

VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

Health Characteristics According to Family and Personal Income United States

Estimates of health characteristics including limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, assessed health status, incidence of acute conditions and days in bed due to illness or injury, physician and dental visits, and short-stay hospital days are shown by family and personal income and other sociodemographic characteristics. Estimates are based on data collected in household health interviews in 1979 and 1980.

**Data From the National Health Survey
Series 10, No. 147**

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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Health Characteristics According to Family and Personal Income

by Peter Ries, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

Since the inception of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 1957, the results of its annual surveys have routinely been presented in terms of several basic sociodemographic characteristics. After age, sex, and race, family income has been the characteristic by which health estimates have been most frequently displayed. Three considerations primarily account for the publication now of a report focusing on the relationships between health characteristics and income.

First, the most recent Series 10 report focusing on income as the major sociodemographic variable by which to present health estimates was published in 1964 (Series 10, No. 9).¹ Second, beginning in 1979 NHIS included questions on personal as well as family income. This added a new dimension to the value of survey data for measuring relationships between health and income. Third, at a time of burgeoning health costs, people's ability to pay for health services—or, in the case of those with some form of health insurance coverage, to meet out-of-pocket medical or dental expenses—is of increasing national interest.

The major health characteristics for which estimates are presented in this report are limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, assessed health status, and annual incidence of acute conditions, of days in bed due to injury or illness, of physician and dental visits, and of days spent in the hospital. Each of these health variables is shown by family and personal income, by whether persons were usually working during the year preceding the interview, and by whether they were receiving any retirement plan benefits. Health characteristics presented in terms of family income are also shown by other sociodemographic characteristics and by health care coverage under private health insurance and/or Medicare.

All of the estimates presented and discussed in this report refer only to the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. For further limitations regarding the interpretation of the results, consult the section "Source and limitations of the data."

Highlights

Highlights of the data presented in this report are summarized in the following statements.

- The percent of persons limited in activity because of chronic conditions increased as both family and personal incomes decreased: 29.3 percent of persons in families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year were limited, compared with only 8.7 percent of those in families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more.
- In terms of overall health status, persons in families with incomes of less than \$5,000 a year were 4 times as likely to be assessed in fair or poor health as were persons in families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more. This pattern was also found with personal income: 19.3 percent of individuals with personal incomes of less than \$10,000 a year were assessed in fair or poor health; for individuals in the income group \$10,000 or more, the proportion was 8.4 percent.
- In contrast to limitation of activity and assessed health status, which are both largely determined by the presence or absence of chronic conditions, the incidence of acute conditions was only slightly associated with family or personal income.
- The association between income and use of health services was found to depend significantly on health status. Although low income persons make more doctor visits and spend more days in hospitals than high income persons do, the differences disappear when health status is considered. Overall, persons in families with annual incomes of less than \$5,000 had 1.3 doctor visits for each visit

by persons in families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more. However, when only those persons reported to be in fair or poor health are considered, the visit rates for the two income groups are similar.

- The relationship between income, health status, and doctor visits is especially pronounced for children and youth under 17 years of age. The rate of doctor visits for this group was similar regardless of family income. But for children and youths reported in fair or poor health, the differences in rates were marked. Those in families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more averaged 19.8 visits per person per year. Those in families with annual incomes of less than \$5,000 averaged 8.5 visits.
- Persons in families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year spent 2.7 times as many days per year in short-stay hospitals as did persons in families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more. However, for persons assessed in fair or poor health, the rates for the two groups were similar (1.1 days for the low income persons for each hospital day spent by persons in the high income group).
- Dental visits rose directly with income: Persons in families with \$25,000 or more in annual income had almost twice as many dental visits per person per year as persons in families earning less than \$5,000 per year had.

All of the relationships noted above, based on comparisons of persons in high and low family income groups, hold even when the different age distributions of these two groups are taken into account.

Source and limitations of the data

The information presented in this report is based on data collected for the National Health Interview Survey in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained from adults about the health and other characteristics of each member of the family living in a particular residence.

In 1980, 4 of the 13 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth quarter sample because of budgetary limitations. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate.

During the 100 weeks of data collection in 1979 and 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 81,000 households containing about 214,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3.2 percent, of which 1.9 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

Descriptions of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section titled "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. The method for obtaining the relative standard error for the estimates found in this report is given in appendix I.

Some of the terms used in this report have specific meanings for the purpose of the survey. These terms are defined in appendix II. Appendix III contains the questionnaire used in the interview and the cards used by the interviewer to ask certain questions.

Data on family and on personal income were obtained from essentially one question for each type of income. Given the myriad sources from which income may be derived, it is not unlikely that some annual income was not reported by respondents. Because the income data are collected in terms of categories rather than as specific amounts, many of these omissions may not have affected the way in which individuals or families are classified. In any case, the important point to consider is that the income data used for this report

result from a minimum set of probes. Some of the U.S. Census Bureau surveys focus more on the questions of income and total assets. The reader who is primarily interested in income data should consult these.²

A few other significant limitations regarding the use of NHIS income data should be noted. First, among all the characteristics for which data are collected in NHIS, the income questions have some of the highest percents of unknowns, "unknowns" used here in the generic sense to include refusals to answer a question. For the data used in this report, the nonresponse rate for family income was 9.1 percent, and for personal income it was 8.3 percent. All detailed tables included in this report contain a category showing the results for persons with unknown income. Text tables include footnotes indicating how unknown income was treated in each of the tables.

Second, it should be noted that although income and wealth are conceptually distinguishable, NHIS data do not distinguish between persons having similar personal or family incomes but having significantly different levels of total assets. The possibility of different benefit statuses for receipt of public or private health aid among persons with similar incomes is also not taken into account. This restriction relates to health care costs but not necessarily to other forms of monetary compensation because public or private aid should be reported as part of the person's or family's annual income. However, benefits such as food stamps or subsidized housing are not included in the determination of a person's or a family's income classification.

A third limitation is that population estimates for this report are based on the 1970 Decennial Census population projections to 1980; therefore, the estimates are slightly lower than if the population had been based on the 1980 Decennial Census. The U.S. Bureau of the Census documents the percent error of closure between the 1980 Census and preliminary estimates of the population of the United States for April 1, 1980, by age, race, and sex.³

Finally, NHIS is a general-purpose health survey, and the estimates shown in this report do not result from any preconceived hypothesis about the relationships between income and health. At most, associations between health characteristics and income can be quantitatively described. The underlying issue of cause and effect regarding these two variables cannot be settled by any of the data displayed or discussed here.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same"

mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test, with a critical value

of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Preliminary considerations

Presentation of the results

The results showing the relationships between income and health characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population are presented in greatest detail in tables 1 through 16. The following four health characteristics are included: Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, assessed health status, incidence of acute conditions, and incidence of days in bed due to illness or injury. Utilization of health services is shown in terms of the incidence of doctor visits, days in a hospital, and dental visits. For each health-related characteristic, a pair of detailed tables is presented. The first focuses on the relationship between health and family income; the second, on the relationship between health and personal income.

The detailed tables, each containing several hundred cells, serve primarily as a reference for data users who may have interests other than those discussed in the text, which highlights only a limited proportion of all of the data shown. The text tables show the relationships between income and health in far less detail and for only a limited number of subgroups. Their main purpose is to indicate overall patterns for such basic characteristics as age, sex, and race.

For each of the health-related characteristics discussed, text tables show estimates for persons of all ages by family income, age, sex, and race. These tables also include age-adjusted estimates for persons 17 years of age and over by personal income and by whether or not the individual was usually working during the year preceding the interview and whether or not he or she was receiving any retirement plan benefits at the time of interview. The direct method of age adjusting with three age groups (17–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over) was used in producing these rates.

The last column of each of these tables shows the ratio of the rate of the health characteristics for persons in families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year to the rate for members of families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more. This ratio indicates the degree to which rates vary between the lowest and highest family incomes for the various subgroups shown. Cases in which the rate is higher for the groups with income of \$25,000 or more than for the annual family income groups less than \$5,000 are presented as decimals.

Family income

The detailed tables focusing on family income show the health characteristics by detailed family income categories crossed with basic sociodemographic variables. These variables are age, sex, race, family size, geographic region,

place of residence, usual activity status, years of completed education, and coverage under private health insurance and/or Medicare. All but the last of these variables are average annual estimates derived from 2 years of data collection. Data on private health insurance and Medicare coverage were not collected in the 1979 NHIS, so only the results for 1980 are shown for this variable. The relative standard error charts shown in appendix I are for estimates based on 2 years of data collection. Appendix I also includes the formulas and parameters for calculating the relative standard errors of the insurance and Medicare data based on 1 year of data collection.

Estimates for low per capita income are shown in the last column of the detailed family income tables. The discussion of each health-related characteristic includes a figure showing the estimate of the characteristic for persons with low per capita family income and higher per capita family income. The way in which these concepts are defined is discussed in the next section.

Low and higher per capita family income

The Federal Government has established criteria for determining the number of persons in the general population who live below the poverty line. However, because the categories into which NHIS data are classified are not exactly comparable with the official criteria, the concept of “poverty” is not used in this report.

NHIS data can, however, be classified in a manner that, although different, is somewhat similar to the official criteria. To emphasize the difference between the concepts associated with each set of criteria, the concepts associated with the NHIS criteria used in this report are called “low per capita family income” and “higher per capita family income.” For different family sizes, the figures below show (a) the dollar amounts of annual family income that serve as the cutoff points for determining the 1979 “official poverty level,”⁴ and (b) the dollar amounts that are representative of low per capita family income as used in this report.

<i>Family size</i>	<i>Criteria for “poverty level”</i>	<i>NHIS criteria for “low per capita family income”</i>
Unrelated individuals	\$ 3,689	\$ 3,999
2 persons	4,725	4,999
3 persons	5,784	5,999
4 persons	7,412	6,999
5 persons	8,775	9,999
6 persons	9,914	9,999
7 persons	12,280	9,999
8 persons or more	12,280	14,999

Table A. Number of persons, by family income and family size: United States, 1979–80

Family size	All family incomes	Number of persons in thousands									Unknown
		Less than \$3,000	\$3,000–\$3,999	\$4,000–\$4,999	\$5,000–\$5,999	\$6,000–\$6,999	\$7,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	
All family sizes	216,822	8,650	5,795	6,184	6,638	7,433	17,944	33,410	54,419	56,708	19,639
Unrelated individuals	23,904	4,204	2,384	1,775	1,563	1,405	2,793	3,645	2,992	1,193	1,949
2 persons	48,074	1,559	1,315	1,617	1,924	2,216	5,390	8,221	10,806	10,116	4,910
3 persons	40,470	985	765	927	916	1,222	3,224	6,354	10,828	11,536	3,714
4 persons	48,240	855	625	789	837	991	2,773	7,026	14,601	15,814	3,929
5 persons	29,284	477	342	483	646	652	1,718	4,087	8,873	9,712	2,293
6 persons	14,412	260	179	269	451	371	1,058	2,035	3,617	4,837	1,335
7 persons	6,358	150	67	162	92	249	542	1,012	1,479	1,961	645
8 persons or more	6,080	160	120	163	208	327	447	1,029	1,223	1,540	865

NOTE: Enclosure indicates cells included in "low per capita family income category."

The Poverty Index and NHIS criteria are similar regarding the categorization of unrelated individuals and of two-, three-, and four-person families. As shown in table A, the persons in these groups accounted for about three-quarters of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (roughly 161 million persons). However, because of the wide income categories by which family incomes of \$7,000 or more are classified in NHIS, the criteria for persons in families with five or more persons in the two systems of classification correspond only roughly.

The Poverty Index estimates for 1979 indicated that about 25 million persons (11.6 percent of the population) were living below the poverty level. The criteria used in this report for "low per capita family income" are associated with an estimate of about 29 million persons (14.9 percent) when only persons with known family income are included.

Personal income

Classic income distribution theory focused on two aspects, the amount and source of income.⁵ Classification of family income by source is troublesome because different family members may have different types of sources of income, thus making it difficult to characterize the family as a whole by a single type of source, such as wages or business earnings. However, this problem is far less serious in relation to personal income because most persons have a single source for the bulk of their income.

No data on a person's source of income are collected in NHIS. Nevertheless, based on other data collected in the interview, it is at least possible to categorize people in terms of whether they were usually working during the year (and thus probably received a substantial part of their income from work). Because of a special supplement included during 1979 and 1980, it is also possible to specify whether they received retirement plan benefits.

Retirement plan benefits

The 1979–80 NHIS included a supplement on retirement plan benefits. (See appendix III.) Table B presents the types of pension plans for which data were collected, the results for each type of plan, and the results associated with receiving or not receiving benefits from at least one type of plan.

An estimated 34.1 million persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population were receiving benefits from at least one of the types of plans shown. The largest proportion (about 30 million persons) were receiving these benefits from Social Security.

Throughout this report the phrase "receipt of retirement plan benefits" rather than "receipt of retirement income" is used to emphasize that types of benefits other than income (such as Medicare) may be associated with the receipt of retirement income.

Table B. Number of persons, by age and pension plan benefits: United States, 1979-80

<i>Pension plan benefits</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>
All persons	216,822	58,012	91,697	43,495	23,618
Benefits from 1 or more listed pension plan					
Receives	34,106	2,154	2,487	8,027	21,439
Does not receive	181,930	55,710	88,922	35,236	2,062
Unknown	785	148	288	232	117
Social Security income					
Receives	30,004	2,121	1,955	5,309	20,619
Does not receive	186,048	55,744	89,456	37,966	2,881
Unknown	770	148	285	220	118
Military pension income					
Receives	3,051	78	489	1,648	836
Does not receive	213,012	57,798	90,932	41,622	22,661
Unknown	758	137	275	225	121
Government employee pension plan income					
Receives	3,446	33	119	1,199	2,095
Does not receive	212,619	57,843	91,304	42,072	21,400
Unknown	757	137	273	224	123
Railroad retirement income					
Receives	980	*14	30	183	753
Does not receive	215,079	57,860	91,390	43,087	22,742
Unknown	763	138	277	225	122
Private employer or union pension plan income					
Receives	5,653	*20	61	1,565	4,007
Does not receive	210,415	57,857	91,363	41,706	19,489
Unknown	753	136	273	223	121

Table C. Number and percent distribution of persons by personal income, according to age: United States, 1979-80

<i>Income</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 17 years</i>					<i>65 years and over</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 6 years</i>	<i>6-16 years</i>	<i>17-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	
Number of persons in thousands							
All personal incomes	216,822	58,012	18,856	39,157	91,697	43,495	23,618
No personal income	73,571	52,293	17,869	34,424	12,961	7,256	1,062
\$1-\$1,999	21,255	4,119	671	3,447	12,026	2,714	2,397
\$2,000-\$4,999	27,071	711	87	623	12,117	5,202	9,042
\$5,000-\$9,999	29,606	79	*19	60	17,349	7,072	5,106
\$10,000-\$14,999	20,930	30	*10	*20	13,455	5,912	1,533
\$15,000-\$24,999	20,347	*10	*4	*6	12,540	6,942	855
\$25,000 or more	10,169	*10	*2	*8	5,170	4,375	614
Unknown	13,872	761	193	568	6,079	4,023	3,009
Percent distribution							
All personal incomes ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No personal income	36.3	91.3	95.7	89.2	15.1	18.4	5.2
\$1-\$1,999	10.5	7.2	3.6	8.9	14.0	6.9	11.6
\$2,000-\$4,999	13.3	1.2	0.5	1.6	14.2	13.2	43.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	14.6	0.1	*0.1	0.2	20.3	17.9	24.8
\$10,000-\$14,999	10.3	0.1	*0.1	*0.1	15.7	15.0	7.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	14.6	17.6	4.1
\$25,000 or more	5.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	6.0	11.1	3.0

¹Excludes unknown income.**Source and amount of personal income**

The data on personal income are shown in the detailed tables by age, usual activity, and retirement plan benefit status for persons 17 years of age and over. Persons under 17 years of age were excluded for two reasons. First, although young people may receive benefits through the retirement plan of one or both of their parents, they account for only

a small proportion of those receiving the benefits. (For instance, persons under 17 years of age accounted for only about 6.3 percent of the persons receiving income from at least one of the plans shown in table B). A second, and more important reason is that only a small proportion of persons under 17 years of age receive any income at all. Table C shows the results for personal income by age. Note

that only about 8.7 percent of these young people received income, and most of this (7.2 percent) was associated with incomes of less than \$2,000 per year.

It should also be noted that some persons are classified both as usually working and as receiving retirement plan benefits. This is because a person may be both working and eligible for pension benefits. In addition, people who retired shortly before the interview would report both that they were usually working during the year preceding the interview and that they received a retirement plan check at the time of interview.

Population distributions for income groups

Tables 15 and 16 show the average annual civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States by income and by the selected sociodemographic variables used throughout this report. Table D presents the population and percent distributions in terms of the format that will be used in the following sections to highlight the results. Since the sociodemographic groups discussed in this report generally

have very different income distributions, consideration of these differences is important in analyzing the relationships between income and health.

Table D shows that those overrepresented in the annual family income group less than \$5,000 are persons who are 65 years of age and over (26.7 percent compared with 10.9 percent for all family incomes), females (60.9 percent compared with 51.7 percent for all incomes), black persons (25.4 percent compared with 11.8 percent), and persons not usually working during the year preceding their interview. Persons receiving retirement plan benefits are overrepresented in the lowest family income group (40.4 percent compared with 19.6 percent for all family incomes), and this overrepresentation is even more striking than that for persons not usually working (36.1 percent compared with 24.5 percent for all incomes).

Correspondingly, persons 17–64 years of age, males, white persons, people with incomes of \$10,000 per year and more, and those who were usually working are overrepresented among persons in families with incomes of \$25,000 or more per year.

Table D. Number and percent distributions of persons by selected characteristics, according to family size: United States, 1979–80

Characteristic	All family incomes						All family incomes					
	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more		
	Number of persons in thousands						Percent distribution ¹					
Age												
All ages	216,822	20,629	32,016	33,410	54,419	56,708	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 17 years	58,012	4,777	7,894	9,304	16,196	14,796	26.8	23.2	24.7	27.8	29.8	26.1
17–44 years	91,697	7,327	11,671	14,625	25,354	25,971	42.3	35.5	36.5	43.8	46.6	45.8
45–64 years	43,495	3,027	5,568	6,065	10,260	13,802	20.1	14.7	17.4	18.2	18.9	24.3
65 years and over	23,618	5,498	6,883	3,415	2,611	2,139	10.9	26.7	21.5	10.2	4.8	3.8
Sex												
Male	104,619	8,076	14,443	16,034	27,455	29,293	48.3	39.1	45.1	48.0	50.5	51.7
Female	112,202	12,554	17,572	17,376	26,965	27,415	51.7	60.9	54.9	52.0	49.6	48.3
Race												
White	187,018	14,904	25,827	28,931	49,222	52,542	86.3	72.2	80.7	86.6	90.5	92.7
Black	25,530	5,248	5,602	3,851	4,225	3,053	11.8	25.4	17.5	11.5	7.8	5.4
Other	4,274	477	588	628	973	1,113	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
All ages 17 years and over ²	158,809	15,852	24,122	24,106	38,224	41,912	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal income												
None or less than \$10,000	94,303	15,446	23,272	14,309	18,944	17,002	64.7	100.0	100.0	61.0	50.8	41.9
\$10,000 or more	51,396	...	...	9,130	18,332	23,621	35.3	...	...	39.0	49.2	58.1
Working and retirement plan benefit status³												
Usually working	91,449	3,839	10,305	14,372	25,870	29,489	56.0	23.5	41.1	57.8	65.9	68.5
Receives retirement plan benefits	31,952	6,592	9,064	5,004	4,206	3,426	19.6	40.4	36.1	20.1	10.7	8.0
Neither	39,976	5,898	5,720	5,504	9,161	10,127	24.5	36.1	22.8	22.1	23.3	23.5

¹Excludes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

³Sum is greater than total because some persons were both usually working and receiving retirement plan benefits.

Health characteristics

Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions

Limitation of activity due to chronic disease or impairment is defined as the inability to carry on the major activity of one's age-sex group, such as working, keeping house, or going to school; restriction in the amount or kind of major activity; or restriction in relation to other activities, such as recreational, church, or civic interests.

Table E shows that for each of the age and race groups and for both sexes, the percent of persons limited in activity decreases as family income increases. Within each of the income categories, the percent of persons limited increases with age. Most of the comparisons by sex within the income

categories are not statistically significant. However, there is a tendency for males to be proportionately more limited than females in families with incomes \$5,000 or more per year.

Although black persons have a higher percent of limited persons overall than do white persons (15.4 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively), white persons tend to have a higher percent within each of the family income categories.

Controlling for family income reverses or partially reverses the relationship with regard to limitation rates between black and white persons and between males and females. This reversal occurs, of course, because limitation of activity is associated with low income, and black persons and females

Table E. Percent of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
	Percent of persons limited in activity						
Age							
All ages	14.5	29.3	22.5	14.0	10.0	8.7	3.4
Under 17 years	3.9	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	1.5
17-44 years	8.7	15.0	12.1	8.8	7.6	6.4	2.3
45-64 years	24.0	54.9	38.0	27.1	19.2	14.2	3.9
65 years and over	45.6	55.3	47.7	40.6	38.3	37.8	1.5
Sex							
Male	14.7	28.9	25.1	15.5	10.4	9.0	3.2
Female	14.3	29.6	20.3	12.7	9.6	8.4	3.5
Race							
White	14.5	30.9	23.7	14.6	10.2	9.0	3.4
Black	15.4	25.5	17.9	10.6	8.7	6.3	4.0
Other	9.1	23.1	14.1	8.3	5.7	4.3	5.4
Age-adjusted percent of persons limited in activity							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	18.4	31.9	24.5	18.5	15.3	13.2	2.4
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	21.5	31.9	24.4	20.4	17.2	15.4	2.1
\$10,000 or more	13.0	...	...	15.9	13.3	11.6	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	11.8	20.4	14.3	13.0	11.1	9.2	2.2
Receives retirement plan benefits	40.9	47.9	46.1	40.4	35.9	31.9	1.5
Neither	22.0	34.5	27.8	20.2	17.8	15.1	2.3

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

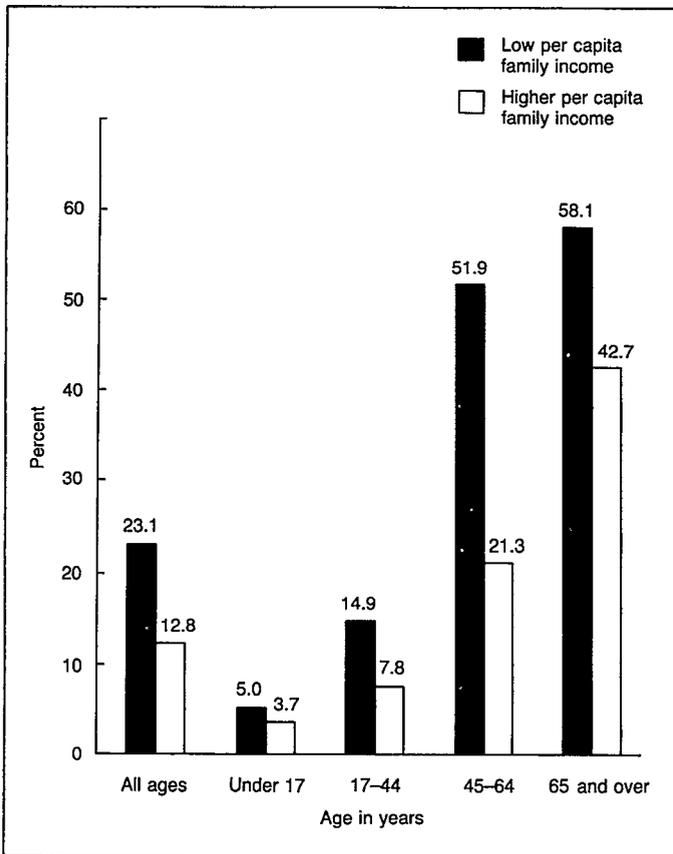


Figure 1. Percent of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by per capita family income status and age: United States, 1979-80

are disproportionately represented among persons with low family incomes.

The ratios shown in the last column of table E measure the magnitude of the difference in limitation of activity rates for persons in families with an income of \$5,000 or less per year and those in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more. Overall, the ratio of the percents of low income persons to the percents of higher income persons is 3.4—that is, persons in the low income group are 3.4 times as likely to be limited in activity as are higher income persons. The highest ratios shown are for persons of races other than black or white (5.4), black persons (4.0), and persons aged 45-64 years (3.9). The lowest ratios are for persons under 17 years of age (1.5) and those 65 years of age and over (also 1.5).

Table E also includes age-adjusted estimates of limitation of activity for persons 17 years of age and over by personal income and whether they were usually working or receiving retirement plan benefits. For each of the groups shown, the percent of persons limited in activity decreases with increasing family income. The ratios of low income to higher income groups are generally lower than those associated with age, sex, and race. The lowest (1.5) is for persons receiving retirement plan benefits. Among family income groups, the largest difference in the percents of persons limited in activity is between persons in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more who were usually working (9.2 percent)

and those who were receiving retirement plan benefits in families earning less than \$5,000 a year (47.9 percent).

Figure 1 shows the results by per capita family income and age. Persons with low per capita family income were 1.8 times as likely as persons with higher per capita family income to be limited in activity (23.1 and 12.8 percent, respectively). The relationship is consistent across age groups and is strongest for persons 45-64 years of age. Persons 45-64 years of age in the low income group were 2.4 times as likely to be limited as persons in the higher income group were.

Detailed data on the relationship between limitation of activity and family and personal income are shown in tables 1 and 2.

Assessed health status

Data on assessed health status results from simply asking respondents to assess their health and the health of family members as excellent, good, fair, or poor in comparison with others their age. There is a high association between assessed health status and limitation of activity status. However, two important differences exist. There are types of impairments, such as blindness, that may limit a person's activity but not affect his or her health status at all. Also, a person may be in relatively poor health and yet meet

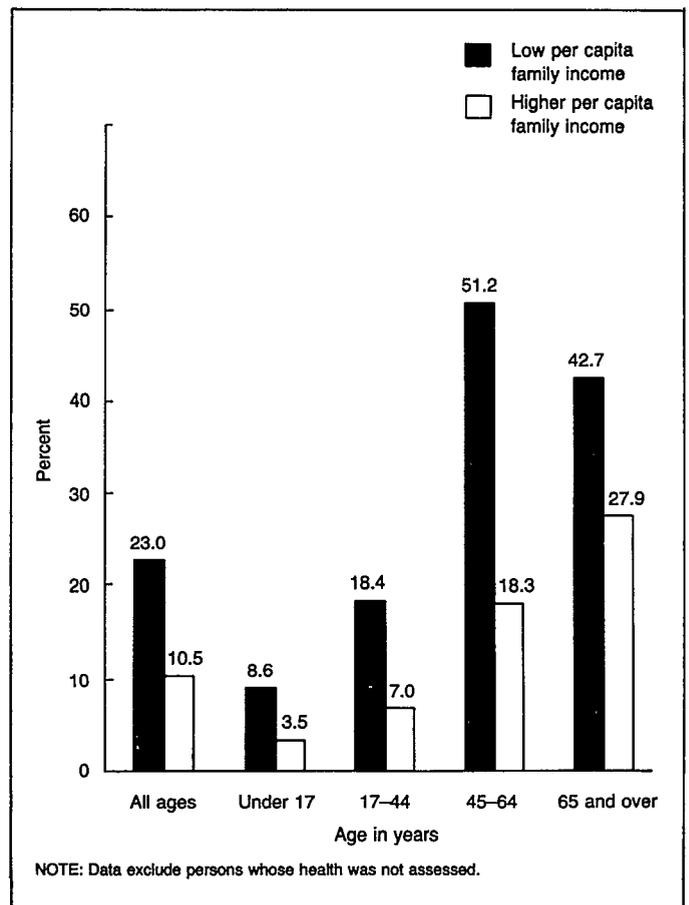


Figure 2. Percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health, by per capita family income status and age: United States, 1979-80

all of his or her major role obligations and thus not be limited in activity. Therefore, the concept of assessed health status is in one sense narrower and in another sense broader than the concept of limitation of activity due to chronic conditions.

Table F shows that while only 6.0 percent of persons in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more were assessed in fair or poor health, the corresponding estimate for persons in families with an income of less than \$5,000 per year was 26.6 percent. The ratios between these two income groups are especially high for persons 45–64 years of age (5.2) and low for persons 65 years of age and over (1.9). For each age, sex, and race group shown in the table, the percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health increases as family income decreases, the widest range in the estimates among income groups being associated with age. The proportion perceived as being in fair or poor health ranges from a high of 52.0 percent for persons 45–64 years of age in families with an income of less than \$5,000 per year to a low of 2.4 percent for persons under 17 years of age in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more.

The age-adjusted percents of persons 17 years of age and over assessed in fair or poor health are shown by personal income and by working and retirement plan benefit status

in table F. Persons with no personal income or with personal income of less than \$10,000 per year accounted for a larger age-adjusted proportion of persons assessed in fair or poor health than did persons with an income of \$10,000 or more per year (19.3 percent versus 8.4 percent). About three times as many persons receiving retirement plan benefits as persons who were usually working during the year preceding their interview were assessed in fair or poor health. The ratio between the low and higher family income groups was smallest among persons receiving retirement plan benefits—only 2.2.

Of all the health-related characteristics discussed in this report, the largest difference between persons with low and with higher per capita family income is for assessed health status. Figure 2 shows that more than twice as many persons in low per capita income families as in higher per capita income families—a ratio of 2.2—were assessed in fair or poor health (23.0 and 10.5 percent, respectively). The difference is noticeably lower for persons 65 years of age and over than it is for the other age groups (a ratio of only 1.5).

Tables 3 and 4 show the detailed estimates of the relationship between assessed health status and family and personal income.

Table F. Percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

Characteristic	All	Less than	\$5,000–	\$10,000–	\$15,000–	\$25,000	Ratio
	family incomes ¹	\$5,000	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$24,999	or more	
Percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health							
Age							
All ages	12.7	26.6	20.6	12.9	8.4	6.0	4.4
Under 17 years	4.6	9.1	7.2	4.9	3.5	2.4	3.8
17–44 years	8.7	17.9	13.6	9.6	6.7	4.5	4.0
45–64 years	21.7	52.0	37.7	25.5	16.5	10.0	5.2
65 years and over	31.5	39.6	34.0	26.3	22.5	21.3	1.9
Sex							
Male	11.6	24.4	20.5	12.7	7.7	5.3	4.6
Female	13.7	28.0	20.7	13.0	9.0	6.6	4.2
Race							
White	11.9	25.7	20.6	12.6	8.1	5.8	4.4
Black	18.7	29.3	21.2	15.3	10.8	7.7	3.8
Other	11.8	25.5	15.1	10.6	8.5	6.4	4.0
Age-adjusted percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	15.7	30.5	23.2	16.4	11.7	8.5	3.6
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	19.3	30.3	23.1	19.4	14.4	10.9	2.8
\$10,000 or more	8.4	...	...	11.8	8.8	6.8	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	10.1	19.8	15.5	12.1	8.2	5.8	3.4
Receives retirement plan benefits	30.0	40.0	37.2	30.9	20.4	18.1	2.2
Neither	20.0	34.7	27.1	19.4	14.3	10.4	3.3

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

Acute conditions

The previous two sections dealt with health characteristics highly associated with long-term impairments or health problems. This section deals with the relationships between short-term illness and injuries and income. NHIS defines an acute condition as an illness or injury that ordinarily lasts less than 3 months, that was first noticed by the person within the 3 months preceding the interview, and that results in a physician visit or a reduction in usual activity for as much as a day.

Among the health characteristics discussed in this report, the incidence of acute conditions is least associated with the amount of annual family income. According to table G, persons with a family income of less than \$5,000 per year reported a greater incidence of acute conditions than persons with an annual family income of \$25,000 and over did. However, there is little association between the incidence rate of acute conditions and family income. Only for persons 17–44 years of age do the incidence rates decline in a regular way as annual family income increases. This regular pattern of monotonic decreasing incidence rates as family income increases is not found among any of the other age groups,

between males and females, or among any of the three racial groups shown in table G.

A pattern does appear with regard to personal income and source of income for persons 17 years of age and over. The age-adjusted rates shown in table G indicate that persons in families with an annual income of less than \$5,000 have much higher incidence rates of acute conditions than persons in all of the other family income categories have. This relationship is particularly strong for persons receiving retirement plan benefits. Persons in this group who belonged to families with an annual family income of \$5,000 or less experienced 1.6 acute conditions for each such condition experienced by persons receiving retirement benefits in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more.

Figure 3 illustrates how much smaller the differences in incidence rates of acute conditions are between low (244.1) and higher per capita income families (219.0)—a ratio of 1.1 compared with 1.8 for limitation of activity and 2.2 for assessed health status for persons of all ages.

The detailed data on relationships between income and the incidence of acute conditions are shown in tables 5 and 6.

Table G. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
Age							
All ages	218.8	240.6	217.3	225.8	227.3	213.3	1.1
Under 17 years	319.5	316.4	328.0	313.2	328.1	328.3	1.0
17–44 years	220.0	305.4	245.7	229.5	213.8	197.1	1.5
45–64 years	136.7	162.0	134.0	148.8	130.8	138.0	1.2
65 years and over	113.9	131.9	109.6	109.0	112.1	98.6	1.3
Sex							
Male	202.8	239.0	198.2	207.9	213.7	195.2	1.2
Female	233.7	241.7	233.0	242.7	241.0	232.5	1.0
Race							
White	223.5	242.4	223.4	232.1	232.6	217.2	1.1
Black	187.5	228.7	189.2	173.0	179.0	175.1	1.3
Other	198.2	316.8	218.2	261.8	168.8	130.6	2.4
Age-adjusted number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	181.9	240.3	194.9	189.5	175.9	166.3	1.4
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	187.2	239.7	196.1	178.4	173.3	168.3	1.4
\$10,000 or more	180.6	...	...	208.4	179.9	167.7	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	178.2	221.9	196.4	194.9	177.7	166.7	1.3
Receives retirement plan benefits	191.6	300.6	189.7	151.1	149.4	185.9	1.6
Neither	191.9	249.6	194.1	204.1	180.9	164.4	1.5

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

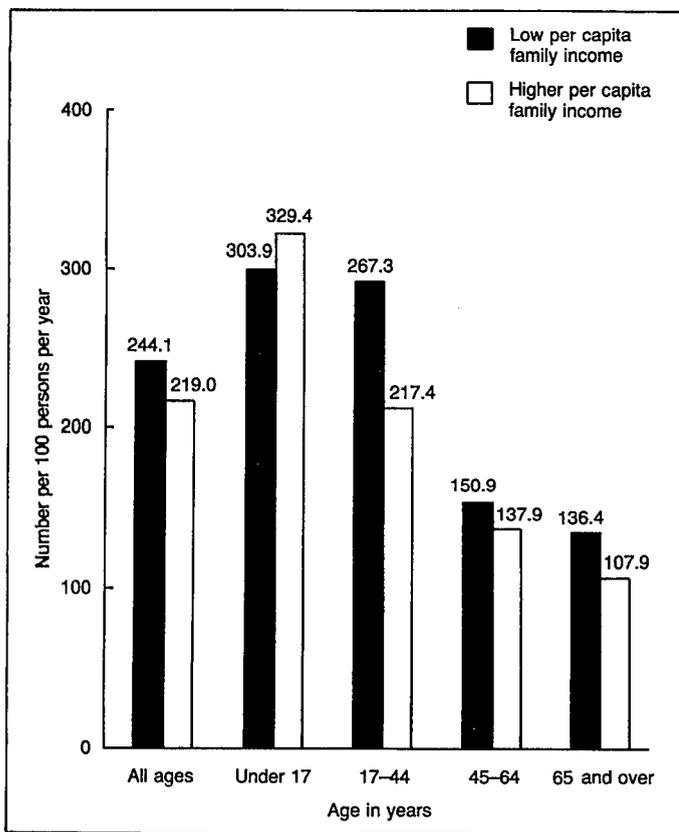


Figure 3. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by per capita family income status and age: United States, 1979-80

Table H. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Number of bed-disability days per person per year					Ratio
		Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	
Age							
All ages	6.9	13.2	9.3	6.7	5.3	4.5	2.9
Under 17 years	5.1	6.4	6.6	5.2	4.6	4.4	1.5
17-44 years	5.5	9.7	7.4	5.9	4.9	3.9	2.5
45-64 years	8.4	22.7	13.0	9.0	6.1	4.8	4.7
65 years and over	13.7	18.6	12.7	10.5	9.8	12.0	1.6
Sex							
Male	5.7	11.0	8.4	6.1	4.5	3.7	3.0
Female	7.9	14.7	10.1	7.3	6.0	5.4	2.7
Race							
White	6.5	12.6	9.3	6.5	5.2	4.5	2.8
Black	9.5	15.6	9.0	8.7	6.5	5.7	2.7
Other	*5.8	*8.3	*10.7	* 5.6	*4.9	*2.5	*3.3
Age-adjusted number of bed-disability days per person per year							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	7.5	14.6	9.7	7.4	6.0	5.4	2.7
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	8.9	14.5	9.8	8.5	6.9	6.4	2.3
\$10,000 or more	4.8	...	...	5.5	4.7	4.6	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	5.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	4.4	3.8	2.0
Receives retirement plan benefits	14.5	19.2	17.1	14.8	9.6	10.9	1.8
Neither	10.8	19.1	13.4	11.5	6.6	6.3	3.0

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

Days in bed due to illness or injury

The three measures of health status previously discussed relate to either chronic or acute conditions. Because persons may remain in bed for either acute or chronic conditions, or for both, the annual incidence of bed days serves as an overall measure of the impact of acute and chronic illness or injury of all types.

Table H shows that for each bed-disability day experienced by persons in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more, persons in families with an income less than \$5,000 per year spent 2.9 days in bed because of injury or illness. The relationship is particularly strong for persons 45-64 years; in this category the annual rate increases from 4.8 days for the higher family income group to 22.7 days for persons in families with less than \$5,000 annual income. The association of the incidence rate and family income is least for persons under 17 years of age (a ratio of 1.5) and for persons 65 years of age and over (a ratio of 1.6).

For persons 17 years of age and over with no income or an annual income of less than \$10,000, the age-adjusted number of bed days per person was 8.9. For persons in the income group \$10,000 or more, the age-adjusted number of bed days per person per year was 4.8. Persons receiving retirement plan benefits experienced 2.9 times as many annual bed-disability days as did those who were usually working (14.5 and 5.0, respectively).

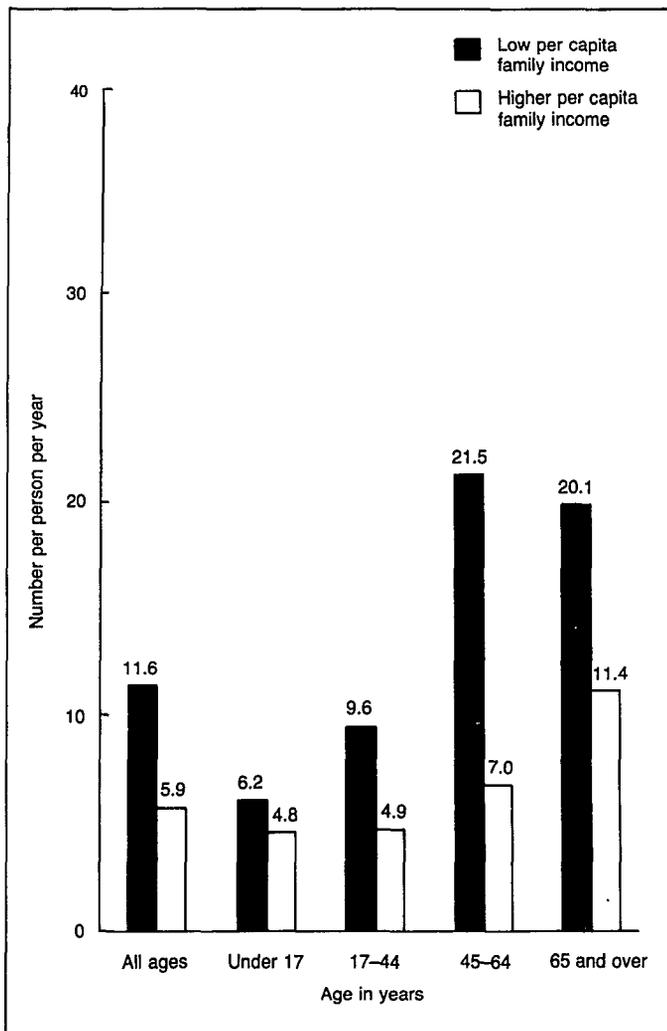


Figure 4. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by per capita family income status and age: United States, 1979-80

After assessed health status and limitation of activity, the category of bed-disability days has the largest ratio of low to higher per capita income of any of the health characteristics discussed in this report. Figure 4 shows that persons with low per capita family income have about 2 bed-disability days per year for each bed day experienced by persons with higher per capita family income (11.6 and 5.9 bed days per person per year, respectively). The ratio is highest for persons 45-64 years of age (3.1) and lowest for persons under 17 years of age (1.3).

Tables 7 and 8 show the detailed relationships between income and bed-disability days.

Doctor visits

A doctor visit is defined as a consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a doctor visit if the service is provided by the physician or by another person acting under the physician's supervision.

Table J shows that the number of doctor visits per person per year decreases as family income increases. This relationship is particularly strong for persons 45-64 years of age (with a ratio of 1.7) and for persons who are not white (the ratios being 1.7 for black persons and 1.8 for persons of races other than black and white). For persons under 17 years of age and 65 years of age and over, the incidence of doctor visits is somewhat higher for upper income groups than for the two lowest income groups.

The age-adjusted estimate of doctor visits per person per year for individuals 17 years of age and over with annual personal incomes of zero or less than \$10,000 per year was 5.3; the corresponding estimate for persons earning \$10,000 per year or more was 4.6 visits. The age-adjusted estimate of doctor visits per person per year was 7.0 for those receiving retirement plan benefits and 4.2 for persons who were usually working.

At least two issues arise in interpreting these results. First, the typical doctor visit involves direct contact with a medical person for the diagnosis and treatment of a health problem. However, the estimates shown in table J include telephone calls (for which there is usually no charge) and visits not associated with specific illnesses, injuries, or impairments (for instance, routine examinations for a normal pregnancy).

Table K shows that when only in-person visits with the doctor or assistant for the diagnosis or treatment of health problems are considered, the relationship with family income is somewhat stronger—a ratio of 1.4 versus a ratio of 1.3 for all types of visits shown in table J. This difference is reflected in each of the four age groups shown. Therefore, it would appear that of all types of physician contact, low family income persons have proportionately more in-person contacts with the doctor relating to the diagnosis and treatment of health problems than higher income persons have.

The second issue regarding number of doctor visits relates to the differences in health status between low and higher family income persons. To the degree that both health status and the ability to pay for health services often enter into the decision to contact a doctor, the relationships shown in the previous two tables do not include an important dimension of the total picture—health status. Table L shows the incidence rates of all types of doctor visits by family income, age, and assessed health status.

As may be noted, the relationships for persons assessed in excellent or good health are generally in the same direction as those shown in tables J and K, but the differences as reflected in the ratios are smaller. However, for persons assessed in fair or poor health the incidence rate of doctor visits tends to *increase* as family income increases. Only the ratio for persons 45-64 years of age and over indicates no difference. For each of the other three age groups, persons assessed in fair or poor health and having family incomes of \$25,000 or more per year tend to have more doctor visits per person per year than persons in lower income families have.

Table J. Number of doctor visits per person per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
Age							
All ages	4.7	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	1.3
Under 17 years	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	0.9
17-44 years	4.4	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.2	1.3
45-64 years	5.1	8.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	1.7
65 years and over	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	0.9
Sex							
Male	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.2
Female	5.4	6.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	1.3
Race							
White	4.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	1.3
Black	4.5	6.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.6	1.7
Other	3.8	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.6	2.9	1.8
Age-adjusted number of doctor visits per person per year							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	4.9	6.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.3
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	5.3	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	1.3
\$10,000 or more	4.6	...	...	4.8	4.4	4.6	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	1.0
Receives retirement plan benefits	7.0	8.1	6.9	7.6	6.2	7.3	1.1
Neither	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	1.3

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

Table K. Number of doctor visits (excluding telephone calls) for diagnosis and treatment of health problems per person per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by age: United States, 1979-80

Age	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
All ages	3.5	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.4
Under 17 years	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.0
17-44 years	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.4
45-64 years	4.2	6.9	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	1.9
65 years and over	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	1.0

¹Includes unknown family income.

Table L. Number of doctor visits per person per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by assessed health status and age: United States, 1979-80

Assessed health status and age	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
Fair or poor health status							
All ages	10.3	10.4	9.4	9.8	11.2	12.8	0.8
Under 17 years	12.0	8.5	10.5	10.1	14.6	19.8	0.4
17-44 years	10.8	11.7	10.0	10.1	10.9	13.1	0.9
45-64 years	9.9	11.6	8.7	9.3	10.1	11.6	1.0
65 years and over	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.2	0.9
Excellent or good health status							
All ages	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.1
Under 17 years	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	0.9
17-44 years	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	1.2
45-64 years	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	1.1
65 years and over	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.9	0.8

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: To calculate variances for these estimates use table 3 (percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health) and table 15 (number of persons in population).

A similar pattern is reflected in the results for per capita family income. Figure 5 shows that, among persons of all health statuses, members of low per capita income families made 5.2 doctor visits per person per year, and the corresponding estimate for higher per capita income families is 4.7 visits. However, among persons assessed in fair or poor

health, the higher income family members had a higher incidence than the low per capita income family members had (10.7 and 10.0 visits, respectively).

The estimates for doctor visits without regard to health status are shown in greater detail in table 9 for family income and table 10 for personal income.

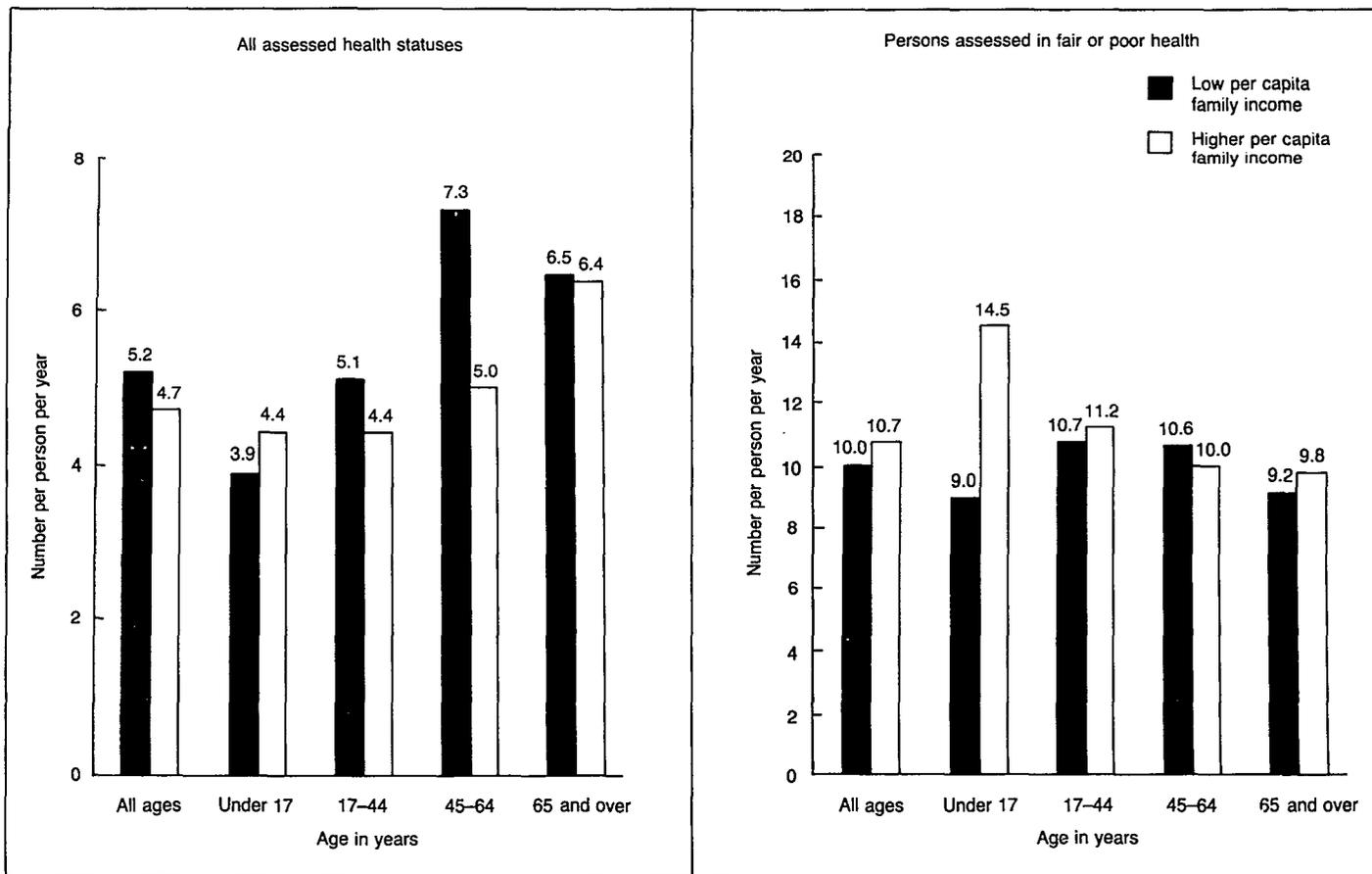


Figure 5. Number of doctor visits per person per year, by assessed health status, per capita family income status, and age: United States, 1979-80

Short-stay hospital days

Respondents in NHIS are asked to describe any hospitalizations during the year preceding the interview that involved at least a 1-night stay in the hospital. One of the measures obtained through this series of questions is the number of days people spent in short-stay hospitals in the 12 months prior to interview. Since persons who have become institutionalized or have died during a given reference period are not included in NHIS, the rates shown in this report will vary from rates based on all overnight patients who entered a short-stay hospital during any given period of time.

Table M shows that a high association exists between family income and the number of hospital days per 100 persons per year. A ratio of 2.7 indicates that for each day spent in the hospital by persons in families with incomes of \$25,000 or more per year, 2.7 days were spent in the hospital by members of families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year. The ratio is highest for persons 45–64 years of age (3.2) and lowest for persons 65 years of age and over (1.2).

Among the largest differences in the age-adjusted number of hospital days per 100 persons 17 years of age and over is that between persons who were usually working and those who received retirement plan benefits (88.4 and 286.0, respectively). Among the lowest rates were those for persons

with incomes of \$10,000 or more per year (90.3 per 100 persons).

The results are different, however, when considering persons assessed in fair or poor health. Table N shows little difference in the rates of hospital days for low and higher income persons assessed in fair or poor health (a ratio of 1.1). Among the income groups, the only rate that stands out is the much lower rate for persons in families with incomes of \$15,000–24,999 per year (318.9 versus 415.7 for persons of all incomes). For all of the age groups either the differences are much smaller than those shown in table M or, as in the case of persons under 17 years of age and those 65 years of age and over, the relationship is reversed—that is, higher income persons have higher rates of hospital days than lower income persons have. This is particularly the case for persons under 17 years of age: Children in the income group \$25,000 or more who were assessed in fair or poor health spent 2.1 days in the hospital for every hospital day experienced by children in the same health status group whose families had incomes of less than \$5,000 per year.

Figure 6 shows that the difference in the number of short-stay hospital days between low (160.2) and higher per capita income families (95.8) is less than the difference observed for family income (a ratio of 1.7 versus a ratio of

Table M. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
Number of hospital days per 100 persons per year							
Age							
All ages	107.7	189.3	159.3	110.2	76.4	69.5	2.7
Under 17 years	34.5	47.4	53.4	28.0	30.9	29.7	1.6
17–44 years	85.6	128.2	121.8	91.0	71.8	60.0	2.1
45–64 years	156.1	312.5	247.3	189.1	117.4	98.0	3.2
65 years and over	284.3	326.4	273.3	276.5	241.4	277.6	1.2
Sex							
Male	103.9	179.1	171.8	123.0	65.3	64.3	2.8
Female	111.3	195.9	149.1	98.4	87.6	75.2	2.6
Race							
White	105.2	189.2	164.1	108.6	75.4	69.9	2.7
Black	136.2	196.1	149.2	130.9	95.4	77.2	2.5
Other	*49.9	*119.3	*45.1	*56.7	*41.3	*31.0	*3.8
Age-adjusted number of hospital days per 100 persons per year							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	134.5	208.2	178.7	145.5	109.5	102.8	2.0
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	156.5	209.4	179.5	166.0	128.9	125.3	1.7
\$10,000 or more	90.3	...	...	113.7	85.8	86.5	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	88.4	102.8	109.1	106.9	72.0	72.0	1.4
Receives retirement plan benefits	286.0	299.3	346.5	357.4	168.6	184.9	1.6
Neither	165.8	221.1	228.6	162.7	141.2	134.8	1.6

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

Table N. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons assessed in fair or poor health per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by age: United States, 1979-80

Age	All family incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Ratio
All ages	415.7	444.4	432.8	420.5	318.9	416.1	1.1
Under 17 years	206.4	167.7	215.8	*132.4	215.2	351.5	0.5
17-44 years	375.4	375.8	450.5	341.9	233.4	380.4	1.0
45-64 years	415.7	472.2	430.8	494.1	353.1	373.6	1.3
65 years and over	534.0	521.2	475.6	562.7	567.6	688.3	0.8

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: To calculate variances for these estimates use table 3 (percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health) and table 15 (number of persons in population).

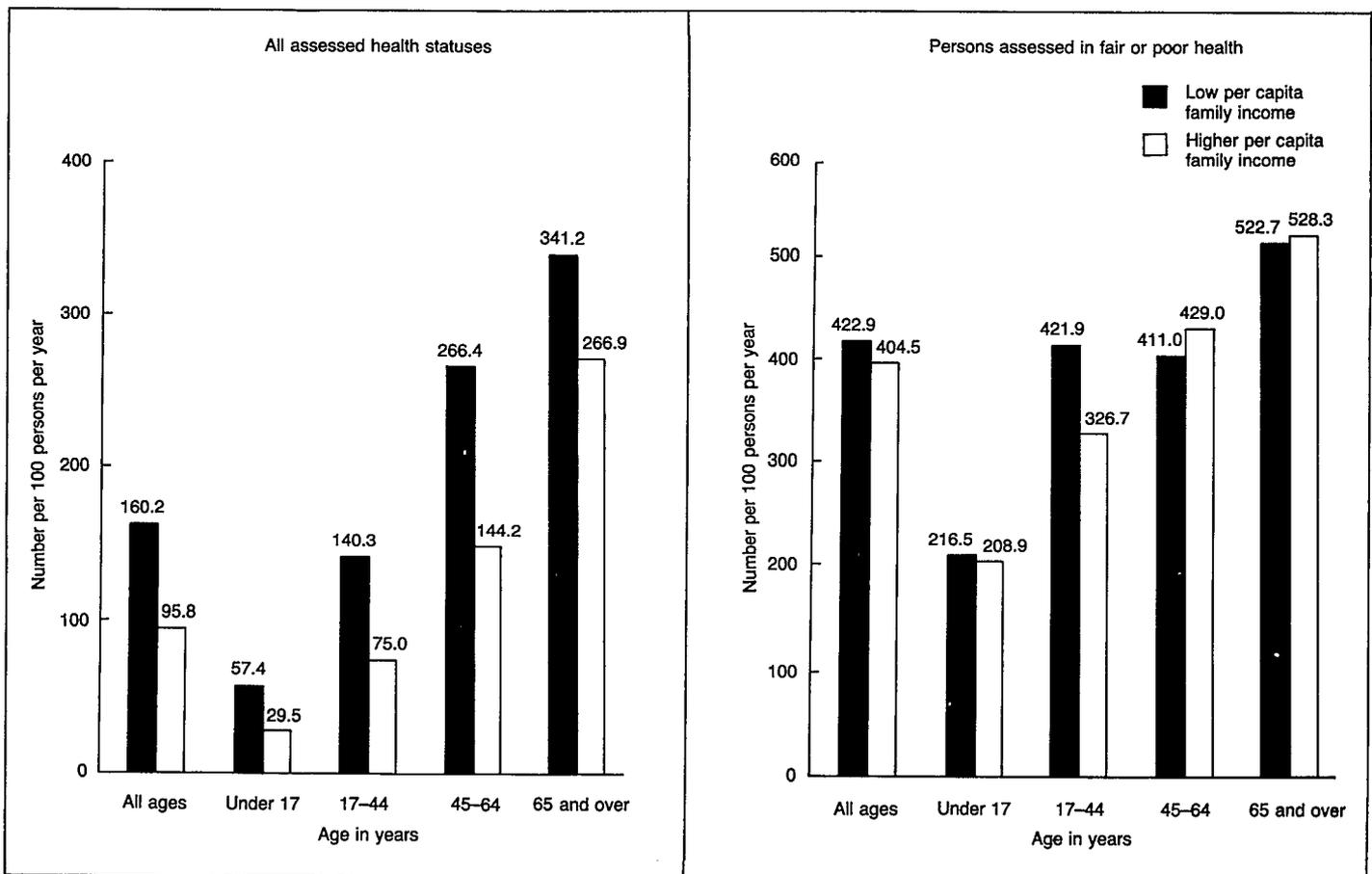


Figure 6. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year, by assessed health status, per capita family income status, and age: United States, 1979-80

2.7 shown in table M). In regard to persons assessed in fair or poor health, the rates are similar for all age groups except 17-44 years of age; in this group the rate is considerably higher for those in families with low per capita income

(a rate of 421.9 versus a rate of 326.7 for higher per capita income families).

Detailed data on short-stay hospital days are shown in table 11 for family income and table 12 for personal income.

Dental visits

When considering the relationship between income and health, data on dental visits are often included. One reason is that until recently few persons in any income group had insurance that covered dental visits. Thus health insurance coverage does not act as a confounding variable on the relationship between income and health. Additionally, the use of dental services is ordinarily more discretionary than the use of hospital or doctor services. The assumption is that, in the absence of regular or extreme trouble with their teeth, people tend to put off a dental visit much more readily than they put off a doctor visit or hospitalization.

Table O shows that the utilization of dental services is highly associated with family income. Overall, persons in families with an annual income of \$25,000 or more made 1.9 dental visits for every visit made by persons in families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year. This relationship is particularly strong for persons at the extremes of the age range, the ratio being 2.8 for persons 65 years of age and over and 2.5 for persons under 17 years of age.

For most of the groups shown in table O, the largest proportion of the rise in incidence rates of dental visits with

rising family income occurs with incomes of at least \$15,000 per year. In fact, the incidence rates for the two lowest family income groups show almost no variation.

The age-adjusted estimate of the number of dental visits per person per year among persons 17 years of age and over earning at least \$10,000 per year is 2.1; those with no personal income or personal income under \$10,000 per year made only 1.6 dental visits per person per year. The differences in the dental visit rates for the three working and retirement plan benefit status groups were small, the largest difference being between people who were usually working and those receiving retirement plan benefits (1.8 and 1.6 visits per person per year, respectively).

Figure 7 shows that the differences based on income are somewhat smaller when per capita family income is used as the basis of the comparison. Persons in higher per capita income families made 1.6 dental visits per person per year for each visit made by persons in low per capita income families (1.8 versus 1.1 dental visits per person per year, respectively).

These results are shown in greater detail in table 13 for family income and table 14 for personal income.

Table O. Number of dental visits per person per year by family income and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$5,000) to that of higher income group (\$25,000 or more), by selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

Characteristic	All family incomes ¹	Number of dental visits per person per year					Ratio
		Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	
Age							
All ages	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	0.5
Under 17 years	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.4
17-44 years	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.7
45-64 years	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.4
65 years and over	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.4
Sex							
Male	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	0.5
Female	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.5
Race							
White	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.4	0.5
Black	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.7
Other	1.4	*1.7	*0.7	1.1	1.7	*1.8	*0.9
Age-adjusted number of dental visits per person per year							
All persons 17 years of age and over ²	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.6
Personal income							
None or less than \$10,000	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	0.6
\$10,000 or more	2.1	...	...	1.6	1.9	2.4	...
Working and retirement plan benefit status							
Usually working	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.6
Receives retirement plan benefits	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	0.7
Neither	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.5

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income and working and retirement plan benefit status.

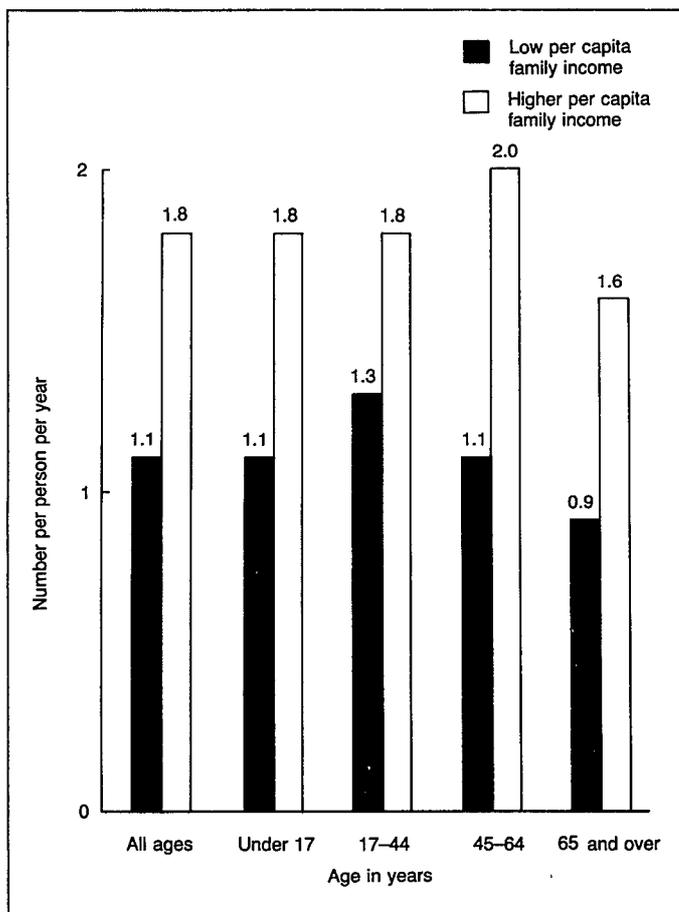


Figure 7. Number of dental visits per person per year, by per capita family income status and age: United States, 1979-80

Trends

Because of inflation, comparisons of health statistics by income over more than a very short period of time are at best meaningless and at worst misleading. The customary solution to this problem is some type of adjustment to compensate for the effects of inflation. This solution is hampered when, as is the case for NHIS data, persons are classified by income categories. Under such circumstances, the amount of inflation over a period of time will not ordinarily correspond precisely to the ratio needed to make differing income categories comparable to one another. A further complication, which also relates to NHIS income categories, is that the categories may have been redefined over time as inflation made previously used income categories obsolete.

The Consumer Price Index for 1979 was 217.4. In 1969 the index was 109.8, approximately one-half of the 1979 index. As such, doubling the amounts of the income categories used in the 1969 NHIS should approximately account for the effects of inflation over this 10-year period. However, because only a limited number of doubled 1969 income categories correspond to the 1979 income categories used in NHIS, only a limited comparison of the estimates controlled by constant dollars can be made for this period. Fortunately, most of the comparable income groups are for lower income persons, and it is in this area of change that most interest

lies. None of the income categories for \$10,000 or more is comparable when adjusted; for this reason, the results for higher income persons are discussed in terms of a single family income category of \$10,000 or more.

Table P shows the age-adjusted rates for selected health characteristics by family income in 1979-80 dollars for 1969 and 1979-80. Two types of relationships are of interest in comparing the rates for this 10-year span of time.

The first consists of any differences in the *relative positions of low and higher income groups* over the 10-year period. The final column in table P shows the ratios of the rates of health characteristics of families earning less than \$4,000 to the rates of families with an annual income of \$10,000 or more (both amounts being in 1979-80 dollars).

The largest changes in the relative positions of income groups over the 10-year period occurred for bed-disability days and for dental visits. Whereas the low income group had 1.9 bed days for each bed day of the higher income group in 1969, the difference had increased to 2.3 days in 1979-80. In regard to dental visits, the change was in the opposite direction, with the ratio of the difference between the low and higher income group increasing from 0.5 in 1969 to 0.7 in 1979 and 1980.

The ratios of income-associated rates for the other health characteristics either remained about the same or showed a change in the direction of greater differences between the low and higher income groups. For limitation of activity and incidence of acute conditions, little or no change in the relative positions occurred. For both doctor visits and short-stay hospital days, the differences in relative positions increased. For instance, the low and higher income groups had about the same rate of doctor visits in 1969, but in 1979 and 1980 there were about 1.3 visits by persons in families with incomes of less than \$4,000 per year for every visit by persons in families with an annual income of \$10,000 or more.

The second relationship of interest concerns *changes in health status or utilization of health services within an income group* rather than relative to other income groups. The ratios shown in the rows for each of the health characteristics are comparisons of the rates for the same family income groups in 1979 through 1980 and in 1969.

Table P shows that, in general, the rates are relatively similar for the higher income groups but show marked changes in some cases for lower income groups. The exceptions are limitation of activity (where all income groups show a modest rise in the percent of persons limited) and short-stay hospital days (where little change occurred in the rates for low income groups while the higher income groups experienced an approximately 20-percent decline in the number of hospital days per person per year).

The most dramatic change occurred in the case of dental visit rates. Persons in families with incomes of less than \$4,000 per year during 1979 through 1980 made 1.4 visits for each dental visit the same income group (in constant dollars) had made 10 years earlier. The other major changes for the lower income groups were the increase to 1.3 doctor visits per person per year for each visit made by the same

income groups 10 years earlier, and an increase of similar proportion in the rate of bed-disability days.

In summary, the differences in the rates of the health characteristics between low income and higher income persons shown in table P appear to have increased over the 10-year

period (except for dental visits, which show a sharp decrease). Within income categories, the major difference was the increased rates for lower income groups in all of the characteristics shown except short-stay hospital days.

Table P. Age-adjusted rates for selected health characteristics by family income in 1979–80 dollars and ratio of rate of low income group (less than \$4,000) to that of higher income group (\$10,000 or more), by time period: United States, 1979–80

Health characteristic and time period	Family income in 1979–80 dollars							Ratio
	All family incomes	Less than \$4,000						
		Total	Less than \$2,000	\$2,000– \$3,999	\$4,000– \$5,999	\$6,000– \$9,999	\$10,000 or more	
		Rates ¹						
Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions								
Percent: 1969	12.3	21.7	21.6	21.9	19.2	15.3	10.4	2.1
Percent: 1979–80	14.5	25.3	22.9	26.4	22.1	18.9	12.1	2.1
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	...
Incidence of acute conditions								
Number per 100 persons per year: 1969	192.3	214.8	211.8	215.4	198.4	196.9	190.6	1.1
Number per 100 persons per year: 1979–80	218.7	266.8	284.5	258.7	245.2	226.4	215.3	1.2
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	...
Bed-disability days								
Number per person per year: 1969	6.2	10.2	9.9	10.3	8.9	7.3	5.4	1.9
Number per person per year: 1979–80	6.9	12.8	11.0	13.4	10.7	8.7	5.6	2.3
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	...
Doctor visits								
Number per person per year: 1969	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	1.0
Number per person per year: 1979–80	4.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	1.3
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	...
Short-stay hospital days								
Number per 100 persons per year: 1969	124.8	178.5	150.3	196.2	135.6	169.2	113.6	1.6
Number per 100 persons per year: 1979–80	107.7	173.6	150.4	186.1	145.8	144.5	91.8	1.9
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	...
Dental visits								
Number per person per year: 1969	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.5
Number per person per year: 1979–80	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.7
Ratio of 1979–80 to 1969	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	...

¹Age-adjusted for 1979–80 population for age groups under 17 years, 17–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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4. Percent of persons 17 years of age and over assessed in fair or poor health, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	30	12. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	46
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6. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	34	14. Number of dental visits per person 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	50
7. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	36	15. Number of persons by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	52
8. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	38	16. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80	54

Outside SMSA	16.4	33.4	31.3	35.0	24.4	27.0	22.4	14.2	9.8	8.8	17.5	26.4
Nonfarm	16.5	33.2	31.1	34.8	24.6	27.0	22.7	14.2	9.7	8.7	17.8	26.4
Farm	16.0	36.6	34.1	38.9	21.5	26.5	18.4	14.9	11.4	10.2	15.4	25.1
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	18.4	36.6	31.4	38.5	28.2	30.8	26.2	18.0	12.8	10.6	20.1	32.8
Working, both sexes	9.8	18.0	19.3	17.2	12.3	12.7	12.1	10.6	9.1	8.2	9.6	15.4
Male	10.6	19.1	19.9	18.4	13.6	13.1	13.9	11.6	10.0	9.2	10.3	15.7
Female	8.6	17.1	18.6	16.1	11.0	12.3	10.2	9.2	7.7	6.5	8.5	15.1
Keeping house, females only	25.8	43.0	45.0	41.7	32.9	35.4	30.7	22.0	16.6	15.1	27.0	38.7
Other	35.6	42.1	31.7	51.0	48.0	48.6	47.4	38.3	27.1	17.9	37.5	41.0
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	21.5	46.9	48.2	46.1	34.3	37.3	31.9	21.2	14.5	11.9	23.2	42.8
Less than 12 years	34.9	52.9	55.4	51.4	41.9	43.6	40.4	28.6	21.5	19.9	33.1	49.2
12 years	16.7	36.6	36.7	36.4	26.4	30.0	23.9	17.7	12.7	11.1	17.9	30.4
13-15 years	15.9	36.3	34.4	37.4	27.6	31.0	25.4	16.6	13.4	11.5	17.1	34.5
16 years or more	11.3	23.7	20.1	26.1	18.8	19.8	18.1	15.1	10.4	9.6	12.0	21.6
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	14.4	28.9	25.7	31.1	22.5	24.2	21.1	14.5	10.1	8.8	15.7	22.9
Covered	14.4	36.2	29.2	40.5	26.8	30.5	24.2	15.1	10.0	8.8	16.2	29.5
Not covered	14.7	20.5	22.5	18.8	14.5	15.0	13.9	11.6	11.2	10.0	14.2	17.1

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.
²Includes unknown usual activity and education.
³Includes unknown usual activity.
⁴Includes unknown education.
⁵Based on 1980 data only.
⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 2. Percent of persons 17 years of age and over limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Personal income	Percent											
All personal incomes	18.4	8.7	24.0	45.6	26.4	11.3	37.0	48.8	11.6	7.0	16.3	38.1
Less than \$2,000	18.1	9.9	27.6	49.7	23.8	12.2	38.4	52.6	12.3	8.0	19.6	42.6
None	15.6	9.1	23.6	40.3	19.0	10.7	31.9	42.4	12.5	8.2	18.9	32.2
\$1-\$1,999	21.1	10.7	38.5	53.8	27.4	13.3	47.0	54.4	11.9	7.8	22.6	51.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	32.6	12.1	44.8	53.0	38.3	14.7	52.1	53.5	17.4	7.9	25.4	50.1
\$2,000-\$2,999	36.5	13.5	51.6	57.7	43.3	17.4	58.8	58.4	18.6	7.7	30.0	52.2
\$3,000-\$4,999	30.3	11.3	40.9	50.1	35.4	13.3	48.1	50.4	16.8	8.0	23.3	48.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	18.1	8.1	25.9	41.3	22.6	9.8	31.3	41.6	11.0	6.0	17.6	38.6
\$10,000 or more	11.2	6.9	15.3	32.3	14.4	7.8	21.9	36.3	10.5	6.7	14.3	30.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	11.9	6.8	17.5	35.0	14.4	7.8	21.9	36.3	9.9	6.0	14.6	32.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	10.8	7.0	15.1	30.4	...	...	...	...	10.8	7.1	15.1	30.4
\$25,000 or more	10.7	7.0	12.6	28.3	...	...	...	...	10.7	7.0	12.6	28.3
Unknown	19.5	8.2	21.8	39.2	26.4	11.7	33.6	44.9	12.4	5.6	16.3	37.1
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	9.8	7.1	14.1	25.7	12.2	8.5	19.1	29.9	8.6	6.4	12.6	19.7
Less than \$2,000	12.3	10.0	18.2	27.2	14.8	11.4	27.3	33.0	10.6	9.3	14.4	*15.4
\$2,000-\$4,999	12.7	8.9	18.6	34.3	14.7	9.6	22.1	35.3	9.0	7.9	12.4	*23.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	9.8	7.0	15.4	27.0	11.8	8.2	18.1	27.7	7.2	5.5	12.0	23.8
\$10,000 or more	9.1	6.6	13.2	20.5	10.3	7.3	17.2	23.7	8.9	6.5	12.6	19.4
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	10.6	7.6	15.4	26.6	13.2	9.1	21.4	33.5	9.6	6.9	14.0	19.8
Less than \$2,000	13.8	10.9	22.6	*31.3	17.8	13.3	37.0	*39.5	11.0	10.1	*15.8	*0.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	15.3	10.4	27.8	38.1	17.2	11.4	27.6	39.2	8.6	7.5	*20.4	*27.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	11.8	8.1	20.2	31.3	13.0	9.0	20.5	33.5	8.9	6.2	20.0	*18.6
\$10,000 or more	9.9	7.0	14.2	21.6	11.0	7.5	19.1	25.3	9.6	6.9	13.6	20.6
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	8.6	6.5	12.2	24.2	11.1	7.8	16.8	25.6	7.1	5.8	9.8	19.3
Less than \$2,000	11.4	9.4	15.8	*24.4	12.9	10.0	21.9	*28.0	10.5	9.0	14.0	*15.4
\$2,000-\$4,999	11.3	8.0	15.7	31.3	13.0	8.1	19.3	31.8	8.2	8.0	11.9	*22.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	8.3	6.0	12.7	21.6	10.4	7.3	15.9	20.1	6.5	5.1	9.9	*30.4
\$10,000 or more	7.0	5.5	9.7	16.0	8.9	6.8	13.4	*19.4	6.5	5.2	8.9	*14.2
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	25.8	11.1	30.4	41.4	33.1	14.1	41.2	44.0	15.9	8.4	20.5	35.0
Less than \$2,000	19.3	9.7	25.9	44.1	25.8	11.9	35.4	47.6	13.2	8.2	19.1	34.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	40.4	17.4	49.6	45.8	44.5	21.9	56.8	46.6	25.6	9.9	30.6	41.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	28.8	15.3	32.8	33.6	32.4	20.4	38.7	34.1	19.5	9.7	23.1	30.4
\$10,000 or more	21.9	7.5	21.8	30.0	25.6	*8.0	*23.4	31.8	20.3	7.6	21.3	28.2

Other:												
All personal incomes ²	35.6	12.7	67.8	56.1	43.5	16.8	74.6	58.9	22.2	8.3	54.2	48.9
Less than \$2,000	18.8	10.0	64.7	69.4	25.2	13.1	71.3	73.1	10.8	7.3	51.7	66.7
\$2,000-\$4,999	47.4	15.5	82.6	66.4	54.1	21.0	83.7	66.2	24.4	6.8	73.8	66.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	46.2	17.1	70.4	49.8	48.4	19.6	72.0	49.9	37.4	12.5	63.7	48.1
\$10,000 or more	40.1	22.0	49.1	41.2	43.8	24.4	53.9	44.9	38.6	21.5	46.8	39.4
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	46.2	35.4	49.7	46.1	50.0	37.7	58.1	48.8	37.6	31.9	36.0	39.8
Less than \$2,000	45.7	24.1	48.5	50.4	48.0	25.4	51.1	52.6	38.5	23.0	39.1	44.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	54.3	43.5	64.5	52.7	55.2	47.6	66.4	53.0	49.0	30.2	54.2	50.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	45.1	41.8	55.4	41.8	45.7	41.9	57.3	42.2	41.8	42.1	48.2	38.5
\$10,000 or more	33.4	34.9	31.5	34.7	38.5	36.7	40.5	37.8	31.4	34.8	29.0	33.1
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	47.5	35.7	56.9	46.3	50.3	37.5	60.8	48.9	40.7	31.1	46.8	40.0
Less than \$2,000	45.8	23.3	48.9	50.4	48.0	24.8	51.0	52.7	38.6	21.2	40.8	44.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	54.3	43.0	65.6	52.6	55.0	47.3	67.2	53.0	49.3	28.3	56.5	50.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	45.0	42.8	58.9	41.6	45.6	43.3	60.7	42.2	41.4	42.3	52.0	37.8
\$10,000 or more	37.0	42.3	43.3	34.9	39.8	*35.7	48.2	37.6	35.5	47.8	40.8	33.5

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income.

³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 3. Percent of persons assessed in fair or poor health, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999						Low per capita income ¹	
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more		Unknown
					Percent ²							
All persons ³	12.7	26.6	26.5	26.7	20.6	23.1	18.6	12.9	8.4	6.0	16.2	23.0
Age												
Under 17 years	4.6	9.1	10.2	8.3	7.2	8.1	6.5	4.9	3.5	2.4	5.3	8.6
17-44 years	8.7	17.9	17.7	18.1	13.6	15.5	12.3	9.6	6.7	4.5	11.8	18.4
17-24 years	6.7	10.6	11.0	10.1	9.2	10.8	8.0	6.4	5.6	3.4	8.6	11.3
25-34 years	8.4	22.6	24.2	21.5	14.2	15.2	13.6	9.3	6.1	4.2	11.1	21.6
35-44 years	11.7	37.1	38.4	36.3	22.8	27.2	19.7	15.1	8.7	5.9	16.7	32.6
45-64 years	21.7	52.0	55.8	49.3	37.7	42.4	34.2	25.5	16.5	10.0	24.3	51.2
45-54 years	17.6	50.9	53.8	48.5	34.4	39.7	30.7	22.0	15.1	8.4	19.8	47.7
55-64 years	26.2	52.6	57.3	49.7	39.8	44.2	36.6	28.6	18.2	12.5	28.7	54.0
65 years and over	31.5	39.6	41.9	38.4	34.0	35.7	32.2	26.3	22.5	21.3	31.7	42.7
65-74 years	31.5	44.6	48.2	42.9	35.1	37.9	32.6	24.8	20.7	18.3	31.2	47.9
75 years and over	31.4	33.5	35.0	32.8	31.8	32.2	31.4	30.1	27.1	27.1	32.5	36.0
Sex												
Male	11.6	24.4	22.8	25.6	20.5	23.3	18.4	12.7	7.7	5.3	15.3	20.8
Female	13.7	28.0	28.8	27.5	20.7	23.0	18.8	13.0	9.0	6.6	17.0	24.7
Race												
White	11.9	25.7	24.1	26.8	20.6	23.3	18.6	12.6	8.1	5.8	15.1	22.4
Black	18.7	29.3	32.0	26.9	21.2	23.0	19.2	15.3	10.8	7.7	21.4	24.8
Other	11.8	25.5	28.9	21.5	15.1	15.4	15.0	10.6	8.5	6.4	14.7	21.6
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	17.9	27.6	28.3	26.9	16.2	18.4	13.8	8.8	7.3	6.8	22.4	28.8
All family sizes	12.0	25.9	24.8	26.6	21.6	24.4	19.5	13.4	8.4	5.9	15.6	21.4
2 persons	19.8	38.5	36.2	39.8	30.6	33.5	28.3	19.7	12.0	8.0	23.3	38.5
3 persons	11.9	20.2	19.9	20.5	19.9	23.4	17.5	12.8	9.4	7.0	15.7	21.1
4 persons	8.1	18.7	20.0	17.8	14.6	18.1	12.3	9.2	6.9	4.7	11.2	18.4
5 persons	8.0	17.5	15.3	18.7	15.0	17.0	13.5	10.1	6.2	4.8	10.9	15.7
6 persons	8.9	16.9	16.2	17.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	12.1	6.7	5.5	11.4	14.5
7 or more persons	10.3	17.0	18.8	15.9	16.4	18.1	14.8	12.1	7.7	5.9	11.9	15.4
Geographic region												
Northeast	11.5	22.7	21.9	23.1	20.1	21.7	18.7	11.9	7.8	5.9	14.1	19.3
North Central	11.5	24.2	23.7	24.5	20.2	21.9	18.9	12.6	8.1	5.5	13.8	21.5
South	15.5	32.2	32.2	32.3	22.9	26.6	19.9	14.4	9.3	6.6	20.0	27.8
West	10.8	21.1	19.2	22.3	17.0	19.0	15.7	11.6	8.0	5.8	14.5	17.5
Place of residence												
SMSA	11.6	24.0	24.8	23.5	19.1	21.0	17.6	12.7	8.3	5.9	15.2	20.6
Central city	14.0	25.8	27.4	24.7	18.7	20.4	17.1	13.4	9.3	6.9	18.0	22.0
Outside central city	10.0	21.3	20.8	21.7	19.6	21.8	18.1	12.2	7.8	5.5	13.0	18.5

Outside SMSA	14.9	30.7	29.1	32.0	23.0	26.7	20.2	13.2	8.4	6.1	18.7	26.7
Nonfarm	15.0	30.8	29.2	32.0	23.4	26.8	20.7	13.2	8.4	6.1	18.8	27.0
Farm	13.4	29.5	27.3	31.3	19.0	25.7	15.1	13.3	9.2	6.3	17.6	23.4
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ⁴	15.6	31.9	31.3	32.4	25.0	28.0	22.6	16.0	10.4	7.2	20.0	30.7
Working, both sexes	9.2	18.5	20.4	17.3	14.4	15.9	13.4	11.1	7.9	5.6	12.6	18.6
Male	8.7	18.0	19.5	17.0	14.2	16.2	13.0	10.9	7.6	5.4	12.3	17.3
Female	9.9	19.0	21.2	17.6	14.5	15.6	13.7	11.4	8.3	6.1	13.0	20.0
Keeping house, females only	23.0	38.7	42.0	36.5	30.8	33.5	28.3	20.3	14.2	10.7	26.7	37.5
Other	26.1	33.4	26.9	39.0	35.3	37.1	33.6	27.4	18.2	11.1	30.1	33.4
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁵	17.9	39.6	41.9	38.2	29.5	32.8	26.8	18.5	11.5	8.1	22.6	38.5
Less than 12 years	32.8	46.6	49.7	44.8	38.3	40.8	36.0	29.4	21.8	17.9	33.9	46.0
12 years	13.4	27.7	28.5	27.2	21.4	24.0	19.5	14.4	10.0	8.4	17.0	25.0
13-15 years	9.7	23.8	23.3	24.1	18.5	22.0	16.3	10.3	7.5	6.5	12.8	22.5
16 years or more	5.7	16.3	18.4	14.7	11.6	12.1	11.4	7.7	5.1	4.2	8.4	17.1
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁶												
All coverage status ⁷	12.5	26.3	24.5	27.6	20.7	23.2	18.6	13.4	8.2	5.8	16.3	23.0
Covered	11.7	28.9	23.7	32.2	22.9	27.2	19.9	13.5	8.1	5.8	15.8	25.8
Not covered	16.0	23.4	25.4	21.7	16.5	17.4	15.5	12.8	9.4	7.2	17.9	20.6

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Excludes unknown health assessment.

³Includes occurrences with unknown usual activity and education.

⁴Includes unknown usual activity.

⁵Includes unknown education.

⁶Based on 1980 data only.

⁷Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 4. Percent of persons 17 years of age and over assessed in fair or poor health, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Personal income	Percent ²											
All personal incomes	15.6	8.7	21.7	31.5	23.3	12.8	35.6	34.3	8.7	5.6	12.8	22.0
Less than \$2,000	17.6	10.8	27.5	38.9	25.0	14.8	41.3	44.1	9.8	6.6	16.0	26.7
None	16.2	10.9	24.1	28.8	22.8	14.9	36.5	37.0	10.8	7.4	16.1	19.1
\$1-\$1,999	19.3	10.6	36.6	43.5	26.6	14.8	47.7	45.3	8.3	5.6	15.5	32.6
\$2,000-\$4,999	26.4	12.0	40.8	37.4	31.3	15.9	47.6	37.9	13.2	6.3	22.4	32.9
\$2,000-\$2,999	29.7	12.9	46.4	42.1	35.9	18.2	53.6	42.9	13.1	5.4	24.7	33.5
\$3,000-\$4,999	24.4	11.5	37.7	34.5	28.6	14.6	44.1	34.7	13.3	6.7	21.3	32.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	15.8	9.2	24.6	25.9	19.3	11.2	29.9	26.2	10.1	6.8	15.8	23.8
\$10,000 or more	7.9	5.2	11.4	15.6	11.1	7.3	17.7	18.2	7.1	4.7	10.3	14.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	9.6	6.3	15.0	17.4	11.1	7.3	17.7	18.2	8.3	5.4	13.1	15.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.3	4.7	11.1	12.7	...	...	...	...	7.2	4.8	11.1	12.7
\$25,000 or more	5.6	3.4	6.9	15.3	...	...	...	...	5.5	3.3	6.8	15.2
Unknown	18.5	10.3	22.1	30.3	25.5	16.8	33.9	33.2	9.2	4.7	13.6	21.4
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ³	9.2	7.1	13.3	16.0	13.3	10.2	20.8	19.8	6.7	5.1	9.9	8.2
Less than \$2,000	13.3	11.0	19.6	23.8	17.7	14.0	32.5	29.5	7.2	6.7	9.0	*0.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	13.6	10.1	22.1	22.1	16.6	12.6	26.1	22.9	8.2	6.4	14.5	*13.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	10.9	8.5	17.4	16.2	13.4	10.2	20.9	17.7	7.8	6.4	12.4	*8.8
\$10,000 or more	6.8	5.0	10.0	9.4	9.1	6.8	14.8	13.8	6.3	4.5	9.3	8.1
Working male:												
All personal incomes ³	8.7	6.2	13.3	16.3	12.9	9.3	22.2	21.8	6.4	4.4	10.2	8.4
Less than \$2,000	13.1	10.2	23.0	*20.3	16.6	12.5	37.9	*23.7	6.5	5.7	*10.5	*0.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	13.4	9.1	27.4	26.4	16.2	11.6	27.6	27.5	4.1	3.1	*18.4	*9.1
\$5,000-\$9,999	11.9	8.5	22.4	19.4	13.7	10.0	23.4	21.3	7.8	5.4	18.9	*8.7
\$10,000 or more	6.9	4.7	10.7	9.7	9.7	6.6	17.9	14.0	6.4	4.3	9.8	8.7
Working female:												
All personal incomes ³	9.9	8.3	13.3	15.6	13.7	11.2	19.3	17.3	7.1	6.3	9.2	*7.7
Less than \$2,000	13.4	11.5	17.8	26.8	18.4	15.1	29.4	*34.0	7.5	7.1	8.7	*0.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	13.7	10.7	20.4	18.6	16.9	13.5	25.4	18.8	9.4	7.7	14.1	*14.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	10.2	8.5	14.5	12.2	13.0	10.5	18.6	13.1	7.8	6.9	10.6	*8.9
\$10,000 or more	6.4	5.7	7.8	*8.3	7.8	7.3	8.7	*12.9	5.9	5.2	7.4	*5.0
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ³	23.0	13.4	29.0	30.4	30.4	19.2	41.6	32.6	12.5	7.9	16.7	21.0
Less than \$2,000	19.8	12.3	26.1	36.1	28.6	17.4	39.1	41.3	11.4	7.9	16.1	20.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	32.2	19.3	43.5	33.0	35.8	26.2	51.0	33.8	18.6	9.3	23.2	26.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	21.4	15.5	26.9	22.0	24.6	21.2	34.1	22.7	13.4	9.2	14.6	18.1
\$10,000 or more	11.4	6.1	14.5	12.7	11.6	*12.6	*10.5	12.0	10.8	*4.0	15.1	12.9

Other:

All personal incomes ³	26.1	10.4	54.9	37.1	32.6	14.5	62.3	39.5	14.3	5.6	38.8	28.7
Less than \$2,000	15.4	8.6	57.2	49.6	22.1	12.2	65.9	56.2	7.0	4.7	35.6	43.6
\$2,000-\$4,999	35.0	11.7	69.2	46.1	40.4	16.4	70.4	46.2	16.9	4.2	60.1	44.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	32.4	13.9	56.5	30.9	33.5	15.4	58.0	30.6	27.4	11.0	49.4	31.6
\$10,000 or more	24.3	16.5	33.5	21.0	26.2	19.9	39.8	24.4	22.5	15.7	30.7	19.3
Receives retirement plan benefits ⁴												
All personal incomes ³	33.1	25.0	39.8	31.5	37.0	30.6	49.4	33.9	22.6	15.9	24.2	22.8
Less than \$2,000	37.1	19.2	43.5	39.2	41.4	22.0	49.6	43.2	25.2	*11.5	28.9	28.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	40.1	30.9	55.5	37.0	41.0	35.0	57.4	37.5	34.2	19.6	45.9	32.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	30.8	36.9	43.2	26.0	31.3	39.3	45.2	26.4	27.6	33.0	34.4	23.7
\$10,000 or more	17.6	15.1	19.4	16.4	22.4	26.7	29.3	18.2	15.6	12.0	16.7	15.4
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ³	34.5	27.1	48.1	31.6	37.2	31.1	52.4	34.0	25.5	17.9	35.8	23.1
Less than \$2,000	37.4	18.7	44.8	39.4	41.5	21.8	49.8	43.5	25.2	*10.3	30.8	28.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	40.0	30.8	56.8	36.9	40.8	35.3	58.3	37.4	34.2	19.0	48.0	32.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	30.7	39.0	47.8	25.9	31.0	42.3	49.1	26.3	28.4	31.4	40.6	24.0
\$10,000 or more	19.8	25.2	29.4	16.8	22.0	*31.0	33.5	18.3	18.4	*20.9	27.4	15.8

¹Includes unknown family income.
²Excludes unknown health assessment.
³Includes unknown personal income.
⁴Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 5. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999			\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Unknown	Low per capita income ¹
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999					
Number per 100 persons per year												
All persons ²	218.8	240.6	268.3	220.7	217.3	217.2	217.4	225.8	227.3	213.2	178.6	244.1
Age												
Under 17 years	319.5	316.4	351.5	291.9	328.0	333.1	323.9	313.2	328.1	328.3	267.7	303.9
17-44 years	220.9	305.4	319.4	291.5	245.7	251.2	241.8	229.5	213.8	197.1	186.8	267.3
17-24 years	245.0	343.2	346.6	339.0	275.6	276.1	275.2	252.6	218.4	204.5	203.9	295.7
25-34 years	230.3	261.5	259.5	262.9	245.9	251.2	242.7	239.7	236.4	213.0	181.9	250.5
35-44 years	177.0	241.1	296.6	199.5	175.4	190.6	164.5	174.7	172.8	175.5	169.3	216.8
45-64 years	136.7	162.0	172.9	154.4	134.0	122.9	142.2	148.8	130.8	138.0	117.6	150.9
45-54 years	146.4	174.9	180.9	169.9	133.6	122.8	141.3	153.1	142.9	148.9	136.1	150.8
55-64 years	126.2	154.5	167.4	146.4	134.3	122.9	142.8	144.9	116.3	120.7	99.5	151.1
65 years and over	113.9	131.9	140.2	127.8	109.6	117.9	101.3	109.0	112.1	98.6	109.1	136.4
65-74 years	115.4	135.4	133.7	136.3	113.0	116.2	110.1	113.6	117.9	99.3	100.8	137.0
75 years and over	111.3	127.6	147.5	117.0	103.2	120.6	82.5	97.1	97.0	97.2	121.2	135.5
Sex												
Male	202.8	239.0	269.4	218.0	198.2	193.2	202.0	207.9	213.7	195.2	161.4	235.5
Female	233.7	241.7	267.6	222.4	233.0	236.0	230.6	242.4	241.0	232.5	194.1	250.3
Race												
White	223.5	242.4	276.1	220.1	223.4	222.2	224.3	232.1	232.6	217.2	182.5	257.7
Black	187.5	228.7	242.3	216.4	189.2	205.2	171.9	173.0	179.0	175.1	160.1	207.7
Other	198.2	316.8	341.4	291.0	218.2	*134.6	273.4	261.8	168.8	130.6	189.1	279.3
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	222.8	221.5	246.3	196.5	218.9	217.4	220.5	243.4	234.4	183.3	207.8	227.9
All family sizes	218.3	253.6	289.0	233.5	217.0	217.1	216.8	223.7	226.9	213.9	175.4	248.7
2 persons	166.1	222.7	300.4	181.3	155.7	155.8	155.5	165.9	172.7	166.6	119.7	222.7
3 persons	235.1	310.3	330.5	298.8	249.4	269.2	236.3	231.7	237.6	218.2	210.8	289.9
4 persons	248.2	311.7	338.2	295.5	266.8	259.9	271.2	248.8	252.9	233.4	230.7	288.6
5 persons	234.2	223.9	210.3	231.9	240.1	229.1	248.4	255.9	248.9	228.4	160.5	235.2
6 persons	222.0	234.7	223.5	241.3	279.0	267.9	287.7	247.0	219.4	205.4	164.2	266.8
7 or more persons	207.3	141.3	141.3	141.3	214.0	225.3	203.8	256.9	197.0	219.7	157.8	199.3
Geographic region												
Northeast	213.6	246.5	271.2	232.9	209.5	199.9	217.4	237.7	214.1	210.7	155.0	271.7
North Central	221.0	258.9	291.0	235.8	214.4	225.9	205.5	214.7	233.3	213.1	190.8	262.7
South	204.5	219.3	251.3	191.5	205.6	196.7	212.9	206.6	210.5	202.6	172.9	212.0
West	246.8	259.7	279.5	247.1	253.3	272.4	240.0	264.1	262.4	230.3	203.3	267.4
Place of residence												
SMSA	224.6	256.8	289.8	233.7	218.0	218.4	217.7	235.7	233.2	219.5	180.1	258.8
Central city	225.5	262.5	299.7	236.5	221.3	221.7	220.9	241.5	226.1	216.7	179.7	256.9
Outside central city	223.9	248.2	275.0	229.4	214.2	214.0	214.3	231.0	237.4	220.7	180.5	261.6

Outside SMSA	206.3	214.8	235.4	199.1	216.2	215.2	216.9	209.4	214.7	191.2	175.1	221.5
Nonfarm	209.9	214.8	238.1	197.3	219.1	216.2	221.3	213.5	217.1	198.0	179.1	223.4
Farm	165.7	214.8	199.1	228.3	182.2	201.2	171.2	157.3	183.5	138.8	140.1	197.3
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	181.7	218.0	244.3	198.8	180.7	179.2	181.8	192.0	184.1	172.4	147.8	212.5
Working, both sexes	187.3	236.7	231.5	240.0	209.6	199.8	215.8	203.7	191.5	173.2	141.2	204.2
Male	165.2	230.7	254.0	215.2	174.2	167.8	178.1	183.8	169.1	155.5	119.9	186.0
Female	220.0	242.5	209.0	263.2	246.8	231.7	256.8	230.6	228.5	202.7	174.0	225.7
Keeping house, females only	174.1	185.6	211.7	167.7	163.3	174.8	152.8	180.1	180.2	169.5	163.3	198.4
Other	174.3	242.1	284.4	205.8	154.4	158.0	151.0	167.5	149.1	172.0	144.6	235.7
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	166.0	172.5	189.9	162.0	154.2	152.6	155.5	176.2	176.9	165.2	135.4	178.6
Less than 12 years	140.8	155.9	168.0	148.4	139.3	140.2	138.5	156.1	126.4	134.4	123.7	166.7
12 years	163.0	177.4	216.3	156.4	157.7	160.1	156.0	168.4	176.1	153.3	137.6	184.0
13-15 years	193.8	286.0	363.1	240.5	168.1	168.4	167.9	208.4	205.0	185.3	134.7	286.1
16 years or more	196.5	210.5	*112.4	284.8	238.7	208.9	256.6	231.6	220.0	178.7	150.7	149.4
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	222.2	246.9	278.4	224.3	212.4	219.4	206.8	227.9	237.9	213.9	184.3	244.6
Covered	215.8	213.4	259.2	185.4	183.5	179.2	186.3	223.1	239.0	213.8	180.0	204.4
Not covered	249.2	286.4	297.6	276.7	267.2	277.8	255.4	250.0	226.5	220.1	171.6	280.7

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Includes unknown usual activity and education.

³Includes unknown usual activity.

⁴Includes unknown education.

⁵Based on 1980 data only.

⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 6. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number per 100 persons per year												
Personal income												
All personal incomes	182.0	220.9	136.7	113.9	194.3	251.6	145.9	117.2	178.3	205.3	134.9	106.0
Less than \$2,000	188.7	220.3	134.5	116.3	207.0	250.3	139.5	122.9	177.7	198.7	131.7	106.7
None	175.1	205.4	130.3	111.0	183.3	218.0	125.6	106.8	174.0	198.7	134.2	*113.1
\$1-\$1,999	205.5	236.3	145.8	118.6	224.3	274.2	157.9	125.6	183.5	198.6	121.7	*101.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	184.1	251.6	140.5	118.8	183.2	270.3	146.4	120.5	188.8	224.0	127.8	109.8
\$2,000-\$2,999	191.6	256.0	137.5	139.0	193.1	278.8	150.5	139.6	191.3	225.7	105.4	135.9
\$3,000-\$4,999	179.7	249.0	142.3	106.2	177.4	265.6	144.0	108.8	187.3	223.0	138.4	91.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	184.6	222.9	149.9	102.7	185.6	239.2	148.6	106.8	184.3	204.2	155.7	82.9
\$10,000 or more	184.8	219.0	135.1	115.5	216.0	259.1	145.6	127.2	177.7	209.3	133.3	109.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	202.7	238.6	141.8	121.7	216.0	259.1	145.6	127.2	192.1	223.0	138.7	108.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	177.6	211.5	126.0	100.4	...	...	...	...	177.7	211.5	126.0	100.8
\$25,000 or more	162.5	186.1	140.4	121.0	...	...	...	...	161.2	183.4	140.6	122.2
Unknown	140.8	167.1	121.1	114.0	166.6	197.5	173.4	109.8	129.3	131.6	122.5	133.5
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	187.3	212.8	137.7	118.3	210.3	235.8	152.0	138.5	181.7	205.0	137.3	110.7
Less than \$2,000	174.6	195.6	117.7	*82.3	192.1	213.2	108.8	*137.5	169.6	183.6	132.6	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	204.5	232.5	133.8	140.2	214.1	249.0	139.1	140.5	194.0	213.4	132.1	*63.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	200.2	218.4	159.1	117.5	207.5	229.6	166.2	122.1	191.8	205.5	152.6	*104.8
\$10,000 or more	188.3	216.7	137.5	132.0	224.5	252.6	151.1	177.6	180.8	208.1	135.4	118.6
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	165.2	188.6	121.7	105.4	186.2	206.7	136.9	116.7	161.8	183.7	123.2	114.0
Less than \$2,000	188.0	206.8	133.8	*76.6	198.1	223.3	*76.5	*128.9	209.3	193.3	*290.8	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	183.1	201.2	132.6	*110.6	198.4	221.7	153.1	*117.2	146.8	159.0	-	-
\$5,000-\$9,999	165.2	176.3	141.4	95.5	172.4	184.1	157.2	*85.4	153.1	163.4	105.5	*152.9
\$10,000 or more	168.6	195.4	122.8	123.9	200.6	228.3	126.2	*167.7	163.0	188.4	122.7	112.8
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	220.0	247.2	163.2	140.1	238.6	272.0	167.0	164.8	214.8	237.4	164.6	*100.4
Less than \$2,000	166.0	188.0	109.2	*87.8	188.2	205.9	125.4	*144.0	155.8	179.5	99.4	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	215.9	251.1	134.1	163.9	225.5	270.4	131.9	160.8	207.8	233.7	141.6	*88.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	226.1	251.3	169.2	145.7	248.5	287.4	174.5	169.4	207.6	224.2	165.4	*44.6
\$10,000 or more	245.7	275.1	185.6	*164.6	275.0	304.5	202.0	*198.4	236.8	265.8	180.6	*145.8
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	174.1	241.1	136.6	119.6	175.6	268.0	138.2	121.6	175.1	218.3	133.1	106.2
Less than \$2,000	182.2	229.6	129.9	120.9	192.3	254.8	129.2	129.8	175.9	210.7	129.2	92.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	161.2	292.8	145.5	116.1	154.5	293.6	151.4	118.3	179.5	275.1	121.7	108.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	167.4	271.1	163.5	119.5	165.8	306.1	148.2	128.9	178.5	237.0	194.5	*79.6
\$10,000 or more	154.1	250.7	144.4	105.7	166.5	410.2	*120.8	*101.8	148.9	199.3	154.3	110.1

Other:

All personal incomes ²	174.3	232.4	128.9	105.5	187.8	280.5	144.0	107.5	161.4	190.9	101.1	100.0
Less than \$2,000	209.0	219.8	198.5	107.9	244.2	265.1	234.9	98.0	182.9	186.2	*136.1	*138.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	184.3	265.9	145.7	117.5	184.8	298.0	150.0	120.4	186.0	217.2	*128.2	100.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	127.3	236.1	97.5	88.6	132.2	291.2	90.6	89.6	112.0	133.6	*132.1	*78.6
\$10,000 or more	142.9	312.9	93.4	109.7	167.1	379.5	*114.4	118.9	128.9	286.5	81.9	102.7
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	127.2	240.0	132.7	112.0	131.4	266.3	139.1	115.6	124.6	195.1	133.5	104.7
Less than \$2,000	139.5	263.3	128.2	111.0	147.6	284.4	138.9	115.3	126.8	252.9	*93.0	92.6
\$2,000-\$4,999	134.8	285.4	148.9	118.0	135.8	307.2	149.2	119.6	128.1	218.3	141.8	107.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	114.8	147.6	138.4	104.2	115.4	158.5	128.8	108.5	115.4	*104.2	182.5	83.4
\$10,000 or more	126.1	186.0	125.3	116.5	123.8	*213.3	109.9	122.2	126.9	180.3	130.0	112.6
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	124.0	251.6	122.6	112.3	129.2	274.8	129.6	115.7	112.9	188.4	113.2	103.5
Less than \$2,000	140.1	258.5	131.8	112.2	145.1	277.6	134.3	115.7	131.6	251.5	*109.2	94.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	134.3	297.3	137.5	119.8	134.3	318.8	133.1	121.1	132.8	232.1	148.8	110.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	110.5	163.5	122.7	104.3	113.5	189.7	122.1	107.7	100.2	*107.0	*135.7	87.8
\$10,000 or more	102.6	*48.6	89.1	109.0	107.9	*64.3	*90.4	115.3	99.7	*40.3	91.4	104.7

¹Includes unknown family income.
²Includes unknown personal income.
³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 7. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999			\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Unknown	Low per capita income ¹
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999					
Number per person per year												
All persons ²	6.9	13.2	13.0	13.4	9.3	10.2	8.6	6.7	5.3	4.5	7.5	11.6
Age												
Under 17 years	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.2
17-44 years	5.5	9.7	9.5	9.9	7.4	8.5	6.6	5.9	4.9	3.9	5.4	9.6
17-24 years	4.9	7.3	7.3	7.4	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.2	4.3	3.6	4.7	6.7
25-34 years	5.6	10.1	10.2	10.1	8.0	9.3	7.3	5.7	5.2	4.1	5.3	10.4
35-44 years	6.2	18.2	19.5	17.3	11.2	13.9	9.2	7.4	4.8	4.1	6.5	16.2
45-64 years	8.4	22.7	23.0	22.5	13.0	13.8	12.4	9.0	6.1	4.8	8.2	21.5
45-54 years	7.5	23.4	22.3	24.4	13.4	15.3	12.1	8.6	5.9	4.5	7.5	21.0
55-64 years	9.3	22.3	23.5	21.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	9.2	6.3	5.2	8.9	21.8
65 years and over	13.7	18.6	20.8	17.6	12.7	13.7	11.7	10.5	9.8	12.0	15.5	20.1
65-74 years	11.9	19.4	22.6	17.9	10.9	12.0	10.0	8.5	8.1	8.7	13.0	20.8
75 years and over	17.0	17.8	18.9	17.2	16.0	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.3	18.4	19.0	19.3
Sex												
Male	5.7	11.0	9.5	12.0	8.4	9.0	7.8	6.1	4.5	3.7	6.4	9.4
Female	7.9	14.7	15.2	14.3	10.1	11.1	9.2	7.3	6.0	5.4	8.5	13.2
Race												
White	6.5	12.6	11.8	13.1	9.3	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.5	7.2	11.4
Black	9.5	15.6	16.7	14.5	9.0	9.4	8.6	8.7	6.5	5.7	9.2	12.4
Other	5.8	8.3	*6.5	*10.3	10.7	15.2	*7.8	5.6	4.9	2.5	7.0	9.9
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	9.6	14.7	15.2	14.2	7.1	8.1	6.1	5.8	*5.0	3.4	12.7	15.5
All family sizes	6.5	12.2	11.0	13.0	9.8	10.8	9.1	6.8	5.3	4.6	7.0	10.5
2 persons	8.7	17.3	15.0	18.5	11.6	12.6	10.9	8.5	6.2	4.7	9.2	17.3
3 persons	6.6	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.2	10.5	8.3	6.3	5.6	5.4	6.8	10.7
4 persons	5.4	9.0	8.5	9.3	8.2	9.1	7.6	5.8	4.9	4.3	6.3	9.1
5 persons	5.6	8.5	6.5	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.4	6.4	4.8	4.3	5.8	9.0
6 persons	5.6	8.8	9.9	8.1	9.9	11.7	8.6	6.8	5.0	3.8	4.4	9.6
7 or more persons	5.4	6.2	6.9	*5.9	6.8	8.3	5.4	6.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.1
Geographic region												
Northeast	6.9	13.7	11.5	14.9	9.5	10.2	9.0	6.9	5.3	4.7	7.5	12.7
North Central	6.0	12.3	13.7	11.2	8.6	9.1	8.1	5.7	4.7	3.9	7.1	11.4
South	7.4	13.9	14.5	13.5	9.6	10.3	8.9	6.9	5.3	5.0	7.6	11.8
West	7.1	12.3	9.4	14.2	9.5	11.4	8.1	7.7	6.1	4.6	7.9	10.3
Place of residence												
SMSA	7.0	14.3	14.0	14.4	9.5	10.5	8.7	6.9	5.4	4.8	7.8	12.5
Central city	8.4	15.9	15.6	16.2	9.9	11.0	9.0	7.9	5.9	5.2	9.3	14.0
Outside central city	6.0	11.7	11.6	11.8	9.1	9.9	8.5	6.1	5.2	4.6	6.6	10.3

Outside SMSA	6.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	8.9	9.6	8.3	6.5	4.9	3.8	6.8	10.2
Nonfarm	6.8	11.7	11.5	11.9	9.1	9.6	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.0	7.1	10.5
Farm	4.7	9.7	*12.1	*7.7	6.3	9.5	*4.5	*3.5	4.7	2.6	*4.5	6.9
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	7.5	15.3	15.1	15.5	10.2	11.3	9.3	7.3	5.5	4.6	8.4	14.5
Working, both sexes	4.7	7.3	5.9	8.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.8	7.1
Male	3.9	*6.6	5.4	7.4	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.1	3.4	6.0
Female	5.9	8.0	6.4	9.0	6.5	6.4	6.7	5.7	6.1	4.8	6.8	8.3
Keeping house, females only	9.5	16.9	19.3	15.2	11.3	12.5	10.3	8.3	6.3	5.4	9.4	16.6
Other	13.8	19.1	16.3	21.5	15.8	16.8	14.8	13.7	9.4	8.4	16.3	18.6
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	8.2	18.2	19.2	17.6	11.6	12.9	10.6	7.9	5.8	4.9	9.3	17.7
Less than 12 years	12.3	19.9	21.4	19.1	13.6	14.8	12.4	10.2	7.6	7.0	11.7	19.7
12 years	6.6	15.1	15.9	14.7	9.4	10.5	8.7	6.6	5.5	4.8	6.5	13.4
13-15 years	6.5	15.0	13.8	15.7	11.2	11.4	11.1	6.6	5.7	4.5	7.9	15.1
16 years or more	4.8	9.5	*8.9	*9.9	6.2	7.3	5.6	6.7	4.2	4.0	6.8	10.2
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	7.0	13.7	12.7	14.5	9.4	10.3	8.6	7.1	5.5	4.5	7.8	11.8
Covered	6.6	14.1	12.3	15.2	10.0	11.5	8.9	7.1	5.5	4.5	7.5	12.6
Not covered	8.6	13.3	13.1	13.6	8.1	8.6	7.5	7.1	5.5	5.0	8.1	11.1

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Includes unknown usual activity and education.

³Includes unknown usual activity.

⁴Includes unknown education.

⁵Based on 1980 data only.

⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 8. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979–80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family income ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
Personal income												
Number per person per year												
All personal incomes	7.5	5.5	8.4	13.7	10.4	7.2	13.3	14.3	5.1	4.4	5.3	10.8
Less than \$2,000	8.3	6.3	10.4	16.8	10.9	7.9	14.8	17.7	5.5	4.9	6.4	10.2
None	8.0	6.5	9.6	14.6	10.4	8.1	14.1	17.1	5.9	5.5	6.5	*7.8
\$1–\$1,999	8.7	6.0	12.6	17.8	11.2	7.7	15.9	17.8	4.8	4.1	6.2	12.1
\$2,000–\$4,999	12.8	7.3	17.8	17.2	14.6	8.4	21.3	17.2	8.1	5.7	8.6	18.3
\$2,000–\$2,999	14.4	7.9	19.9	19.7	16.5	9.4	23.5	19.5	9.3	6.2	10.2	21.6
\$3,000–\$4,999	11.8	7.0	16.5	15.7	13.5	7.9	19.9	15.8	7.3	5.3	7.8	16.0
\$5,000–\$9,999	6.9	5.7	7.9	9.3	7.9	6.8	9.4	8.9	5.2	4.5	5.6	10.8
\$10,000 or more	4.5	4.1	4.8	7.3	5.4	5.1	5.5	7.2	4.3	3.9	4.6	7.4
\$10,000–\$14,999	5.1	4.7	5.4	7.7	5.4	5.1	5.5	7.2	4.8	4.4	5.3	8.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	4.4	4.0	5.0	6.2	...	...	...	...	4.4	4.0	5.0	6.3
\$25,000 or more	3.6	3.2	3.5	7.8	...	...	...	...	3.6	3.1	3.5	7.9
Unknown	7.8	5.1	7.3	13.7	11.1	8.7	13.2	13.3	5.0	3.5	6.5	*9.0
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	4.7	4.5	4.8	7.1	5.7	5.3	6.3	7.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	*3.5
Less than \$2,000	5.9	5.4	6.4	*17.6	6.5	6.4	*5.5	*14.9	5.2	4.4	7.6	*0.0
\$2,000–\$4,999	5.9	5.3	7.9	6.0	6.0	4.7	9.9	6.1	5.7	6.0	4.7	*4.4
\$5,000–\$9,999	5.3	5.1	5.4	8.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	8.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	*5.9
\$10,000 or more	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.3	*7.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	*3.3
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	3.9	3.6	4.1	5.8	5.0	4.6	6.1	7.1	3.4	3.3	3.7	*3.1
Less than \$2,000	6.1	5.4	*7.3	*14.9	7.1	7.1	*5.7	*13.6	*4.2	*3.8	*5.9	*0.0
\$2,000–\$4,999	5.2	3.5	13.3	*5.6	5.9	3.7	14.6	*5.9	*3.5	*3.3	*6.5	*0.0
\$5,000–\$9,999	4.9	4.4	5.6	8.6	5.4	4.7	6.7	*9.1	3.6	3.9	*2.1	*5.8
\$10,000 or more	3.5	3.4	3.7	*3.0	4.1	4.3	3.4	*3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	*2.9
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	5.9	5.7	5.8	9.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	8.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	*4.9
Less than \$2,000	5.8	5.3	5.8	*19.9	6.1	5.9	*5.5	*15.8	5.5	4.7	*8.0	*0.0
\$2,000–\$4,999	6.3	6.3	6.2	*6.4	6.1	5.6	7.5	*6.3	6.4	7.0	4.6	*6.3
\$5,000–\$9,999	5.6	5.7	5.3	*7.7	6.5	6.7	5.8	*8.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	*6.0
\$10,000 or more	5.8	5.8	5.6	*9.6	6.4	6.0	6.3	*18.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	*5.0
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	9.5	8.3	10.0	10.8	12.3	11.0	14.7	11.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.6
Less than \$2,000	8.0	7.2	8.6	9.7	10.7	8.8	13.2	11.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	*3.8
\$2,000–\$4,999	13.7	12.5	16.7	12.9	15.5	17.3	20.2	13.6	7.3	5.4	7.4	9.5
\$5,000–\$9,999	9.2	11.7	9.5	7.9	10.5	17.9	11.2	8.1	5.7	*5.1	*6.2	*6.2
\$10,000 or more	6.3	*7.8	*4.9	6.1	8.0	*13.7	*2.2	*7.8	5.4	*5.7	*5.8	*4.9

Other:												
All personal incomes ²	13.8	6.8	26.0	19.0	16.4	9.3	28.8	18.6	8.9	4.3	19.6	17.7
Less than \$2,000	10.3	5.5	36.8	36.2	13.9	7.7	36.4	39.2	5.2	3.6	26.8	27.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	19.7	8.4	36.1	25.1	21.8	10.7	36.7	24.1	12.9	5.1	30.8	33.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	11.9	9.0	18.6	10.4	12.1	11.8	19.3	9.4	11.2	*3.8	17.5	15.1
\$10,000 or more	11.5	9.1	15.5	9.8	9.2	*8.1	14.2	*6.6	12.8	10.1	16.2	11.4
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	13.8	14.5	15.2	13.3	14.9	17.0	18.9	13.5	10.7	9.9	9.9	11.4
Less than \$2,000	15.7	10.9	18.4	15.8	16.1	11.4	18.6	16.3	12.5	*12.8	16.5	10.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	17.9	18.5	23.4	16.4	18.1	21.3	24.8	16.2	17.1	*11.2	16.1	18.5
\$5,000-\$9,999	10.6	17.4	14.0	9.0	10.6	20.5	14.9	8.7	10.3	*10.3	11.0	10.0
\$10,000 or more	7.8	8.7	7.4	7.9	7.2	*11.1	7.2	6.9	8.0	*8.2	7.6	8.4
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	14.5	16.6	18.7	13.2	15.1	18.0	20.8	13.5	12.2	12.6	15.7	11.1
Less than \$2,000	15.8	10.6	19.8	15.7	16.3	10.8	19.8	16.4	12.8	*13.3	19.4	9.5
\$2,000-\$4,999	17.8	18.9	23.7	16.3	18.0	22.0	24.9	16.1	16.7	*11.0	16.8	17.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	10.7	21.3	16.3	8.7	10.5	25.4	16.5	8.4	11.1	*11.6	15.5	9.6
\$10,000 or more	9.3	*16.8	12.9	7.9	8.3	*14.6	*10.9	7.3	9.9	*18.7	14.3	8.3

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income.

³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 9. Number of doctor visits per person per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999			\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Unknown	Low per capita income ¹
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999					
Number per person per year												
All persons ²	4.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	5.2
Age												
Under 17 years	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.9
17-44 years	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.8	5.1
17-24 years	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.5
25-34 years	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.6
35-44 years	4.3	7.2	7.5	7.0	5.2	6.0	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	6.1
45-64 years	5.1	8.1	7.6	8.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	7.3
45-54 years	4.8	8.6	9.5	7.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	7.3
55-64 years	5.5	7.8	6.2	8.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.5	7.3
65 years and over	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.5
65-74 years	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.4	6.9
75 years and over	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	7.2	6.7	6.0
Sex												
Male	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.3
Female	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.9
Race												
White	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4
Black	4.5	6.0	6.1	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	5.0
Other	3.8	5.1	6.3	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.3
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.5
All family sizes	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.9
2 persons	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.9	6.7
3 persons	5.0	5.7	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.5	5.6
4 persons	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.6
5 persons	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.3
6 persons	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0	4.0
7 or more persons	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.0	3.5
Geographic region												
Northeast	4.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	6.2
North Central	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.2
South	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.7
West	5.0	6.5	5.9	6.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.5
Place of residence												
SMSA	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.4
Central city	5.0	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.3
Outside central city	4.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.4

Outside SMSA	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.0
Nonfarm	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.1
Farm	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.6	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.7
Usual activity status												
(17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	4.9	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.9
Working, both sexes	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.1
Male	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.9
Female	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.6	5.5
Keeping house, females only	6.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.7	7.0
Other	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.3	6.3
Education												
(25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	5.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	6.5
Less than 12 years	5.6	6.8	6.6	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	6.5
12 years	4.8	6.7	7.5	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	6.1
13-15 years	5.3	8.9	10.6	7.8	5.9	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	8.5
16 years or more	5.0	4.7	3.1	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.3
Private health insurance												
and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	4.8	6.0	5.8	6.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.3
Covered	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	5.6
Not covered	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.1

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.
²Includes unknown usual activity and education.
³Includes unknown usual activity.
⁴Includes unknown education.
⁵Based on 1980 data only.
⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 10. Number of doctor visits per person 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number per person per year												
Personal income												
All personal incomes	4.9	4.4	5.1	6.4	5.4	4.8	5.9	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	6.8
Less than \$2,000	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.4	6.5
None	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.3
\$1-\$1,999	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.1	5.0	6.6
\$2,000-\$4,999	6.0	5.2	7.1	6.6	6.4	5.6	7.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	5.9	6.9
\$2,000-\$2,999	6.1	5.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	7.7	6.8	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.6
\$3,000-\$4,999	6.0	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.5	7.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	6.1	7.1
\$5,000-\$9,999	5.0	4.5	5.2	6.6	5.1	4.5	5.3	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	7.8
\$10,000 or more	4.4	4.1	4.6	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.5	4.3	4.0	4.6	6.6
\$10,000-\$14,999	4.6	4.5	4.6	6.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	6.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	4.2	3.9	4.5	6.1	...	...	...	...	4.2	3.9	4.5	6.0
\$25,000 or more	4.3	3.5	4.7	7.7	...	...	...	...	4.3	3.5	4.7	7.6
Unknown	4.3	3.5	4.4	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.4	6.4	3.5	2.9	4.4	5.0
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.0
Less than \$2,000	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	6.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	*3.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	*4.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
\$10,000 or more	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	6.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.3
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.9	5.1
Less than \$2,000	3.2	3.1	3.3	*4.3	3.2	3.1	*3.1	*5.6	3.5	3.1	*5.6	...
\$2,000-\$4,999	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	4.5	3.1	3.0	*2.9	*6.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	2.8	2.6	3.2	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	*5.1
\$10,000 or more	3.5	3.2	4.0	5.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	5.8	3.6	3.2	4.0	5.1
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.7
Less than \$2,000	4.7	4.9	4.2	*5.7	5.0	5.1	4.6	*6.9	4.9	5.0	4.4	*3.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	*3.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.6	*3.5
\$10,000 or more	5.8	6.0	5.2	6.8	6.1	6.4	5.0	*8.2	5.7	5.9	5.2	6.0
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.4
Less than \$2,000	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	7.2	7.5	8.6	6.5	7.5	9.1	9.2	6.5	6.0	5.0	6.9	6.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	7.1	7.9	6.0	7.2	7.3	8.8	6.3	7.2	6.7	7.0	5.6	7.4
\$10,000 or more	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.2	8.2	14.5	*4.7	7.2	6.4	4.4	7.4	7.1

Other:

All personal incomes ²	5.9	4.4	8.8	6.8	6.3	5.2	8.6	6.5	5.4	3.8	9.7	7.8
Less than \$2,000	4.2	3.8	7.5	6.1	4.8	4.3	7.4	5.6	3.8	3.4	6.5	10.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	6.7	5.3	9.6	6.9	7.1	6.1	9.9	6.9	5.1	4.3	7.2	7.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	7.0	5.8	8.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	8.4	6.4	7.6	4.9	10.1	9.0
\$10,000 or more	7.9	7.4	9.6	7.0	6.5	8.5	6.0	6.2	8.6	7.1	11.1	7.4
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.5	6.8	7.5	7.8	6.4	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.0
Less than \$2,000	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.3	6.9	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.6	6.3
\$2,000-\$4,999	7.1	7.9	8.8	6.6	7.0	8.5	9.0	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	7.0	9.0	7.7	6.6	6.9	9.3	7.7	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.0	7.6
\$10,000 or more	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	10.1	5.7	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.2	7.0
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	6.9	7.3	8.2	6.5	6.8	7.8	8.2	6.4	7.3	6.8	8.6	7.0
Less than \$2,000	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.8	6.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	7.1	8.3	9.0	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	7.2	10.3	8.7	6.6	7.0	11.4	8.5	6.5	8.1	7.9	9.4	7.7
\$10,000 or more	7.3	9.8	8.5	6.9	6.5	*11.1	5.8	6.5	7.7	9.0	10.0	7.0

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income.

³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 11. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999						Low per capita income ¹	
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more		Unknown
Number per 100 persons per year												
All persons ²	107.7	189.3	184.7	192.7	159.3	173.3	148.4	110.2	76.4	69.5	130.9	160.2
Age												
Under 17 years	34.5	47.4	55.7	41.6	53.4	65.1	44.3	28.0	30.9	29.7	31.0	57.4
17-44 years	85.6	128.2	130.1	126.3	121.8	123.7	120.5	91.0	71.8	60.0	116.0	140.3
17-24 years	73.6	85.4	81.5	90.2	94.3	86.9	100.1	71.8	68.2	53.0	92.3	99.1
25-34 years	83.3	151.8	181.6	129.4	123.0	128.2	119.7	96.2	71.4	56.5	79.1	148.7
35-44 years	104.4	248.3	273.1	229.8	184.1	205.9	168.5	110.3	76.1	69.3	185.2	237.6
45-64 years	156.1	312.5	306.2	317.0	247.3	252.4	243.5	189.1	117.4	98.0	159.5	266.4
45-54 years	135.8	376.9	280.1	460.2	195.7	164.1	218.2	177.2	100.7	90.1	162.5	252.6
55-64 years	178.0	274.8	324.7	243.7	281.7	309.8	260.8	199.7	137.4	110.7	156.4	277.7
65 years and over	284.3	326.4	351.6	314.1	273.3	297.1	249.4	276.5	241.4	277.6	283.7	341.2
65-74 years	240.5	314.0	306.1	317.7	243.5	267.0	222.2	217.7	190.8	216.3	212.2	319.5
75 years and over	361.8	341.2	401.3	309.5	329.2	346.7	308.3	429.7	371.3	398.9	386.5	368.4
Sex												
Male	103.9	179.1	148.2	200.4	171.8	190.0	158.2	123.0	65.3	64.3	138.6	145.9
Female	111.3	195.9	207.2	187.6	149.1	160.2	140.0	98.4	87.6	75.2	124.0	170.7
Race												
White	105.2	189.2	187.6	190.3	164.1	182.5	150.7	108.6	75.4	69.9	133.6	162.8
Black	136.2	196.1	185.9	205.1	149.2	147.4	151.3	130.9	95.4	77.2	132.1	160.5
Other	49.9	*119.3	*100.8	*138.6	*45.1	*67.5	*30.2	*56.7	*41.3	*31.0	*39.8	85.7
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	163.1	232.9	218.4	247.6	146.5	170.3	121.3	93.3	56.0	139.6	222.1	235.6
All family sizes	100.9	159.6	152.8	163.5	162.1	174.1	153.4	112.3	77.5	68.0	120.9	138.5
2 persons	160.2	239.2	211.3	254.1	227.1	252.2	207.9	173.2	109.0	92.2	188.9	239.2
3 persons	99.9	143.3	155.9	136.0	152.7	138.9	161.9	111.6	92.1	72.8	79.9	138.0
4 persons	74.3	106.9	106.5	106.9	118.9	142.0	103.5	74.9	63.2	57.3	111.6	122.6
5 persons	70.5	104.8	*108.2	103.0	108.7	112.2	106.1	86.6	59.3	49.5	104.6	107.5
6 persons	73.0	*64.4	*56.9	*68.8	92.8	77.4	104.7	81.3	67.0	66.7	75.7	85.0
7 or more persons	81.7	92.3	*125.2	*72.4	120.4	140.6	102.4	80.3	44.9	84.5	89.6	107.8
Geographic region												
Northeast	107.1	181.0	169.6	187.3	176.9	183.5	171.5	112.1	76.4	69.6	118.7	156.7
North Central	107.6	192.0	203.0	184.1	166.3	176.0	158.7	115.9	81.8	70.4	123.8	173.6
South	123.4	206.0	199.6	211.5	159.8	182.3	141.3	113.8	85.6	86.1	152.4	176.3
West	81.1	154.5	128.6	170.8	129.2	136.7	124.1	93.0	52.1	46.2	110.4	103.5
Place of residence												
MSMA	103.0	188.1	181.6	192.7	153.1	159.2	148.3	108.3	77.5	67.5	126.8	154.2
Central city	116.3	203.9	193.2	211.4	140.7	140.1	141.2	124.0	78.1	72.8	131.8	165.2
Outside central city	93.9	164.2	164.0	164.3	167.6	184.4	155.7	95.5	77.1	65.2	122.8	137.0

Outside SMSA	117.9	191.3	189.4	192.7	169.5	197.2	148.6	113.4	74.0	76.7	140.6	169.5
Nonfarm	118.4	192.0	189.8	193.6	174.0	204.3	150.6	112.6	72.9	74.8	141.5	170.3
Farm	112.0	180.8	*184.3	*178.1	116.3	*98.3	126.6	123.9	87.2	91.0	132.9	158.7
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	134.5	232.2	222.8	239.1	194.0	208.5	182.6	142.1	95.7	83.4	165.7	215.1
Working, both sexes	75.7	93.4	110.5	82.4	97.2	94.5	98.9	90.2	63.8	66.2	87.3	97.9
Male	67.8	*63.0	69.4	58.8	89.4	68.5	102.1	84.0	54.3	60.7	92.0	67.5
Female	87.3	122.6	151.7	104.5	105.4	120.2	95.5	98.6	79.6	75.3	80.2	133.7
Keeping house, females only	168.9	251.1	287.5	226.1	212.6	211.1	214.0	144.9	133.0	108.4	166.5	240.2
Other	273.3	305.9	223.1	376.8	325.0	349.2	302.7	318.8	212.0	145.8	356.6	286.9
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	149.9	285.2	296.7	278.2	222.3	242.4	206.5	160.4	101.8	90.7	181.6	261.4
Less than 12 years	225.3	301.3	332.0	282.5	262.5	297.4	230.5	212.7	149.8	153.3	219.8	285.6
12 years	130.4	261.8	269.2	257.7	187.5	174.7	196.5	143.3	97.6	93.6	161.4	219.1
13-15 years	114.2	267.6	*129.7	348.8	169.1	170.0	168.4	147.1	79.0	78.7	197.4	195.3
16 years or more	74.2	156.5	*206.7	*118.5	119.5	*123.5	117.2	76.6	63.1	67.8	96.1	193.8
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	106.2	188.9	169.9	202.5	155.9	161.0	151.8	105.5	77.1	67.9	143.3	156.9
Covered	107.1	237.8	181.6	272.1	177.7	207.4	157.4	111.3	79.6	66.1	159.3	189.0
Not covered	103.5	134.3	159.6	112.5	115.2	93.4	139.2	80.2	52.4	99.0	99.7	129.5

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Includes unknown usual activity and education.

³Includes unknown usual activity.

⁴Includes unknown education.

⁵Based on 1980 data only.

⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 12. Number of short-stay hospital days per 100 persons 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of days per 100 persons per year												
Personal income												
All personal incomes	134.5	85.6	156.1	284.3	183.9	109.8	236.7	292.4	89.3	65.8	106.3	257.7
Less than \$2,000	135.8	103.8	157.2	305.8	168.4	117.8	221.9	310.7	101.0	87.5	112.9	280.2
None	126.5	111.4	129.8	287.4	149.5	125.0	165.9	366.8	107.6	96.8	117.4	236.0
\$1-\$1,999	147.5	95.6	230.2	314.0	182.3	112.6	296.6	301.1	90.6	76.5	94.6	316.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	216.7	108.2	297.0	316.0	251.4	131.6	353.6	313.4	124.8	73.9	158.4	311.0
\$2,000-\$2,999	217.7	111.7	293.2	311.9	255.4	148.7	331.6	311.7	122.2	60.9	205.4	293.9
\$3,000-\$4,999	216.2	106.2	299.3	318.6	249.1	122.2	366.8	314.4	126.3	81.9	136.3	322.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	143.3	92.1	164.0	288.2	170.7	103.6	208.1	278.2	102.8	78.9	103.0	338.8
\$10,000 or more	81.4	55.8	108.7	190.4	107.6	77.2	148.3	191.7	75.4	50.7	101.9	190.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	94.2	69.8	129.7	171.7	107.6	77.2	148.3	191.7	83.2	63.8	116.0	139.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	73.1	44.9	108.8	196.5	...	...	...	...	73.0	45.0	108.4	195.3
\$25,000 or more	71.7	45.8	80.2	228.7	...	...	...	...	71.5	45.2	80.2	230.9
Unknown	153.4	100.5	159.9	251.6	149.2	117.0	144.7	206.3	77.2	47.5	*59.0	263.6
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	75.7	62.2	95.3	177.6	93.1	73.6	126.4	201.8	65.1	54.6	83.9	122.0
Less than \$2,000	74.0	68.4	83.3	*149.7	93.5	86.7	126.4	*83.0	60.2	56.8	*72.4	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	100.0	81.3	127.2	214.1	103.1	78.4	129.4	220.5	92.5	87.5	113.7	*21.1
\$5,000-\$9,999	88.5	72.4	120.3	195.0	103.9	77.3	153.6	207.2	70.6	66.1	80.5	*151.6
\$10,000 or more	64.4	50.8	85.6	148.5	73.1	62.6	87.3	*208.7	62.4	47.9	84.7	130.6
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	67.8	49.9	98.0	143.9	83.3	60.4	142.0	145.2	57.7	40.4	85.8	139.4
Less than \$2,000	46.4	37.0	*65.7	*159.4	58.4	*44.0	*132.7	*73.7	*41.2	*45.9	*18.4	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	82.3	50.6	201.2	*152.5	91.5	54.2	196.9	*161.6	*48.2	*41.4	*159.2	-
\$5,000-\$9,999	88.3	59.1	170.2	181.4	101.8	68.0	190.3	*173.5	57.7	37.9	*123.3	*235.7
\$10,000 or more	60.5	44.1	86.2	127.4	68.5	61.3	85.3	*98.1	58.7	40.5	85.4	136.9
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	87.3	79.7	91.1	234.3	104.8	90.0	110.8	270.4	77.3	76.2	80.4	*69.5
Less than \$2,000	91.8	89.7	92.8	*143.9	117.2	116.8	*122.9	*90.0	67.0	*61.4	*83.7	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	109.4	99.5	103.5	263.3	111.4	97.3	94.6	272.0	105.5	104.8	110.7	*29.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	88.7	82.7	91.7	212.5	106.3	89.0	120.2	250.4	75.9	78.6	69.0	*46.4
\$10,000 or more	76.0	69.0	83.6	*233.7	82.6	65.3	*91.5	*487.1	74.0	69.5	82.2	*100.8
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	168.9	139.6	157.7	220.8	205.7	179.7	198.3	232.4	121.3	108.8	117.1	187.2
Less than \$2,000	136.4	123.9	129.6	218.9	167.5	152.2	154.5	233.3	110.0	104.0	111.8	185.3
\$2,000-\$4,999	234.9	183.7	274.4	240.1	259.8	234.5	317.7	248.6	155.2	105.7	170.9	203.6
\$5,000-\$9,999	200.6	236.4	149.0	204.4	221.3	296.3	163.3	215.9	157.5	172.4	*133.3	*159.6
\$10,000 or more	117.8	*127.2	*75.9	133.5	*77.8	*95.5	*39.0	*83.0	134.9	*138.5	*76.4	170.8

Other:												
All personal incomes ²	273.3	125.3	520.5	387.0	316.9	148.0	582.7	384.5	176.3	77.8	383.6	377.8
Less than \$2,000	169.0	93.7	591.7	577.5	214.5	92.1	777.2	613.3	95.7	73.5	*274.1	524.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	332.1	119.0	620.4	440.6	383.1	177.9	675.0	420.0	152.0	*30.0	*320.8	510.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	335.2	236.3	376.0	364.6	333.7	249.9	410.0	335.2	341.6	213.9	282.7	505.7
\$10,000 or more	338.2	285.1	511.9	243.1	412.0	530.7	605.6	248.8	308.8	180.8	477.9	240.0
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	292.0	277.4	302.0	289.9	311.5	337.9	357.9	294.8	227.0	143.8	188.1	269.6
Less than \$2,000	264.8	144.0	220.7	315.7	271.4	147.1	244.6	314.1	236.1	*157.5	*147.0	317.2
\$2,000-\$4,999	333.5	255.7	405.6	321.8	339.2	311.1	434.9	317.9	283.8	*79.3	272.0	323.4
\$5,000-\$9,999	310.5	688.3	295.8	288.5	312.1	731.5	330.1	280.7	301.4	*482.1	205.2	326.5
\$10,000 or more	205.9	218.0	220.2	191.8	283.5	753.3	383.0	181.5	176.5	*82.6	175.2	197.4
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	297.6	269.4	335.1	290.7	304.2	286.6	345.9	295.6	251.1	158.6	234.9	267.8
Less than \$2,000	266.8	123.9	225.0	319.4	272.7	141.8	238.7	317.8	223.4	*86.1	*148.5	314.4
\$2,000-\$4,999	325.9	261.1	366.0	322.2	329.8	316.7	392.5	317.0	282.9	*84.3	236.5	331.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	307.2	685.6	313.6	283.4	309.9	685.6	351.7	281.1	294.8	*562.0	*200.8	300.5
\$10,000 or more	220.8	*127.9	336.0	192.4	229.3	*159.5	418.4	179.0	217.8	*111.9	300.2	199.5

¹Includes unknown family income.
²Includes unknown personal income.
³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 13. Number of dental visits per person per year, by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999			\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Unknown	Low per capita income ¹
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999					
Number per person per year												
All persons ²	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.1
Age												
Under 17 years	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.1
17-44 years	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.3
17-24 years	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.4
25-34 years	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4
35-44 years	1.8	1.1	*1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.1
45-64 years	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.1
45-54 years	1.9	1.2	1.6	*0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.1
55-64 years	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.0
65 years and over	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.2	0.9
65-74 years	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.0
75 years and over	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.5	0.9	0.8
Sex												
Male	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.1
Female	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
Race												
White	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3
Black	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8
Other	1.4	1.7	*1.5	*2.0	*0.7	*0.9	*0.6	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.5
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.5
All family sizes	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.1
2 persons	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.1
3 persons	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.2
4 persons	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.1
5 persons	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.0
6 persons	1.6	1.1	*0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.2
7 or more persons	1.1	*0.5	*0.9	*0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.7
Geographic region												
Northeast	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.7
North Central	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.9
South	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.8
West	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.5
Place of residence												
SMSA	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.3
Central city	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.3
Outside central city	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.2

Outside SMSA	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.9
Nonfarm	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.9
Farm	1.2	*1.0	*1.7	*0.3	0.8	*0.9	*0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.2
Working, both sexes	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.3
Male	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.2
Female	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.4
Keeping house, females only	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.0
Other	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.3
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.1
Less than 12 years	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9
12 years	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.3
13-15 years	2.1	1.7	*1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.6
16 years or more	2.5	2.1	3.3	*1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.1
Covered	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.1
Not covered	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.1

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Includes unknown usual activity and education.

³Includes unknown usual activity.

⁴Includes unknown education.

⁵Based on 1980 data only.

⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 14. Number of dental visits per person 17 years of age and over per year, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Personal income												
Number per person per year												
All personal incomes	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
Less than \$2,000	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9
None	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	*0.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	*1.8
\$1-\$1,999	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.4
\$3,000-\$4,999	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
\$10,000 or more	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.9
\$25,000 or more	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.5	...	...	...	...	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.4
Unknown	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.9
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.7
Less than \$2,000	1.6	1.6	1.5	*1.3	1.2	1.3	*0.8	*2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	*1.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	*0.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	*0.7
\$10,000 or more	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	*1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.0
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.6
Less than \$2,000	1.0	1.0	*0.8	*0.4	0.8	0.9	*0.3	*0.7	1.5	*1.4	*1.9	*0.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.2	1.2	1.4	*0.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	*0.9	1.2	1.2	*1.5	*0.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	*1.5	1.3	1.4	*0.8	*1.0
\$10,000 or more	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	*1.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.1
Less than \$2,000	2.0	2.1	1.8	*2.1	1.5	1.6	*1.1	*2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	*1.8
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.6	1.6	1.6	*1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	*1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	*0.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.8	1.9	1.8	*1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	*1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	*0.4
\$10,000 or more	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	*2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	*4.5
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Less than \$2,000	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.8	*1.6	2.2
\$10,000 or more	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.1	*3.0	*0.6	2.2	3.4	2.5	3.9	3.7

Other:												
All personal incomes ²	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
Less than \$2,000	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	*1.0	*0.9	2.1	2.1	*3.6	*0.9
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.1	*1.4	*1.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	*1.7	*1.2
\$10,000 or more	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	*1.4	*1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.5
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Less than \$2,000	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.1	*2.1	*2.1	2.0
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	*2.3	1.6	1.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	*2.6	*1.4	1.5
\$10,000 or more	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.7	*0.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.9
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2
Less than \$2,000	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.1	*2.1	*2.1	2.1
\$2,000-\$4,999	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.7	*2.2	*1.4	1.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	*2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	*3.5	*1.2	1.5
\$10,000 or more	2.3	*0.6	2.1	2.4	1.7	*0.5	*1.7	1.7	2.6	*0.7	2.3	2.8

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income.

³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

Table 15. Number of persons by family income and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Characteristic	All family incomes	Less than \$5,000			\$5,000-\$9,999			\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Unknown	Low per capita income ¹
		Total	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	Total	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999					
Number in thousands												
All persons ²	216,822	20,629	8,650	11,979	32,016	14,071	17,944	33,410	54,419	56,708	19,639	29,389
Age												
Under 17 years	58,012	4,777	1,962	2,815	7,894	3,443	4,451	9,304	16,196	14,796	5,046	10,212
17-44 years	91,697	7,327	3,641	3,686	11,671	4,836	6,835	14,625	25,354	25,971	6,748	10,701
17-24 years	32,081	4,208	2,304	1,905	5,340	2,326	3,014	5,009	7,009	7,880	2,634	5,490
25-34 years	34,650	2,016	865	1,151	4,050	1,556	2,494	6,320	11,302	8,866	2,096	3,157
35-44 years	24,966	1,103	472	631	2,281	954	1,327	3,297	7,043	9,225	2,018	2,054
45-64 years	43,495	3,027	1,248	1,779	5,568	2,347	3,221	6,065	10,260	13,802	4,773	3,629
45-54 years	22,648	1,119	518	601	2,228	924	1,304	2,869	5,594	8,477	2,361	1,632
55-64 years	20,847	1,908	730	1,179	3,340	1,423	1,917	3,197	4,665	5,325	2,412	1,997
65 years and over	23,618	5,498	1,799	3,699	6,883	3,446	3,437	3,415	2,611	2,139	3,072	4,847
65-74 years	15,078	3,004	935	2,068	4,492	2,144	2,347	2,469	1,879	1,421	1,813	2,706
75 years and over	8,540	2,494	863	1,631	2,391	1,302	1,089	946	732	718	1,259	2,142
Sex												
Male	104,619	8,076	3,301	4,775	14,443	6,180	8,263	16,034	27,455	29,293	9,319	12,432
Female	112,202	12,554	5,350	7,204	17,572	7,891	9,681	17,376	26,965	27,415	10,321	16,957
Race												
White	187,018	14,904	5,933	8,971	25,827	10,924	14,902	28,931	49,222	52,542	15,593	20,292
Black	25,530	5,248	2,473	2,776	5,602	2,913	2,688	3,851	4,225	3,053	3,551	8,358
Other	4,274	477	244	233	588	234	354	628	973	1,113	495	740
Family size												
Unrelated individuals	23,904	8,362	4,204	4,158	5,762	2,968	2,793	3,645	2,992	1,193	1,949	6,587
All family sizes	192,918	12,268	4,447	7,821	26,254	11,103	15,151	29,764	51,427	55,515	17,690	22,802
2 persons	48,074	4,491	1,559	2,932	9,530	4,140	5,390	8,221	10,806	10,116	4,910	4,491
3 persons	40,470	2,677	985	1,691	5,362	2,138	3,224	6,354	10,828	11,536	3,714	3,593
4 persons	48,240	2,268	855	1,414	4,601	1,829	2,773	7,026	14,601	15,814	3,929	4,097
5 persons	29,284	1,302	477	825	3,017	1,299	1,718	4,087	8,873	9,712	2,293	4,319
6 persons	14,412	708	260	448	1,880	822	1,058	2,035	3,617	4,837	1,335	2,589
7 or more persons	12,437	821	310	511	1,863	875	989	2,041	2,702	3,500	1,510	3,714
Geographic region												
Northeast	47,828	4,083	1,450	2,633	6,841	3,092	3,749	7,260	12,619	12,753	4,273	5,837
North Central	57,477	4,876	2,042	2,834	7,538	3,276	4,262	8,484	15,657	16,044	4,879	6,603
South	71,119	8,305	3,852	4,453	11,715	5,284	6,432	11,620	16,334	15,957	7,188	12,267
West	40,398	3,366	1,307	2,060	5,922	2,420	3,502	6,046	9,810	11,954	3,300	4,682
Place of residence												
SMSA	148,310	12,694	5,225	7,469	19,919	8,855	11,064	20,865	36,971	44,145	13,716	17,777
Central city	60,602	7,653	3,148	4,504	10,684	5,030	5,654	9,380	13,612	13,234	6,039	10,838
Outside central city	87,708	5,041	2,076	2,965	9,234	3,825	5,410	11,485	23,359	30,911	7,676	6,939

Outside SMSA	68,512	7,936	3,426	4,510	12,097	5,216	6,881	12,545	17,448	12,563	5,924	11,612
Nonfarm	62,846	7,442	3,196	4,245	11,153	4,869	6,284	11,640	16,186	11,112	5,312	10,765
Farm	5,666	494	229	265	944	347	597	904	1,262	1,450	611	847
Usual activity status (17 years of age and over)												
All activities ³	158,539	15,829	6,676	9,152	24,080	10,614	13,466	24,079	38,181	41,845	14,526	19,145
Working, both sexes	91,449	3,839	1,500	2,339	10,305	3,999	6,306	14,372	25,870	29,489	7,575	5,474
Male	54,576	1,882	752	1,130	5,274	1,992	3,282	8,274	16,124	18,428	4,593	2,961
Female	36,873	1,957	748	1,209	5,030	2,007	3,023	6,098	9,745	11,061	2,982	2,513
Keeping house, females only	37,666	6,389	2,590	3,800	7,187	3,438	3,750	5,571	7,693	6,968	3,856	7,280
Other	29,425	5,600	2,586	3,014	6,588	3,177	3,410	4,136	4,618	5,388	3,095	6,391
Education (25 years of age and over)												
All years of education ⁴	126,729	11,644	4,384	7,260	18,782	8,302	10,479	19,097	31,214	34,032	11,960	13,687
Less than 12 years	39,589	7,638	2,900	4,739	9,718	4,646	5,072	6,681	6,959	4,307	4,285	8,901
12 years	45,730	2,500	878	1,622	5,895	2,423	3,472	7,572	13,460	12,221	4,082	3,173
13-15 years	18,529	863	320	543	1,741	681	1,060	2,620	5,411	6,571	1,324	969
16 years or more	20,770	485	209	276	1,172	439	733	2,046	5,136	10,659	1,271	435
Private health insurance and/or Medicare coverage ⁵												
All coverage status ⁶	217,923	20,319	8,500	11,818	31,117	13,886	17,231	32,769	53,254	61,515	18,949	28,589
Covered	178,112	10,780	4,090	6,690	20,368	8,262	12,107	26,761	48,345	57,781	14,076	13,359
Not covered	38,897	9,488	4,391	5,096	10,685	5,595	5,090	5,956	4,811	3,638	4,319	15,144

¹See section "Low and higher per capita family income" for definitions.

²Includes unknown usual activity and education.

³Includes unknown usual activity.

⁴Includes unknown education.

⁵Based on 1980 data only.

⁶Includes unknown coverage status.

Table 16. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, by family income, age, personal income, and selected characteristics: United States, 1979-80

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

Personal income and characteristic	All family incomes ¹				Family income less than \$15,000				Family income \$15,000 or more			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number in thousands												
Personal income												
All personal incomes	158,809	91,697	43,495	23,618	64,080	33,624	14,660	15,796	80,136	51,325	24,061	4,750
Less than \$2,000	38,415	24,987	9,969	3,459	16,892	10,634	3,966	2,293	17,212	12,041	4,575	596
None	21,278	12,961	7,256	1,062	7,112	4,509	2,266	337	10,481	6,550	3,663	267
\$1-\$1,999	17,136	12,026	2,714	2,397	9,780	6,125	1,700	1,956	6,731	5,491	912	329
\$2,000-\$4,999	26,361	12,117	5,202	9,042	18,555	7,135	3,668	7,752	7,206	4,762	1,395	1,049
\$2,000-\$2,999	5,805	4,436	1,881	3,487	6,858	2,533	1,373	2,951	2,683	1,807	447	429
\$3,000-\$4,999	16,556	7,681	3,320	5,554	11,697	4,602	2,295	4,801	4,523	2,955	948	620
\$5,000-\$9,999	29,527	17,349	7,072	5,106	17,579	9,125	4,217	4,238	11,528	7,999	2,722	806
\$10,000 or more	51,396	31,164	17,229	3,002	9,130	5,817	2,351	962	41,954	25,176	14,755	2,023
\$10,000-\$14,999	20,900	13,455	5,912	1,533	9,130	5,817	2,351	962	11,624	7,560	3,500	564
\$15,000-\$24,999	20,337	12,540	6,942	855	...	...	...	...	20,259	12,504	6,904	851
\$25,000 or more	10,159	5,170	4,375	614	...	...	...	...	10,071	5,112	4,352	608
Unknown	13,111	6,079	4,023	3,009	1,924	913	459	552	2,236	1,347	614	275
Usual activity status												
Working, both sexes:												
All personal incomes ²	91,449	61,115	27,567	2,767	28,515	20,072	6,957	1,487	55,358	36,730	17,734	895
Less than \$2,000	5,721	4,248	1,327	147	2,688	2,122	477	88	1,781	1,329	439	*13
\$2,000-\$4,999	9,459	6,737	2,125	597	5,806	3,958	1,312	536	3,431	2,643	750	38
\$5,000-\$9,999	21,281	15,273	5,261	747	11,420	7,873	2,936	611	9,541	7,189	2,226	126
\$10,000 or more	47,068	30,224	15,935	909	7,757	5,549	1,989	219	39,058	24,538	13,836	684
Working male:												
All personal incomes ²	54,576	35,904	16,937	1,735	15,430	11,136	3,481	814	34,552	22,175	11,705	672
Less than \$2,000	2,248	1,722	461	64	1,079	880	162	38	464	388	76	-
\$2,000-\$4,999	3,290	2,510	515	265	2,431	1,735	446	250	780	720	49	*11
\$5,000-\$9,999	9,041	6,708	1,915	419	6,153	4,406	1,403	343	2,757	2,211	476	70
\$10,000 or more	35,064	22,130	12,207	727	5,263	3,771	1,334	158	29,630	18,266	10,799	564
Working female:												
All personal incomes ²	36,873	25,212	10,629	1,032	13,085	8,936	3,476	673	20,806	14,554	6,029	223
Less than \$2,000	3,473	2,525	865	82	1,608	1,243	315	50	1,316	941	363	*13
\$2,000-\$4,999	6,169	4,227	1,611	332	3,375	2,222	866	286	2,651	1,923	700	27
\$5,000-\$9,999	12,240	8,565	3,347	328	5,268	3,467	1,532	268	6,784	4,978	1,750	56
\$10,000 or more	12,003	8,095	3,727	181	2,494	1,777	655	62	9,428	6,271	3,037	120
Keeping house, females only:												
All personal incomes ²	37,666	15,329	11,284	11,052	19,148	6,511	4,905	7,732	14,661	7,793	5,066	1,802
Less than \$2,000	22,077	11,802	7,839	2,435	9,456	4,747	3,013	1,696	10,696	6,315	3,968	414
\$2,000-\$4,999	8,661	1,906	1,836	4,919	6,587	1,117	1,296	4,174	1,865	756	494	615
\$5,000-\$9,999	3,087	783	665	1,639	2,164	407	398	1,359	885	370	255	260
\$10,000 or more	1,395	375	340	680	442	88	77	277	933	278	258	397

Other:

All personal incomes ²	29,425	15,110	4,556	9,759	16,324	6,992	2,771	6,561	10,006	6,745	1,221	2,041
Less than \$2,000	10,463	8,856	743	864	4,704	3,743	456	505	4,680	4,368	147	165
\$2,000-\$4,999	8,203	3,456	1,233	3,514	6,135	2,047	1,056	3,032	1,900	1,358	149	392
\$5,000-\$9,999	5,133	1,276	1,139	2,718	3,984	837	881	2,265	1,088	431	237	420
\$10,000 or more	2,900	549	940	1,411	925	176	284	465	1,936	349	647	940
Receives retirement plan benefits ³												
All personal incomes ²	31,952	2,487	8,027	21,439	20,661	1,466	4,465	14,729	7,632	815	2,728	4,089
Less than \$2,000	4,632	738	1,149	2,745	3,211	507	760	1,945	821	174	230	418
\$2,000-\$4,999	11,455	742	2,195	8,518	9,675	552	1,799	7,324	1,489	169	347	973
\$5,000-\$9,999	6,922	349	1,695	4,878	5,578	248	1,281	4,049	1,247	95	382	771
\$10,000 or more	5,192	444	2,177	2,571	1,446	90	477	879	3,709	351	1,677	1,681
Receives social security benefits												
All personal incomes ²	27,883	1,955	5,309	20,619	19,012	1,303	3,489	14,220	5,581	483	1,223	3,874
Less than \$2,000	4,388	703	991	2,695	3,082	483	679	1,919	772	165	196	411
\$2,000-\$4,999	10,918	702	1,911	8,305	9,238	522	1,570	7,145	1,401	159	299	943
\$5,000-\$9,999	6,047	271	1,157	4,619	4,919	194	892	3,833	1,048	71	244	732
\$10,000 or more	3,142	111	672	2,359	1,070	42	228	800	2,047	67	431	1,548

¹Includes unknown family income.

²Includes unknown personal income.

³Includes persons receiving social security benefits.

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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 by NCHS in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

The National Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire that obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued that cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 because 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 (for example, 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan

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

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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 four households. Three general types of segments are used.

- Area segments that are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using update lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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 NHIS sample was selected.

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey.

During the 52 weeks in 1979, the sample consisted of approximately 42,000 eligible, occupied households containing about 111,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3.9 percent—2.2 percent of which was due to respondent refusal and the remainder primarily due to an inability to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls. In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth quarter sample. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate. During the 48 weeks in 1980, the sample consisted of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate for 1980 was about 2.9 percent of which 1.8 percent was due to refusals.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been

published^{6,7} as well as a detailed description of the sample design and a report on the estimation procedure.^{8,9}

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 U.S. 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

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved.

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

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

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 the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.

Poststratification by age-sex-race—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-race cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. 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 noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, race, and residence, which thereby reduces 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, for example, 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 classified by time interval since last doctor 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. Similarly an estimate for 2 years is obtained by averaging eight 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, and number of visits to a doctor or dentist) a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience that actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Explanation of hospital recall

The survey questionnaire used a 12-month recall period for hospitalizations. In other words, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations that occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information and the results of special studies have shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with an increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason, hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data, since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

When 2 years of data are used, as in this report, the sum of the annual estimates is divided by 2 to obtain an average annual estimate for the statistic.

General qualifications

Nonresponse

Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

The interview process

The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample 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 because 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 race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. 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 race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60. Population figures used for this report obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are based on the 1970 Decennial Census adjusted for births, deaths, and migration.

Error of closure

A comparison of the 1980 population estimates based on the 1970 Decennial Census with the 1980 Census estimates revealed an error of closure of 2.1 percent. The population estimates for this report are based on the 1970 Decennial Census population projected to 1980, and therefore they are

slightly lower than if the population had been based on the 1980 Decennial Census. The U.S. Bureau of the Census documents the percent error of closure between the 1980 Census and preliminary estimates of the population of the United States for April 1, 1980, by age, race, and sex.³

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.¹⁰ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.¹¹⁻¹⁴ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

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 that arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases that might be 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 1/2 times as large.

Relative standard error charts

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 percent 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 for estimates shown in the report can be determined. In order to derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and that 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 percent.

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

Narrow range—This class consists of (1) statistics that estimate a population attribute, for example, 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 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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, for example, 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 classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors

The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors of estimates based on 2 years of data from the charts presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

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 figures I through V. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percents in a percent distribution— Relative standard errors for percents in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves in figure VI. For values that 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 percents, and the relative standard errors may be obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent 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-race groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

b. In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the relative standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth)— The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{X1})^2 + (X_2 V_{X2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative standard 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.

Relative standard errors for estimates based on four quarters of data

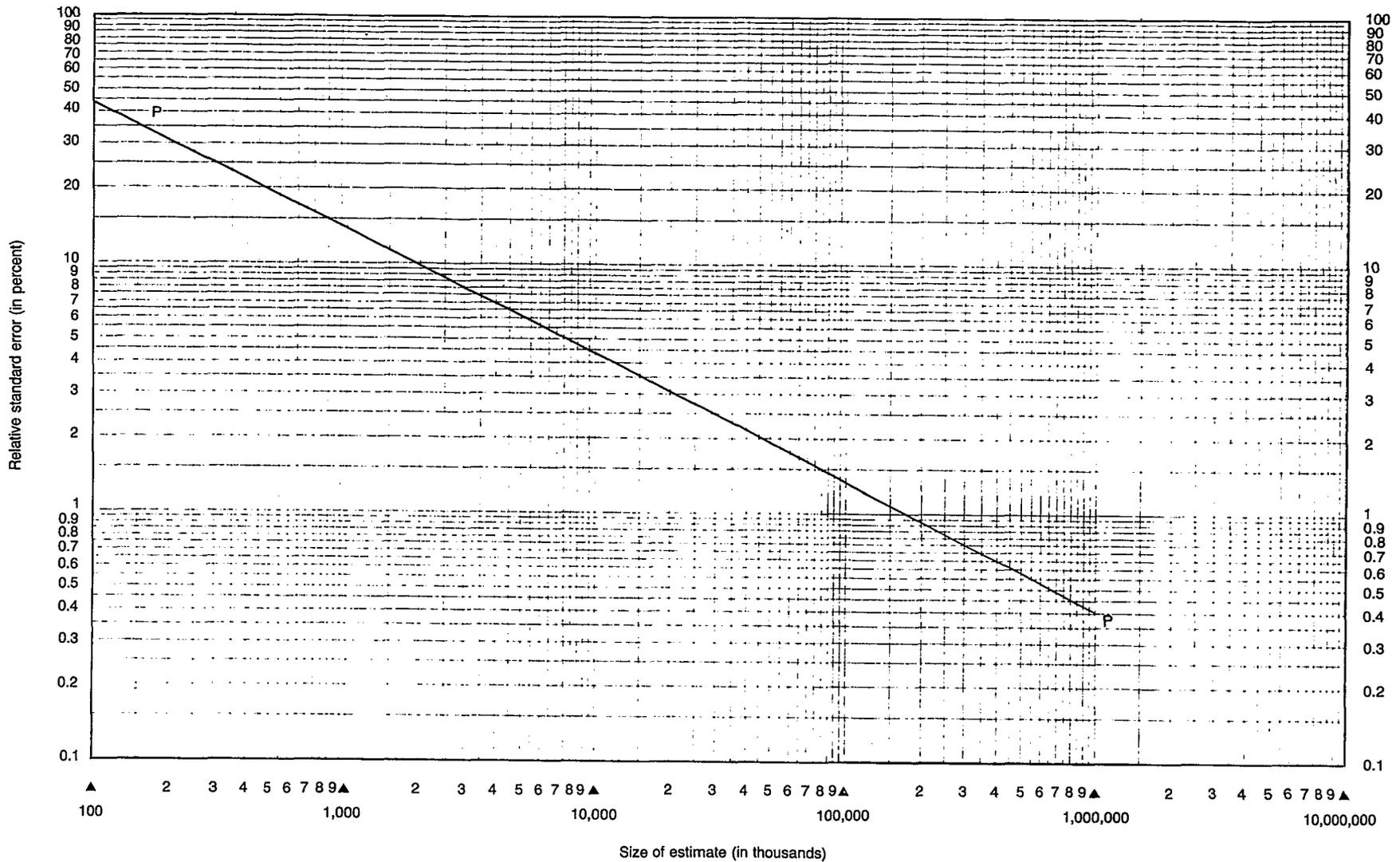
This report includes data on health insurance coverage that was collected only during 1980. The relative standard errors of these estimates may be obtained by substituting the estimates in the following formula and using the parameters shown below:

For aggregates, $RSE_x = (a + \frac{b}{x})^{1/2}$

For percents, $RSE_p = (\frac{b}{\text{numerator}} (1 - p))^{1/2}$

Statistic	Parameters	
	a	b
Population (other than age-sex-race group)	-0.229796.10 ⁻⁴	0.325794.10 ⁴
Acute conditions	0.207832.10 ⁻³	0.527611.10 ⁵
Bed-disability days	0.849041.10 ⁻⁴	0.482754.10 ⁶
Doctor or dental visits	0.285491.10 ⁻⁴	0.851396.10 ⁵
Hospital days	0.518704.10 ⁻³	0.980418.10 ⁵

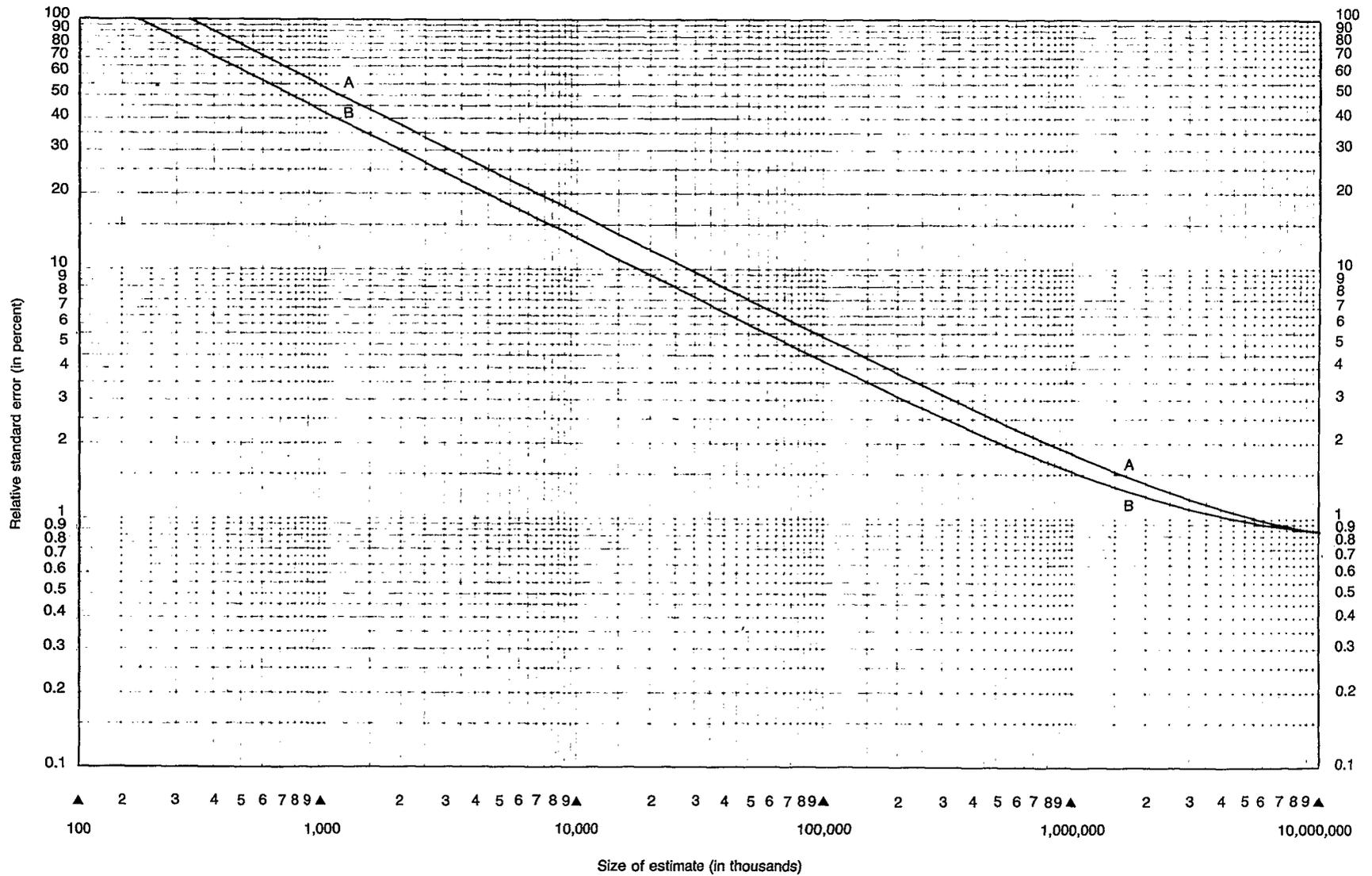
Rules 1-5 also apply to the estimates based on 1 year of data collection.



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.3 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 130,000 (1.3 percent of 10,000,000).

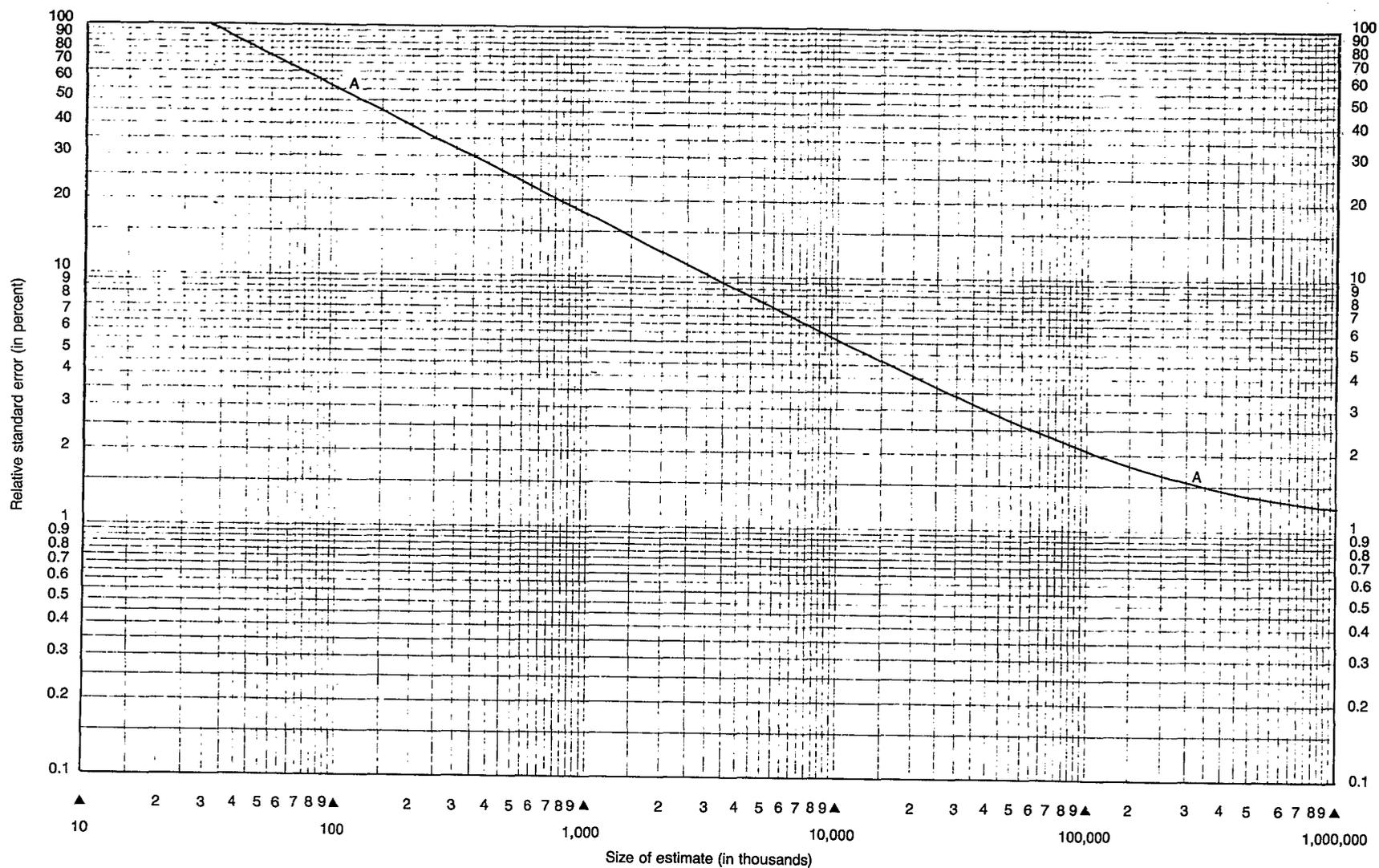
Figure I. Relative standard errors for population characteristics



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent to 10,000,000).

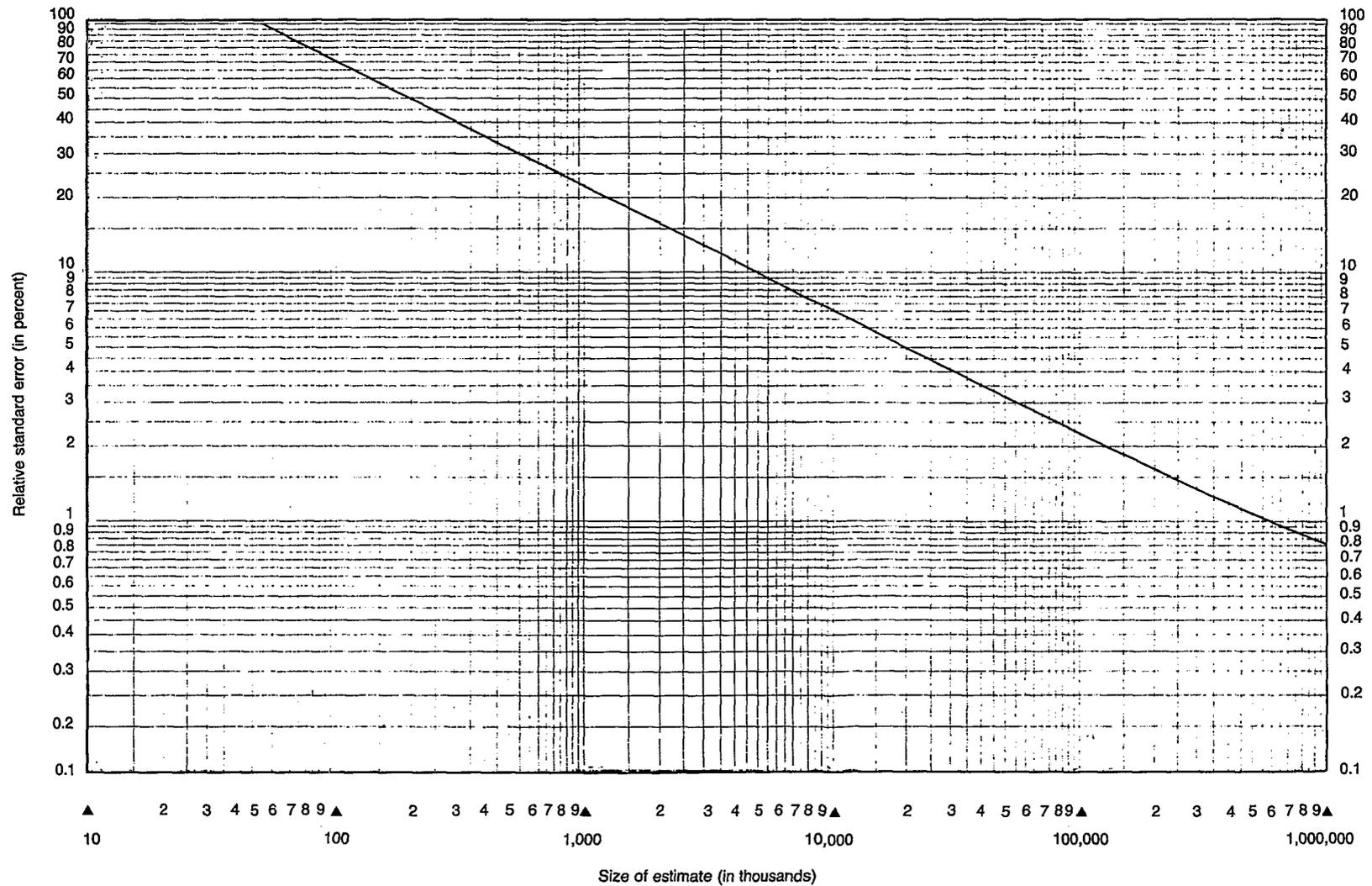
Figure II. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B)



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons injured (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 17.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 175,000 (17.5 percent of 1,000,000).

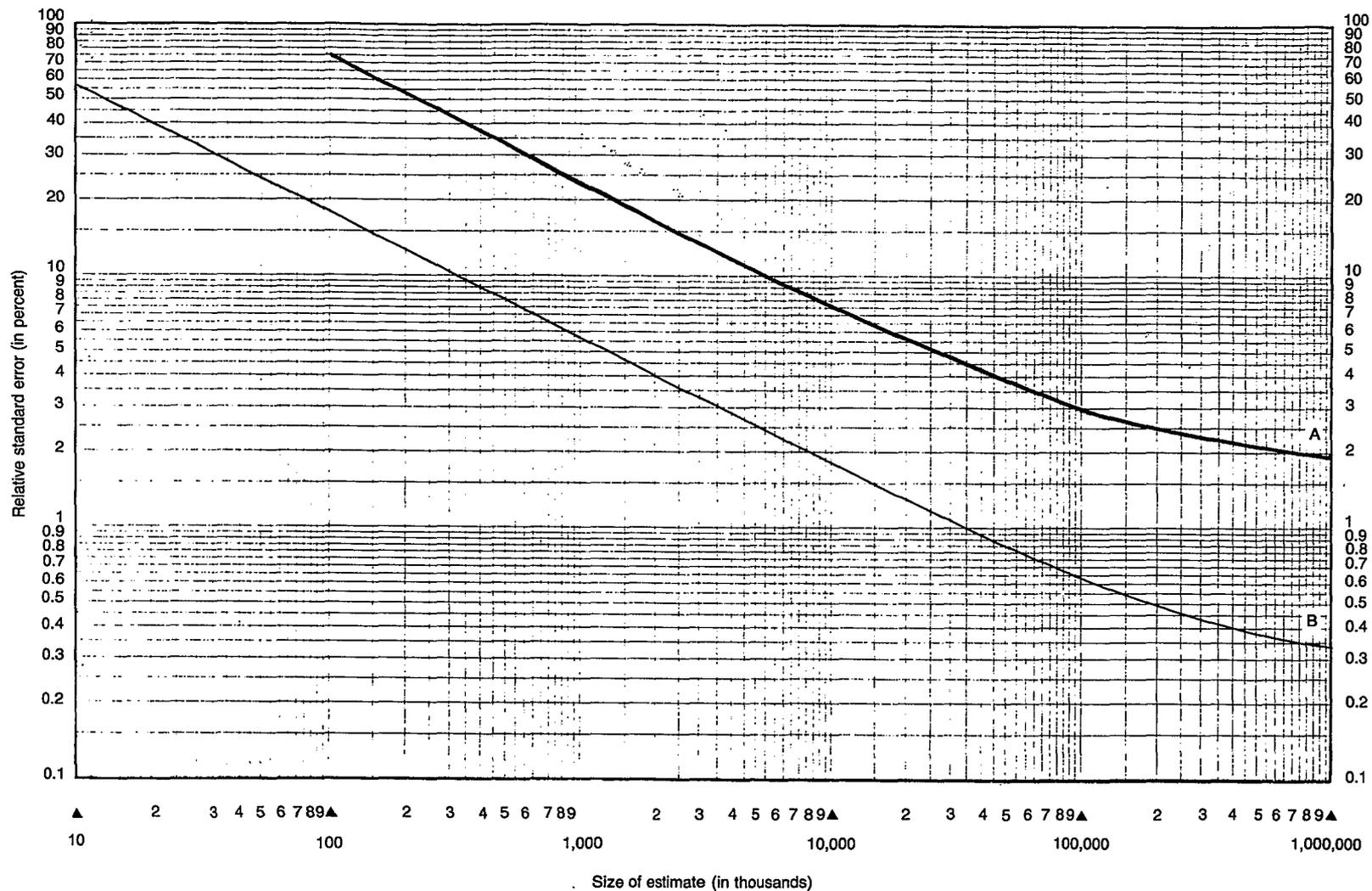
88 **Figure III. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured**



NOTE: The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 8 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 700,000 (7.0 percent of 10,000,000).

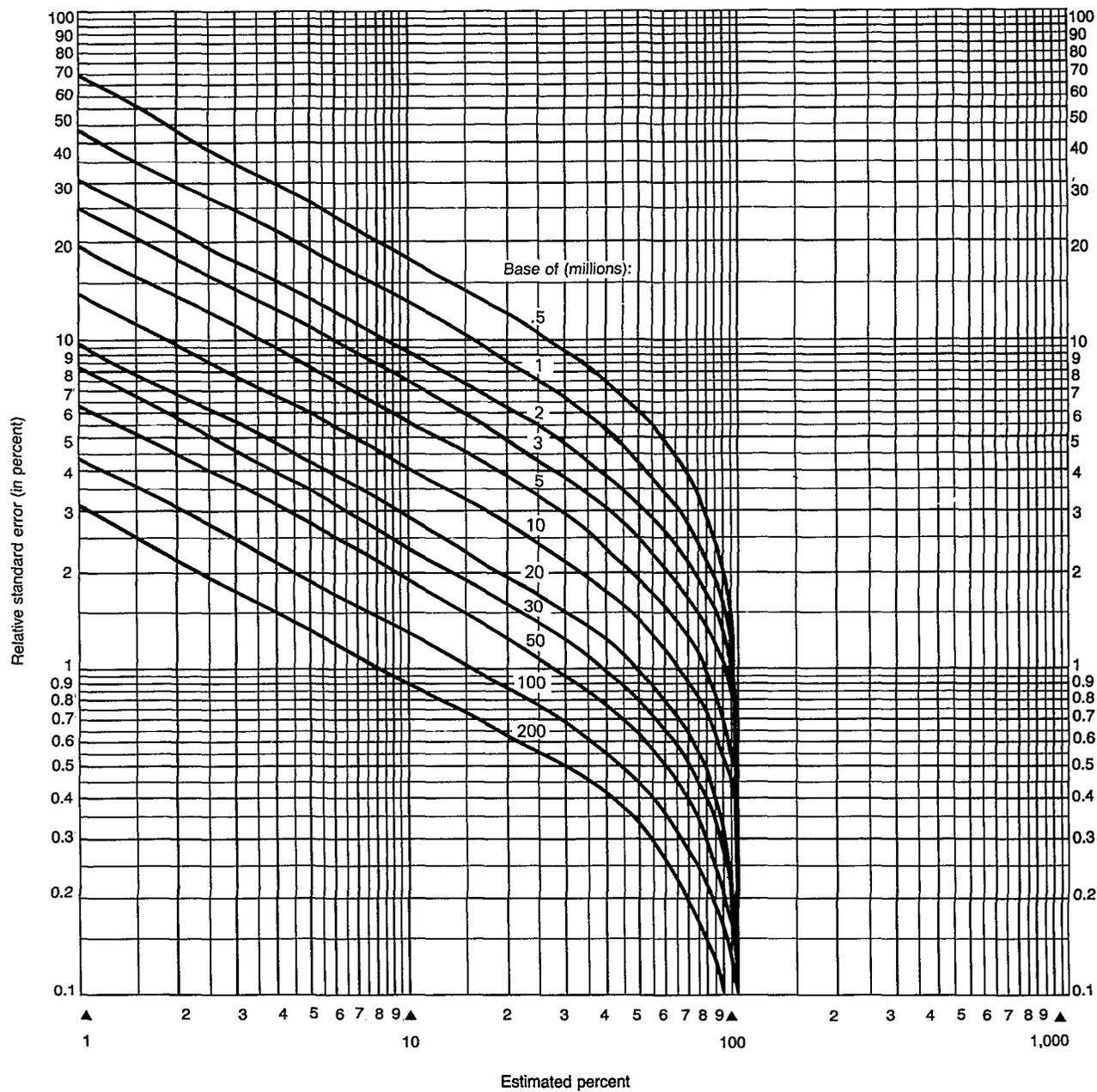
Figure IV. Relative standard errors for number of physician or dental visits based on a 2-week reference period



NOTE: The curve related to short-stay hospital discharges is based on 8 quarters of data collection for a narrow range estimate of aggregates using a 6-month reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 hospital discharges (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 57,000 (5.7 percent of 1,000,000).

81 Figure V. Relative standard errors for number of short-stay hospital days (A) and short-stay hospital discharges (B)



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percents of population characteristics based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.7 percent (read from the scale at the left side of 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 \times 2.7 percent, or 0.54 percentage points.

Figure VI. Relative standard errors of percents of population characteristics

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 that 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 that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases,¹⁵ 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 that has lasted less than 3 months and that has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.¹⁶

Chronic condition—A condition is considered 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 following conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset:

- Tuberculosis.
- Neoplasms (benign and malignant).
- Diseases of the thyroid gland.
- Diabetes.
- Gout.
- Psychoses and certain other mental disorders.
- Multiple sclerosis and certain other diseases of the central nervous system.
- Certain diseases and conditions of the eye.
- Certain diseases of the circulatory system (includes rheumatic fever, hypertension, stroke, and all heart conditions).
- Emphysema, asthma, hay fever, and bronchiectasis.

- Ulcers and certain other diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.
- Hernia of abdominal cavity (includes rupture).
- Gastroenteritis and colitis (with exceptions).
- Calculus of kidney, ureter, and other parts of the urinary system.
- Diseases of the prostate.
- Chronic cystic diseases of the breast.
- Eczema and certain other dermatitis.
- Arthritis and rheumatism.
- Cyst of the bone (except jaw).
- All congenital anomalies.

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.

Bed-disability day—A day of bed disability is one during 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 patients were not actually in bed at the hospital.

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

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities):
 - 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.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

2. Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities):
 - Preschool children
Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, for example, need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.
 - School-age children
Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, for example, need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
 - Housewives
Limited in amount or kind of housework, for example, 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, for example, need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.
3. Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities):
 - 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, club, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.
4. Persons not limited in activities includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

Assessed health status—Persons are classified into four categories according to the perception of their health compared with other persons of their age. The four categorical classifications are excellent, good, fair, and poor.

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association, Guide to the Health Care Field* or (2) found on the National Master Facility Inventory list maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

Hospital day—A hospital day is a day during 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 doctor and dental visits

Doctor visit—A doctor 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 doctor 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 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 (for example, test for diabetes) or a single procedure (for example, 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 doctor visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a doctor 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 doctor visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A doctor 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 a child, the doctor visit is ascribed to the child.

Type of medical service—A medical service is a service received when a physician is consulted. For the purposes of this survey, medical services have been categorized into several broad types. A single physician visit may result in the recording of more than one type of medical service (though a particular type is not recorded more than once for any one physician visit). Tables showing physician visits classified by type of medical service therefore add to more than the total number of visits. Definitions of the types of medical service are as follows:

- *Diagnosis or treatment* includes (a) examinations and tests in order to diagnose an illness regardless of whether the examinations and tests resulted in a diagnosis and (b) treatment or advice given by the physician or under the physician's supervision. The category includes diagnosis alone, treatment alone, and both combined. X-rays either for diagnostic purposes or for treatment are included in this class.

- *Prenatal and postnatal care* include consultations concerning the care of the mother during pregnancy and in the postpartum period. It excludes consultations for illnesses not related to pregnancy or delivery.
- *General checkup* includes checkups for general purposes and also those for a specific purpose such as employment or insurance. If a diagnosis or diagnoses are made in the course of a general checkup, the physician visit is classified under "diagnosis or treatment" as well as under "general checkup." If the consultation is for checking up on a specific condition, as, for example, when a person goes at regular intervals for a check on a tuberculous or heart condition, this is classified under "diagnosis or treatment" and not under "general checkup."
- *Immunization* includes this preventive service when provided by a physician or under a physician's supervision. A physician service that is for the sole purpose of receiving immunization against a particular disease given at the same time and place that many other persons are receiving the identical immunization is excluded because of the rule for exclusion of such services in the definition of a physician visit.
- *Eye examination* refers only to the examination of the eye by a doctor of medicine or an osteopathic physician for the purpose of establishing a need for glasses or a change in the type of glasses. Other diagnosis or treatment of eye conditions is classified under "diagnosis or treatment."
- *Other* includes eye refractions and specific preventive-care services (such as vitamin injections) not included in the above type of service categories. Also included are all visits where an unknown type of service was reported.

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.

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.

Race—The population is divided into three racial groups, "white," "black," and "all other." "All other" includes Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and any other races. Race characterization is based on the respondents' description of their racial background.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

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

Family size—Family size refers to the number of persons who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption who are living together in the same household. Although the usual household contains only the primary family, a household can contain secondary families as well as individuals related to the family. A lodger and his family who are not related to the head of the household or a resident employee and his wife living in are considered a secondary family and not part of the primary family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife and children are members of the household, this subfamily is treated as part of the primary family.

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

Region	States included
Northeast . . .	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central . . .	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and central city or not central city or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970

census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central city of an SMSA—The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis of one of the following criteria:

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

2. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

Not central city of an SMSA—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

Not in SMSA—This includes all other places in the country.

Appendix III Questionnaire and flash cards

O.M.B. No. 68-R1600: Approval Expires March 31, 1981

NOTICE - Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

1. Book _____ of _____ books

FORM HIS-1 (1980)
(2-17-79)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2. R.O. number _____ 3. Sample _____ 4. Segment type
 Area
 Permit
 Address
 Cen-Sup
 Special Place

5. Control number
 PSU _____ Segment _____ Serial _____

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

6a. What is your exact address? (Include House No., Apt. No., or other identification and ZIP code)

City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____ County _____

Listing Sheet
 Sheet No. _____
 Line No. _____

b. Is this your mailing address? Same as 6a
 Mark box or specify if different. Include ZIP code.

City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____ County _____

c. Special place name _____ Sample unit number _____ Type code _____

7. YEAR BUILT Ask Do NOT Ask
 When was this structure originally built?
 Before 4-1-70 (Continue interview) After 4-1-70 (Go to 9c, complete if required and end interview)

8. Type of living quarters Housing unit OTHER unit

9. Area segments ONLY
 a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building?
 Y (fill Table X) N
 b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor?
 Y (fill Table X) N
 c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?
 Y (fill Table X) N
 d. None

10. Land use RURAL URBAN (13)
 -- Regular units and Special Place units coded 85-88 in 6c, go to 11.
 -- Special Place units not coded 85-88 in 6c, go to 13.

11. Do you own or rent this place? Own Rent Rent for free

12a. Does this place you (own/rent/rent for free) have 10 acres or more? Y (12b) N (12c)
 b. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more? Y (13) N (13)
 c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$250 or more? Y N

13. How many rooms are in this --? Rooms _____
 Count the kitchen but not the bathroom.

14. How many bedrooms are in this --? Bedrooms _____
 If "None" describe in footnotes.

15. What is the telephone number here? Area code: Number _____
 None

16. Was this interview observed? Y N

17. Interviewer's name _____ Code _____

18. Noninterview reason

TYPE A
 1 Refusal - Describe in a footnote
 2 No one at home - repeated calls
 3 Temporarily absent - Footnote
 4 Other (Specify) z

TYPE B
 1 Vacant - nonseasonal
 2 Vacant - seasonal
 3 Usual residence elsewhere
 4 Armed Forces
 5 Other (Specify) z

TYPE C
 1 Unused line of listing sheet
 2 Demolished
 3 Merged
 4 Outside segment
 5 Built after April 1, 1970
 6 Other (Specify) z

19. Record of calls

Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Completed Mark (X)
1		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
5		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
6		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

20. List column numbers of persons requiring callbacks for "Longest job" questions.
 None

Column number			

21. Record of additional contacts

Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Col. Nos. completed
1		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

BEFORE LEAVING HOUSEHOLD, CHECK THAT ITEM 20 HAS AN ENTRY.
 Determine the best time for callbacks.

FOOTNOTES

SP H

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here. Yes* No</p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">* Apply household membership rules.</p> <p>f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s) _____ (Delete) 2 N</p>	10.	<p>First name 1</p> <p>Last name</p>	AGF																					
2. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)?	2.	Relationship	SEX																					
3. What is --'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)	3.	Month Date Year	1 M 2 F																					
<p>L Ask Condition list _____. Use Flashcard _____ to determine Sample persons; mark SP boxes.</p> <p>C 1. Record the number of Bed Days, Doctor Visits, and Hospitalizations</p> <p>2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p> <p>Reference dates</p> <p>2-week period _____, _____</p> <p>12-month Bed Days and Doctor visit probe _____</p> <p>Hospital probe _____</p>	C	<p>BED DAYS DV HOSP.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</p> <p>____ (NP) ____ (NP) ____ (NP)</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Q. No.</th> <th>Condition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Q. No.	Condition																				
Q. No.	Condition																							
<p>If 17+, ask:</p> <p>4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?</p>	4.	<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married - spouse present</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Married - spouse absent</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>																						
<p>H If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say:</p> <p>We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If "Yes," ask: Please ask them to join us.</p>	H	<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</p>																						
<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)</p> <p>The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).</p> <p>5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p> <p>b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>	5a.	<p>00 N } If age: 17+ (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9)</p> <p>b. _____ Days</p>																						
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	6.	<p>_____ WL days (8)</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)</p>																						
7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?	7.	<p>_____ SL days</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)</p>																						
8. On how many of these -- days lost from <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">work</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">school</td></tr></table> did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	work	school	8.	<p>_____ Days</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>																				
work																								
school																								
<p>9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">lost from work</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?</p> <p>b. (Again, not counting the day(s) <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">lost from work</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?</p>	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	9a.	<p>1 Y</p> <p>2 N (10)</p> <p>b. _____ Days</p> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>																
in bed																								
lost from work																								
lost from school																								
in bed																								
lost from work																								
lost from school																								
<p>If one or more days in 5-9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.</p> <p>10a. What condition caused -- to <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">miss work</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">miss school</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">cut down</td></tr></table> during the past 2 weeks?</p> <p>b. Did any other condition cause him to <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">miss work</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">miss school</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px;">cut down</td></tr></table> during that period?</p> <p>c. What condition?</p>	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	10a.	<p>Enter condition in Item C Ask 10b</p> <p>Y</p> <p>N (NP)</p> <p>c. Enter condition in Item C (10b)</p>														
stay in bed																								
miss work																								
miss school																								
cut down																								
stay in bed																								
miss work																								
miss school																								
cut down																								

Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 5b for all persons.

<p>11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your --, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y N (12)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? – Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.</p>	<p>11b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury</p>
<p>c. What was the injury?</p>	<p>c. Injury</p>
<p>d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (Reask 11b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Accident or injury," ask:</p>	
<p>e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?</p>	<p>e. Y (Enter injury in item C) N</p>
<p>12a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to the dentist? Y N (13)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? – Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column.</p>	<p>12b. <input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit</p>
<p>c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? Y (Reask 12b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Dental visit," ask:</p>	
<p>d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?</p>	<p>d. _____ No. of dental visits (NP)</p>
<p>Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.</p> <p>Mark box or ask:</p> <p>13. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST went to a dentist?</p>	<p>13. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week dental visit</p> <hr/> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (12)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks–6 months</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6–12 months</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2–4 years</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never/age 1 or under</p>
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>	

14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	14. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)	
15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?	Y N (16)
b. Who was this? – Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	15b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 15b and c) N
If "Doctor visit," ask:	
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?	d. _____ Number of visits (NP)
16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y N (17)
b. Who was the phone call about? – Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	16b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (Reask 16b and c) N
If "Phone call," ask:	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?	d. _____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DV), from 14–16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.	
17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?	17a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 17d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (17e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in Item C Ask 17d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d. Y (17c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	e. Y N (17d)
f. What was the matter?	f. Enter condition in Item C (17d)
18a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)	18a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor? (Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.)	b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (14 and 17)	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.–6 mos.	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6–12 mos.	
5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	
6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2–4 years	
7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years	
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never	

Ages 17+	19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	19. & 20. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (24a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (24b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (23) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (23) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (26) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (23) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (25)
Ages 6-16	20a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?	
Ages under 6		0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (27) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (22)
21a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		21a. Y 1 N (28)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N (27)
22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?		22a. 1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____ (28)
23a. Does -- health now keep him from working?		23a. 1 Y (28) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d. 3 Y (28) N (27)
24a. Does -- NOW have a job?		24a. Y (24c) N
b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b. Y 1 N (28)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d. 2 Y (28) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e. 3 Y (28) N (27)
25. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?		25. Y 1 N (28)
26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		26a. 2 Y (28) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c. 3 Y (28) N
27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		27a. 4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____
28a. About how long has he { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? }		28a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation?		b. Enter condition in item C Ask 28c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?		c. Y (Reask 28b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
Mark box or ask:		
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d. Enter main condition

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		1. Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.	2a.	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?		Month _____ Date _____
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	b.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-6 for each visit)
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date) at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	3.	0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) →
4. Was the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	4.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? →
5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?	5.	1 Y 2 N
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date)? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)	6a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ } (Next DV)
b. Was this for any specific condition? Mark box or ask:	b.	Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a
c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on (date)?	c.	_____
FOOTNOTES		
PI A Condition page is required for the condition in question 6. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required doctor visits.		

HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE			
<p>Medicare is a Social Security health insurance program for disabled persons and for persons 65 years old and over. People covered by Medicare have a card that looks like this. Show card</p>			
1a. Is anyone in this family covered by Medicare?	Y	N (4)	DK
b. Is -- covered? Mark box in person's column.			1b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not cov.
<p>Ask for each person with "Covered" in 1b.</p>			
2a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills? Mark box in person's column.			2a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. Hosp. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is -- covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay a certain amount each month? Mark box in person's column.			b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. Med. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Ask for each person with "DK" in 2 and for each person under 65 with "Covered" in 1b.</p>			
3. May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for --(and --) to determine the (type/dates) of coverage? Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card N.A." box.			3. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. Hosp. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Card N.A. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. Med.
<p>We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.</p>			
4a. (Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill?	Y		N (4d)
b. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I.)			
c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other hospital insurance plan?	Y (Reask 4b and c)		N
d. Is anyone in the family covered by any (other) health insurance plan which pays any part of a DOCTOR'S or SURGEON'S bill?	Y		N (5)
e. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I., reask 4d)			
TABLE H.I.			
PLAN 1	5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	6a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	6a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not cov. (NP)
5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y (5c) 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
PLAN 2	5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	6a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	6a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not cov. (NP)
5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y (5c) 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
PLAN 3	5c. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	6a. Is -- covered under this (name) plan?	6a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not cov. (NP)
5a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 Y (5c) 2 N 9 DK	d. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK	b. During the past 12 months did -- receive medical care which has been or will be paid for by this plan?	b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK
b. Was it obtained through some other group? 1 Y 2 N 9 DK			
I	For each person review 1, 2, 3, and 6 for each plan and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare or insurance, or "Not covered."		I 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cov. (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not cov. (NP)
<p>Ask for each person "Not covered," Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons. Hand Card N Circle all reasons given →</p>			
7a. Which of those statements describes why -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? Any other reason?			7a. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Specify)
Mark box or ask:			00 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one reason
b. What is the MAIN reason -- is not covered by any health insurance plan?			1 2 3 4 5 6 7-8 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Specify)

<p>Hand Card I.</p> <p>12. Which of those income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months – that is, yours, your --'s, etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.</p>	<p>12.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	
00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G												
01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H												
02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I												
03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J												
04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K												
05 <input type="checkbox"/> F													
<p>13a. Which (other) family members received some income during the past 12 months? Mark "Income" box in person's column.</p> <p>b. Did any other family members receive any income during the past 12 months? Y (Reask 13a and b) N</p>	<p>13a.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Income</p>												
<p>If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 15. If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 14 for each.</p> <p>14. Which of those income groups represents --'s income for the past 12 months?</p>	<p>14.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	
00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G												
01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H												
02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	08 <input type="checkbox"/> I												
03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	09 <input type="checkbox"/> J												
04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K												
05 <input type="checkbox"/> F													

<p>Hand Card R – Mark box or ask:</p> <p>4a. Please give me the number of the group or groups which describes --'s racial background.</p> <p>Circle all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 – Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian 2 – Asian or Pacific Islander 3 – Black 4 – White 5 – Another group not listed – Please specify <p>If multiple entries ask:</p> <p>b. Which of those groups, that is, (entries in 4a) would you say BEST describes --'s racial background?</p>	<p>4a.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 – Specify \overline{X}</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 – Specify \overline{X}</p> <p>_____</p>
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CARD C

Conditions reported for which questions 3a—3e need not be asked:

Acne	Hemorrhoids or piles (any kind)
Appendicitis	Hernia (any type)
Arteriosclerosis	Kidney stones
Arthritis (any kind)	Laryngitis
Athlete's foot	Migraine (any kind)
Bronchitis (any kind)	Mumps
Bunions	Normal delivery
Bursitis	Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)
Calluses	Pneumonia
Chickenpox	Pregnancy
Cold	Sciatica
Corns	Sinus (any kind)
Croup	Strep (Streptococcus) throat
Diabetes (any type)	Tonsillitis
Epilepsy (any kind)	Ulcer (duodenal, stomach, peptic or gastric only)
Gallstones	Vasectomy
Goiter	Warts
Hardening of the arteries	Whooping Cough
Hay fever	

CARD I

Under \$1,000 (including loss)	Group A
\$ 1,000—\$ 1,999	Group B
\$ 2,000—\$ 2,999	Group C
\$ 3,000—\$ 3,999	Group D
\$ 4,000—\$ 4,999	Group E
\$ 5,000—\$ 5,999	Group F
\$ 6,000—\$ 6,999	Group G
\$ 7,000—\$ 9,999	Group H
\$10,000—\$14,999	Group I
\$15,000—\$24,999	Group J
\$25,000 and over	Group K

CARD E2

Show detail in question 3e, Condition page and/or question 6, Hospital page for these IMPAIRMENTS.

- Deafness
- Trouble hearing
- Other ear condition
- Blindness
- Trouble seeing
- Other eye condition
- Missing hand—all or part
- Missing arm—all or part
- Missing foot—all or part
- Missing leg—all or part
- Trouble, stiffness or any deformity of—foot, leg, fingers, arm or back

CARD N

1. Care received through Medicaid or Welfare.
2. Unemployed, or reasons related to unemployment.
3. Can't obtain insurance because of poor health, illness, or age.
4. Too expensive, can't afford health insurance.
5. Dissatisfied with previous insurance.
6. Don't believe in insurance.
7. Have been healthy, not much sickness in the family, haven't needed health insurance.
8. Military dependent, (CHAMPUS), veterans' benefits.
9. Some other reason—Specify.

CARD R

1. Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian
2. Asian or Pacific Islander
3. Black
4. White
5. Another group not listed—Specify

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