

# Interviewing Methods In the Health Interview Survey

A comparison of the person and condition approaches in the collection of condition data in a household interview.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM)-72-1048

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

Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Center for Health Statistics

Rockville, Md.

April 1972



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**Vital and Health Statistics-Series 2-No. 48**

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**DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1048**

*Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 74-169282*

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

# INTERVIEWING METHODS IN THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Geraldine A. Gleeson<sup>a</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

On July 1, 1967, the Health Interview Survey (HIS) had completed its first 10-year cycle of data collection. In accordance with a long-range plan set up during the early years of the survey, a general evaluation of the design and format of the survey was undertaken. As a result of this evaluation, a major revision of the survey procedure was made and took effect on July 1, 1967. However, because of the experimental nature of the revision, the survey sample was divided into two half-samples, both of which were intended to measure the health status of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. In one of the half-samples, the procedures used during the preceding 10 years were continued; in the other, the revised procedures were introduced. This split-sample technique was continued during the 12-month period ending in June 1968.

In short, the collection system used from the beginning of the survey, called the "condition approach," consisted of eliciting all kinds of information about illnesses and injuries through a series of illness-recall (probe) questions and then collecting information on disability and medical care associated with the conditions. In the other collection method, known as the "person approach," information about short- and long-term disability and/or the receipt of medical care was collected first, and information about the condition(s) responsible for the disability or the need for care was then collected.

Although both approaches were intended to produce the same general kinds of information, the method of collection would be expected to have an effect on the estimates produced. Table A summarizes the estimates made that were based on data collected by the two approaches. This report presents more detailed information on both approaches, describes reasons for differences in estimates, and lists some of the measures that have been taken to improve data produced from the newly adopted procedure, the person approach.

## BACKGROUND OF THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

### Initiation of the Interview Survey

In July 1956 legislation was enacted authorizing the U.S. Public Health Service to conduct continuing surveys of illness and disability in the United States. This legislation—the National Health Survey Act (Public Law 652, 84th Congress)—specifically provided for the establishment of an organization within the Public Health Service to plan, organize, and publish the survey findings.

The Health Interview Survey, the first of a series of data collection systems organized to implement the legislation, was planned during the fall and winter of 1956. Through contractual arrangement, the services of the Bureau of the Census were obtained to prepare a sample design<sup>1</sup> for the conduct of the survey and to carry out the collection and data processing phases of the program. The procedures were pretested in February 1957 in the city and

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<sup>a</sup>Mrs. Gleeson was formerly Special Assistant to the Director of the Division of Health Interview Statistics, now retired.

Table A. Summary of comparative estimates derived from the half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey during July 1967-June 1968

Questionnaire topic	Type of approach	
	Condition	Person
<b>Limitation of activity:</b>		
Percent unable to carry on major activity . . . . .	2.2	3.0
Percent limited in amount or kind of major activity . . . . .	6.6	6.0
Percent limited in other than major activities . . . . .	3.3	1.5
<b>Acute conditions:</b>		
Total conditions per 100 persons . . . . .	194.5	184.6
Activity restricting:		
With no medical attention . . . . .	67.3	75.8
With medical attention . . . . .	70.2	74.9
Medically attended only . . . . .	56.9	34.0
<b>Disability days per person per year:</b>		
Restricted activity . . . . .	15.7	14.8
Bed disability . . . . .	5.9	6.0
Work-loss (currently employed) . . . . .	5.4	4.9
School-loss (6-16 years) . . . . .	4.1	4.9
<b>Disability days due to acute conditions per person per year:</b>		
Restricted activity . . . . .	7.3	8.4
Bed disability . . . . .	3.1	3.7
Work-loss (currently employed) . . . . .	3.4	3.4
School-loss (6-16 years) . . . . .	3.6	4.4
<b>Disability days due to chronic conditions per person per year:</b>		
Restricted activity . . . . .	13.0	11.6
Bed disability . . . . .	4.2	4.3
Work-loss (currently employed) . . . . .	3.0	2.4
School-loss (6-16 years) . . . . .	0.8	0.7
<b>Physician visits:</b>		
Physician visits per person per year . . . . .	4.3	4.1
Percent of persons with visits during past year . . . . .	69.0	70.9
<b>Hospitalization:</b>		
Hospital discharges per 100 persons per year . . . . .	12.2	11.7
Length of hospital stay per discharge in days . . . . .	8.8	9.0

suburbs of Charlotte, N. C. Revisions and modifications were made in view of the findings of the Charlotte pretest, and a national "dress rehearsal" of the survey was conducted during May and June 1957. Data collection for the Health Interview Survey started officially on July 1, 1957, and has continued without interruption since then.

### Concepts Used in the Survey

In the development of the concepts of morbidity, disability, and medical care and in the construction of the basic questionnaire used in the collection of health information, Health Interview Survey personnel drew heavily on the experiences of researchers who had previously used the interview method for the collection of health data.

Early in the 1920's, certain populations in Hagerstown, Md., were selected for epidemiological studies and the determination of some estimates of the levels of selected health measures in a local population. These studies continued throughout the next several decades. During 1935-36, a major nationwide health survey was conducted in which 737,000 urban households were visited by interviewers. Both of these studies contributed to the information about the basic kinds of health data that can be collected by household interview.

Since 1936, with the development and refinement of sampling techniques and procedures, the interview method has been used as a means of data collection in a number of local studies of morbidity. Foremost among these are surveys conducted in Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hunterdon County, N.J.; Kansas City, Mo.; New York City; and the State of California.

Morbidity is defined in the Health Interview Survey as a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. This departure is a result of a disease or injury of which the affected individual is aware. Morbidity includes not only active or progressive disease but also impairments that are static in nature resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. In the survey the concept of a condition that causes morbidity is usually limited by specifying that it includes only conditions for which the person has taken one or more actions. Such actions include

restriction of usual activities and seeking medical attention. Using action as the criterion for inclusion of a condition in the class of morbidity condition is justified on the basis of logic and practical utility. If the condition is so unimportant that the individual takes no action of any kind, it is usually of little health significance. In addition, earlier surveys revealed that there is a marked increase in response error associated with the reporting of minor illnesses that involved neither disability nor medical attention. However, in the area of chronic disease reported in health interviews where conditions are of long duration and medically related actions within the interview recall period might not have occurred, prevalence estimates are produced without regard to recent restricted activity or medical attention.

The concept of morbidity is modified to some extent in the process of constructing an operational procedure, a questionnaire and the instructions for its administration in order to achieve objectivity and simplicity in the interview method. Actually, the whole structure of the survey becomes the working definition of morbidity. Therefore, in the construction of questions which are used to elicit information about conditions from respondents, it is necessary to cover all the aspects of morbidity that the original concept requires.

## DATA COLLECTION IN THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

### Format of the First Questionnaire

During the planning phase of the interview survey, two general questionnaire formats were considered. The one referred to as "alternative B" was designed to elicit information about conditions through the reporting of actions a person might have to take as a result of chronic disease. For example, a respondent would be asked if he had to:

1. Cut out or reduce all or part of his activities regularly or from time to time.
2. Change his activities.
3. Change his diet.



4. Take medicine or treatment over a long period of time.
5. Wear or use some special device.

After a positive response to any of the above statements, the respondent would be asked, "What was the matter?" While the original intent of this proposed format was to elicit information about chronic conditions, the same general approach was applicable to both chronic and acute conditions.

The other format, the one actually used during the first 10 years of the Health Interview Survey (July 1957-June 1967), provided for the reporting of all kinds of morbidity conditions through a series of direct questions designed to encourage the reporting of illnesses and injuries. In contrast to alternative B, no attempt was made to determine at the time the condition was initially reported if some action had been taken by the person because of the condition. This format was used to maximize the number of conditions reported regardless of their impact or severity and to apply the criteria of medical attention, restricted activity, or limitation of activity during the coding and transcribing of the collected data.

### The Condition Approach

The selection of this questionnaire format, which is usually identified as the condition approach, was influenced by its general acceptance in earlier health surveys. Illness-recall questions which had been formulated and used successfully in the collection of health data in earlier surveys served as a prototype for the first questionnaire used in the Health Interview Survey. Using a tested collection procedure made it possible to begin the interviewing phase of the survey much earlier than would have been the case if a completely untested procedure such as alternative B had been adopted.

The illness-recall (probe) questions used during the first year of the interview are shown in figure 1.

The wording of the introduction to these questions—"We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not"—indicates the comprehensive nature of this section of the

questionnaire. These questions were structured to elicit information about any departure from a state of physical or mental well-being resulting from disease or injury, i.e., a morbidity condition. The questions which were limited to occurrences during the last week or the week before were designed primarily to aid in the reporting of acute conditions. Question 15 and the checklists of chronic conditions and impairments were used to assist the respondents in recalling and reporting conditions of a more lasting nature. All reported conditions were recorded regardless of which type of question had prompted the reply. Whether these conditions were chronic or not was established later in the interview on the basis of a series of questions relating to the nature of the disease and its duration. The section of the questionnaire designated "Table I" (figure 2) provided this kind of information for each reported condition.

The questions in Table I also ascertained whether a doctor had been seen and the days of disability associated with each of the conditions so that the severity criteria—restriction of activities and/or medical attention—could be applied in the selection of acute conditions for inclusion in the count of conditions basic to the derivation of incidence estimates. For persons who reported chronic conditions, additional information was obtained from Table I on the presence (or absence) of chronic limitation of activity or mobility.

### Questionnaire Revisions

During the succeeding years of the interview survey, the section of the questionnaire dealing with acute and chronic illness underwent certain changes. Progressive experience in survey collection procedures on the part of the Health Interview Survey staff and the findings produced from continuing studies on survey methodology led to periodic changes,<sup>b</sup> which in turn led to some improvement in the reporting of illness by the respondent. These changes included variations in the order in which illness-recall questions were asked, introduction of a small calendar outlining the recall period for the

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<sup>b</sup>Questionnaire format changes from 1958-1964 have been described earlier.<sup>2</sup>

## Illness-Recall Questions

We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                             1. Asthma                              2. Any allergy                              3. Tuberculosis                              4. Chronic bronchitis                              5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble                              6. Rheumatic fever                              7. Hardening of the arteries                              8. High blood pressure                              9. Heart trouble                              10. Stroke                              11. Trouble with varicose veins                              12. Hemorrhoids or piles                              13. Gallbladder or liver trouble                              14. Stomach ulcer                              15. Any other chronic stomach trouble                         </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                             16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble                              17. Arthritis or rheumatism                              18. Prostate trouble                              19. Diabetes                              20. Thyroid trouble or goiter                              21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind                              22. Mental or nervous trouble                              23. Repeated trouble with back or spine                              24. Tumor or cancer                              25. Chronic skin trouble                              26. Hernia or rupture                         </td> </tr> </table>			1. Asthma 2. Any allergy 3. Tuberculosis 4. Chronic bronchitis 5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. Rheumatic fever 7. Hardening of the arteries 8. High blood pressure 9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrhoids or piles 13. Gallbladder or liver trouble 14. Stomach ulcer 15. Any other chronic stomach trouble	16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble 17. Arthritis or rheumatism 18. Prostate trouble 19. Diabetes 20. Thyroid trouble or goiter 21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Repeated trouble with back or spine 24. Tumor or cancer 25. Chronic skin trouble 26. Hernia or rupture
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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)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                             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.                         </td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>			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.	
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Figure 1. Illness-recall (probe) questions used in the first year of the Health Interview Survey.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS									
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 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 in 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?
					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)	(If eye trouble of any kind and 3 years old or over, ask:  Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			X	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	X	

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:		Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To Inter-viewer:  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 1955)	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 for all or most of the day?	Please look at this card and read each state-ment. Then tell us which state-ment fits you best. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If "1," "2" or "3" in Col. (7) ask: Please look at this card and tell us which of these state-ments fits you best. (Show Card G)
		Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business (going to school) except for ...?	If "yes" in col. (i): How many days did ... keep you from work (going to school)?	Check one Before during 3 months months (Go to col. (a))	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?)							
(a)	(b)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)
Days	Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Days or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Last <input type="checkbox"/> Before	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Wks. <input type="checkbox"/> Week before	No. Yr. <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> Birth	No. Yr. <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	Days or <input type="checkbox"/> None			

<p><b>Card C</b></p> <p>For: <b>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot work at all at present.</li> <li>2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work.</li> <li>3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card D</b></p> <p>For: <b>Housewife</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot keep house at all at present.</li> <li>2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.</li> <li>3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card E</b></p> <p>For: <b>Children from 6 to 16 years old and others going to school</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot go to school at all at present time.</li> <li>2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.</li> <li>3. Can go to school but limited in other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Card F</b></p> <p>For: <b>Children under 6 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children.</li> <li>2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card G</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.</li> <li>2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.</li> <li>3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	

Figure 2. Table I used in the first year of the Health Interview Survey.

convenience of the respondent, restructuring of the checklists of chronic diseases and impairments, the identification of the condition(s) causing either limitation of activity or limitation of mobility, and format changes to accommodate revised data processing procedures.

Despite these changes in the questionnaire, certain kinds of health related information continued to be underreported in the survey, although to a lesser extent than in the first years of the survey when, on the basis of research studies comparing interview data with medical records, it had been established that chronic conditions were not completely reported in the interview.<sup>3,4</sup> For example, the prevalence of selected chronic conditions has increased with changes in the questionnaire formats.

## REEVALUATION OF THE SURVEY

Early in 1963, after 6 years of data collection and in accordance with a long-range plan set up during the early years of the survey, a general evaluation of the design and format of the survey was undertaken. A timetable was prepared which provided for considering proposed changes, for deciding whether to accept, reject, or modify the proposed changes, and for pretesting and evaluating the approved changes. A target date of July 1, 1967, was established for the completion of the evaluation and for the introduction of any new procedures in the collection phase of the survey. During the 4-year evaluative period, 1963-67, the ongoing survey continued in line with collection procedures developed during the early years of the survey.

### Evaluative Studies

While the procedures used in the Health Interview Survey were being evaluated, consideration was given to items in three general areas: (1) sample design and collection procedures, (2) general objectives and types of analysis, and (3) questionnaire content and format.

Studies relating to the first general area were primarily concerned with the adequacy of the reporting of chronic conditions. One of the studies was an experimental project in which 20 percent of the households interviewed during July-September 1963 were again interviewed

during the same quarter in 1964. This study, which was an attempt to improve the reporting of chronic illness, simulated the longitudinal method of data collection. Other studies examined (1) the effectiveness of preinterview materials (pamphlets, letters, and calendars) in motivating household respondents, (2) the productivity of intensive and serial interviews, and (3) the advisability of collecting data on only one type of chronic illness during a specific collection period.

Questions pertaining to general objectives of the survey led to a study designed to find out about data needs and how published material is used by consumers and to an investigation of the relative importance of measuring levels, time changes, and relationships as objectives of the survey. New types of analysis that evolved from the evaluative considerations were the synthetic estimates for individual States<sup>5</sup> and the experimental estimates of health characteristics on a family basis.

Evaluation of the survey in terms of questionnaire content and format led to the major changes that were introduced in July 1967. The result of these changes is the person approach questionnaire. Because of the experimental nature of the new format, it was decided for methodological purposes to split the Health Interview Survey sample during July 1967-June 1968 into two separate samples, each of which would provide measures of the health characteristics in the portion of the population covered by the respective sample. The questionnaire and procedures used during July 1966-June 1967, which were essentially those used during the first 10 years of the survey, were continued in one of the half-samples, and the new questionnaire and procedures were applied to the other.<sup>c</sup> Some information on the reliability of the data collected by the two approaches, including sampling error charts, is presented in appendix I. Appendix II contains the definitions of terms used in this report. All questionnaires used for the collection of material during July 1967-June 1968 are shown in their entirety in appendixes III and IV.

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<sup>c</sup>Minor revisions involving the wording and order of items on the person approach questionnaire were introduced in January 1968.

In addition to the split-sample procedure, a methodological project was carried out for the purpose of measuring differences introduced in the transcription of data collected by the condition and person approaches. This study was conducted in accordance with a variation of a split-half matching technique. First, data from a random selection of 215 questionnaires from the person approach were transferred to the condition approach questionnaire. Both sets of questionnaires were then processed separately, according to a common editing program, with procedures unique to each document format to produce two sets of computer tapes. The content of these tapes was then matched item for item for each pair of records derived from matching questionnaires.

In the second matching procedure, the process was reversed. Data originally collected by the condition approach were transferred to person approach questionnaires for an equivalent number of household interviews. As in the first operation, both sets of questionnaires were processed separately, and the prepared computer tapes were matched.

From this project it was found that no appreciable amount of variation was introduced during the transcription and processing phases of health data collected by the person and condition approaches. Where substantial differences were found during the matching procedure, they were attributable for the most part to definitional differences in the two approaches.

### **The Person Approach**

The new questionnaire introduced as a data collection instrument in July 1967 resembled the approach suggested by the alternative B method of data collection considered at the beginning of the interview survey. The illness-recall questions, with a 2-week reference period, were replaced with probe questions pertaining to health related actions during the period—e.g., cutting down on usual activities, spending days in bed, losing time from work or school, or seeking medical attention (figure 3). Information about conditions responsible for such actions was obtained from persons with positive response to the health related action probe questions.

This format provided for the reporting of (1) acute conditions that had caused restricted activity or received medical attention during the 2-week reference period, (2) disability days (restricted activity, bed disability, or work- or school-loss) occurring during the reference period due to acute or chronic conditions, and (3) visits to physicians and hospitalization as estimates of medical care utilization independent of the conditions for which the care was received. In addition to the variety of information obtained through the probe questions, the person approach resulted in a reduction in interviewing time because of the automatic exclusion of acute conditions that did not result in either restriction of activity or medical attention.

In summary, the adoption of a collection procedure that stresses health related behavior such as visiting a physician or losing days from work, with the causative condition playing a secondary role, has several advantages. On the basis of our own experience and that of other researchers, it is known that the interview method produces more reliable information on disability and medical care than on illness per se, particularly illness by diagnosis. For this reason, it seems reasonable to obtain information on disability and care experienced by the sample individual first and on the causative condition(s) later, rather than depend on the initial reporting of the condition to elicit information about the presence of disability and care.

Furthermore, a person's degree of illness may be measured and compared with the experience of others by using data that will summarize the unduplicated count of disability days for all conditions affecting the person. When these data were obtained for each condition separately (in the condition approach) and then unduplicated and summed for the individual, the unduplicating process was awkward and imprecise. The person approach obtains the person and condition disability information directly during the interview. This procedure permits the respondent to report the total days of disability experienced during the 2-week reference period and later in the interview to report the number of days attributable to each condition.

By focusing the interview on the collection of conditions that have some impact on persons in

<b>H</b>	If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask --, --, etc., to join us?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19 years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home
	<b>HAND CALENDAR TO RESPONDENT</b>	
5a. During the past two weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) did -- stay in bed all or most of the day because of any illness or injury?	5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b 00 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask c	
b. During that two week period, how many days did -- have to stay in bed all or most of the day?	b. _____ days - Ask c	
c. During that two week period, did he have to cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask d <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 6a	
d. Did -- have to cut down for as much as a day?	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask e 00 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 6a	
e. How many days in total did -- have to cut down during that two week period?	e. _____ days - Ask f or g If under 6 yrs. - Go to 6a	
If 17 years old or over ask: f. How many days did illness or injury keep -- from work during these two weeks? For females add - Not counting work around the house. If 6-16 years old ask: g. How many days did illness or injury keep -- from school during those two weeks?	f. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ days - Go to 6a g. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ days - Go to 6a	
If 1+ days recorded in Q. 5e, ask: 6a. What condition caused -- to cut down on the things he usually does during the past two weeks? - Enter condition in C above	6a. <input type="checkbox"/> No cut down days Go to next person	
b. During the past two weeks, did any other condition cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask a and b <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person	
7. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times has -- seen a doctor either at home or at a doctor's office, or clinic?	7. <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits	
8a. (Besides those visits) During that 2-week period has anyone in the family been to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, x-rays, tests, or examinations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 9	8a. _____	
b. Who was this? - Mark "Yes" in person's column	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Doctor's visits	
c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to d		
For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period? - Exclude visits made on "mass" basis	d. _____ Number of visits	
9a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b and c	9a. _____	
b. If "Yes", ask: Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Yes" in person's column. <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 10	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
c. Any calls about anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to d		
For each "Yes" marked, ask: d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --?	d. _____ Number of calls	
If doctor was seen or talked to during the past two weeks, ask: 10a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past two weeks? - Enter condition here and in c above	10a. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2-week visits - Ask 11	
b. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor for any other condition? If pregnancy reported ask: During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy? If "Yes" ask: What was the matter?	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask 10a <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person	

Figure 3. Questions relating to short-term disability and physician visits that also served as illness-recall questions in the person approach questionnaire in the Health Interview Survey during July-December 1967.

terms of seeking medical care, cutting down on the things they usually do, or limiting their activities, interviewing time is appreciably reduced and proper emphasis is placed on illnesses that represent actual health problems.

### Collection of Data On Chronic Conditions

Since the initiation of data collection in the Health Interview Survey in 1957, a continuous effort has been made to improve the quality of data on the prevalence of chronic conditions.

Methodological studies have shown that chronic conditions are generally underreported in interview surveys. They have also indicated that the expansion of the Checklist of Chronic Conditions to include as many descriptive titles as possible for a particular condition will increase the probability that a respondent will report the condition, assuming, of course, that he is aware of its existence.

This finding led to the decision to restrict the collection of prevalence data on chronic conditions to specific types of conditions during a

given collection year. This change in collection procedure is completely apart from the defined person approach; however, since both procedural changes were experimental during the collection year July 1967-June 1968, they were tested on the new questionnaire introduced in the field. Although the person approach and the Checklist of Chronic Conditions involving a specific body system are both integral parts of the HIS collection procedure at the present time, either could be discarded at some future time without reducing the effectiveness of the other.

Concentrating on a group of chronic conditions involving a specific system of the body (e.g., those affecting the digestive system) rather than on the entire spectrum of chronic conditions not only improves the quality of response but also permits the collection of more detailed diagnostic information related to that body system. The survey plan calls for the collection of different types of conditions each year, so that within 5 or 6 years after the initiation of this plan, information on the prevalence of virtually all chronic conditions will have been obtained.

Once the decision had been made to modify the collection procedure for chronic conditions by emphasizing a specific type of condition during a given year, it was necessary to develop at the same time procedures that would provide comparable data for other measures of morbidity that had been derived previously from data collected on all types of chronic conditions. One of these measures, the number of persons with limitation of activity (long-term disability), had previously been generated by consolidating the data on activity limitation attributable to specific chronic conditions reported by an individual to represent the activity limitation status of that individual. The most obvious alternative to this consolidation was to build a person-data foundation in terms of the degree of activity limitation and then ascertain the conditions responsible for the activity limitation status of the individual.

### **The Split-Sample Procedure**

The questionnaire used in the collection of interview data is a very sensitive instrument.

Supposedly minor changes in the wording or order of questions can result in subsequent changes in the levels of estimates for health related items. It was anticipated that the introduction of a major procedural innovation such as the person approach in the collection of health data would undoubtedly produce new levels and possibly new relationships. For this reason a split-sample was used to provide some information on the effect of a new collection procedure on the estimates established during the first 10 years of the survey. The following sections are devoted to a comparative evaluation of the health data collected on the questionnaires using the condition and person approaches during July 1967-June 1968.

This evaluation revealed certain shortcomings in each of the approaches. Revisions in either the format or content of the questionnaire were made in January 1969 and January 1970 to improve the collection of data by the person approach. These revisions are described at the end of the section dealing with the measure of health to which they apply. Additional changes will undoubtedly be made in future questionnaires to improve data collection.

## **COMPARISON OF THE TWO HALF-SAMPLES USED IN THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, JULY 1967-JUNE 1968**

### **Population Composition**

Direct supervision of the interviewing phase of the Health Interview Survey is exercised through the 12 data collection centers of the Bureau of the Census. Before the two half-samples were taken, half of the interviewers in each data collection center were trained to administer the questionnaire with the condition approach, and the other half were trained to administer the person approach.

This procedure was carried out by pairing interviewers and by randomly selecting from each pair an interviewer to use the questionnaire employing the person approach. The other interviewer used the condition approach questionnaire. Within each data collection center, interviewers were paired on the basis of approximate equality in expected quarterly workload

and similarity in degree of urbanization of workload area. Two interviewers working in the same enumeration area were automatically paired together. In the case of an odd number of interviewers in a given data collection center, the "odd" interviewer was paired with an "odd" interviewer from another center. If an interviewer was unable to carry out an assignment, an interviewer trained in the same approach was normally recruited to complete the assignment. The selection process equalized as much as possible the total workload between the new and old procedures and also achieved for each half-sample a representative subset of the total sample.

During the year, the condition approach was used to interview persons composing 21,215 households, and the person approach, to interview persons composing 22,361 households. When sample persons were weighted to represent the total civilian, noninstitutional population, the average total annual population of 194,461,000 persons was composed of a condition approach average population of 94,557,000 persons and a person approach average population of 99,904,000 persons.

The composition of the populations in the two half-samples was quite similar for a number of population characteristics (table 1). There was a sizable difference in the population distribution by geographic region. This variation is explained by the fact that the boundaries of 12 census regions, the areas on which the interviewer pairings were based, do not coincide in some instances with the limits of the four major geographic areas used in the survey analysis. Furthermore, the pairing of an "odd" interviewer in a given regional office with an "odd" interviewer in a different regional office could lead to an unbalanced sample within a given geographic region.

### Collection of Prevalence Data

The new questionnaire, introduced in the ongoing survey in July 1967, was constructed to produce total prevalence estimates for chronic conditions involving the digestive system only. As indicated earlier, all the digestive conditions of a chronic nature, regardless of the question

that prompted the response, were included in the prevalence estimate. However, approximately 90 percent of the reported conditions included in the estimate were first reported in response to the reading of the checklist (figure 4). This high proportion was anticipated since the checklist was preceded on the questionnaire only by probe questions involving an action such as receiving medical attention or cutting down on one's activities during the 2-week period prior to interview. Unless the person had received medical attention or experienced disability days because of a specific chronic digestive condition, his first opportunity to report the presence of such a condition would be in response to the reading of the checklist.

In comparison, the general Checklist of Chronic Conditions used in the half-sample to which the condition approach questionnaire was administered revealed only about 60 percent of the chronic digestive conditions reported. The lower proportion of digestive conditions reported in response to the general checklist was primarily the result of the comprehensive nature of the condition probes preceding the checklist, e.g., "Was \_\_\_\_\_ sick anytime last week or the week before? Did \_\_\_\_\_ have anything else during that 2-week period? Did \_\_\_\_\_ take any medicine or treatment for any condition? Did \_\_\_\_\_ ever have an accident or injury that still bothers him in any way?"

This greater dependence on the specialized checklist for the reporting of prevalence data in the person approach indicates that the list should be as inclusive and descriptive as possible in terms of specific conditions which might involve the body system for which data will be collected.

Since checklists of conditions are included on questionnaires for the purpose of reminding and encouraging respondents to report conditions which might otherwise be missed, the names and titles of conditions or disease categories used are ones that would be familiar and understandable to the respondent. Once the condition is reported, more information about it is obtained so that it can be properly classified in the appropriate disease category in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). This additional information (see Condition page, appendix III, p. 66) is ob-



**Condition approach**  
(Checklists included all types of chronic conditions and impairments)

**Person approach**  
(Checklists included only chronic conditions of the digestive system)

<p>Card A</p> <p>A-1</p> <p>Now I'm going to read a list of conditions - Please tell me if you, your --, etc., have had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma?</li> <li>2. CHRONIC bronchitis?</li> <li>3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble?</li> <li>4. TROUBLE with varicose veins?</li> <li>5. Hemorrhoids or piles?</li> <li>6. Hay fever?</li> <li>7. Tumor, cyst, or growth?</li> <li>8. CHRONIC gallbladder or liver trouble?</li> <li>9. Stomach ulcer?</li> <li>10. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble?</li> <li>11. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble?</li> </ol>	<p>A-2</p> <p>Have you, your --, etc., had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Thyroid trouble or goiter?</li> <li>13. Any allergy?</li> <li>14. CHRONIC nervous trouble?</li> <li>15. CHRONIC skin trouble?</li> <li>16. Palsy?</li> <li>17. Paralysis of any kind?</li> <li>18. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?</li> <li>19. Cleft palate?</li> <li>20. Any speech defect?</li> <li>21. Hernia or rupture?</li> <li>22. Prostate trouble?</li> </ol>
<p>Card B</p> <p>B-1</p> <p>Have you, your --, etc., EVER had any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tuberculosis?</li> <li>2. Emphysema?</li> <li>3. Hardening of the arteries?</li> <li>4. High blood pressure? (Exclude if only during pregnancy)</li> <li>5. Cancer?</li> <li>6. Heart trouble?</li> <li>7. Stroke?</li> <li>8. Rheumatic fever?</li> <li>9. Arthritis or rheumatism?</li> <li>10. Mental illness?</li> <li>11. Diabetes?</li> <li>12. Epilepsy?</li> </ol>	<p>B-2</p> <p>Do you, your --, etc., HAVE any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deafness or SERIOUS trouble hearing with one or both ears?</li> <li>2. SERIOUS trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?</li> <li>3. Missing fingers, hand or arm - toes, foot or leg?</li> <li>4. Missing lung or kidney (or breast)?</li> <li>5. Club foot?</li> <li>6. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?</li> </ol>

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

12a. 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

	Yes	No	
1. Gallstones?			
2. Any other gallbladder trouble?			
3. Hemorrhoids or piles?			
4. Cirrhosis of the liver?			b. Who was this?
5. Fatty liver?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .
6. Hepatitis?			
7. Yellow jaundice?			
8. Any other liver trouble?			

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had - If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No	
9. A disease of the pancreas?			
10. A disease of the esophagus?			
11. Any other disease that affects swallowing?			b. Who was this?
12. Peptic ulcer?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .
13. Duodenal ulcer?			
14. Stomach or gastric ulcer?			
15. Any other ulcer?			

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had - If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No	
16. Hiatal hernia?			
17. Umbilical hernia?			
18. Any other hernia or rupture?			b. Who was this?
19. Gastritis?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .
20. Frequent indigestion?			
21. Cancer of the stomach?			
22. Any other stomach trouble?			
23. Enteritis?			
24. Diverticulitis?			

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had - If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No	
25. Colitis?			
26. Constipation or other bowel trouble?			
27. Spastic colon?			b. Who was this?
28. Cancer of the colon or rectum?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .
29. Any other cancer of the digestive system?			
30. Any other intestinal trouble?			
31. Any other condition of the digestive system?			

Figure 4. The checklists of chronic conditions on the questionnaires used in the Health Interview Survey during July 1967-June 1968.

tained from responses to questions such as "What did the doctor say it was? What is the cause of the condition? What part of the body is affected?" The reclassification of reported conditions into ICD categories means that prevalence estimates are not always derived for the separate disease and condition categories shown on the questionnaire.

**Comparative Prevalence Estimates**

The prevalence estimate of chronic digestive conditions derived from the half-sample interviewed during July 1967-June 1968 by the person approach was 115.7 conditions per 1,000 population, while the condition approach half-sample produced a comparable estimate of 65.6 conditions (table 2). For conditions which were

Major activity	Condition approach <sup>1</sup> (July 1967-June 1968)	Person approach <sup>2</sup>
		July-December 1967
Preschool (Under 6 years)	1. NOT ABLE TO TAKE PART AT ALL IN ORDINARY PLAY WITH OTHER CHILDREN. 2. ABLE TO PLAY WITH OTHER CHILDREN BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF PLAY. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	15a. In terms of health, is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? ----- b. Is he limited in the kind or amount of play because of his health? -----
Going to school (6-16 years)	1. NOT ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL BUT LIMITED TO CERTAIN TYPES OF SCHOOLS OR IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. 3. ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL BUT LIMITED IN OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	20a. Does (would) he 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 -- limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? -----
Usually working (17+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO WORK AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF WORK. 3. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	18a. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of work he can do because of his health? ----- b. Is -- able to work at all? ----- c. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? -----
Keeping house (17+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF HOUSEWORK. 3. ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	18a. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of work he can do because of his health? ----- b. Is -- able to work at all? ----- c. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? -----
Retired (45+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO WORK AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF WORK. 3. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	17a. In terms of health, is -- able to work? ----- b. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of work he could do because of his health? -----
		January-June 1968
Preschool (Under 6 years)	1. NOT ABLE TO TAKE PART AT ALL IN ORDINARY PLAY WITH OTHER CHILDREN. 2. ABLE TO PLAY WITH OTHER CHILDREN BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF PLAY. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	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? -----
Going to school (6-16 years)	1. NOT ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL BUT LIMITED TO CERTAIN TYPES OF SCHOOLS OR IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. 3. ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL BUT LIMITED IN OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	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? -----
Usually working (17+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO WORK AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF WORK. 3. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	22a. In terms of health, is -- PRESENTLY able to work at all? ----- b. Is he limited in the kind of work he can do because of his health? ----- c. Is he limited in the amount of work he can do because of his health? ----- d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? -----
Keeping house (17+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF HOUSEWORK. 3. ABLE TO KEEP HOUSE BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	22a. In terms of health, is -- PRESENTLY able to work at all? ----- b. Is he limited in the kind of work he can do because of his health? ----- c. Is he limited in the amount of work he can do because of his health? ----- d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health? -----
Retired (45+ years)	1. NOT ABLE TO WORK AT ALL. 2. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF WORK. 3. ABLE TO WORK BUT LIMITED IN KIND OR AMOUNT OF OTHER ACTIVITIES. 4. NOT LIMITED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE WAYS.	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? -----

Figure 5. The different questionnaire formats used for the collection of data on limitation of activity in the Health Interview Survey during July 1967-June 1968.

mentioned in both lists, such as stomach ulcer, hernia, and conditions of the liver and the gallbladder, the estimates derived from the half-samples were quite similar. The higher prevalence rates produced from the questionnaire with the person approach were attributable to the increased reporting of conditions that were not included in the list of chronic conditions on the condition approach questionnaire. The conditions on the checklist that contributed to increases in specific categories (shown in table 2) are:

<u>Checklist Condition</u>	<u>Specific Category</u> (table 2)
1. Gastritis . . . . .	Gastritis and duodenitis
2. Frequent indigestion . . . .	Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders
3. Diverticulitis } Enteritis } Colitis (ulcerative) }	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis
4. Constipation . . . . .	Constipation
5. Colitis (mucous) } Spastic colon }	Other functional disorders of the intestines
6. Any other bowel trouble } Any other intestinal trouble }	Intestinal and bowel trouble
7. Any disease of the pancreas . . . . .	Other diseases of the digestive system

This increased prevalence produced by the more detailed checklist of conditions is further confirmation that more complete reporting of the prevalence of a specific condition is accomplished by the interviewer's referring directly to the condition than by the respondent's volunteering information about the condition in answer to a more general probe question.

If, on the other hand, interest lies in the prevalence of digestive conditions that have had some impact on the life of the individuals involved—e.g., inability to carry on the usual activity for their age or sex group or limitation in amount or kind of usual or other activities—then the collection procedures are equally effective. It is obvious from table 3 that there are no marked differences because of the collection approach in the diagnostic categories that contribute to the approximate rate of 8 digestive conditions per 1,000 population that cause

limitation of activity. This finding substantiates the premise that the interview method of collection is most appropriate for the collection of data on chronic conditions that have had some impact on the population. Furthermore, it is reassuring to find that the expansion of the collection procedure providing total prevalence estimates does not unduly affect the estimates restricted to the narrower concept of prevalence of conditions causing activity limitation. Since the split-sample procedure was in operation only during the period when total prevalence data were being collected for chronic digestive conditions, the above findings are based on the rates produced for such conditions. Their applicability to other types of chronic conditions may be influenced to some extent by such factors as the absence of medical attention or embarrassment associated with the reporting of certain kinds of conditions.

### LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY

In the condition approach used in the survey during July 1957-June 1967 and in the half-sample during July 1967-June 1968, information about chronic limitation of the activity was obtained only for sample persons who reported one chronic condition or more. In accordance with the major activity of the person (working, keeping house, going to school, or retired), the respondent was handed a card (figure 5) by the interviewer and asked to select the limitation category which best suited the persons in terms of health.<sup>d</sup> For those with any degree of activity limitation, the causative condition(s) were assigned from those that had been reported previously.

In the person approach used in the July 1967-June 1968 half-sample, the restriction regarding the presence of chronic condition(s) was removed, and questions regarding the degree of activity limitation were asked for all sample persons. Chronic conditions causing the limitation, which may or may not have been previously reported in response to other probe questions, were then ascertained. If only acute conditions such as injuries were reported as

<sup>d</sup>Retired persons were asked to rate themselves in terms of their ability to work.

causing limitation, the person was considered to have no chronic limitation of activity.

There were two major changes in the collection of data on activity limitation in the person approach: (1) all persons were asked questions pertaining to chronic activity limitation regardless of whether a chronic condition had been reported, and (2) instead of asking the respondent to select the appropriate activity limitation status from a printed card, the interviewer read the options to the respondent (figure 5).

### Questionnaire Revisions Effective in January 1968

Interviewing problems encountered during the 6-month period July-December 1967 led to extensive changes in the activity limitation section of the person approach questionnaire used for data collection during January-June 1968. As shown in figure 5, persons who had been working, keeping house, or going to school during most of the 12 months prior to interview in the earlier version were first asked about limitation in amount or kind of major activity. In the revised version, the question regarding ability to carry on major activity was asked first, followed by separate questions designed to obtain information on limitation in the amount and in the kind of major activity. For retired persons, inability to work was determined from responses to the question "In terms of health, is \_\_\_\_\_ able to work?" in the earlier version. In the revised version, this question was worded "Does \_\_\_\_\_ health keep him from working?"

The order in which the questions were asked and the division of the question regarding limitation in amount or kind of major activity had little effect on the estimates derived from the two versions of the person approach questionnaire. However, the revised wording of the question on inability to work produced a major change in the percent of retired persons in this category (table 4).

It is difficult to obtain reliable data on limitation of activity. Unlike other health related items such as disability days or physician visits that are objective by nature, limitation of activity represents, in a sense, an opinion or attitude on the part of the respondent in the interview. This is particularly true in the case of

a retired person who is, in effect, placed in a hypothetical situation involving work and asked to describe his ability to function as a worker. Because the questions relating to activity limitation require a subjective judgment on the part of the respondent, even minor changes in wording may cause marked variations in response.

Despite the disparity in the estimates obtained from the two versions of the person approach questionnaire, data collected in the two versions have been combined, and estimates have been derived for comparison with those produced from the condition approach.

### Comparative Estimates of Activity Limitation

From the data in table 5, it is apparent that the estimates of the percent of persons with activity limitation derived from the condition approach are higher than those obtained from the person approach. However, when the percent of those unable to carry on their major activity was combined with the percent who were limited in amount or kind of major activity, the two approaches produced very similar estimates. The deficiency in the person approach, if it is a true one, appears to be the failure to differentiate those who are limited in "other than major activity" from those with no limitation of activity. On the other hand, it is possible that the condition approach tends to overestimate the percentage of persons with limitation in other than their major activity.

With the exception of persons under 17 years, the percent of persons with activity limitation in each of the sex and age groups is significantly higher when derived from the condition approach than when obtained from the person approach. While the difference in the two approaches in terms of percentage points was greatest among persons 65 years and over, the relative difference in terms of percentages is greatest in the 17-44 age group (table 5).

Since the greatest disparity in the measurement of activity limitation by the person and condition approaches occurred among persons 17 years and over, the various degrees of limitation were examined by major activity status (table 6).

The general patterns in limitation of activity as measured by the two approaches for the

various age groups were also present by major activity status. As mentioned earlier, when the two types of limitation related to the person's activity (inability to carry on major activity, and limited in amount or kind of major activity) are combined, the differences in the two approaches are negligible. However, the estimate of the percent of persons with limitation in "other than major activity" derived from the person approach was appreciably lower than that based on the condition approach, particularly for the major activity limitation groups comprised of persons 17 years and over. This discrepancy between the two methods, which was consistently present for males and females and for the several age groups shown in table 5, may be due to confusion in the person approach arising from the wording of the question regarding activity limitation in activities other than the major one (figure 3). For example, the question relating to this degree of limitation (Q21c, Q22c, and Q24c in the January-June 1968 version) might have been more definitive if they had been prefaced with "even though \_\_\_\_\_ is able to (work, keep house, go to school), . . . ." With this introductory clause, which is used in part on the questionnaire with the condition approach, the meaning of "other activities" becomes more specific.

As previously mentioned, the estimates of the percent of persons with chronic limitation affecting their major activity were approximately the same, regardless of the questionnaire approach used. However, the person approach consistently produced higher estimates of the percent of persons who were unable to carry on a major activity, while the condition approach generally produces higher estimates of the percentage of persons limited in amount or kind of major activity (table 5). The compensating nature of these percentages cannot be explained by specific changes in questionnaire format. It seems to be most characteristic of persons 65 years and over, a population segment in which the measurement of activity limitation is admittedly vague and ill defined.

### **Questionnaire Changes in 1969 and 1970**

The general format of the section of the 1969 questionnaire dealing with activity limitation

was essentially the same as that used in the person approach during July 1967-December 1968. However, a question was added that was intended to improve the estimates of persons with limitation in amount or kind of major or other activities. Each person whose responses to direct questions indicated that he was able to carry on his major activity and was not limited in the amount or kind of major or other activities was asked the additional questions "Is \_\_\_\_\_ limited in ANY WAY because of a disability of health?" If a positive reply was obtained, the interviewer then asked "In what way is he limited?" Since the interviewer was instructed to record verbatim responses to this question, it then became the responsibility of the coder to reclassify responses, where appropriate, to the proper limitation category, which would usually be limitation in amount or kind of either major or other activities. Another question relating to the duration of the present degree of limitation was added to the questionnaire. This question, however, was added not to improve data collection but to provide for more meaningful analysis of the data.

In the 1970 questionnaire, the questions added to the 1969 questionnaire were retained. In addition, the activity limitation questions for persons who had been working most of the past 12 months were prefaced with an introductory question, "Does \_\_\_\_\_ now have a job?" This question eliminated the need for asking the question "Is he able to work at all?" for persons who were obviously in good health and working at the time of the interview. Division of the retired population into those who had retired for health reasons and those who had retired for other reasons was a change made for the purpose of providing more meaningful data for analysis.

### **Chronic Conditions Causing Activity Limitation**

The estimated average number of chronic conditions reported as causing a limitation of activity was slightly higher when using the condition approach responses than when using the person approach responses, 1.4 compared with 1.3 conditions per limited person (table 7).

The greatest difference in the average number of limiting conditions obtained from the two approaches was among persons who were completely unable to carry on the major activity for their age and sex group (work, keep house, or go to school). The amount of difference in the approaches was much greater by degree of limitation than by age of limited persons. The difference in procedure by which information on limiting conditions was collected in the two approaches was probably responsible for the greater frequency of multiple conditions in the condition approach. Thus, in the questionnaire employing this approach, information about all types of illness for a given person was obtained by illness-recall (probe) questions; more detailed information was obtained for each of these conditions by questions on the condition page. After the interviewer had filled out a condition page for all chronic conditions, the respondent was asked to select from a card the activity limitation status which best described him. He was then asked to name the conditions, about which he had already given information, that were responsible for limiting his activity. In this type of interview situation, a respondent who has several limiting conditions is inclined to ascribe responsibility to all of them or at least to a goodly number of those that he has reported to the interviewer.

In the person approach, the respondent was asked questions about his activity-limitation status. Responses to these questions determined whether activity limitation was chronic. If it was, the respondent was asked about the conditions causing the limitation. Since the person in this situation was asked to name conditions causing his limitations, with no previous assistance from the questions on the condition pages, he would usually name fewer conditions. Obviously, since activity limitation is less frequently attributed to multiple chronic conditions in the person approach, a smaller estimate of activity-limiting conditions will be obtained from the person approach than from the condition approach. From the distribution of conditions causing limitation shown in table 8, it is apparent that heart conditions and arthritis (or rheumatism), the two leading causes of limitation, accounted for about the same amount of activity limitation as was seen earlier,<sup>6</sup> regardless

of the approach used or the degree of limitation considered. Even though the two principal causes of limitation were reported at about the same rate, regardless of the approach used, other causes were reported less frequently in the person approach.

There are other contributing factors for this besides the lower reporting of multiple limiting conditions in the person approach. Conditions that the respondent is hesitant to report to the interviewer because he feels they are embarrassing, such as mental and nervous disorders, are known to be underreported in a household survey. If such conditions are included in a checklist read by the interviewer, there is less reluctance on the part of the respondent to report them, but if he must volunteer the condition—e.g., as a cause of activity limitation in the person approach—the underreporting will be greater. The percent of persons limited in activity and reporting mental illness as a cause of limitation in the person approach was essentially half that derived from the condition approach (table 8).

In general, impairments were reported as causes of activity limitation at a much lower rate in the person approach than in the condition approach. It is reasonable to assume that respondents will volunteer an impairment as a cause of limitation if it is the only cause. On the other hand, if the impairment is so longstanding that the person has learned to live with it and another, more recently acquired condition is present, in many cases the impairment would not be named as a contributing cause of limitation.

In addition to these factors, there is the added possibility that conditions involving the body system for which information is collected in a given year may tend to be overreported as causes of limitation.

It is likely that a new question on the person approach questionnaire about the *main* condition causing limitation instead of about multiple limiting conditions will be used as the basis for future analytical studies on activity limitation prepared from survey data. This measure would be less subject to response error and would provide a higher degree of year-to-year consistency in the data.

## INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS

### Collection of Data on Acute Conditions

As indicated earlier, one of the basic differences between the two questionnaires used during July 1967-June 1968 was related to the method of obtaining information about acute conditions from which incidence estimates were derived.

In the condition approach, all conditions that were reported in response to the general illness-recall questions were recorded by the interviewer regardless of the degree of severity. Because methodological studies have shown that health related events are more completely reported if they have had some impact on the individual, severity criteria were applied at the coding level to exclude minor conditions, which are usually poorly reported. Conditions which met two criteria—(1) the presence of medical attention or one day or more of restricted activity or both and (2) conditions which had their onset during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview—were used as a basis for the derivation of estimates of the incidence of acute conditions.

In the person approach, the initial questions regarding health pertained to days of disability and physician visits experienced by household members during the 2-week period prior to the interview (figure 1). When disability days or physician visits were reported, then information about conditions causing these health related actions was obtained. The severity criteria of restricted activity or medical attention or both of these were thereby applied automatically at the interview level. Thus, the interviewer would complete condition pages only for acute conditions that caused disability or required medical care during the 2-week period prior to interview, and only these acute conditions would reach the coding level.

### Sources of Differences in Estimates

With the exception of persons 65 years and over, the incidence of all acute conditions per 100 persons derived from data collected by the condition approach was higher by sex and age (table 9) than that produced from the person

approach data. It is obvious from table 9 that the difference was primarily the result of fewer conditions that received medical attention but caused no days of restricted activity being reported in the person approach questionnaire. Estimates of physician visits derived from the two approaches were compared to determine if the lower rate of medically attended acute conditions from the person approach might be due to the failure of respondents to report some of their physician visits (table 10). Among children under 6 years, where the incidence of medically attended acute conditions derived from the person approach was markedly lower than that produced by the condition approach, the number of physician visits per child per year was likewise lower for the data collected by the person approach (table 10). However, in other age intervals, in which the incidence of medically attended conditions derived from the person approach was also quite low, there is no appreciable difference in the rate of physician visits produced from the two approaches. This would indicate that additional factors may be contributing to the differences in the acute condition incidence rates.

Further investigation of the estimates of the incidence of acute conditions revealed that the differences in the rates derived from the two approaches were contributed for the most part by upper respiratory conditions and injuries (table 11). More specifically, the rates for the common cold and for open wounds and lacerations were markedly different (table 12). Because this difference exists only for conditions that were reported as medically attended with no activity restriction, it seems reasonable that respondent error about medical attention may be responsible for the noted variations. The information about medical attention for a certain condition is obtained, in both approaches, from the question "Did \_\_\_\_\_ ever at any time talk to a doctor about his...?" For acute conditions that are basic to incidence estimates—i.e., those that have their onset during the 2-week period prior to week of interview—the medical attention, if received, should have been received during the same period and should have been reported as a physician visit in response to the probe questions about physician visits. In the condition approach, however, it is

possible that the respondent interpreted the phrase "at any time" in the question under discussion to mean before the 2-week reference period, possibly about an earlier condition of the same type, such as a cold, or even more recent medical visits during the interview week itself. On the other hand, such a situation would not normally arise in the person approach because information about the condition would be obtained either because medical attention had been sought or activity had been restricted during the reference period. If restricted activity was responsible for the reporting of the condition and medical attention occurring outside the reference period was mistakenly reported on the condition page, the condition would be classified as one both medically attended and activity restricting.

Another reporting irregularity which may occur in the condition approach and is particularly applicable to injuries is the reporting of the present effects of an injury as medically attended when actually the treatment was received for the original injury, which happened prior to the 2-week reference period. For example, an infection at the site of an injury, developing within the 2-week reference period and for which no medical treatment was received during that period, should not be reported as medically attended if the physician was seen only for the treatment of the original injury that happened a month before the interview.

This discussion leads to the conclusion that differences in the estimates of medically attended acute conditions derived from the two approaches may be attributable to the combined effects of underreporting of physician visits in the person approach and overreporting of medical attention for a specific condition in the condition approach.

### **Questionnaire Changes**

Even before the collection year July 1967-June 1968 was over, it was apparent from preliminary tabulations that the incidence of medically attended acute conditions represented a reporting problem. Because it could not be determined at this point which approach was at fault and because the person approach was the

experimental one, efforts were made to increase the number of conditions reported in this area. On the second version of the person approach questionnaire, used during January-June 1968, additional illness-recall (probe) questions relating to dental visits and to hospitalizations during the 2-week reference period were used. These questions were added to insure that information about acute or chronic conditions ordinarily treated by a dentist and about conditions such as injuries for which a person was hospitalized immediately would be obtained by the health related action probe questions used in the person approach.

Another change in the second version of the person approach questionnaire was the elimination of the place of the physician visit in the initial probe for physician visits occurring during the 2 weeks prior to interview. It was felt that an inquiry about visits "either at home, at a doctor's office, or at a clinic" might have a limiting effect on the visits reported. For example, there was a possibility that physician visits to first aid stations, industrial health units, or similar places were not being reported, and consequently conditions treated in these places were also not reported.

The illness-recall questions on the 1969 questionnaire were quite similar to those in the second version of the person approach questionnaire used during January-June 1968 and continuing through December 1968. However, by the time the 1970 questionnaire was being planned, it was possible to make use of the findings from a comparative analysis of the two approaches. As a result, three major revisions were made: (1) the probe question relating to hospitalizations during the 2-week reference period was eliminated because information about the number of conditions obtained by this question (which would not be reported in response to other probe questions) was negligible; (2) a specific probe question for injuries or accidents occurring in the 2-week reference period was added on a trial basis to determine if those that result in medical attention or activity restriction fail to be reported in response to the health related action probe questions; and (3) the question on the condition page relating to medical attention "Did \_\_\_\_\_ ever at any time talk to a doctor about his . . .?" was changed to



“When did \_\_\_\_\_ last see or talk to a doctor about his . . . ?” This last change definitely establishes whether the occurrence of medical attention for the specific condition was during the 2-week reference period.

## DISABILITY DAYS

In the condition approach, for each acute or chronic condition, discovered by the illness-recall questions, further questions were asked on the condition page about the occurrence of restricted activity, bed disability, or work- or school-loss days because of the specific condition. Estimates of the number of disability days were later derived for each condition. When these estimates were summed to obtain a total for all conditions, duplication did result to the extent that days were attributed to more than one condition. Interviewers were instructed to footnote instances in which this type of duplication occurred. From this information it was possible for coders to unduplicate the count of disability days reported and to code the disability days experienced on a person basis.

This procedure was reversed in the person approach. From the health related-action probe questions relating to disability days, it was possible to obtain a direct unduplicated count of days of person disability. To obtain the number of condition days of disability, it was necessary to ask the disability questions on the condition page for each specific condition reported.

### Days of Person Disability

The measures of days of person disability estimated from data collected by the condition and person approaches are conceptually the same. Even though they would be expected to differ to some extent because of the change in the collection procedure, the number of disability days per person per year derived from the two approaches (table 13) was quite similar. The condition approach yielded higher rates of disability days among persons 17-64 years than did the person approach, but the person approach produced higher rates for those under 17 years and those 65 years and over. For the most part, however, differences in comparable rates by age

and by sex derived from the two approaches were within the range of sampling error.

### Days of Disability Due to Acute and Chronic Conditions

The relationship of disability days associated with persons and those associated with conditions is shown in table 14. Restricted activity is, by definition, the most inclusive measure of disability used in the survey. All days of bed disability, work loss, and school loss are also days of restricted activity. Days of work loss and school loss are included as days of bed disability if the condition caused the person to be in bed all or most of the day when the time was lost from work or school. Restricted activity and bed disability refer to the total survey population. Work-loss days are reported only for the currently employed population 17 years and older, and school-loss days are reported only for persons 6-16 years of age.

As explained earlier, the number of condition days per person per year is always greater than the number of person days. The excess days, when expressed as

$$100 \frac{\text{Condition days per person}}{\text{Person days per person}} - 100$$

represent the percent of person days that were associated with more than one condition (table 14). The proportion of restricted activity and bed disability days attributable to more than one condition is considerably higher than for work- or school-loss days, regardless of the type of approach used in the interview. The high frequency of multiple conditions, particularly chronic conditions, in the older population, a segment of the population included in the measurement of restricted activity and bed disability, is responsible for this difference. It has been found from evaluative studies that a single episode of illness during the 2-week reference period is more likely to involve two chronic conditions or a chronic and an acute condition than to involve two acute conditions. Since acute conditions occur more frequently than chronic conditions among the school and employed populations, the probability of two conditions occurring concurrently in persons in

these populations is much lower than that for the total population.

The higher percentage of person days of restricted activity and bed disability days due to two conditions or more, in estimates derived from the person approach may be the result of the collection procedures. In the person approach, the estimates of person and condition days are derived from separate areas on the questionnaire, with the information in both cases obtained directly from the respondent. In the condition approach, the person days are derived from the total number of condition days, and the estimate of the person days associated with more than one condition is entirely dependent on the footnoting of duplicated days by the interviewer and the transcription of this material by the coder. Lapses on the part of either the interviewer or the coder would decrease the number of duplicated days and thus increase the number of days of person disability.

In general, the person approach is more productive of days attributable to acute conditions, while the condition approach produces generally higher rates of disability days associated with chronic conditions (table 14). This phenomenon may be due to reporting differences inherent in the particular approach used. If early in the interview before any reference was made to particular types of conditions a respondent was questioned about days of disability occurring during the 2-week reference period, he would probably associate them with the most immediate cause of disability, e.g., a cold, influenza, or a current injury. Even though the respondent is further questioned in the person approach about any other condition(s) associated with the disability days, he does not always relate a continuing underlying condition to current disability. On the other hand, when a respondent is questioned first about the presence of conditions, both acute and chronic, as in the condition approach, and then, in connection with each condition, about associated disability days, he is more likely to report days of disability attributable to chronic conditions.

#### **Days of Disability Due to Acute Conditions**

It is apparent from table 9 that the incidence of acute conditions causing restriction of activ-

ity, with or without medical attention, is higher when derived from the person approach than from the condition approach. It would be expected, therefore, that the rate of disability days associated with acute conditions would also be higher when derived from the person approach (table 15).

The higher rates of restricted activity days due to acute conditions derived from the person approach are attributable to respiratory conditions, digestive conditions, and the residual group "other acute conditions." In general, the same types of conditions together with injuries are responsible for the slightly higher rate of bed disability days produced by the person approach. Rates of work-loss days due to acute conditions per person were practically the same for each of the specific condition groups regardless of the approach used in the collection of the data. Among children 6-16 years, the rates of school loss due to upper respiratory conditions and influenza were substantially higher when derived from the sample in which the person approach was used.

The same general pattern of higher rates of disability days due to acute conditions from the person approach was apparent when rates were based on the number of conditions (number of days per condition) rather than on the population (table 16). Disability days associated with injuries (by specific type) were markedly higher when derived from the person approach. This difference is, of course, due to the greater number of injuries with "medical attention only" reported in response to the condition approach. When rates are computed, the conditions which contribute no days to the numerator inflate the denominator and cause a lower rate of days per condition.

#### **Days of Disability Due to Chronic Conditions**

Rates of restricted activity and work-loss days associated with chronic conditions derived from data collected by the condition approach were somewhat higher than those obtained from the person approach. On the other hand, the two approaches yielded rates of bed disability days and school-loss days of about the same magnitude (table 17).

The difference in days of restricted activity derived from the two approaches is largely the result of higher rates by the condition approach for respiratory conditions (other than asthma or hay fever), mental and nervous conditions, and orthopedic impairments. For work loss, however, the difference in days per person in the population per year in the two approaches was not more than one-tenth of a day for any specific chronic condition.

A more meaningful comparison of the disability days attributable to certain chronic conditions could be made by computing the number of disability days per condition for specific types of chronic conditions. However, this type of comparison on all conditions was not possible because the person approach provides total prevalence data only for conditions involving the body system for which the collection of information is scheduled during the year. This type of comparison is shown in table 18 for days of restricted activity and bed disability involving selected conditions of the digestive system. Even though the number of restricted-activity days associated with chronic digestive conditions per person in the population is higher from data collected by the person approach (table 17), the condition approach produces a higher estimate of restricted-activity days per chronic digestive condition (table 18). This reversal would indicate that more serious conditions with many disability days are discovered by the condition approach, while the person approach, in which the more detailed checklist of conditions is used, results in the reporting of more conditions as shown in table 2. Disability days associated with the less severe conditions discovered by the person approach would be fewer per condition but would accumulate to the degree that a higher rate of days would be obtained when the entire population is used as a base figure.

### PHYSICIAN VISITS

In the person approach questionnaire, which was introduced in the collection phase of the survey in July 1967, the probe questions relating to physician visits occurring during the 2-week period prior to week of interview serve a dual purpose. They are used to discover conditions, principally acute, for which a physician was seen

and to provide information basic to the derivation of estimates of the volume of physician visits in a given year. For this reason, the comparative estimates of physician visits per person per year were discussed to some extent in the section of this report dealing with the incidence of acute conditions. In addition to the material presented there, comparative estimates from the two approaches are presented in table 19 by selected demographic characteristics.

### Volume of Physician Visits

The lower estimate of physician visits per person per year among small children derived from the person approach seems to indicate a response or reporting problem which hopefully will be corrected by revisions made in the 1969 and 1970 questionnaires. For other age groups and for segments of the population classified by sex, race, education, and geographic region, the differences in the rates of physician visits by the two approaches were consistent and only slightly lower when derived from data collected by the person approach.

### Persons Seen by a Physician During the Past Year

In contrast with the visits per person per year, the percent of the population that saw a physician at least once during the past year was higher for all population groups when based on data collected by the person approach (table 19). Because of this consistency of higher percentages of persons with recent medical attention based on the person approach, inequities in the distribution of the populations in the two half-samples shown in table 1 were not responsible for the differences in the two approaches.

Even though the specific questions from which the information on interval since the last physician visit was obtained are identical on the two questionnaires, there are other factors which may have had some effect on the responses. In the condition approach, the question about the interval since the last physician visit was followed by a question relating to number of such visits in the past year. This question was

not included in the person approach. Persons who had reported their most recent visit about a year prior to the interview might decide that the reported visit had actually occurred during the previous year when asked about the number of visits in the past year. Since there was no check of this kind on the person approach questionnaire, it is possible that overreporting of visits during the year may have occurred.

Another factor which may have contributed to the higher percentage in the person approach was the addition of a probe question in the version of the questionnaire used during January-June 1968. This question, which preceded the section on physician visits, related to hospitalization occurring during the 2-week period prior to interview. This question might remind respondents of recent hospitalizations during which a doctor was seen. The slightly higher percentages yielded by the second version of the person approach questionnaire in comparison with the first version support this possibility.

## HOSPITALIZATION

With the exception of areas of the questionnaire dealing with personal characteristics of household members, the sections dealing with hospitalization during the 12 months prior to interview were the only ones that remained the same in format, purpose, and content on the questionnaires employing the condition and person approaches. Use of the questions on physician visits in the person approach as probes to discover conditions as well as to obtain information on the use of medical services changed the purpose and location of these questions in the questionnaire even though their format and content were the same in the two approaches. The fact that the wording of the hospital questions on the two questionnaires was identical provided an opportunity to compare the estimates derived from the two half-samples for a health related item unaffected by major differences in the data collection procedures. The similarity of the rates shown in table 20 for short-stay discharges per 100 persons and for average length of hospital stay attests to the reproducibility of estimates by the interview method in populations of

similar age and sex composition (table 1). All of the differences in comparable estimates shown in table 20 are within the limits of sampling error.

## CONCLUSIONS

Investigation of the estimates derived from data collected by the person and condition approaches used in the Health Interview Survey during July 1967-June 1968 leads to the conclusion that the person approach is feasible as an interviewing technique. This investigation also indicated that no drastic changes in levels and relationships of health measures have resulted from the adoption of the person approach in the collection phase of the ongoing survey.

The decision to gather data in two half-samples using alternative collection methods was justified by the following:

1. Areas in which questions in the person approach needed revision were identified by the magnitude of differences in comparative rates derived from the two approaches.
2. Imperfections in the condition approach which had persisted throughout the first 10 years of the survey because no comparative data had been available were detected by the evaluation of the data in the half-samples.
3. This experiment has reemphasized some of the problems in the collection of data on activity limitation in the Health Interview Survey. Neither of the approaches used during July 1967-June 1968 produced estimates that could be described as objective measures of chronic limitation of activity. Response bias that was introduced by differences in attitudes, judgment, and intelligence of interview respondents is probably greater in this area of the survey than in any other. More research is needed to develop questions that relate specifically to a person's ability to function within his current area of activity before less subjective measures of activity limitation can be applied to all segments of the population.

4. Restriction of the collection of information on chronic conditions to specific types of conditions during a given data collection year results in a larger number of reported conditions affecting the system under consideration. This restriction, which permits

the use of a list of conditions that are relevant to a particular body system, produces adequate prevalence data without distorting the distribution of chronic conditions causing activity limitation.

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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of the population in the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey by selected characteristics, according to type of questionnaire, July 1967-June 1968

Population characteristics	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Number of persons in thousands		Percent distribution	
Total population <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	94,557	99,904	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>				
Male . . . . .	45,643	48,038	48.3	48.1
Female . . . . .	48,914	51,867	51.7	51.9
<u>Age</u>				
Under 17 years . . . . .	32,541	34,532	34.4	34.6
17-44 years . . . . .	33,519	35,813	35.4	35.8
45-64 years . . . . .	19,511	20,358	20.6	20.4
65 years and over . . . . .	8,986	9,201	9.5	9.2
<u>Color</u>				
White . . . . .	83,061	87,806	87.8	87.9
All other . . . . .	11,496	12,098	12.2	12.1
<u>Family income</u>				
Under \$3,000 . . . . .	12,200	12,659	12.9	12.7
\$3,000-\$4,999 . . . . .	11,689	3,322	12.4	13.3
\$5,000-\$9,999 . . . . .	38,079	12,133	40.3	42.2
\$10,000-\$14,999 . . . . .	17,668	18,095	18.7	18.1
\$15,000 and over . . . . .	9,201	8,702	9.7	8.7
<u>Education of family head</u>				
Under 9 years . . . . .	24,246	27,194	25.6	27.2
9-12 years . . . . .	46,487	48,561	49.2	48.6
13 years and over . . . . .	22,553	22,118	23.9	22.1
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast . . . . .	21,530	26,343	22.8	26.4
North Central . . . . .	29,368	25,713	31.1	25.7
South . . . . .	29,370	29,426	31.1	29.5
West . . . . .	14,288	18,422	15.1	18.4
<u>Residence</u>				
SMSA's . . . . .	61,999	64,063	65.6	64.1
Outside SMSA's:				
Nonfarm . . . . .	27,820	30,868	29.4	30.9
Farm . . . . .	4,737	4,974	5.0	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons of unknown income or education.



Table 2. Comparative prevalence estimates of chronic conditions of the digestive system, by type of condition and questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Number of conditions (in thousands)		Rate per 1,000 population		Percent seen by a physician at any time	
All chronic digestive conditions . . . . .	6,200	11,560	65.6	115.7	94.1	84.7
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures . . . . .	115	56	1.2	0.6	67.8	73.2
Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus . . . . .	53	114	0.6	1.1	94.3	86.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	1,911	1,887	20.2	18.9	98.5	98.0
Gastritis and duodenitis . . . . .	70	780	0.7	7.8	100.0	84.1
Functional and symptomatic upper gastro-intestinal disorders . . . . .	249	1,441	2.6	14.4	83.5	69.1
Appendicitis, all forms . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hernia (abdominal cavity) . . . . .	1,536	1,783	16.2	17.8	93.0	93.9
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis . . . . .	216	872	2.3	8.7	97.7	93.9
Constipation . . . . .	213	2,500	2.3	25.0	82.2	65.7
Other functional disorders of intestines . . . . .	66	235	0.7	2.4	100.0	94.0
Intestinal or bowel trouble, NOS . . . . .	71	150	0.8	1.5	95.8	91.3
Liver trouble, NOS . . . . .	98	64	1.0	0.6	90.8	92.2
Other specified diseases of liver, NEC . . . . .	67	77	0.7	0.8	100.0	100.0
Specified diseases of gallbladder . . . . .	418	581	4.4	5.8	99.0	99.1
Gallbladder trouble, NOS . . . . .	509	441	5.4	4.4	95.7	97.1
Stomach trouble, NOS . . . . .	408	243	4.3	2.4	84.6	82.3
Other diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	173	314	1.8	3.1	99.4	95.9

Table 3. Comparative prevalence estimates of chronic conditions of the digestive system that cause activity limitation, by type of condition and questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition	Condition approach		Person approach	
	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Number of conditions causing activity limitation (in thousands)		Rate per 1,000 population	
All chronic digestive conditions . . . . .	803	827	8.5	8.3
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures . . . . .	(6)	(4)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus . . . . .	(6)	(17)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	212	175	2.2	1.8
Gastritis and duodenitis . . . . .	(3)	(30)	(0.0)	(0.3)
Functional and symptomatic upper gastro-intestinal disorders . . . . .	(31)	(24)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Appendicitis, all forms . . . . .	(2)	(1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Hernia (abdominal cavity) . . . . .	241	247	2.5	2.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis . . . . .	(30)	60	(0.3)	0.6
Constipation . . . . .	(7)	(20)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Other functional disorders of intestines . . . . .	(4)	(14)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Intestinal or bowel trouble, NOS . . . . .	(13)	(12)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Liver trouble, NOS . . . . .	(18)	(5)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Other specified diseases of liver, NEC . . . . .	(20)	(20)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Specified diseases of gallbladder . . . . .	(40)	59	(0.4)	0.6
Gallbladder trouble, NOS . . . . .	53	(20)	0.6	(0.2)
Stomach trouble, NOS . . . . .	73	(37)	0.8	(0.4)
Other diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	(45)	80	(0.5)	0.8

NOTE: Estimates shown in parentheses in this table are not statistically reliable when considered individually. They have been retained so that the material can be related to the data shown in table 2.

Table 4. Estimates of the percent of persons with limitation of major activity, by type of limitation and time period derived from the two versions of the person approach questionnaire, July-December 1967 and January-June 1968

Limitation status and time period	All activities <sup>1</sup>	Preschool and school (under 17 years)	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired
Unable to carry on major activity:					
July-December 1967 . . . . .	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	47.3
January-June 1968 . . . . .	3.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	38.8
Limited in amount or kind of major activity:					
July-December 1967 . . . . .	5.9	1.2	6.0	13.4	13.8
January-June 1968 . . . . .	6.1	1.1	6.1	14.1	12.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes other and unknown activity group.

Table 5. Percent of population with limitation of activity, by degree of limitation, type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Degree of limitation and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
		Percent						
All limited persons:								
Condition approach . . . . .	12.2	12.8	11.6	2.0	8.1	19.6	48.4	
Person approach . . . . .	10.5	11.1	9.9	2.3	6.5	17.2	41.5	
Unable to carry on major activity:								
Condition approach . . . . .	2.2	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	2.8	13.9	
Person approach . . . . .	3.0	4.4	1.7	0.2	0.9	4.4	18.4	
Limited in amount or kind of major activity:								
Condition approach . . . . .	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.7	4.3	11.1	26.9	
Person approach . . . . .	6.0	5.3	6.7	1.2	4.2	10.8	20.5	
Limited in other than major activity:								
Condition approach . . . . .	3.3	2.9	3.7	1.1	3.0	5.7	7.7	
Person approach . . . . .	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.6	

Table 6. Percent of population with limitation of activity, by degree of limitation, type of questionnaire, and major activity obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Degree of limitation and type of questionnaire	All activities	Preschool	Going to school	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other (17 years and over)
	Percent						
<b>All limited persons:</b>							
Condition approach . . . . .	12.2	1.1	2.5	10.4	19.8	64.5	18.5
Person approach . . . . .	10.5	1.4	2.8	8.2	17.1	57.1	18.9
<b>Unable to carry on major activity:</b>							
Condition approach . . . . .	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	32.5	7.8
Person approach . . . . .	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	42.9	12.7
<b>Limited in amount or kind of major activity:</b>							
Condition approach . . . . .	6.6	0.8	0.7	6.3	12.8	26.7	7.8
Person approach . . . . .	6.0	0.9	1.3	6.1	13.8	13.3	3.8
<b>Otherwise limited:</b>							
Condition approach . . . . .	3.3	0.1	1.6	3.7	6.2	5.3	2.9
Person approach . . . . .	1.5	*	1.4	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.4
<b>Not limited:</b>							
Condition approach . . . . .	87.8	98.9	97.5	89.6	80.2	35.5	81.5
Person approach . . . . .	89.5	98.6	97.2	91.8	82.9	42.9	81.1

Table 7. Average number of limiting conditions for persons with activity limitation, by degree of limitation, age, and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Degree of limitation and age	Condition approach	Person approach
Average number of limiting conditions per limited person		
<b>All limited persons:</b>		
All ages . . . . .	1.4	1.3
Under 17 years . . . . .	1.2	1.1
17-44 years . . . . .	1.2	1.1
45-64 years . . . . .	1.4	1.3
65 years and over . . . . .	1.4	1.4
<b>Unable to carry on major activity:</b>		
All ages . . . . .	1.8	1.5
Under 17 years . . . . .	1.4	1.2
17-44 years . . . . .	1.4	1.2
45-64 years . . . . .	1.9	1.6
65 years and over . . . . .	1.9	1.6
<b>Limited in amount or kind of major activity:</b>		
All ages . . . . .	1.3	1.2
Under 17 years . . . . .	1.3	1.1
17-44 years . . . . .	1.2	1.1
45-64 years . . . . .	1.4	1.3
65 years and over . . . . .	1.3	1.3
<b>Limited in amount or kind of other activities:</b>		
All ages . . . . .	1.2	1.1
Under 17 years . . . . .	1.1	1.0
17-44 years . . . . .	1.2	1.1
45-64 years . . . . .	1.2	1.2
65 years and over . . . . .	1.1	1.4

Table 8. Percent distribution of conditions causing activity limitation by type of condition, according to degree of limitation and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Conditions causing activity limitation	Unable to carry on major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Limited in amount or kind of other activity	
	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Percent distribution					
Persons limited in activity . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asthma or hay fever . . . . .	3.7	3.1	4.4	4.7	7.7	8.1
Other respiratory conditions . . . . .	9.6	7.7	6.2	4.3	5.5	4.9
Mental and nervous conditions . . . . .	10.7	5.4	7.6	4.5	7.0	*
Heart conditions . . . . .	24.3	22.2	15.0	15.8	11.5	10.0
Hypertension (no heart conditions involved) . . . . .	5.1	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.8
Other circulatory conditions . . . . .	7.9	6.4	5.9	5.4	6.4	5.3
Digestive conditions . . . . .	9.7	9.8	7.4	8.3	4.9	3.7
Arthritis and rheumatism . . . . .	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.0	12.4	11.4
Visual impairments . . . . .	11.3	7.6	4.8	3.4	3.2	4.2
Orthopedic impairments . . . . .	14.8	10.9	21.2	14.7	21.5	18.4
Other impairments . . . . .	22.6	15.6	10.0	8.2	6.6	7.5
All other conditions . . . . .	46.8	45.2	26.7	32.1	25.6	32.6

Table 9. Incidence of acute conditions, by severity criteria, type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Severity criteria and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age			
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of conditions per 100 persons per year						
All acute conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	194.5	188.3	200.2	272.7	180.4	133.9	95.2
Person approach . . . . .	184.6	177.0	191.7	258.4	173.6	117.4	99.5
Medically attended only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	56.9	59.4	54.7	80.1	48.3	42.8	36.0
Person approach . . . . .	34.0	34.2	33.8	43.1	32.1	26.2	24.3
Medically attended and activity restricting:							
Condition approach . . . . .	70.2	66.7	73.5	98.8	68.0	45.3	29.4
Person approach . . . . .	74.9	70.8	78.7	105.3	69.1	47.0	45.0
Activity restricting only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	67.3	62.3	72.0	93.8	64.1	45.8	29.8
Person approach . . . . .	75.8	72.1	79.2	110.0	72.4	44.2	30.1

Table 10. Incidence of medically attended acute conditions, with and without activity restriction, and physician visits, by age and type of questionnaire derived from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Age	Medically attended acute conditions						Physician visits	
	Total		With no activity restriction		With activity restriction		Condition approach	Person approach
	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach		
	Number of conditions per 100 persons per year						Visits per person per year	
All ages . . . . .	127.2	108.9	56.9	34.0	70.2	74.9	4.3	4.1
Under 6 years . . . . .	281.4	212.8	144.5	75.7	136.9	137.1	5.7	4.8
6-16 years . . . . .	126.2	114.1	47.1	25.8	79.2	88.4	2.6	2.5
17-24 years . . . . .	131.1	112.4	53.5	34.9	77.7	77.5	4.3	4.2
25-44 years . . . . .	108.8	95.2	45.7	30.6	63.2	64.6	4.4	4.0
45-64 years . . . . .	88.1	73.2	42.8	26.2	45.3	47.0	4.7	4.7
65 years and over . . . . .	65.4	69.3	36.0	24.3	29.4	45.0	5.4	5.8

Table 11. Incidence of acute conditions, by condition category, type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition category and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age			
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of conditions per 100 persons per year							
All acute conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	194.5	188.3	200.2	272.7	180.4	133.9	95.2
Person approach . . . . .	184.6	177.0	191.7	258.4	173.6	117.4	99.5
Infective and parasitic conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	23.7	24.5	22.9	44.1	16.8	10.4	*
Person approach . . . . .	20.2	18.8	21.6	35.3	16.1	9.1	*
Upper respiratory conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	64.6	60.5	68.4	101.1	52.0	39.1	35.1
Person approach . . . . .	57.6	54.7	60.3	93.6	46.3	30.1	27.5
Influenza:							
Condition approach . . . . .	40.6	37.9	43.2	47.9	43.2	33.4	20.4
Person approach . . . . .	41.9	41.0	42.7	51.3	43.7	31.7	22.2
Other respiratory conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	2.8	2.7	2.9	5.1	*	*	*
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.5	4.2	*	*
Digestive conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.1	6.8	*
Person approach . . . . .	10.2	9.4	10.9	14.1	8.6	7.1	8.5
Injuries:							
Condition approach . . . . .	32.6	38.4	27.1	39.2	31.6	29.8	17.7
Person approach . . . . .	25.5	30.7	20.7	30.1	26.4	20.7	15.7
All other acute conditions:							
Condition approach . . . . .	22.6	16.7	28.2	27.0	27.0	13.6	9.9
Person approach . . . . .	24.3	17.6	30.6	27.6	28.4	15.6	15.5



Table 12. Incidence of common colds and wounds and lacerations, by severity criteria, type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition, severity criteria, and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age			
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Common cold</u>		Number of conditions per 100 persons per year					
Medically attended only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	16.3	15.5	17.0	24.4	11.6	12.5	13.1
Person approach . . . . .	6.5	6.3	6.7	8.6	4.6	6.9	*
Medically attended and activity restricting:							
Condition approach . . . . .	10.3	8.6	12.0	17.3	7.8	5.0	*
Person approach . . . . .	11.5	10.9	12.0	17.4	9.3	7.6	*
Activity restricting only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	24.2	23.1	25.2	33.2	22.8	17.2	11.6
Person approach . . . . .	24.1	23.2	24.9	37.8	21.3	12.1	9.7
<u>Wounds and lacerations</u>							
Medically attended only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	6.6	8.9	4.5	10.6	5.3	4.2	*
Person approach . . . . .	3.8	5.1	2.6	6.1	3.4	*	*
Medically attended and activity restricting:							
Condition approach . . . . .	2.2	2.8	1.7	3.4	*	*	*
Person approach . . . . .	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.9	2.1	*	*
Activity restricting only:							
Condition approach . . . . .	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Person approach . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 13. Number of disability days per person per year, by type of disability, type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Type of disability and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age			
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of disability days per person per year							
Restricted activity:							
Condition approach . . . . .	15.7	14.0	17.3	9.0	13.0	21.8	36.4
Person approach . . . . .	14.8	13.7	15.8	9.7	11.2	19.6	37.2
Bed disability:							
Condition approach . . . . .	5.9	5.0	6.7	4.0	5.0	7.3	12.7
Person approach . . . . .	6.0	5.3	6.7	4.3	4.7	7.1	15.6
Work-loss <sup>1</sup> :							
Condition approach . . . . .	5.4	5.0	6.2	...	5.0	6.1	5.6
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	4.8	5.3	...	4.4	5.6	7.0
School-loss <sup>2</sup> :							
Condition approach . . . . .	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	...	...	...
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.9	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Rates based on currently employed population 17 years and over.

<sup>2</sup> Rates based on persons 6-16 years of age.

Table 14. Number of person and condition days of disability and percent of person disability days associated with more than one condition, by type of disability day and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Type of disability day and type of questionnaire	Days of person disability	Days of disability due to:			Percent of person disability days associated with more than 1 condition
		All conditions	Acute conditions	Chronic conditions	
Days per person per year					
Restricted activity:					
Condition approach . . . . .	15.7	20.3	7.3	13.0	29.3
Person approach . . . . .	14.8	20.0	8.4	11.6	35.1
Bed disability:					
Condition approach . . . . .	5.9	7.3	3.1	4.2	23.7
Person approach . . . . .	6.0	8.0	3.7	4.3	33.3
Work-loss <sup>1</sup> :					
Condition approach . . . . .	5.4	6.4	3.4	3.0	18.5
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	5.8	3.4	2.4	18.4
School-loss <sup>2</sup> :					
Condition approach . . . . .	4.1	4.4	3.6	0.8	7.3
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	5.1	4.4	0.7	4.1

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

<sup>2</sup> Based on population 6-16 years of age.

Table 15. Number of disability days per person per year associated with acute conditions, by condition category, type of disability day, and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition category and type of questionnaire	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work-loss	School-loss
Number of disability days per person per year				
<b>All acute conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	7.3	3.1	3.4	3.6
Person approach . . . . .	8.4	3.7	3.4	4.4
<b>Infective and parasitic conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8
Person approach . . . . .	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8
<b>Upper respiratory conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.1
Person approach . . . . .	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.4
<b>Influenza:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Person approach . . . . .	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.4
<b>Other respiratory conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Person approach . . . . .	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Digestive conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Person approach . . . . .	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Injuries:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.2
Person approach . . . . .	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.3
<b>All other acute conditions:</b>				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Person approach . . . . .	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

Table 16. Number of disability days associated with acute conditions, by condition category, type of disability day, and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition category and type of questionnaire	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work-loss	School-loss
Number of disability days per condition				
All acute conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.6
Person approach . . . . .	4.5	2.0	2.3	1.9
Infective and parasitic conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	3.5	1.9	1.5	2.1
Person approach . . . . .	4.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Upper respiratory conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.6
Person approach . . . . .	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.7
Influenza:				
Condition approach . . . . .	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.0
Person approach . . . . .	4.4	2.4	2.1	2.5
Other respiratory conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	8.6	4.8	10.7	2.5
Person approach . . . . .	8.4	4.5	5.3	2.7
Digestive conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	4.5	1.9	4.0	1.3
Person approach . . . . .	4.4	2.1	2.1	1.2
Fractures and dislocations:				
Condition approach . . . . .	10.3	1.9	5.1	0.8
Person approach . . . . .	11.1	3.1	5.0	1.9
Open wounds:				
Condition approach . . . . .	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.2
Person approach . . . . .	3.9	0.9	2.3	0.5
Contusions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	3.9	0.8	2.1	0.3
Person approach . . . . .	4.9	1.7	2.5	0.6
All other injuries:				
Condition approach . . . . .	4.2	1.2	3.5	1.3
Person approach . . . . .	5.3	2.2	4.9	0.7
All other acute conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	4.2	1.7	1.9	1.3
Person approach . . . . .	5.7	2.2	2.4	1.8

Table 17. Number of disability days associated with chronic conditions, by condition category, type of disability day, and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Condition category and type of questionnaire	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work-loss	School-loss
Number of disability days per person per year				
All chronic conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	13.0	4.2	3.0	0.8
Person approach . . . . .	11.6	4.3	2.4	0.7
Asthma or hay fever:				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Person approach . . . . .	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other respiratory conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Person approach . . . . .	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mental and nervous conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
Person approach . . . . .	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Heart conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
Person approach . . . . .	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
Hypertension (no heart conditions involved):				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.4	0.1	0.1	*
Person approach . . . . .	0.3	0.1	0.1	*
Other circulatory conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.6	0.2	0.2	*
Person approach . . . . .	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Digestive conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Person approach . . . . .	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
Arthritis and rheumatism:				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.2	0.3	0.2	*
Person approach . . . . .	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Visual impairments:				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.3	0.0	0.0	*
Person approach . . . . .	0.2	0.1	0.0	*
Orthopedic impairments:				
Condition approach . . . . .	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Person approach . . . . .	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other impairments:				
Condition approach . . . . .	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Person approach . . . . .	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
All other chronic conditions:				
Condition approach . . . . .	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.3
Person approach . . . . .	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.2

Table 18. Number of disability days associated with selected chronic digestive conditions, by type of condition, type of disability day, and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Chronic digestive condition	Restricted activity		Bed disability	
	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Number of disability days per condition per year			
All chronic digestive conditions . . . . .	17.1	11.4	5.7	4.1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum . . . . .	19.7	17.3	6.2	5.8
Hernia (abdominal cavity) . . . . .	14.9	11.7	4.9	4.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis . . . . .	24.1	11.0	4.7	4.2
Liver trouble . . . . .	17.8	28.7	*	*
Other specified diseases of the liver . . . . .	48.3	54.0	28.0	20.0
Specified diseases of the gallbladder . . . . .	19.7	19.4	7.0	8.4
Gallbladder trouble . . . . .	12.9	13.7	2.7	5.3
Stomach trouble . . . . .	14.6	23.3	8.8	9.3
Other diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	14.0	7.1	4.1	2.3

Table 19. Number of physician visits per person per year and percent of persons seen by a physician in past year, by selected characteristics and type of questionnaire obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Population characteristics	Physician visits		Persons seen by a physician in past year	
	Condition approach	Person approach	Condition approach	Person approach
	Visits per person per year		Percent	
All persons . . . . .	4.3	4.1	69.0	70.9
<u>Sex</u>				
Male . . . . .	3.8	3.6	66.2	68.1
Female . . . . .	4.8	4.6	71.6	73.6
<u>Age</u>				
Under 6 years . . . . .	5.7	4.8	80.9	82.6
6-16 years . . . . .	2.6	2.5	62.4	63.7
17-24 years . . . . .	4.3	4.2	73.2	75.2
25-44 years . . . . .	4.4	4.0	68.9	70.6
45-64 years . . . . .	4.7	4.7	66.2	69.0
65 years and over . . . . .	5.4	5.8	71.1	72.9
<u>Color</u>				
White . . . . .	4.4	4.2	70.0	71.5
All other . . . . .	3.5	3.2	61.3	66.7
<u>Education of family head</u>				
Under 9 years . . . . .	3.8	3.8	62.0	64.2
9-12 years . . . . .	4.2	4.0	69.1	71.4
13 years and over . . . . .	5.0	4.7	76.6	78.6
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast . . . . .	4.2	4.0	72.1	72.5
North Central . . . . .	3.9	3.7	66.8	69.7
South . . . . .	4.2	3.9	67.9	69.3
West . . . . .	5.3	5.1	70.6	72.9

Table 20. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by type of questionnaire, sex, and age obtained from the two half-samples used in the Health Interview Survey, July 1967-June 1968

Hospital discharges, average length of stay, and type of questionnaire	All persons	Sex		Age			
		Male	Female	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year							
Hospital discharges:							
Condition approach . . . . .	12.2	9.9	14.3	5.8	15.0	13.8	21.4
Person approach . . . . .	11.7	9.6	13.7	6.1	13.8	13.7	20.3
Average length of stay:							
Condition approach . . . . .	8.8	10.1	8.0	5.4	6.3	11.2	15.3
Person approach . . . . .	9.0	11.0	7.7	5.6	6.6	12.8	13.5



## 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, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1968.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, 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 the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

*General Plan.*—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples, 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.

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

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. (Prior to July 1, 1968, the expected segment size was

nine households). Three general types of segments are used:

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 8,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>2</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design<sup>1</sup> and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>7</sup>

*Collection of Data.*—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications, the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design: PSU, segment, and household.

2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor that

has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.

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

4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or num-

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NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

ber 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.

### General Qualifications

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

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

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

the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>3,4,8-10</sup>

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NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The “guide” on page 50, 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 51 and 52. 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 percentage distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 53. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart,

visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100 then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age, sex, and color

categories of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

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

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

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

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

## GUIDE TO USE OF RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR CHARTS

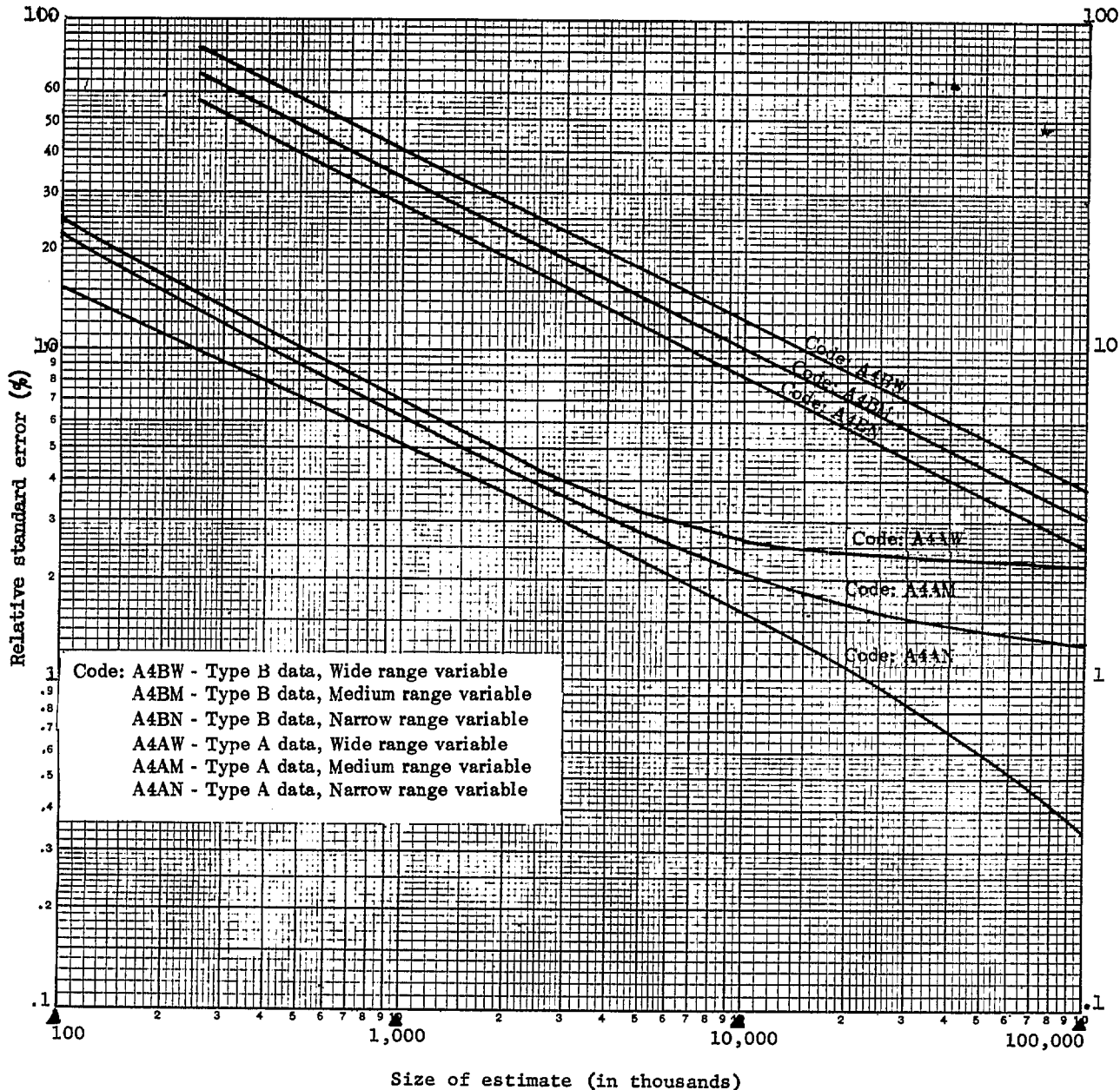
The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The

four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A=aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 48 and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 48.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of			
Persons in a population group . . . . .	1	A4AN	51
Chronic conditions by specified type . . . . .	1	A4AN	51
Chronic conditions causing activity limitation . . . . .	1	A4AN	51
Chronic conditions per 1,000 persons . . . . .	3	P4AN-M	53
Acute conditions per 100 persons per year . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer: A4BN Denom: A4AN	51
Disability days per person per year . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer: A4BW Denom: A4AN	51
Physician visits per person per year . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer: A4BM Denom: A4AN	51
Hospital discharges per 100 persons per year . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer: A4CN Denom: A4AN	52
Percentage distribution of			
Persons with activity limitation . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	53
Persons by interval since last physician visit . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	53

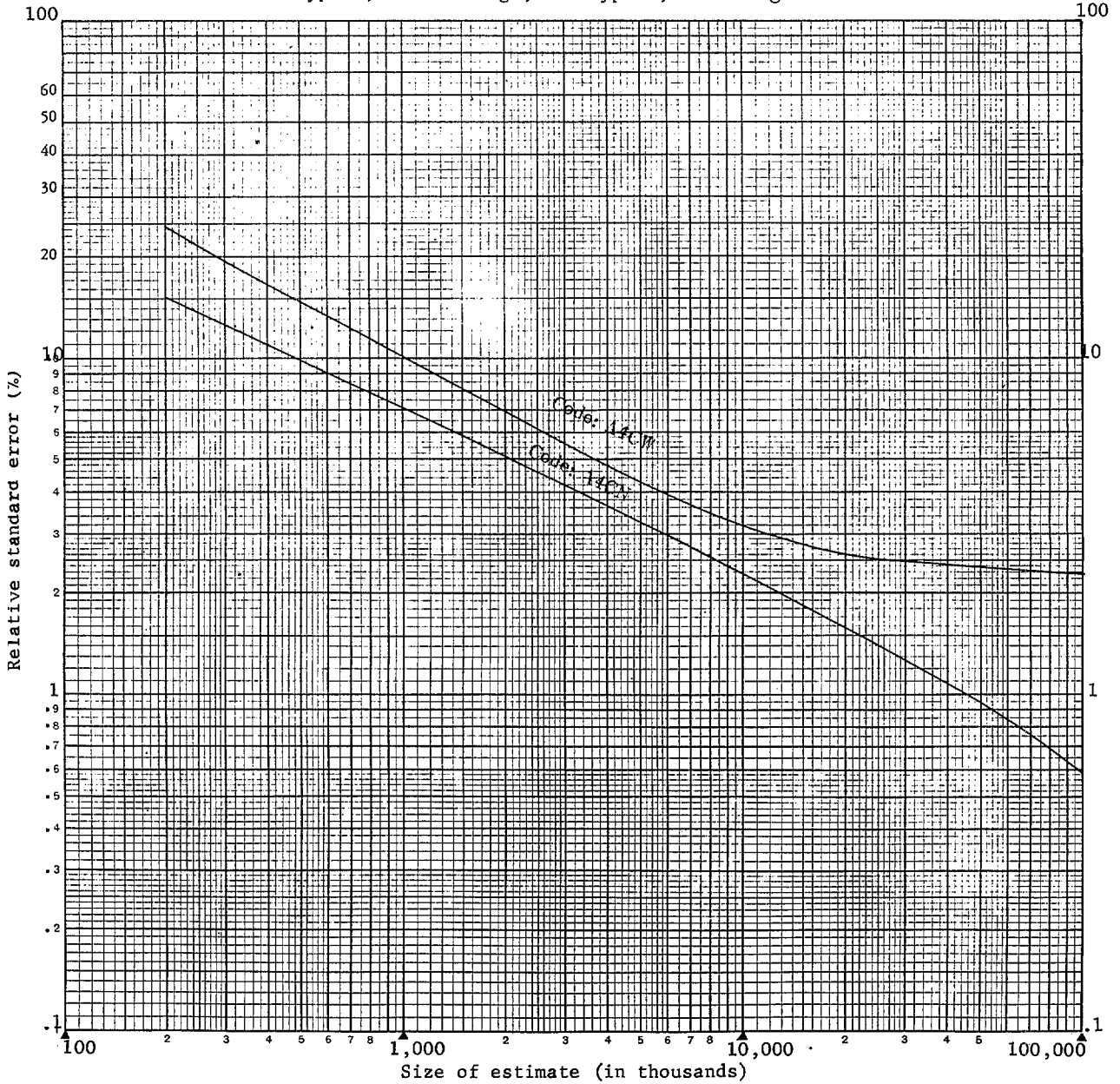
NOTE: Estimates of the populations derived from the samples interviewed by the condition and person approaches are shown in table 1. These figures are appropriate for the derivation of aggregates of health items to be used in the approximation of relative sampling errors.

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).

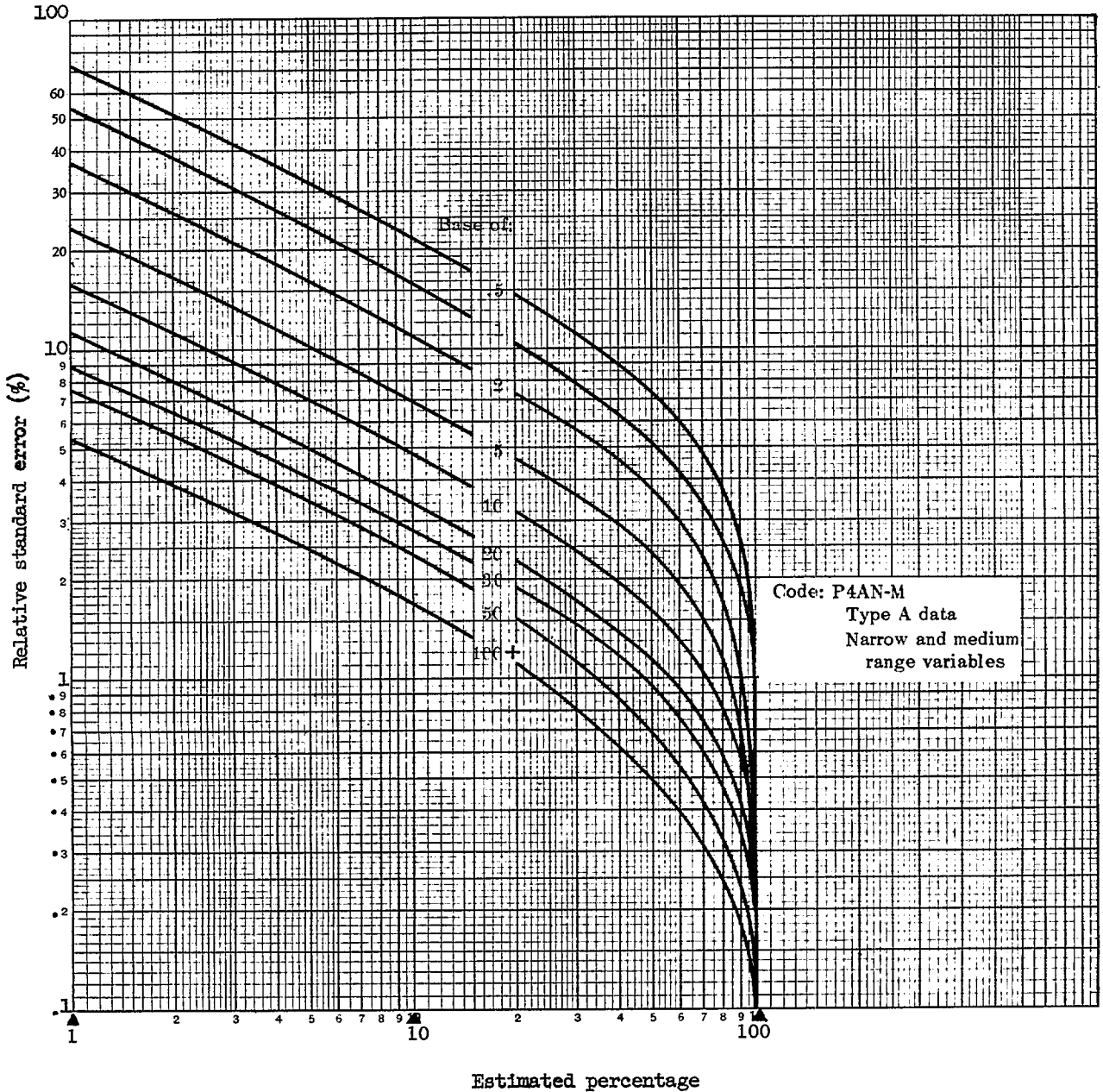
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



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



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

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Conditions

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

Conditions are classified by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

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

Asthma  
Hay fever

Tuberculosis  
Chronic bronchitis

Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	chronic stomach trouble
Rheumatic fever	Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
Hardening of the arteries	Arthritis or rheumatism
High blood pressure	Mental illness
Heart trouble	Diabetes
Stroke	Thyroid trouble or goiter
Trouble with varicose veins	Any allergy
Hemorrhoids or piles	Epilepsy
Tumor, cyst, or growth	Chronic nervous trouble
Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble	Cancer
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing	Chronic skin trouble
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses	Hernia or rupture
Cleft palate	Prostate trouble
Any speech defect	Paralysis of any kind
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg	Repeated trouble with back or spine
Palsy	Club foot
Stomach ulcer	Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Any other chronic stomach trouble	Condition present since birth
Kidney stones or	

*Acute condition groups.*—In this report all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The International Classification code numbers included in each category are as follows:

<u>Condition Groups</u>	<u>International Classification</u> <u>Code Number (excluding</u> <u>chronic inclusions)</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	021-138
Common childhood diseases . . . . .	056, 085-087, 089
The virus, N.O.S. . . . .	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	021-055, 057-084, 088, 090-138
Respiratory conditions . . . . .	470-501, 511, 517-525, 527, 783
Upper respiratory conditions . . . . .	470-475, 511, 517
Common cold . . . . .	470
Other acute upper respiratory conditions . . . . .	471-475, 511, 517
Influenza . . . . .	480-483
Influenza with digestive manifestations . . . . .	482
Other influenza . . . . .	480, 481, 483
Other respiratory conditions . . . . .	490-501, 518-525, 527, 783
Pneumonia . . . . .	490-493
Bronchitis . . . . .	500, 501
Other acute respiratory conditions . . . . .	518-525, 527, 763
Digestive system conditions . . . . .	530-539, 543-553, 570, 571, 573- 587, 784, 785
Dental conditions . . . . .	530-535
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, N.E.C . . . . .	544, 784
Other digestive system conditions . . . . .	536-539, 543, 545-553, 570, 571, 573-587, 785
Injuries . . . . .	N800-N885, N990-N995, N900-N994, N996-N999
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and sprains . . . . .	N800-N848
Fractures and dislocations . . . . .	N800-N839
Sprains and strains . . . . .	N840-N848
Open wounds and lacerations . . . . .	N870-N885, N890-N895, N900-N908
Contusions and superficial injuries . . . . .	N910-N929
Other current injuries . . . . .	N850-N869, N930-N994, N996-N999
All other acute conditions . . . . .	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear . . . . .	390-396, 781.3
Headaches . . . . .	791
Genitourinary disorders . . . . .	590-637, 786, 789
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium . . . . .	640-689
Diseases of the skin . . . . .	690-716
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system . . . . .	726-743, 787
All other acute conditions . . . . .	Other acute code numbers

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

*Impairments.*—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for

impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

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

*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.

*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.”

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

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

*Medically attended condition.*—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any

time thereafter. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

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

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

### Terms Relating to Disability

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

*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 of time.

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

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

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited

in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

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

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

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

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

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

*Restricted-activity day.*—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substan-

tial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

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

*Work-loss day.*—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire workday because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular workday is less than a whole day and the entire workday was lost, it would be counted as a whole workday lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over. (See "Currently employed persons" under "Demographic Terms.")

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

### Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

### Terms Relating to Class of 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 personal injuries. 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) moving 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, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

*Moving motor vehicle.*—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "non-traffic."

*Moving motor vehicle traffic accident.*—The accident is classified as "traffic" if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.

*Moving motor vehicle nontraffic accident.*—The accident is classified as "nontraffic" if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

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

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

*Home accident.*—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the prop-

erty. "Home" includes not only the person's own house but also any other 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 Hospitalization

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

*Hospital.*—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 hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of

Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U.S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

*Hospital ownership.*—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

*Type of hospital service.*—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 follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

### Terms Relating to Physician Visits

*Physician visit.*—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

### Demographic 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.

*Currently employed persons.*—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age



and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving

revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

# APPENDIX III QUESTIONNAIRE—CONDITION APPROACH

**NOTICE** - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.

Form NHS-HIS-1 (FY67) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
 REVISED 9-30-66 ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600 U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 23.3:1 Book of Books  
 Approval Expires 3-31-68

2a. STREET ADDRESS *House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.* FOR AREA SEGMENTS, ENTER: Sheet No. Line No. 2b. MAILING ADDRESS *If different from 2a*  Same as 2a  
 City State Zip Code

3.  Ask  Do Not Ask  Do Not Ask  Do Not Ask  Do Not Ask  
 WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT?  
 Before 4-1-60—Continue interview  
 After 4-1-60—Go to Q. 10c, ask if required, and end interview.

2c. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE—Name and Sample Number  
 Name Sample No.

4a. SAMPLE Circle One B-38 B-39 B-40 B-41 B-42 B-43  
 4b. PSU Write in and mark

5a. SEGMENT NUMBER Write in and mark  
 b. SEG. TYPE Circle—A B P LSDP  
 6. SERIAL NUMBER Write in and mark

7. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE—Type and Code *Mark type code*  
 Type Code

8. NONINTERVIEW REASON  
*If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.*  
 Type A Ref MCH 1A OTH  
 Type B VEG VS URE AP OTH  
 Type C Dem Mis ESS 4-1-60 OTH

9. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS *Mark one circle*  
 Housing Unit Other Unit

12a. LAND USAGE *Mark code from Item L or 12c or 12d*

10. COMPLETE ITEMS 10-16 AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW  
 a.  Ask ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING?  
 Yes—Fill Table X  No  
 b.  Ask ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR?  
 Yes—Fill Table X  No  
 c.  Ask IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN—EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT?  
 Yes—Fill Table X  No

Item L  Rural—Ask items 11 and 12  All other (1)—Go to 13

11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE?  
 Own—Ask 12a  Rent—Ask 12b  Rent Free—Ask 12a

12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES?  Yes—Ask 12c  
 b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES?  No—Ask 12d  
 c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE?  Yes (2)  No (4)  
 d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE?  Yes (3)  No (5)

13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS — (UNIT)? *Write in and mark*  
 COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. Total Rooms

14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS — (UNIT)? *Write in and mark*  
 If "None" describe in footnotes No. of Bedrooms

15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? *Write in and mark* Yes No Dk

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check questions 22a-22d & 23c on pages 4 & 5.  Yes—Fill Home Care Supplement  No—Leave Thank you Letter and depart  
 Is a Home Care Supplement required?

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD *ITEMS 18-23 ARE TO BE FILLED AFTER THE INTERVIEW*

DATE AND TIME OF CALL	Date					18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD <i>Mark from item 17</i>
	Time					
LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	Minutes					19. DATE OF COMPLETION <i>Enter from item 17</i>
						Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec
						Day

20a. NAME OF OBSERVER *If 20b marked "yes"* 20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes No

21a. INTERVIEWER NAME *Write-in* 21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER

FOOTNOTES

22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. *Mark from tab of Segment folder*

23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER

WASHINGTON USE

Book Number *See item 1*

Total Number of Conditions this H.H.

Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H.

Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H.

Total Number of Persons this H.H.

Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household

1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? <i>List all</i> c. I HAVE LISTED <i>read names</i> . IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL-TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If "yes", delete</i>	First Name 01	First Name 02
	<i>Apply household membership rules</i>	Last Name
2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?	Relationship	Age
3. PERSON NUMBER <i>First column should have person 01, second column person 02, etc.</i>	Per. No. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Per. No. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY <i>Write in next to "relationship" and mark</i>	Age 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Age 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
b. SEX <i>Mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name</i>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
c. RACE <i>Mark without asking</i>	White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED? <i>If 17 years old or over, ask:</i>	Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Wid. <input type="checkbox"/> Div. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/>	Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Wid. <input type="checkbox"/> Div. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- <i>(for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>(for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>If "SE" marked in Q. 6 and person is 45 years old or over, ask:</i>	WK <input type="checkbox"/> KH <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	WK <input type="checkbox"/> KH <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>
7. IS -- RETIRED? <i>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., ask:</i>	Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>
H WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK --, ETC., TO JOIN US?)	Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>
THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO <b>LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE</b> , THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. <i>Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?		
c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9a. <b>LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE</b> , DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES ... WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. FOR WHAT CONDITION?		
c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
10a. <b>LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE</b> , DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT WERE THEY?		
c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? <i>Record present effects.</i>		
12. Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2) condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Turn to Card B and read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by conditions; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? <i>Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.</i>		
c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
R Q. 8.14 <i>For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8.14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent

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15a. HAS -- BEEN IN A HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME SINCE A YEAR AGO?  Yes  No  Yes  No  
 If "Yes", ask:  
 b. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A HOSPITAL DURING THAT PERIOD? Times \_\_\_\_\_ Times \_\_\_\_\_

16a. HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN IN A NURSING HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, REST HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE SINCE A YEAR AGO?  Yes  No  Yes  No  
 If "Yes," ask:  
 b. WHO? \_\_\_\_\_  
 For each person reported in 16b ask:  
 c. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A NURSING HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD? Times \_\_\_\_\_ Times \_\_\_\_\_

17a. WHEN WAS -- BORN? If on or after the date stamped in 15a, ask 17b.  
 Examine ages in question 1 for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 17a.  
 Month Day Year Month Day Year

b. WAS -- BORN IN A HOSPITAL? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 15. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 17c.  Yes  No  Yes  No

c. IS THIS HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER YOU GAVE ME FOR --? If "No," correct entry for mother and baby.  Yes  No  Yes  No

THESE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RECENT VISITS TO OR FROM A MEDICAL DOCTOR.  
 18. DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS (THE 2 WEEKS OUTLINED IN RED ON THAT CALENDAR) HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN A DOCTOR EITHER AT HOME OR AT A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?  None  None  
 Dr. Visits \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Visits \_\_\_\_\_

19a. (BESIDES THOSE VISITS) DURING THAT 2 WEEK PERIOD HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC FOR SHOTS, X-RAYS, TESTS, OR EXAMINATIONS?  Yes  No  Yes  No  
 If "Yes," ask:  
 b. WHO WAS THIS? /  
 c. ANYONE ELSE? / Mark "Yes," in person's column.

For each "Yes" marked, ask:  
 d. HOW MANY TIMES DID -- VISIT THE DOCTOR? EXCLUDE visits made on "mass" basis. Visits \_\_\_\_\_ Visits \_\_\_\_\_

20a. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID ANYONE IN THE FAMILY GET ANY MEDICAL ADVICE FROM A DOCTOR OVER THE TELEPHONE?  Yes  No  Yes  No  
 If "Yes" ask:  
 b. WHO WAS THE PHONE CALL ABOUT? /  
 c. ANY CALLS ABOUT ANYONE ELSE? / Mark "Yes" in person's column.

For each "Yes" marked, ask:  
 d. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE TO GET MEDICAL ADVICE ABOUT --? Telephone calls to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone calls to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_

Visits reported in questions 18-20 for this person. Mark here \_\_\_\_\_  
 Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b  Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b

If no visits reported in questions 18-20 Ask:  
 21a. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE -- SAW OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR? Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate circle; if more than 1 year, mark number of whole years.  
 Years } 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
 DK Never

If the last visit was within the past 12 months ask:  
 b. IN TOTAL, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?  
 Times } 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
 DK None

If person is 55 years old or over, ask:  
 THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERSONAL CARE SOME PEOPLE NEED AT HOME:  
 22a. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP IN BATHING, DRESSING OR PUTTING ON HIS SHOES? .....  
 b. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT HOME WITH INJECTIONS, SHOTS OR OTHER TREATMENTS? .....  
 c. DOES -- NEED ANY ONE'S HELP WHEN WALKING UP STAIRS OR GETTING FROM ROOM TO ROOM? .....  
 d. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT ALL IN CARING FOR HIMSELF? .....

23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE? .....  
 b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR --? .....  
 c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS? .....

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## Condition Page

CONDITION NO. 1	1. Person number	Write in and mark	Person number
		<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	0 1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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 . . . ?		
	Yes      No      Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
Examine "Name of condition" entry in Item 1 and mark one box.	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury-Go to 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition on Card C-Go to 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Neither Go to 3a.		
If "Doctor talked to", ask:	3a. WHAT DID THE DOCTOR SAY IT WAS? DID HE GIVE IT A MEDICAL NAME?		
If "Doctor not talked to" record adequate description of condition or illness.			
	3b. WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF . . . ?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury Go to 4		
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:	3c. WHAT KIND OF . . . IS IT?		
Asthma    "Ailment"    "Disease" Cyst       "Attack"     "Disorder" Growth    "Condition"   "Trouble" Measles   "Defect" Tumor	Ask:		
For ALLERGY OR STROKE, Ask:	3d. HOW DOES THE ALLERGY (STROKE) AFFECT HIM?		
For conditions on Card B-2 and for any entry that includes the words:	3e. WHAT PART OF THE BODY IS AFFECTED?		
Abscess    Cyst            Paralysis Ache (except headache)    Growth        Sore Hemorrhage    Soreness Bleeding      Infection      Tumor Blood clot    Inflammation   Ulcer Boil            Neuralgia       Weak Cancer        Neuritis        Weakness Cramps (except menstrual)    Pain Palsy	Ask:		
	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		
<b>FILL QUESTIONS 4--8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES</b>			
4a. DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN DURING THE PAST 2 YEARS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?		<input type="checkbox"/> During past 2 years-Ask 4b <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years-Go to 5a	
4b. WHEN DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN? Enter month and year; mark one box		6a. WAS A CAR, TRUCK, BUS, OR OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVED IN THE ACCIDENT IN ANY WAY?	
Month	Year	Yes      No-Go to 7      Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
Ask for all accidents or injuries: 5a. AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT WHAT PART OF THE BODY WAS HURT? WHAT KIND OF INJURY WAS IT? ANYTHING ELSE?		b. WAS MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE INVOLVED?	
		Yes      No <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		c. WAS IT (EITHER ONE) MOVING AT THE TIME?	
		Yes      No      Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask: 5b. WHAT PART OF THE BODY IS AFFECTED NOW? HOW IS HIS -- AFFECTED?		7. WHERE DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN?	
		At home (inside house) ..... <input type="radio"/> At home (adjacent premises) ..... <input type="radio"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) ..... <input type="radio"/> Farm ..... <input type="radio"/> Industrial place (includes premises) ..... <input type="radio"/> School (includes school premises) ..... <input type="radio"/> Place of recreation and sports (not school) ..... <input type="radio"/> ← Other (specify place where accident happened) ..... <input type="radio"/>	
		8. WAS -- AT WORK AT HIS JOB OR BUSINESS WHEN THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED?	
		Yes      No      Under 17      While in      Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> at time      Armed Forces <input type="radio"/>	
Part(s) of body                      Kind of injury(injuries)		Footnotes	
Part(s) of body                      Present effects		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Condition Page--Con.

CONDITION (Con'd.)	REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9-14		
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	<p>9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE DID HIS . . . CAUSE HIM TO CUT DOWN ON THE THINGS HE USUALLY DOES?</p> <p>b. DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN FOR AS MUCH AS A DAY?</p>	<p>Yes ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>No - Go to 16a ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Yes - Go to 16a ○ ○ ○</p>
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	<p>10. HOW MANY DAYS DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD?</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p> <p>11. DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD, HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY?</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p>	<p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p> <p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p>	<p>○ None ○ V</p> <p>○ None ○ V</p>
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	<p>12. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM SCHOOL DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD?</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p>	<p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p>	<p>Under 6 ○ None ○ V</p>
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	<p>13. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM WORK DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? (For females add NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?)</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p>	<p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p>	<p>○ None ○ V</p>
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	<p>14a. WHEN DID HE FIRST NOTICE HIS . . . ? WAS IT DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?</p> <p>b. DID HE FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?</p> <p>c. WHICH WEEK, LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p>	<p>During 3 mos. ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Before 3 mos. - Go to 15 ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Past 2 wks. ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Before 2 wks. - Go to 16 ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Last week ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Week before ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Go to 16</p>	<p>○ V</p> <p>○ V</p> <p>○ V</p> <p>○ V</p>
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	<p>15. DID -- FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?</p>	<p>3-12 mos. ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Before 12 mos. ○ ○ ○</p>
Ask for person 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye condition    <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye condition    <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6</p> <p>16a. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPAPER PRINT WITH GLASSES?</p> <p>b. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FRIEND WALKING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET?</p> <p>c. HOW MUCH TROUBLE WOULD YOU SAY THAT -- HAS IN SEEING: A GREAT DEAL, SOME, OR HARDLY ANY AT ALL?</p>	<p>Yes - Ask 16b ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Yes - Only 16c ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Great deal ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>No - Only 16a, c ○ ○ ○</p> <p>No - Ask 16c ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Some ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Hardly any or none ○ ○ ○</p>
<p><b>AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK Q. 17; OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.</b></p>			
Ask question 17b if "1" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	<p>17a. ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS HAS HIS . . . KEPT HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY?</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p> <p>b. WERE ANY OF THESE -- DAYS DURING LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>c. HOW MANY?</p> <p>Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days {</p>	<p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p> <p>○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12</p>	<p>None - Go to BB ○ ○ ○</p> <p>Yes - Go to BB ○ ○ ○</p> <p>No - Go to BB ○ ○ ○</p>
<p>BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 18-21 if person has "1" or more conditions past AA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next condition</p>			
Show Card D, E, F, or G, as appropriate based on activity status or age.	<p>18. PLEASE LOOK AT EACH STATEMENT ON THIS CARD (CARD D, E, F, G). THEN TELL ME WHICH STATEMENT FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH.</p> <p>Mark statement number →</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>○ V</p>
<p>If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 18 ask: →</p> <p>If 4 marked in 18 go to 20.</p>	<p>19. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? ----- Enter condition numbers -----</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? ----- Enter cause -----</p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Yes    No    V</p> <p>○    ○    ○</p> <p>Age    Gen    Ch    DK</p> <p>○    ○    ○    ○</p>	
<p>If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: →</p> <p>If 6 marked, omit 21 and go to next person.</p>	<p>20. PLEASE LOOK AT THE BLUE CARD, CARD H. WHICH ONE OF THOSE STATEMENTS FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH? Mark statement number →</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 Step ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>○ V</p>
<p>If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: →</p> <p>If 6 marked, omit 21 and go to next person.</p>	<p>21. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? ----- Enter condition numbers -----</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? ----- Enter cause -----</p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Yes    No    V</p> <p>○    ○    ○</p> <p>Age    Gen    Ch    DK</p> <p>○    ○    ○    ○</p>	

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<b>HOSPITAL PAGE</b>	1. Person number <span style="float: right;"><i>Write in and mark</i></span> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> 2. <b>YOU SAID THAT -- WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</b> 2. <b>WHEN DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)?</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>Write in</i></span> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Month</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Day</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Year</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Make sure the YEAR is correct.</i> →</p>	Person number 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.  <b>USE YOUR CALENDAR</b>		<b>WASHINGTON USE</b>  Month: Jan <input type="radio"/> Apr <input type="radio"/> July <input type="radio"/> Oct <input type="radio"/> Feb <input type="radio"/> May <input type="radio"/> Aug <input type="radio"/> Nov <input type="radio"/> Mar <input type="radio"/> June <input type="radio"/> Sept <input type="radio"/> Dec <input type="radio"/>  Day: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  Year: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  Nights: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  Q. No. 15 16 17 Hosp. Other <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>  Diag. X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  Diagnosis surgically treated X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2  Operation 1 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  Operation 2 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  Operation 3 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  Service V <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 V <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  Ownership V <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 V <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9  IC or dum. code X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 X <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.	3. <b>HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS -- IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</b> Total nights in hospital — nursing home <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	
Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.  Do not include any nights in interview week.	4a. <b>HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</b> Nights past 12 months <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>  b. <b>HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</b> Nights past 2 weeks <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>  c. <b>WAS -- STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.  Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	5. <b>FOR WHAT CONDITION DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) — DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME?</b> For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY? <span style="font-size: small;">{ If "No" ask: WHAT WAS THE MATTER? }</span> For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH? <span style="font-size: small;">} Record in "Condition" box</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">         Condition          -----          Cause          -----          Kind          -----          Part of body          -----       </div>	
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	6a. <b>WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON -- DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7 b. <b>WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION?</b> <input style="width: 100px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>  c. <b>ANY OTHER OPERATIONS?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.	7. <b>WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;">         Name of Hospital          -----          Street          -----          City (or county) <span style="float: right;">State</span>          -----       </div>	
	CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

Make no mark in this margin

Mark one circle →

"Yes" in Q. 4c - Go to 14 ○  
"No" in Q. 4c - Ask 8-10 ○

Write no mark in this margin

Ask if "No" marked in question 4c:

8. WHAT WAS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) BILL FOR THIS STAY?  
DO NOT INCLUDE DOCTORS' OR SURGEONS' BILLS.

Table with columns Dollars and Cents for total amount.

WASHINGTON USE

Table for Washington Use with columns A through DK and rows for Tot. Amount.

9a. DID (WILL) HEALTH INSURANCE PAY ANY PART OF THIS BILL? Yes No-Go to 10

b. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE INSURANCE PLAN? →

c. DID (WILL) ANY OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN PAY PART OF THIS (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) BILL?

If "Yes" Reask 9b

For each Health Insurance Plan named, ask:

d. WHAT WAS (WILL-BE) THE AMOUNT PAID BY (Name of Plan)?

Table for insurance plan details with columns Name of Insurance Plan, Dollars, and Cents.

Washington Use tables for Source 1 and Source 2.

Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A  
Enter ANY amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B

10a. WHO PAID (WILL PAY) THE (REMAINDER OF THE) HOSPITAL BILL? Mark each category mentioned

b. DID ANY OTHER PERSON OR AGENCY PAY ANY OTHER PART OF THE HOSPITAL BILL?

c. WHO WAS THIS? Mark each category mentioned

d. WHAT WAS THE AMOUNT PAID BY --?

INTERVIEWER:

Add amounts entered (include any amount paid by health insurance) and enter in TOTAL box, then mark one of the following boxes.

Total amount paid (to be paid) agrees with amount of hospital bill - Go to Q. 11

Total amount paid (to be paid) does NOT agree with amount of hospital bill - Resolve difference with respondent.

Table for categories A-I and a TOTAL OF ABCVE box.

Washington Use tables for Source 2 and Source 3.

Washington Use table for Source 4.

ASK QUESTIONS 11 - 13 IF PERSON IS 55 YEARS OLD OR OVER Mark one circle →

Under 55 - Go to 14 55 or over - Ask 11a

11a. WHEN -- LEFT (Name of hospital/nursing home), DID HE RETURN HOME OR GO SOME OTHER PLACE?

b. WHAT KIND OF PLACE DID -- GO TO? Specify →

INTERVIEWER:

If the "Place" in 11b is a Hospital, Nursing Home or a similar place, was a Hospital Page filled for that stay? Mark one box.

- Hospital page filled-Stop
Hospital page not filled-Fill Hosp. page for unreported stay.

WASHINGTON USE

- Blank (not 55)
Under 55
Home
Some other place

12. AFTER LEAVING THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME,) HOW MANY DAYS DID -- HAVE TO REMAIN IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Mark entry →

13. (ALTOGETHER) HOW MANY DAYS WAS -- CONFINED TO THE HOUSE AFTER RETURNING HOME FROM THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME.)? Mark entry →

14. NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:

If the condition in question 5 or 6 is on Card A (A-1, A-2) or B (B-1, B-2) or there is "1" or more nights in question 4b, the condition must have a completed Condition page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospital pages.

Form with a row of circles and a small table below.

Write no mark in this margin



Make no mark in this margin

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (1)  
See questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5

1. Person number Write in and mark  Person number  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. Write in and mark Month } Jan  Apr  July  Oct   
Feb  May  Aug  Nov   
Mar  June  Sept  Dec   
2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR?  Day } 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD?  
 Yes-Repeat Q. 2a  No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit

Item D: Interviewer Check Item  
Enter the number of Doctor Visits reported for each person in question 18-21a on pages 4 and 5. If "None" reported for all persons, check here  
 None reported Go to Person pages

Person No.	01	02	03	04	05	06
Visits						

Fill one Doctor Visit section for each visit or call reported including additional visits or calls reported in question 2b.

3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle

Home .....   
Telephone .....   
Doctor's Office .....   
Pre-paid Insurance Group .....   
Hospital Emergency Room .....   
Hospital Out-patient Clinic .....   
Health Department .....   
Company or Industry .....   
Other Specify .....

FOOTNOTES:

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?  
If bill not received, ask: HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?

Dollars	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cents	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?  
 General Practitioner  Specialist  
If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?

Dum. Code   
First Visit?  Yes  No  
Kind of Spec.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0  
0  
0  
0

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (2)

1. Person number Write in and mark  Person number  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. Write in and mark Month } Jan  Apr  July  Oct   
Feb  May  Aug  Nov   
Mar  June  Sept  Dec   
2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR?  Day } 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD?  
 Yes-Repeat Q. 2a  No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit

FOOTNOTES:

3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle

Home .....   
Telephone .....   
Doctor's Office .....   
Pre-paid Insurance Group .....   
Hospital Emergency Room .....   
Hospital Out-patient Clinic .....   
Health Department .....   
Company or Industry .....   
Other Specify .....

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?  
If bill not received, ask: HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?

Dollars	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cents	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?  
 General Practitioner  Specialist  
If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?

Dum. Code   
First Visit?  Yes  No  
Kind of Spec.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Make no mark in this margin

<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>24a. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (YEAR)—ATTENDED IN SCHOOL?</p> <p>Elementary High school College</p>		<p>None - Go to 25a</p> <p>Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Under 17 0</p>	<p>None - Go to 25a</p> <p>Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Under 17 0</p>	
<p>b. DID—FINISH THE—GRADE (YEAR)?</p>		<p>Yes No 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No 0 0</p>	
<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>25a. DID—WORK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? For females add: NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?</p>		<p>Yes No Go to 26a Ask both b and c 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No Go to 26a Ask both b and c 0 0</p>	
<p>b. EVEN THOUGH—DID NOT WORK DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, DOES HE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS?</p>		<p>Yes No 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No 0 0</p>	
<p>c. WAS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</p>		<p>Yes - Ask d No - Omit d 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - Ask d No - Omit d 0 0</p>	
<p>d. WHICH - LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</p>		<p>Looking Layoff Both 0 0 0</p>	<p>Looking Layoff Both 0 0 0</p>	
<p>If "Yes" in 25c only, questions 26a through 26d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</p>	<p>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 25a, 25b, or 25c.</p> <p>26a. WHO DOES (DID)—WORK FOR?</p>	Employer	Employer	
<p>b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?</p>		Industry	Industry	
<p>c. WHAT KIND OF WORK IS (WAS)—DOING?</p>		Occupation	Occupation	
<p>Fill 26d from entries in 26a-26c; if not clear, ask.</p> <p>d. CLASS OF WORKER</p>		<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other Own Non-paid Nev.-Worked 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other Own Non-paid Nev.-Worked 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
<p>Ask for all males 17 years old or over.</p> <p>27a. DID—EVER SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?</p>		<p>Yes No - Go to 28 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No - Go to 28 0 0</p>	
<p>b. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE DURING A WAR?</p>		<p>Yes - Stop No DK 0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - Stop No DK 0 0 0</p>	
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27b ask:</p> <p>c. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE BETWEEN JUNE 27, 1950, AND JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>		<p>Yes - Stop No DK 0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - Stop No DK 0 0 0</p>	
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27c ask:</p> <p>d. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>		<p>Yes No DK 0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No DK 0 0 0</p>	
<p>28. WHICH OF THESE INCOME GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL COMBINED FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS - THAT IS, YOURS, YOUR —'S, ETC.? SHOW CARD I. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES SUCH AS WAGES, SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS, HELP FROM RELATIVES, RENTS FROM PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH. Mark income group in each related person's column.</p>		<p>A B C D E F G H I J V 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>A B C D E F G H I J V 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
FOOTNOTES	WASHINGTON USE		WASHINGTON USE	
	<p>*Transcribe codes for Item R (Respondent)</p> <p>0 - Self-entirely</p> <p>1 - Self-partly</p> <p>2 - Spouse</p> <p>3 - Mother</p> <p>4 - Father</p> <p>5 - Other female family member</p> <p>6 - Other male family member</p> <p>7 - Other</p>	Respondent	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
		Age of respondent	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
		Family relationship	<p>PI SI PF SF</p> <p>Head 1 Head 2+ Wife Child Chf. relative</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
		Education of head	<p>Und. 17 None</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	
		Industry	<p>A B C D E F G H J K L M</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
Occupation		<p>N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>		
		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
		0 0 0 0		

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

# APPENDIX IV QUESTIONNAIRE—PERSON APPROACH

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.										BUDGET BUREAU NO. 48-56701.6 APPROVAL EXPIRES JAN. 1, 1968								
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY										1. Book _____ of _____ Books								
2. Street Address - House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.										3. (If marked "Ask" do so before the interview)								
FOR AREA SEGMENTS ENTER: Sheet No. _____ Line No. _____										When was this structure originally built? <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 - Continue interview <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 - Go to Q. 13c, ask if required, and interview								
City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____																		
4. Special dwelling place																		
Name			Sample No.			Type												
Complete items 11-21 and 23 at the end of the interview										Card type	5. PSU	6a. SEG. number	6b. SEG type	7. Serial number	8. Sample	9. R.O. number	10. I.D. Code	SDP type code
11. Mailing address - If different from 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2										X			A B P LSDP					
City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____																		
12. Type of living quarters - Mark appropriate box with an "X"										<input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit								
13. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Do not ask Q. 13 Go to Item L										b. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Do not ask			c. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask <input type="checkbox"/> Do not ask					
Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No										Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No			Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No					
ITEM L <input type="checkbox"/> Rural - Ask items 14 and 15										<input type="checkbox"/> All other - Go to 16								
14. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own - Ask 15a <input type="checkbox"/> Rent - Ask 15b <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free - Ask 15c																		
15a. (Own or rent free) Does this place have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask d																		
b. (Rent) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?																		
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																		
d. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																		
16. How many rooms are in this -- (unit)? Count the kitchen but not the bathroom										Total rooms _____								
17. How many bedrooms are in this -- (unit)? If "None" describe in footnotes										Number of bedrooms _____								
18. What is the telephone number here? Telephone number _____										<input type="checkbox"/> None								
19. Motor vehicle accident check box: Review question 27c to determine how many motor vehicle supplements need to be completed. (Fill a separate supplement for each different accident reported)										20. Was this interview observed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
_____ Number of M.V. Accident Supplements Required <input type="checkbox"/> None Enter ending time in item 23										Name of Observer _____								
21. Interviewer's name _____										Code _____								
22. Noninterview reason																		
TYPE A			TYPE B			TYPE C												
<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal - Describe in footnotes			<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant-non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant-seasonal			<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake												
<input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls			<input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere			<input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample												
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent			<input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces			<input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960												
<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____												
23. Record of calls at household										WASH. USE ONLY								
Item _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____										Com. _____ Com. _____ Com. _____ Com. _____ Com. _____								
Entire household										Date of Completion _____								
Record return calls for individual respondents										Length _____								
Person No. _____										Time of day _____								
Date _____ Beginning time _____ Ending time _____																		
FOOTNOTES																		

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column  b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here  c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No  d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No  e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No  If any adult males listed, ask: *Apply household membership rules  f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Delete <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>1a. First name ①  Last name</p>
<p>2. How is -- related to -- (head of household)?</p>	<p>2. RELATIONSHIP  HEAD</p>
<p>3. How old was -- on his last birthday? - Also mark Race and Sex</p>	<p>3. AGE RACE SEX  1 <input type="checkbox"/> N 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OT 3 <input type="checkbox"/> W 4 <input type="checkbox"/> M  5 <input type="checkbox"/> F</p>
<p><b>C</b> Record all conditions for a person in this space in the person's column with question number(s) where reported.  Also enter the number of Hospitalizations and Doctor Visits.  Check the Homecare box, and the No Cut Down Days box, if applicable.</p>	<p>H <input type="checkbox"/> DV <input type="checkbox"/> HC <input type="checkbox"/> No Cut Down Days  Q. No. Condition</p>
<p>- If 17 years old or over, ask:  4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? - Mark one box for each person  If person under 17 is or has been married mark the "Und. 17" box and give marital status in a footnote</p>	<p>4. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married  1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced  3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p>
<p><b>H</b> If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say:  We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now?  If other eligible respondents are at home, ask:  Would you please ask --, --, etc., to join us?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19 years  2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</p>
<p><b>HAND CALENDAR TO RESPONDENT</b>  5a. During the past two weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) did -- stay in bed all or most of the day because of any illness or injury?  b. During that two week period, how many days did -- have to stay in bed all or most of the day?  c. During that two week period, did he have to cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?  d. Did -- have to cut down for as much as a day?  e. How many days in total did -- have to cut down during that two week period?  f. How many days did illness or injury keep -- from work during these two weeks?  For females add - Not counting work around the house.  If 6-16 years old ask:  g. How many days did illness or injury keep -- from school during those two weeks?</p>	<p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b  00 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask c  b. _____ days - Ask c  c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask d  <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 6a  d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask e  00 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 6a  e. _____ days - Ask f or g  If under 6 yrs. - Go to 6a  f. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None  _____ days - Go to 6a  g. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None  _____ days - Go to 6a</p>
<p>If 1+ days recorded in Q. 5a, ask:  6a. What condition caused -- to cut down on the things he usually does during the past two weeks? - Enter condition in C above  b. During the past two weeks, did any other condition cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?</p>	<p>6a. <input type="checkbox"/> No cut down days  Go to next person  b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask a and b  <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person</p>
<p>7. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times has -- seen a doctor either at home or at a doctor's office, or clinic?</p>	<p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> None  _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>8a. (Besides those visits) During that 2-week period has anyone in the family been to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, x-rays, tests, or examinations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 9  b. Who was this? - Mark "Yes" in person's column  c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to d  For each "Yes" marked, ask:  d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period? - Exclude visits made on "mass" basis</p>	<p>8a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Doctor's visits  d. _____ Number of visits</p>
<p>9a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b and c  b. If "Yes" ask: Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Yes" in person's column.  c. Any calls about anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to d  For each "Yes" marked, ask:  d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?</p>	<p>9a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  d. _____ Number of calls</p>
<p>If doctor was seen or talked to during the past two weeks, ask:  10a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past two weeks? - Enter condition here and in c above  b. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor for any other condition?  If pregnancy reported ask: During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?  If "Yes" ask: What was the matter?</p>	<p>10a. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2-week visits - Ask 11  b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask 10a  <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person</p>
<p>If no visits reported in questions 7-9, ask:  11. ABOUT how long has it been since -- saw or talked to a doctor?  (Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, check appropriate "Months" box: if more than 1 year, enter number of whole years.)</p>	<p>XV <input type="checkbox"/> 2 week visits in Q. 7-9  OX <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported  Reask Q. 7 and 10  XX <input type="checkbox"/> In hospital in past 2 weeks  Ask Q. 10  VO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 6 months  XO <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 months  _____ Years 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>

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

12a. 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

	Yes	No		Yes
1. Gallstones?				1.
2. Any other gallbladder trouble?				2.
3. Hemorrhoids or piles?				3.
4. Cirrhosis of the liver?			b. Who was this?	4.
5. Fatty liver?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .	5.
6. Hepatitis?				6.
7. Yellow jaundice?				7.
8. Any other liver trouble?				8.

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had -- If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No		Yes
9. A disease of the pancreas?				9.
10. A disease of the esophagus?				10.
11. Any other disease that affects swallowing?			b. Who was this?	11.
12. Peptic ulcer?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .	12.
13. Duodenal ulcer?				13.
14. Stomach, or gastric ulcer?				14.
15. Any other ulcer?				15.

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had -- If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No		Yes
16. Hiatal hernia?				16.
17. Umbilical hernia?				17.
18. Any other hernia or rupture?				18.
19. Gastritis?			b. Who was this?	19.
20. Frequent indigestion?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .	20.
21. Cancer of the stomach?				21.
22. Any other stomach trouble?				22.
23. Enteritis?				23.
24. Diverticulitis?				24.

a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family had -- If "Yes," ask b and c

	Yes	No		Yes
25. Colitis?				25.
26. Constipation or other bowel trouble?				26.
27. Spastic colon?			b. Who was this?	27.
28. Cancer of the colon or rectum?			c. During the past 12 months has anyone else had . . .	28.
29. Any other cancer of the digestive system?				29.
30. Any other intestinal trouble?				30.
31. Any other condition of the digestive system?				31.

Ages 17+	13a. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months -- (for males): working, or doing something else? (For females): keeping house, working or doing something else? If "something else" and 45+ years of age, ask:	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (18)
	b. Is -- retired? If "something else" and under 45 years of age or "no" in Q. 13b, ask:	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (18)
	c. What was -- doing?	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired (17)
Ages 6-16	14a. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else" ask:	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (20)
	b. What was -- doing?	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (17)
		6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (19)
Ages 1-5	15a. In terms of health, is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	15a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (21)
	b. Is he limited in the kind or amount of play because of his health?	b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21)
Ages Under 1 yr.	16a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?	4 <input type="checkbox"/> No -- Go to next person
	b. In what way is he limited? -- Specify	16a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (16b)
		4 <input type="checkbox"/> No -- Go to next person

Go to 21

<p>17a. In terms of health, is -- able to work? ----- b. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of work he could do because of his health?</p>	<p>17a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (17b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (21) b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) <input type="checkbox"/> No (18c)</p>
<p>18a. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? ----- b. Is -- able to (work, keep house) at all? ----- c. Is -- limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</p>	<p>18a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (18b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (18c) b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (21) c. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person</p>
<p>19. In terms of health, is -- able to go to school?</p>	<p>19. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (20) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (21)</p>
<p>20a. Does (would) he 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 -- limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</p>	<p>20a. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) <input type="checkbox"/> No (20b) b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) <input type="checkbox"/> No (20c) c. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person</p>
<p>21a. What condition causes this limitation? ----- b. Is this limitation caused by any other conditions? ----- c. What conditions? - Any other conditions?</p>	<p>21a.  b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (21c) <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>22a. Has -- been in a hospital at any time since _____ a year ago? b. How many times was -- in a hospital during that period?</p>	<p>22a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person b. _____ Times</p>
<p>Examine ages of all persons listed. For each child 1 year old or under, ask: 23a. When was -- born? If on or after the date stamped in 22a, ask 23b. ----- b. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 22. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 23c. ----- c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for -- ? If "No" correct entry for mother and baby.</p>	<p>23a. Month   Day   Year ----- b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>24a. Has anyone in the family been in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since _____ a year ago? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask 24b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 25 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?</p>	<p>24b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes c. _____ Times</p>
<p>If person is 55 years old or over, ask: The following questions refer to different kinds of personal care some people need at home: 25a. Does -- need any help in bathing, dressing or putting on his shoes? ----- b. Does -- need any help at home with injections, shots or other treatments? ----- c. Does -- need anyone's help when walking up stairs or getting from room to room? ----- d. Does -- need any help at all in caring for himself?</p>	<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 55 - Stop <input type="checkbox"/> 55 or over - Ask a 25a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Stop <input type="checkbox"/> No b. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Stop <input type="checkbox"/> No c. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Stop <input type="checkbox"/> No d. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Stop 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>26a. During the past 12 months, has -- received any care at home from a nurse? ----- b. During this 12-month period, about how many visits did a nurse make to care for -- ? ----- c. Were any of these visits during the past 2-weeks?</p>	<p>26a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b &amp; c <input type="checkbox"/> No - Stop b. _____ Times c. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>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. 27a. 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?</p>	<p>27a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person b. _____ Number of accidents c. Month   Day   Year 1.       2.       3.       d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask c and d <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next person</p>

Condition Page

<b>CONDITION NO.</b> _____	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... ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
Examine "Name of condition" entry in Item 1 and mark	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury - Go to 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition on Card C - Go to 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Neither - Go to 3a	
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?	
Do not ask for Cancer	3b. What was the cause of ... ? <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury - Go to 4	
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: Asthma    Measles    "Ailment" Cyst        Rupture     "Attack" Growth     Tumor       "Condition" Hernia      Ulcer        "Defect" "Disease" "Disorder" "Trouble"	Ask: 3c. What kind of ... is it?	
For ALLERGY OR STROKE, ask:	3d. How does the ALLERGY (STROKE) affect him?	
For any entry that includes the words: Abscess        Inflammation Ache (except    Neuralgia headache)    Neuritis Bleeding       Pain Blood clot      Palsy Bull            Paralysis Cancer          Rupture Cramps (except    Soreness menstrual)    Tumor Cyst            Ulcer Damage        Weak Growth        Weakness Hemorrhage Infection	Ask: 3e. What part of the body is affected?  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	
For person 6 years old or over →	3f. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>FILL QUESTIONS 4-8 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES</b>		
4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During past 2 years - Ask 4b <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years - Go to 5a	6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?    1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 7	
4b. When did the accident happen? Enter month and year: mark one box Month _____ Year _____	b. Was more than one vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Ask for all accidents or injuries:	c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?    1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	7. Where did the accident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes premises) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify the place where accident happened	
Part(s) of body _____ Kind of injury _____		
If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask:	8. Was -- at work or at his job or business when the accident happened?	
5b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Part(s) of body _____ Present effects _____	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services	
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident	

WASHINGTON USE	
Question number	_____
Condition diag. code	_____
Number of this condition	_____
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic    2 <input type="checkbox"/> Acute	
Total conditions	_____
Accident	
Int. inj.    X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    0 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Req. hosp.    X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    0 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Other accident	
Ther. mis.    1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other    2 <input type="checkbox"/>
I.C. or Dum. code	_____
Cause of limitation	_____



Condition Page—Con.

Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. During the past two weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? b. Did he have to cut down for as much as a day?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 14a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 14a																
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	10. How many days did he have to cut down during that two-week period? 11. During that two-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?	____ Days ____ Days <input type="checkbox"/> None																
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	12. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that two-week period?	____ Days <input type="checkbox"/> None																
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that two-week period? (For females add) not counting work around the house?	____ Days <input type="checkbox"/> None																
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. When did he first notice his . . . ? Was it during the past 3 months or before that time? b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time? c. Which week, last week or the week before?	2 <input type="checkbox"/> During 3 months 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 3 months - Go to 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 weeks - Go to AA 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week } Go to AA 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before																
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 months																
AA: Continue if this condition started "Before 3 months" or is in this list: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;">Cancer, any kind</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Diverticulitis</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Gallstones</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Piles</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;">Cirrhosis of the liver</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Enteritis</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Hemorrhoids</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Rupture, any kind</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;">Colitis</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Fatty liver</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Hernia, any kind</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Spastic colon</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align:center;">Ulcer, any kind</td> </tr> </table> <b>STOP for all other conditions and for accidents, injuries, and pregnancies.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> "Doctor not seen" in question 2 - Ask question 16 <input type="checkbox"/> "Doctor seen" in question 2 - Ask question 17			Cancer, any kind	Diverticulitis	Gallstones	Piles	Cirrhosis of the liver	Enteritis	Hemorrhoids	Rupture, any kind	Colitis	Fatty liver	Hernia, any kind	Spastic colon	Ulcer, any kind			
Cancer, any kind	Diverticulitis	Gallstones	Piles															
Cirrhosis of the liver	Enteritis	Hemorrhoids	Rupture, any kind															
Colitis	Fatty liver	Hernia, any kind	Spastic colon															
Ulcer, any kind																		
Ask if "Doctor not seen" in question 2.	16. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ?	Go to 24																
Ask if "Doctor seen" in question 2.	17. Before -- first talked to a doctor about his . . . , what did he do or take for this condition? 18. Before -- first talked to a doctor about this condition, what kind of symptoms did he have?	<input type="checkbox"/> None - Go to 20																
	19. About how long did -- have any of these symptoms before he talked to a doctor about them?	____ day(s) ____ month(s) ____ week(s) ____ year(s)																
	20. Does -- take any medicine or treatment which a doctor advised for his . . . ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No																
	21. Has -- ever had surgery for . . . ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No																
	22. Was -- ever hospitalized for . . . ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No																
	23. During the past 12 months about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor for this condition?	____ Times <input type="checkbox"/> None																
Ask for all conditions past AA.	24. About how many days during the past 12 months, has his . . . kept him in bed all or most of the day? 25a. Does his . . . bother him - a great deal, some, very little, or not at all? For "Other" answers: If "not bothered at all" ask b, otherwise go to next condition	____ Days <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal } Go to next condition <input type="checkbox"/> Some } <input type="checkbox"/> Very little } <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all - Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> Other																
	b. Does -- still have this condition?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask c																
	c. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?	<input type="checkbox"/> Cured-Ask d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Und. control <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify																
	d. About how long did -- have this condition?	____ month(s) ____ year(s)																

HOSPITAL PAGE		1. Person number	USE YOUR CALENDAR	Probe	I.C. or Dum.
Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.	You said that -- was in the (hospital/nursing home) during the past year.		Make sure the YEAR is correct		
	2. When did -- enter the (hospital/nursing home) (the last time)?	Month	Day	Year	
Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.	3. How many nights was -- in the (hospital/nursing home)?	Total nights in hospital/nursing home			
Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3 if not clear, ask the questions.	4a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?	Nights past 12 months			
Do not include any nights in interview week.	b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?	Nights past 2 weeks			
	c. Was -- still in the (hospital/nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.	5a. For what condition did -- enter the (hospital/nursing home) -- do you know the medical name?	Condition			
Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	Cause			
		Kind			
		Part of body			
Ask for all conditions except deliveries and births	6. Was this the first time -- was hospitalized for . . . ?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the (hospital/ nursing home.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 8			
	b. What was the name of the operation?	Operation			
	c. Any other operations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.	8. What is the name and address of the (hospital/nursing home)?	Name of Hospital:			
		Street		City (or county)	
		State			
Ask questions 9-18 for all completed hospitalizations - Mark one box	<input type="checkbox"/> "Yes" in Q4c - Go to Item 18	Hospital Bill			
	<input type="checkbox"/> "No" in Q4c - Ask Q. 9	Dollars			
		Cents			
9. What was the total amount of the hospital (nursing home) bill for this stay? Do not include any doctor's or surgeon's bills.					
10a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the hospital bill?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 11				
b. What is the name of the Insurance Plan?	Name of Insurance Plan				Dollars
c. Did (will) any other health insurance plan pay part of this hospital (nursing home) bill?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Reask b <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to d				Cents
For each Health Insurance Plan named, ask:					
d. 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				Dollars
11a. Who paid (will pay) the (remainder of the) hospital bill?	A. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance - All plans excl. Medicare				Cents
b. Did any other person or agency pay any other part of the hospital bill?	B. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Medicare				
c. Who was this?	C. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Self and Family				
d. What was the amount paid by -- ?	D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
Interviewer: After totaling all sources of payment for the hospital bill, check one of the following boxes:	Total of above - include amount paid by health insurance				
<input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) agrees with amount of the hospital bill - Go to Q. 22					
<input type="checkbox"/> Total amount paid (to be paid) does not agree with amount of the hospital bill - Resolve difference with respondent					

**HOSPITAL PAGE (Cont'd)**

Doctor/Surgeon	
Dollars	Cents

12a. What was the amount of the doctor's and surgeon's bill for this stay?

b. Is the \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for the doctor's and surgeon's bill included in the \$ \_\_\_\_\_ amount you gave me for the hospital bill?

Yes (In a footnote, indicate the actual amount of the hospital bill after deducting the doctor's and surgeon's bills, also indicate any changes in the amounts paid by health insurance or other sources if the entries in Qs. 10 and 11 include payments for expenses other than the hospital bill).  No—Go to 13

13a. Did (will) health insurance pay any part of the doctor's and surgeon's bill?  Yes  No—Go to 14

b. What is the name of the insurance Plan?

c. Did (will) any other health insurance plan pay part of the doctor's and surgeon's bill?

Yes—Ask b  No—Ask d

For each Health Insurance Plan named, ask:

d. What was (will be) the amount paid by (Name of plan)?

Name of Insurance Plan	Dollars	Cents

Enter total amount paid by health insurance in line A  
Enter any amount paid by Social Security Medicare in line B  
14a. Who paid (will pay) the (remainder of the) doctor's and surgeon's bill?

b. Did any other person or agency pay any other part of the doctor's and surgeon's bill?

Yes—Ask c  No—Go to d

c. Who was this?

d. What was the amount paid by — —?

Source of Payment	Dollars	Cents
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance—All plans excl. Medicare		
B. <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Medicare		
C. <input type="checkbox"/> Self and Family		
D. <input type="checkbox"/> Other—Specify		

Interviewer: After totaling all sources of payment for the doctor's and surgeon's bill, check one of the following boxes:

Total amount paid (to be paid) agrees with amount of doctor's bill—Go to Q. 15  
 Total amount paid (to be paid) does not agree with amount of the doctor's bill—Resolve difference with respondent

Total of above—include amount paid by health insurance →

Mark one box  Under 55—Go to 18  55 and over—Ask 15a

15a. When — — left (name of hospital/nursing home) did he return home or go some other place?

Home—Go to 16  Some other place—Ask 15b

b. What kind of place did — — go to? Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: If the place in 15b is a hospital, nursing home or similar place, was a hospital page filled for that stay?

Hospital page filled—Stop  Hospital page not filled—Fill hospital page for unreported stay

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

ooo  None xxx  Still in bed:  days

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

ooo  None xxx  Still confined to house:  days

18.

**NOTE TO INTERVIEWER**

If the condition in Q.5 or 7 is listed in item AA on the Condition Page or any part of this hospitalization was during the past 2 weeks the condition must have a completed Condition Page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospital pages.

DOCTOR VISITS (1)	1. Person number <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	First Visit	Dum.						
Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate question 2a of the Doctor Visits questions.	Earlier you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.								
Ask and record the answer to question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits questions for each person.	2a. On what dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor? Month <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 15px;"></span> Day <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 15px;"></span> b. Were there any other doctor visits for -- during that period? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--Reask Q. 2a <input type="checkbox"/> No--Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit								
FOOTNOTES:	3. Where did -- see the doctor on the (Date)? Mark one 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Home                      20 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's Office                      40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-patient Clinic                      70 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone                      30 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-paid Insurance Group                      50 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room                      80 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry  90 <input type="checkbox"/> Other--Specify _____ xx <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital --Stop								
	4. How much was the doctor's bill for that visit (call)? If bill not received, ask: How much do you expect the doctor's bill to be for that visit (call)?	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px;">Dollars</td> <td style="width: 50px;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table>		Dollars	Cents				
Dollars	Cents								
	5. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? <input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist  If "Specialist" ask: What kind of specialist is he? <span style="float: right;">→</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>								
DOCTOR VISITS (2)	1. Person number <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 15px;"></span>	First Visit	Dum.						
Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate question 2a of the Doctor Visits questions.	Earlier you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.								
Ask and record the answer to question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits questions for each person.	2a. On what dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor? Month <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 15px;"></span> Day <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 15px;"></span> b. Were there any other doctor visits for -- during that period? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--Reask Q. 2a <input type="checkbox"/> No--Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit								
FOOTNOTES:	3. Where did -- see the doctor on the (Date)? Mark one 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Home                      20 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's Office                      40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-patient Clinic                      70 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone                      30 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-paid Insurance Group                      50 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room                      80 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry  90 <input type="checkbox"/> Other--Specify _____ xx <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital --Stop								
	4. How much was the doctor's bill for that visit (call)? If bill not received, ask: How much do you expect the doctor's bill to be for that visit (call)?	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px;">Dollars</td> <td style="width: 50px;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table>		Dollars	Cents				
Dollars	Cents								
	5. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? <input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist  If "Specialist" ask: What kind of specialist is he? <span style="float: right;">→</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div>								

HOME CARE PAGE	Person No.	Control							
<p>Earlier in the interview you mentioned that -- needed help of some kind here at home. I am going to read a list of different kinds of personal care some people need in the home. Please tell me if -- needs help in any of the following ways.</p> <p>1a. Does -- need help --</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in walking up stairs or getting from room to room? . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in dressing or putting on shoes? . . . . .</p> <p>Does -- need help --</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">with bathing (shaving) or other toilet activities? . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in eating or having meals served in bed? . . . . .</p> <p>Does -- need help --</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">with changing bandages? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in receiving injections? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">with other treatments? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If "Yes," ask: What kinds of treatment?</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p>Does -- need help --</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in changing bed positions? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in exercising or physical therapy? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">in cutting toenails? . . . . .</p> <p>Does -- get any OTHER help or care here at home? . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If "Yes," ask: What kinds of other help or care?</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	2	No	Yes	For each "Yes" answer to 1a, Ask:					
	1b. Who helps --?			Does anyone else help --?					
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
					<input type="checkbox"/> No				
<p>IF PERSON IS NOT RECEIVING CARE (All "No's" to question 1a), reconcile differences between answers in Q. 25 or 26c and Q. 1a above or describe the situation in the footnote space below.</p>									
<p>2. For what condition(s) does -- receive this help or care? → Specify condition(s) _____</p>			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						
<p>3. How long has -- received help or care at home? Mark one box:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month or less                      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 1 to 3 years</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 1 to 6 months                    4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 3 to 5 years</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 to 12 months                    5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 5 years</p>									
<p>4. Because of --'s health, must someone be in the house with him all of the time, part of the time, or only when providing the needed help or care?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 <input type="checkbox"/> All of the time</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of the time</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when providing the needed help or care</p>									
<p>For each person, other than a nurse, listed in 1b, ask:</p> <p>5a. Is -- a nurse, a physical therapist, or some other kind of health worker?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If "Nurse" reported in Q. 1b or 5a, ask:</p> <p>5b. Is the nurse that cares for -- a registered nurse, a practical nurse, or some other kind of nurse?</p>			<p>(Determine the type(s) of person(s) providing the care in question 1 and mark appropriate box in column (1) of Table II.)</p>						
<p>FOOTNOTES:</p>									

Home Care Page—Con.

**TABLE H**

Type of persons providing care (1)		During the past two weeks on about how many days did -- receive help or care from (relative, nurse, etc.)?		About how many hours a day does -- receive help or care from (relative, nurse, etc.)?			Is (relative, nurse, etc.) paid for these services?	
		(2)		(3)			(4)	
		Days	XX Don't know	Hours	00 Less than 1 hour	XX Don't know	1 Yes	2 No
NON-HEALTH WORKERS	A. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Related household members							
	B. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Related persons not in household							
	C. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or neighbor							
	D. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other							
	Specify _____							
HEALTH WORKERS	E. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse — Registered							
	F. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse — Practical or other							
	G. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Physical therapist							
	H. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other							
Specify _____								
<p><b>INTERVIEWER:</b> Mark the appropriate box before going to Q's 6-8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Person 65+ and "Yes" in column (4). Ask Q's 6, 7, and 8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Person 55-64 and "Yes" in column (4). Ask Q's 7 and 8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All "No's" in column (4) or only "A" checked in column (1) of Table H. Skip to question 8.</p>								
6. Are any of these services paid for by Medicare?		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes      2 <input type="checkbox"/> No      X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>						
7a. Who pays (the remainder of the bill) for these services? b. Anyone else?		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self or family      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Agency or organization (Visiting Nurses Association, etc.)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative or friend      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance      6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>						
8a. During the past 12 months, has -- received any care at home from a nurse?						<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Ask 8b      000 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Stop</p>		
b. During the past 12 months, ABOUT how many visits did a nurse make to care for -- ?						Number of visits		
FOOTNOTES:				WASHINGTON USE				

Ask for all persons 14 years of age and older:		28a. xv <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years XX <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 28b	Go to next person
28a. Has -- driven a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?		b. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year	
b. How many years has -- been driving?		____ Number of years	
<b>R</b> Q 5-28	For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 5-28. 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.	<b>R</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent
These next questions are about health insurance. We are interested in all kinds of health insurance which pays for MOST KINDS of illness. However, we do not want to include insurance which pays ONLY for accidents.			
29a. Is anyone in the family covered by a health insurance plan which pays all or part of a hospital bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 30a			
b. What is the name of the plan? - Record in Table H. I.			
c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other health insurance plan which pays all or part of a hospital bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Complete Table H.I. for each plan reported			
30a. (Besides the -- plan you told me about) is anyone in the family covered by a health insurance plan which pays all or part of a surgeon's bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 31a			
b. What is the name of the plan? - Record in Table H.I.			
c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other health insurance plan which pays all or part of a surgeon's bill? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Complete Table H.I. for each plan reported			
31a. (Besides the -- plan you told me about) is anyone in the family covered by a health insurance plan which pays all or part of a doctor's bill for home calls or office visits? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 32a			
b. What is the name of the plan?			
c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other health insurance which pays all or part of a doctor's bill for home calls or office visits? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Complete Table H.I. for each plan reported			
32a. (Besides the -- plan you told me about) is anyone in the family covered by a deductible health insurance plan which pays some part of a bill for doctor visits or for hospital or surgical care, after a certain amount has been paid by the family? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 33a			
b. What is the name of the plan?			
c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other deductible health insurance plan which pays some part of a bill for doctor visits or for hospital or surgical care after a certain amount has been paid by the family? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat b and c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Complete Table H.I. for each plan reported			
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:		①	
Mark one box for each person _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a	
33a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for doctor visits; that is the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay \$3.00 a month?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person	
If person is covered by any insurance plan in Table H.I. ask for EACH plan:		Line   Line   Line No.   No.   No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Is this the (name of plan) you told me about before?		Go to next person	
FOOTNOTES:		WASH. USE ONLY	
		Type of Plan	Number of Plans
		Coverage of Head	
		H	
		S	
		D	

**Health Insurance**  
**TABLE H. 1.**

Line No.	Name of Plan (1)	Does this plan pay all or part of a hospital bill?		Does this plan pay all or part of a surgeon's bill?		Does this plan pay all or part of a doctor's bill for home calls or office visits?		Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for home calls or office visits after a certain amount has been paid by the family?		Which members of the family are covered by (name of plan)? Circle column numbers (6)	If 2 or more members of family covered by this plan ask: Are all of these persons covered by the same policy?		For each person 65+ covered by this plan ask: Is this (name of plan) which covers -- a Social Security Medicare plan?		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)								
A		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
B		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
C		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
D		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
E		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
F		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
G		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
H		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Not covered: 1 2 3 4 5 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Fill separate line for each policy	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Pers. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
②		③		④		⑤		⑥							
<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 65-Go to next person <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over-Ask 33a							
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to next person							
Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____	Line No. _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Go to next person			Go to next person			Go to next person			Go to next person						
WASH. USE ONLY			WASH. USE ONLY			WASH. USE ONLY			WASH. USE ONLY						
Type of Plan	Number of Plans	Coverage of Head	Type of Plan	Number of Plans	Coverage of Head	Type of Plan	Number of Plans	Coverage of Head	Type of Plan	Number of Plans	Coverage of Head				
H			H			H			H						
S			S			S			S						
D			D			D			D						



<p>If 17 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>34a. What is the highest grade -- attended in school?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs.-next person  <input type="checkbox"/> None  Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  High: 9 10 11 12  College: 1 2 3 4 5+</p>
<p>b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?</p> <p>Ask for all males 17 years old or over.</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>35a. Did -- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask b <input type="checkbox"/> No } Go to 36  <input type="checkbox"/> Female } 36</p>
<p>b. Was any of his service during a war?</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask Stop <input type="checkbox"/> No } Ask 35c  <input type="checkbox"/> DK } 35c</p>
<p>c. Was any of his service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955?</p>	<p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask Stop <input type="checkbox"/> No } Ask 35d  <input type="checkbox"/> DK } 35d</p>
<p>d. Was any of his service after January 31, 1955?</p>	<p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>36a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before?--For females add: Not counting work around the house.</p>	<p>36a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Go to 37a  <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask both b and c</p>
<p>b. Even though -- did not work during those 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask c</p>
<p>c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p>	<p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask d <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask d</p>
<p>d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p>	<p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Looking  <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff a <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p>
<p>If "Yes" in 36c only, questions 37a through 37d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</p> <p>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 36a, 36b, or 36c.</p> <p>37a. Who does (did) -- work for?</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this?</p> <p>c. What kind of work is (was) -- doing?  Fill 37d from entries in 37a-37c, if not clear, ask:</p> <p>d. Class of worker</p>	<p>37a. Employer</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Occupation</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Pvt. pd. <input type="checkbox"/> Own  <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Fed. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pd.  <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Oth. <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. worked</p>
<p>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not in Labor Force or Under 17</p>
<p>If person is under 17 years, or not in Labor Force (Q. 37 a-d blank) check "Not in Labor Force."</p> <p>If in Labor Force (Q. 37 filled) refer to Question 5a and make appropriate entry.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No work-loss days-in LF Go to next person  <input type="checkbox"/> Work-loss days Go to 38a</p>
<p>Earlier you said that -- lost -- days from work during the past 2 weeks -- (If self-employed, ask b; for other workers, ask a)</p> <p>38a. Was -- paid any wages by his employer for the days that he lost?</p>	<p>38a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask b</p>
<p>b. Does -- have any insurance that pays him for the income he lost on these days?</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask c <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask d</p>
<p>c. Did he receive his full day's pay for all of these -- days he lost?</p>	<p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Ask f <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask d &amp; e</p>
<p>d. In total, how much income did -- lose because of the -- days he lost from work?</p>	<p>d. \$ _____</p>
<p>e. Is this before or after taxes?</p>	<p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> After</p>
<p>f. How much does -- usually earn per week?</p>	<p>f. \$ _____</p>
<p>g. Is this before or after taxes?</p>	<p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> After</p>
<p>h. Did -- receive this income for these days through a sick leave plan, loss-of-pay insurance, or some other way?</p>	<p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> Sick leave plan  <input type="checkbox"/> Loss-of-pay insurance  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p>
<p>39. 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, rents from property, and so forth.</p>	<p>39. Group <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> J</p>

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