

**Data from the  
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY**

**Series 10  
Number 74**

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# **Health Characteristics of Low-Income Persons**

An analysis of health characteristics of persons with family income under \$5,000 and comparison of aid recipients with nonrecipients. Describes the population in terms of aid status, demographic characteristics, comparative health status, type and extent of disability, medical care, and hospitalization.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-1500

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

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### SYMBOLS

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

# HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW-INCOME PERSONS

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## SUMMARY

This report is based on data collected from all persons in the Health Interview Survey who reported an annual family income of less than \$5,000. These persons were asked whether or not at the time of the survey they were receiving aid in the form of public assistance, relief, or welfare money from State or local governments. Since the majority of aid recipients were receiving public assistance<sup>1</sup> and because the information on other types of aid was insufficient to permit detailed classification, this analysis considers persons receiving aid of any kind and persons not receiving aid. These two groups of low-income persons are compared with each other and with the total population.

In addition to the obvious discrepancy between any interview data and that procured from records, another possible contributor to the discrepancy is the cutoff of \$5,000. While it was recognized that asking the questions concerning aid only of those earning less than \$5,000 might exclude some persons with higher incomes who were receiving aid, the planners of the study felt that this cutoff would reach most of the desired population and that respondent objections to the question in higher income groups would be too great to justify further inclusions.

Published reports of variation in health by income have existed since the early 1800's and have increased greatly in recent years. No attempt is made in this report to provide a comprehensive review of the literature although such

efforts are cited in the selected references (Leo and Rosen, 1969).

There is by now considerable documentation that on measures such as number of untreated conditions, number of dental caries, and general level of nutrition, low-income persons are in poorer health than persons with higher income (Birch, 1970; Mico, 1968; Sandstead, 1971; Silver, 1969). Even on such measures as number of diagnosed conditions, where the actual disparity in health may not be fully apparent because of the differential use of physicians and the differential availability of services by income group, it has been found that chronic conditions are more prevalent among the poor (Ellis, 1958; National Center for Health Statistics, 1964, 1965, 1969). On measures of disability, difference by income is quite clear. The average number of bed-disability days, restricted-activity days, and work-loss days per person is inversely related to income (National Center for Health Statistics, 1969). In fact, the differences are probably understated since low-income persons more frequently hold jobs which do not have sick leave and may therefore be forced to work when ill rather than lose a day's pay.

It is also becoming increasingly certain that low-income persons have less access to medical care and that the quality and range of services is much lower than those available to persons with more money (Hess, 1964; Irelan, 1968; Kosa, 1969; Mindlin, 1969; Yerby, 1966). Fewer services exist in the immediate residential area of low-income persons. The ratio of doctors (other than certain specialists) to the population is much lower in the cities than in the suburbs. Many low-income persons rely on hospital emergency rooms and public clinics for health care

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<sup>1</sup>Since the number of persons receiving public assistance is based on interview data, it will be discrepant with number of recipients based on official records.

(Andersen and Anderson, 1967; Freedman, 1968; Gornick, 1969). Further, various sociological and psychological factors, as well as the obvious economic ones, limit the use by the poor of many of the resources that do exist (Allen, 1964; Irelan, 1968; Suchman, 1965).

The disparity in health care dates back to early Greco-Roman times (Rosen, 1963).<sup>2</sup> Not only were different types of services thought appropriate for different social classes, but the lower classes had different perceptions of illness, which were similar to those of many low-income persons today (cf. Irelan, 1968; Lerner, 1969; Ludwig, 1969). Still today among the poor, to be sick is to be incapacitated. Symptoms, even many very serious ones, are ignored (Stine and Chuaqui, 1969) or tolerated until disability strikes. Then the medical care sought may be inadequate or too late.

The data in this report show that low-income persons continue to be multiply disadvantaged in health. Persons with incomes of less than \$5,000 have more limitation of activity, more disability, and more hospital episodes than the total population. Unfortunately they have fewer resources for obtaining medical care: fewer have hospital insurance and of course they have less cash to pay expenses on their own.

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<sup>2</sup>Commenting on the differential provision of medical care by social class, Rosen writes (p. 18):

In the fifth century B.C. Plato vividly contrasted the differences in the medical care available to slaves and that available to freemen (*Laws*, 720c, d). Similarly, he compared the medical care of the free manual worker with that of the rich man. In the *Republic*, he has Socrates say to Glaucon: "When a carpenter is ill he asks the physician for a rough-and-ready care. An emetic, a purge, a cautery, or the knife—that is the remedy for him. But if someone prescribes for him a course of dietetics or tells him to wrap his head up and keep himself warm, he replies at once that he has no time to be ill, that he sees no good in a life that is spent in nursing his disease to the neglect of his customary employment. He therefore bids the doctor good-bye, resumes his ordinary way of life, and either gets well, lives, and does his business or, if his constitution fails, he dies and is rid of his troubles."

"I understand," said Glaucon, "and that, of course, is the proper use of medicine for a man in his walk of life" (*Republic*, 3, 406c).

Within the low-income group, aid recipients have poorer health than nonrecipients. On all health measures, they have higher rates than nonrecipients—in many cases, twice as high.

## 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 composed of 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are provided.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION

The Blacks, the aged, the disabled, or the unskilled are not poor for the same reasons, but there may be some common factors in their condition, such as low income or dependence on assistance (Leo and Rosen, 1969, p. 594).

### Aid Status

The majority of persons with incomes of less than \$5,000 were not receiving aid at the time of the survey and had received no aid in the past 12 months (table 1). A small proportion of persons, although they were not presently receiving aid, had been recipients during the past year, and a smaller group of persons who were not themselves recipients were members of a family that had been.

Table A. Percent distribution of persons with family income under \$5,000 by selected demographic characteristics, according to aid status: United States, 1968

Characteristic	All persons	Aid			No aid		
		Total	Public assistance	Other	Total	No aid in past 12 months	No aid now but aid in past 12 months
Percent distribution							
All persons . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>							
Male . . . . .	44.3	41.0	41.7	39.3	44.8	44.7	47.9
Female . . . . .	55.7	59.0	58.3	60.7	55.2	55.3	52.1
<u>Age</u>							
Under 17 years . . . . .	29.3	48.6	51.9	41.0	26.0	25.2	48.0
17-24 years . . . . .	13.8	8.5	8.2	9.1	14.6	14.5	14.9
25-44 years . . . . .	14.5	13.5	14.6	11.1	14.6	14.5	18.6
45-64 years . . . . .	19.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	20.9	21.1	11.8
65 years and over . . . . .	22.8	16.9	12.8	26.3	23.9	24.8	6.7
<u>Color</u>							
White . . . . .	75.6	57.1	55.5	60.9	79.0	79.6	69.8
All other . . . . .	24.4	42.9	44.5	39.1	21.0	20.4	30.2
<u>Marital status</u>							
Under 17 years . . . . .	29.3	48.6	51.9	41.0	26.0	25.2	48.0
Married . . . . .	37.4	17.3	15.1	22.4	41.1	41.6	32.5
Widowed . . . . .	13.1	12.3	10.8	15.8	13.3	13.6	4.9
Divorced . . . . .	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Separated . . . . .	3.1	7.1	8.0	5.3	2.4	2.3	3.0
Never married . . . . .	13.4	10.3	10.1	10.8	13.8	13.8	8.1
<u>Size of family</u>							
1 person . . . . .	20.1	12.7	10.5	17.8	21.3	22.2	6.3
2 persons . . . . .	25.2	12.7	10.9	16.9	27.6	28.4	10.6
3 persons . . . . .	13.6	12.1	11.8	12.8	13.7	13.8	9.6
4 persons . . . . .	11.0	12.0	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.4	18.0
5 persons . . . . .	8.1	10.4	10.0	11.2	7.7	7.3	16.4
6 persons . . . . .	7.1	11.3	13.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	14.0
7 persons . . . . .	5.4	10.6	11.3	9.0	4.6	4.3	10.5
8 persons . . . . .	3.5	7.0	7.9	4.7	2.8	2.6	5.6
9 or more persons . . . . .	6.0	11.2	11.9	9.6	5.1	4.7	9.0
<u>Education of head of family</u>							
Less than 8 years . . . . .	49.1	55.4	55.4	55.4	48.3	47.9	47.5
9-11 years . . . . .	21.6	29.1	30.3	26.3	20.2	20.0	27.1
12 years . . . . .	18.5	11.3	10.7	13.0	19.7	19.9	19.4
13 years or more . . . . .	8.8	2.8	2.1	4.3	9.7	10.0	3.4
Unknown . . . . .	2.0	1.3	1.5	*	2.2	2.2	*
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast . . . . .	18.3	22.6	25.3	16.1	17.4	17.7	16.6
North Central . . . . .	24.8	23.2	20.2	30.1	25.1	25.4	20.4
South . . . . .	43.2	36.5	37.6	33.9	44.4	44.1	42.3
West . . . . .	13.8	17.8	16.8	19.9	13.1	12.9	20.8
<u>Residence</u>							
SMSA . . . . .	51.0	58.0	60.1	53.0	49.4	49.5	51.6
Outside SMSA—nonfarm . . . . .	40.2	38.3	36.9	41.4	40.8	40.6	39.0
Outside SMSA—farm . . . . .	8.8	3.8	2.9	5.6	9.8	9.8	9.5
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$1,000 . . . . .	8.6	12.4	12.6	12.0	7.7	7.8	6.2
\$1,000-\$1,999 . . . . .	18.7	30.2	27.5	36.4	16.7	16.7	16.1
\$2,000-\$2,999 . . . . .	21.8	27.5	27.2	28.2	21.0	20.9	25.2
\$3,000-\$3,999 . . . . .	25.7	21.0	23.9	14.3	26.6	26.3	31.7
\$4,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	25.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	28.0	28.4	20.8

Of the 48.0 million persons with family incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1968, 12.6 percent, or 6.1 million persons, were receiving some kind of aid at the time of the survey. The majority of these persons (70.0 percent) reported that they were receiving public assistance. Children and blacks were overly represented among aid recipients, as were the maritally separated, persons with low education, and persons in large families.

### Demographic Characteristics

The majority of persons receiving aid were female, white, under 25 years, residents of SMSA's, and members of families where the head of the family had less than a high school education and the family income was under \$3,000 (table A). Almost half the aid group were children under 17 years. By contrast, persons who were not receiving aid were older, more often white, more often married, and members of smaller families with higher education and income.

Persons who were not aid recipients at the time of the survey but who had received aid in

the previous 12 months generally occupied an intermediate position between recipients and nonrecipients with respect to demographic characteristics (table B). In certain characteristics, they were more similar to one group than the other. Like the recipients, almost half of the group were children under 17 years. Like the nonrecipients, on the other hand, more of these persons were married and fewer had incomes at the extreme low end of the range included in this report. Possessing characteristics of each group may have contributed to their inconsistent aid status during the year.

Low-income persons aged 65 and over were concentrated in small families: 90.3 percent were in families of one or two persons. Children, on the other hand, were distributed fairly equally among the three family-size groups of three-four, five-six, and seven or more persons (table 2). Within each family-size group, aid recipients had proportionately more children and more persons 65 years and over than did nonrecipients (table C). The pattern for the aged was less pronounced due to the skewed age distribution.

Table B. Demographic characteristics of persons with family income under \$5,000—comparison among aid statuses and total population: United States, 1968

Characteristic	Family income under \$5,000				Total population
	All persons	Aid	No aid	No aid now but aid in past 12 months	
	Percent				
Female . . . . .	55.7	59.0	55.2	52.1	51.8
White . . . . .	75.6	57.1	79.0	69.8	87.8
Married . . . . .	37.4	17.3	41.1	32.5	45.7
Under 17 years . . . . .	29.3	48.6	26.0	48.0	34.3
Less than high school education (family head) . . . . .	70.7	84.5	68.5	74.7	43.7
Family size 4 or less . . . . .	69.9	49.5	73.3	44.5	60.5
Income less than \$3,000 . . . . .	49.0	70.1	45.5	47.4	12.1

Table C. Percent distribution of persons with family income under \$5,000 by family size and age, according to aid status: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<b>All families</b>	Percent distribution		
All ages . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years . . .	29.3	48.6	26.0
17-44 years . . .	28.3	22.0	29.2
45-64 years . . .	19.6	12.5	20.9
65 years and over . . .	22.8	16.9	23.9
<b>1-2 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years . . .	3.0	5.6	2.7
17-44 years . . .	22.5	15.0	22.9
45-64 years . . .	29.2	25.3	29.6
65 years and over . . .	45.3	54.1	44.8
<b>3-4 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years . . .	37.2	50.2	35.0
17-44 years . . .	38.0	28.1	39.9
45-64 years . . .	17.8	13.4	18.3
65 years and over . . .	7.1	8.3	6.9
<b>5-6 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years . . .	58.0	67.5	55.8
17-44 years . . .	32.4	23.9	34.4
45-64 years . . .	7.8	5.9	8.2
65 years and over . . .	1.8	*	1.5
<b>7 or more persons</b>			
All ages . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years . . .	67.4	71.3	66.0
17-44 years . . .	25.5	21.7	26.8
45-64 years . . .	5.8	5.3	6.0
65 years and over . . .	1.3	*	1.2

NOTE: For population, see table 2.

Family size will be used as a variable in this analysis for three reasons: the differential distribution of age by family size and aid status, the effect of family size on per capita income, and the inverse relationship between health expenditures and family size. Data collected earlier indicate a pattern of decreased per person health expenditures with increased family size at each income level (table D).

## DISABILITY

Aid recipients had higher levels of disability than did nonrecipients regardless of the measure considered. To some extent this reflects the proportion of recipients who were receiving aid because they were to some degree disabled. The differences were greater on some measures than on others, but the pattern was fairly constant whatever the magnitude of the differences.

### Limitation of Activity

Over one-fourth of all aid recipients had limitation of activity from chronic conditions (table E). As with the other measures of disability, the proportion limited increased with age. At each age the proportion limited was higher among recipients than nonrecipients, sometimes more than twice as high. Among aid recipients in age groups under 65 years, there was substantially higher limitation of activity in one- to two-person families than in larger ones with age held constant.

### Restricted Activity

Rates of restricted activity were consistently higher among aid recipients than among nonrecipients regardless of age or family size. With few exceptions, rates increased with age in all family-size groups (table F).

For nonrecipients in small families, the major differences occurred between persons under 45 years and those 45 years and over. In the larger families there was a continuous increase across all age groups. For recipients in all but the one- and two-person families, there was a continuous increase with age, and the range of variation was much greater than among nonrecipients.

Table D. Health expenses per person per year by family size and income: United States, July-December 1962

Family income	Family size			
	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Less than \$3,000 . . . . .	\$160.50	\$110.33	\$ 79.50	\$ 69.00
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	179.00	123.33	109.50	89.40
\$5,000-\$6,999 . . . . .	202.00	147.00	111.50	105.20
\$7,000-\$9,999 . . . . .	214.00	163.00	132.00	116.00
\$10,000 or more . . . . .	248.50	207.66	182.50	151.80

NOTE: Computed from: National Center for Health Statistics: Family health expenses, United States, July-December 1962. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 10-No. 41. Table 4.

Table E. Percent of persons with family income under \$5,000 who had limitation of activity from chronic conditions, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>	Percent		
All ages . . . . .	20.9	27.7	19.7
Under 45 years . . . . .	6.9	10.2	6.0
45-64 years . . . . .	32.6	68.6	28.7
65 years and over . . . . .	46.5	70.5	43.6
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . . . .	32.2	65.0	29.4
Under 45 years . . . . .	9.7	33.0	8.2
45-64 years . . . . .	31.6	78.0	27.9
65 years and over . . . . .	45.3	71.1	42.6
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . . . .	15.8	22.9	14.3
Under 45 years . . . . .	7.4	11.5	6.4
45-64 years . . . . .	34.6	59.7	31.4
65 years and over . . . . .	57.7	71.1	54.9
<u>5 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . . . .	8.0	11.1	6.9
Under 45 years . . . . .	5.3	7.1	4.6
45-64 years . . . . .	34.1	57.6	28.3
65 years and over . . . . .	57.1	*	51.4

NOTE: For population, see table 2.

### Bed Disability

In families of four persons or less, aid recipients in each age group averaged more bed-disability days than did nonrecipients (table C). In larger families, this general pattern was not true of all age groups.

For both recipients and nonrecipients in each family-size group, there was a general increase in bed-disability days with advancing age and clear differences between those under 45 years and those 45 years and over.

### MEDICAL CARE

#### Physician Visits

Persons receiving aid averaged more physician visits than did those without aid, regardless of age or family size (table H).

The pattern by age varied from one family-size group to another. The expected pattern of increased physician visits with advancing age did not occur consistently in family-size groups; however, holding age constant, there was a general pattern of decreased physician visits with increasing size of family.

#### Place of Visit

The majority of physician visits occurred in doctors' offices (table J). Hospital outpatient clinics were the next most frequent location. The main difference between aid recipients and nonrecipients was that relatively fewer visits of recipients occurred at a physician's office and relatively more occurred in a hospital outpatient clinic. There are two likely explanations for the difference. One is that visits to physicians' of-

Table F. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days per person			
All ages . . .	23.7	34.3	21.8
Under 17 years . . .	10.5	13.9	9.1
17-44 years . . .	16.7	33.2	14.6
45-64 years . . .	35.5	75.3	31.1
65 years and over .	39.2	64.4	36.1
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	32.0	63.3	29.2
Under 17 years . . .	14.7	*	14.8
17-44 years . . .	16.1	49.0	14.4
45-64 years . . .	35.9	91.4	31.3
65 years and over .	38.6	58.9	36.3
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	20.9	37.5	17.9
Under 17 years . . .	13.6	18.9	11.3
17-44 years . . .	16.1	35.1	14.3
45-64 years . . .	37.7	77.1	33.0
65 years and over .	43.0	94.4	32.5
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	14.2	17.2	13.0
Under 17 years . . .	9.2	10.3	8.8
17-44 years . . .	18.3	27.5	16.1
45-64 years . . .	27.3	31.1	25.3
65 years and over .	42.8	67.0	32.4
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . .	12.6	19.0	9.9
Under 17 years . . .	8.1	13.3	6.1
17-44 years . . .	17.5	26.1	14.0
45-64 years . . .	29.9	41.5	24.9
65 years and over .	69.8	97.4	56.9

NOTE: For aggregate days, see table 3.

Table G. Number of bed-disability days per person per year of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days per person			
All ages . . .	9.4	14.4	8.4
Under 17 years . . .	5.0	7.2	4.3
17-44 years . . .	6.8	13.5	5.9
45-64 years . . .	13.2	26.1	11.6
65 years and over .	14.9	27.7	13.1
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	11.8	24.3	10.5
Under 17 years . . .	5.6	*	5.1
17-44 years . . .	6.7	17.0	6.0
45-64 years . . .	12.5	30.0	11.0
65 years and over .	14.2	25.1	12.9
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	9.2	17.3	7.7
Under 17 years . . .	6.6	11.1	5.3
17-44 years . . .	6.1	14.1	5.4
45-64 years . . .	17.2	33.6	14.9
65 years and over .	19.8	39.8	14.5
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	6.3	7.8	5.7
Under 17 years . . .	4.6	4.5	4.7
17-44 years . . .	7.7	12.8	6.3
45-64 years . . .	9.9	*	10.2
65 years and over .	18.0	50.8	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . .	5.4	8.1	4.3
Under 17 years . . .	3.8	6.6	2.8
17-44 years . . .	7.4	11.3	6.3
45-64 years . . .	8.2	*	5.5
65 years and over .	35.5	*	42.4

NOTE: For aggregate days, see table 4.

Table H. Number of physician visits per person per year of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
Number of visits per person			
<u>All families</u>			
All ages . . .	4.5	5.6	4.2
Under 17 years . . .	2.9	3.4	2.7
17-44 years . . .	4.5	6.6	4.2
45-64 years . . .	5.3	9.5	4.8
65 years and over . . .	5.8	7.9	5.5
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	5.7	8.8	5.4
Under 17 years . . .	5.0	*	4.8
17-44 years . . .	5.7	11.2	5.4
45-64 years . . .	5.5	9.3	5.1
65 years and over . . .	5.9	8.2	5.6
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	4.2	6.6	3.8
Under 17 years . . .	4.2	4.7	3.9
17-44 years . . .	3.6	7.0	3.3
45-64 years . . .	5.4	12.3	4.8
65 years and over . . .	5.0	*	4.3
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	3.3	3.7	3.0
Under 17 years . . .	2.6	2.3	2.6
17-44 years . . .	4.3	6.3	3.4
45-64 years . . .	4.0	*	3.3
65 years and over . . .	*	*	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . .	2.4	3.4	2.0
Under 17 years . . .	1.8	3.1	1.3
17-44 years . . .	3.7	3.7	3.6
45-64 years . . .	3.3	*	*
65 years and over . . .	*	*	*

NOTE: For aggregate visits, see table 5.

lices increased with income (National Center for Health Statistics, 1968) and aid recipients, being more often at the low end of the income range under \$5,000, would have fewer such visits for that reason. The second is that certain medical services are available to aid recipients at public clinics, some of which are located in hospitals. Aid recipients reported proportionately twice the number of physician visits occurring in hospital clinics that nonrecipients reported.

### Type of Doctor

The majority of visits by both recipients and nonrecipients were made to general practitioners. There were only minor differences between recipients and nonrecipients in distribution of visits among specialists. Few visits were unable to be classified by respondent as to type of medical doctor.

### Reason for Visit

The majority of doctor visits were for diagnosis and treatment. Less than 10 percent were for a general checkup or immunization, services that might be considered preventive. For a fourth of all visits no reason was reported. Only minor differences existed between recipients and nonrecipients.

## HOSPITALIZATION

### Persons Hospitalized

Persons with one or more short-stay hospital episodes constituted 11.4 percent of low-income persons (table K). The proportion of persons hospitalized was highest among those 17-44 years and those 65 years and over. The group receiving aid had relatively more persons with hospital episodes than did the nonrecipient group regardless of age or family size.

### Hospital Days Per Person

Persons with aid averaged more short-stay hospital days per person per year than did those without aid (table L).<sup>3</sup> Holding age constant,

<sup>3</sup>The number of days per person, in contrast to the number of days per person with episodes, is used as a general measure of health similar to the number of bed-disability days. The number of days per person with episodes, which will be shown later, is a measure of average length of hospitalization.

Table J. Percent distribution of physician visits of persons with family income under \$5,000 by selected characteristics of visits, according to aid status: United States, 1968

Characteristic	All persons	Aid	No aid
	Percent distribution		
All visits . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Place of visit</u>			
Home . . . . .	3.5	4.0	3.4
Telephone . . . . .	8.5	8.1	8.6
Doctor's office . . . . .	68.0	58.6	70.2
Hospital outpatient clinic . . . . .	11.2	19.9	9.1
Hospital emergency room . . . . .	2.7	2.5	2.8
Health department . . . . .	2.0	4.2	1.6
Company clinic . . . . .	0.4	*	0.5
Other . . . . .	3.6	2.5	3.7
<u>Type of doctor</u>			
General practitioner . . . . .	71.1	73.1	71.1
Internist . . . . .	4.5	4.2	4.6
Pediatrician . . . . .	3.8	5.3	3.4
Other specialist . . . . .	16.5	12.0	17.3
M.D. (specialty unknown) . . . . .	2.5	4.3	1.9
Other . . . . .	1.5	*	1.7
<u>Reason for visit</u>			
Diagnosis and treatment . . . . .	58.2	61.6	57.1
Prenatal or postnatal care . . . . .	2.6	*	2.9
General checkup . . . . .	6.5	3.4	7.3
Immunization . . . . .	2.8	3.5	2.9
Other . . . . .	4.8	*	5.4
Unknown . . . . .	25.1	27.9	24.4

recipients had decreasing rates with increasing family size. Nonrecipients, on the other hand, showed this pattern only over 45 years; under 45, the rates were similar regardless of family size. Within family-size groups, there was also a different age pattern for recipients and nonrecipients. The highest rate of hospital days for recipients occurred in the 45-64-year group except for persons in families of seven or more persons. Among nonrecipients the highest rate occurred consistently in the age group 65 and over.

### Hospital Days Per Person With Episodes

Aid recipients in each age group under 65 years averaged more short-stay hospital days per hospitalized person than did nonrecipients (table M). Persons 65 years and over had similar rates regardless of aid status. With age held constant, there was no consistent pattern by family size nor was there any pattern by age within family-size groups.

Table K. Percent of persons with family income under \$5,000 who had one or more short-stay hospital episodes, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Percent of persons			
All ages . . .	11.4	13.3	11.1
Under 17 years . . .	5.3	5.6	5.1
17-44 years . . .	14.3	20.6	13.5
45-64 years . . .	11.5	21.1	10.4
65 years and over .	15.8	20.1	15.3
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	13.5	20.6	12.8
Under 17 years . . .	8.4	*	*
17-44 years . . .	11.1	*	10.6
45-64 years . . .	12.4	25.1	11.3
65 years and over .	15.8	21.1	15.3
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	11.9	14.0	11.5
Under 17 years . . .	7.0	7.6	6.5
17-44 years . . .	16.8	22.4	16.3
45-64 years . . .	9.9	*	8.6
65 years and over .	16.0	*	16.5
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	8.9	10.6	8.5
Under 17 years . . .	4.9	*	4.7
17-44 years . . .	15.9	22.9	14.7
45-64 years . . .	9.9	*	*
65 years and over .	*	*	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . .	7.0	8.1	6.5
Under 17 years . . .	3.8	4.7	3.5
17-44 years . . .	14.7	18.2	13.4
45-64 years . . .	*	*	*
65 years and over .	*	*	*

NOTE: For population, see table 6.

Table L. Number of short-stay hospital days per person per year of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days per person			
All ages . . .	1.6	2.1	1.5
Under 17 years . . .	0.5	0.6	0.4
17-44 years . . .	1.3	2.2	1.2
45-64 years . . .	1.9	5.0	1.5
65 years and over .	3.1	4.0	3.0
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	2.4	4.4	2.2
Under 17 years . . .	1.0	1.1	0.9
17-44 years . . .	1.3	2.2	1.2
45-64 years . . .	2.2	6.8	1.8
65 years and over .	3.1	4.3	3.0
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	1.1	2.0	1.0
Under 17 years . . .	0.5	0.8	0.5
17-44 years . . .	1.3	2.7	1.2
45-64 years . . .	1.4	4.0	1.0
65 years and over .	2.8	2.9	2.9
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages . . .	0.8	0.9	0.7
Under 17 years . . .	0.3	0.4	0.3
17-44 years . . .	1.3	1.7	1.2
45-64 years . . .	1.4	3.3	0.9
65 years and over .	2.0	*	1.9
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages . . .	0.7	0.9	0.7
Under 17 years . . .	0.4	0.5	0.4
17-44 years . . .	1.4	2.0	1.3
45-64 years . . .	1.1	1.5	0.9
65 years and over .	1.6	*	1.6

NOTE: For aggregate days, see table 7.

Table M. Number of short-stay hospital days per person with episodes per year of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

Family size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<b>All families</b>			
Number of days per person with episodes			
All ages . . .	13.8	15.6	13.5
Under 17 years . . .	8.5	10.6	8.1
17-44 years . . .	9.1	10.6	8.9
45-64 years . . .	16.7	23.9	14.6
65 years and over . . .	19.6	19.8	19.7
<b>1-2 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	17.6	21.5	17.0
Under 17 years . . .	12.4	*	*
17-44 years . . .	11.3	*	11.4
45-64 years . . .	17.8	27.0	15.7
65 years and over . . .	19.9	20.4	19.9
<b>3-4 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	9.6	14.0	8.8
Under 17 years . . .	7.6	11.0	7.2
17-44 years . . .	7.9	12.2	7.3
45-64 years . . .	13.8	*	11.1
65 years and over . . .	17.2	*	17.4
<b>5-6 persons</b>			
All ages . . .	8.4	8.8	8.0
Under 17 years . . .	7.0	*	6.9
17-44 years . . .	8.0	7.5	7.9
45-64 years . . .	14.2	*	*
65 years and over . . .	*	*	*
<b>7 or more persons</b>			
All ages . . .	10.3	11.3	10.0
Under 17 years . . .	10.5	11.4	10.4
17-44 years . . .	9.8	10.9	9.5
45-64 years . . .	*	*	*
65 years and over . . .	*	*	*

NOTE: For aggregate days, see table 7.

Table N. Percent distribution of persons with family income under \$5,000 by hospital insurance coverage, according to aid status: United States, 1968

Hospital insurance coverage	All persons	Aid	No aid
Percent distribution			
Total . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Covered . . .	58.9	26.2	64.6
Not covered . . .	38.1	69.9	32.4
Cannot afford . . .	20.9	41.9	17.3
Insurance not available or not obtainable . . .	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other payment available . . .	5.7	17.7	3.4
Does not believe in insurance/ good health . . .	1.4	1.1	1.5
Other <sup>1</sup> . . .	8.3	7.4	8.6
Unknown . . .	3.1	4.0	2.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes self-payment.

NOTE: For population, see table 8.

### Hospital Insurance Coverage

Substantially fewer recipients than nonrecipients had hospital insurance coverage, 26.2 percent and 64.6 percent, respectively (table N). The main reason for lack of coverage among low-income persons was that they could not afford insurance. However, the proportion of persons who could not afford insurance was substantially higher among persons receiving aid, 41.9 percent, more than twice the proportion in the group without aid.

Although persons with aid had access to some medical services not available to those without aid, the higher proportion of aid recipients who reported some other source of payment did not compensate for the lack of insurance coverage in the aid group.

## COMPARATIVE HEALTH STATUS

The preceding sections show the detailed variations in health characteristics by aid status and a number of related variables. Table O provides an overall summary of the relative positions of these groups. Clearly the low-income persons had higher levels of activity limitation, disability, and hospitalization than did the total population but had similar utilization of physi-

cians; thus, apparently, for greater health needs, low-income persons had relatively fewer services.

Within the low-income group, aid recipients had higher prevalence of activity limitation, disability days, hospitalization, and physician visits than did nonrecipients. The somewhat higher utilization of services among recipients is probably due both to their greater illness and to the medical care available as part of their aid.

Table O. Health characteristics of persons with family income under \$5,000—comparison among aid statuses and total population: United States, 1968

Characteristic	Family income under \$5,000			Total population
	All persons	Aid	No aid	
	Percent			
Limitation of activity from chronic conditions . . . . .	20.9	27.7	19.7	10.9
Hospital episodes . . . . .	11.4	13.3	11.1	9.6
Hospital insurance . . . . .	58.9	26.2	64.6	79.8
	Number per person			
Restricted-activity days . . . . .	23.7	34.3	21.8	15.3
Bed-disability days . . . . .	9.4	14.4	8.4	6.3
Short-stay hospital days per person . . .	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.0
Short-stay hospital days per person with episodes . . . . .	13.8	15.6	13.5	10.4
Physician visits . . . . .	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.2

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Table 1. Percent distribution of persons with family income under \$5,000 by aid status, according to selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1968

[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	All persons	Aid			No aid			Unknown or not reported	
		Total	Public assistance	Other	Total	No aid in past 12 months	No aid now but aid in past 12 months		No aid to person but family receiving aid
<u>Sex</u>		Percent distribution							
Both sexes-----	100.0	12.6	8.8	3.8	82.6	78.6	2.5	1.5	4.8
Male-----	100.0	11.7	8.3	3.4	83.7	79.4	2.7	1.6	4.6
Female-----	100.0	13.4	9.2	4.2	81.8	78.0	2.4	1.4	4.9
<u>Age</u>									
Under 17 years-----	100.0	20.9	15.6	5.3	73.2	67.5	4.1	1.6	5.8
17-24 years-----	100.0	7.8	5.2	2.5	87.2	82.6	2.7	1.8	5.0
25-44 years-----	100.0	11.8	8.9	2.9	83.4	78.4	3.2	1.7	4.8
45-64 years-----	100.0	8.0	5.6	2.4	87.8	84.5	1.5	1.7	4.2
65 years and over-----	100.0	9.4	4.9	4.4	86.9	85.5	0.7	0.7	3.7
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	100.0	9.5	6.5	3.1	86.2	82.7	2.3	1.2	4.2
All other-----	100.0	22.2	16.1	6.1	71.3	65.7	3.1	2.5	6.5
<u>Marital status</u>									
Under 17 years-----	100.0	20.9	15.6	5.3	73.2	67.5	4.1	1.6	5.8
Married-----	100.0	5.8	3.6	2.3	90.8	87.4	2.2	1.2	3.3
Widowed-----	100.0	11.9	7.2	4.6	83.5	81.6	1.0	0.9	4.6
Divorced-----	100.0	15.3	10.3	5.0	79.3	75.7	2.4	*	5.4
Separated-----	100.0	29.2	22.7	6.5	63.1	58.1	2.4	2.6	7.5
Never married-----	100.0	9.7	6.6	3.1	84.7	80.9	1.5	2.2	5.7
<u>Size of family</u>									
1 person-----	100.0	8.0	4.6	3.4	87.7	86.9	0.8	*	4.3
2 persons-----	100.0	6.4	3.8	2.6	90.3	88.5	1.1	0.8	3.3
3 persons-----	100.0	11.2	7.6	3.6	83.3	79.6	1.8	1.9	5.5
4 persons-----	100.0	13.8	9.8	3.9	80.4	74.6	4.1	1.7	5.9
5 persons-----	100.0	16.2	10.9	5.3	78.9	71.4	5.1	2.4	4.8
6 persons-----	100.0	20.2	16.7	3.5	76.1	68.6	5.0	2.4	3.7
7 persons-----	100.0	24.6	18.3	6.3	69.5	62.6	4.9	2.0	5.9
8 persons-----	100.0	25.5	20.2	5.2	66.6	58.2	4.1	4.3	7.9
9 or more persons-----	100.0	23.5	17.4	6.1	69.4	62.0	3.8	3.7	7.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>									
Less than 8 years-----	100.0	14.3	9.9	4.3	81.1	76.6	2.4	2.1	4.6
9-11 years-----	100.0	17.1	12.4	4.6	77.3	72.8	3.2	1.4	5.6
12 years-----	100.0	7.8	5.1	2.7	88.0	84.8	2.6	*	4.2
13 years or more-----	100.0	4.0	2.1	1.9	91.2	89.9	1.0	*	4.9
Unknown-----	100.0	8.2	6.3	*	87.7	83.4	3.2	*	4.1
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast-----	100.0	15.6	12.2	3.3	78.9	75.9	2.3	0.6	5.5
North Central-----	100.0	11.8	7.2	4.6	83.5	80.5	2.1	1.0	4.6
South-----	100.0	10.7	7.7	3.0	85.0	80.3	2.5	2.2	4.3
West-----	100.0	16.3	10.8	5.5	78.4	73.2	3.8	1.3	5.3
<u>Residence</u>									
SMSA-----	100.0	14.4	10.4	3.9	79.9	76.3	2.6	1.1	5.7
Outside SMSA—nonfarm-----	100.0	12.0	8.1	3.9	83.9	79.5	2.4	2.0	4.0
Outside SMSA—farm-----	100.0	5.4	3.0	2.4	92.1	87.8	2.7	1.6	2.5
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$1,000-----	100.0	18.4	13.0	5.4	74.3	71.5	1.8	1.0	7.3
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	100.0	20.5	13.0	7.4	74.0	70.2	2.2	1.7	5.5
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	100.0	15.9	11.0	4.9	79.7	75.4	2.9	1.5	4.3
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	100.0	10.3	8.2	2.1	85.4	80.3	3.1	2.0	4.2
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	4.4	3.1	1.4	91.3	88.2	2.1	1.0	4.3

Table 2. Number of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[Data are based on household interview 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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of persons in thousands			
All ages -----	48,048	6,074	39,687
Under 17 years -----	14,102	2,954	10,327
17-44 years -----	13,584	1,337	11,581
45-64 years -----	9,430	759	8,275
65 years and over -----	10,932	1,024	9,504
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages -----	21,762	1,547	19,403
Under 17 years -----	643	86	525
17-44 years -----	4,904	232	4,447
45-64 years -----	6,348	391	5,741
65 years and over -----	9,867	837	8,690
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages -----	11,839	1,463	9,704
Under 17 years -----	4,402	734	3,394
17-44 years -----	4,497	411	3,868
45-64 years -----	2,102	196	1,775
65 years and over -----	839	121	668
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages -----	7,276	1,317	5,646
Under 17 years -----	4,222	889	3,150
17-44 years -----	2,356	315	1,945
45-64 years -----	566	78	464
65 years and over -----	132	*	87
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages -----	7,170	1,747	4,933
Under 17 years -----	4,835	1,245	3,258
17-44 years -----	1,828	379	1,322
45-64 years -----	414	93	295
65 years and over -----	94	*	59
<u>5 or more persons</u>			
All ages -----	14,446	3,064	10,580
Under 17 years -----	9,057	2,134	6,408
17-44 years -----	4,184	694	3,267
45-64 years -----	980	172	759
65 years and over -----	226	65	146

Table 3. Number of persons with family income under \$5,000 who had limitation of activity from chronic conditions, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of persons in thousands			
All ages -----	10,047	1,680	7,834
Under 45 years -----	1,897	437	1,316
45-64 years -----	3,070	521	2,374
65 years and over -----	5,080	722	4,144
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages -----	7,015	1,005	5,712
Under 45 years -----	539	105	408
45-64 years -----	2,008	305	1,602
65 years and over -----	4,467	595	3,702
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages -----	1,874	335	1,390
Under 45 years -----	661	132	467
45-64 years -----	728	117	557
65 years and over -----	484	86	367
<u>5 or more persons</u>			
All ages -----	1,159	341	731
Under 45 years -----	696	201	441
45-64 years -----	334	99	215
65 years and over -----	129	*	75

Table 4. Number of restricted-activity days of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days in thousands			
All ages -----	1,138,072	208,500	863,543
Under 17 years -----	147,603	41,043	93,805
17-44 years -----	226,620	44,340	169,331
45-64 years -----	335,027	57,142	257,389
65 years and over -----	428,822	65,976	343,017
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages -----	696,801	97,851	566,867
Under 17 years -----	9,472	*	7,777
17-44 years -----	78,862	11,369	64,217
45-64 years -----	227,958	35,754	179,711
65 years and over -----	380,509	49,280	315,162
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages -----	247,919	54,830	174,041
Under 17 years -----	59,968	13,894	38,513
17-44 years -----	72,602	14,406	55,254
45-64 years -----	79,244	15,102	58,589
65 years and over -----	36,105	11,428	21,685
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages -----	103,215	22,591	73,641
Under 17 years -----	39,000	9,153	27,781
17-44 years -----	43,107	8,665	31,303
45-64 years -----	15,463	2,427	11,743
65 years and over -----	5,645	2,346	2,815
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages -----	90,137	33,228	48,993
Under 17 years -----	39,163	16,547	19,734
17-44 years -----	32,049	9,900	18,557
45-64 years -----	12,363	3,858	7,347
65 years and over -----	6,563	2,923	3,355

Table 5. Number of bed-disability days of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days in thousands			
All ages -----	449,316	87,444	333,415
Under 17 years -----	70,719	21,243	44,598
17-44 years -----	91,722	18,049	68,285
45-64 years -----	124,507	19,827	95,991
65 years and over -----	162,367	28,324	124,541
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages -----	255,837	37,516	204,453
Under 17 years -----	3,578	*	2,691
17-44 years -----	32,756	3,934	26,788
45-64 years -----	79,423	11,711	63,221
65 years and over -----	140,080	21,017	111,752
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages -----	109,276	25,362	75,191
Under 17 years -----	29,173	8,172	18,033
17-44 years -----	27,430	5,791	21,030
45-64 years -----	36,097	6,588	26,431
65 years and over -----	16,576	4,811	9,696
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages -----	45,601	10,328	32,345
Under 17 years -----	19,524	3,959	14,837
17-44 years -----	18,099	4,044	12,197
45-64 years -----	5,607	*	4,717
65 years and over -----	2,371	1,777	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages -----	38,602	14,238	21,427
Under 17 years -----	18,444	8,260	9,037
17-44 years -----	13,438	4,280	8,270
45-64 years -----	3,380	*	1,622
65 years and over -----	3,340	*	2,499

Table 6. Number of physician visits of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of visits in thousands			
All ages-----	215,275	34,149	168,369
Under 17 years-----	41,206	9,930	28,331
17-44 years-----	60,976	8,860	48,119
45-64 years-----	50,006	7,246	40,115
65 years and over-----	63,087	8,113	51,804
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages-----	124,033	13,606	104,573
Under 17 years-----	3,216	*	2,507
17-44 years-----	27,818	2,596	23,986
45-64 years-----	35,050	3,642	29,475
65 years and over-----	57,950	6,852	48,605
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages-----	50,143	9,595	37,257
Under 17 years-----	18,306	3,482	13,237
17-44 years-----	16,329	2,873	12,723
45-64 years-----	11,327	2,407	8,442
65 years and over-----	4,181	*	2,856
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages-----	23,869	4,929	16,667
Under 17 years-----	10,873	2,053	8,242
17-44 years-----	10,153	1,999	6,673
45-64 years-----	2,275	*	1,536
65 years and over-----	*	*	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages-----	17,230	6,020	9,872
Under 17 years-----	8,810	3,879	4,345
17-44 years-----	6,676	1,392	4,737
45-64 years-----	1,355	*	*
65 years and over-----	*	*	*

Table 7. Number of persons with family income under \$5,000 who had one or more short-stay hospital episodes, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
Number of persons in thousands			
<u>All families</u>			
All ages-----	5,499	806	4,407
Under 17 years-----	750	165	528
17-44 years-----	1,943	275	1,564
45-64 years-----	1,083	160	857
65 years and over-----	1,723	206	1,458
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages-----	2,942	319	2,491
Under 17 years-----	54	*	*
17-44 years-----	546	*	471
45-64 years-----	785	98	646
65 years and over-----	1,558	177	1,327
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages-----	1,404	205	1,114
Under 17 years-----	307	56	220
17-44 years-----	755	92	632
45-64 years-----	208	*	152
65 years and over-----	134	*	110
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages-----	651	139	482
Under 17 years-----	205	*	148
17-44 years-----	374	72	285
45-64 years-----	56	*	*
65 years and over-----	*	*	*
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages-----	502	142	320
Under 17 years-----	185	58	113
17-44 years-----	268	69	177
45-64 years-----	*	*	*
65 years and over-----	*	*	*

Table 8. Number of short-stay hospital days of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status, family size, and age: United States, 1968

[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 size and age	All persons	Aid	No aid
<u>All families</u>			
Number of days in thousands			
All ages-----	75,943	12,583	59,332
Under 17 years-----	6,383	1,751	4,277
17-44 years-----	17,700	2,928	13,884
45-64 years-----	18,094	3,827	12,516
65 years and over-----	33,766	4,077	28,654
<u>1-2 persons</u>			
All ages-----	51,817	6,867	42,461
Under 17 years-----	667	93	483
17-44 years-----	6,153	515	5,383
45-64 years-----	13,955	2,647	10,125
65 years and over-----	31,042	3,612	26,470
<u>3-4 persons</u>			
All ages-----	13,466	2,875	9,788
Under 17 years-----	2,340	615	1,592
17-44 years-----	5,935	1,121	4,585
45-64 years-----	2,880	784	1,692
65 years and over-----	2,311	356	1,919
<u>5-6 persons</u>			
All ages-----	5,472	1,230	3,868
Under 17 years-----	1,436	380	1,026
17-44 years-----	2,980	543	2,243
45-64 years-----	795	254	430
65 years and over-----	260	*	168
<u>7 or more persons</u>			
All ages-----	5,188	1,611	3,215
Under 17 years-----	1,940	663	1,176
17-44 years-----	2,632	750	1,673
45-64 years-----	464	143	269
65 years and over-----	152	*	97

Table 9. Number of persons with family income under \$5,000, by aid status and hospital insurance coverage: United States, 1968

[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]

Hospital insurance coverage	All persons	Aid	No aid
	Number in thousands		
Total-----	48,048	6,074	39,687
Covered-----	28,285	1,591	25,656
Not covered-----	18,285	4,243	12,861
Cannot afford-----	10,055	2,547	6,853
Insurance not available or not obtainable-----	822	108	652
Other payment available-----	2,730	1,074	1,363
Does not believe in insurance/good health-----	687	67	589
Other <sup>1</sup> -----	3,990	447	3,404
Unknown-----	1,478	241	1,170

<sup>1</sup>Includes self-payment.

# APPENDIX I

## TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

### Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1968.

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

### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. (Prior to July 1, 1968, the expected segment size was nine households.) Three general types of segments are used:

Area segments which are defined geographically. List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 7,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

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

*Collection of data.*—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field

interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the Health Household Interview Survey. *Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., 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.

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

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

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

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

### General Qualifications

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

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

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

is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

### Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>7-11</sup>

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.

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<sup>7</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>8</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>9</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>10</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

<sup>11</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The “guide” on page 30, 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 page 31. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
- Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 32. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.
- Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if

converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

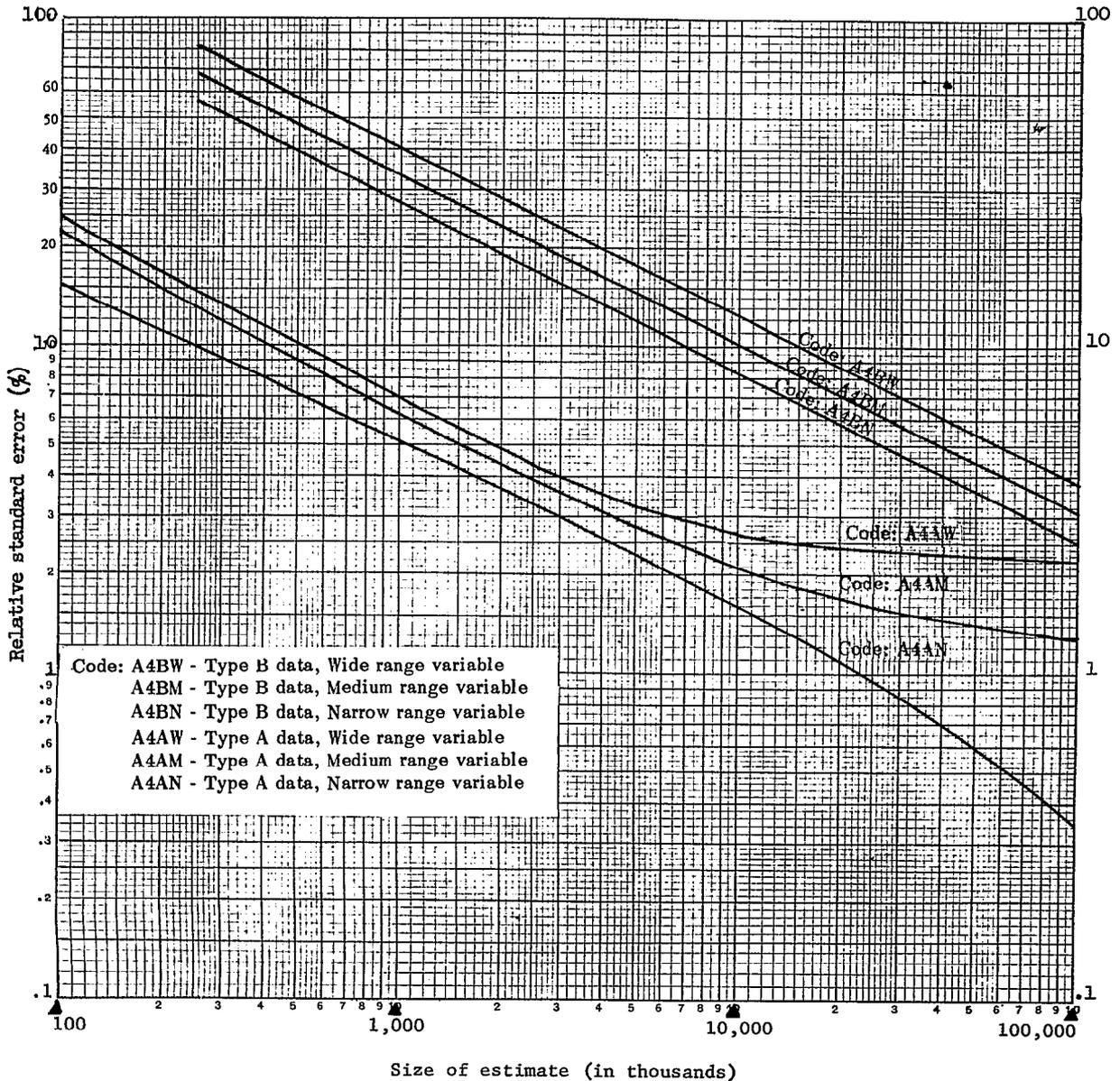
## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 28; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 28.

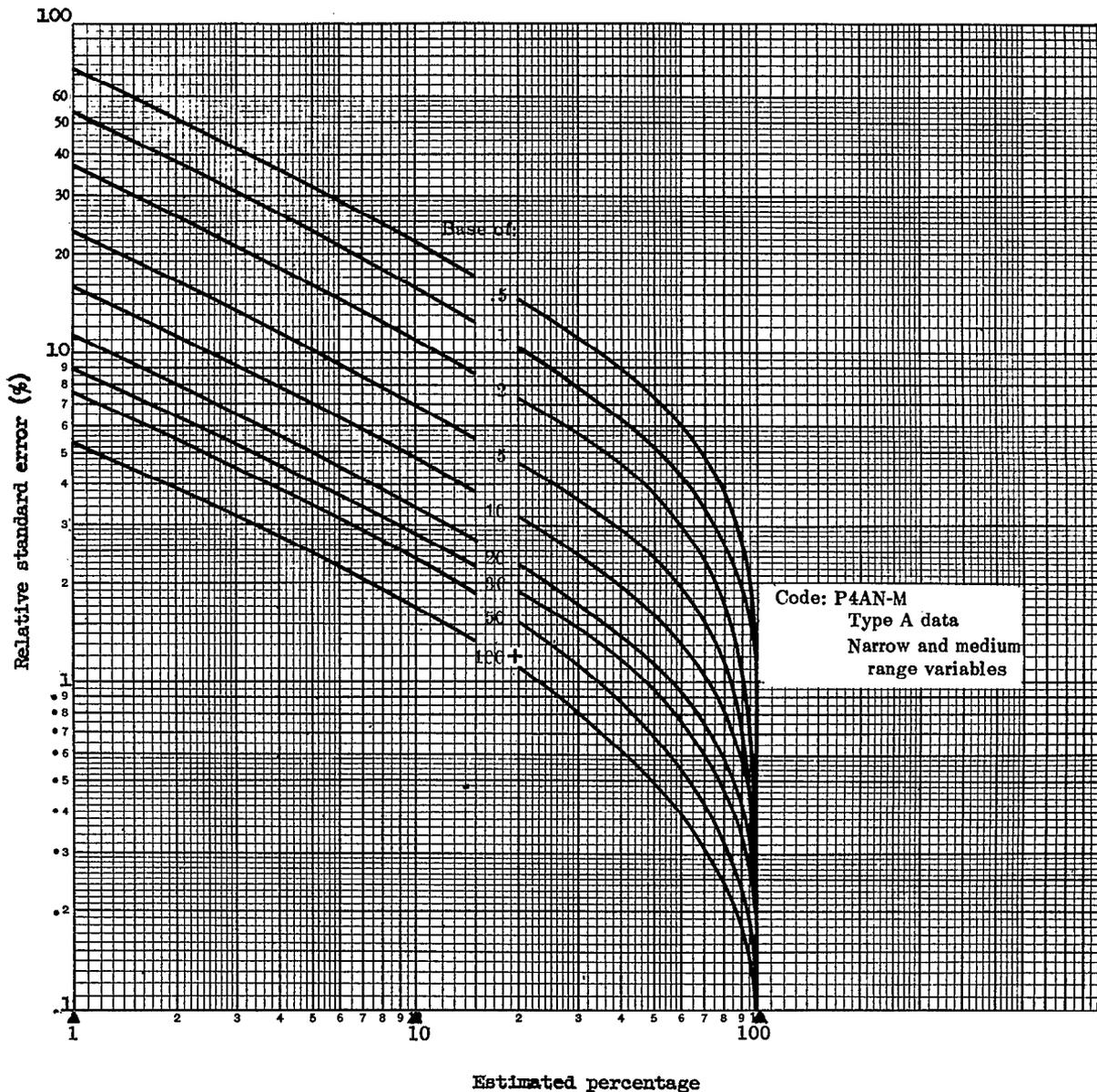
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code on	page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category . . . . .	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group . . . . .	1	A4AN	31
Disability days per year . . . . .	1	A4BW	31
Physician visits per year . . . . .	1	A4BM	31
Hospital days per year . . . . .	1	A4AW	31
Rates per person:			
Disability days per year . . . . .	4 (b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	31
Physician visits per year . . . . .	4 (b)	Numer.: A4BM Denom.: A4AN	31
Hospital days per year . . . . .	4 (b)	Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN	31
Percent distribution of persons . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	32

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



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

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Aid

*Aid status.*—Aid status is determined by whether or not a person was receiving public assistance, relief, or welfare money from a State or local government at the time of the survey. The classifications used in this report are shown below:

*No aid:*

- No aid in past 12 months
- No aid now but aid in past 12 months
- Family receiving aid but not this person

*Aid:*

- Public assistance, not otherwise specified
- Other types of aid
- Type unknown or not reported

*Public assistance.*—Public assistance, as used in this report, includes aid to families of dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and public assistance (not otherwise specified). It excludes social security payments, veterans' pensions, and old age pensions.

#### Demographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Area of 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 and either farm or nonfarm.

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

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, 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 outside-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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

*Geographic region.*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area,

the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are 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, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

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

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

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

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

*Separated* includes married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of other reasons. This does not include persons separated from their spouses

because of the circumstances of their employment or service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.

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

### Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

*Chronic condition.*—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions listed below which are considered to be chronic regardless of the date of onset:

Asthma  
Hay fever  
Tuberculosis  
Repeated attacks of sinus trouble  
Rheumatic fever  
Hardening of the arteries  
High blood pressure  
Heart trouble

Stroke  
Trouble with varicose veins  
Hemorrhoids or piles  
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing  
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses  
Cleft palate  
Any speech defect  
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg  
Palsy  
Tumor, cyst, or growth  
Stomach ulcer  
Kidney stones  
Arthritis or rheumatism  
Mental illness  
Diabetes  
Thyroid trouble or goiter  
Any allergy  
Epilepsy  
Cancer  
Hernia or rupture  
Prostate trouble  
Paralysis of any kind  
Repeated trouble with back or spine  
Club foot  
Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back  
Condition present since birth.

*Impairment.*—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculo-skeletal 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 the type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 48.

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

physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

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

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

*Medically attended condition.*—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

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

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

## Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

tween them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or 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 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, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

limited in amount or kind of housework, 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, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or 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 day.*—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, or work-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work are also days of restricted activity for the working population. Hence “day of restricted activity” is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

*Condition-day.*—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss 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.

*Person-days.*—Person-days of restricted activity and bed disability 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 Hospitalization

*Hospital.*—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of non-Federal hospitals submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

*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.

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Hospital Insurance

*Health insurance.*—Health insurance is any plan specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical or hospital expenses of the insured individual. The insurance can be either a group or an individual policy with the premiums paid by the individual, his employer, a third party, or a combination of these. Benefits received under the plan can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital or doctor. However, the plan must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits rather than an informal one. For example, an employer simply paying the hospital bill for an employee would not constitute a health insurance plan.

For the Health Interview Survey, health insurance excludes the following kinds of plans: (1) plans limited to the "dread diseases" such as cancer and polio; (2) free care such as public assistance, public welfare and Medicaid, care given free of charge to veterans, care given under Uniformed Services Dependents Medical Care Program, care given under the Crippled Children Program or similar programs, and care of persons admitted to a hospital for research purposes; (3) insurance which pays bills only for accidents, such as liability insurance held by a car or property owner, insurance that covers children for accidents at school or camp, and insurance for a worker that covers him only for accidents, injuries, or diseases incurred on the job; and (4) insurance which pays only for loss of income.

*Hospital coverage.*—Insurance which pays all or part of the hospital bill for the hospitalized person is called hospital insurance. By hospital bill is meant only the bill submitted by the hospital itself, not the doctor's or surgeon's bill or the bill for special nurses. Such a bill always includes the cost of room and meals and may also include the costs of other services such as operating room, laboratory tests, and X-rays.

### 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.

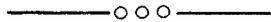
Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered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

If a physician is called to a 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 example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

*Place of visit.*—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit takes place. 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 by the physician directly or through a 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.



## 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.

<b>NOTICE</b> - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.							BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1600 APPROVAL EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1969					
FORM NHS-HIS-1 (1968) Revised (12-28-68)				U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				1.  Book _____ of _____ Books				
U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY												
2. Street address (House No., Street, Apt. No. or other identification)			Segment Sheet No. _____ Line No. _____	3. Year built - If "Ask" box is "X", complete this item before the interview <input type="checkbox"/> Ask <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do Not ask When was this structure originally built? <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 Go to Q.13c, complete if required and end interview Continue interview								
City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____												
4. Special dwelling place name		Type _____	Type code _____	Description of Sample Unit (Room No., Bed No., etc.)				Sample Unit number _____				
11. Mailing address (If different from 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2					5. PSU	6a. Segment number	6b. Segment type A B P LSDP	7. Serial number	8. Sample B-	9. R.O. number	10. I.D. Code	
City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____												
12. Type of living quarters (Mark appropriate box with an "X")				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit      2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit								
13. Ask: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> None (Item L)												
a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building?								<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X)		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor?								<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X)		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?								<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X)		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>ITEM L</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rural (14 and 15)				1 <input type="checkbox"/> All other (16)								
14. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own (15a) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent (15b) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (15a)												
15a. (Own or rent free) Does this place have 10 or more acres?												
b. (Rent) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15d)												
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more?						2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		4 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
d. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more?						3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		5 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
16. What is the telephone number here?						Telephone number _____				2 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
17. MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CHECK ITEM Review question 30 to determine how many motor vehicle supplements need to be completed. (Fill a separate supplement for each different accident reported)						18. Was this interview observed?				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes      2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Number of M.V. Accident Supplements Required _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None (Enter ending time in item 21.)						Name of observer _____				19. Interviewer's name _____		Code _____
20. Noninterview reason												
<b>TYPE A</b>				<b>TYPE B</b>				<b>TYPE C</b>				
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in a footnote) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant-non-seasonal      2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant-seasonal 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished      2 <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
21. Record of calls at household												
										<b>WASH. USE ONLY</b>		
Item		1	Com	2	Com	3	Com	4	Com	5	Com	Comp Int. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes      2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
Entire household		Date Beginning time _____ Ending time _____										Calls
Record return calls for individual respondents		Person No. _____	Date Beginning time _____ Ending time _____									Date of completion
Person No. _____		Date Beginning time _____ Ending time _____										Length
Person No. _____		Date Beginning time _____ Ending time _____										Time of day

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column.</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here.</p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If any adult males listed, ask:</p> <p>f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Col(s) _____ (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: right;">* Apply household membership rules.</p>	<p>Yes * No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>1a. First name ①</p> <p>Last name</p>	<p>RACE</p> <p>1 W</p> <p>2 N</p> <p>3 OT</p> <p>SEX</p> <p>1 M</p> <p>2 F</p>																															
<p>2. How is --- related to --- (Head of household)?</p> <p>3. How old was --- on his last birthday? - Enter Age and circle Race and Sex</p>		<p>2. Relationship</p> <p>3. HEAD</p>	<p>AGE</p>																															
<p><b>C</b></p> <p>I. Record the number of Hospitalizations, Doctor Visits, and days lost from work when reported.</p> <p>II. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p>		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">H</td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">DV</td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">WL</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(NP)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(NP)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(5e)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Q. No</th> <th style="width:90%;">Condition</th> </tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">9</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td></td></tr> </table>	H	DV	WL	(NP)	(NP)	(5e)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)	Q. No	Condition	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		
H	DV	WL																																
(NP)	(NP)	(5e)																																
<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)																																
Q. No	Condition																																	
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9																																		
10																																		
<p>4. Is --- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? - Mark one box for each person</p>		<p>4.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17    3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married    4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed    5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p>																																
<p><b>H</b></p> <p>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your ---, your ---, etc., at home now?</p> <p>If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask ---, ---, etc., to join us?</p>		<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</p>																																
<p>(This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items.) (HAND CALENDAR)</p> <p>The first few questions refer to the past two weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____.</p> <p>5a. During those two weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p> <p>b. During that two-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p> <p>c. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.</p> <p>d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?</p> <p>If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask:</p> <p>e. On how many of these --- days lost from { work school } did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p> <p>f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school } )</p> <p>Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- had to cut down on the things he usually does because of his health?</p> <p>g. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school } )</p> <p>How many days did he have to cut down for as much as a day?</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WASHINGTON USE</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">BD</td> <td style="width:33%;">TLD</td> <td style="width:33%;">RAD</td> </tr> </table> <p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. _____ days } If age: 17+ (5c) 6-16 (5d) Under 6 (5f)</p> <p>c. _____ WL days } Item C <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>d. _____ SL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p> <p>e. _____ days } 5f <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)</p> <p>g. _____ days (6a) <input type="checkbox"/> None (6)</p>	BD	TLD	RAD																													
BD	TLD	RAD																																
<p>If 1+ days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person.</p> <p>6a. What condition caused --- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?</p> <p>b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?</p> <p>c. What condition?</p>		<p>6a. Enter condition in Item C ask 6b</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>c. Enter conditions in Item C Repeat 6b</p>																																

<p>7a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to a dentist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (9)</p>	7a.
<p>b. Who was this? — Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column.</p>	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit
<p>c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family visit a dentist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (7d)</p>	
<p>For each person with "Dental visit," ask: d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- visit a dentist?</p>	d. ___ No. of dental visits (NP)
<p>If "Dental visit," ask: 8a. For what (other) condition did -- visit the dentist? — Enter condition in 8a.</p>	8a. <input type="checkbox"/> Exam. or cleaning } (8b)
<p>b. Did -- visit the dentist for any { other specific } condition?</p>	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (8a) <input type="checkbox"/> No other (8c) <input type="checkbox"/> No specific (NP)
<p>For each condition in 8a, ask: c. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of his . . . ?</p>	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Enter condition in item C) (NP or 8c) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>9a. Has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (9b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (11)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? — Mark "In hospital" box in person's column.</p>	9b. <input type="checkbox"/> In hospital (Item C)
<p>c. During the past 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 9b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (10)</p>	
<p>If "In hospital," ask: 10a. For what condition was -- in the hospital?</p>	10a. Enter condition in item C
<p>b. While -- was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition?</p>	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (10c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
<p>c. What condition?</p>	c. Enter condition in item C Reask 10b and c
NOTES	
<p>11. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times has -- seen a medical doctor? (Do not count the doctors he saw while he was in the hospital.)</p>	11. <input type="checkbox"/> None } (NP) ___ Number of visits
<p>(Besides those visits) 12a. 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (12b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? — Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.</p>	12b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
<p>c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (12b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (12d)</p>	
<p>If "Doctor visit," ask: d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?</p>	d. ___ Number of visits (NP)
<p>13a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14)</p>	
<p>b. Who was the phone call about? — Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.</p>	13b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
<p>c. Any calls about anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13d)</p>	
<p>If "Phone call," ask: d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --?</p>	d. ___ Number of calls (NP)
<p>Make entry from Q.'s 11 – 13 in DV box for all persons. Ask Q. 14a for each person with visits in DV box.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 14d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (14e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition (14b)
<p>14a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?</p>	14a.
<p>b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?</p>	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP) Enter condition in item C and ask 14d
<p>c. What condition?</p>	c.
<p>d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?</p>	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
<p>e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?</p>	e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
<p>f. What was the matter? — Anything else?</p>	f. Enter condition in item C (NP)
<p>Doctor visits in Q.'s 11-13 → Hospitalized in past 2 weeks (Q. 9) and no visits in Q.'s 11-13 →</p>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visits in Q.'s 11-13 (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week hospital stay and no doctor visits (NP) (If neither, ask Q. 15)
Check one box OR ask Q. 15	

15. ABOUT how long has it been since -- saw or talked to a medical doctor?  
 (Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, check appropriate "Months" box; if more than 1 year, enter number of whole years).

15.  3 Past 2 weeks not reported (Q's 11 and 14)  
 4 2 weeks - 6 months  
 5 Over 6 - 12 months  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Years  0  Never

Now I'm going to read a list of conditions;

16a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) had any of the following conditions --

If "Yes," ask b and c

- b. Who was this? -- Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate persons column(s) in item C.  
 c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . . ?

Yes No

A. Gallstones?		
B. Any other gallbladder trouble?		
C. Hemorrhoids or piles?		
D. Cirrhosis of the liver?		
E. Fatty liver?		
F. Hepatitis?		

G. Yellow jaundice?		N. Gastritis?		U. Frequent constipation?	
H. Any other liver trouble?		O. Frequent indigestion?		V. Any other bowel trouble?	
I. Diabetes?		P. Any other stomach trouble?		W. Any other intestinal trouble?	
J. Any disease of the pancreas?		Q. Enteritis?		X. Cancer of the stomach, colon or rectum?	
K. Ulcer?		R. Diverticulitis?		Y. During the past 12 months has anyone in the family had any other condition of the digestive system? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? -- What is the condition? (Enter in item C)	
L. Hernia or rupture?		S. Colitis?			
M. A disease of the esophagus?		T. Spastic colon?			

Ages 17 +	17a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house" or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired?	17. and 18.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (22)
			2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (22)
Ages 6 - 16	18a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired (21)
			4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (24)
Ages 1 - 5	19a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	19a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (19b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (25)
			b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (19c)
Ages Under 1 yr.	20a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health? b. In what way is he limited?	20a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (20b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
			b. _____ (25)
	21a. Does -- health keep him from working? b. Is he limited in the kind of work he COULD do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of work he COULD do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	21a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (21b)
			b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (21c)
			c. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (21d)
			d. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
	22a. In terms of health, is -- PRESENTLY able to (work - keep house) at all? b. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	22a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (22b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (25)
			b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (22c)
			c. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (22d)
			d. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
	23. In terms of health, would -- be able to go to school?	23.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (24a) <input type="checkbox"/> No (25)
	24a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health? b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health? c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	24a.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (24b)
			b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (24c)
			c. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
	25a. What condition causes this limitation? If "old age," ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? b. Is this limitation caused by any other conditions? c. What conditions? If 2+ conditions reported in 25, ask: d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	25a.	Enter condition in item C and ask 25b <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
			b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (25c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (25d)
			Enter condition in item C and reask 25b and c <input type="checkbox"/> Only one condition
			d. Enter main condition

26a. Has -- been in a hospital at any time since a year ago?	26a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (26b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since a year ago?	b. ___ Times (Item C)
27a. Has anyone in the family been in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since a year ago? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (28)	27b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
b. Who was this? - Mark "Yes" in person's column. For each "Yes" marked, ask: c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c. ___ Times (Item C)
For each child 1 year old or under, ask: 28a. When was -- born? If on or after the date stamped in 26, ask 28b.	28a. Month   Day   Year
b. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 26 and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 28c.	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --? If "No," correct entries in Q. 26 and item C for mother and/or baby.	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
29. Not applicable - Use for footnotes	
These next questions are about motor vehicle accidents, that is, accidents involving cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, and so forth. We are interested in all types of motor vehicle accidents even if no one was injured.	
30a. During the past 12 months, has -- been in a motor vehicle accident either as a (driver), passenger or pedestrian?	30a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (30b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. How many motor vehicle accidents has -- been in during the past 12 months?	b. ___ Number of accidents
c. On what date(s) did the accident(s) happen?	c. Month   Day   Year
d. Was -- in any other motor vehicle accident during the past 12 months?	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (30c and d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
For all persons 14 years of age and older, ask:	
31a. Has -- driven a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?	31a. X0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (31b) X1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. How many years has -- been driving?	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year ___ Number of years
R Q. 5-31 For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 5-31. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was resp. <input type="checkbox"/>



Mark for all conditions	9. <input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye cond. (10a) <input type="checkbox"/> First eye cond. (9a) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 (10a) <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye cond. (10a)	9a. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	10a. During the past two weeks, did his... cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? b. Did he have to cut down for as much as a day?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (15a) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (15a)
11. How many days did he have to cut down during that 2-week period?		___ Days	
12. During that 2-week period, how many days did his... keep him in bed all or most of the day?		___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
13. Ask if 6 - 16 years: How many days did his... keep him from school during that 2-week period?		___ Days (15a) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (15a)	
14. Ask if 17+ years: How many days did his... keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?		___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
15a. When did he first notice his...? - Was it during the past 3 months or before that time? b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time? c. Which week, last week or the week before?		<input type="checkbox"/> During 3 mos. (15b) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 mos. ago (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2 wks. ago (AA) <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Wk before } (AA) <input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> More than 12 mos. ago	
16. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?			
AA	Continue if <input type="checkbox"/> reported in probe Q. 16 reported in probe Q. 25 on Card D } Otherwise, go to next condition		
<b>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</b> <input type="checkbox"/> "Yes" in question 2 (18) <input type="checkbox"/> "No" in question 2 (17):			
17. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his...? Anything else? Write in _____		(24)	
18. After -- first noticed something was wrong, how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Estimate is acceptable)		<input type="checkbox"/> Discovered by doctor (20) 2 ___ Days 4 ___ Months 3 ___ Weeks 5 ___ Years	
19. Before -- talked to a doctor about his..., what did he do or take for this condition? Anything else? Write in _____			
20a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his...? b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (21) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
21. Has he EVER had surgery for this condition?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22. Has he EVER been hospitalized for this condition?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
23. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his...?		___ Times 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
24. About how many days during the past 12 months, has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?		___ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
25a. How often does his... bother him - all of the time, some of the time, or never? (Mark one box)		If bothered at all, ask 25b. If not bothered, go to 25c.	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time (25b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some time (25b) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (25c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			
b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little? (Mark one box)			
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal (NC) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some (NC) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little (NC) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (NC)			
c. Does -- still have his...?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Next condition) <input type="checkbox"/> No (25d)	
d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured (25e) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Und. cont. (Next cond.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) (Next Cond.)	
e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?		0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month ___ Months ___ Years	

**HOSPITAL PAGE**

We are also collecting information on hospital and surgical costs. Before I ask the next questions, it would be helpful if you would get the hospital bills and any surgeon's bills for the hospital stay(s) you told me about for ---, ---, etc. (and the doctor's bill for --- delivery.)

1. Person number →

Probe	I.C. or Durr.
-------	---------------

USE YOUR CALENDAR  
Make sure the YEAR is correct

You said that --- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year -

Month	Day	Year
-------	-----	------

2. When did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? →

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

Name		
Street	City (or county)	State

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

5a. How many of these --- nights were during the past 12 months? →

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

c. Was --- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?  Yes  No

If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.

Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.

6. For what condition did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name? →

For delivery, ask:  
Was this a normal delivery?  Yes (8)  No  
For newborn, ask:  
Was the baby normal at birth?  Yes  No  
What was the matter?

Condition	
Cause	
Kind	
Part of body	

Ask for all conditions EXCEPT deliveries and births.

7. Was this the first time --- was hospitalized for . . . ?

1  Yes 2  No

If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.

8a. Were any operations performed on --- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?

Yes  
0  No (Item 7)

b. What was the name of the operation? →

c. Any other operations?

Yes (Describe)  No

Mark appropriate box(es): 1  "Yes" in Q. 5c (19)  "No" in Q. 5c (Mark one box) → 2  Under 55 (12)  55 and over (9a)

9a. When --- left (name of hospital/nursing home) did he return home or go some other place?

3  Home (10)

4  Some other place (9b)

b. What kind of place did --- go to? (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: If the place in 9b is a hospital, nursing home or similar place, was a Hospital page filled for that stay?

Hospital page filled (12)  Hospital page not filled (Fill Hospital page for unreported stay after completing Q's 12 - 18 for this stay)

10. After leaving the hospital (nursing home) how many days did --- have to remain in bed all or most of the day?

000  None

XXI  Still in bed

days

11. ALTOGETHER how many days was --- confined to the house after returning home from the hospital (nursing home)?

000  None

XXI  Still confined to house

days

12. Ask questions 13 through 18 for each completed hospitalization	PERSON NO.	DATE OF ENTRY		
		Month	Day	Year
13. What was the total amount of the hospital bill for this stay? Do not include any doctor's or surgeon's bills. <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate, bill received <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate, bill not received <input type="checkbox"/> From bill	Mark one box		Dollars	Cents
14a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the hospital bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (15a)	Name of insurance plan		Dollars	Cents
b. What is the name of the insurance plan?				
c. Did (will) any other health insurance plan pay part of this hospital bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 14b) <input type="checkbox"/> No				
d. What was (will be) the amount paid by (name of plan)?				
15a. Who paid (will pay) the hospital bill? Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A. Enter any amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B.	Source of payment		Dollars	Cents
b. Did (you or) any other person or agency pay any other part of the hospital bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c and reask 15b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15d or Int. Check Item)	A. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance (All plans excluding Medicare)			
c. Who was this?	B. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Medicare			
d. What was the amount paid by --?	C. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Self and family in household			
	D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>      </u>			
<b>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> No operation (19)      1 <input type="checkbox"/> Operation or delivery (16a)		Dollars	Cents
16a. What was the amount of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill for this operation (delivery)? <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate, bill received <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate, bill not received <input type="checkbox"/> From bill	Mark one box			
b. Is the \$ _____ for the surgeon's (doctor's) bill included in the \$ _____ amount you gave for the hospital bill? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (In a footnote, indicate the actual amount of the hospital bill after deducting the surgeon's (doctor's) bills; also indicate any changes in the amounts paid by health insurance or other sources if the entries in questions 14 and 15 include payments for expenses other than the hospital bill.) (17)      4 <input type="checkbox"/> No (17)				
17a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (18a)	Name of insurance plan		Dollars	Cents
b. What is the name of the insurance plan?				
c. Did (will) any other health insurance plan pay part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 17b) <input type="checkbox"/> No				
d. What was (will be) the amount paid by (name of plan)?				
18a. Who paid (will pay) the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A. Enter any amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B.	Source of payment		Dollars	Cents
b. Did (you or) any other person or agency pay any other part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (18c and reask 18b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (18d or 19)	A. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance (All plans excluding Medicare)			
c. Who was this?	B. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Medicare			
d. What was the amount paid by --?	C. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Self and family in household			
	D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>      </u>			
19. NOTE: If the condition in Q. 6 or 8 is on Card D, or there are "1" or more nights in Q. 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospital pages.				

DOCTOR VISITS (1)		1. Person number	First Visit	Dum.
Record each date on which a doctor was visited in a separate question 2a.	Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.		Month	Day
Ask and record the answer to question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits questions for each person.	2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?			
FOOTNOTES:	b. Were there any other doctor visits for -- during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 2a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask 3-6 for each visit)		
	3. Where did -- see the doctor on the (date), at a doctor's office, a clinic or some other place? (Mark one box)	x0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP)    20 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office    60 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department    80 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) → 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Home    30 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-paid Ins. Group    70 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone    40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic    50 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room		
	4a. How much was the doctor's bill for that visit (call)?		Dollars	Cents
	b. If bill not received, ask: How much do you expect the doctor's bill to be for that visit (call)?		Dollars	Cents
	5. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist What kind of specialist is he? →		
	6a. Why did you visit (call) a doctor on (date)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6b)    4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam, (glasses) } (Next DV) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Post natal care (Next DV)    5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General check-up (Next DV)    6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
	If 2 or more doctor visits for person and no condition reported in 6a, ask: b. For what condition did you visit the doctor on this date?	Write in	Washington Use	

These next questions are about health insurance. We are interested in all kinds of HEALTH insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.

32a. (Not counting Social Security Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill?  Yes  No (32d)

b. Who (else) is covered by hospital insurance?  
If all persons are covered, go to 32d

c. (Again not counting Medicare) Is anyone else in the family covered by a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill?  Yes (32b)  No

d. (Besides Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by any health insurance plan which pays any part of a surgeon's bill?  Yes  No (33)

e. Who (else) is covered by surgical insurance?  
If all persons are covered, go to 33

f. Is anyone else in the family covered by a health insurance plan (besides Medicare) which pays any part of a surgeon's bill?  Yes (32e)  No

IF 65 OR OVER, ASK:

33. (These next questions are about Social Security Medicare.) Does -- have a Medicare card?  Yes (NP)  No (NP)

If "Yes" for one or more persons in Q. 33, ask:

34. It would be helpful if I could see --, --, Medicare card(s) to determine the coverage. May I please see this (these) card(s)? (Transcribe the information from the card or check the appropriate "No card" box.)

From card: 1  Hospital } NP  
2  Medical } NP  
No card: 4  Can't loc. } NP  
5  Refused } NP  
6  Other

35a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills?  Yes  No

b. Is -- covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay \$4.00 a month?  Yes (NP)  No (NP)

I For each person, check Q's 32 through 35 and determine if "Covered" by either insurance or Medicare or "Not covered."

36. (Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons.) Would you mind telling me why -- does not have health insurance?  Covered (NP)  Not covered (36)

If 17 years old or over, ask:

37a. What is the highest grade -- attended in school?

b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?  Yes  No

Ask for all males 17 years or over:

38a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

b. Was any of his service during a war?  Yes (NP)  No (NP)  DK

c. Was any of his service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955?  Yes (NP)  No (NP)  DK

d. Was any of his service after January 31, 1955?  Yes  No  DK

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (40a) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Und.17 (NP)
39a. Did --- work at any time last week or the week before - (For females): not counting work around the house?		2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (39b and c)
b. Even though --- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (39c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (39c)
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (39d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Omit 39d)
d. Which - looking for work or on layoff from a job?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff
If "Yes" in 39c only, questions 40a through 40d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.	Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 39a, b, or c.	Employer
40a. Who does (did) --- work for?		Industry
b. What kind of business or industry is this?		Occupation
c. What kind of work is (was) --- doing?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pv't. pd. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Fed. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. oth. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. wktd.
Fill 40d from entries in 40a - 40c, if not clear, ask:		d. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Not in Labor Force or Under 17 (NP)
d. Class of worker		In Labor Force: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No work-loss days (NP) Work-loss days (41)
<b>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</b>	If under 17 years, or not in Labor Force (Q. 40a - d blank) →	
	If in Labor Force (Q. 40 filled), refer to WL in item C and make appropriate entry.	
Earlier you said that --- lost --- days from work during the past 2 weeks - (If self-employed, ask c; for other workers, ask a)		00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (41c)
41a. On how many of these --- days that he lost from work was he paid any wages by his employer?		--- Days (41b)
b. On how many of these --- days was he paid his full day's pay?		00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (41c) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> All of them (41d) --- Days (41c)
c. (In addition to this sick leave pay) Will --- be paid for some of the income he lost on these days, through same (other) source, such as, loss of pay insurance, workman's compensation or State temporary disability insurance?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (41d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (41e)
d. Who will pay this? (Enter verbatim response)		(41e)
e. How much income did he lose because of the --- days lost from work?		\$ _____
f. Is this before or after taxes?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After
g. How much does --- usually earn per week? If not regularly employed, ask: How much would --- have earned in a week if he wasn't sick?		\$ _____
h. Is this before or after taxes?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Before (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After (NP)
42. Which of these income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months - that is yours, your ---'s, etc.? (Show Card I) Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.		Group 0 <input type="checkbox"/> A* 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D* 6 <input type="checkbox"/> G 1 <input type="checkbox"/> B* 4 <input type="checkbox"/> E* 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> C* 5 <input type="checkbox"/> F 8 <input type="checkbox"/> I 9 <input type="checkbox"/> J
* For each family with A through E checked in question 42, ask:		
43a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family (you, your ---, etc.) received any public assistance, relief, or welfare money from State or local governments?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Household page)	
b. At present, are you or any member of your family receiving any of this aid?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Household page)	
c. Which family members receive this aid? Anyone else?		43b. <input type="checkbox"/> Receives aid
If "Receives aid," ask:		
d. What kind of aid does --- receive?		d.

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