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VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

ANALYTICAL STUDIES

**Selected
Family Characteristics
and Health Measures**

**Reported in the
Health Interview Survey**

Standardized morbidity ratios for measures of illness by
family size, family type, and family income.

Washington, D. C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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IN THIS REPORT, *standardized morbidity ratios are presented, based on data collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey during July 1961-June 1963, for several measures of illness in groups characterized by family size, family income, and family type and adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence.*

SYMBOLS

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SELECTED FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND HEALTH MEASURES REPORTED IN THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Lillian Guralnick, *Office of Health Statistics Analysis*

INTRODUCTION

Analyses of the demographic characteristics of the poor have shown that poverty is concentrated among families whose head is 65 years of age or older, among families with a woman at the head, and among nonwhite persons.¹ The occurrence of illness has been tabulated by income and family size but not by the "type" of family in which the illness was reported.² In making plans for the sick or for the poor it seemed relevant to determine if family characteristics associated with poverty also further identified the sick population.

Accordingly, "family type" was tabulated for measures of illness reported in the Health Interview Survey (HIS) for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 in addition to the characteristics previously tabulated, which included family size, family income, farm-nonfarm residence, age, color, and sex. The family-type classes were the normal family whose head is a man, the problem family whose head is a woman, and the family whose head is 65 years of age or more and is presumably retired. The three subdivisions correspond to the classes shown in reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Social Security Administration.¹ These family types were cross-classified by family size, since the latter characteristic is tied into the definition of poverty established by the Social Security Administration³ which attempts to quantify a subsistence

level of living. Obviously, more income is required to meet the minimum needs of a large family than of a small one. Thus, the "poor" are specified in the Social Security definition by family size and family income. Rather than separate the categorized "poor" in the present study, family size was retained as a variable along with family income in order to examine the interrelationship between the two factors. It was expected that if illness was correlated with poverty, then the percent ill at any income level might increase with increasing family size.

The data already published on measures of illness by income presented rates for four income classes—under \$2,000 annual family income, \$2,000 to \$4,000, \$4,000 to \$7,000, and \$7,000 and over—for the fiscal year, July 1962-June 1963.² The tabulations in this report, for the 2 years combined, fiscal years 1962 and 1963, retain the complete income distribution used in the Health Interview Survey. The tables were designed to examine the ways in which measures of illness obtained in the survey were related to certain types of families by family size and family income.

METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this paper are based on responses to a continuous nationwide survey conducted by household interview.⁴ Each week a representative sample of households is inter-

viewed to obtain information relating to the health characteristics of each member living in the household. The survey is limited to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of interview. The national sample for the 24-month period ending June 1963 included about 259,000 persons from 80,000 households. The universe sampled does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, crews of vessels, or persons residing in institutions.

Estimates obtained in the survey for the population of the entire United States were tabulated by age, sex, and color, and cross-classified by family income, by residence (living on a farm, not living on a farm), by size of family, and by the family types previously described. A summary distribution of the population in these classes is shown in tables 1 and 2. The rates per 1,000 population for various measures of morbidity obtained in the survey were then computed by age, sex, and residence. These rates were applied to the appropriate detailed populations estimated from the survey to obtain the number of events that could be expected in each family-income, -type, and -size class if its members behaved like the corresponding national average for persons in the same age, sex, and residence category. The expected numbers for each class were summed to the totals needed for the selected units of analysis. The expected number was then compared with the actual number of events tabulated in the same class. The ratio of the actual to the expected number, multiplied by 100, produces an index that shows whether the observed class experienced rates that were higher (over 100) or lower (under 100) than the national average, when figures are standardized for differences in morbidity experience by age, sex, and residence. In all comparisons the standardized morbidity ratios were calculated separately for persons under 65 years of age, and those 65 years of age and over. This procedure avoided the distortion that might possibly be produced by the presence of older persons with very high morbidity rates in households of families whose health experience was otherwise average.

The expected values were based on small populations but when these figures were summed up over all ages and both sexes, the sum generally represented a population unit of more than 30,000 persons, the cutoff point selected by the HIS staff for use with 2-year compilations of data.

From table 2 it is evident that the majority of persons in nonwhite families, in farm families, and families whose head is a woman, or whose head is over 65 years of age fall into family-income groups below the national median income. HIS reports have observed that certain types of illness are inversely correlated with family income. It was expected, therefore, that a high frequency of such illnesses would be observed in the Health Interview Survey data for these special types of low-income families. The present study was designed to examine whether or not family type and family size are directly related to occurrence of illness as additional factors besides income.

ACUTE CONDITIONS

An acute condition is defined in the Health Interview Survey as "a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity."⁴ If family size is of importance in the incidence of illness it should be reflected in measures of infectious communicable diseases, and of injuries, both of which will be counted in the incidence of acute conditions.

In the earlier study of income and health,² it was observed that the incidence of acute conditions was not much affected by family income, except for a greater incidence among older persons whose income was below \$2,000. It was also pointed out that the objective criteria used to define an acute condition—illness which causes restricted activity or has received medical attention—might tend to produce differences in illness counts that were directly rather than inversely related to family income. The low-income families might not consult a physician for the same illness that would receive such attention in a high-income family. In the large family the mother may call the physician for an illness in

one child but not for the same illness in the second child. Similarly, a white-collar worker on an annual salary might be able to take a day off from work for an illness that an hourly wage worker could not afford to consider disabling. Nevertheless, should incidence of acute conditions be related to family size, in the present approach it was thought that specific rates for acute conditions might reflect differences by family size if the recognized selective effect of the HIS definition of acute conditions was related chiefly to income.

Some of the detailed data are shown in table 3. For persons under 65 years of age in families whose head was over 65, the frequencies of illness by family size were too small to produce a set of useful figures. Even for the most common family type, the family whose head is a male less than 65 years old, there is no pattern of increasing morbidity for larger families and almost no correlation with income. Whether or not the family head under 65 is a man or woman also has no clear bearing on the level of the standardized morbidity ratios. When the data are summarized for all persons regardless of family size and type, the standardized morbidity ratios for acute conditions are:

Color and age	Family income: ¹	
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
White persons		
Under 65 years-----	103	105
65 years and over---	111	94
Nonwhite persons		
Under 65 years-----	79	72
65 years and over---	101	71

¹It should be noted that throughout this paper figures for family income under \$3,000 and \$3,000 and over include unrelated individuals whose income was under \$2,000 and \$2,000 and over, respectively.

The differences tend to confirm the observations of the earlier report.²

The lack of evidence of correlation between episodes of acute illness as defined in HIS and family size was further corroborated by examination of the reported incidence of acute upper respiratory diseases. The summary figures for these disorders are:

Color and age	Family income:	
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
White persons		
Under 65 years-----	102	106
65 years and over---	108	98
Nonwhite persons		
Under 65 years-----	71	71
65 years and over---	97	69

The relationship between family size and type, and occurrence of illness was further examined on the reported numbers of accidental injuries receiving medical attention or causing a day of restricted activity. (These figures are included in the total of acute conditions.) The results were again negative. The relative frequencies of the three types of accidents, disregarding family characteristics, as measured by the standardized morbidity ratios are shown below.

Type of accident and color	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	Family income			
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
Moving motor-vehicle accidents				
White-----	102	100	133	104
Nonwhite-----	96	92	*	*
Nonmoving motor-vehicle accidents				
White-----	58	106	76	158
Nonwhite-----	133	77	*	*
All other injuries				
White-----	114	103	109	101
Nonwhite-----	71	67	45	88

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Persons interviewed in HIS are counted as suffering from one or more chronic conditions if the respondent answers "Yes" to any of a series of listed chronic diseases or impairments, or indicates that he has had some other condition for more than 3 months before the week of interview. In the studies published previously,^{2, 5} it was observed that the reported rate for chronic conditions so serious that the affected person could not carry on his usual activities was clearly related to family income. In the present study, the

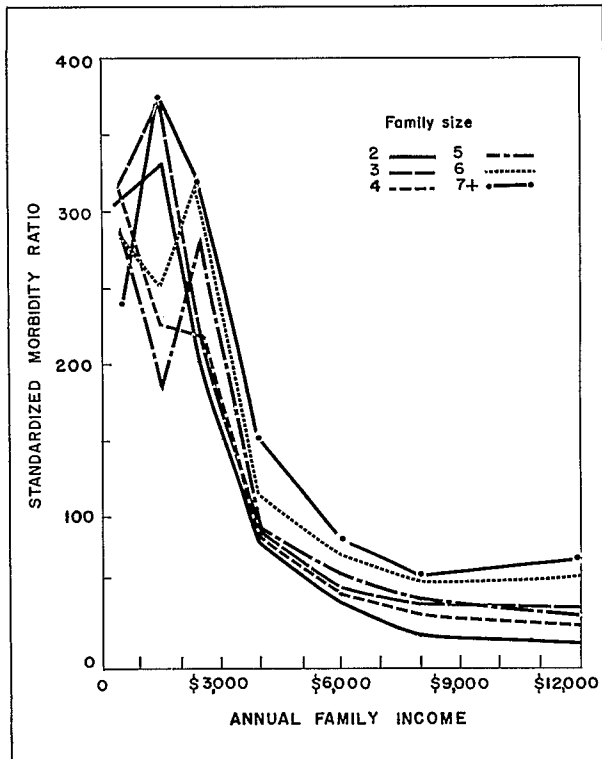


Figure 1. Standardized morbidity ratios for reported chronic conditions producing limitation of major activity for persons under 65 years of age in families whose head is a white male under 65 years of age, by family size and family income.

(Standardized for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence)

relative prevalence of chronic conditions producing major activity limitations has been adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence. When these figures are examined by family income, size, and type, and by color, there may be seen a high relative ratio of activity-limiting chronic conditions at the low incomes, and a decline with rise in income over \$3,000. For families with a white male under 65 years of age at the head, there is a definite although not completely consistent pattern of increasing standardized morbidity ratio with increasing family size (fig. 1). The standardized morbidity ratio is 100 for a family of two persons at incomes close to \$4,000, while it does not return to this "average" population level for the family of seven until incomes of almost \$6,000 are reached. There was no clear evidence of a similar pattern by family size within other family-type and color groups.

The earlier HIS study² of health and family income states: "It is quite evident that low family income is associated with a greater amount of chronic limitation of activity. There is little doubt that reduction of income because of restrictions in the amount or kind of work that can be performed and inability to work, leading in some instances to involuntary retirement, are major factors in this relationship." This point is reinforced by a comparison of the standardized morbidity ratios for the reported degrees of disability produced by chronic diseases at various income levels. Disability from chronic conditions is classified in HIS for each chronic condition by the degree of limitation suffered by the individual, who may be described as:

1. Unable to carry on major activity (pre-school play, school, housework, or work, as appropriate).
2. Limited in amount or kind of major activity.
3. Not limited in major activity, but otherwise limited (church, sports, shopping, etc.)
4. Not limited in activities.

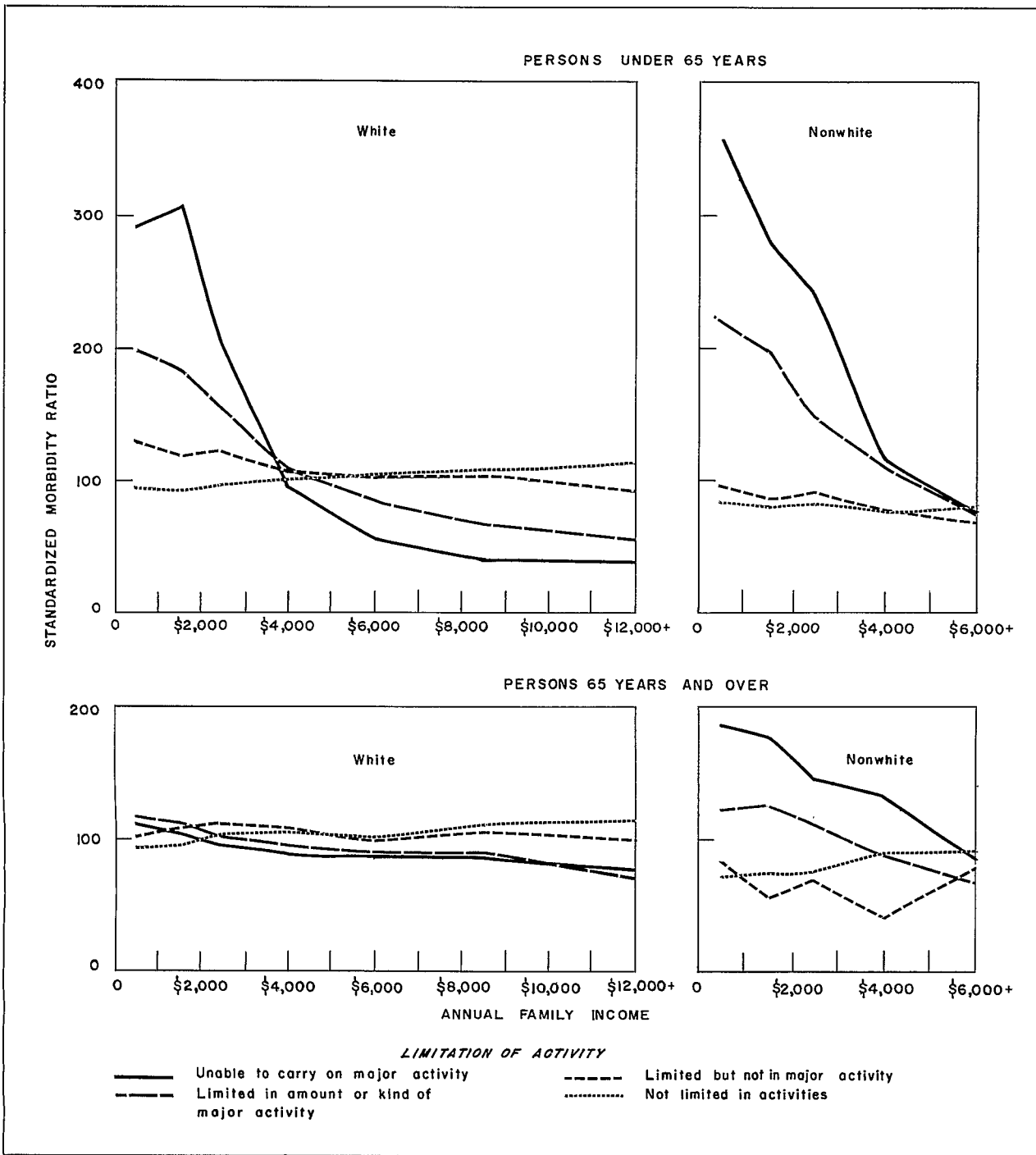


Figure 2. Standardized morbidity ratios for persons with one or more chronic conditions producing specified limitations of activity, by age, color, family income, and type of limitation. (Standardized for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence)

These four stages of chronic disability are shown in figure 2 by family income for the white and nonwhite populations, under and over 65 years of age. The largest variation in the standardized morbidity ratio by family income is found for persons under 65 years of age who are unable to carry on their major activity, presumably, unable to work. In another set of tabulations of these same data,⁵ it was found that 2.8 percent of all persons at ages 45-64 years were unable to work (or to keep house, if this was the major activity). Among families reporting incomes less than \$2,000 this percentage rose to 8.2 for the same age group, and at incomes of \$2,000-\$3,999, it was 4.3 percent. Persons whose chronic illness limited the amount or kind of major activity represented the following percents of all persons 45-64 years of age:

Family income	Percent
All incomes-----	11.6
Under \$2,000-----	24.8
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	15.5
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	9.8
\$7,000 and over-----	6.3

It is evident from these published data that a sizable proportion of the middle-aged "poor" population suffer serious physical limitations in their ability to work.

These figures seemed of sufficient importance to present again in the additional detail available from the present set of tables. Both the numbers of persons disabled to the extent that they cannot perform their usual activities and the proportion of the population they represent are shown by income of their family in table 4. These are actual unadjusted estimates stated simply to show the magnitude of the problem. At ages under 65 years, the proportion of disabled in families whose income was below \$3,000 fell between 2 and 3 percent. The figure dropped sharply for both white and nonwhite persons in families whose income was \$3,000 or more. A much higher level of disability prevailed among persons 65 years of age and over, but the relative variation with income was not so great. The excess in proportion of disabled was about 10 percentage points more for nonwhite

compared with white persons over 65 years, while there was almost no difference (0.6 percentage points) under 65.

The occurrence of some of the more important chronic conditions that cause limitation in activity has been shown for demographic characteristics of the population in the report quoted.⁵ The following summary indicates the major differences in relative reported prevalence for two broad age groups, the two color groups, and two income groups of the population in the form of standardized morbidity ratios adjusted by age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence.

Condition and color	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	Family income			
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
Heart conditions				
White-----	152	89	110	93
Nonwhite--	148	83	102	75
High blood pressure				
White-----	112	89	108	89
Nonwhite--	197	147	145	98
Ulcers				
White-----	132	100	121	92
Nonwhite--	90	70	*	*
Arthritis and rheumatism				
White-----	133	92	112	85
Nonwhite--	153	89	133	96
Orthopedic impairments				
White-----	131	96	117	81
Nonwhite--	130	80	151	88
Visual impairments				
White-----	178	79	112	83
Nonwhite--	227	91	150	79
Hearing impairments				
White-----	144	97	114	90
Nonwhite--	92	55	93	66
Chronic sinusitis				
White-----	111	106	127	83
Nonwhite--	58	56	71	*

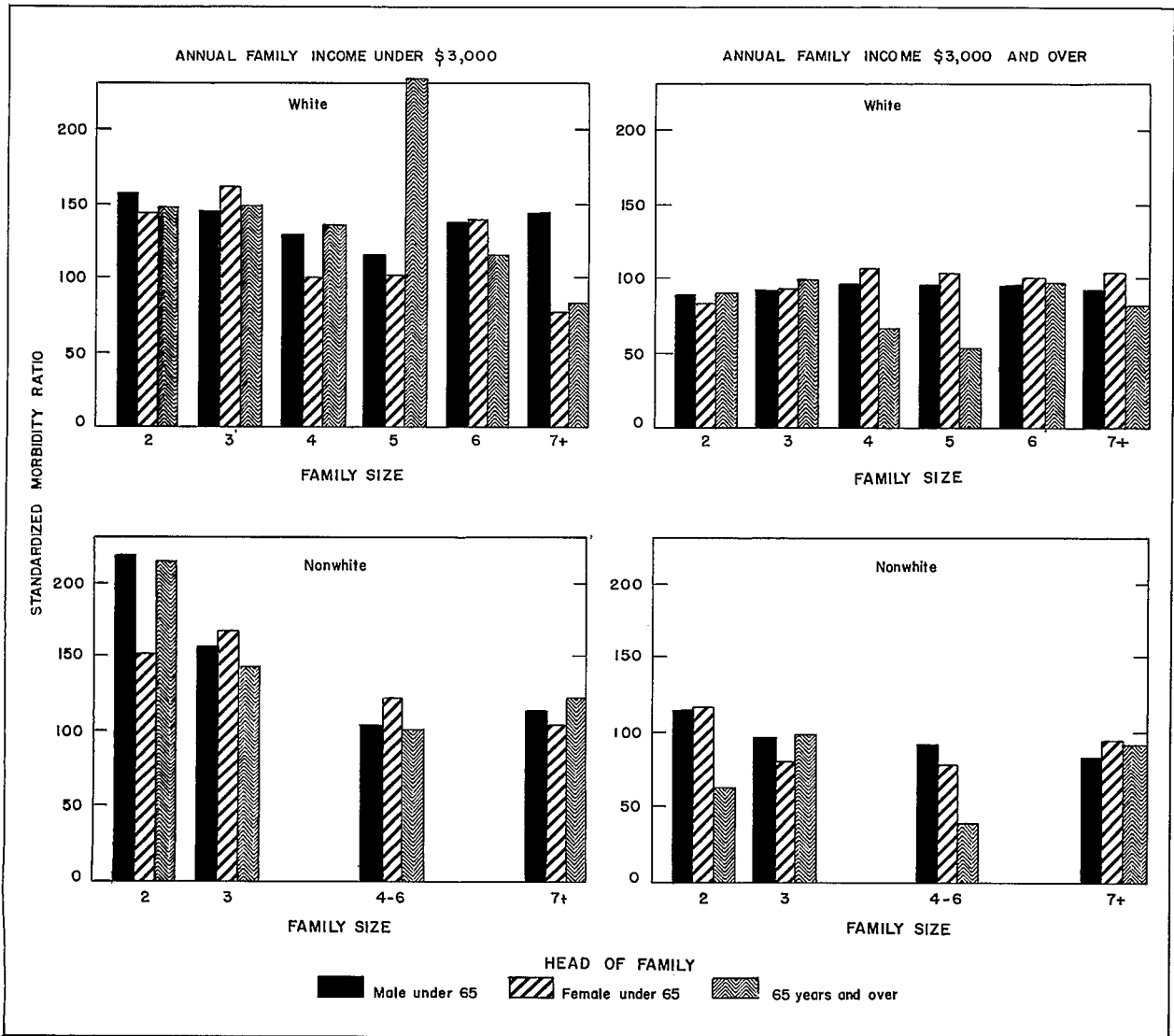


Figure 3. Standardized morbidity ratios for reported restricted-activity days for persons under 65 years of age in families of two or more persons, by family size, family type, family income, and color.

(Standardized for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence)

OTHER ILLNESS MEASURES

HIS uses a number of other objective measures of the degree of illness in the population. Three of these—number of days in which the respondent could not conduct his usual activities, the number of days he spent in bed due to illness, and the number of days he spent in hospital—were also tabulated to further examine the hypothesis that the relative impact of illness is related to family size and family type.

It was noted earlier that the behavior of a sick person may depend on his income. Members of low-income families cannot afford not to go to work, when absence means loss of income, as readily as those of higher income. Thus, restricted-activity days, as well as other measures, may reflect differences in sickness behavior rather than differences in morbidity alone.

Restricted-Activity Days

The detailed data for the relative incidence of restricted-activity days showed the same general pattern found for acute conditions with no evidence that family size or family type was a factor in the level of the ratios. Since income also shows little effect except for the contrast between the low-income groups (families with an income under \$3,000 a year) and the remainder of the population, the data were regrouped as shown in figure 3 to emphasize family size and family type. No consistent differences can be observed in the chart for these characteristics. Conversely, the overriding effect of income on the relative level of restricted-activity days despite differences in family size or type stands out clearly.

Hospital Days and Bed-Days

The two remaining measures of illness showed a definite relation to income but not to family size or family type. Omitting the last two factors, a summary of the standardized morbidity ratios is:

Disability days and color	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	Family income			
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
Hospital days ¹				
White-----	129	94	98	102
Nonwhite--	102	97	118	77
Bed-days				
White-----	133	91	110	83
Nonwhite--	154	98	166	127

¹Based on hospital days reported during the 2-week period prior to interview. Data differ from those estimated from reports of hospital days for the 6-month period prior to interview.

The appendix tables contain a summary of the standardized morbidity ratios by income calculated for this analysis.

SUMMARY

It has been accepted as a truism for many years that low income and ill health go hand in hand as both cause and effect. The current intensive study of problems among low-income groups led to a plan to tabulate measures of health for some of the characteristics used in defining poverty. Specifically, these are family size, and family type defined by the sex and age of the head of household. It was found that only one of the illness measures used in the Health Interview Survey showed a clear variation with family size—this is the frequency of disabling chronic conditions. The family type selected for these tabulations did not prove useful in isolating families with higher relative frequency of morbidity reported in the Health Interview Survey.

The standardized morbidity ratio was used as the measure of relative frequency. This figure compares the actual frequency in the de-

scribed class with the frequency expected if the class has the same illness rates as the specific age, sex, and farm-nonfarm classes for the United States as a whole. Each figure is essentially age-, sex-, and residence-adjusted and stated as the ratio of actual to expected cases multiplied

by 100. Although for most of the observations made, the more detailed tabulations prepared here offer no new information, the standardized morbidity ratios are presented because of their simplicity as a summary measure of relative incidence of disease.

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¹Social Security Administration: Children of the poor, by M. Orshansky. *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1963.

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⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Chronic conditions and activity limitation. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 10, No. 17. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1965.



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Table 1. Total and farm population and percent distribution of unrelated individuals estimated by color and annual income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

Income	White		Nonwhite	
	Total	Farm	Total	Farm
	Population in thousands			
All incomes-----	10,530	373	1,502	43
	Percent distribution			
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	27.5	40.0	41.2	80.0
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	23.5	26.6	23.6	} 20.0
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	12.9	11.3	14.8	
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	18.9	12.2	14.1	
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9.5	} 9.9	4.9	
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	4.6		1.6	
\$10,000 and over-----	3.2			

Table 2. Total and farm population and percent distribution, estimated by color, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

Color, residence, family type, and family income	Family size						
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over
<u>WHITE TOTAL POPULATION</u>							
All types (in thousands)-----	150,161	28,287	26,506	33,507	26,370	16,790	18,699
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	2.5	4.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	3.6
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	5.6	12.6	5.2	3.3	3.1	4.0	5.1
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	7.6	13.3	8.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	7.8
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	21.9	23.2	23.9	21.2	20.1	20.9	22.1
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	26.3	19.2	24.6	28.4	30.2	29.7	27.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	20.7	15.1	19.7	23.4	23.2	22.8	20.5
\$10,000 and over-----	15.3	11.8	16.0	17.2	17.0	15.6	13.8
Head of family—male, under 65 years (in thousands)----	125,188	16,388	21,024	30,334	24,403	15,628	17,411
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	3.4
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	3.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.7
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	5.7	7.5	6.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.4
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	20.9	22.1	22.2	20.1	19.4	20.7	22.0
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	28.5	24.5	26.4	29.5	30.9	30.7	27.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	22.8	21.0	21.5	24.3	24.0	23.3	21.0
\$10,000 and over-----	16.7	16.4	17.9	17.8	17.4	15.9	13.6
Head of family—female, under 65 years (in thousands)--	10,386	2,735	2,620	2,069	1,346	792	824
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	5.0	6.8	4.7	3.5	2.9	5.5	6.7
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	11.0	12.7	10.2	8.7	11.4	13.3	10.5
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	15.1	17.0	14.4	15.2	14.0	14.8	12.7
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	32.1	30.5	35.2	32.7	32.8	26.9	30.5
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	18.0	18.2	18.0	16.9	20.1	18.0	16.3
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	11.1	9.8	10.8	12.4	9.4	12.9	14.1
\$10,000 and over-----	7.7	5.0	6.8	10.6	9.3	8.7	9.4
Head of family—65 years and over (in thousands)-----	14,585	9,164	2,862	1,104	621	370	464
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	6.3	7.8	4.3	3.9	0.9	5.5	3.6
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	20.1	25.1	13.3	8.5	7.2	10.7	9.6
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	19.1	22.6	14.8	10.3	10.4	11.0	13.7
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	23.5	23.1	26.1	29.6	19.5	18.0	12.5
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	12.6	9.9	16.9	18.1	21.7	14.0	16.3
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	9.8	6.0	14.2	16.9	23.3	23.8	14.4
\$10,000 and over-----	8.5	5.6	10.3	12.7	16.8	17.1	29.6

Table 2. Total and farm population and percent distribution, estimated by color, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

Color, residence, family type, and family income	Family size						
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over
<u>WHITE FARM POPULATION</u>							
All types (in thousands)-----	12,255	2,086	1,935	2,141	1,974	1,627	2,493
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	8.7	12.8	7.5	5.3	7.6	6.2	11.8
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	12.7	22.3	13.1	10.2	6.8	11.3	12.1
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	14.1	17.1	17.6	14.2	9.1	10.8	14.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	30.6	23.5	30.8	32.2	33.7	35.0	29.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	16.3	12.6	15.1	17.7	19.1	19.2	15.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	9.7	6.3	9.8	9.1	12.2	12.1	9.4
\$10,000 and over-----	7.9	5.4	6.3	11.4	11.6	5.2	6.8
Head of family—male, under 65 years (in thousands)--	10,454	1,228	1,534	1,946	1,844	1,541	2,361
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	8.0	9.3	6.9	4.6	7.9	6.0	12.0
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	10.6	16.8	10.7	10.0	6.1	11.4	11.1
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	13.4	14.5	17.6	14.2	9.1	10.4	14.8
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	32.1	28.1	32.1	32.6	33.5	35.8	30.3
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	17.3	15.7	16.2	18.1	19.8	19.3	15.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10.1	8.4	9.5	9.0	11.8	11.8	9.9
\$10,000 and over-----	8.5	7.1	7.2	11.5	11.8	5.3	7.0
Head of family—female, under 65 years (in thousands)--	316	66	53	197			
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Under \$1,000-----	12.7	20.0	12.8	10.4			
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	27.9	29.1	25.5	28.2			
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	9.4	16.4	14.9	5.7			
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	25.7	16.4	23.4	29.3			
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	24.6	18.2	25.5	26.4			
\$7,000-\$9,999-----				26.4			
\$10,000 and over-----				26.4			
Head of family—65 years and over (in thousands)-----	1,486	792	348	346			
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Under \$1,000-----	13.4	17.6	9.3	7.6			
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	24.1	30.2	22.4	11.7			
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	20.1	21.4	18.3	19.0			
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	21.1	16.9	26.0	26.0			
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	10.2	8.2	10.9	14.3			
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	6.6	2.9	9.9	11.7			
\$10,000 and over-----	4.3	2.9	3.2	8.6			

Table 2. Total and farm population and percent distribution, estimated by color, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

Color, residence, family type, and family income	Family size						
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over
<u>NONWHITE TOTAL POPULATION</u>							
All types (in thousands)-----	19,771	2,504	2,518	2,925	2,785	2,269	6,773
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	11.6	17.7	12.2	10.8	8.2	9.7	11.6
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	18.0	25.4	19.0	15.4	16.1	16.3	17.2
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	18.6	16.1	16.7	17.8	18.4	19.9	20.3
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	27.3	22.7	27.2	27.0	30.1	25.6	28.5
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	13.6	11.1	13.7	14.6	15.4	15.2	12.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	7.4	4.7	8.2	8.7	8.3	9.8	6.3
\$10,000 and over-----	3.6	2.2	3.1	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Head of family—male, under 65 years (in thousands)--	14,132	1,400	1,568	2,131	2,036	1,739	5,258
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	8.5	10.0	7.8	5.9	5.9	7.5	10.8
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	13.4	16.7	12.4	9.7	11.0	13.1	15.4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	16.9	15.9	14.1	17.9	15.3	16.9	18.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	30.9	30.3	31.6	30.4	35.4	29.5	29.6
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	16.9	16.7	19.2	18.1	17.9	18.7	14.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	9.3	6.8	11.5	10.8	10.3	10.8	7.7
\$10,000 and over-----	4.2	3.4	3.4	7.1	4.2	3.6	3.5
Head of family—female, under 65 years (in thousands)--	3,999	528	632	611	611	438	1,179
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	19.8	26.5	19.2	26.7	14.8	18.8	16.2
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	29.0	31.4	29.2	30.7	29.6	29.5	26.3
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	24.5	14.7	24.8	18.4	29.4	31.2	27.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	18.9	17.5	19.4	17.7	15.7	14.1	23.4
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	4.7	9.8	7.6	6.6	10.5	6.3	6.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1.7						
\$10,000 and over-----	1.5						
Head of family—65 years and over (in thousands)-----	1,643	576	318	749			
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Under \$1,000-----	19.0	27.9	20.0	11.5			
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	30.7	40.4	31.7	22.3			
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	18.7	17.9	13.3	21.6			
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	16.6	9.4	20.7	20.6			
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	6.6	4.3	14.3	24.1			
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	5.2						
\$10,000 and over-----	3.3						

Table 2. Total and farm population and percent distribution, estimated by color, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963--Con.

Color, residence, family type, and family income	Family size						
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7 and over
<u>NONWHITE FARM POPULATION</u>							
All types (in thousands)-----	1,696	120	115	139	157	149	1,018
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	34.1	47.8	47.7	47.8	32.9	26.8	30.2
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	35.0	39.1	26.6	38.2	38.3	48.3	32.4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	} 31.0	13.2	25.7	16.2	28.9	24.2	37.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----							
\$5,000-\$6,999-----							
\$7,000-\$9,999-----							
\$10,000 and over-----							
Head of family--male, under 65 years (in thousands)--	1,337	54	67	85	131	115	885
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000-----	31.5	35.3	49.2	39.0	37.4	24.3	29.3
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	35.4	47.1	25.4	37.8	27.6	49.6	34.4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	} 33.2	17.6	25.4	24.4	35.0	26.1	36.5
\$3,000-\$4,999-----							
\$5,000-\$6,999-----							
\$7,000-\$9,999-----							
\$10,000 and over-----							
Head of family--female, under 65 years (in thousands)--	148	10	15	55		68	
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	
Under \$1,000-----	54.8	100.0	69.2	54.5		45.6	
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	26.0	-	-	45.5		19.1	
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	} 19.2	-	30.8	-		35.3	
\$3,000-\$4,999-----							
\$5,000-\$6,999-----							
\$7,000-\$9,999-----							
\$10,000 and over-----							
Head of family--65 years and over (in thousands)-----	213	56	33	124			
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
All incomes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Under \$1,000-----	35.4	50.0	36.4	27.9			
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	39.4	38.9	39.4	39.6			
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	} 25.3	11.1	24.2	32.4			
\$3,000-\$4,999-----							
\$5,000-\$6,999-----							
\$7,000-\$9,999-----							
\$10,000 and over-----							

Table 3. Standardized morbidity ratios for acute conditions, by color, age, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Standardized for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Age, family type, and family size	Family income						
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
<u>PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS</u>							
<u>Head of family— male, under 65 years</u>				White			
2 members-----	105	106	72	109	97	97	98
3 members-----	120	104	108	107	106	113	108
4 members-----	119	109	96	108	112	109	121
5 members-----	88	91	90	99	110	100	115
6 members-----	62	78	131	96	101	109	104
7 members or more-----	91	98	97	86	87	100	109
<u>Head of family— female, under 65 years</u>							
2 members-----	104	114	123	119	94	115	136
3 members-----	115	151	139	123	117	93	131
4 members-----	129	97	93	81	104	132	126
5 members-----	117	108	54	118	80	61	135
6 members-----	50	75	130	91	105	115	141
7 members or more-----	168	65	26	117	72	121	92
<u>PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER</u>							
<u>Head of family— 65 years and over</u>							
2 members-----	117	101	98	87	94	100	87
3 members-----	147	143	116	91	79	106	120
4 members or more-----	70	200	178	139	79	29	53

Table 3. Standardized morbidity ratios for acute conditions, by color, age, family size, family type, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963--Con.

[Standardized for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Age, family type, and family size	Family income				
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 and over
<u>PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS</u>					
Nonwhite					
<u>Head of family-- male, under 65 years</u>					
2 members-----	127	120	67	116	70
3 members-----	111	53	95	93	81
4 members-----	74	83	79	71	79
5 members-----					
6 members-----	80	76	56	45	68
7 members or more-----					
<u>Head of family-- female, under 65 years</u>					
2 members-----	94	85	104	101	113
3 members-----	76	105	89	112	121
4 members-----	72	79	88	63	67
5 members-----					
6 members-----	89	41	79	41	53
7 members or more-----					
<u>PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER</u>					
<u>Head of family-- 65 years and over</u>					
2 members-----	81	125	86	76	182
3 members-----	79	115	*	83	*
4 members or more-----	*	61	40	60	33

Table 4. Total population, and number and percent of the population reporting one or more chronic conditions causing inability to carry on major activity, by age, color, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

Color and family income	Total population		Persons reporting one or more chronic conditions preventing major activity ¹			
	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over
<u>White</u>	Number in thousands				Percent	
All incomes-----	145,473	15,218	1,276	2,233	0.9	14.7
Under \$1,000-----	4,493	1,842	144	320	3.2	17.4
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	6,820	3,384	235	564	3.4	16.7
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	9,553	2,435	196	356	2.1	14.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	30,247	2,677	264	356	0.9	13.3
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	36,656	1,547	174	198	0.5	12.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	28,702	1,104	103	145	0.4	13.1
\$10,000 and over-----	21,055	990	86	119	0.4	12.0
Unknown-----	7,947	1,239	74	174	0.9	14.0
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All incomes-----	20,038	1,235	297	310	1.5	25.1
Under \$1,000-----	2,388	360	71	103	3.0	28.6
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	3,295	370	70	105	2.1	28.4
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	3,492	153	64	38	1.8	24.1
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	5,104	142	44	33	0.9	23.2
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	4,496	135	29	17	0.6	12.6
\$7,000-\$9,999-----						
\$10,000 and over-----						
Unknown-----	1,263	69	18	14	1.4	20.3

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

Table I. Selected measures of morbidity reported for unrelated individuals, by age and color, and annual income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>ACUTE CONDITIONS</u>				
Total-----	14,112	2,264	5,917	508
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$2,000-----	126	108	121	116
\$2,000 and over-----	103	115	109	194
Under \$1,000-----	118	104	132	114
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	139	114	112	123
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	105	122	112	203
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	97	106	118	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	105	120	92	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	103		70	
\$10,000 and over-----	125		106	
Not stated-----	149	57	82	*
<u>RESTRICTED-ACTIVITY DAYS</u>				
Total-----	106,478	29,437	131,270	16,599
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$2,000-----	114	179	101	143
\$2,000 and over-----	77	90	72	142
Under \$1,000-----	105	191	113	144
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	127	159	89	142
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	84	92	76	181
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	70	97	66	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	70	68	79	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	86		57	
\$10,000 and over-----	105		75	
Not stated-----	107	178	91	72
<u>BED-DAYS</u>				
Total-----	38,010	9,683	44,186	6,004
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$2,000-----	109	152	80	107
\$2,000 and over-----	73	100	60	278
Under \$1,000-----	98	169	99	113
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	122	123	62	94
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	72	64	70	347
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	75	147	54	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	64	83	53	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	94		17	
\$10,000 and over-----	68		74	
Not stated-----	98	80	48	110

Table I. Selected measures of morbidity reported for unrelated individuals, by age and color, and annual income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	27,738	8,476	5,536	845
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Income				
Under \$2,000-----	73	185	80	204
\$2,000 and over-----	137	176	235	*
Under \$1,000-----	55	164	60	244
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	99	218	93	143
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	137	198	307	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	161	206	197	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	113	75	266	}
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	127		63	
\$10,000 and over-----	96		61	*
Not stated-----	84	169	*	*
<u>SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	8,073	1,663	7,181	674
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Income				
Under \$2,000-----	150	166	94	89
\$2,000 and over-----	84	70	94	143
Under \$1,000-----	127	170	102	80
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	181	159	87	106
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	89	96	85	187
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	86	41	96	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	77	72	96	}
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	88		101	
\$10,000 and over-----	74		135	*
Not stated-----	144	135	164	403
<u>PERSONS WITH ONE OR MORE CHRONIC CONDITIONS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	4,103	736	3,144	288
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Income				
Under \$2,000-----	125	121	106	114
\$2,000 and over-----	108	104	97	*
Under \$1,000-----	130	124	106	113
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	119	115	105	115
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	111	108	99	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	105	99	94	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	110	104	100	}
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	106		101	
\$10,000 and over-----	117		87	*
Not stated-----	97	*	94	*

Table I. Selected measures of morbidity reported for unrelated individuals, by age and color, and annual income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>UNABLE TO CARRY ON MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	110	42	393	76
<u>Income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$2,000-----	234	327	79	164
\$2,000 and over-----	28	*	50	*
Under \$1,000-----	246	*	89	170
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	220	*	69	*
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	*	*	63	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	*	*	45	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	*	*	*	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	*	*	*	*
\$10,000 and over-----	*	*	*	*
Not stated-----	*	*	115	*
<u>WITH LIMITATION IN AMOUNT OR KIND OF MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	565	162	950	104
<u>Income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$2,000-----	175	221	110	131
\$2,000 and over-----	66	95	69	*
Under \$1,000-----	174	253	114	31
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	176	169	107	*
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	91	*	71	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	64	*	64	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	54	*	92	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	46	*	*	*
\$10,000 and over-----	*	*	*	*
Not stated-----	*	*	81	*
<u>WITH LIMITATION BUT NOT IN MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	305	47	313	15
<u>Income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$2,000-----	118	96	113	*
\$2,000 and over-----	96	*	97	*
Under \$1,000-----	133	*	109	*
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	100	*	117	*
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	117	*	103	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	94	*	*	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	83	*	*	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	*	*	*	*
\$10,000 and over-----	*	*	*	*
Not stated-----	*	*	*	*

Table I. Selected measures of morbidity reported for unrelated individuals, by age and color, and annual income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>WITH NO LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	3,124	485	1,488	93
Standardized morbidity ratio				
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$2,000-----	112	94	112	87
\$2,000 and over-----	121	110	137	*
Under \$1,000-----	117	88	107	81
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	105	105	116	*
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	116	113	133	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	118	105	135	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	127	116	131	}
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	123		166	
\$10,000 and over-----	137	*	150	*
Not stated-----	103	*	105	*

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

Table II. Selected measures of morbidity reported for families of two or more persons, by age and color, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and family income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>ACUTE CONDITIONS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	329,136	34,063	14,358	947
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	100	77	105	93
\$3,000 and over-----	105	71	92	60
Under \$1,000-----	102	83	116	73
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	100	79	106	113
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	100	73	99	76
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	102	67	95	69
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	103	75	92	52
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	105		92	
\$10,000 and over-----	111		83	
Not stated-----	86	77	78	18
<u>RESTRICTED-ACTIVITY DAYS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	1,937,992	278,581	410,667	46,391
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	139	131	123	160
\$3,000 and over-----	94	91	80	100
Under \$1,000-----	170	155	161	191
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	146	128	131	161
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	124	120	102	120
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	99	97	82	143
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	96	85	80	55
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	88		73	
\$10,000 and over-----	91		86	
Not stated-----	78	111	82	90
<u>BED-DAYS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	759,800	128,877	178,525	23,041
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	137	154	128	195
\$3,000 and over-----	92	98	87	114
Under \$1,000-----	165	187	187	240
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	142	147	128	182
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	124	141	105	160
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	96	103	89	146
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	95	92	87	79
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	84		91	
\$10,000 and over-----	92		83	
Not stated-----	80	134	85	117

Table II. Selected measures of morbidity reported for families of two or more persons, by age and color, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and family income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	485,216	75,854	19,543	1,594
<u>Family income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	106	126	56	78
\$3,000 and over-----	97	110	124	146
Under \$1,000-----	119	152	40	81
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	99	102	75	95
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	107	132	42	37
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	95	106	62	131
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	94	115	132	162
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100		126	
\$10,000 and over-----	99		281	
Not stated-----	77	92	107	116
<u>SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	111,872	13,869	22,892	1,975
<u>Family income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	126	94	100	132
\$3,000 and over-----	95	99	103	71
Under \$1,000-----	128	90	115	180
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	120	68	91	111
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	129	118	105	117
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	109	99	92	83
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	103	98	115	57
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	82		108	
\$10,000 and over-----	82		106	
Not stated-----	100	144	79	55
<u>PERSONS WITH ONE OR MORE CHRONIC CONDITIONS</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	56,223	5,874	9,156	741
<u>Family income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	109	95	103	106
\$3,000 and over-----	101	79	97	87
Under \$1,000-----	108	100	105	109
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	110	96	104	108
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	108	91	102	98
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100	80	100	94
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	101	78	95	81
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	101		97	
\$10,000 and over-----	101		92	
Not stated-----	84	78	90	96

Table II. Selected measures of morbidity reported for families of two or more persons, by age and color, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence]

Morbidity measure and family income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>UNABLE TO CARRY ON MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Total-----	1,167	255	1,840	234
Number in thousands				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	279	293	118	186
\$3,000 and over-----	60	101	90	114
Family income				
Under \$1,000-----	328	354	145	196
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	330	300	125	187
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	225	258	101	159
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	103	123	94	133
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	57	83	89	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	40		91	
\$10,000 and over-----	38		81	
Not stated-----	76	*	86	*
<u>WITH LIMITATION IN AMOUNT OR KIND OF MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Total-----	6,063	924	2,956	248
Number in thousands				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	180	183	114	118
\$3,000 and over-----	81	92	91	78
Family income				
Under \$1,000-----	211	205	123	116
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	187	200	118	123
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	163	154	108	112
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	112	113	100	86
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	85	71	89	73
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	67		88	
\$10,000 and over-----	55		73	
Not stated-----	80	104	84	*
<u>WITH LIMITATION, BUT NOT IN MAJOR ACTIVITY</u> ¹				
Total-----	4,190	382	837	45
Number in thousands				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	122	61	106	71
\$3,000 and over-----	102	73	106	*
Family income				
Under \$1,000-----	124	88	91	*
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	121	91	103	*
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	122	89	114	*
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	109	79	110	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	102	67	99	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	102		108	
\$10,000 and over-----	93		103	
Not stated-----	74	69	67	*

Table II. Selected measures of morbidity reported for families of two or more persons, by age and color, and annual family income: Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1961-June 1963—Con.

[Standardized morbidity ratio is ratio of actual to expected events adjusted for age, sex, and farm-nonfarm residence.]

Morbidity measure and family income	Persons under 65 years		Persons 65 years and over	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>WITH NO LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY</u>				
Number in thousands				
Total-----	44,801	4,311	3,523	213
<u>Family income</u>				
Standardized morbidity ratio				
Under \$3,000-----	90	79	86	65
\$3,000 and over-----	105	77	103	89
Under \$1,000-----	81	82	68	59
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	89	78	82	67
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	94	79	96	70
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	98	76	101	83
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	104	} 79	100	} 91
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	107		106	
\$10,000 and over-----	111		112	
Not stated-----	86	73	102	*

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

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