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Children and Youth Selected Health Characteristics

United States - 1958 and 1968

Selected statistics based on data collected in household interviews relating to the extent of illness and disability, the use of medical services, and health insurance coverage by age, with emphasis on the health status of persons under 25 years of age.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service**

**Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics**

Rockville, Maryland

February 1971



Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 62

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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 62

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 73-610275

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SYMBOLS

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CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Ann L. Jackson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report brings together statistics on a variety of health topics for the population under 25 years of age—the children and youth of the Nation. Summary information relating to the amount and kind of illness, injury, and disability experienced by young persons is presented by topic. Information about the utilization of medical services and about health insurance coverage is also presented. The effect on some of these health characteristics of such variables as sex, residence, family income, and color is considered.

Estimates from an earlier report, "Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958" (*Health Statistics From the U.S. National Health Survey*, Series C, No. 1), are presented in this report along with estimates updated to the most recent year for which comparable data are currently available. In general, the estimates for the most recent year are based on data collected during 1968; however, for certain topics estimates are shown for either the July 1967-June 1968 period or the July 1966-June 1967 period. Health insurance data are shown for 1968 only since this type of information was not collected during July 1957-June 1958. All estimates presented were derived from information collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey.

The data presented provide health profiles of the children and youth of the Nation during two different time periods roughly 10 years apart. While it is possible to make comparisons between the two time periods with respect to the health status of children and youth, several factors prohibit actual trend analysis. First, data for the intervening years are not shown. Furthermore, continuing changes in data collection methods and techniques during the course of the survey limit to some extent the comparability of data from one year to the next. Certain occurrences such as the epidemic of Asian influenza during the fall of 1957 and the declining birth rate caused substantial differences in several health characteristics between the two time periods. Thus, while a certain

measure may be higher or lower during 1968 than it was during the period July 1957-June 1958, the difference cannot be interpreted as an increasing or decreasing trend based on the data presented here.

In addition to direct comparisons between health measures, comparisons may be made between the demographic patterns associated with the health characteristics during the two periods.¹ For example, the relative statuses of white children and all other children with respect to a particular health characteristic may be compared for the two periods. Comparisons of demographic patterns must be qualified, however, for two of the variables--residence and family income. The method used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. Although both classifications are useful indicators of population density, certain segments of the population are classified differently in the two periods. (See discussion of residence categories in the following section.) As a crude adjustment for inflation, a different breakdown was used in classifying recent data by family income than was used for the earlier data--less than \$5,000 and \$5,000 or more compared with less than \$4,000 and \$4,000 or more for the July 1957-June 1958 period.

Since the primary focus of this report is on persons under 25 years of age, the data shown for persons 25 years of age and over are not further broken down by age. While the broad age group of 25 years and over does provide a relative basis for comparison with younger age groups, it is not a very meaningful age category in itself for the measurement of health characteristics. Readers interested in health characteristics of persons 25 years of age and older should refer to other Health Interview Survey reports which contain more appropriate age categories for adults.

In the introduction to each section of this report, references are given to Health Interview Survey reports covering that particular health subject in greater detail. Subject matter reports include detailed tables showing much more extensive demographic material than is shown in this report. In addition, while the statistics presented in this report are primarily rates and percentages, subject matter reports also present aggregates. Data from the Health Interview Survey are usually published in Series 10 reports of *Vital and Health Statistics*. A complete list of these reports appears in appendix IV. The reader may find some reports in this list other than those referenced to be of interest—for example, the annual "Current Estimates" reports, which also include data by age and sex for a variety of health topics.

¹Tables 12 and 13 contain the population estimates used in deriving the rates shown in this publication. Percent distributions of the population by the demographic variables used are also shown.

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF DATA

The data presented in this report were derived from information obtained in household interviews conducted by the Division of Health Interview Statistics in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The households interviewed were part of a continuous probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted every week of the year in a representative sample of the Nation's households. During each of the 52-week periods ending in December 1968, in June 1968, and in June 1967 the sample was composed of approximately 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview. During the 52-week period ending in June 1958 approximately 36,000 households containing about 115,000 persons were included in the sample.

Because the survey is restricted to the non-institutional population, the estimates derived from it should not be interpreted to describe the total population of the United States. Statistics on the health characteristics of the total population might be somewhat different than those presented in this report. For example, since the proportion of chronically limited persons in institutions is high, the number of persons with chronic conditions and associated limitations of activity and mobility in the total population would be higher than the estimated number for the noninstitutional population.

Information is not obtained about hospitalizations experienced during the reference period by household members who died prior to the time of interview nor about victims of fatal accidents

and injuries. Consequently, estimates of the volume of hospital discharges and of the number of persons injured are reduced somewhat.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I. The data are also subject to nonsampling errors such as those which arise from the respondent's willingness and ability to answer the interviewer's questions.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey, familiarity with these definitions will aid the reader in interpreting the data. Particular attention should be given to the definition of place of residence. Starting with the period July 1963-June 1964 there was a change in the method of classification of the population by place of residence. The residence categories urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm have not been used to describe the population since that time. Instead the population by place of residence is classified

into the following groups: those living in the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census and those living outside the SMSA's classified as farm or nonfarm. Although both classifications are useful for analyzing data by population density, they are not directly comparable since certain segments of the population are classified differently in the two sets of categories. Since county boundaries are used in defining SMSA's except in New England, some rural segments of the population within county limits are included in SMSA's, while some urbanized segments outside SMSA's are now classified as nonfarm.

Since the first year data were collected in the Health Interview Survey, July 1957-June 1958, numerous modifications and revisions in data collection methods and processing have been made. While these changes have improved the accuracy of the statistics produced each year, they also have affected the comparability of data over time and thereby place restrictions on the use of Health Interview Survey data in trend analysis. However, it is still possible to make longitudinal comparisons for general purposes since the content of the basic questionnaire has not changed appreciably.

Although modifications in procedures were made when there was sufficient evidence that a change would result in an improvement in the quality of data obtained, the extent to which most of these changes affect the estimates produced is not always known. Of particular importance for the data shown in this report were the changes in the estimation procedure for hospital discharges after the first year of data collection. Since it has been shown in methodological studies—*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Nos. 6 and 8—that there is a certain amount of underreporting of hospitalizations due to memory bias, estimates of the yearly volume of hospital discharges since July 1958 have been derived from hospital experience during the 6 months prior to interview rather than from the full 12 months' experience asked for. Explanatory notes about this procedure,

which affects the comparability of the hospital discharge data shown in this report, are contained in appendix I.

A general evaluation of the design and format of the Health Interview Survey was made on the completion of its first 10 years in June 1967. As a result certain important changes have been made in the conduct of the survey, one of which is the collection of data to provide estimates for a calendar year rather than for a fiscal year. Consequently, while the early data shown in this report are for the fiscal year July 1957-June 1958, most of the recent data are for calendar year 1968. Since the incidence of acute conditions is subject to considerable seasonal variation, these data are shown for fiscal year 1968 rather than for calendar year 1968.

The evaluation of the survey procedure also led to major changes in the format of the questionnaire. The new format was designed to (1) improve the collection of chronic-condition data, (2) reduce the amount of interview time expended to obtain condition data (this time could be used to obtain other statistical data), and (3) continue to provide comparable data for other health measures. Thus the major effect on Health Interview Survey data resulting from the revised questionnaire format will involve estimates relating to chronic conditions and associated limitations. For this reason the most recent estimates shown in this report for impairments and for chronic activity and mobility limitations are based on data collected during July 1966-June 1967.

A more detailed discussion of the development of the new questionnaire format now used in the Health Interview Survey may be found in the introductory section and in appendix III of "Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1967" (Series 10, No. 52).

The questionnaires used by the Health Interview Survey during July 1957-June 1958 and during 1968 are illustrated in appendix III. The questionnaires used during July 1967-June 1968 and during July 1966-June 1967 are reproduced in Series 10, Nos. 43 and 54.

ACUTE CONDITIONS

Illnesses and injuries of an acute type—including everything from chickenpox and sore throats to appendicitis and broken legs—are the most common ailments among children and youth. The estimated incidence of acute conditions shown in this report includes only those acute conditions which caused the individual either to seek medical attention or to restrict his normal activity for at least a day.²

Since its first period of data collection, July 1957-June 1958, the Health Interview Survey has collected and published information annually on the incidence of acute conditions. The estimates of the incidence of acute conditions during the period July 1957-June 1958 are substantially higher than for other 12-month periods as a result of the severe national epidemic of Asian influenza during the fall of 1957. For information pertaining to acute conditions which is more de-

tailed than that presented in this report, refer to Series 10, Nos. 1, 10, 15, 26, 38, 44, and 54.

During July 1967-June 1968 there were an estimated 368 million acute illnesses and injuries which involved either medical care or restricted activity. Of this number, 225 million cases, or 61 percent of the total, occurred among young persons under 25 years of age. A similar high proportion—58 percent—of all cases occurred among young people under 25 during the July 1957-June 1958 period.

The high frequency of acute condition episodes among children and youth is reflected in rates showing the average number of cases per person. Children under 5 years of age experienced an average of 3.3 conditions per child from July 1967 to June 1968—a rate more than twice as high as that for adults. Children 5-14 and young persons 15-24 experienced successively fewer episodes than did children in the youngest age group, but the rates for these two groups were still well above the rate for adults. The corresponding rates for July 1957-June 1958 produced a similar pattern on a higher level.

²See appendix II for the complete Health Interview Survey definition of acute conditions.

Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1967-June 1968

Age	July 1957-June 1958	July 1967-June 1968
	Acute conditions in thousands	
0-4 years-----	78,146	63,128
5-14 years-----	116,864	99,673
15-24 years-----	57,426	62,107
25 years and over-----	185,451	143,448

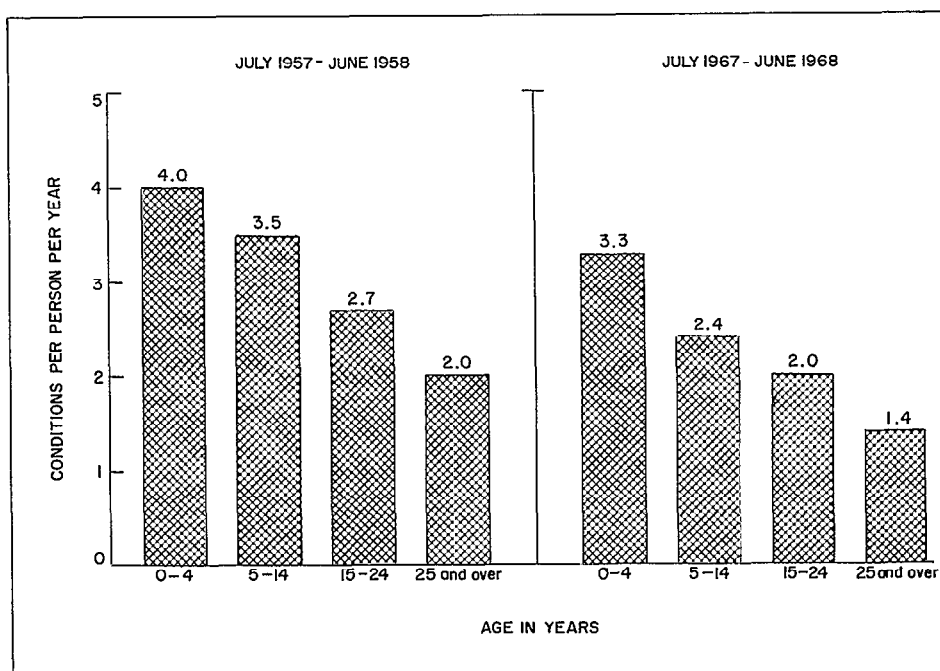


Figure 1. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year, by age: July 1957-June 1958 and July 1967-June 1968.

The average number of acute conditions per person varied only slightly between males and females. Boys and girls experienced about the same average number of acute conditions both at ages under 5 and at ages 5-14 years. Young women 15-24 years of age had a slightly higher rate than did young men of the same ages. Deliveries, which were included in the count of acute conditions, accounted for part, but not all, of the difference between young men and women.

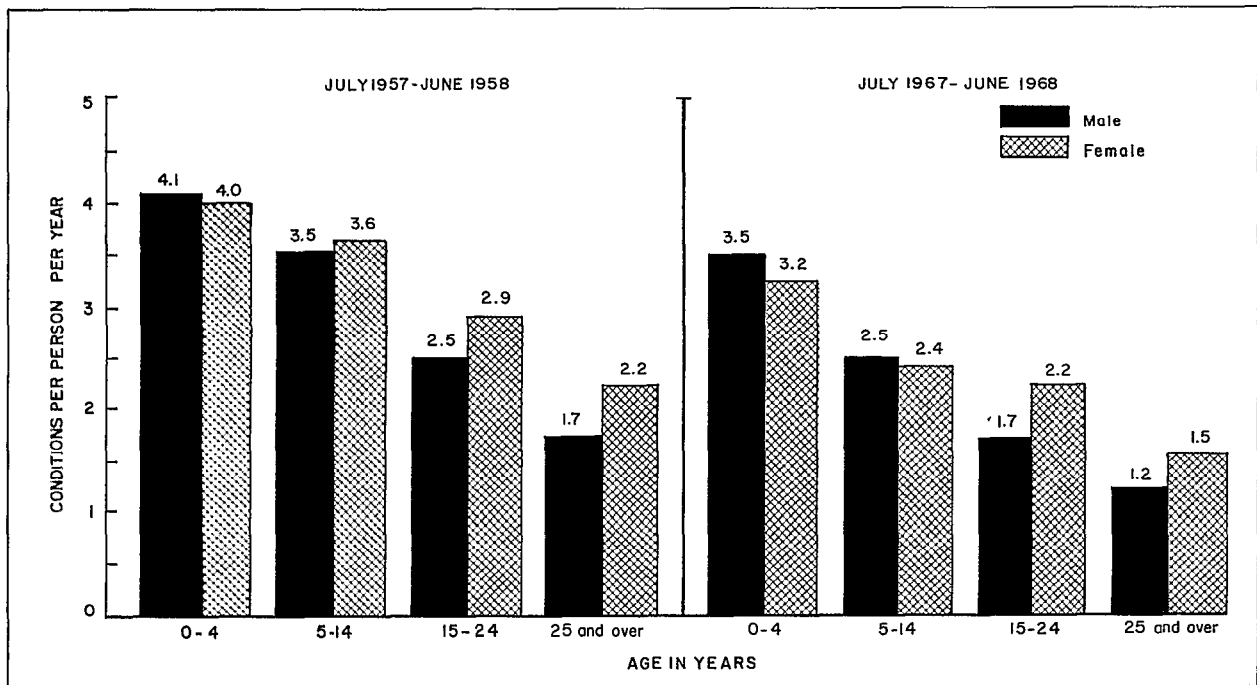


Figure 2. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and July 1967-June 1968.

Children and young people living on farms had fewer episodes of acute conditions than did their peers living either in standard metropolitan statistical areas or in nonfarm areas outside SMSA's. This may represent different levels of contracting acute conditions in the three areas. However, since an acute condition was counted only if it involved either activity restriction or medical attention, the differences in the rates may also reflect differences in the degree to which people in the three areas restrict activity or consult a physician when an illness strikes.

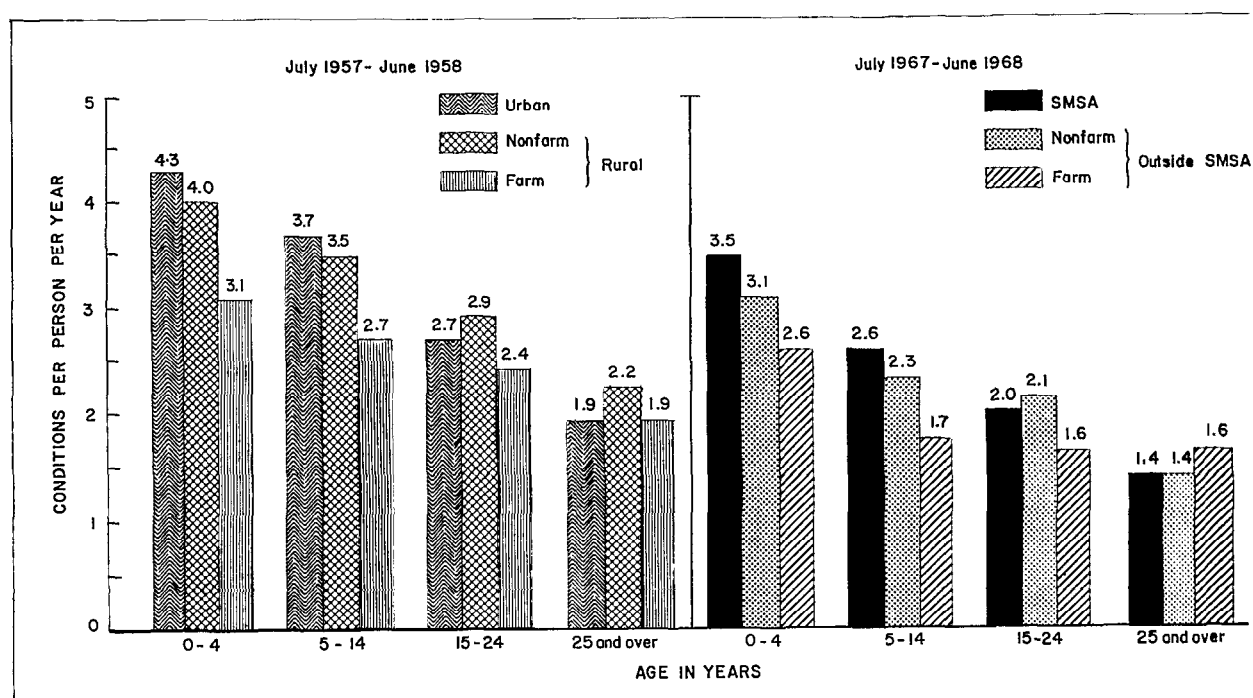


Figure 3. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year, by place of residence and age: July 1957-June 1958 and July 1967-June 1968.

(The method used to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. See definition of place of residence in appendix 11)

PERSONS INJURED

The data presented in this section show the frequency with which children and youth had nonfatal injuries involving either medical attention or at least 1 day of restricted activity. The estimates of the number of persons injured include not only persons injured in accidents or in some type of nonaccidental violence but also persons suffering from conditions not commonly thought of as injuries such as poisonings, sunburn, and adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures. The estimates also include a small amount of duplication in the number of persons since a person sustaining injuries on two separate occasions was counted as two persons injured. For additional information on persons injured, see Series 10, No. 58.

Approximately 27 million children and young people under 25 years of age were injured in 1968. The number of persons injured per 1,000 population was higher for children and young people than for adults 25 years of age and over. The injury rates were about the same for children under 5, children 5-14, and young people 15-24 years of age. Although there are minor differences, the pattern produced by the 1968 rates is generally the same as that produced by the July 1957-June 1958 rates.

Table 2. Number of persons injured by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Age	July 1957-June 1958	1968
	Number injured in thousands	
0-4 years-----	5,641	5,778
5-14 years-----	10,830	11,964
15-24 years-----	7,040	9,392
25 years and over---	23,407	21,877

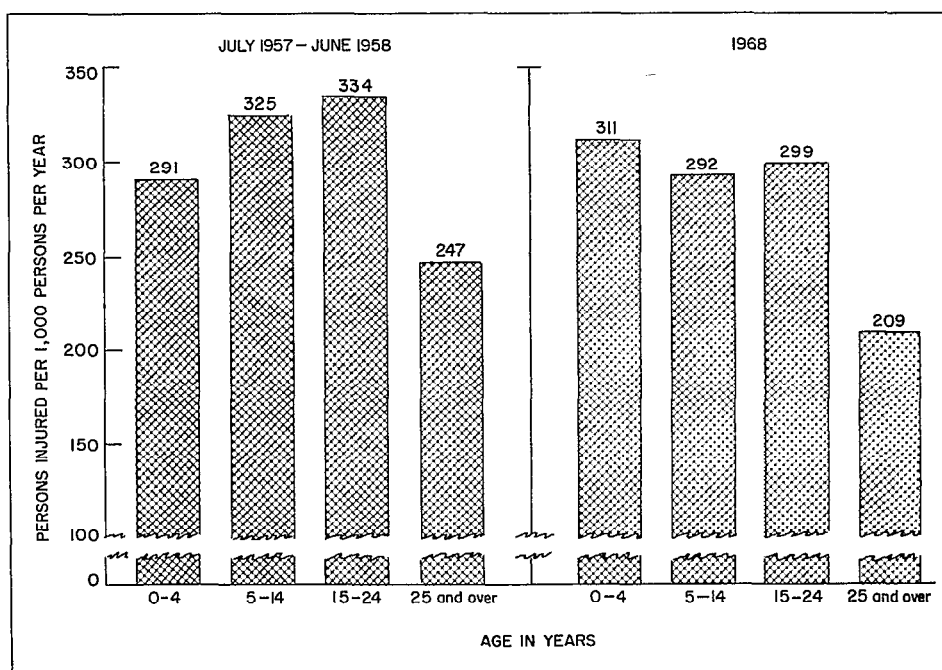


Figure 4. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

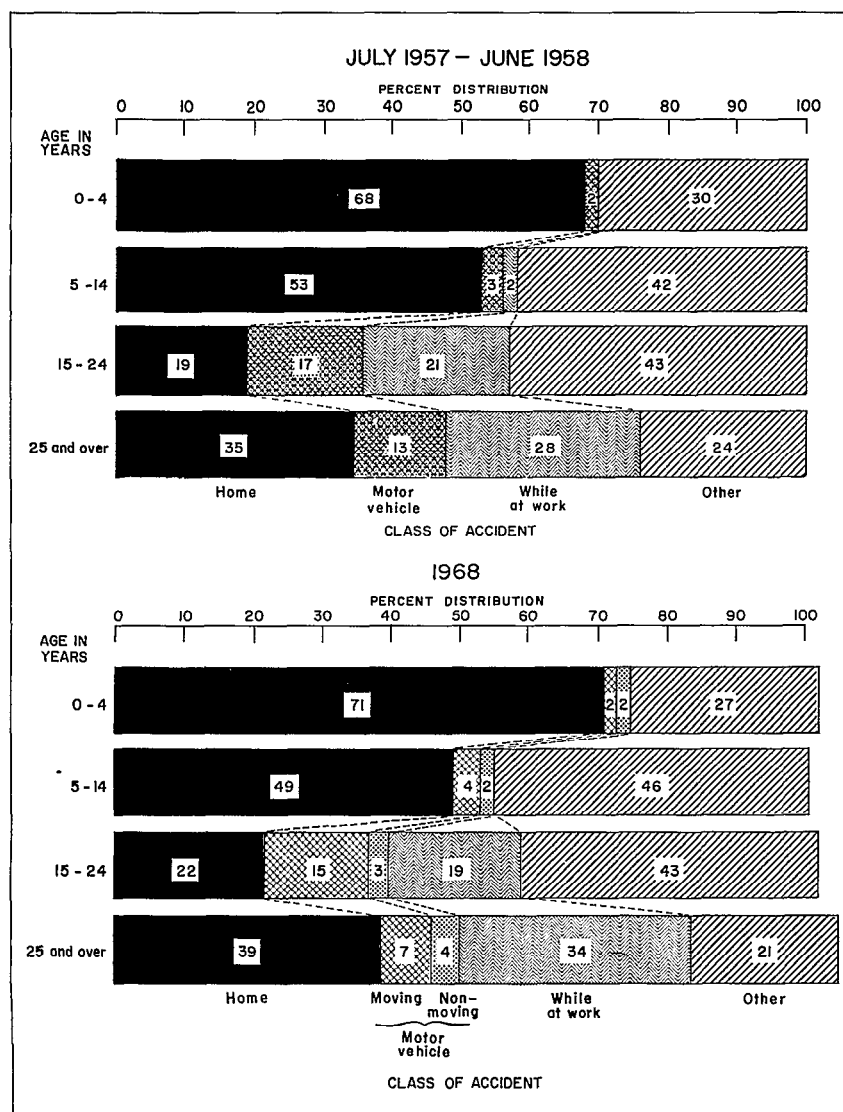


Figure 5. Percent distribution of persons injured by class of accident, according to age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

¹ The procedures used to code "class of accident" for 1968 data differed from those used for July 1957-June 1958 data.

1. Class of accident categories are not mutually exclusive. A priority system was used to code data for July 1957-June 1958 to avoid classifying individual injuries in more than one class of accident category. Motor vehicle accidents had the highest priority and were followed by accidents "while at work" and home accidents. The 1968 data, however, were coded in more than one category when multiple categories were applicable in order to provide complete data for each class of accident.

Since the categories are not mutually exclusive, the sum of the percentages for 1968 add to more than 100 percent.

2. The category "while at work" was used for persons 14 years of age and older in July 1957-June 1958 and for persons 17 years of age and older in 1968.
3. All motor vehicle accidents, moving and nonmoving, were coded in the general class "motor vehicle accidents" in July 1957-June 1958. However, moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents were coded in separate categories in 1968.

Accidents occurring in or around the home were the main cause of injury among children under 5 years of age during both years. Home accidents were responsible for successively smaller proportions of the accidents among older children and among young people.

Accidents classified as "other," which include adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures and accidents occurring in public places such as schools and playgrounds, were responsible for a substantial proportion of the injured children and youth.

Accidents involving a moving motor vehicle were a more important cause of injury among young people 15-24 years of age than among persons in any other age group.

Young men and boys sustained injuries more frequently than did young women and girls. Among children under 5 years of age, the difference between the injury rates for boys and girls was only minor in 1968; however, among older children and young people, the differences between the rates were substantial.

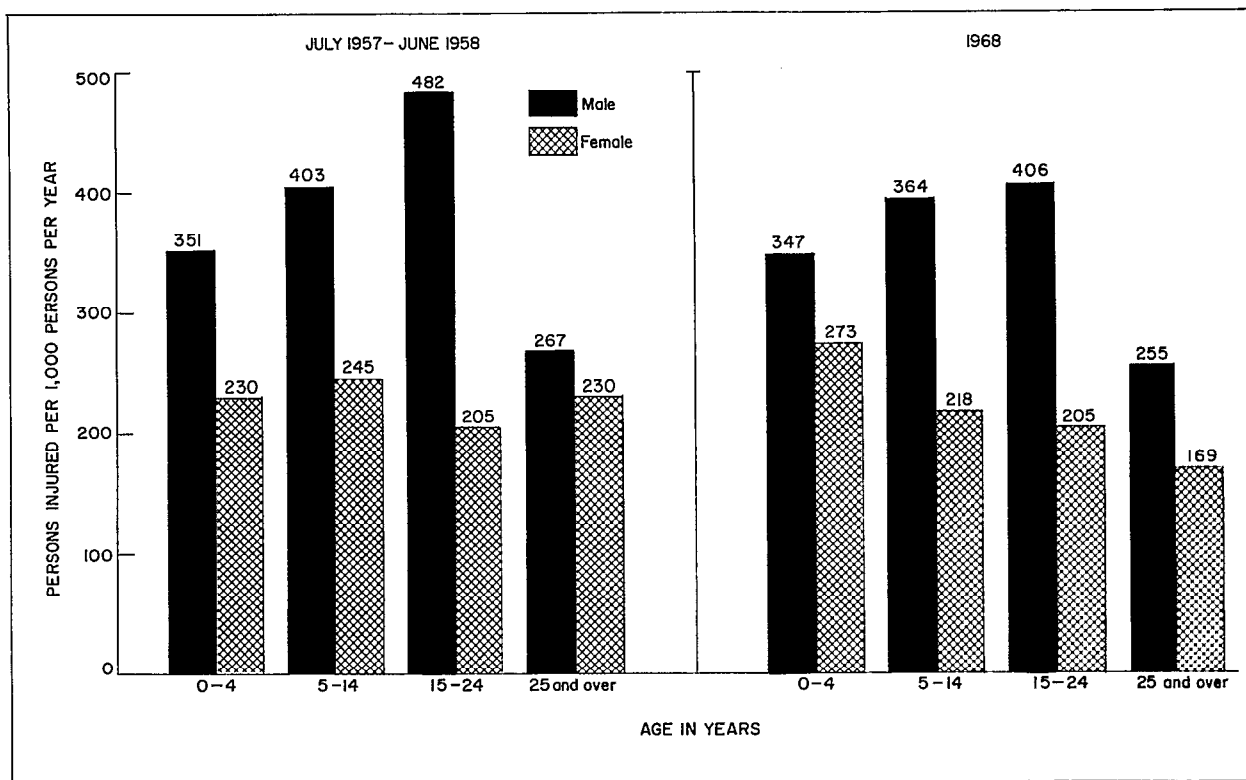


Figure 6. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

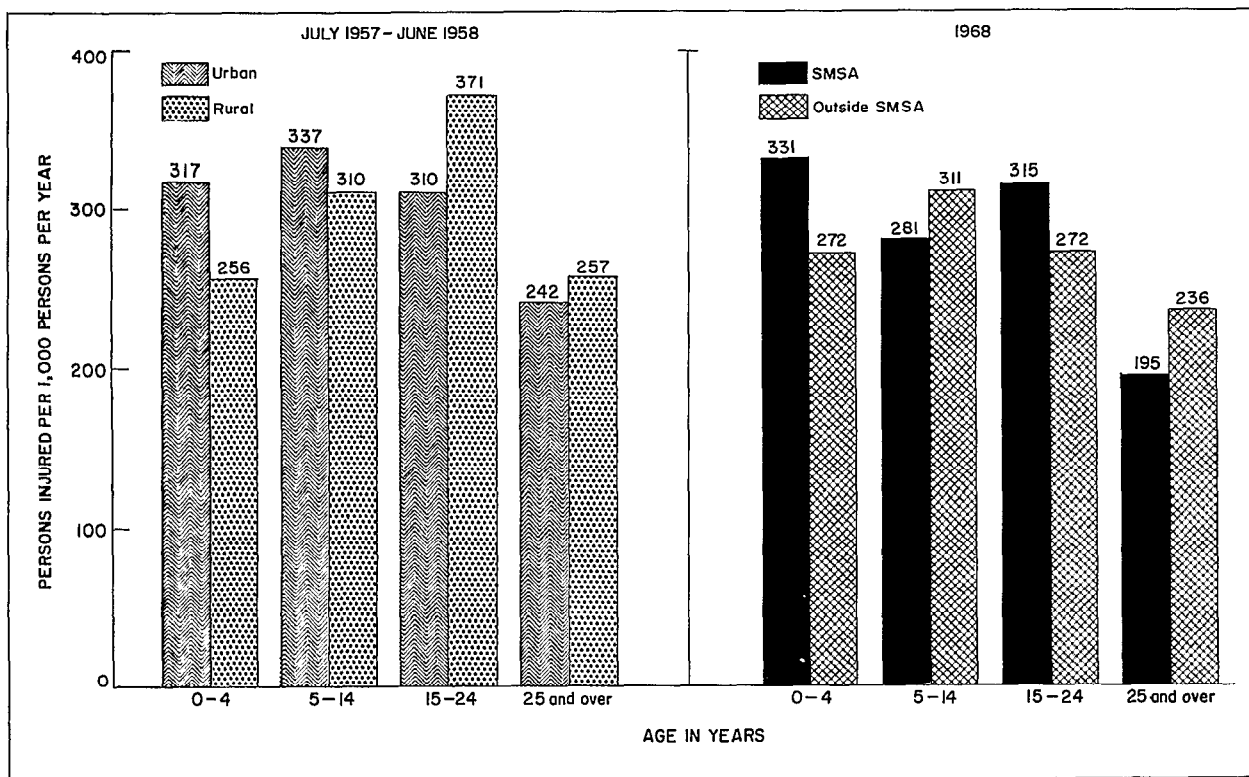


Figure 7. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by place of residence and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

(The method used to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. See definition of place of residence in appendix II)

Place of residence seems to bear little relationship to the rate of persons injured. Children and young people living in standard metropolitan statistical areas sustained injuries at about the same rate as those residing in areas outside SMSA's.

SELECTED IMPAIRMENTS

Impairments, as classified by the Health Interview Survey, are certain chronic or permanent defects which cause a decrease in or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and sense organs.

Impairments involving vision, hearing, speech, and orthopedic defects are included in this report. Visual impairments include both cases of blindness and other serious visual defects. Hearing impairments comprise cases of both deafness and serious hearing trouble. Cases of stammering and stuttering and other speech defects, except deaf-mutism and cleft-palate speech, are counted in the speech impairment category. Orthopedic impairments consist of cases of paralysis and amputation and of other orthopedic defects of the limbs, back, and trunk.

It is important to note that since the Health Interview Survey is restricted to the noninstitutional population, persons who are not living at home while they receive care or training in institutions such as schools for the blind or the deaf are excluded from the sample.

Speech defects were most prevalent among children. The prevalence of all other types of impairments increased substantially with age.

About one-half of the selected impairments among children and three-fourths of those among young people during the July 1966-June 1967 period were orthopedic impairments.

For all age groups there was a marked increase in the estimated prevalence of all types of impairments except speech defects between July 1957-June 1958 and July 1966-June 1967. Some part of this increase represents an actual increase in the occurrence of impairments. It is believed, however, that continuing attempts to improve the quality and completeness of collected material through changes in data collection methods and processing during the course of the survey have also contributed to an overall increase in the estimated prevalence rates of impairments.

For additional information pertaining to impairments, see Series 10, Nos. 35, 46, and 48.

Table 3. Prevalence of selected impairments and number of impairments per 1,000 persons, by age and type of impairment: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1966-June 1967

Age and type of impairment	July 1957-June 1958		July 1966-June 1967	
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 persons
<u>Under 15 years</u>				
Visual-----	181	3.4	328	5.5
Hearing-----	316	6.0	467	7.8
Speech-----	567	10.8	546	9.1
Orthopedic-----	858	16.3	1,260	21.0
<u>15-24 years</u>				
Visual-----	126	6.0	410	13.6
Hearing-----	267	12.7	463	15.3
Speech-----	147	7.0	133	4.4
Orthopedic-----	1,050	49.8	2,946	97.6
<u>25 years and over</u>				
Visual-----	2,717	28.7	4,941	48.3
Hearing-----	5,239	55.4	7,938	77.6
Speech-----	383	4.0	537	5.3
Orthopedic-----	10,603	112.0	19,144	187.2

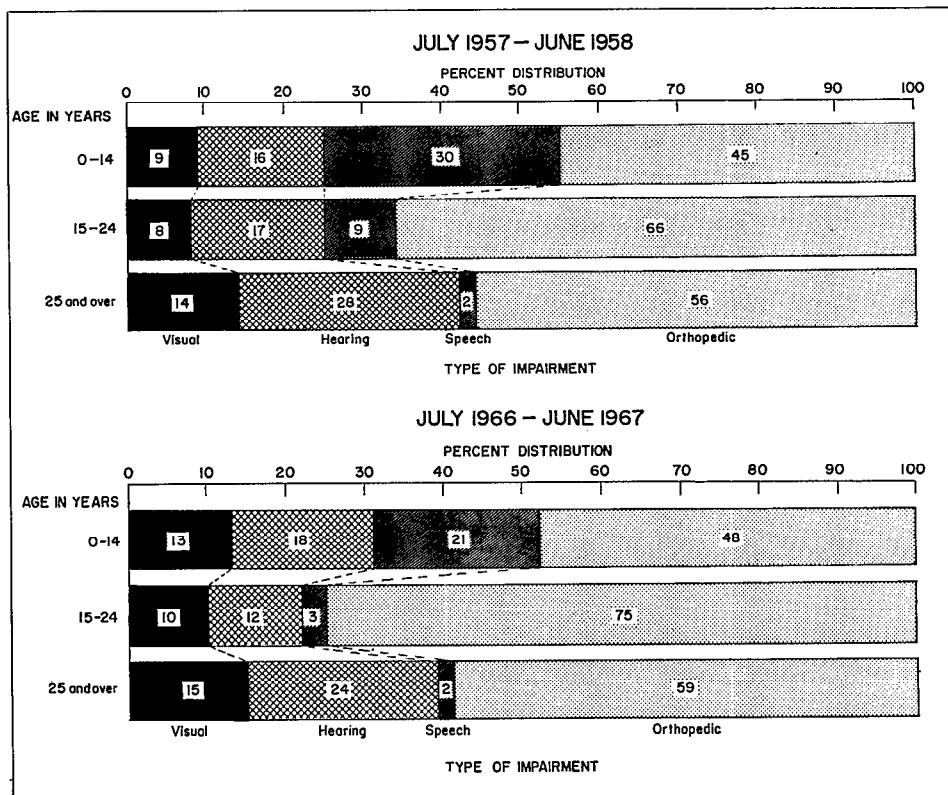


Figure 8. Percent distribution of selected impairments by type of impairment, according to age: July 1957-June 1958 and July 1966-June 1967.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIVITY AND MOBILITY

During the year July 1966-June 1967, approximately 13.4 million children under 15 years of age and 12.5 million young people 15-24 years of age had at least one chronic condition—which might be anything from hay fever or flatfoot to heart disease or paralysis.

All persons who were reported to have one chronic condition or more were classified ac-

cording to whether or not they were limited in their activities to any extent. The degree of activity limitation was categorized according to the extent to which it affected an individual's major activity, that is, the ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities. For example, for a child of school age the degree of activity limitation ranged from not being able to

Table 4. Number of persons by degree of limitations of activity and mobility due to chronic conditions, by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1966-June 1967

Degree of limitation of activity and limitation of mobility	July 1957-June 1958	July 1966-June 1967		
	Under 15 years	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25 years and over
Number of persons in thousands				
All persons -----	52,637	59,894	30,180	102,285
With no chronic conditions -----	43,446	46,506	17,719	32,099
With one chronic condition or more -----	9,190	13,389	12,461	70,185
Persons with chronic conditions -----	9,190	13,389	12,461	70,185
With no limitation of activity -----	8,447	12,292	10,970	50,210
With limitation of activity -----	744	1,097	1,491	19,975
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	117	101	110	3,979
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	273	448	687	11,387
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	354	547	694	4,609
Persons with chronic conditions -----	9,190	13,389	12,461	70,185
With no limitation of mobility -----	9,032	13,160	12,300	64,044
With limitation of mobility -----	158	229	161	6,141
Confined to the house -----	58	75	*	1,371
Needs help or has trouble getting around alone -----	100	154	143	4,770

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

go to school at all, to being limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, to being limited in activities other than schooling. About 1.1 million or 2 percent of all children and 1.5 million or 5 percent of all young people were limited to some extent in their activities. Among those with one chronic condition or more about 8 percent of the children and 12 percent of the young people were limited in their activities. About half of the children and young people with activity limitation had some degree of limitation in their major activities.

Persons who were reported to have one chronic condition or more were also classified according to whether or not they were limited in mobility, that is, in the ability to get around. Persons with limitation of mobility are described either as being confined to the house or as needing help or having trouble getting around. An

estimated 229,000 children and 161,000 young people were limited to some extent in mobility.

The proportion of children estimated to have one chronic condition or more was higher for July 1966-June 1967 (22.4 percent) than for July 1957-June 1958 (17.5 percent). There was also a corresponding increase in the proportion of children estimated to be limited in their activities. While some part of these increases may represent actual increases in the prevalence of chronic conditions and associated limitation of activity, other factors related to sampling variability and improved data collection and processing have contributed to the overall changes.

Information is not available on chronic limitations of persons 15-24 years of age as a separate group for the July 1957-June 1958 period.

For additional information pertaining to limitations of activity and mobility, see Series 10, Nos. 17, 45, and 51.

Table 5. Percent of all persons with one chronic condition or more, by degree of limitations of activity and mobility, by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1966-June 1967

Degree of limitation of activity and limitation of mobility	July 1957- June 1958	July 1966-June 1967		
	Under 15 years	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25 years and over
	Percent			
Persons with 1 chronic condition or more-----	17.5	22.4	41.3	68.6
Persons with limitation of activity-----	1.4	1.8	4.9	19.5
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.9
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	0.5	0.7	2.3	11.1
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	0.7	0.9	2.3	4.5
Persons with limitation of mobility-----	0.3	0.4	0.5	6.0
Confined to the house-----	0.1	0.1	*	1.3
Needs help or has trouble getting around alone-----	0.2	0.3	0.5	4.7

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

DISABILITY DAYS

The volume of disability is considered by many to be the most meaningful measure of the social impact of illness and injury. Besides being measured in terms of the number of persons with long-term limitations of activity and mobility, disability is also measured in terms of days of restricted activity caused by illness or injury.

A restricted-activity day is one on which a person cuts down on his normal daily activities for the entire day because of an illness or an injury. For example, a child who normally plays

outdoors but who is kept indoors all day because of a cold experiences a day of restricted activity.

Bed-disability and school-loss days are sub-categories of restricted-activity days. A bed-disability day is one on which a person spends either all or most of the day in bed because of an illness or an injury. Any day spent in the hospital is included as a bed-disability day even if the person is not actually confined to bed. A school-loss day is one on which a child does not attend school on a normal school day because of illness

Table 6. Number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days, by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Age	July 1957-June 1958		1968	
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
	Days of disability in thousands			
0-4 years-----	255,784	111,751	201,259	89,646
5-14 years-----	545,455	260,352	395,874	178,009
15-24 years-----	284,300	133,547	330,577	147,954
25 years and over-----	2,284,088	804,223	2,068,350	817,632

or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Additional information pertaining to disability days can be found in Series 10, Nos. 4, 12, 24, and 47.

Persons under 25 years of age experienced approximately 900 million days of restricted activity during 1968; 45 percent of these were days of bed disability.

There was little difference in the frequency with which children and young people restricted their activities. Adults 25 years of age and older experienced restricted-activity days about twice as frequently as younger persons.

The influenza epidemic of the fall of 1957, which caused relatively high estimates of the incidence of acute conditions during the period July 1957-June 1958, caused atypically high rates of disability days during that year.

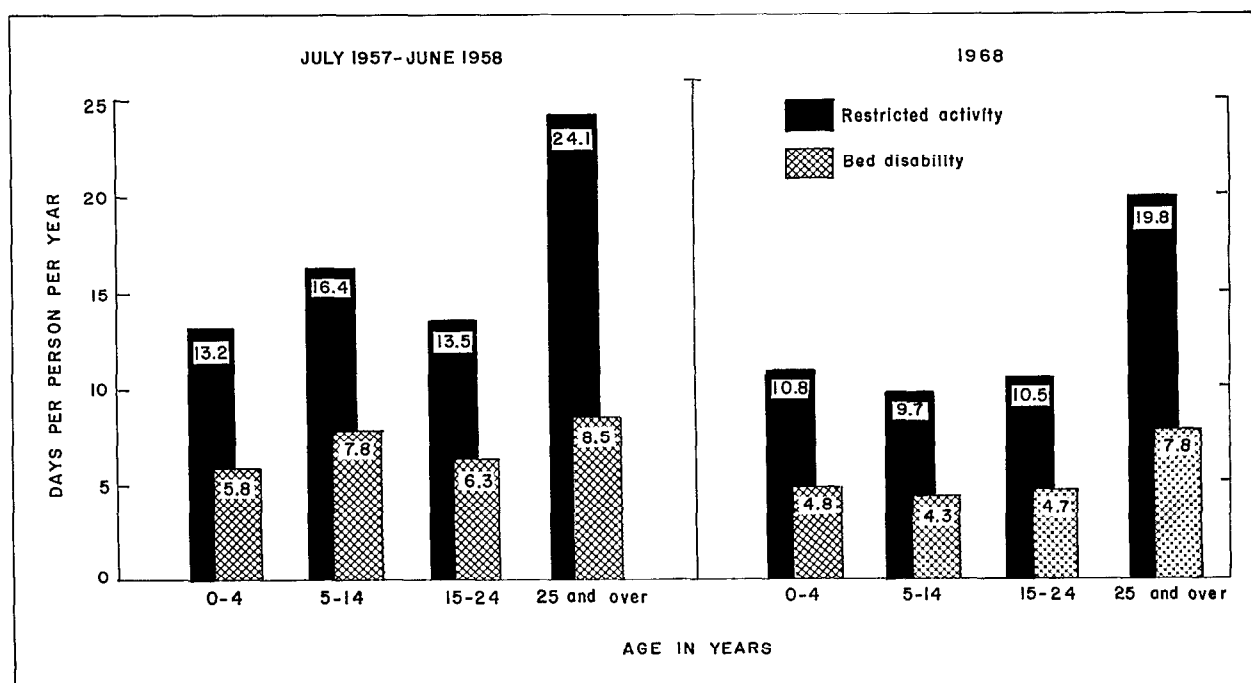


Figure 9. Number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year, by age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Boys and girls under 15 years of age experienced about the same average amount of restricted activity. Young women 15-24 years of age, who had more acute conditions than did young men, also experienced a slightly higher average number of restricted-activity days. Although the patterns are similar, the sex differences were greater in July 1957-June 1958 than in 1968. The rates are not shown for bed-disability days by sex, but they form substantially the same pattern as restricted-activity days.

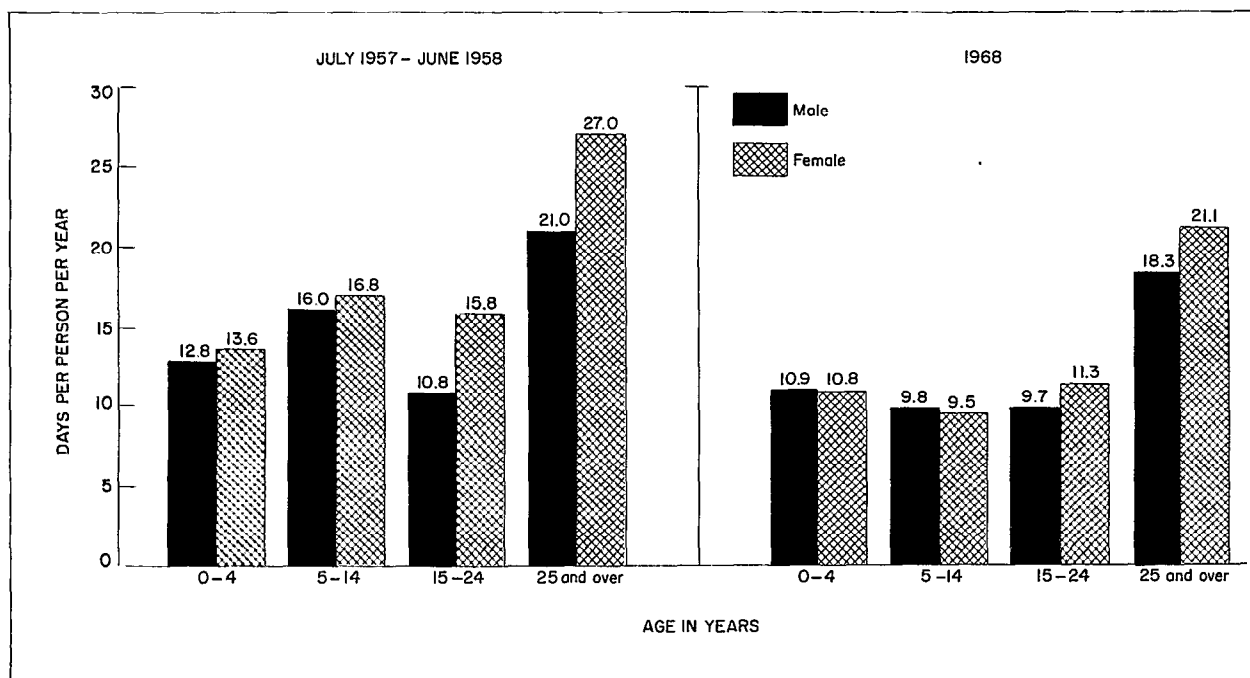


Figure 10. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Children and young people experienced about the same average number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days regardless of color. Among those in each age group under 25 years, the slight difference between white persons and all others could have resulted from sampling error. Among adults 25 years of age and over, persons of the latter group experienced substantially higher rates of disability days than did white persons.

Information on disability days by color is not available for the July 1957-June 1958 period.

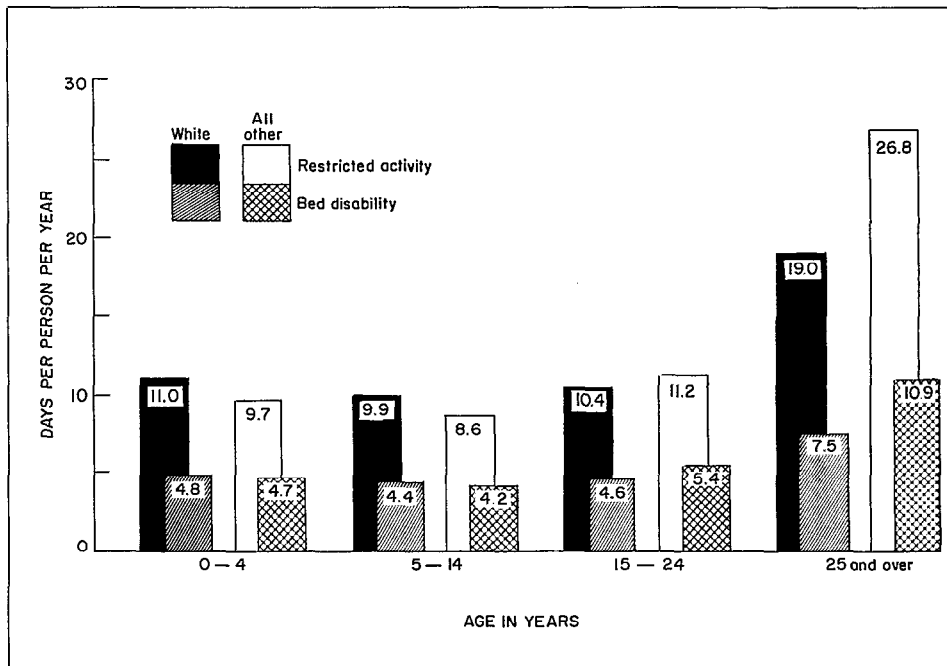


Figure 11. Number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year, by color and age: 1968.

In general, children and young people living in standard metropolitan statistical areas had the highest average number of days of restricted activity and of bed disability, while children and young people living on farms outside SMSA's had the lowest average number of disability days. In 1968 the only exception to this pattern was that farm children 5-14 years of age had about the same rate of bed disability as did children of the

same ages living in SMSA's. During July 1957-June 1958, young people 15-24 years of age who lived on farms experienced more days of restricted activity on the average than did young people living in other areas. Young people had about the same average number of bed-disability days in each of the three areas of residence during July 1957-June 1958.

Table 7. Days of disability per person per year, by place of residence, type of disability, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

[The method used to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. See definition of place of residence in appendix II]

Type of disability and age	July 1957-June 1958			1968		
	Urban	Rural		SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm		Nonfarm	Farm
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year					
0-4 years-----	13.8	12.9	11.5	11.5	9.8	7.9
5-14 years-----	17.9	15.5	12.4	10.4	8.5	8.0
15-24 years-----	13.2	12.9	15.4	11.0	10.1	6.9
25 years and over-----	22.7	25.3	29.5	19.2	21.3	18.4
Bed disability						
0-4 years-----	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.9
5-14 years-----	8.5	7.5	6.0	4.7	3.6	4.4
15-24 years-----	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.0	4.3	3.4
25 years and over-----	8.5	8.3	9.0	7.8	8.2	6.4

Family income was not an important factor in the amount of restricted activity that children and young people experienced. They experienced about the same average number of restricted-activity days regardless of family income. Among persons 25 years of age and older, however, those with family incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1968, or less than \$4,000 during July 1957-June 1958, experienced substantially more restricted activity on the average than did persons with higher family incomes.

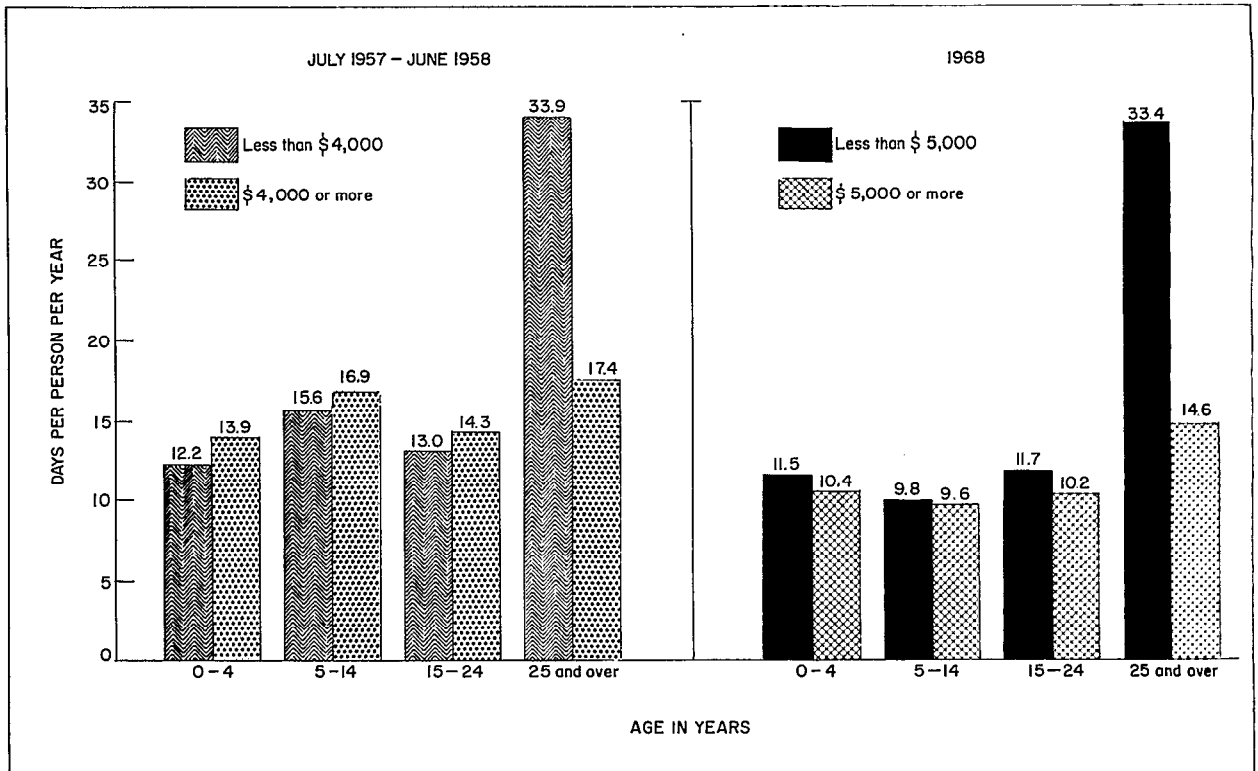


Figure 12. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by family income and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Among school children 6-16 years of age the characteristics of sex, family income, and color seem to bear little relationship to the number of days lost from school because of illness and injury. On the average, both boys and girls, children living in families with different incomes, and children of different racial groups missed about 5 days of school because of illness and injury during 1968.

Children living in standard metropolitan statistical areas had a slightly higher average number of school-loss days than did children living outside SMSA's.

The impact of the influenza epidemic of the fall of 1957 is reflected in the rates of school-loss days. During July 1957-June 1958 children in all groups missed more days of school than did the children in 1968.

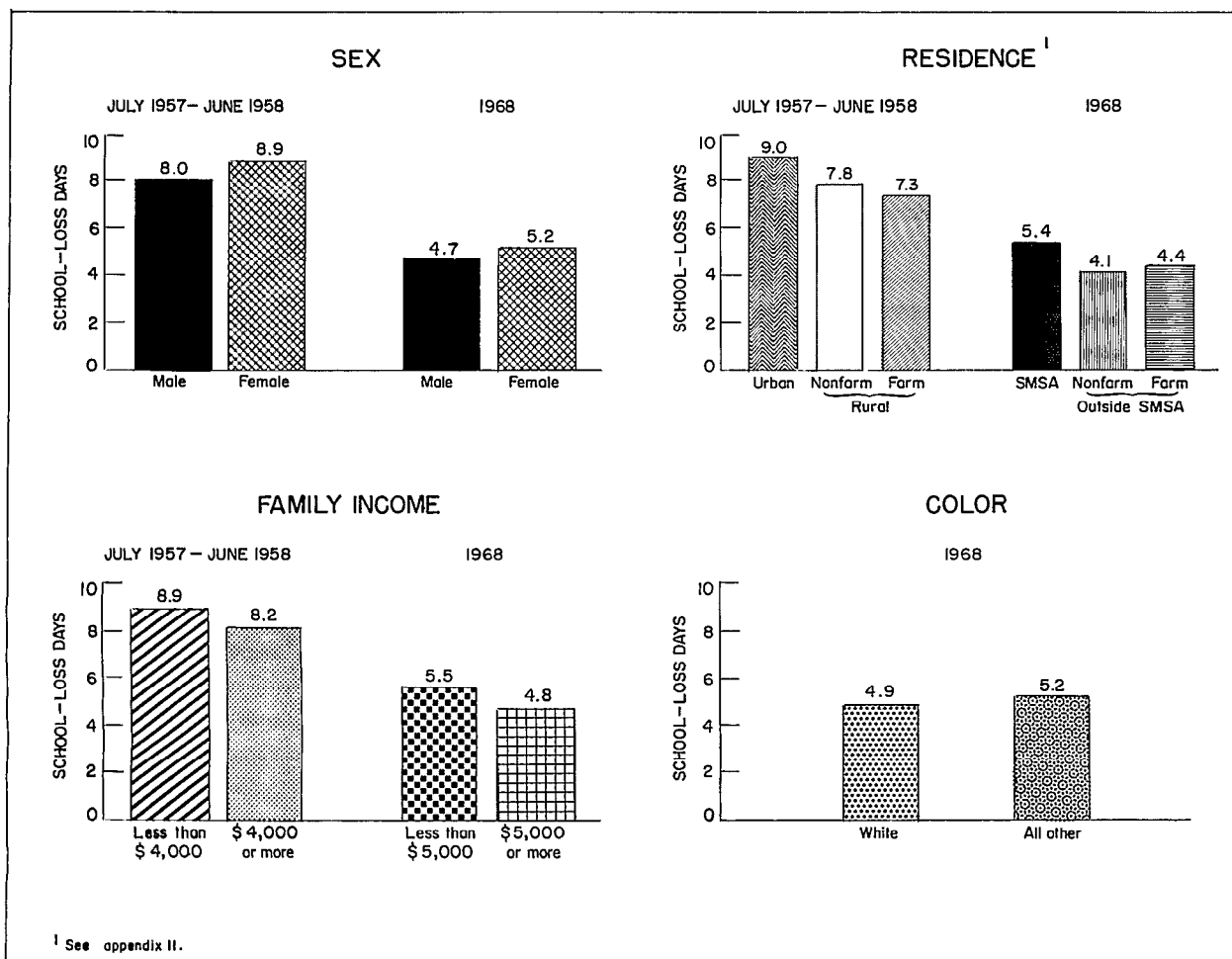


Figure 13. Number of school-loss days per child per year for children 6-16 years of age, by sex, place of residence, family income, and color: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

The Health Interview Survey collects information relating to inpatient hospitalization involving stays of one night or longer in short-stay hospitals. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a household member is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. Discharges of well newborn infants are not counted. The length of a hospital stay is measured in terms of the number of nights spent in the hospital prior to the day of discharge. The number of nights reported for a hospital discharge is interpreted as the number of full days for that stay.

Any hospitalization of deceased persons is not included in the estimates presented here since the interviewer did not inquire about deceased members of the household. This omission affects the number and rate of discharges for persons 25 years of age and older to a much greater extent than it does for younger people.

It has been shown in methodological studies that there is a certain amount of underreporting of hospitalization due to the failure of respondents to recall hospital experience (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Nos. 6 and 8). An adjustment for the underreporting of hospitalizations in the Health Interview Survey due to memory bias was made by deriving estimates on hospital discharges from experience reported during the most recent 6 months prior to interview and adjusting that figure to represent 12 months' experience. (See appendix I.) Shortening of the recall period considerably reduced the loss of information due to memory bias. Consequently the estimates for the July 1957-June 1958 period, which were based on the full 12-month recall period, are somewhat

lower than they would have been if they had been based on the 6-month recall period. The estimates of hospital discharges for 1968 were based on the 6-month recall period.

For additional information on hospitalization, see Series 10, No. 30.

A large proportion of all hospitalizations for females 15-44 years of age were for delivery—a fact which substantially affected the age-sex pattern of hospital discharges. Boys under 15 years of age were discharged from the hospital slightly more frequently than girls of the same age. Young men 15-24 years of age were discharged at about the same rate as boys. Young women, however, were discharged from hospitals much more frequently than were both children and young men—reflecting the high proportion of maternity cases. The rate of hospital discharges for conditions other than delivery was greater among adults 25 years of age and older than among younger persons as indicated by the relatively high rate for men.

The age-sex pattern of hospital discharges in July 1957-June 1958 was similar to that for 1968. Birth rates were higher in the earlier period; consequently the rate of hospitalization among young women 15-24 years of age was somewhat higher in July 1957-June 1958 than in 1968. Other persons under 25 years of age were discharged from hospitals at about the same rate in both periods. Part of the increase in rates among adults 25 years of age and over was due to a real increase in hospital utilization, while the remainder was caused by the modification in the recall period mentioned earlier.

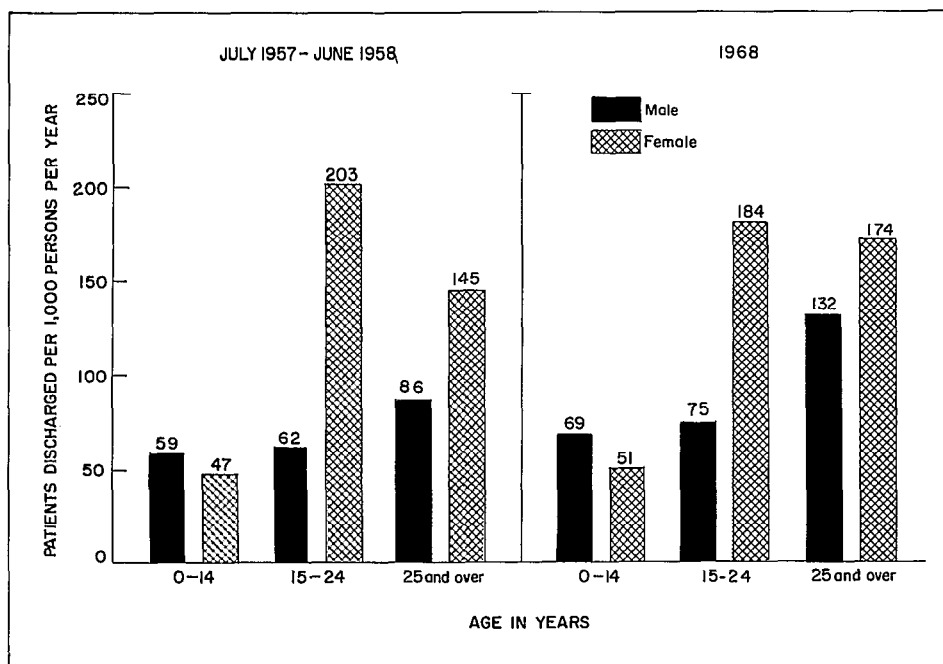


Figure 14. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Table 8. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Age	July 1957- June 1958		1968	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of patients discharged in thousands				
0-14 years----	1,591	1,210	2,080	1,497
15-24 years----	610	2,291	1,098	3,059
25+ years-----	3,888	7,147	6,454	9,640

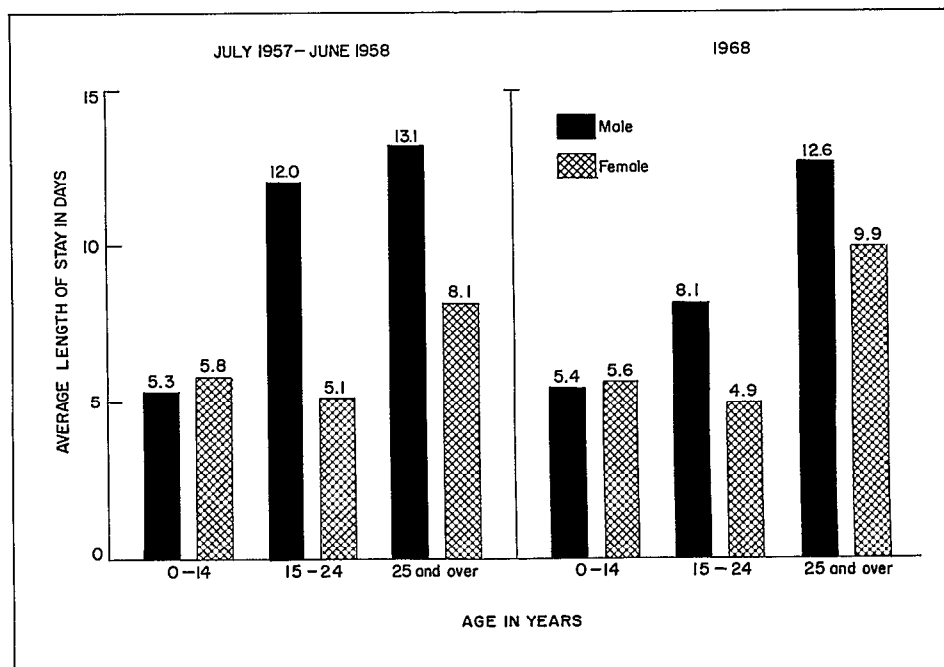


Figure 15. Average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

The average length of hospital stay for children under 15 years of age was approximately the same for boys and girls—about 5½ days. Among young people and adults, however, the average length of stay was longer for males than for females. Part, but not all, of this difference was caused by the comparatively short average length of stay for delivery.

On the average, young men had longer hospital stays than did boys. However, since a high proportion of hospitalization for young women was for delivery, they had a slightly shorter average length of stay than did girls.

The age-sex patterns for average length of hospital stay in 1968 were similar to those in the period July 1957-June 1958.

In 1968 white males under 15 were discharged from hospitals only slightly more frequently than were all other males; whereas, in July 1957-June 1958 it was estimated that white males were discharged much more frequently than were all other males. In both years, white females under 15 were discharged from hospitals slightly more frequently than were all other females.

Young men 15-24 years of age were discharged from hospitals in 1968 at about the same rate regardless of color. In 1968 young women in

the "all other" group were discharged from hospitals more frequently than were young white women—a reversal of the pattern for July 1957-June 1958. Although the birth rate declined for both color groups, it was higher in both years for persons of the former group than for white persons.

On the average, children and young people of the "all other" group experienced longer hospital stays than did white children and young people.

Table 9. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year and average length of stay, by sex, age, and color: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Sex and age	July 1957-June 1958		1968	
	White	All other	White	All other
Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year				
Male				
0-14 years-----	63.6	31.1	70.4	58.5
15-24 years-----	66.5	*	74.8	72.4
25 years and over-----	88.2	63.4	132.6	122.1
Female				
0-14 years-----	49.2	32.4	53.5	38.7
15-24 years-----	208.1	166.8	181.0	202.0
25 years and over-----	148.9	105.7	175.6	160.0
Average length of stay in days				
Male				
0-14 years-----	5.0	9.6	4.9	8.2
15-24 years-----	11.7	*	6.8	17.1
25 years and over-----	12.6	19.5	11.9	19.5
Female				
0-14 years-----	5.4	10.4	5.3	8.5
15-24 years-----	5.0	5.3	4.7	6.0
25 years and over-----	8.2	7.3	9.8	10.6

PHYSICIAN VISITS

Data on the frequency of physician visits and on the time interval since a person last saw or talked to a physician provide measures of the amount of medical care people are receiving and of the utilization of physician services.

Estimates of the volume of physician visits include consultations with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service received may be administered by the physician or by a nurse or technician acting under a physician's supervision. Visits to hospital inpatients and visits for services provided on a mass basis such as mass polio in-

Table 10. Number of physician visits by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Age	July 1957-June 1958	1968
	Number of visits in thousands	
0-4 years-----	124,525	101,842
5-14 years-----	130,101	109,331
15-24 years-----	104,740	119,330
25 years and over--	530,501	484,821

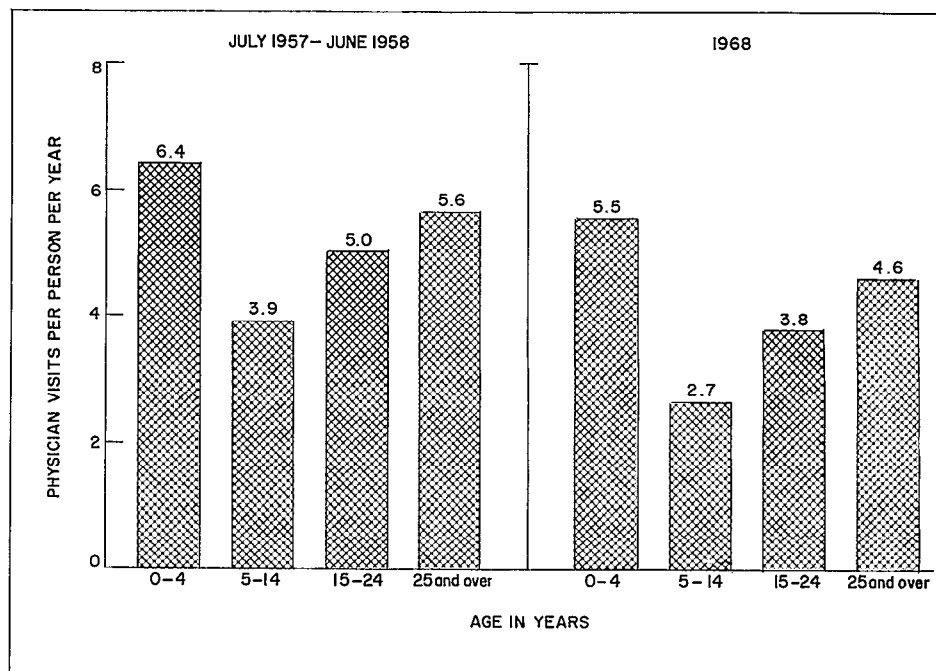


Figure 16. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

oculations are not included in the estimates of the volume of physician visits. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

The time interval since a person last saw or talked to a physician is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type. Although not counted in the volume of physician visits, a physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

For additional information pertaining to physician visits, see Series 10; Nos. 18, 19, and 49.

Children and young people had about 331 million physician visits during 1968. Children under 5 years of age had more physician visits on the average than did persons in any other age group. Children 5-14 years of age had the lowest average number of visits during the year.

The volume of physician visits was higher during July 1957-June 1958 than during 1968; however, the pattern by age was similar in both periods. The higher rate of visits during the earlier period may be explained in part by the higher incidence of medically attended acute conditions associated with the influenza epidemic during that period. Also, since the number of births declined, the number of visits for prenatal and postnatal care would have declined.

For all age groups, the majority of physician visits took place in the physician's office. The proportion of visits taking place in the physician's office increased between July 1957-June 1958 and 1968 as the proportion taking place at home declined substantially.

The relatively high proportion of visits at "other" places for children under 5 years of age may be explained by the fact that the "other" category includes telephone calls to a physician.

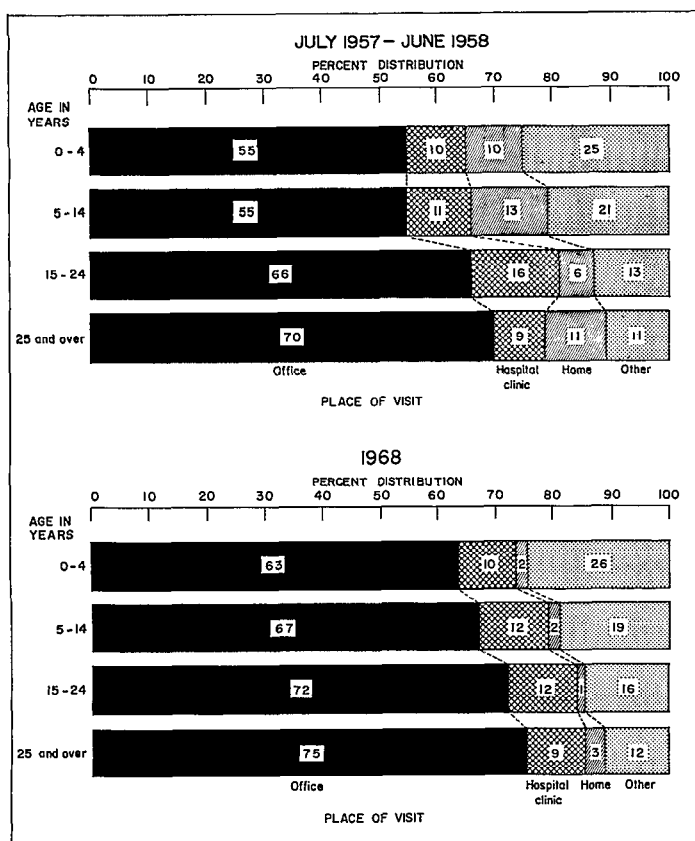


Figure 17. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Among children under 15 years of age, boys and girls had about the same average number of physician visits per year. As would be expected during childbearing years, young women visited physicians more frequently than did young men. The age-sex pattern of physician visits was similar in both periods.

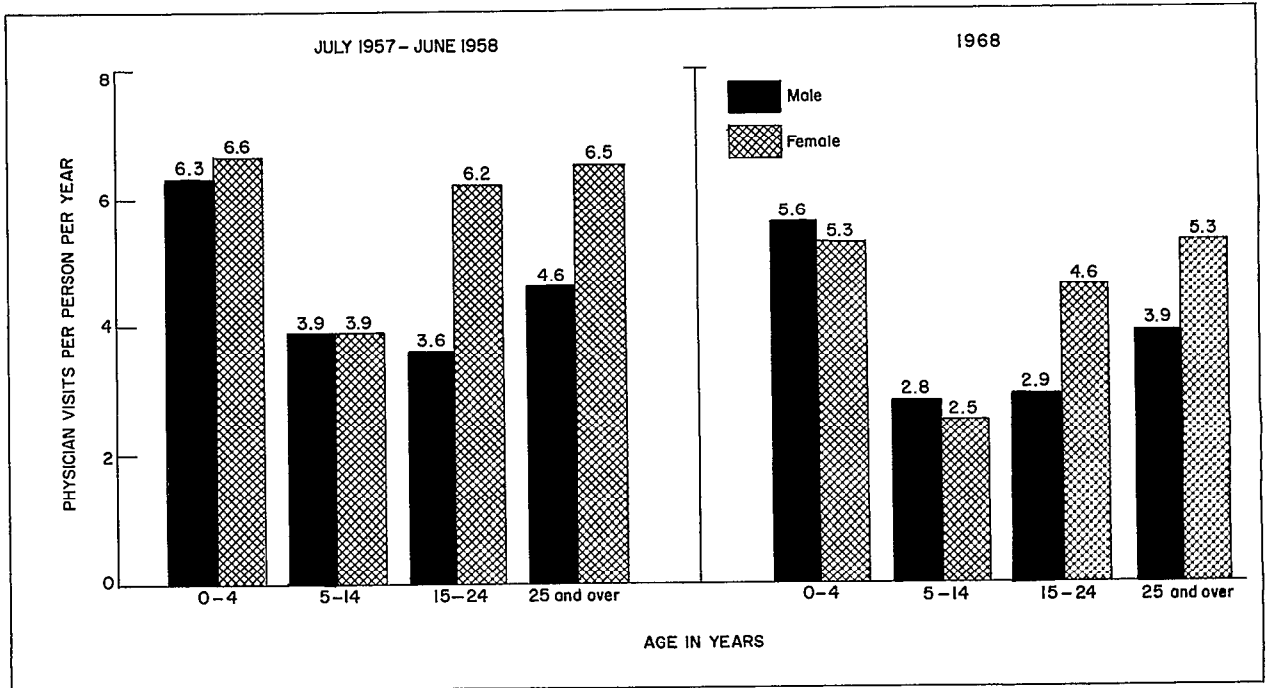


Figure 18. Number of physician visits per person per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Among children and young people there were substantial differences in the rate of physician visits by color. In both years white children and young people visited a physician more frequently than did other children and young people. For young people 15-24 years of age, however, the differences were not as great in 1968 as they were in the period July 1957-June 1958.

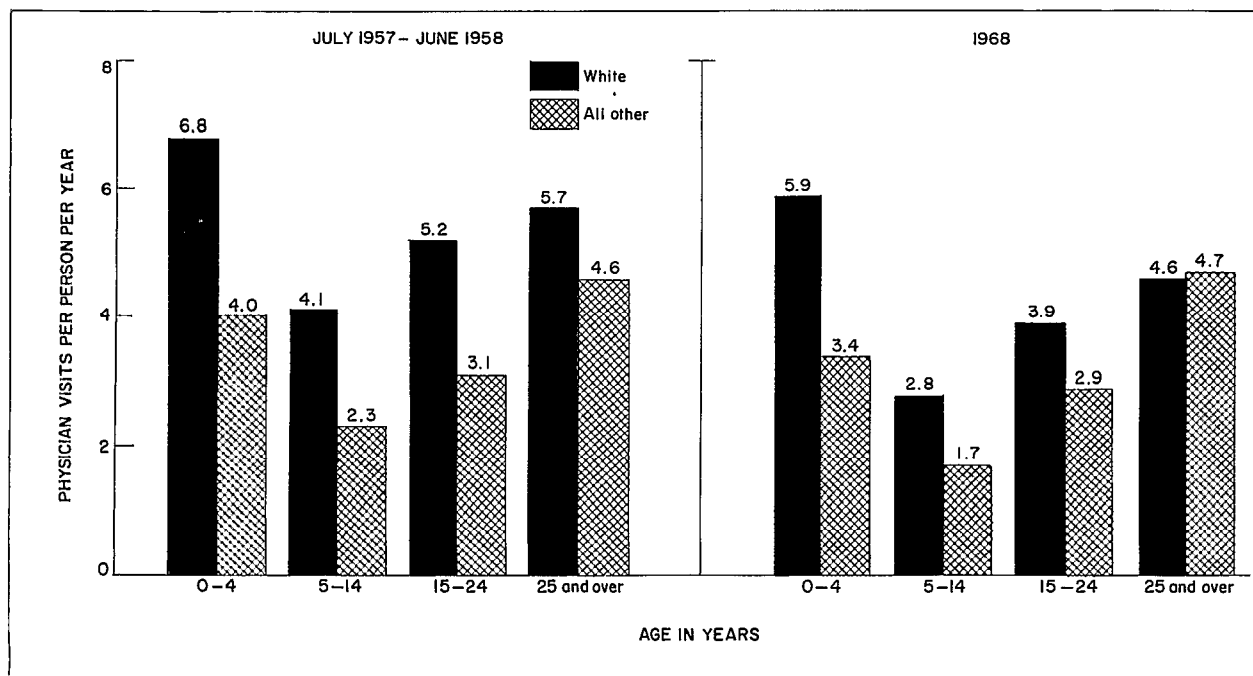


Figure 19. Number of physician visits per person per year, by color and age: June 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Children and young people residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas had the highest number of physician visits on the average, while those living on farms had the lowest. Nonfarm children and young people living outside SMSA's occupied a middle position.

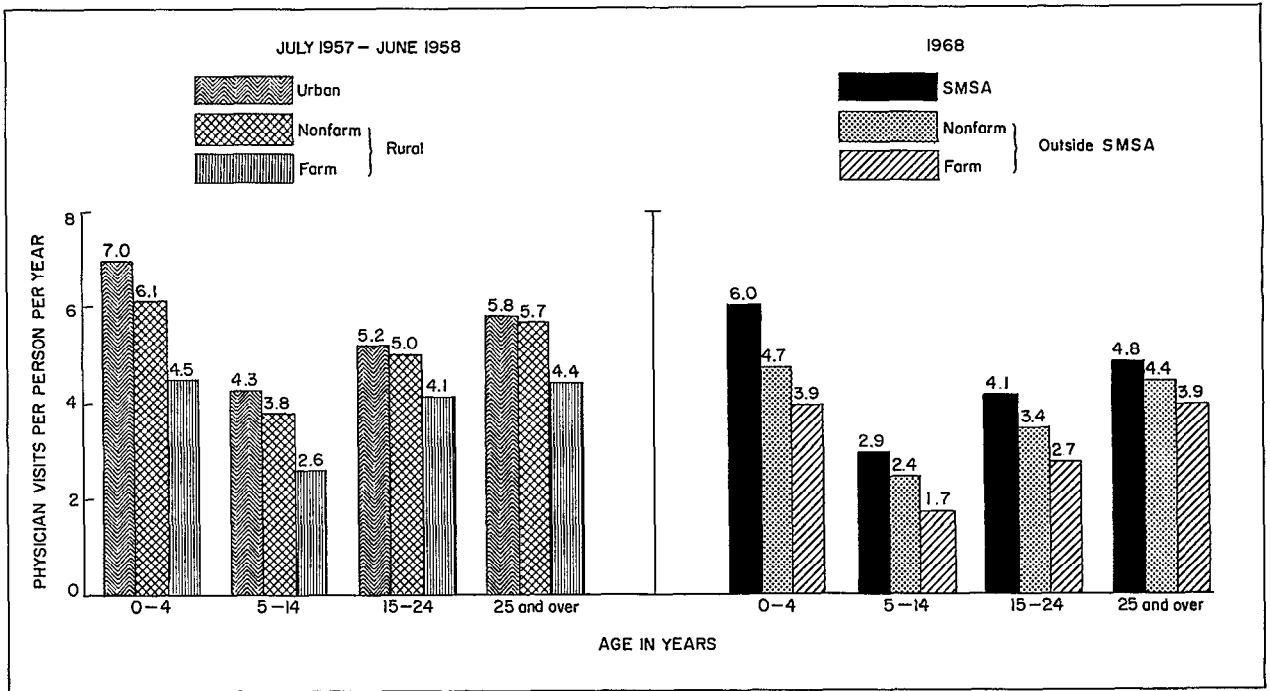


Figure 20. Number of physician visits per person per year, by place of residence and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

(The method used to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. See definition of place of residence in appendix II)

During 1968 family income was a more important factor in the rate of physician visits among children under 5 years of age than among older children and young people. Children under 5 living in families with incomes of \$5,000 or more had more physician visits on the average than did children living in families with incomes of less than \$5,000. This difference probably reflects differences in the use of preventive

care services rather than a greater need for diagnosis and treatment of disease. Among children 5-14 years of age the income differential was only slight, while among young people the two income groups were about the same.

Among children under 15 years of age, the disparity between the two income groups shown for the July 1957-June 1958 period was greater than that shown for 1968.

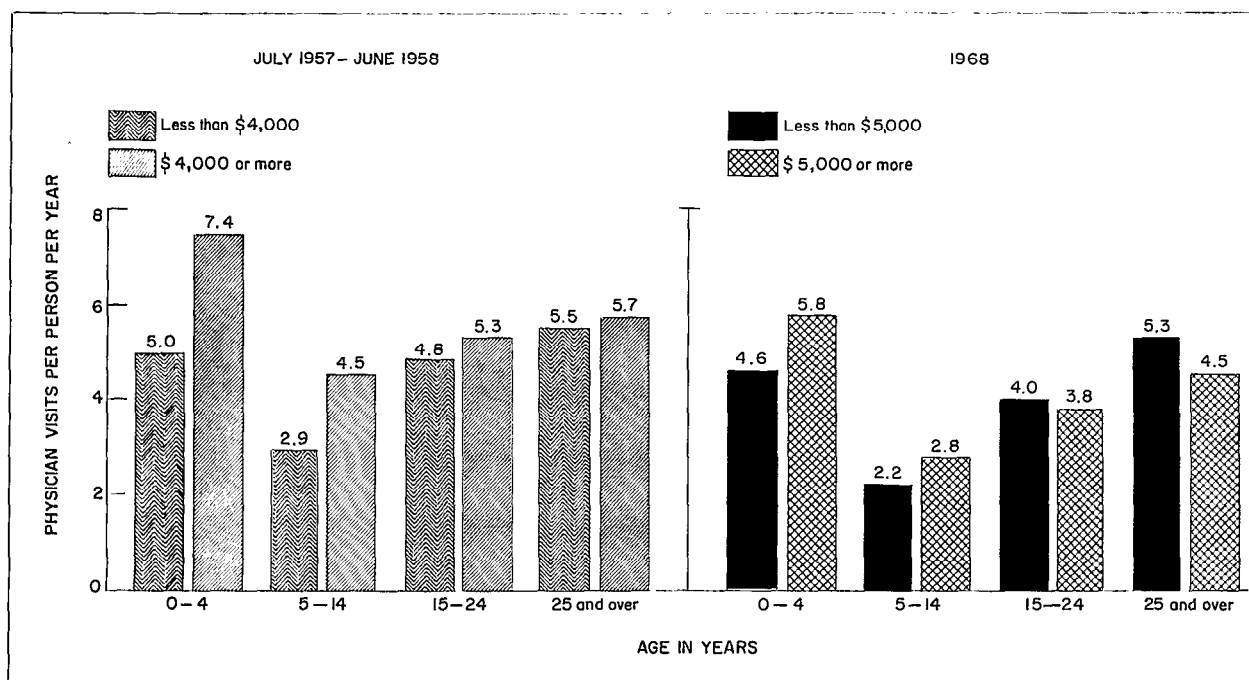


Figure 21. Number of physician visits per person per year, by family income and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

The majority of children and young people had visited a physician at least once during the year prior to interview. Only 1 percent of the children and young people were reported as never having visited a physician in their lives. Comparable data were not available for the July 1957-June 1958 period.

The percentage of persons with last physician visit within a year varied to some degree by sex, residence, family income, and color. The percentages were about the same for both boys and girls under 15 years of age. Young women, however, had a higher percentage than did young men.

Children and young people residing in stand-

ard metropolitan statistical areas had the highest percentage of persons with last physician visit within a year, while children and young people living on farms had the lowest.

Among children under 15 years of age, those living in families with incomes of \$4,000 or more had a higher percentage of persons with last physician visit within a year than did those living in families with lower incomes. Among young people there was no income differential.

The percentage of white children and young people reported as having visited a physician within the year prior to interview was higher than that for all other children and young people.

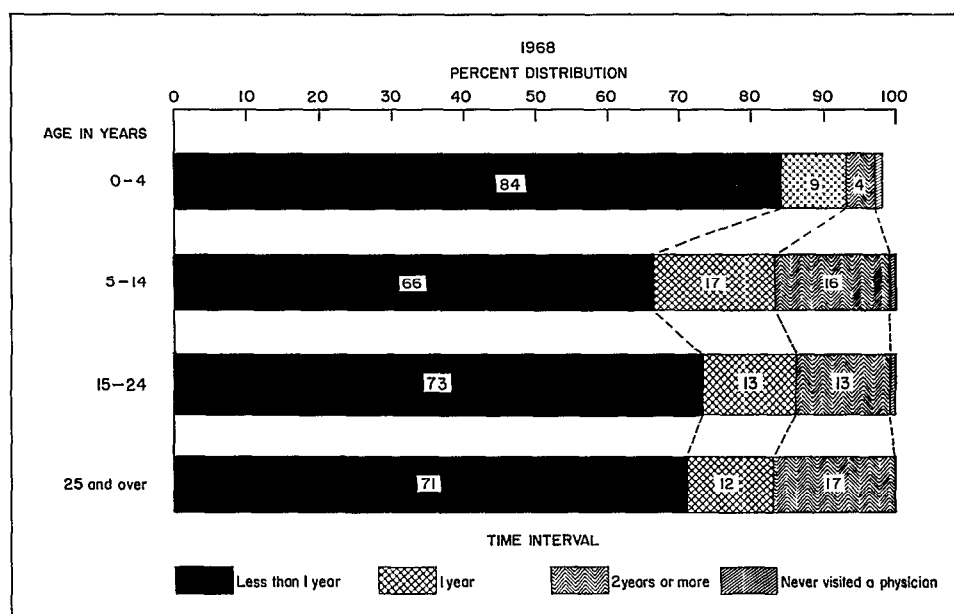


Figure 22. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to age: 1968.

(Does not include 1 percent of the population for whom time interval since last physician visit was unknown)

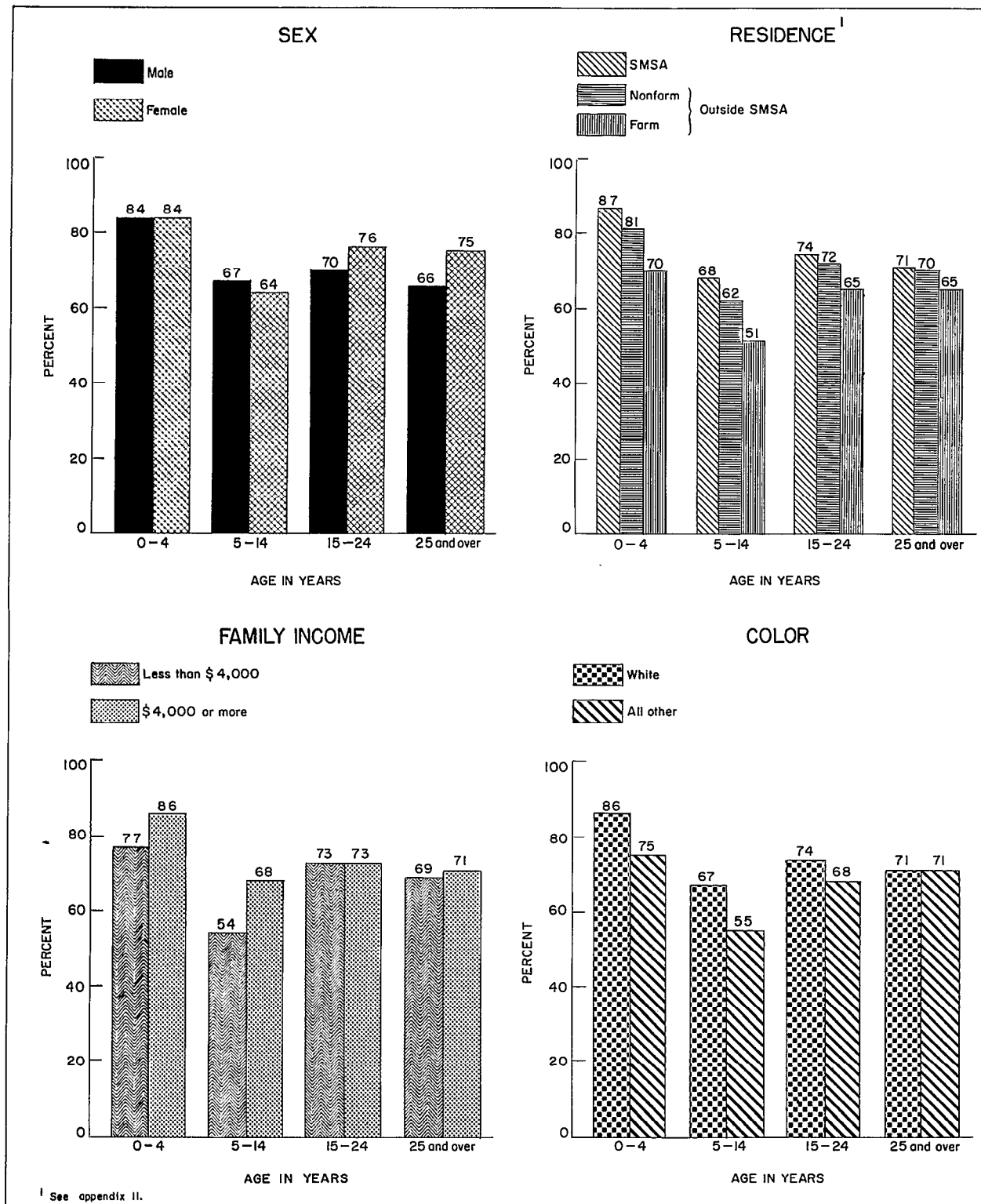


Figure 23. Percent of persons with last physician visit within a year, by age and by sex, place of residence, family income, and color: 1968.

DENTAL VISITS

Frequency of visits to a dentist and time interval since the last visit provide measures of the amount of dental care people are receiving. Volume of dental visits, however, is not a precise measure of the amount of dental care, since the extent of services per visit varies. Dental visit data also provide an index of the degree of interest in, and ability to obtain, preventive health care in general, since much dental care is preventive in nature and can be easily postponed by those unwilling or unable to secure it.

Each visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice is considered to be a dental visit. The service can be provided by a dentist or by a techni-

cian or hygienist working under a dentist's supervision.

Estimates of the volume of dental visits for 1968 were based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July-December 1968. Since dental visits are not subject to a great amount of seasonal variation, the estimates based on this 6-month period are generally comparable to those based on the data collected during the 12-month period July 1957-June 1958.

Additional information on dental visits can be found in Series 10, Nos. 23 and 29, and in *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 18, No. 9, Supplement (2).

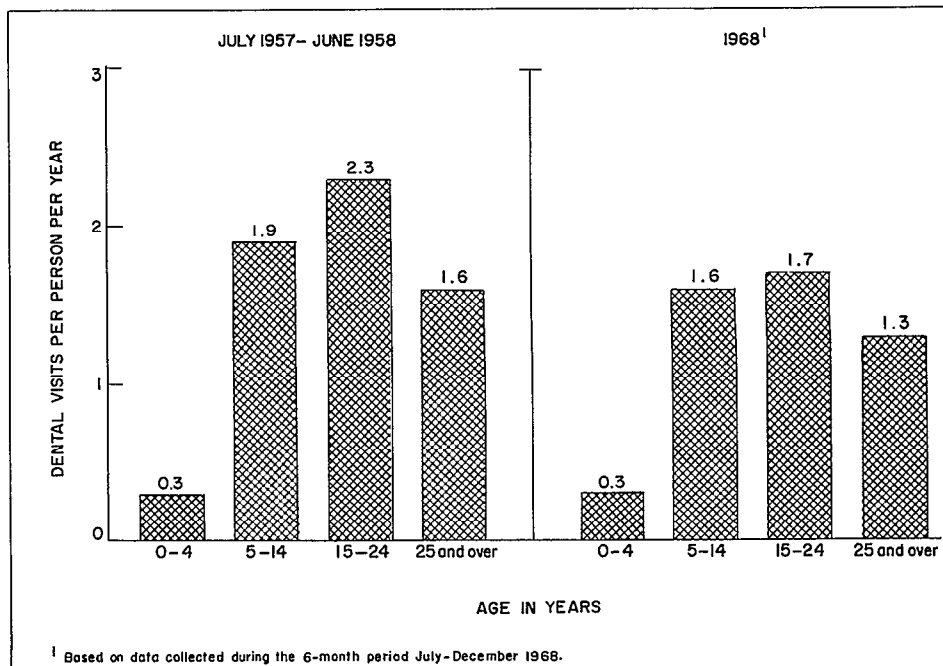


Figure 24. Number of dental visits per person per year, by age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Children 5-14 years of age and young people 15-24 years of age visited the dentist an average of 1.6 and 1.7 times, respectively, during 1968. As would be expected, children under 5 made very few visits to the dentist.

During the period July 1957-June 1958 young people made on the average more visits to the dentist than did children 5-14 years of age, and both groups made a slightly higher average number of visits than did the corresponding groups in 1968.

Boys and girls under 15 years of age visited the dentist at about the same rate. Young women 15-24 years of age, however, visited the dentist more frequently than did young men.

Table 11. Number of dental visits by age: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and 1968

Age	July 1957-June 1958	1968 ¹
	Number of visits in thousands	
0-4 years-----	5,968	5,623
5-14 years-----	62,008	65,061
15-24 years-----	47,523	54,618
25 years and over--	153,746	134,689

¹Based on data collected during July-December 1968.

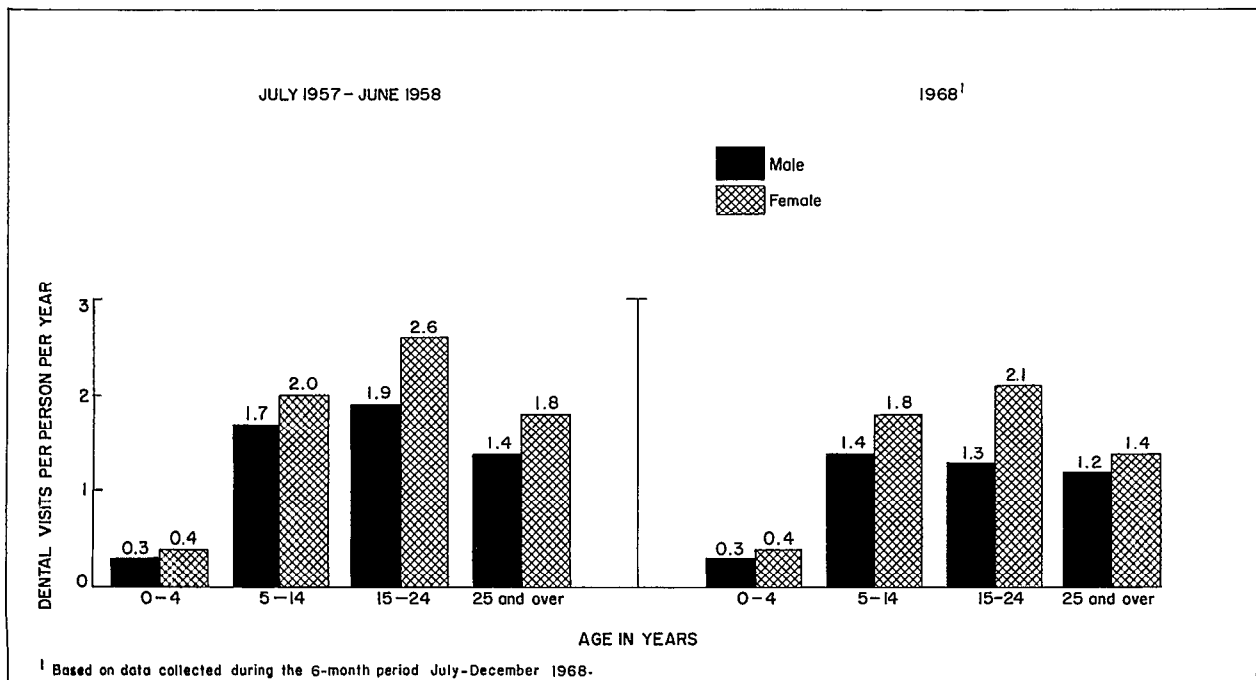


Figure 25. Number of dental visits per person per year, by sex and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

There were substantial differences in the rate of dental visits between the two color groups shown. White children 5-14 years of age visited the dentist three times as frequently during 1968 as all other children. White young people visited the dentist twice as frequently during the same period as all other young people.

The difference between the two color groups was even greater during the July 1957-June 1958 period than during 1968. While the rates for white children and young people dropped between the two time periods, the rates for all other children and young people increased slightly.

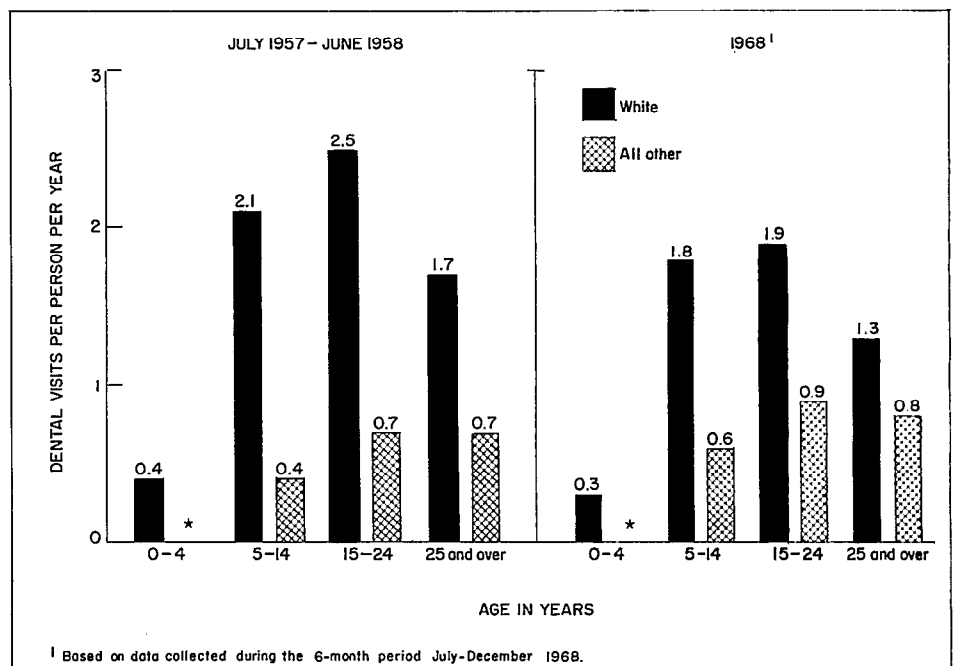


Figure 26. Number of dental visits per person per year, by color and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Children 5-14 years of age and young people living in standard metropolitan statistical areas visited dentists more frequently than did children and young people living outside SMSA's. Among children 5-14 and young people living outside SMSA's, those living in nonfarm areas and in farm areas visited the dentist at about the same rate.

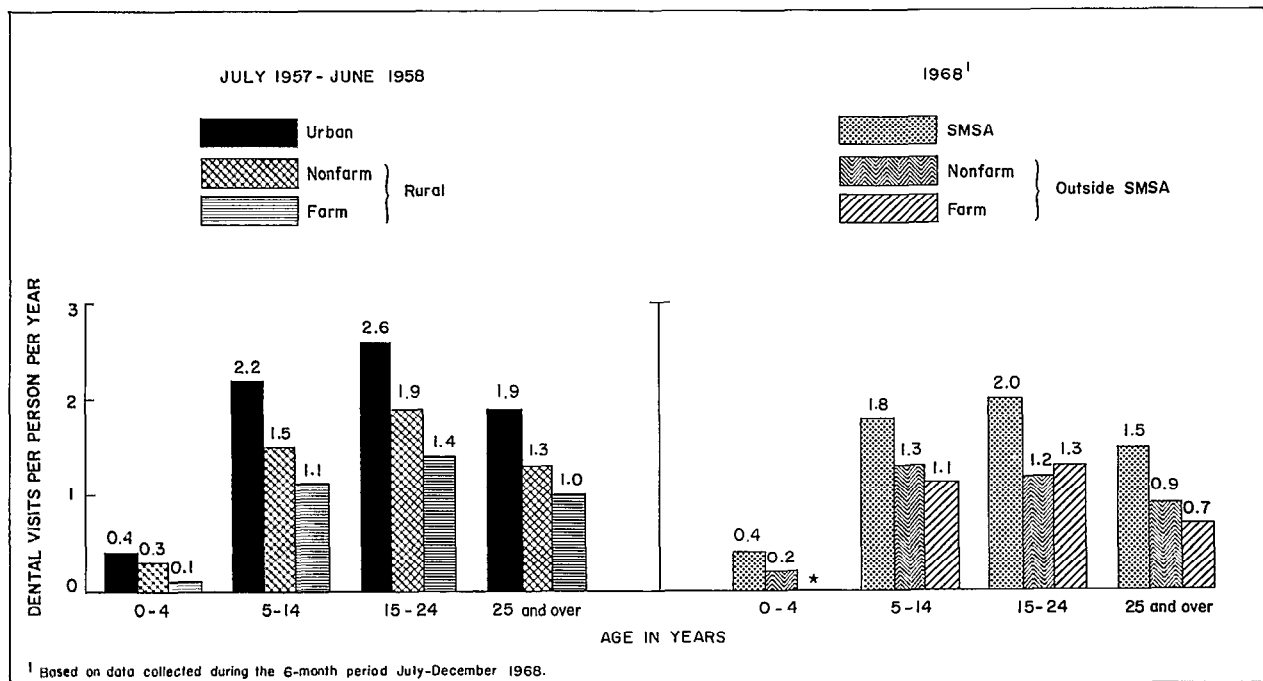


Figure 27. Number of dental visits per person per year, by place of residence and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

(The method used to classify the population by place of residence was somewhat different in 1968 than it was in July 1957-June 1958. See definition of place of residence in appendix II)

Family income substantially affected the rate of dental visits. Among both children 5-14 years of age and young people, those living in families with incomes of \$5,000 or more visited a dentist about twice as frequently during 1968 as those living in families with lower incomes.

Similar substantial differences in the rate of dental visits were also found between the two family income groups shown for the July 1957-June 1958 period.

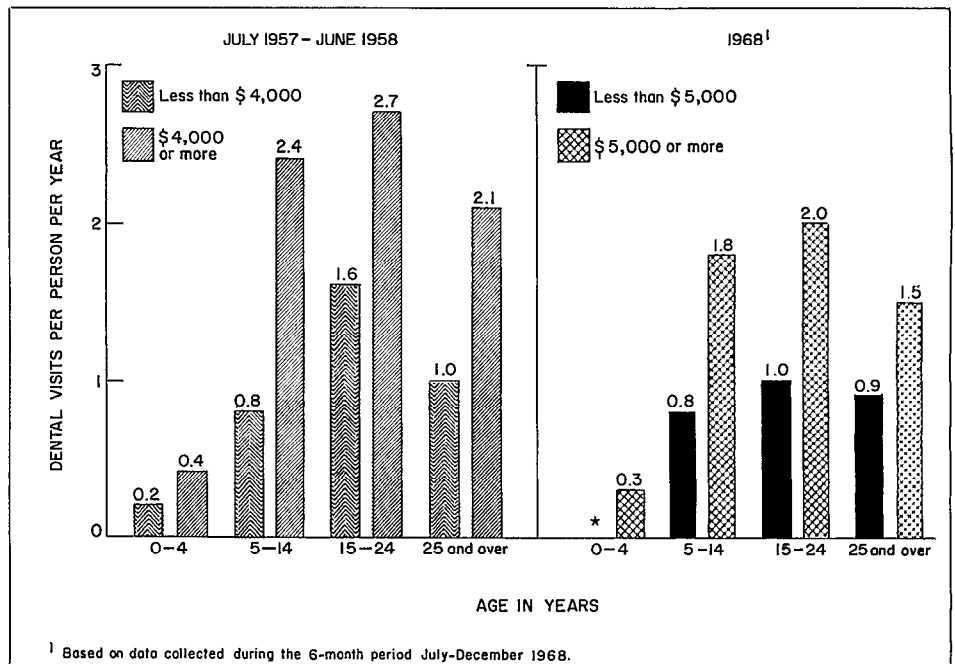


Figure 28. Number of dental visits per person per year, by family income and age: July 1957-June 1958 and 1968.

Data on the time interval since last dental visit were not collected during 1968. Therefore data are shown for July 1963-June 1964—the most recent period for which comparable data are available.

During the period July 1963-June 1964, 55 percent of both children 5-14 years of age and young persons visited a dentist within the year prior to interview. An estimated 87 percent of

children under 5 years of age and 25 percent of children 5-14 had never been to a dentist.

The pattern for the July 1957-June 1958 period was similar to that for the later period. The percentages of persons with last dental visit within a year were somewhat lower, while the percentages of persons never having been to a dentist were slightly higher.

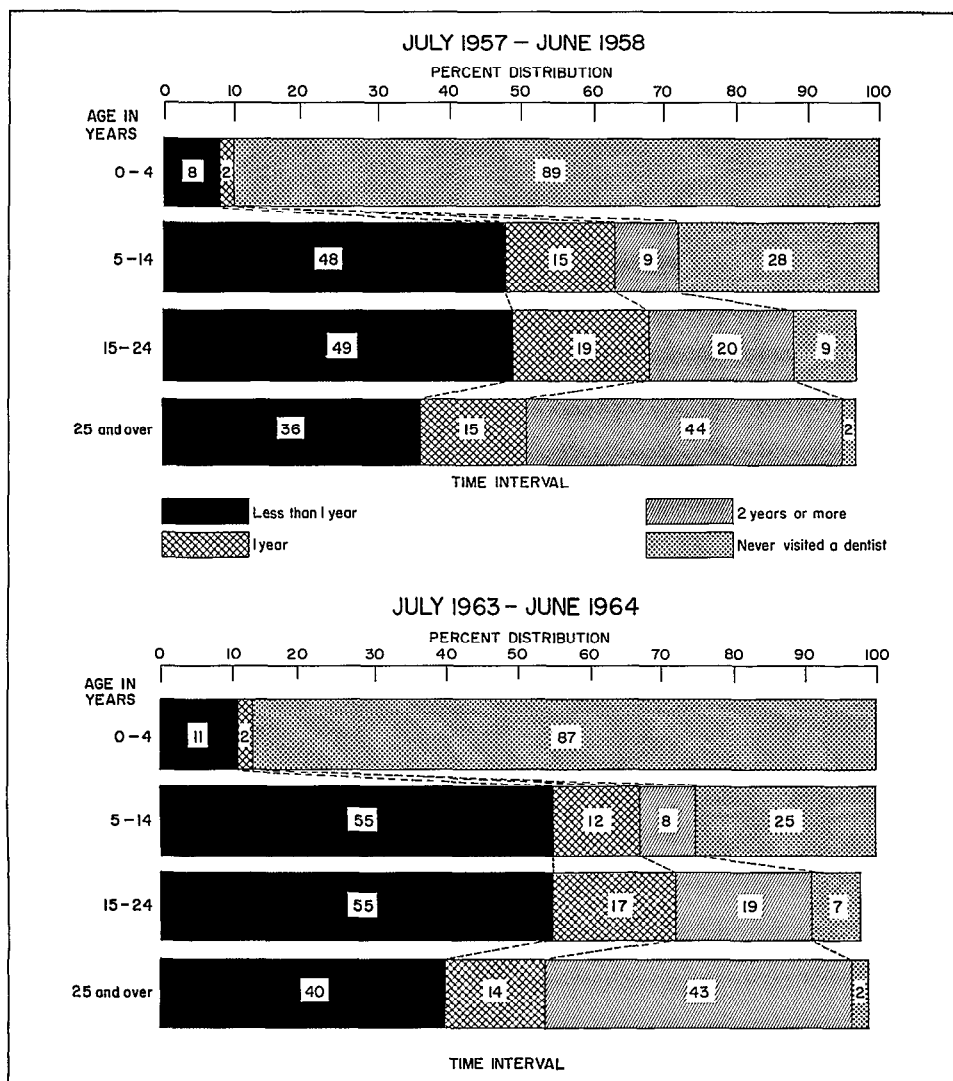


Figure 29. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit, according to age: July 1957-June 1958 and July 1963-June 1964.

(Does not include up to 3 percent of the population for whom time interval since last dental visit was unknown)

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

Protection against the high cost of medical care is provided by many forms of health insurance. For the purpose of the Health Interview Survey, health insurance is defined as any plan, group or individual, specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical expenses of an insured individual. Certain kinds of plans are excluded such as plans limited to the "dread diseases,"

plans for free care, insurance which pays bills only for accidents, and insurance which pays only for the loss of income.

Only two major forms of health insurance are considered in this report. The first is hospital insurance which pays all or part of the hospital bill for the hospitalized person; the second, surgical insurance which pays all or

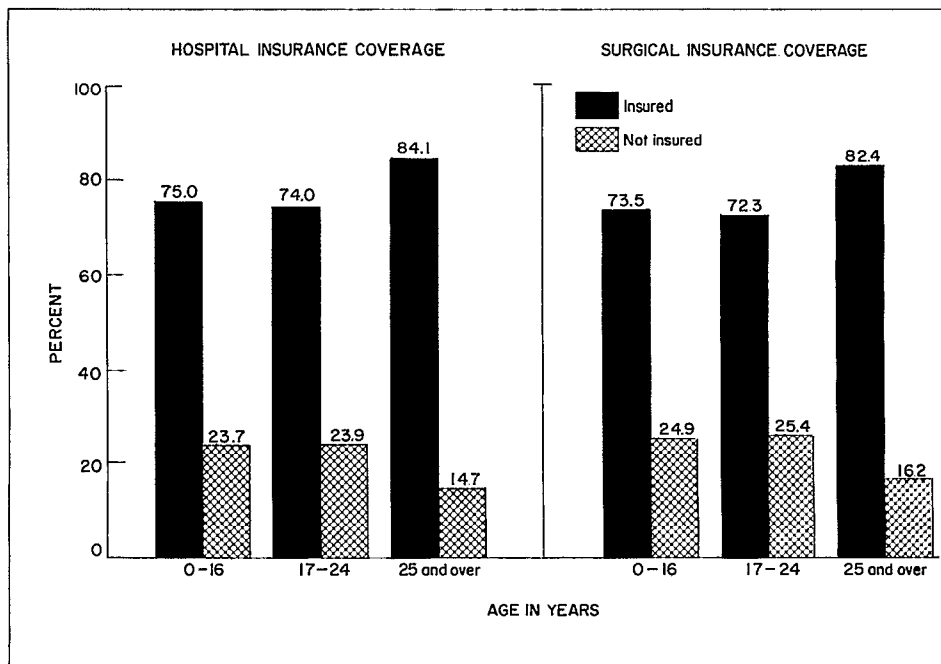


Figure 30. Percent of persons by hospital and surgical insurance coverage, by age: 1968.

part of the bill of the physician performing an operation either in a hospital or in his office.

The pattern of coverage is about the same for both hospital and surgical insurance. For this reason, and because hospital insurance seems to be the most basic form of coverage, most of the discussion which follows is limited to hospital insurance coverage.

Information about health insurance coverage was not collected during the July 1957-June 1958 period. This section of the report therefore shows data for 1968 only.

For additional information pertaining to hospital and surgical insurance coverage, see Series 10, Nos. 11 and 42, and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 18, No. 11, Supplement (2).

It was estimated that 75 percent of children under 17 and 74 percent of young people 17-24 years of age were protected by hospital insurance coverage in 1968. The proportion of

persons with hospital insurance coverage was higher among adults—about 84 percent of all persons 25 years of age and over. In each age group the proportion of persons with surgical insurance coverage was about the same as that with hospital insurance coverage.

Information on health insurance coverage was also collected by the Health Interview Survey during July 1962-June 1963. (See Series 10, No. 11.) Since that time health insurance coverage has become increasingly more prevalent. About 69 percent of children under 17 years of age and about 65 percent of young people were covered by hospital insurance during the July 1962-June 1963 period.

There were no appreciable differences between the proportion of males covered by hospital insurance and the proportion of females covered.

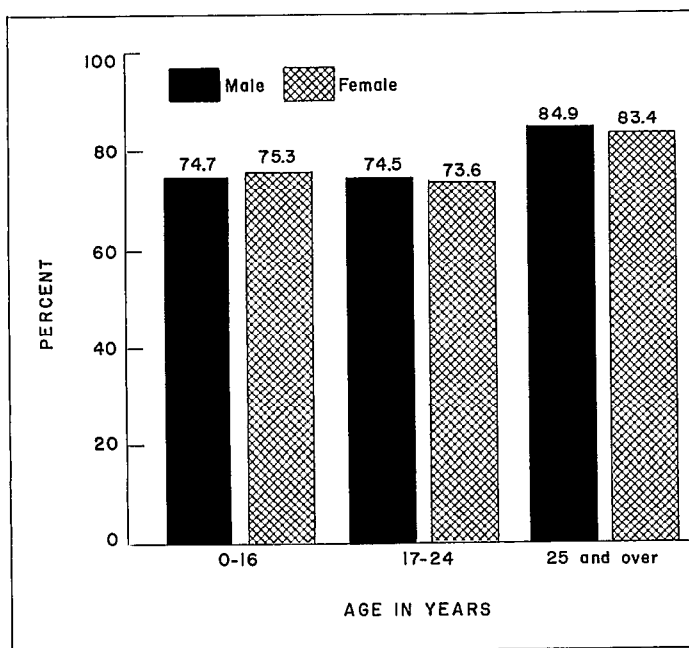


Figure 31. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, by sex and age: 1968.

There were marked differences between white persons and all other persons in hospital insurance coverage. A higher proportion of white children and young people were covered than were all other children and young people.

In each age group the level of hospital insurance coverage was highest among persons residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas and lowest among persons living on farms outside SMSA's. The patterns of hospital insurance coverage by place of residence were about the same for both children and young people.

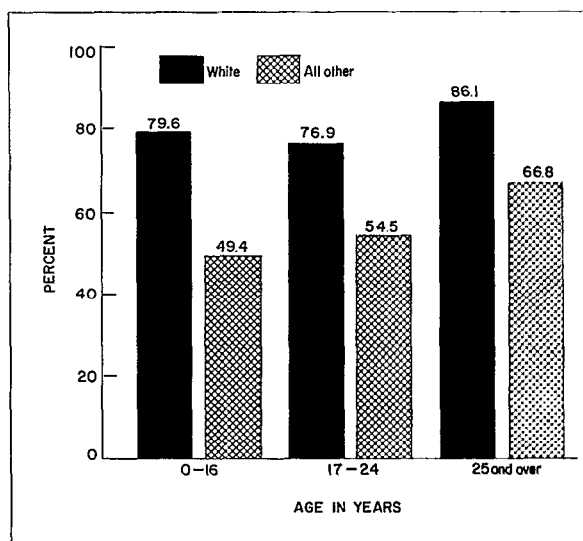


Figure 32. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, by color and age: 1968.

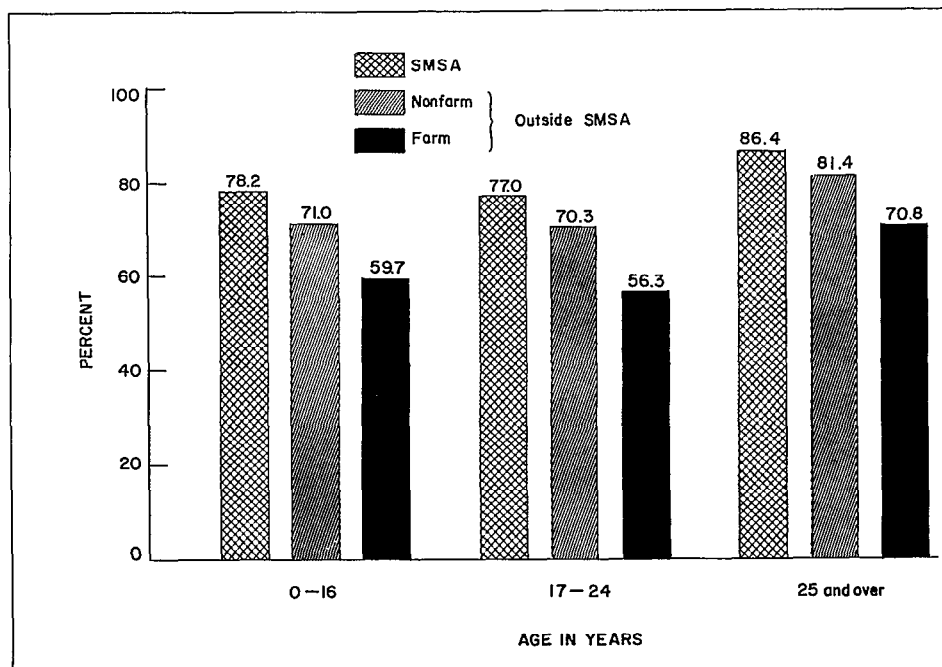


Figure 33. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, by place of residence and age: 1968.

Levels of hospital insurance coverage among persons in each age group varied substantially with family income. Hospital insurance coverage was more than twice as prevalent among children under 17 years of age living in families with incomes of \$5,000 or more than it was among children of the same ages living in families with lower incomes. Among young people the income differential was less dramatic but still substantial.

Among persons with family incomes of less than \$5,000 the proportion of persons with hospital insurance coverage was greater among young people than among children, while among persons with higher family incomes there was little difference between the two age groups.

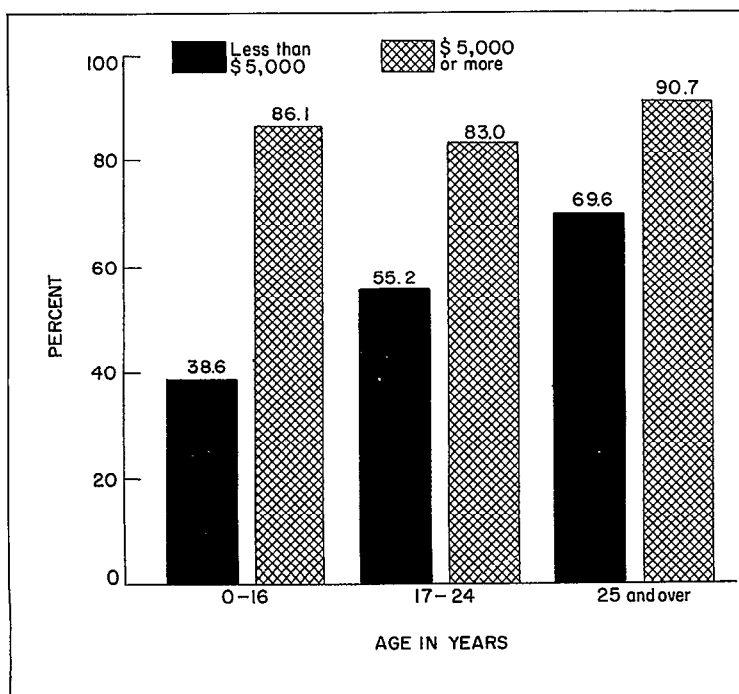


Figure 34. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, by family income and age: 1968.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Table 12. Population and percent distribution of population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by selected demographic characteristics, according to age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Age	Total ¹	Sex	
		Male	Female
Number of persons in thousands			
0-4 years-----	19,352	9,858	9,494
5-14 years-----	33,285	16,982	16,303
15-24 years-----	21,093	9,801	11,292
25 years and over-----	94,639	45,265	49,374
6-16 years-----	34,673	17,671	17,002
Percent distribution			
0-4 years-----	100.0	50.9	49.1
5-14 years-----	100.0	51.0	49.0
15-24 years-----	100.0	46.5	53.5
25 years and over-----	100.0	47.8	52.2
6-16 years-----	100.0	51.0	49.0

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

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

Table 12. Population and percent distribution of population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by selected demographic characteristics, according to age: United States, July 1957-June 1958—Con.

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

Residence			Family income		Color	
Urban	Rural		Less than \$4,000	\$4,000 or more	White	All other
	Nonfarm	Farm				
Number of persons in thousands						
11,145	5,932	2,275	6,850	11,727	16,655	2,697
18,495	9,885	4,905	10,916	20,814	28,981	4,304
12,967	5,122	3,004	8,376	11,257	18,438	2,655
60,378	23,396	10,865	35,368	52,999	85,736	8,903
19,301	9,997	5,376	11,520	21,460	---	---
Percent distribution						
57.6	30.7	11.8	35.4	60.6	86.1	13.9
55.6	29.7	14.7	32.8	62.5	87.1	12.9
61.5	24.3	14.2	39.7	53.4	87.4	12.6
63.8	24.7	11.5	37.4	56.0	90.6	9.4
55.7	28.8	15.5	33.2	61.9	---	---

Table 13. Population and percent distribution of population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by selected demographic characteristics, according to 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]

Age	Total ¹	Sex	
		Male	Female
Number of persons in thousands			
0-4 years-----	18,601	9,492	9,109
5-14 years-----	40,961	20,821	20,140
15-24 years-----	31,383	14,733	16,650
25 years and over-----	104,448	49,043	55,404
6-16 years-----	44,308	22,497	21,812
Percent distribution			
0-4 years-----	100.0	51.0	49.0
5-14 years-----	100.0	50.8	49.2
15-24 years-----	100.0	46.9	53.1
25 years and over-----	100.0	47.0	53.0
6-16 years-----	100.0	50.8	49.2

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

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

Table 13. Population and percent distribution of population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by selected demographic characteristics, according to age: United States, 1968—Con.

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

Residence			Family income		Color	
SMSA	Outside SMSA		Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 or more	White	All other
	Nonfarm	Farm				
Number of persons in thousands						
12,067	5,830	704	4,608	13,198	15,471	3,130
25,791	12,965	2,205	8,054	31,083	34,914	6,046
19,964	9,915	1,504	8,064	21,787	27,300	4,083
67,589	31,589	5,269	27,321	70,569	93,930	10,518
27,804	13,997	2,508	8,652	33,639	37,896	6,413
Percent distribution						
64.9	31.3	3.8	24.8	71.0	83.2	16.8
63.0	31.7	5.4	19.7	75.9	85.2	14.8
63.6	31.6	4.8	25.7	69.4	87.0	13.0
64.7	30.2	5.0	26.2	67.6	89.9	10.1
62.8	31.6	5.7	19.5	75.9	85.5	14.5

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, 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 fiscal years 1958, 1967, and 1968 and during calendar year 1968.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during any 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 high prevalence in the population and, through consolidation of samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

While the structure of the survey has developed since its inception in 1957, a basic design has persisted, with major modifications in 1959 and 1963. Originally a sample of 372 primary sampling units (PSU's), which consist of a county or a small group of contiguous counties collectively covering all States and the District of Columbia, was selected from a universe of about 1,900 PSU's. The PSU's were divided geographically into units called segments, each containing an expected six households. Then a sample of approximately 7,000 segments yielding 36,000 interviewed households was chosen from the sample PSU's. An interviewer's assignment for a workweek usually consisted of two such segments.

In 1959 the number of primary sampling units was increased to 503 and the number of households to be interviewed during a year was increased to 38,000. The average size of a weekly assignment for an interviewer was increased from 12 to 13.5 households.

In 1963, when population data from the 1960 census became available, several changes were made in the sample design. The structure of segments and assignments was modified in three important respects: (1) segment size was changed from an expected six households to an expected nine households, (2) the nine households were alternate ones in a cluster of about 18 neighboring households, whereas earlier the six had been a compact cluster of adjacent households, and (3) assignments for a given week consisted of paired neighboring segments (heterogeneity is obtained by assigning an interviewer different types of assignments).

in successive weeks). These changes resulted in an increase from 13.5 to 16 households in an average assignment.

Also in 1963 the manner of selecting segments was changed for about two-thirds of the total sample from area sampling to list sampling, using 1960 census registers as the frame. Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate the housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States. For rural areas and some of the smaller urban areas, segments were chosen by area sampling.

Since the list frame represented only addresses enumerated in the 1960 census, it is necessary to supplement the list with houses built since 1960. This is done by sampling updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

These changes, together with benefits from joint designing with the Current Population Survey,³ made it possible in 1963 to reduce the sample size to 357 PSU's and at the same time to increase the sample from 38,000 to 42,000 interviewed housing units (in approximately 5,700 segments) and to provide data on 134,000 persons.

Finally, the last changes in the HIS design were made in 1968. The only major revision was a change in segment size from nine to six households. This change should improve the efficiency of the sample design since the number of sample segments in a year increased from 5,700 to about 8,000.

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. In 1968 NCHS assumed from the Census the responsibility for coding the questionnaires, NCHS, using electronic computers, carries out editing and tabulates the edited data.

³Described in U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Current Population Survey—a Report on Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 7, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

⁴"Health Survey Procedure," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2, 1964.

"The Statistical Design of the Health Household-Interview Survey," *Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 584-A2, 1958.

"Estimation and Sampling Variance," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38, 1970.

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

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.

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.

First-stage ratio adjustment.—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.

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, thus reducing sampling variance.

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 that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated

quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias. (Since data on number of dental visits were collected for only two quarters during 1968, the sum of the two quarterly totals was doubled to obtain annual estimates of the volume of dental visits during that year. These estimates are generally comparable to those based on data collected during 12-month periods since dental visits are not subject to a great amount of seasonal variation.)

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-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 estimates of the volume of hospital discharges produced by the survey since July 1958 are based upon 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 one interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6 months' data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview.

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 inter-

views of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over (18 in fiscal year 1958) present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devise 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 they 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 (derived from different sources) which are 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.⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type C.—Statistics for 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 57, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 58-60. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 61 and 62. 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

⁵"Reporting of Hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6, 1965.

"Health Interview Responses Compared With Medical Records," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7, 1965.

"Comparison of Hospitalization Reporting in Three Survey Procedures," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8, 1965.

"Interview Data on Chronic Conditions Compared With Information Derived From Medical Records," *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23, 1967.

"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, 1968.

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

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

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

sulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound 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.

The following guide indicates the appropriate rules and charts to be used in deriving relative standard errors for estimates shown in this report.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

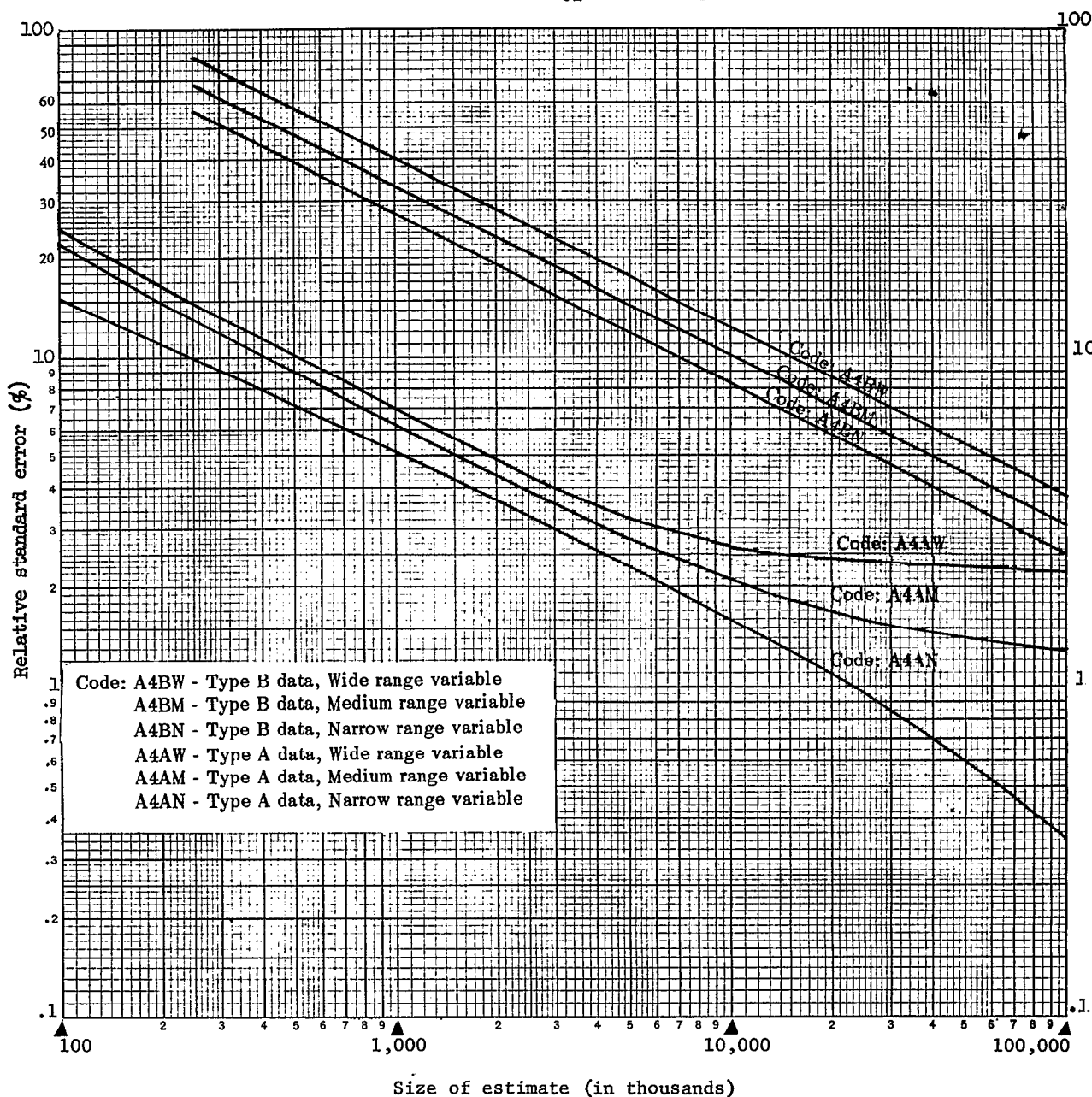
(1) A=aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 55; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 55.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex-color category-----		Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	58
Acute conditions-----	1	A4BN	58
Persons injured-----	1	A4BN	58
Impairments, by type-----	1	A4AN	58
Persons with limitations of activity and mobility-----	1	A4AN	58
Persons with one chronic condition or more-----	1	A4AN	58
Disability days-----	1	A4BW	58
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	59
Physician visits-----	1	A4BM	58
Dental visits-----	1	A2BM ¹	60
Rates per person:			
Acute conditions-----	4	{ Numer.: A4BN Denom.: ² A4AN	58 58
Disability days-----	4	{ Numer.: A4BW Denom.: ² A4AN	58 58
Physician visits-----	4	{ Numer.: A4BM Denom.: ² A4AN	58 58
Dental visits-----	4	{ Numer.: A2BM ¹ Denom.: ² A2AN	60 60
Rates per 1,000 persons:			
Persons injured-----	4	{ Numer.: A4BN Denom.: ² A4AN	58 58
Impairments, by type-----	3	P4AN-M	61
Hospital discharges-----	4	{ Numer.: A4CN Denom.: ² A4AN	59 58
Average length of stay-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	59 59
Percent distribution of:			
Persons injured by class of accident-----	2	P4BN-M	62
Impairments by type-----	2	P4AN-M	61
Persons by limitations of activity and mobility status-----	2	P4AN-M	61
Persons by chronic condition status-----	2	P4AN-M	61
Physician visits by place of visit-----	2	P4BN-M	62
Persons by time interval since last physician visit-----	2	P4AN-M	61
Persons by time interval since last dental visit-----	2	P4AN-M	61
Persons by hospital and surgical insurance coverage-----	2	P4AN-M	61

¹For use with 1968 data only.

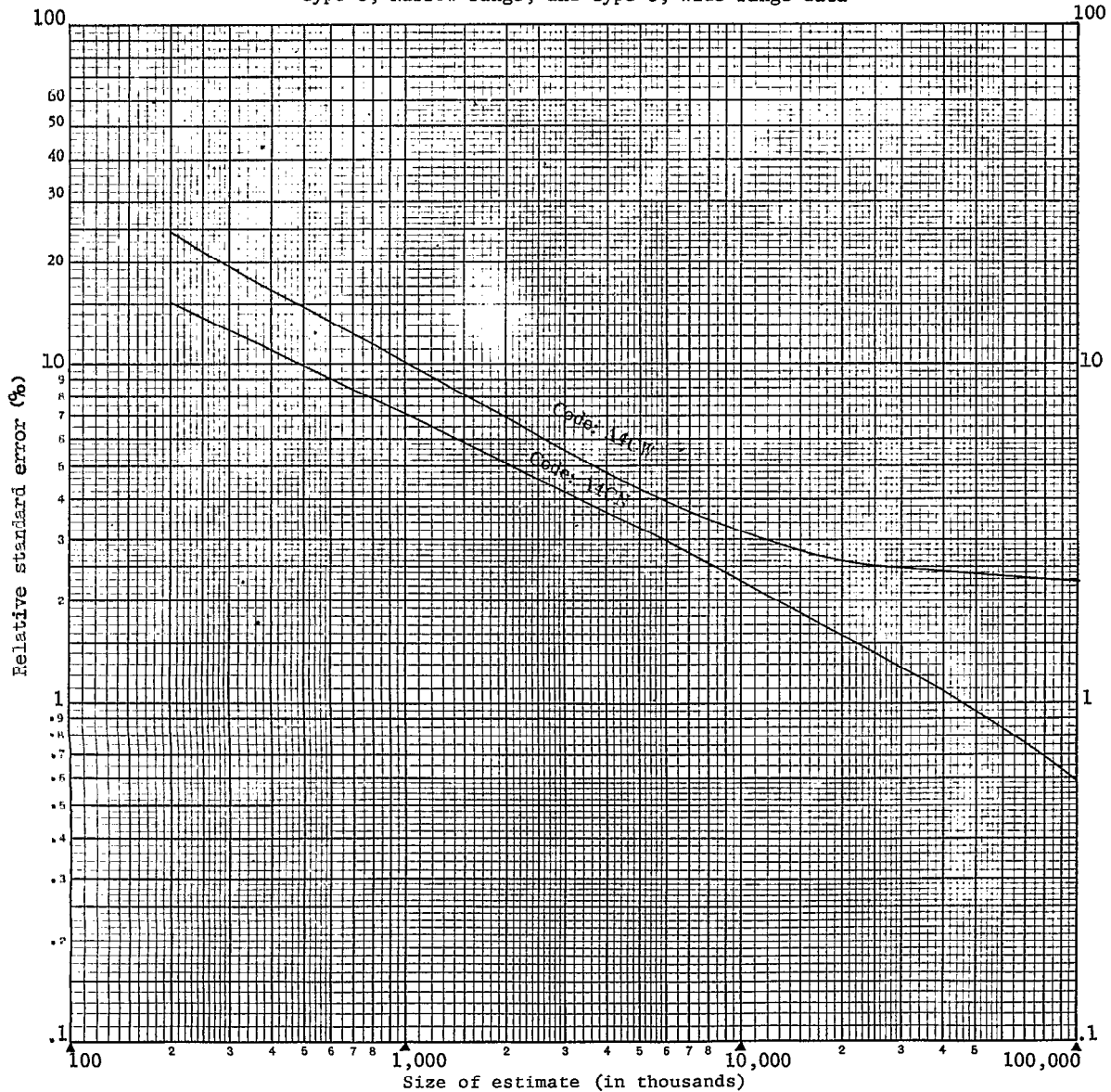
In accordance with Rule 4(a) the denominator is not used for rates where the population base is either the total U.S. population or any age-sex-color group of the total U.S. population.

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



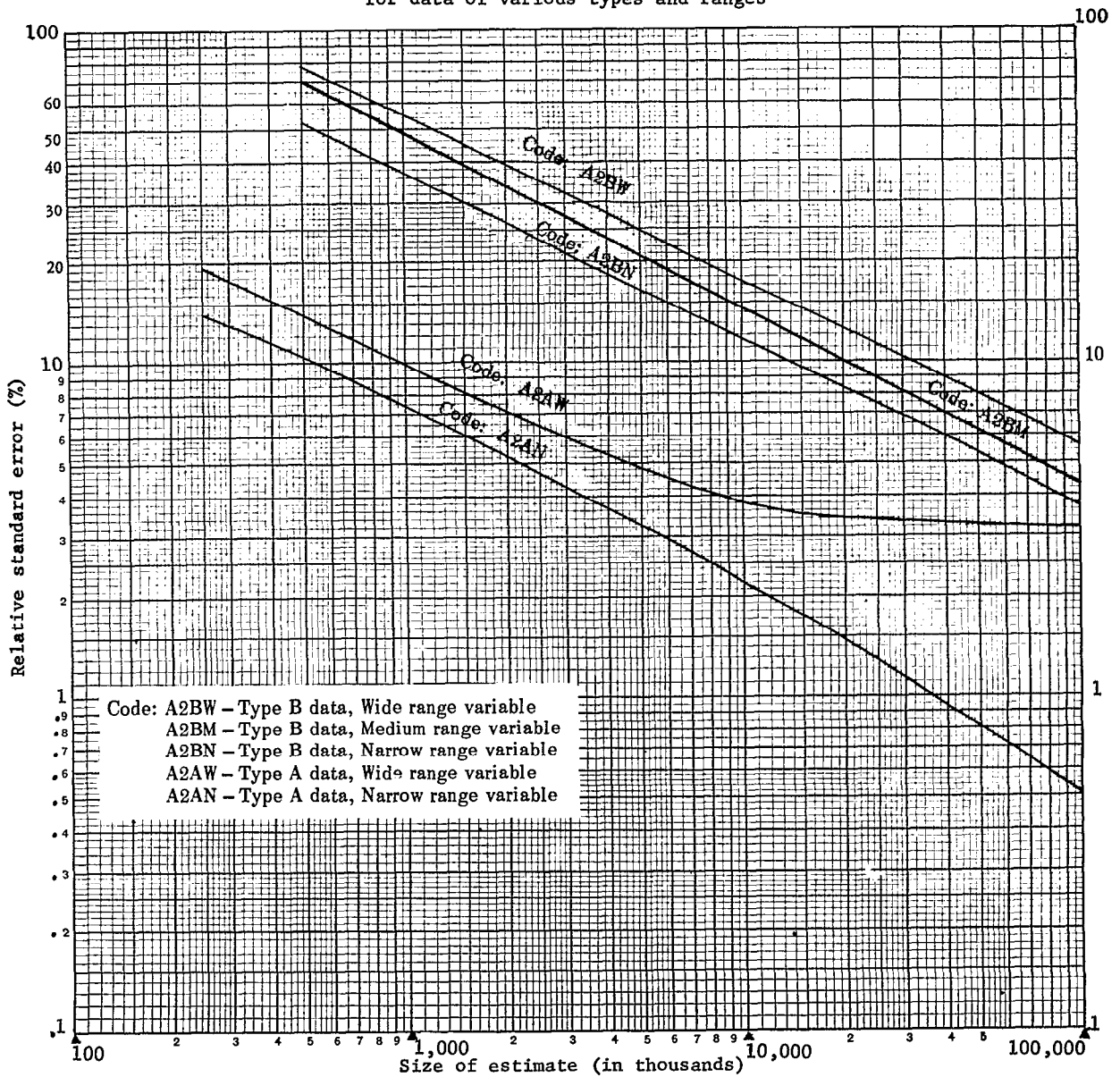
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

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



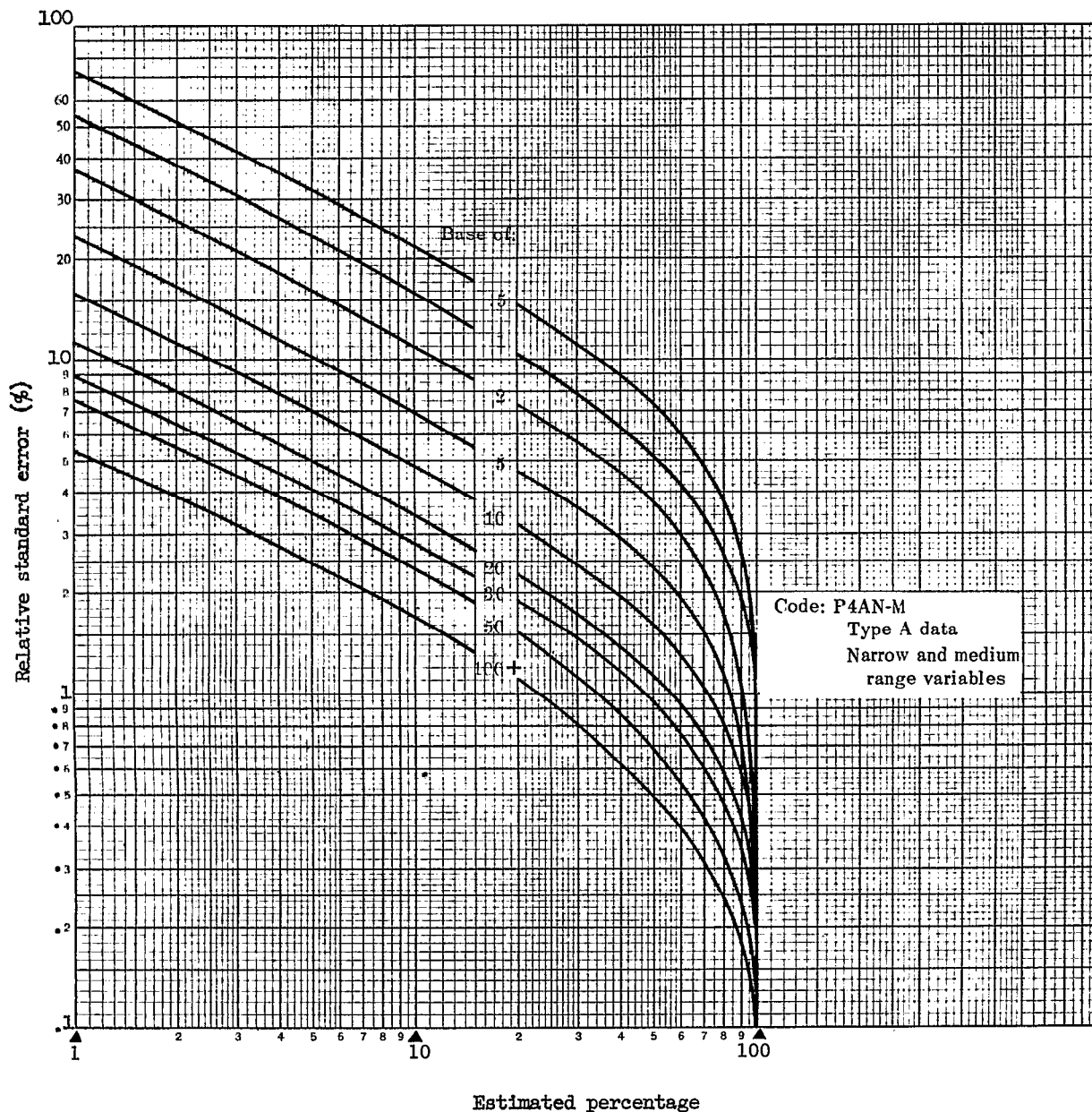
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on two quarters of data collection for data of various 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: A2AN) has a relative standard error of 5.2 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 104,000 (5.2 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A2BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 22.2 percent or a standard error of 1,332,000 (22.2 percent of 6,000,000).

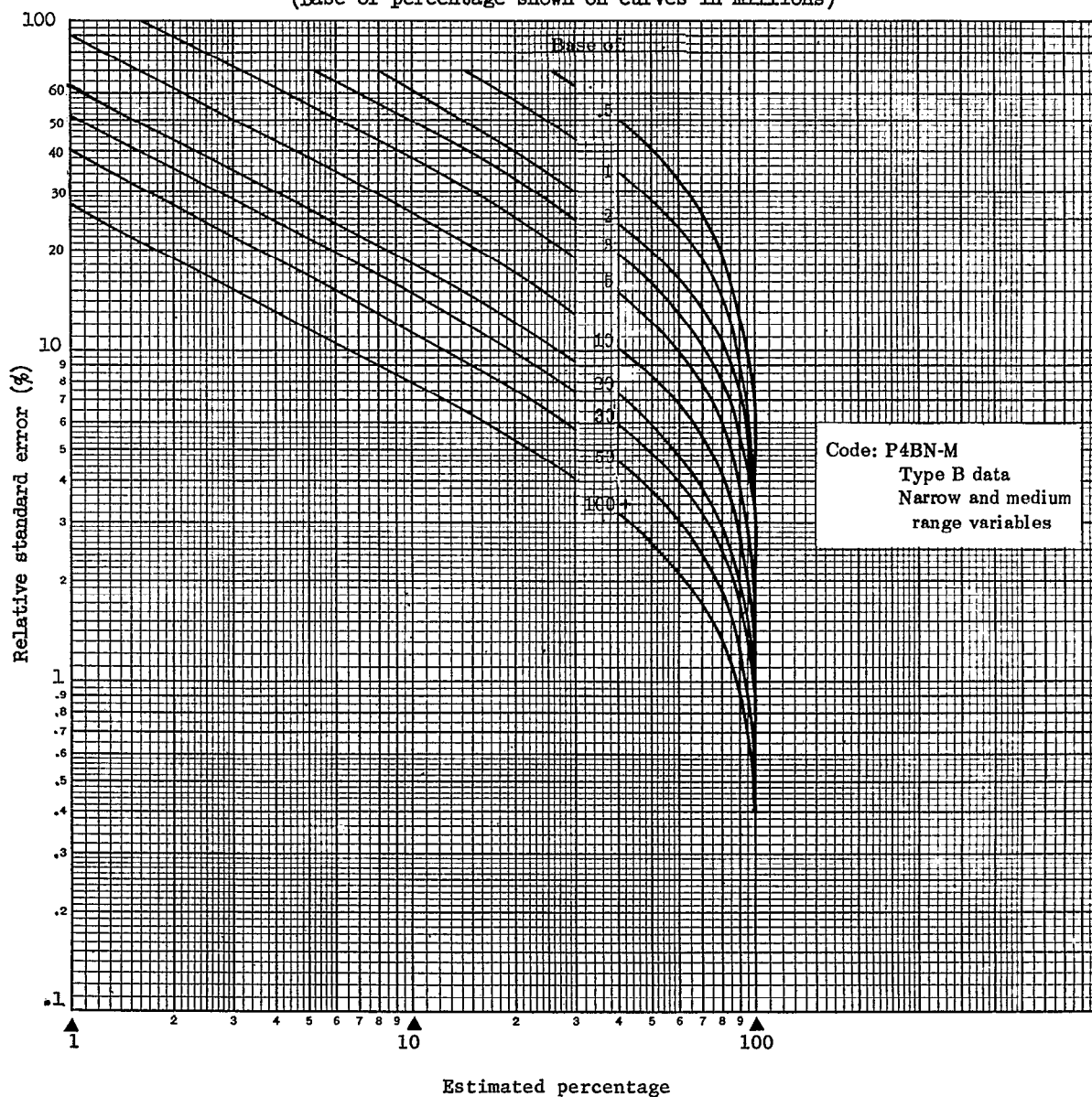
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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.

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to 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, and whether they were acute or chronic, or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

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

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

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

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the following conditions always classified as chronic:

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

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

A condition described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview is also classified as chronic.

Impairments.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment, site, and etiology.

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

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time.

The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview.

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according

to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are (1) motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes while at work and home include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle-while at work is included under "while at work."

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

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. (This category was not used in July 1957-June 1958.)

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident. (This category was not used in July 1957-June 1958.)

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over (14 years or older in July 1957-June 1958) and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

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

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories (i.e.,

moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk) and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any housework.

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

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

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

School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

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

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

4. *Persons not limited in activities*

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

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four (or six) categories according to the extent to which their mobility is limit-

ed at present as a result of these conditions. The categories are:

1. *Confined to the house.*—Confined to the house all or most of the time.
 - A. *Confined to bed.*—Must stay in bed all or most of the time.
 - B. *Not confined to bed.*—Must stay in the house all or most of the time.
2. *Needs help in getting around.*—Able to go outside but needs the help of another person or special aid in getting around outside.
 - A. *Of another person.*—Needs the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house.
 - B. *Of special aid.*—Needs the help of some special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair, in getting around inside or outside the house.
3. *Has trouble getting around alone.*—Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.
4. *Not limited in mobility.*—Not limited in any of the ways described above.

Disability days.—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-disability days, or school-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 school are also days of restricted activity for the school-age population. Hence restricted activity is the most inclusive term used in describing disability 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.

School-loss day.—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

Hospital.—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 and related facilities submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one for which the type of service is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; osteopathic hospital; or hospital department of institution. Type of hospital service is a classification of hospitals according to the predominant type of cases for which they provide care. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follow the usage of the American Hospital Association.

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.

Estimates of the total number of hospital days are derived by summing the days for all hospital discharges. (See definition of "hospital discharge.")

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

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the

total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Terms Relating to 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 passing through 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 an outpatient clinic is considered to be a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to the house to see more than one person, the call is considered 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. The definitions of the various categories are as follows:

1. *Home* is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
2. *Office* is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this

survey, physicians connected with prepayment group practice plans are considered to be in private practice.

3. *Hospital clinic* is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.
4. *Company or industry health unit* refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (e.g., factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.
5. *Telephone contact* refers to advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)
6. *Other* refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation takes place.

In this report the last three categories, numbers 4, 5, and 6, are combined and shown as "other."

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

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

Dental visit.—A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision. Services provided while a person was a patient in a hospital for overnight or longer are not considered dental visits.

Time interval since last dental visit.—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms Relating to Hospital and Surgical 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 or similar programs; and care of persons admitted 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 insurance.—Insurance which pays all or part of the hospital bill for the hospitalized person. 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.

Surgical insurance.—Insurance which pays in whole or part the bill of the doctor or surgeon for an operation whether performed in a hospital or in the doctor's office. Insurance which pays the cost of visits to a doctor's office for postoperative care is included as surgical insurance.

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.—"White" and "all other" are the designations used in this report for the two color groups. "White" includes, in addition to persons reported as "white," persons reported to be Mexican or Puerto Rican. "All other" consists of persons reported as Negro, American Indian, Chinese, and Japanese, persons of numerically small racial groups, and persons of mixed racial descent.

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 prior to the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Place of residence.—Classification of place of residence for 1968 differs from the classification used for July 1957-June 1968.

Residence definition used since July 1963.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, non-institutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or nonfarm residence.

1. **Standard metropolitan statistical areas.**—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There are 212 SMSA's as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

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

2. **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 non-farm population, which comprises the remaining non-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 in non-SMSA territory were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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

Residence definition used prior to July 1963.—Place of residence was classified as urban or rural before July 1963 and the rural category subdivided according to farm or nonfarm residence.

1. *Urban and rural residence.*—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the National Health Survey was the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (2) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (3) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (4) unincorporated places

of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population was classified as rural.

2. *Farm and nonfarm residence.*—The rural population was subdivided into the rural farm population, which comprised all rural residents living on farms, and the rural nonfarm population, which comprised the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household resided on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house was on a farm or ranch was accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who paid cash for house and yard only was not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area was farmland. This special case did not cover (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rented farmland as well as house and yard, (2) the quarters of a hired hand who received living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation, or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which was classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters were counted as on a farm.

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APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTIONNAIRE USED DURING JULY 1957-JUNE 1958

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

Form NMS-1 (3-18-57)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY						1. Questionnaire of Questionnaires									
2. (a) Address or description of location 						3. Ident. Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample No.	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.										
(b) Type of living quarters: ☐ Dwelling unit ☐ Other						(c) Name of special dwelling place: _____ Code: _____						9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No									
12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No						10. What is the telephone number here? ☐ No phone						11. What is the best time to call?									
14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No						13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No						INSTRUCTIONS If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.									
15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS																					
Item		1		Com.		2		Com.		3		Com.		4		Com.		5		Com.	
Entire household		Date - Time																			
Callbacks for individual respondents		Col. No.		Date - Time																	
16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW																					
TYPE:		A				B				C				D							
Reason:		☐ Refusal ☐ No one at home - repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other (Specify)				☐ Vacant - Non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (Specify)				☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other (Specify)				Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because:							
Comments on non-interview																					
17. Signature of interviewer: _____ Special instructions or notes												18. Code: _____									
EDITING RECORD FOR OFFICE USE ONLY																					
a. Result of edit				b. Type of follow-up				d. Edited				e. Re-edited				f. Re-edited					
☐ Passed ☐ Passed (EPQ) ☐ Failed - no follow-up ☐ Failed - follow-up				☐ Office telephone ☐ Interviewer telephone ☐ Personal c. Result of follow-up ☐ Completed ☐ Non-interview				Editor Date				Editor Date				Editor Date					
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) _____ (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) _____ (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) _____ (f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (if not a household member, delete)												Last name First name and initial									
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)												Relationship									
3. RACE (Check one box for each person)												☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other									
4. SEX (Check one box for each person)												☐ Male ☐ Female									
5. How old were you on your last birthday?												Age ☐ Under 1 year									
6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)												(State or foreign country)									
If 14 years old or over, ask: 7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)												☐ Under 14 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married									
If 14 years old or over, ask: 8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")												☐ Under 14 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5 ☐ None									

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire)		☐ Fem. or und. 14 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1953?		☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ Spanish American ☐ WW - I ☐ Korean ☐ Yes ☐ No
If 6 years old or over, ask: 10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months -- (For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else? (For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else? (For children 6 - 16): going to school or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 10 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?		☐ Under 6 years ☐ Working ☐ Looking for work ☐ Keeping house ☐ Going to school ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
I Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-26 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.		☐ Responded for self Col. No. _____ was respondent
We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not -- 11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?		
12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?		
13. Last week or the week before did you feel any ill effects from an earlier accident or injury? (a) What were these effects? (b) Anything else?		
14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides -- which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?		
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have continued for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?		
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)		
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)		

Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about ...?	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No," in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A)	If an impairment or symptom, ask: What was the cause of ...? (If cause is already entered in (d-1) circle "X" without asking the question) (If accident or injury, fill Table A)		What kind of ...trouble is it? (If kind of trouble already entered in col. (d-1), circle "X" without asking the question)	What part of the body was affected? (If part of body can be determined from entries to cols. (d-1) through (d-4), circle "X" without asking the question)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ...? Cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (1)) (1) (2)
					(d-2)	(d-3)			
1			☐ Yes ☐ No	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(1) (2)

Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To Interviewer:		Was this person still in the hospital last Sunday night? (Verify that no home days were missed; are in Col. (d))	What was the matter? Anything else? (Record each condition in same detail as called for in Table I. If condition is result of accident or injury, also fill Table A.)
					(e)	(f)		
1			Mo. _____ Year _____	_____ DAYS	☐ All or ☐ Days	_____ DAYS	☐ Yes ☐ No	(g)

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	2. When did it happen? Month _____ Year _____ (Enter only the year if prior to 1956)	3. Where did the accident happen? ☐ At home (inside or outside the house) ☐ While in Armed Services ☐ Some other place	4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No	5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Under 14 years at time of accident

MEDICAL CARE	
18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your-, etc.- talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else?	☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to 4.20)
If "Yes": (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	No. of times
(c) Where did you talk to the doctor?	Place
(d) How many times at -- (home, office, clinic, etc.)? (Record total number of times for each type of place)	Time
19. What did you have done? If more than one visit or telephone call: What did you have done on the {first, second, etc.} visit (or telephone call)?	☐ (1) ☐ (2) ☐ (3) ☐ Diag. or treatment ☐ Pre/post natal care ☐ Contraception ☐ Immun./Vacc. ☐ Eye exam. (diagnose) ☐ Other (Specify)
20. If "No" to q. 18a, ask: How long has it been since you last talked to a doctor?	☐ Mo. or ☐ Yrs. ☐ Less than 1 mo. ☐ Never
DENTAL CARE	
21. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else?	☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to 4.21b)
If "Yes": (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	No. of times
22. What did you have done? If more than one visit: What did you have done on the {first, second, etc.} visit?	☐ (1) ☐ (2) ☐ (3) ☐ Fillings ☐ Extractions or other surgery ☐ Straightening ☐ Treatment for gum ☐ Cleaning teeth ☐ Other (Specify)
23. If "No" to q. 21a, ask: How long has it been since you went to a dentist?	☐ Mo. or ☐ Yrs. ☐ Less than 1 mo. ☐ Never
24. Is there anyone in the family who has lost all of his teeth?	☐ Yes ☐ No
HOSPITAL CARE	
25. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? If "Yes": (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No No. of times
26. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes": (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No No. of times
27. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your --'s, etc.? (Show Card W) Includes income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS													
How many days, including the 2 week ends?	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6 years old or over, ask: Last week or the week before would you have been at a job or business (going to school)?	If "Yes" in col. (1): How many days did you keep you from work (going to school)?	Check one: Before 3 months During 3 months	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week, last week or the week before?)	To Interview: If Col. (k) is checked or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (If during past 12 months, ask: Which month?)	When did you last talk to a doctor about ...? (Month and year - Year only if prior to 1956)	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for ...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has ... kept you in bed most of the day?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which one fits you best. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If "1," or "2," or "3," in Col. (i) ask: Please look at this card and tell me which of these statements fits you best. (Show Card G)	Line Number
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Days	Days	Yes ☐ No ☐	Days	☐ Last ☐ Before ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Last ☐ Before ☐ Yes ☐ No	No. ☐ Yr. ☐ Mo. ☐ Dr.	No. ☐ Yr. ☐ Mo. ☐ Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	1	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS	
Were any operations performed on you during this stay in the hospital? If "Yes": (a) What was the operation? (b) Any other operations?	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county, and State)
(i)	(j)
☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Line Number
	1

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY Check List of Chronic Conditions <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Asthma</td> <td>14. Stomach ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Any allergy</td> <td>15. Any other chronic stomach trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Tuberculosis</td> <td>16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Chronic bronchitis</td> <td>17. Arthritis or rheumatism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</td> <td>18. Prostate trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Rheumatic fever</td> <td>19. Diabetes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Hardening of the arteries</td> <td>20. Thyroid trouble or goiter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. High blood pressure</td> <td>21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Heart trouble</td> <td>22. Mental or nervous trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Stroke</td> <td>23. Repeated trouble with back or spine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Trouble with varicose veins</td> <td>24. Tumor or cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Hemorrhoids or piles</td> <td>25. Chronic skin trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Gallbladder or liver trouble</td> <td>26. Hernia or rupture</td> </tr> </table>	1. Asthma	14. Stomach ulcer	2. Any allergy	15. Any other chronic stomach trouble	3. Tuberculosis	16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble	4. Chronic bronchitis	17. Arthritis or rheumatism	5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	18. Prostate trouble	6. Rheumatic fever	19. Diabetes	7. Hardening of the arteries	20. Thyroid trouble or goiter	8. High blood pressure	21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind	9. Heart trouble	22. Mental or nervous trouble	10. Stroke	23. Repeated trouble with back or spine	11. Trouble with varicose veins	24. Tumor or cancer	12. Hemorrhoids or piles	25. Chronic skin trouble	13. Gallbladder or liver trouble	26. Hernia or rupture	Card C NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children 1. Cannot work at all at present 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	Card E NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY For: Children from 6 to 16 years old and others going to school 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	Card G NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
1. Asthma	14. Stomach ulcer																												
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Card B NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY Check List of Impairments 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing. 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses. 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot. 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind. 9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back.	Card D NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY For: Housewife 1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	Card F NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY For: Children under 6 years old 1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	Card H NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY Family income during past 12 months 1. Under \$500 (including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over																										

QUESTIONNAIRE USED DURING 1968

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.

[illegible]

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7a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to a dentist? ☐ Yes (7b and c) ☐ No (9) b. Who was this? — Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column. c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family visit a dentist? ☐ Yes (Reask 7b and c) ☐ No (7d) For each person with "Dental visit," ask: d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did — visit a dentist?	7a.	
b. Who was this? — Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column.	b.	☐ Dental visit
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family visit a dentist? ☐ Yes (Reask 7b and c) ☐ No (7d)		
d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did — visit a dentist?	d.	___ No. of dental visits (NP)
If "Dental visit," ask: 8a. For what (other) condition did — visit the dentist? — Enter condition in 8a. b. Did — visit the dentist for any other specific condition? For each condition in 8a, ask: c. During the past 2 weeks was — sick because of his . . . ?	8a.	☐ Exam. or cleaning } (8b) ☐ Yes (8a) ☐ No other (8c) ☐ No specific (NP) ☐ Yes (Enter condition in item C) } (NP or 8c) ☐ No
9a. Has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks? ☐ Yes (9b and c) ☐ No (11) b. Who was this? — Mark "In hospital" box in person's column. c. During the past 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital? ☐ Yes (Reask 9b and c) ☐ No (10)	9a.	
b. Who was this? — Mark "In hospital" box in person's column.	9b.	☐ In hospital (Item C)
c. During the past 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital? ☐ Yes (Reask 9b and c) ☐ No (10)		
If "In hospital," ask: 10a. For what condition was — in the hospital? b. While — was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition? c. What condition?	10a.	Enter condition in item C ☐ Yes (10c) ☐ No (NP) Enter condition in item C Reask 10b and c
NOTES		
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.)	11.	☐ None } (NP) ___ Number of visits
(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? ☐ Yes (12b and c) ☐ No (13) b. Who was this? — Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column. c. Anyone else? ☐ Yes (12b and c) ☐ No (12d) If "Doctor visit," ask: d. How many times did — visit the doctor during that period?	12a.	
b. Who was this? — Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	12b.	☐ Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? ☐ Yes (12b and c) ☐ No (12d)		
d. How many times did — visit the doctor during that period?	d.	___ Number of visits (NP)
13a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? ☐ Yes (13b and c) ☐ No (14) b. Who was the phone call about? — Mark "Phone call" box in person's column. c. Any calls about anyone else? ☐ Yes (13b and c) ☐ No (13d) If "Phone call," ask: d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about —?	13a.	
b. Who was the phone call about? — Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	13b.	☐ Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? ☐ Yes (13b and c) ☐ No (13d)		
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about —?	d.	___ Number of calls (NP)
Make entry from Q.'s 11 — 13 in DV box for all persons. Ask Q. 14a for each person with visits in DV box. 14a. For what condition did — see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks? b. Did — see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition? c. What condition? d. During that period, did — see or talk to a doctor about any other condition? e. During the past 2 weeks was — sick because of her pregnancy? f. What was the matter? — Anything else?	14a.	☐ Condition (Item C THEN 14d) ☐ Pregnancy (14e) ☐ No condition (14b) ☐ Yes (14c) ☐ No (NP) Enter condition in item C and ask 14d ☐ Yes (14c) ☐ No (NP) ☐ Yes (14d) ☐ No (NP) Enter condition in item C (NP)
b. Did — see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b.	
c. What condition?	c.	
d. During that period, did — see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d.	
e. During the past 2 weeks was — sick because of her pregnancy?	e.	
f. What was the matter? — Anything else?	f.	
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Check one box OR ask Q. 15		1 ☐ Doctor visits in Q.'s 11-13 (NP) 2 ☐ 2-week hospital stay and no doctor visits (NP) (If neither, 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. ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (Q's 11 and 14) ☐ 2 weeks - 6 months ☐ Over 6 - 12 months _____ Years ☐ 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 . . . ?			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="width: 50px;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 50px;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Gallstones?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>B. Any other gallbladder trouble?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>C. Hemorrhoids or piles?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>D. Cirrhosis of the liver?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E. Fatty liver?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>F. Hepatitis?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>G. Yellow jaundice?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>H. Any other liver trouble?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>I. Diabetes?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>J. Any disease of the pancreas?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>K. Ulcer?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>L. Hernia or rupture?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>M. A disease of the esophagus?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>N. Gastritis?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>O. Frequent indigestion?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>P. Any other stomach trouble?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q. Enteritis?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>R. Diverticulitis?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>S. Colitis?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>T. Spastic colon?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>U. Frequent constipation?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>V. Any other bowel trouble?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W. Any other intestinal trouble?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X. Cancer of the stomach, colon or rectum?</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			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?			H. Any other liver trouble?			I. Diabetes?			J. Any disease of the pancreas?			K. Ulcer?			L. Hernia or rupture?			M. A disease of the esophagus?			N. Gastritis?			O. Frequent indigestion?			P. Any other stomach trouble?			Q. Enteritis?			R. Diverticulitis?			S. Colitis?			T. Spastic colon?			U. Frequent constipation?			V. Any other bowel trouble?			W. Any other intestinal trouble?			X. Cancer of the stomach, colon or rectum?			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)		
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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.	☐ Working (22) ☐ Keeping house (22) ☐ Retired (21) ☐ Going to school (24) ☐ 17+ something else (21) ☐ 6-16 something else (23)																																																																													
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?			18.	☐ Yes (19b) ☐ No (25) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (19c) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (NP) ☐ Yes (20b) ☐ No (NP)																																																																													
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.	☐ Yes (19b) ☐ No (25) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (19c) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (NP)																																																																													
Ages Under 1 yr.	20a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health? b. In what way is he limited?			20a.	☐ Yes (20b) ☐ 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.	☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (21b) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (21c) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (21d) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ 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.	☐ Yes (22b) ☐ No (25) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (22c) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (22d) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (NP)																																																																													
	23. In terms of health, would -- be able to go to school?			23.	☐ Yes (24a) ☐ 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.	☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (24b) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ No (24c) ☐ Yes (25) ☐ 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 ☐ Old age only (NP) ☐ Yes (25c) ☐ No (25d) Enter condition in item C and reask 25b and c ☐ Only one condition Enter main condition																																																																													

26a. Has -- been in a hospital at any time since _____ a year ago? b. How many times was -- in a hospital since _____ a year ago?	26a. ☐ Yes (26b) ☐ No (Item C) b. _____ Times (Item C)
27a. Has anyone in the family been in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since _____ a year ago? ☐ Yes (27b) ☐ No (28) 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?	27b. ☐ Yes 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. 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. 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.	28a. Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ b. ☐ Yes ☐ No c. ☐ Yes ☐ 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? b. How many motor vehicle accidents has -- been in during the past 12 months? c. On what date(s) did the accident(s) happen? d. Was -- in any other motor vehicle accident during the past 12 months?	30a. ☐ Yes (30b) ☐ No (NP) b. _____ Number of accidents c. Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ d. ☐ Yes (30c and d) ☐ No (NP)
For all persons 14 years of age and older, ask:	
31a. Has -- driven a motor vehicle during the past 12 months? b. How many years has -- been driving?	31a. ☐ Yes (31b) ☐ No (NP) 31b. ☐ Less than 1 year ☐ More than 1 year b. _____ 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 ☐ Responded for self-entirely 2 ☐ Responded for self-partly Person _____ was resp. _____	

CONDITION 1		1. Person number _____ →
Enter person number and "name of condition" and ask question 2.		Name of condition _____
Ask for all conditions.		2. Did -- ever at any time talk to a doctor about his . . . ? ☐ Accident or injury (4) ☐ Condition on Card C (9) ☐ Neither (3a)
Examine "Name of condition" entry in item 1 and mark.		
If "Doctor talked to," ask: If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition or illness.		3a. What did the doctor say it was? Did he give it a medical name? WASHINGTON USE Question No. ☐ ☐
Do not ask for Cancer.		Condition diag. code _____
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:		Number of this condition _____
Asthma "Allment" Cyst "Attack" Growth "Condition" Measles "Defect" Rupture "Disease" Tumor "Disorder" Ulcer "Trouble"		☐ Chronic ☐ Acute Total conditions _____
For ALLERGY OR STROKE, ask:		d. How does the ALLERGY (STROKE) affect him?
For any entry that includes the words:		e. What part of the body is affected?
Abscess Inflammation Ache(except headache) Neuralgia Bleeding Neuritis Blood clot Pain Boil Palsy Cancer Paralysis Cramps (except menstrual) Rupture Cyst Sore Damage Soreness Growth Tumor Hemorrhage Ulcer Infection Varicose veins Wark Weakness		Show the following detail: Ear or eye . . . one or both Head skull, scalp, face Back upper, middle, lower Arm shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both Leg hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both
FILL QUESTIONS 4-8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES		
4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? ☐ During past 2 years (4b) ☐ Before 2 years (5a)		5a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes (6b) ☐ No (7)
b. When did the accident happen? Enter month and year: Mark one box. Month Year		b. Was more than one vehicle involved? ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ 2 weeks - 3 months ☐ 3-12 months ☐ 1-2 years		c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Ask for all accidents or injuries:		7. Where did the accident happen? ☐ At home (inside house) ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) ☐ Farm ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) ☐ School (includes premises) ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school ☐ Other (Specify the place where accident happened) →
5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?		8. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ While in Armed Services ☐ Under 17 at time of accident
Part(s) of body Kind of injury		

If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask:		
b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?		
Part(s) of body Present effects		

Mark for all conditions	9. ☐ Not an eye cond. (10a) ☐ First eye cond. (9a) ☐ Under 6 (10a) ☐ Not first eye cond. (10a)	9a. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
10a. During the past two weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?		☐ Yes ☐ No (15a) ☐ Yes ☐ No (15a)	
b. Did he have to cut down for as much as a day?		☐ Yes ☐ 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 ☐ None	
13. Ask if 6 - 16 years: How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period?		____ Days (15a) ☐ 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 ☐ None	
15a. When did he first notice his . . . ? - Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?		☐ During 3 mos. (15b) ☐ More than 3 mos. ago (16)	
b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time?		☐ Past 2 weeks (15c) ☐ More than 2 wks. ago (AA)	
c. Which week, last week or the week before?		☐ Last week ☐ Wk before (AA)	
16. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?		☐ 3-12 months ☐ More than 12 mos. ago	
AA	Continue if reported in probe Q. 16 reported in probe Q. 25 on Card D Otherwise, go to next condition		
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM ☐ "Yes" in question 2 (18) ☐ "No" in question 2 (17)			
17. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ? Anything else? Write in _____		(4)	
18. After -- first noticed something was wrong, how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Estimate is acceptable)		☐ Discovered by doctor (20) ☐ Days ☐ Months ☐ Weeks ☐ 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 . . . ?		☐ Yes ☐ No (21)	
b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor?		☐ Yes ☐ No	
21. Has he EVER had surgery for this condition?		☐ Yes ☐ No	
22. Has he EVER been hospitalized for this condition?		☐ Yes ☐ No	
23. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ?		____ Times ☐ 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 ☐ None	
25a. How often does his . . . bother him - all of the time, some of the time, or never? (Mark one box)		1 ☐ All the time (25b) 2 ☐ Some time (25b) 3 ☐ Never (25c) 4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____ If bothered at all, ask 25b. If not bothered, go to 25c.	
b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little? (Mark one box)		1 ☐ Great deal (NC) 2 ☐ Some (NC) 3 ☐ Very little (NC) 4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____ (NC)	
c. Does -- still have his . . . ?		☐ Yes (Next condition) ☐ No (25d)	
d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?		☐ Cured (25e) ☐ Under control (Next con 1.) ☐ Other (Specify) (Next Cond.)	
e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?		☐ 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.)	Probe ☐ I.C. or Dum. ☐	1. Person number →
USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct			
You said that --- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year —			
2. When did --- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? →		Month	Day
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?		Year	
Name _____		State	
Street _____		City (or county) _____	
4. How many nights was --- in the hospital (nursing home)? →		State	
5a. How many of these --- nights were during the past 12 months? →		State	
b. How many of these --- nights were during the past 2 weeks? →		State	
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		Condition	
For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? ☐ Yes (8) ☐ No		Cause	
What was the matter?		Kind	
Part of body		Part of body	
Ask for all conditions EXCEPT deliveries and births.		7. Was this the first time --- was hospitalized for . . . ?	
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.		1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
8a. Were any operations performed on --- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?		☐ Yes ☐ No (Item T)	
b. What was the name of the operation? →		State	
c. Any other operations?		☐ Yes (Describe) ☐ No	
ITEM T	Mark appropriate box(es): 1 ☐ "Yes" in Q. 5c (19) ☐ "No" in Q. 5c (Mark one box) →		
9a. When --- left (name of hospital/nursing home) did he return home or go some other place?		2 ☐ Under 55 (12) ☐ 55 and over (9a)	
3 ☐ Home (10)		4 ☐ Some other place (9b)	
b. What kind of place did --- go to? (Specify) _____		State	
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 XX1 ☐ Still in bed days	
11. ALTOGETHER how many days was --- confined to the house after returning home from the hospital (nursing home)?		000 ☐ None XX1 ☐ Still confined to house days	

Enter the person number and the date of entry _____		PERSON NO.	DATE OF ENTRY	
			Month	Day
				Year

12. Ask questions 13 through 18 for each completed hospitalization

Mark one box		Dollars	Cents
13. What was the total amount of the hospital bill for this stay? Do not include any doctor's or surgeon's bills. ☐ Estimate, bill received ☐ Estimate, bill not received ☐ From bill			
14a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the hospital bill? ☐ Yes ☐ No (15a)		Name of insurance plan	Dollars
b. What is the name of the insurance plan?			
c. Did (will) any other health insurance plan pay part of this hospital bill? ☐ Yes (Reask 14b) ☐ No			
d. Ask for each health insurance plan named, then go to 15b. What was (will be) the amount paid by (name of plan)?			
Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A. Enter any amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B.		Source of payment	
15a. Who paid (will pay) the hospital bill?		A. 1 ☐ Health insurance (All plans excluding Medicare)	
b. Did (you or) any other person or agency pay any other part of the hospital bill? ☐ Yes (15c and reask 15b) ☐ No (15d or Int. Check Item)		B. 2 ☐ Social Security Medicare	
c. Who was this?		C. 3 ☐ Self and family in household	
d. What was the amount paid by ---?		D. 4 ☐ Other (Specify) <u> </u>	
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM			
☐ No operation (19)		☐ Operation or delivery (16a)	
Mark one box		Dollars	Cents
16a. What was the amount of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill for this operation (delivery)? ☐ Estimate, bill received ☐ Estimate, bill not received ☐ From bill			
b. Is the \$ _____ for the surgeon's (doctor's) bill included in the \$ _____ amount you gave for the hospital bill?			
1 ☐ 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 ☐ No (17)	
17a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? ☐ Yes ☐ No (18a)		Name of insurance plan	Dollars
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? ☐ Yes (Reask 17b) ☐ No			
d. Ask for each health insurance plan named, then go to 18b. What was (will be) the amount paid by (name of plan)?			
Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A. Enter any amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B.		Source of payment	
18a. Who paid (will pay) the surgeon's (doctor's) bill?		A. 1 ☐ Health insurance (All plans excluding Medicare)	
b. Did (you or) any other person or agency pay any other part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? ☐ Yes (18c and reask 18b) ☐ No (18d or 19)		B. 2 ☐ Social Security Medicare	
c. Who was this?		C. 3 ☐ Self and family in household	
d. What was the amount paid by ---?		D. 4 ☐ 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? ☐ Yes (Reask 2a and b) ☐ 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)					
☒ While inpatient in hospital (STOP) ☐ Home ☐ Telephone ☐ Doctor's office ☐ Pre-paid Ins. Group ☐ Hospital Out-Patient Clinic ☐ Hospital Emergency Room ☐ Health Department ☐ Company or Industry ☐ Other (Specify) 					
4a. How much was the doctor's bill for that visit (call)?				Dollars	Cents
If bill not received, ask:				Dollars	Cents
b. How much do you expect the doctor's bill to be for that visit (call)?					
5. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? ☐ General Practitioner ☐ Specialist What kind of specialist is he? 					
6a. Why did you visit (call) a doctor on (date)?					
Write in and mark appropriate box(es)		1 ☐ Diag. or treatment (6b)	4 ☐ Eye exam. (glasses)	(Next DV)	
		2 ☐ Pre or Post natal care (Next DV)	5 ☐ Immunization		
		3 ☐ General check-up (Next DV)	6 ☐ 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?				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)				32a.	
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				b, c.	
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)				8 ☐ Covered 0 ☐ Not covered	
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				8 ☐ Covered 0 ☐ Not covered	
0 ☐ Under 65 (NP)					
IF 65 OR OVER, ASK:					
33. (These next questions are about Social Security Medicare.) Does -- have a Medicare card?					
☐ Yes (NP) ☐ No (NP)				33.	
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.)					
For each person with BOTH "Hospital" and "Medical" boxes BLANK in Q. 34, ask: 35a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills?				34.	
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?				From card: 1 ☐ Hospital } NP 2 ☐ Medical } No card: 4 ☐ Can't loc. } NP 5 ☐ Refused } 6 ☐ Other	
☐ Yes ☐ No				35a.	
☐ Yes (NP) ☐ No (NP)				b.	
I For each person, check Q's 32 through 35 and determine if "Covered" by either insurance or Medicare or "Not covered."					
☐ Covered (NP) ☐ Not covered (36)				0	
36. (Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons.) Would you mind telling me why -- does not have health insurance?					
(NP)					
If 17 years old or over, ask:					
37a. What is the highest grade -- attended in school?					
☐ None (38a) ☐ Und. 17 (NP) Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5+				37a.	
b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?				b.	
☐ Yes ☐ No					
Ask for all males 17 years or over:					
38a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?					
☐ Female (NP) ☐ Yes (38b) ☐ No (NP)				38a.	
b. Was any of his service during a war?				b.	
☐ Yes (NP) ☐ No ☐ DK				(38c)	
c. Was any of his service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955?				c.	
☐ Yes (NP) ☐ No ☐ DK				(38d)	
d. Was any of his service after January 31, 1955?				d.	
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK					

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over: 39a. Did --- work at any time last week or the week before -- (For females): not counting work around the house?		1 ☐ Yes (40a) 0 ☐ Und. 17 (NP) 2 ☐ No (39b and c)
b. Even though --- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		1 ☐ Yes (39c) 2 ☐ No (39c)
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		1 ☐ Yes (39d) 2 ☐ No (Om) (39d)
d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?		1 ☐ Looking 3 ☐ Both 2 ☐ 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. 40a. Who does (did) --- work for?	40a. Employer
b. What kind of business or industry is this?		Industry
c. What kind of work is (was) --- doing?		Occupation
Fill 40d from entries in 40a -- 40c, if not clear, ask: d. Class of worker		1 ☐ Pvt. pd. 4 ☐ Own 2 ☐ Gov. Fed. 5 ☐ Non-pd. 3 ☐ Gov. oth. 6 ☐ Nev. wkld
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM	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.	0 ☐ Not in Labor Force or Under 17 (NP) In Labor Force: 1 ☐ No work-loss days (NP) Work-loss days (41)
Earlier you said that --- lost --- days from work during the past 2 weeks -- (If self-employed, ask c; for other workers, ask a) 41a. On how many of these --- days that he lost from work was he paid any wages by his employer?		00 ☐ None (41c) 15 ☐ All of them (41g) --- Days (41b)
b. On how many of these --- days was he paid his full day's pay?		00 ☐ None (41c) 15 ☐ All of them (41g) --- Days (41c)
c. (In addition to this sick leave pay) Will --- be paid for some of the income he lost on these days, through some (other) source, such as, loss of pay insurance, workman's compensation or State temporary disability insurance?		1 ☐ Yes (41d) 2 ☐ 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 ☐ Before 2 ☐ 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 ☐ Before (NP) 2 ☐ 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.		42. Group 0 ☐ A* 3 ☐ D* 6 ☐ G 1 ☐ B* 4 ☐ E* 7 ☐ H 2 ☐ C* 5 ☐ F 8 ☐ I 9 ☐ 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?		Yes (43b) No (Household page)
b. At present, are you or any member of your family receiving any of this aid?		Yes (43c) No (Household page)
c. Which family members receive this aid? Anyone else? If "Receives aid," ask:		43c. ☐ Receives aid
d. What kind of aid does --- receive?		d.

APPENDIX IV. LISTING OF SERIES 10 REPORTS OF VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

DATA FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

1. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1961-June 1962. 58 pp.
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10. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1962-June 1963. 66 pp.
11. Health Insurance Coverage, United States, July 1962-June 1963. 37 pp.
12. Bed Disability Among the Chronically Limited, United States, July 1957-June 1961. 62 pp.
13. Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 48 pp.
14. Illness, Disability, and Hospitalization Among Veterans, United States, July 1957-June 1961. 44 pp.
15. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 51 pp.
16. Health Insurance, Type of Insuring Organization and Multiple Coverage, United States, July 1962-June 1963. 46 pp.
17. Chronic Conditions and Activity Limitation, United States, July 1961-June 1963. 38 pp.
18. Volume of Physician Visits by Place of Visit and Type of Service, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 43 pp.
19. Physician Visits, Interval of Visits and Children's Routine Checkup, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 58 pp.
20. Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, July 1960-June 1962. 42 pp.
21. Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, July 1961-June 1963. 79 pp.
22. Personal Health Expenses, Distribution of Persons by Amount and Type of Expense, U.S., July-December 1962. 42 pp.
23. Volume of Dental Visits, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 55 pp.
24. Disability Days, United States, July 1963-June 1964. 53 pp.
25. Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1964-June 1965. 44 pp.
26. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1964-June 1965. 61 pp.
27. Personal Health Expenses, Per Capita Annual Expenses, United States, July-December 1962. 53 pp.
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36. Health Characteristics by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence, United States, July 1963-June 1965. 58 pp.
37. Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1965-June 1966. 47 pp.
38. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1965-June 1966. 61 pp.
39. Prescribed and Nonprescribed Medicines: Types and Use of Medicines, United States, July 1964-June 1965. 41 pp.
40. Characteristics of Persons With Diabetes, United States, July 1964-June 1965. 44 pp.

41. Family Health Expenses, United States, July-December 1962. 42 pp.
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