AT EACH STATEMENT ON THIS CARD (CARD D, E, F, G). THEN TELL ME WHICH STATEMENT FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH. Mark statement number →	1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> <i>Go to 20</i>	<input type="radio"/>
If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 18 ask: →	19. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE	
If 4 marked in 18 go to 20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? ----- Enter condition numbers	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? ----- Enter cause	Age <input type="radio"/> Gen <input type="radio"/> Ch <input type="radio"/> DY <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	20. PLEASE LOOK AT THE BLUE CARD, CARD H. WHICH ONE OF THOSE STATEMENTS FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH? Mark statement number →	1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> <i>Sup</i>	<input type="radio"/>
If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: →	21. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE	
If 6 marked, omit 21 and go to next person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? ----- Enter condition numbers	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? ----- Enter cause	Age <input type="radio"/> Gen <input type="radio"/> Ch <input type="radio"/> DY <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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<b>HOSPITAL PAGE</b>	1. Person number <span style="float: right;">Write in and mark <input type="text"/></span>	Person number
Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.  <b>USE YOUR CALENDAR</b>	<b>YOU SAID THAT -- WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</b> 2. WHEN DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)?  Write in <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> Make sure the YEAR is correct.	<b>WASHINGTON USE</b> Month: Jan <input type="radio"/> Apr <input type="radio"/> July <input type="radio"/> Oct <input type="radio"/> Feb <input type="radio"/> May <input type="radio"/> Aug <input type="radio"/> Nov <input type="radio"/> Mar <input type="radio"/> June <input type="radio"/> Sept <input type="radio"/> Dec <input type="radio"/> Day: _____ Year: _____ Nights: _____ Q. No. 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> Hosp. <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Diag. _____ Diagnosis surgically treated _____ Operation 1 _____ Operation 2 _____ Operation 3 _____ Service _____ Ownership _____ IC or dum. code _____ Footnotes: _____
Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.	3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS -- IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="text"/> Total nights in hospital - nursing home	
Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.  Do not include any nights in interview week.  <b>USE YOUR CALENDAR</b>	4a. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? <input type="text"/> Nights past 12 months  b. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? <input type="text"/> Nights past 2 weeks  c. WAS -- STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.  Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) -- DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME? For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY?   If "No" ask: WHAT WAS THE MATTER? For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH?   Record in "Condition" box <input type="text"/> Condition _____ Cause _____ Kind _____ Part of body _____	
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	6a. WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON -- DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7 b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION? <input type="text"/> Operation _____ c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Enter the full name of the Hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.	7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="text"/> Name of Hospital _____ <input type="text"/> Street _____ <input type="text"/> City (or county) _____ State _____	

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (1)</b></p> <p><i>See questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5</i></p> <p><i>Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.</i></p>	<p>1. Person number <span style="float: right;">Person number</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Write in and mark</i> <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p><b>EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS.</b></p> <p>2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR? <span style="float: right;"><i>Write in and mark</i> Month</span></p> <p style="text-align: right;">         Jan <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> July <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/>          Feb <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/>          Mar <input type="checkbox"/> June <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/>          LW <input type="checkbox"/> WB <input type="checkbox"/>          Day <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p>b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes-<i>Reask Q. 2a</i>      <input type="checkbox"/> No-<i>Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit</i></p>																																				
<p><b>Item D: Interviewer Check Item</b></p> <p><i>Enter the number of Doctor Visits reported for each person in question 18-21a on pages 4 and 5. If "None" reported for all persons, check here</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None reported <i>Go to Person pages</i></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Person No.</td> <td style="width: 5%;">01</td> <td style="width: 5%;">02</td> <td style="width: 5%;">03</td> <td style="width: 5%;">04</td> <td style="width: 5%;">05</td> <td style="width: 5%;">06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visits</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Fill one Doctor Visit section for each visit or call reported including additional visits or calls reported in question 2b.</i></p> <p><b>FOOTNOTES:</b></p>	Person No.	01	02	03	04	05	06	Visits							<p>3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? <i>Mark one circle</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 50px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <p>4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?</p> <p><i>If bill not received, ask:</i></p> <p>HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100px; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Dollars</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner      <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist</p> <p><i>If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; margin: 10px 0;"></div>	Dollars	Cents																				
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<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>24a. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (YEAR)--ATTENDED IN SCHOOL?</p>	Elementary	E I	None - Go to 25a		E I	None - Go to 25a		
	High school	Hi	○	Under 17	Hi	○	Under 17	
	College	Co	○		Co	○		
b. DID--FINISH THE--GRADE (YEAR)?			Yes	No	Yes	No		
<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>25a. DID--WORK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>For females add: NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?</p>			Yes Go to 26a	No Ask back to end of	Yes Go to 26a	No Ask back to end of		
b. EVEN THOUGH--DID NOT WORK DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, DOES HE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS?			Yes	No	Yes	No		
c. WAS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?			Yes - Ask d	No - Omit d	Yes - Ask d	No - Omit d		
d. WHICH - LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?			Looking	Layoff	Both	Looking	Layoff	
<p>If "Yes" in 25c only, questions 26a through 26d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</p> <p>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 25a, 25b, or 25c.</p> <p>26a. WHO DOES (DID)--WORK FOR?</p>	Employer	Employer						
	b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?	Industry						
	c. WHAT KIND OF WORK IS (WAS)--DOING?	Occupation						
	<p>Fill 26d from entries in 26a-26c; if not clear, ask.</p> <p>d. CLASS OF WORKER</p>	Pvt.-paid Own	Gov't.-Fed. Non-paid	Gov't.-Other New-Worked	Pvt.-paid Own	Gov't.-Fed. Non-paid	Gov't.-Other New-Worked	
<p>Ask for all males 17 years old or over.</p> <p>27a. DID--EVER SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?</p>			Yes	No - Go to 28	Yes	No - Go to 28		
b. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE DURING A WAR?			Yes - Stop	No	DK	Yes - Stop	No	DK
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27b ask:</p> <p>c. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE BETWEEN JUNE 27, 1950, AND JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>			Yes - Stop	No	DK	Yes - Stop	No	DK
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27c ask:</p> <p>d. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>			Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK
<p>28. WHICH OF THESE INCOME GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL COMBINED FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS - THAT IS, YOURS, YOUR--S, ETC.? SHOW CARD 1. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES SUCH AS WAGES, SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS, HELP FROM RELATIVES, RENTS FROM PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH. Mark income group in each related person's column.</p>		A B C D E F G H I J V	A B C D E F G H I J V					
FOCTNCTES	WASHINGTON USE	WASHINGTON USE		WASHINGTON USE				
<p>*Transcribe codes for Item R (Respondent)</p> <p>0 - Self-entirely</p> <p>1 - Self-partly</p> <p>2 - Spouse</p> <p>3 - Mother</p> <p>4 - Father</p> <p>5 - Other female family member</p> <p>6 - Other male family member</p> <p>7 - Other</p>	Respondent	Respondent		Respondent				
	Age of respondent	Age of respondent		Age of respondent				
	Family relationship	PI SI PF SF Head 1 Head 2+ Wife Child Ch. relative	PI SI PF SF Head 1 Head 2+ Wife Child Ch. relative					
	Education of head	Education of head		Education of head				
	Industry	Industry		Industry				
	Occupation	Occupation		Occupation				

<p><b>Card A</b></p> <p><b>A--1</b> Now I'm going to read a list of conditions--Please tell me if you, your , etc., have had any of these conditions <b>DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma?</li> <li>2. CHRONIC bronchitis?</li> <li>3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble?</li> <li>4. TROUBLE with varicose veins?</li> <li>5. Hemorrhoids or piles?</li> <li>6. Hay fever?</li> <li>7. Tumor, cyst, or growth?</li> <li>8. CHRONIC gallbladder or liver trouble?</li> <li>9. Stomach ulcer?</li> <li>10. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble?</li> <li>11. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble?</li> </ol>	<p><b>A--2</b> Have you, your , etc., had any of these conditions <b>DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Thyroid trouble or goiter?</li> <li>13. Any allergy?</li> <li>14. CHRONIC nervous trouble?</li> <li>15. CHRONIC skin trouble?</li> <li>16. Palsy?</li> <li>17. Paralysis of any kind?</li> <li>18. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?</li> <li>19. Cleft palate?</li> <li>20. Any speech defect?</li> <li>21. Hernia or rupture?</li> <li>22. Prostate trouble?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card D</b></p> <p><b>For:</b> Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to work at all.</li> <li>2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.</li> <li>3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card F</b></p> <p><b>For:</b> Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to go to school at all.</li> <li>2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.</li> <li>3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card H</b></p> <p><b>For: Mobility</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must stay in bed all or most of the time.</li> <li>2. Must stay in the house all or most of the time.</li> <li>3. Need the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house.</li> <li>4. Need the help of some special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair, in getting around inside or outside the house.</li> <li>5. Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.</li> <li>6. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Card B</b></p> <p><b>B--1</b> Have you, your , etc., <b>EVER</b> had any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tuberculosis?</li> <li>2. Emphysema?</li> <li>3. Hardening of the arteries?</li> <li>4. High blood pressure?</li> <li>5. Cancer?</li> <li>6. Heart trouble?</li> <li>7. Stroke?</li> <li>8. Rheumatic fever?</li> <li>9. Arthritis or rheumatism?</li> <li>10. Mental illness?</li> <li>11. Diabetes?</li> <li>12. Epilepsy?</li> </ol>	<p><b>B--2</b> Do you, your , etc., <b>HAVE</b> any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deafness or <b>SERIOUS</b> trouble hearing with one or both ears?</li> <li>2. <b>SERIOUS</b> trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?</li> <li>3. Missing fingers, hand or arm -- toes, foot or leg?</li> <li>4. Missing lung or kidney ( or breast)?</li> <li>5. Club foot?</li> <li>6. <b>PERMANENT</b> stiffness or any deformity of foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card E</b></p> <p><b>For: Housewife</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to keep house at all.</li> <li>2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.</li> <li>3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card G</b></p> <p><b>For: Children under 6 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.</li> <li>2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card I</b></p> <p>Which of the following income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rents from property, and so forth.</p> <p>Under \$500 . . . . . Group A</p> <p>\$500-- \$999 . . . . . Group B</p> <p>\$1,000-- \$1,999 . . . . . Group C</p> <p>\$2,000-- \$2,999 . . . . . Group D</p> <p>\$3,000-- \$3,999 . . . . . Group E</p> <p>\$4,000-- \$4,999 . . . . . Group F</p> <p>\$5,000-- \$6,999 . . . . . Group G</p> <p>\$7,000-- \$9,999 . . . . . Group H</p> <p>\$10,000--\$14,999 . . . . . Group I</p> <p>\$15,000 and over . . . . . Group J</p>

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