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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Limitation of Activity and Mobility due to chronic conditions

United States July 1957 - June 1958

Statistics on prevalence of limitation of activity and mobility among persons with one or more chronic conditions by age, sex, residence, family income, and major activity. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957-June 1958.

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the national household survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

CONTENTS

	Page
Selected Findings	1
Prevalence of Chronic Conditions and Associated Disability	2
Limitation Due to Chronic Conditions Major Activity	5 5 5 5
Source of Data	6
Detailed Tables	. 8
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods Background of This Report Statistical Design of the Household-Interview Survey	30 30 30 30 31
Appendix II, Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions Terms Relating to Disability Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms- Location of Residence Terms	34 34 34 35 35
Appendix III Questionnaire	37

CHRONIC LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY AND MOBILITY

SELECTED FINDINGS

In family interviews throughout the United States during the year ending June 30, 1958, approximately 41 percent of the population were reported to have one or more chronic conditions. This is equivalent to an estimated 70 million persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the country with one or more such conditions. Of this number, 13½ million were limited in either the amount or kind of major activity or in the pursuit of outside activities, while another 3% million were unable to carry on their major activity. Thus, it is estimated that 10 percent of the noninstitutional population had some degree of long-term limitation of activity due to chronic illness or impairment, ranging from 1 to 2 percent among persons under 15 years of age to 55 percent among those 75 years and older (fig. 1).

An estimated 3½ million persons were reported to be limited in their mobility to the extent that they had trouble getting around alone or could not get around alone, whereas 1 million persons were confined to the house. This represents chronic limitation of mobility in some degree at a rate of 3 percent of the population, ranging from less than 1 percent among persons under 15 years of age to about 32 percent among those 75 years and older (fig. 1).

About 8 percent of the 60 million persons whose major activity was reported as "usually working" were chronically limited in their activity to some degree. Approximately 17 percent of those reported as "keeping house" reported chronic limitation of activity. This difference is due to the inclusion of many women who continue to be classified as "housewives" in their older years while persons of comparable age who were formerly "workers" are included in the "retired" group. About 2 percent of the 61½ million classified as school and preschool children had chronic limitation of activity.

The prevalence of chronic limitation of activity and mobility was inversely associated with the amount of family income. Approximately 21 percent of the persons in families with income less than \$2,000 per year had some degree of chronic limitation of activity. This percentage showed a consistent decrease with increasing family income. Seven percent reported activity limitation where the family income was \$7,000 or more. Essentially this same pattern existed for mobility limitation with 8 percent of the persons in the lowest income bracket (less than \$2,000) limited in mobility as compared with 1 percent in the highest income group (\$7,000 or more).

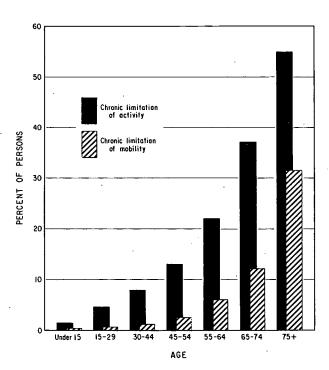


Figure 1. Percent of persons with any degree of chronic limitation of activity and mobility according to age.

This report was prepared by Geraldine A.Gleeson, of the $U.\$ S. National Health Survey staff.

No striking differences in the prevalence of activity and mobility limitations were noted among persons living in urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas.

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

This report deals primarily with long-term limitation of activity and of mobility among persons with one or more chronic conditions. However, some understanding of the prevalence of chronic conditions in the general population and the disability associated with them is necessary before meaningful interpretation of the prevalence of limitation can be made.

Table A shows the percentage of persons with no chronic conditions and those with 1, 2, and 3 or more chronic conditions by sex and broad age groups. In general, there is very little difference

in the percentage of males and females having 1 or 2 chronic conditions, but slightly more of the females, particularly in the older age groups, reported 3 or more chronic conditions. About 70 million persons, or 41 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States, had 1 or more chronic conditions, ranging from 17 percent among those under 15 years of age to roughly 80 percent among those 65 years or older (fig. 2), It should be kept in mind, however, that since severity criteria were not applied to the chronic conditions of persons in this report, the tables include persons with comparatively minor conditions, such as hay fever or flatfoot, as well as those with heart trouble, diabetes, and other serious ailments.

Some general idea of the disability caused by the chronic conditions reported can be gained from table B which shows the distribution of persons in each of the activity and mobility limitation categories by the amount of bed disability resulting from their chronic illness during the 12-month period prior to week of interview. About

Table A. Percent distribution of persons by number of chronic conditions according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Control	Number of chronic conditions							
Sex and age	Total	o	1	2	3+			
Both sexes		,						
All ages	100.0	58.6	23.0	10.0	8.4			
Under 15	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	82.5 57.7 39.4 21.9	14.2 26.0 28.8 26.6	2.6 10.2 16.6 20.5	0.7 6.1 15.2 31.0			
Male	·							
All ages	100.0	60.9	23.1	9.3	6.7			
Under 15	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	81.2 61.0 42.3 24.8	15.3 25.5 30.0 26.2	2.8 9.2 15.3 21.3	0.7 4.3 12.3 27.7			
<u>Female</u>								
All ages	100.0	56.5	22.8	10.7	10.0			
Under 15	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	83.9 54.7 36.7 19.4	13.1 26.5 27.7 26.9	2.3 11.2 17.7 19.9	0.6 7.6 17.9 33.8			

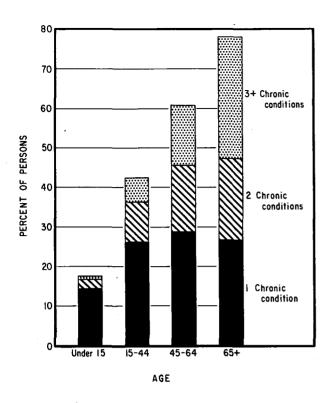


Figure 2. Percent of persons with chronic conditions according to age.

one half of those unable to carry on their majoractivity because of chronic limitation had no beddisability days during the year, as compared with 80 percent with no bed disability among those with no activity limitation. Major bed disability, i.e., more than 30 days during the year, was experienced by 28 percent of those unable to carry on their major activity, while only I percent of those with no limitation of activity reported major bed disability. The same general pattern of bed disability is found in the four mobility limitation categories, with the exception that a considerably larger percentage of the most severely incapacitated group (those confined to the house) reported major bed disability, with a compensating decrease in the percentage having no bed disability.

Thus, it is possible for a person to be reported as having chronic activity limitation or chronic mobility limitation, and yet to have spent little or no time in bed during the previous year as a result of chronic illness or impairment.

The distribution of bed disability among persons limited in amount or kind of major activity is strikingly similar to that among persons limited in outside activities (table B). Similarity in the amount of bed disability is even more noticeable among those with mobility limitations who needed the help of another person in getting around outside and those who had trouble getting around freely. The correspondence in bed disability sug-

Table B. Percent distribution of persons by degree of limitation of activity and mobility due to chronic conditions according to amount of bed disability: United States, July 1957-June 1958

	Percent distribution of persons						
Limitation of activity and mobility	Total	With no bed dis- ability	With minor ¹ bed dis- ability	With major ² bed dis- ability	With un- known bed disability		
Activity limitation							
Not limited in activities	100.0	80.0	15.9	1.4	2.7		
Not limited in major activities but otherwise limited	100.0	64.4	23.5	8.3	3.8		
Limited in amount or kind of major	100.0	60.2	23.0	12.0	4.8		
Unable to carry on major activity	100.0	48.1	16.1	28.2	7.6		
Mobility limitation							
Not limited in mobility	100.0	76.6 56.6	17.4 18.7	3.0 18.1	3.0 6.6		
Has trouble getting around alone	100.0	50.0	10.7				
Cannot get around alone Confined to house	100.0	56.4 31.9	17.3 13.9	18.8 45.3	7.6 8.8		

¹³⁰ days or less during the year.

 $^{^{2}}$ More than 30 days during the year.

gests that the persons within the two activity categories, as well as those in the two mobility categories, were chronically limited to about the same extent. This, combined with the belief that these categories are not, in many cases, mutually exclusive and may have left the respondent confused has led to the combination of the categories in some of the tables in this report. The following outline shows the three- and four-way classifications of limitations and identifies them with the tables in which they are used:

LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY

<u>Tables B, 1, 2, 5, 6</u> <u>Tables C, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18</u>

Not limited in activities

No limitation of activity

Not limited in major activity, but otherwise limited Limited in amount or kind of major activity

Partial limitation of activity

Unable to carry on major activity

Major limitation of activity

LIMITATION OF MOBILITY

Tables B, 3, 4, 7, 8 Tables 11, 12, 15, 16, 19,

Not limited in mobility No limitation of mobility

Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone

Partial limitation of mobility

Confined to house

Major limitation of mobility

The material presented in table C offers a very rough measure of the seriousness of the chronic ailments associated with varying degrees of limitation of activity. This table shows for persons with 1 or more chronic conditions the percentage who were under medical care, according to the extent of limitation of activity. For purposes of this report, the term "under medical care" is liberally interpreted to include all persons "under instruction" from a physician (for detailed definition, see Appendix II). As would be expected, the percentage of persons under care increased

with the amount of limitation. Approximately 50 percent of those with no activity limitation were under care, while 74 percent of those with partial limitation (in amount or kind of major or outside activities), and 79 percent of those with major limitation (unable to carry on major activity) had 1 or more conditions under medical care. In each activity limitation category the percentage of females under care was higher than that for males.

Table C. Number and percent of persons with one or more chronic conditions under medical care according to degree of activity limitation and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Limitation of	Persons with 1+ chronic condi- tions	Persons one or chron condit under	more ic ions
activity	Number (in thou- sands)	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent
<u>No</u> <u>limitation</u> of activity			
Both sexes_	52,626	26,487	50.3
Male Female	24,104 28,522	10,861 15,626	45.1 54.8
Partial ¹ limitation of activity			
Both sexes-	13,447	9,910	73.7
Male Female	5,683 7,763	3,844 6,065	67.6 78.1
Major ² limitation of activity			
Both sexes,	3,588	2,849	79.4
Male Female	2,279 1,309	1,766 1,083	77.5 82.7
1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 	

¹Limited in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

²Unable to carry on major activity.

LIMITATION DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Major Activity

Tables 1-4 present estimates of the amount of chronic limitation of activity and mobility among each of the major activity groups. Tables 5-8 show this same type of information by family-income groups. Since major activity and family income are both factors closely related to the economic and social status of the persons involved, the four-way classification of limitation, which describes in more detail a person's ability to participate in major or outside activities, has been used in this series of tables.

Among the 60 million persons whose major activity was reported as "usually working," 28 million, or 47 percent, had 1 or more chronic conditions and 5 million, or 8 percent, had some degree of chronic limitation of activity, Among the 36 million who reported "keeping house" as their major activity, 22 million, or 61 percent. had 1 or more chronic conditions and 6 million. or 17 percent, had some chronic activity limitation. This excessive amount of chronic limitation among housewives was due to the inclusion of persons who continue to be classified in this major activity group even at older ages. Many of the persons of comparable age with limitation of activity whose former major activity was "working" were included in the "retired" group (fig. 3).

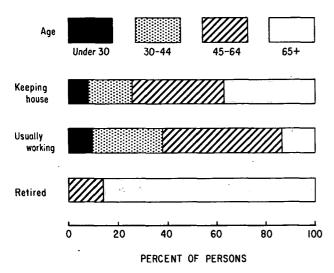


Figure 3. Percent distribution of persons with any degree of chronic limitation of activity whose major activity is "keeping house," "usually working," or "retired" according to age.

About 10 percent of the total population reported chronic limitation of activity as compared with 3 percent who reported chronic limitation of mobility (table 4).

Family Income

Tables 5-8 show the amount and distribution of chronic limitation of activity and mobility among persons by amount of family income. For each of the age groups shown and in each limitation category, persons living in families within the lowest income bracket (less than \$2,000) had the highest rate of chronic limitation. In general, as the family income increased, the limitation rate for both activity and mobility decreased. In table D, where all degrees of limitation have been combined (see p. 7 and Cards Cthrough G, p. 40), the gradient of the percentages immediately becomes apparent. There is no way to determine from these data the extent to which family income and chronic limitation of activity are causally related, nor is it possible to determine whether low income is responsible for the chronic disability or vice versa.

Age, Sex, and Residence

The distribution of chronic limitation of activity and mobility by residence and sex in detailed age groups is presented in tables 9-20. Since these tables deal with the prevalence rather than the economic and social implications of chronic limitations, the more general three-way classification of limitation categories, previously described, is used. The percentage distributions presented in these tables, as in all the detailed tables in this report, are based on the total noninstitutional population, i.e., all persons, with or without chronic conditions, in each age-sex-residence category. Thus, each of the percentages represents a prevalence estimate, or the number of persons with the degree of chronic limitation indicated per 100 of the noninstitutional population.

Of the 70 million persons in the United States with 1 or more chronic conditions, 53 million had no limitation of activity, 13½ million were partially limited, and about 3½ million had a major limitation. In terms of prevalence, this means that approximately 10 out of every 100 persons in the total population outside of institutions had some degree of chronic limitation of activity. Among persons under 15 years of age an estimated 1 to 2 percent were limited, with a gradual increase to 55 percent among those 75 years and older. No appreciable difference was noted in the limitation rate among males and females.

About 3½ million persons had partial limitation of mobility, and 1 million had mobility limitation of sufficient severity to confine them to the house at all times. These 4½ million persons represent about 3 percent of the U. S. population included in the survey. Slightly more females than males reported limitation of mobility, particularly in the older age groups in which, for persons 75 years of age and older, 36 percent of the females were limited as compared with 26 percent of the males (table 12).

Table D. Percent of persons with chronic limitation of activity and mobility according to family income and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Limitation of activity	Family income								
and mobility and age	Less than \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown				
Limitation of activity									
All ages	21.1	10.7	6.9	6.7	11.6				
Under 15	1.8 9.5	1.4 6.8	1.3 6.1	1.4 5.0	1.3 4.5				
45-64 65+	29.1 48.6	19.4 39.6	13.4 39.3	10.9 38.3	16.2 39.1				
Limitation of mobility									
All ages	7.9	2.7	1.6	1.5	3.5				
Under 15	0.5 1.9	0.3 1.0	0.3 0.7	0.3	0.1				
45-64 65+	9.4 22.0	4.3 14.7	2.9 18.6	1.8 16.3	3.6 16.5				

About 10 million, or 59 percent, of the 17 million persons with chronic activity limitations lived in urban areas. Of the remaining 7 million persons, 4½ million resided in rural-nonfarm areas. and 2½ million in rural-farm areas. Based on the total population residing in these areas, the prevalence rate of activity and mobility limitations was practically identical for urban and rural-nonfarm areas. A slightly higher rate of activity limitation, 11.9 per 100 population, was noted for rural-farm areas as compared with 9.8 in urban areas and 9.9 in rural-nonfarm areas (table 14). However, this excess of limitation in rural-farm areas was entirely among those limited in the amount or kind of major or outside activities. The arduous nature of farm work, which would impose more restrictions in amount or kind than many other types of work, probably accounts for some of this excess.

Tables 17-20 present data on chronic limitations for detailed age groups by residence. The excess of persons limited in the amount or kind of activity (with partial limitation) among those living in rural-farm areas, noted in the preceding series of tables, was again present in rural-farm

areas in each of the age intervals for those 15 years and older. The consistency of this excess through the age groups with no unusual concentration in the older groups is added evidence that the excess of chronic activity limitation in farm areas is more likely due to the restrictions imposed by farm work rather than to an excessive number of older persons living on farms.

SOURCE OF DATA

The material presented in this report is derived from household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey during the period July 1, 1957 through June 28, 1958. Interviews, obtained from a continuous sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States, were conducted in approximately 36,000 households and covered about 115,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention is called to the section entitled Reliability of Estimates. The data in all of the cells in the

tables presented are subject to errors of sampling, i.e., errors resulting from the use of a sample of households instead of all of the households in the United States. The sampling errors for most of the estimates presented are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. Such estimates, therefore, must be interpreted with caution.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are given in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings for the purposes of the survey, familiarity with these definitions will assist the reader in interpreting the material

presented.

The interview questionnaire used in the survey is reproduced in Appendix III. Those sections that apply to material covered in this report include the "illness-recall questions" (questions 11-17), the check lists of chronic conditions and impairments (Cards A and B) used in connection with questions 16 and 17, and Cards C-G used with

columns (r) and (s) of table I of the questionnaire.

Questions 11-17 were asked about each member of the sample household. In conjunction with questions 16 and 17 the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and the "Check List of Impairments" were read to each respondent. Any condition reported in response to these questions was entered on table 1 and further questions were asked, as indicated in the table, for each reported condition. In addition to the conditions on the two check lists, any other condition which had its onset three months or more prior to the week of interview is defined as a chronic condition for purposes of the survey.

The categories of activity limitation from which the respondent was asked to choose are described on Cards C, D, E, and F, which are appropriately worded for workers, housewives, school-age children, and preschool children. The limitation-of-mobility categories listed on Card G are applicable to all persons, regardless of their major activity.

DETAILED TABLES

		•	Page
			Page
		CHRONIC LIMITATION BY MAJOR ACTIVITY	
Table	1.	Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958	10
	2.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958	11
	3.	Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958	12
	4.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958	13
		CHRONIC LIMITATION BY FAMILY INCOME	
	5.	Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958	14
	6.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958	15
	7.	Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958	. 16
	8.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958	17
•		CHRONIC LIMITATION BY SEX AND AGE	_,
	9.	Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	18
	10.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	19
	11.	Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	20
	12.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	21
		CHRONIC LIMITATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE	
	13.	Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958	22
	14.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic con-	23

DETAILED TABLES—Continued

			rage
	*	CHRONIC LIMITATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE—Continued	
Table	15.	Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958	24
	16.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958-	25
		CHRONIC LIMITATION BY RESIDENCE AND AGE	
	17.	Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	26
	18.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	27
	19.	Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	2 8
	20.	Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958	29

Table 1. Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.

			Major act	ivity		
Limitation of activity	Total	School or preschool	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other
		Number	of persons	in thousa	ınds	
Both sexes				1		
All persons	168,369	61,400	59,692	35,961	6,129	5,186
With no chronic conditions	98,709	49,785	31,404	14,120	1,194	2,205
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	69,660 52,626	11,615 10,588	28,288 23,452	21,842 15,847	4,935 1,549	2,980 1,190
otherwise limited	4,624	597	1,458	2,104	321	144
major activity	8,822 3,588	320 109	2,982 397	3,571 321	1,220 1,845	730 916
Male						'
All persons	81,906	31,623	42,004	(*)	4,855	3,366
With no chronic conditions	49,840	25,294	22,102	(*)	1,027	1,393
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	32,065 24,104	6,328 5,747	19,902 16,256	(*) (*)	3,828 1,261	1,973 819
otherwise limitedLimited in amount or kind of	1,763	342	1,064	(*)	268	87
major activity Unable to carry on major activity-	3,920 2,279	166 74	2,306 276	(*) (*)	925 1,374	515 552
<u>Female</u>				:		
All persons	86,463	29,777	17,689	35,903	1,275	1,820
With no chronic conditions	48,869	24,491	9,303	14,095	167	813
With l+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	37,595 28,522	5,286 4,842	8,386 7,196	21,808 15,826	1,108 288	1,007 371
otherwise limited Limited in amount or kind of	2,861	255	394	2,101	53	57
major activity	4,902 1,309	154 35	676 121	3,563 318	296 471	214 364

^{*}The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 2. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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

	Major activity						
Limitation of activity	Total	School or preschool	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other	
Both sexes							
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	58.6	81.1	52.6	39.3	19.5	42.5	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	41.4 31.3	18.9 17.2	47.4 39.3	60.7 44.1	80.5 25.3	57.5 22.9	
otherwise limited	2.7	1.0	2.4	5.9	5.2	2.8	
major activity	5.2 2.1	0.5 0.2	5.0 0.7	9.9 0.9	19.9 30.1	14.1 17.7	
<u>Male</u>							
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	60.9	80.0	52.6	(*)	21,2	41.4	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	39.1 29.4	20.0 18.2	47.4 38.7	(*) (*)	78.8 26.0	58.6 24.3	
otherwise limited	2.2	1.1	2.5	(*)	5.5	2.6	
major activity	4.8 2.8	0.5 0.2	5.5 0.7	(*) (*)	19.1 28.3	15.3 16.4	
<u>Female</u>			į				
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	56.5	82.2	52.6	39.3	13,1	44.7	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	43.5 33.0	17.8 16.3	47.4 40.7	60.7 44.1	86.9 22.6	55.3 20.4	
otherwise limited	3.3	0.9	2.2	5.9	4.2	3.1	
major activity	5.7 1.5	0.5 0.1	3.8 0.7	9.9 0.9	23.2 36.9	11.8 20.0	

^{*}The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 3. Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

						
			Major act	ivity		_
Limitation of mobility	Total	School or preschool	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other
		Number	of persons	in thousa	nds	
Both sexes			i	}]	
All persons	168,369	61,400	59,692	35,961	6,129	5,186
With no chronic conditions	98,709	49,785	31,404	14,120	1,194	2,205
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	69,660 64,806 2,729 949 1,177	11,615 11,434 76 48 57	28,288 27,700 442 45 101	21,842 20,193 1,094 309 246	4,935 3,321 822 333 458	2,980 2,158 293 215 314
<u>Male</u>						
All persons	81,906	31,623	42,004	(*)	4,855	3,366
With no chronic conditions	49,840	25,294	22,102	(*)	1,027	1,393
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	32,065 30,031 1,262 272 501	6,328 6,226 40 30 32	19,902 19,455 346 34 67	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	3,828 2,777 656 142 253	1,973 1,543 216 67 148
Female		•		-		
All persons	86,463	29,777	17,689	35,903	1,275	1,820
With no chronic conditions	48,869	24,491	9,303	14,095	167	813
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	37,595 34,775 1,467 677 676	5,286 5,208 36 18 24	8,386 8,245 96 11 34	21,808 20,162 1,092 309 246	1,108 544 166 192 205	1,007 615 77 148 166

^{*}The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1!]

-							
	Major activity						
Limitation of mobility	Total	School or preschool	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other	
Both sexes							
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	58.6	81.1	52.6	39.3	19.5	42.5	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	41.4 38.5 1.6 0.6 0.7	18.9 18.6 0.1 0.1 0.1	47.4 46.4 0.7 0.1 0.2	60.7 56.2 3.0 0.9 0.7	80.5 54.2 13.4 5.4 7.5	57.5 41.6 5.6 4.1 6.1	
Male]	
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	60.9	80.0	52.6	(*)	21.2	41.4	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	39.1 36.7 1.5 0.3 0.6	20.0 19.7 0.1 0.1 0.1	47.4 46.3 0.8 0.1 0.2	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	78.8 57.2 13.5 2.9 5.2	58.6 45.8 6.4 2.0 4.4	
<u>Female</u>							
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
With no chronic conditions	56.5	82.2	52.6	39.3	13.1	44.7	
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	43.5 40.2 1.7 0.8 0.8	17.8 17.5 0.1 0.1	47.4 46.6 0.5 0.1 0.2	60.7 56.2 3.0 0.9 0.7	86.9 42.7 13.0 15.1 16.1	55.3 33.8 4.2 8.1 9.1	

 $^{^{}ullet}$ The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 5. Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by age and family income:
United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Ass and limitables	Family income					
Age and limitation of activity	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
		Numbe	r of perso	ns in thou	sands	
All ages				1		
All persons	168,369	25,459	36,051	62,248	34,549	10,06
With no chronic conditions	98,709	12,869	21,535	38,069	20,281	5,95
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities	69,660 52,626	12,590 7,222	14,516 10,659	24,179 19,857	14,268 11,951	4,10 2,93
Not limited in major activity but otherwise limited	4,624	1,171	981	1,373	817	28
tivity Unable to carry on major activity	8,822 3,588	2,737 1,460	2,048 828	2,280 669	1,175 324	58: 30:
Under 15		ر				
All persons	52,637	6,341	11,424	22,228	10,312	2,331
With no chronic conditions	43,446	5,452	9,698	18,153	8,185	1,959
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	9,190 8,447	889 773	1,726 1,567	4,075 3,785	2,127 1,979	372 343
otherwise limitedLimited in amount or kind of major ac-	354	53	71	135	75	2:
tivity Unable to carry on major activity	273 117	43 20	54 34	112 44	59 14	
<u>15-44</u>						
All persons	66,749	7,595	13,874	26,880	14,814	3,586
With no chronic conditions	38,488	4,625	8,288	14,834	8,362	2,378
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	28,262 24,043	2,970 2,248	5,586 4,637	12,047 10,403	6,452 5,709	1,201 1,040
otherwise limitedLimited in amount or kind of major ac-	1,443	187	293	598	308	5
tivity Unable to carry on major activity	2,345 430	413 122	540 116	938 108	371 64	8: 2:
<u>45-64</u>	ļ					
All persons	34,470	5,499	7,481	10,722	7,972	2,79
With no chronic conditions	13,598	1,712	2,809	4,466	3,378	1,23
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities	20,873 15,061	3,787 2,187	4,671 3,219	6,256 4,818	4,593 3,725	1,56 1,11
Not limited in major activity but otherwise limited	1,634	347	359	477	337	11:
tivity Unable to carry on major activity	3,200 977	893 360	818 276	778 183	465 67	24 ⁻ 9
<u>65+</u>						
All persons	14,512	6,024	3,272	2,417	1,451	1,349
With no chronic conditions	3,177	1,080	739	617	356	38
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	11,335 5,075	4,944 2,014	2,533 1,236	1,801 851	1,095 538	96 43
otherwise limitedLimited in amount or kind of major ac-	1,193	585	259	163	98	8
Unable to carry on major activity	3,004 2,063	1,387 958	636 402	453 334	280 178	24 19

Table 6. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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]

Accord 14-th-6t-			Family	income		
Age and limitation of activity	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
All ages		-				
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	58.6	50.5	59.7	61.2	58.7	59.2
With 1+ chronic conditions	41.4	49.5	40.3	38.8	41.3	40.
Not limited in activities	31.3	28.4	29.6	31.9	34.6	29.
Not limited in major activity but otherwise limited	2.7	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.
Limited in amount or kind of major ac-		7.0	2.,			
tivity	5.2	10.8	5.7	3.7	3.4	5.8
Unable to carry on major activity	2.1	5.7	2.3	1.1	0.9	3.1
<u>Under 15</u>						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	82.5	86.0	84.9	81.7	79.4	84.0
With l+ chronic conditions	17.5	14.0	15.1	18.3	20.6	16.0
Not limited in activities Not limited in major activity but	16.0	12.2	13.7	17.0	19.2	14.
otherwise limited	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.
Limited in amount or kind of major ac-	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.
Unable to carry on major activity	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.
15-44						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	57.7	60.9	59.7	55.2	56.4	66.
With 1+ chronic conditions	42.3	39.1	40.3	44.8	43.6	33.
Not limited in activities	36.0	29.6	33.4	38.7	38.5	29.
Not limited in major activity but otherwise limited	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.
Limited in amount or kind of major ac-		2,5	2.1		-	
tivity	3.5	5.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.
Unable to carry on major activity	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.
<u>45-64</u>			100.0		100.0	100
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
With no chronic conditions	39.4	31.1 68.9	37.5	41.7 58.3	42.4 57.6	44. 56.
With 1+ chronic conditionsNot limited in activities	60.6	39.8	62.4 43.0	44.9	46.7	39.
Not limited in major activity but						
otherwise limited	4.7	6.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.
tivity	9.3	16.2	10.9	7.3	5.8	8.
Unable to carry on major activity	2.8	6.5	3.7	1.7	0.8	3.
<u>65+</u>						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
With no chronic conditions	21.9	17.9	22.6	25.5	24.5	28.
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in activities	78.1 35.0	82.1 33.4	77.4 37.8	74.5 35.2	75.5 37.1	71. 32.
Not limited in major activity but	1 !					
otherwise limited	8.2	9.7	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.
Limited in amount or kind of major ac- tivity	20.7	23.0	19.4	18.7	19.3	18.
Unable to carry on major activity	14.2	15.9	12.3	13.8	12.3	14.

Table 7. Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

Age and limitation			Family	income		
of mobility	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
		Numbe	r of perso	ns in thou	sands	
All ages]]			Ì
All persons	168,369	25,459	36,051	62,248	34,549	10,06
With no chronic conditions	98,709	12,869	21,535	38,069	20,281	5,95
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone- Cannot get around alone Confined to house	69,660 64,806 2,729 949 1,177	12,590 10,571 1,214 370 435	14,516 13,544 550 171 251	24,179 23,172 536 222 249	14,268 13,762 280 109 117	4,107 3,757 149 77
<u>Under 15</u>						
All persons	52,637	6,341	11,424	22,228	10,312	2,331
With no chronic conditions	43,446	5,452	9,698	18,153	8,185	1,959
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone- Cannot get around alone Confined to house	9,190 9,032 47 .53 58	889 857 4 14 14	1,726 1,696 13 11 6	4,075 4,012 15 24 24	2,127 2,098 16 1 13	372 369 - 2 1
<u>15-44</u>						
All persons	66,749	7,595	13,874	26,880	14,814	3,586
With no chronic conditions	38,488	4,625	8,288	14,834	8,362	2,378
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone- Cannot get around alone Confined to house	28,262 27,676 377 81 128	2,970 2,825 90 24 30	5,586 5,448 85 15 38	12,047 11,864 122 24 38	6,452 6,355 68 13 16	1,207 1,184 13 4
<u>45-64</u>		İ			ļ	
All persons	34,470	5,499	7,481	10,722	7,972	2,797
With no chronic conditions	13,598	1,712	2,809	4,466	3,378	1,232
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone- Cannot get around alone Confined to house	20,873 19,475 843 221 334	3,787 3,269 323 90 105	4,671 4,346 197 38 90	6,256 5,946 200 39 70	4,593 4,450 83 37 24	1,565 1,463 41 17 44
<u>65+</u>			İ		[
All persons	14,512	6,024	3,272	2,417	1,451	1,349
With no chronic conditions	3,177	1,080	739	617	356	386
With l+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone- Cannot get around alone Confined to house	11,335 8,623 1,461 594 658	4,944 3,620 797 241 286	2,533 2,053 256 107 117	1,801 1,350 199 134 117	1,095 859 113 58 65	963 741 95 54 73

Table 8. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to age and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1:

Age and limitation			Family	income	 :	
of mobility	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
All ages						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	58.6	50.5	59.7	61.2	58.7	59.2
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	41.4 38.5 1.6 0.6 0.7	49.5 41.5 4.8 1.5 1.7	40.3 37.6 1.5 0.5	38.8 37.2 0.9 0.4	41.3 39.8 0.8 0.3	40.8 37.3 1.5 0.8 1.2
<u>Under 15</u>						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	82.5	86.0	84.9	81.7	79.4	84.0
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	17.5 17.2 0.1 0.1	14.0 13.5 0.1 0.2 0.2	15.1 14.8 0.1 0.1	18.3 18.0 0.1 0.1	20.6 20.3 0.2 0.0 0.1	16.0 15.8 - 0.1 0.0
<u>15-44</u>		,				
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	57.7	60.9	59.7	55.2	56.4	66.3
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	42.3 41.5 0.6 0.1 0.2	39.1 37.2 1.2 0.3 0.4	40.3 39.3 0.6 0.1 0.3	44.8 44.1 0.5 0.1	43.6 42.9 0.5 0.1 0.1	33.7 33.0 0.4 0.1 0.2
<u>45-64</u>						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	39.4	31.1	37.5	41.7	42.4	44.0
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	60.6 56.5 2.4 0.6 1.0	68.9 59.4 5.9 1.6 1.9	62.4 58.1 2.6 0.5	58.3 55.5 1.9 0.4 0.7	57.6 55.8 1.0 0.5 0.3	56.0 52.3 1.5 0.6 1.6
<u>65+</u>						
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no chronic conditions	21.9	17.9	22.6	25.5	24.5	28.6
With 1+ chronic conditions Not limited in mobility Has trouble getting around alone Cannot get around alone Confined to house	78.1 59.4 10.1 4.1 4.5	82.1 60.1 13.2 4.0 4.7	77.4 62.7 7.8 3.3 3.6	74.5 55.9 8.2 5.5 4.8	75.5 59.2 7.8 4.0 4.5	71.4 54.9 7.0 4.0 5.4

Table 9. Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and age:
United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on nousehold interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

			Per	sons with one o	r more chronic	conditions				
Sex and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity				
	Number of persons in thousands									
Both sexes		İ	!	1	•	· ·				
All ages	168,369	98,709	69,660	52,626	13,447	3,588				
Under 15	52,637 31,944	43,446 20,802	9,190 11,142	8,447 9,689	627 1,292	117 162				
30-44 45-54	34,805 19,639	17,686 8,464	17,120 11,175	14,354 8,626	2,497 2,224	269 325				
55-64 65-74	14,831 9,627	5,134 2,353	9,698 7,274	6,435 3,695	2,611 2,676	652 903				
75+	4,886	824	4,062	1,380	1,521	1,160				
Male										
All ages	81,906	49,840	32,065	24,104	5,683	2,279				
Under 15	26,839 14,980	21,789 10,279	5,050 4,702	4,633 4,093	344 530	. 73 . 78				
30-44 45-54	16,706 9,592	9,036 4,418	7,670 5,174	6,395 4,007	1,118 954	157 213				
55-64 65-74	7,147 4,511	2,670 1,196	4,476 3,315	2,877 1,528	1,118 1,131	482 655				
75+	2,131	452	1,679	570	488	620				
Female			:							
All ages	86,463	48,869	37,595	28,522	7,763	1,309				
Under 15	25,798 16,963	21,657 10,523	4,140 6,440	3,813 5,595	. 284 761	43 84				
30-44 45-54	18,100 10,047	8,650 4,046	9,450 6,001	7,960 4,619	1,379 1,269	112 112				
55-64 65-74	7,685 5,116	2,463 1,157	5,221 3,959	3,558 2,166	1,493 1,545	170 248				
75+	2,755	372	2,383	810	1,033	540				

 $^{^{1}}$ Limited in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

 $^{^{2}\}mbox{Unable to carry on major activity.}$

Table 10. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11

			Per	sons with one o	or more chronic	conditions
Sex and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial ¹ limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity
Both sexes						
All ages	100.0	58.6	41.4	31.3	8.0	2.1
Under 15	100.0 100.0	82.5 65.1	17.5 34.9	16.0 30.3	1.2 4.0	0.2 0.5
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	50.8 43.1	49.2 56.9	41.2 43.9	7.2 11.3	0.8 1.7
55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0	34.6 24.4	65.4 75.6	43.4 38.4	17.6 27.8	4.4 9.4
75+	100.0	16.9	83.1	28.2	31.1	23.7
<u>Male</u>		·				
All ages	100.0	60.9	39.1	29.4	6.9	2.8
Under 15 15-29	100.0 100.0	81.2 68.6	18.8 31.4	17.3 27.3	1.3 3.5	0.3 0.5
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	54.1 46.1	45.9 53.9	38.3 41.8	6.7 9.9	0.9 2.2
55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0	37.4 26.5	62.6 73.5	40.3 33.9	15.6 25.1	6.7 14.5
75+	100.0	21.2	78.8	26.7	22.9	29.1
<u>Female</u>						
All ages	100.0	56.5	43.5	33.0	9.0	1.5
Under 15 15-29	100.0 100.0	83.9 62.0	16.0 38.0	14.8 33.0	1.1 4.5	0.2 0.5
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	47.8 40.3	52.2 59.7	44.0 46.0	7.6 12.6	0.6 1.1
55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0	32.0 22.6	67.9 77.4	46.3 42.3	19.4 30.2	2.2 4.8
75+	100.0	13.5	86.5	29.4	37.5	19.6

 $^{^{1}\,\}mbox{Limited}$ in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

²Unable to carry on major activity.

Table 11. Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and age:
United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.

			Persons with one or more chronic conditions								
Sex and age	All persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial 1 limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility						
		Number of persons in thousands									
Both sexes											
All ages	168,369	98,709	69,660	64,806	3,678	1,177					
Under 15	52,637 31,944	43,446 20,802	9,190 11,142	9,032 10,951	100 132	58 59					
30-44 45-54	34,805 19,639	17,686 8,464	17,120 11,175	16,725 10,675	326 392	68 108					
55-64 65-74	14,831 9,627	5,134 2,353	9,698 7,274	8,799 6,104	673 940	226 229					
75+	4,886	824	4,062	2,519	1,115	428					
<u>Male</u>		;									
All ages	81,906	49,840	32,065	30,031	1,533	501					
Under 15 15-29	26,839 14,980	21,789 10,279	5,050 4,702	4,963 4,627	54 52	33 23					
30-44 45-54	16,706 9,592	9,036 4,418	7,670 5,174	7,484 4,954	162 168	24 51					
55-64 65-74	7,147 4,511	2,670 1,196	4,476 3,315	4,058 2,818	295 398	1 2 4 99					
75+	2,131	452	1,679	1,127	404	147					
<u>Female</u>											
All ages	86,463	48,869	37,595	34,775	2,144	676					
Under 15 15-29	25,798 16,963	21,657 10,523	4,140 6,440	4,069 6,324	47 80	24 36					
30-44 45-54	18,100 10,047	8,650 4,046	9,450 6,001	9,241 5,721	164 224	45 57					
55-64 65-74	7,685 5,116	2,463 1,157	5,221 3,959	4,742 3,286	378 542	102 131					
75+	2,755	372	2,383	1,392	710	281					

 $^{^{\}mathbf{1}}$ Limited or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

Table 12. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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

		Damagna adah	Per	Persons with one or more chronic conditions					
Sex and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial 1 limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility			
Both sexes	9								
All ages	100.0	58.6	41.4	38.5	2.2	0.7			
Under 15 15-29	100.0 100.0	82.5 65.1	17.5 34.9	17.2 34.3	0.2 0.4	0.1 0.2			
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	50.8 43.1	49.2 56.9	48.1 54.4	0.9 2.0	0.2 0.5			
55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0	34.6 24.4	65.4 75.6	59.3 · 63.4	4.5 9.8	1.5 2.4			
75+	100.0	16.9	83.1	51.6	22.8	. 8.8			
Male									
All ages	100.0	60.9	39.1	36.7	1.9	0.6			
Under 15	100.0 100.0	81.2 68.6	18.8 31.4	18.5 30.9	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.2			
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	54.1 46.1	45.9 53.9	44.8 51.7	1.0 1.8	0.1 0.5			
55-64 65-74	100,0 100.0	37.4 26.5	62.6 73.5	56.8 62.5	4.1 8.8	1.7 2.2			
75+	100.0	21.2	78.8	52.9	19.0	6.9			
Female	_	į							
All ages	100.0	56.5	43.5	40.2	2.5	0.8			
Under 15 15-29	100.0 100.0	83.9 62.0	16.0 38.0	15.8 37.3	0.2 0.5	0.1 0.2			
30-44 45-54	100.0 100.0	47.8 40.3	52.2 59.7	51.1 56.9	0.9 2.2	0.2 0.6			
55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0	32.0 22.6	67.9 77.4	61.7 64.2	4.9 10.6	1.3 2.6			
75+	100.0	13 . 5.	86.5	50.5	25.8	10.2			

¹Limited or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

Table 13. Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11

			Persons with one or more chronic conditions						
Sex and residence	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial ¹ limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity			
	Number of persons in thousands								
Both sexes		İ							
All areas	168,369	98,709	69,660	52,626	13,447	3,588			
Urban	102,985	60,194	42,792	32,663	7,864	2,265			
Rural nonfarm	44,334	26,012	18,322	13,924	3,497	902			
Rural farm	21,049	12,503	8,546	6,039	2,086	421			
<u>Male</u>									
All areas	81,906	49,840	32,065	24,104	5,683	2,279			
Urban	49,098	29,973	19,125	14,578	3,163	1,384			
Rural nonfarm	21,905	13,288	8,617	6,476	1,515	625			
Rural farm	10,903	6,579	4,324	3,049	1,005	270			
Female									
All areas	86,463	48,869	37,595	28,522	7,763	1,309			
Urban	53,888	30,221	23,667	18,084	4,701	881			
Rural nonfarm	22,429	12,724	9,706	7,448	1,982	276			
Rural farm	10,146	5,924	4,222	2,990	1,081	151			

¹Limited in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

²Unable to carry on major activity.

Table 14. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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

			Per	sons with one	or more chroni	c conditions
Sex and residence	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial ¹ limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity
Both sexes						
All areas	100.0	58.6	41.4	31.3	8.0	2.1
Urban	100.0	58.4	41.6	31.7	7.6	2.2
Rural nonfarm	100.0	58.7	41.3	31.4	7.9	2.0
Rural farm	100.0	59.4	40.6	28.7	9.9	2.0
Male						
All areas	100.0	60.9	39.1	29.4	6.9	2.8
Urban	100.0	61.0	39.0	29.7	6.4	2.8
Rural nonfarm	100.0	60.7	39.3	29.6	6.9	2.9
Rural farm	100.0	60.3	39.7	28.0	9.2	2.5
<u>Female</u>						
All areas	100.0	56.5	43.5	33.0	9.0	1.5
Urban	100.0	56.1	43.9	33.6	8.7	1.6
Rural nonfarm	100.0	56.7	43.3	33.2	8.8	1.2
Rural farm	100.0	58.4	41.6	29.5	10.7	1.5

 $[{]f 1}_{\mbox{\it Limited}}$ in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

 $^{^{2}}$ Unable to carry on major activity.

Table 15. Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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]

			Per	sons with one	or more chroni	c conditions		
Sex and residence	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial ¹ limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility		
		Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes		·						
All areas	168,369	98,709	69,660	64,806	3,678	1,177		
Urban	102,985	60,194	42,792	39,829	2,216	747		
Rural nonfarm	44,334	26,012	18,322	17,097	939	287		
Rural farm	21,049	12,503	8,546	7,881	523	143		
Male								
All areas	81,906	49,840	32,065	30,031	1,533	501		
Urban	49,098	29,973	19,125	17,917	908	300		
Rural nonfarm	21,905	13,288	8,617	8,079	396	141		
Rural farm	10,903	6,579	4,324	4,035	229	60		
<u>Female</u>								
All areas	86,463	48,869	37,595	34,775	2,144	676		
Urban	53,888	30,221	23,667	21,911	1,308	447		
Rural nonfarm	22,429	12,724	9,706	9,018	543	146		
Rural farm	10,146	5,924	4,222	3,846	294	83		

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Limited}$ or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

Table 16. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Per	sons with one	or more chroni	c conditions
Sex and residence	All persons		Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial ¹ limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility
Both sexes				-		
All areas	100.0	58.6	41.4	38.5	2.2	0.7
Urban	100.0	58.4	41.6	38.7	2.2	0.7
Rural nonfarm	100.0	58.7	41.3	38.6	2.1	0.6
Rural farm	100.0	59.4	40.6	37.4	2.5	0.7
Male						
All areas	100.0	60.9	39.1	36.7	1.9	0.6
Urban	100.0	61.0	39.0	36.5	1.8	0.6
Rural nonfarm	100.0	60.7	39.3	36.9	1.8	0.6
Rural farm	100.0	60.3	39.7	37.0	2.1	0.6
<u>Female</u>					·	
All areas	100.0	56.5	43.5	40.2	2.5	0.8
Urban	100.0	56.1	43.9	40.7	2.4	0.8
Rural nonfarm	100.0	56.7	43.3	40.2	2.4	0.7
Rural farm	100.0	58.4	41.6	37.9	2.9	0.8

 $^{^{1}}$ Limited or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

Table 17. Number of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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]

			Pers	ons with one	or more chronic	conditions					
Residence and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial 1 limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity					
		Number of persons in thousands									
All areas		1	1								
All ages	168,369	98,709	69,660	52,626	13,447	3,588					
Under 15 15-29 30-44	52,637 31,944 34,805 19,639 14,831 9,627 4,886	43,446 20,802 17,686 8,464 5,134 2,353 824	9,190 11,142 17,120 11,175 9,698 7,274 4,062	8,447 9,689 14,354 8,626 6,435 3,695 1,380	627 1,292 2,497 2,224 2,611 2,676 1,521	117 162 269 325 652 903 1,160					
<u>Urban</u>											
All ages	102,985	60,194	42,792	32,663	7,864	2,265					
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74	29,640 19,937 21,377 12,948 9,781 6,286 3,017	24,346 12,925 11,233 5,824 3,650 1,621 595	5,295 7,012 10,144 7,124 6,131 4,664 2,422	4,865 6,178 8,540 5,580 4,168 2,463 870	368 732 1,436 1,333 1,536 1,617 843	62 103 168 211 428 585 709					
Rural nonfarm											
All ages	44,334	26,012	18,322	13,924	3,497	902					
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 75+	15,817 8,010 9,644 4,337 3,162 2,150 1,214	12,960 5,046 4,635 1,756 973 486 155	2,857 2,964 5,009 2,581 2,188 1,664 1,059	2,631 2,558 4,226 1,977 1,393 782 357	195 371 697 508 662 655 409	31 34 86 95 134 227 294					
Rural farm			İ								
All ages	21,049	12,503	8,546	6,039	2,086	421					
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+	7,180 3,997 3,785 2,354 1,888 1,190 655	6,141 2,831 1,818 884 510 245 74	1,039 1,166 1,967 1,470 1,378 945 581	951 953 1,589 1,069 874 450 154	64 189 364 382 413 403 270	24 24 14 19 90 92 157					

 $^{^{1}}$ Limited in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

 $^{{}^{2}}$ Unable to carry on major activity.

Table 18. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions according to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

		= === ================================	Per	sons with one	or more chroni	c conditions
Residence and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of activity	With partial ¹ limitation of activity	With major ² limitation of activity
All areas						
1111 0100						
All ages	100.0	58.6	41.4	31.3	8.0	2.1
Under 15	100.0	82.5	17.5	16.0	1.2	0.2
15-29	100.0	65.1	34.9	30.3	4.0	0.5
30-44	100.0	50.8	49.2	41.2	7.2	0.8
45-54	100.0	43.1	56.9	43.9	11.3	1.7
55-64	100.0	34.6	65.4	43,4	17.6	4.4
65-74	100.0	24.4	75.6	38.4	27.8	9.4
75+	100.0	16.9	83.1	28.2	31.1	23.7
<u>Urban</u>		٠		ļi		
All ages	100.0	58.4	41.6	31.7	7.6	2.2
Under 15	100.0	82.1	17.9	16.4	1.2	0.2
15-29	100.0	64.8	35.2	31.0	1.2 3.7	0.2
30-44	100.0	52.5	47.5	39.9	6.7	0.8
45-54	100.0	45.0	55.0	43.1	10.3	1.6
55-64	100.0	37.3	62.7	42.6	15.7	4.4
65-74	100.0	25.8	74.2	39.2	25.7	9.3
75+	100.0	19.7	80.3	28.8	27.9	23.5
Rural nonfarm		-				
All ages	100.0	58.7	41.3	31.4	7.9	2.0
Under 15	100.0	81.9	18.1	16.6	1.2	0.2
15-29	100.0	63.0	37.0	31.9	4.6	0.4
30-44	100.0	48.1	51.9	43.8	7.2	0.9
45-54	100.0	40.5	59.5	45.6	11.7	2.2
55-64	100.0	30.8	69.2	44.1	20.9	4.2
65-74	100.0	22.6	77.4	36.4	30.5	10.6
75+	100.0	12.8	87.2	29.4	33.7	24.2
Rural farm					<u> </u>	
All ages	100.0	59.4	40.6	28.7	. 9.9	2.0
Under 15	100.0	85.5	14.5	13.2	0.9	0.3
15-29	100.0	70.8	29.2	23.8	4.7	0.6
30-44	100.0	48.0	52.0	42.0	9.6	0.4
45-54	100.0	37.6	62.4	45.4	16.2	0.8
55-64	100.0	27.0	73.0	46.3	21.9	4.8
65-74	100.0	20.6	79.4	37.8	33.9	7.7
75+	100.0	11.3	88.7	23.5	41.2	24.0

 $^{^{\}mathbf{1}}$ Limited in amount or kind of major or outside activities.

²Unable to carry on major activity.

Table 19. Number of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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

Pari da ca			Pers	ons with one	or more chronic	c conditions
Residence and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility
			Number of	persons in th	ousands	
All areas						
All ages	168,369	98,709	69,660	64,806	3,678	1,177
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+	52,637 31,944 34,805 19,639 14,831 9,627 4,886	43,446 20,802 17,686 8,464 5,134 2,353 824	9,190 11,142 17,120 11,175 9,698 7,274 4,062	9,032 10,951 16,725 10,675 8,799 6,104 2,519	100 132 326 392 673 940 1,115	58 59 68 108 226 229 428
<u>Urban</u>		_				
All ages	102,985	60,194	42,792	39,829	2,216	747
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 75+ Rural nonfarm	29,640 19,937 21,377 12,948 9,781 6,286 3,017	24,346 12,925 11,233 5,824 3,650 1,621 595	5,295 7,012 10,144 7,124 6,131 4,664 2,422	5,198 6,906 9,900 6,813 5,550 3,936 1,526	68 76 195 235 441 572 629	29 30 49 76 140 157 266
All ages	44,334	26,012	18,322	17,097	939	287
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+	15,817 8,010 9,644 4,337 3,162 2,150 1,214	12,960 5,046 4,635 1,756 973 486 155	2,857 2,964 5,009 2,581 2,188 1,664 1,059	2,819 2,913 4,903 2,456 1,992 1,368 646	20 37 88 99 151 236 308	18 15 17 26 46 59
Rural farm			· !			
All ages	21,049	12,503	8,546	7,881	523	143
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+	7,180 3,997 3,785 2,354 1,888 1,190 655	6,141 2,831 1,818 884 510 245 74	1,039 1,166 1,967 1,470 1,378 945 581	1,015 1,132 1,922 1,406 1,258 800 347	13 19 43 59 80 131 177	11 14 2 5 40 13 57

 $^{^{1}}$ Limited or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

Table 20. Percent distribution of persons by limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions according to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

	T .		Per	sons with one	or more chronic	conditions
Residence and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic condition	Total	With no limitation of mobility	With partial limitation of mobility	With major ² limitation of mobility
All areas						
All ages	100.0	58.6	41.4	38.5	2.2	0.7
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 65-74	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	82.5 65.1 50.8 43.1 34.6 24.4	17.5 34.9 49.2 56.9 65.4 75.6	17.2 34.3 48.1 54.4 59.3 63.4	0.2 0.4 0.9 2.0 4.5 9.8	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5 1.5 2.4
75+ <u>Urban</u>	100.0	16.9	83.1	51.6	22.8	8.8
All ages	100.0	58.4	41.6	38.7	2.2	0.7
Under 15	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	82.1 64.8 52.5 45.0 37.3 25.8 19.7	17.9 35.2 47.5 55.0 62.7 74.2 80.3	17.5 34.6 46.3 52.6 56.7 62.6 50.6	0.2 0.4 0.9 1.8 4.5 9.1 20.8	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.6 1.4 2.5 8.8
All ages	100.0	58.7	41.3	38.6	2.1	0.6
Under 15 15-29	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	81.9 63.0 48.1 40.5 30.8 22.6 12.8	18.1 37.0 51.9 59.5 69.2 77.4 87.2	17.8 36.4 50.8 56.6 63.0 63.6 53.2	0.1 0.5 0.9 2.3 4.8 11.0 25.4	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.6 1.5 2.7 8.6
Rural farm			· .			,
All ages	100.0	59.4	' 40.6	37.4	2,5	0.7
Under 15 15-29 30-44 45-54 55-64 75+	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	85.5 70.8 48.0 37.6 27.0 20.6 11.3	14.5 29.2 52.0 62.4 73.0 79.4 88.7	14.1 28.3 50.8 59.7 66.6 67.2 53.0	0.2 0.5 1.1 2.5 4.2 11.0 27.0	0.2 0.4 0.1 0.2 2.1 1.1 8.7

 $^{^{\}mathrm{1}}$ Limited or needs help in getting around outside.

 $^{^{2}}$ Confined to the house, except in emergencies.

APPENDIX I TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Limitation of Activity and Mobility is one of a series of statistical reports which cover separate health-related topics prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. The report is based on information collected in the nationwide continuing sample household-interview survey which is a main aspect of the program.

The household-interview survey uses a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, requests information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and hospitalization. As interview data relating to each of these various broad subject areas are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued covering one or more specific topics. The present report on limitation of activity and mobility is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 28, 1958.

The population covered by the sample for the house-hold-interview survey is the civilian population of the continental United States living at the time of interview. Although the sample collection covers persons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in these reports pending special study of the applicability of an interview-type questionnaire to these persons. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Household-Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of an area sample of 372 from among approximately 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the continental United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

The household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population so that samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples for, say a calendar quarter, or a year. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples

more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages, as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over a 12-month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations from consolidated samples can be provided for urban and rural sectors of the Nation and for various major geographic sections of the United States, but not for individual States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing acting as collecting agent for the Public Health Service, and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons with major limitation of activity—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the ratio factor is 1950 decennial population count to estimated population for 1950 for the U.S. National Health Survey first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 132 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in 76 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

Each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the United States population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with one or more chronic conditions, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

The interviewing and estimation procedure, as noted earlier, are designed to reproduce the experience in the reference period of the questionnaire for the population living at the time of interview.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household

not interviewed the characteristics of interviewed persons in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 6 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was accounted for by all other reasons, such as failure to find any household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were accepted for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information the household respondent can, at best, 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 types of facts such as those concerning the circumstances and consequences of illness or injury and the resulting action taken or sought by the individual can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report all of this type of 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 they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which they 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 over-all totals by age and sex (which are independently estimated), these figures are based on the sample of households in the U.S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing 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. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different studies) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates 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 measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might oc-

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

Table 1 shows estimates of standard errors for three selected statistics from this report. These standard errors were calculated directly for each of the three items shown in the table. They differ somewhat from the estimated average standard errors shown in table II for other statistics of the same magnitude.

In the preparation of tables II and III, a number of approximations were necessary in order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost. As a result, tables II and III provide an estimate of approximate, rather than the precise, standard error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Table I. Standard error of estimates of selected statistics

The statistic (a)	Sample estimate (b)	Standard error (c)
Number of persons with 1+ chronic conditions	69,660,000	490,000
Number of males with 1+ chronic conditions	32,065,000	290,000
Number of persons with major limitation of activity	3,588,000	120,000

NOTE: For the statistic named in column a, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference between the sample estimate shown in column b and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the number shown in column c.

Different classes of statistics for the health survey were identified for the purpose of estimating variances. All statistics presented in this report are statistics which estimate a population attribute, for example, number of persons with major limitation of mobility, and were classified as Narrow-range statistics for the purpose of sampling error calculation. Only those sampling error tables applicable to Narrow-range statistics are presented here. These sampling errors were read from curves which were fitted to computed standard errors for a number of appropriate items for four quarters of sampling.

Variable	Use sampling error table indicated below
Total number of persons in the population or total number of persons in any age-sex category	Not subject to sampling error
Any other estimate of number of persons	Table II
Percentage distribution of persons: by limitation of activity or mobility by number of chronic conditions reported by medical care status	Table III Table III Table III

General rules for determining sampling errors.— The "guide" shown above, together with the following rules will enable the reader to determine sampling errors from tables II and III for the statistics presented in this report.

- 1. Estimates of aggregates: Standard errors for estimates of aggregates are given in table II, with the following exception. Where the aggregate consists of the number of persons in an age or sex category of the population for which the number of such persons is a large part of the total population in the age or sex category, table II overstates the sampling error by a significant amount. Such a statistic has the same relative standard error as does the estimated number expressed as a percent of the total population in the category. Table III may be utilized for computing standard errors for this group of estimates.
- 2. Estimates of percentages: Standard errors for estimates of percentages are given in table III.
- 3. Estimates of ratios or rates: Where the numerator of the rate is a subclass of the base or denominator, use table III to obtain the sampling error. (No other types of estimated ratios or rates appear in the present report.)
- 4. Differences between two sample estimates: The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. 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.

Table II. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates for Narrow-range statistics

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
100 500	22 50 70 100
3,000 5,000	120 160 220 300
30,000 50,000 100,000 200,000	330 350 400

Illustration of use of table il.—Among persons 75 years of age and older, 1,160,000 were reported as having major limitation of activity due to chronic conditions. Since this is an estimate of an aggregate, table Il is appropriate. It is found in table II that a statistic of 1,000,000 has a standard error of 70,000 and a statistic of 2,000,000 has a standard error of 100,000. Interpolating between these values the appropriate standard error of the estimated 1,160,000 persons with major limitation of activity among those 75 years of age and older is 75,000.

 $^{^{}f 1}$ The relative standard error for any statistic is the standard error divided by the statistic itself.

Table III. Standard error of estimated percentage for Narrow-range statistics (body of table expressed in percentage points)

Estimated			. В	ase of	percent	age (ba	se is sh	own in t	housands)	
percentage	100	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	100,000 or more
2 or 98 5 or 95 10 or 90 25 or 75	3.6 5.6 6.8 9.8 12.9	1.6 2.5 3.0 4.4 5.8	1.1 1.8 2.1 3.1 4.1	0.8 1.3 1.5 2.2 2.9	0.7 1.0 1.2 1.8 2.4	0.5 0.8 1.0 1.4 1.8	0.4 0.6 0.7 1.0	0.3 0.4 0.5 0.7	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.7	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.6	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4

Illustration of use of table III.—Of the estimated 9,781,000 persons 55-64 years of age, living in urban areas, 4.4 percent had major limitation of activity. Since the estimate is a percentage, table III is appropriate. In table III, for a base of 5,000,000, a statistic of 2 percent has a standard error of 0.5 percentage point. A statistic of percent has a standard error of 0.8 percentage point. Interpolating, a statistic of 4.4 percent with a base of 5,000,000 would have a standard error of 0.74. Corresponding calculations for a base of 10,000,000 produce a standard error of 0.56 for the statistic 4.4 percent. A final interpolation between these two results yields an estimate of 0.57 percentage point which rounds to 0.6 as the approximate standard error for a percentage of 4.4 with a base of 9,781,000. (Interpolation has been carried out in two dimensions in this example. Usually a simple scanning of table III will reveal an approximate answer which is sufficient for most purposes.)

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

Condition, -A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "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; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Chronic condition, -A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments," or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

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

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

Under medical care. - This information is obtained only for chronic conditions. A chronic condition which is "under medical care" is one for which the person is still "under instruction" from a physician. By "under instruction" is meant one or more of the fol-Iowing: (1) taking medicine or treatment prescribed by a physician, (2) observing a certain systematic course of diet or activity, (3) visiting the physician regularly for checking on the condition, and (4) under instruction from the physician to return if some particular thing happens.

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation, -Persons with chronic conditions are classified into 4 categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the major activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the 4 categories below:

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for

their group

Preschool children: inability to take part in

ordinary play with other

children.

School-age children:

Housewives:

inability to go to school. inability to do any house-

work.

Workers and all other persons:

inability to work at a job

or business.

2. Persons limited in the amount or kind of major

activity performed

Preschool children:

limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long pe-

riods at a time.

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

3. Persons not limited in major activity but other-

wise limited

Preschool children:

not classified in this cate-

gory.

School-age children: not limited in going to

school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular ac-

tivities.

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

4. Persons not limited in activities

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

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons with chronic activity limitation of some degree as a result of one or more chronic conditions are classified according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present. There are 4 categories as follows:

- Confined to the house—confined to the house all the time except in emergencies.
- Cannot get around alone—able to go outside but needs the help of another person in getting around outside.
- Has trouble getting around alone—able to go outside alone but has trouble in getting around freely.
- Not limited in mobility—not limited in any of the ways described above.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness. "All or most of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Demographic, Social, and Economic 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 upon the purpose of the table.

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

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

Major activity.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named

categories in official Federal labor force statistics. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

- Usually working includes paid work as an employee for someone else; self-employment in own business, or profession, or in farming; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for church, Red Cross, etc., is not counted as working.
- Usually going to school means attendance at a regular school or college which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college degree.
- 3. Usually keeping house includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school."
- 4. Retired includes persons 50 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 50 years old or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.
- 5. Other includes persons 6 years of age or over not classed in any of the other categories. Examples of inclusions are: a person who states that he spent most of the past 12 months looking for work, a person doing volunteer work only, a person under 50 years of age who describes himself as "retired" or "taking it easy," a person under 50 years of age who is described as "unable to work," or "unable to go to school," or a person 50 years of age or over who describes himself as "unable to work" and is not "retired."

Location of Residence Terms

Urban and rural residence.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the U. S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population may be subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or a ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover:

(1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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								MEDICAL	CARE						
18. (a)	LAST NEEK	OR THE WEE	E BEFORE di	danyo	ne in the i	family :7 Any	one els	your, etc se?	talk			Tee		□ No (i	
	"Yes" Now many t	ines durin	ig the past									·		to. of time	_
_			to the docto	-	LB?							Place		Times	_
		_	(bose, of		linic, etc	.)?									_
	(Record to	tal number	of times f	or esc	h type of p	place)									_
						•							clinic or industry		_
												Over tele	phone		
												(1) (2)	eci fy)		=
	t did you b												Dies. or	treatment	
11 1	more than o	ne visit c	or telephone	et)									Gen j ch	eck-up	
Tha	t did you b	ave done o	an the { sec	cond >	viait (or	tolepho	me cal	1)?					Diag. or Pre/post Gen' 1 che Imam./Vi	(glesses)	ŀ
20. If '	"No" to q.	IRa. esk:		,									Mos. or		rs
			ce you last	t talke	ed to a doc	tor?						Less t	han I so.		
								DENTAL	CARE			- '			_
2L (=)	Last week o	r the week	before did	anyon	ein the fu	ily po	toad	entist? A				☐ Yes			¥
	"Yes" How many t	ines durin	ig the past	2 week	ss?									to, of time	
	t did you b		•									(1) (2) (3)		
	more than o											BB8	⊃ Pillings ⊃ Extracti	nes or othe	F
Who:	t did you t	ave done e		rst)	visit?								Straight	ning	
			(et	c. ,									Straighter Treatment Cleaning Other (S)	tooth	
												1000			_
	"No" to q.		nce you wen	t to =	dentist?								Mo. or han 1 wo.		TS.
1004															
24. Is there surgone in the family who has lost all of his testh?												☐ Tea		□ #•	
								HOSPITAL	CARE						
25. (a)	DURING THE	PAST 12 e	ONTHS has	enyon e	in the fai	ily be	en a pa	tiest in a				(□ Tes (1	mble II)	□ # o	_
25. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 BONTHS has envone in the family been a patient in a bospital overnight or longer? If "tes": (b) Bow easy times were you in the bompital?														No. of th	
26. (a)	During the	past 12	conths has	(myone	in the fam	illy be	20 a pe	tient in a	mrsing			□ Tes (1	able II)	□ No	_
lf.	home or se						_							No. of tis	-
(0)	How many	times were	you in a n	areing	none or a	B) (Ar)						Group No.			
27. Du	ring the pr	st 12 mon	the in which	t group	p did the t	otal in	scome o	f your fami o from all	ly fall,			Group No.			
60	ct ss ast	s, salari	es, rents f	rom bu	operty, per	edons,	belp f	rum relativ	es, etc.			ł			
						-									_
					Tabl	e I -	ILLN	ESSES, II	PAIRMENTS AND	ACCIDENT	18	-		r	_
How sany	How many of these		eare old er, ask:		you first o			To Inter- viewer:	Did you first	Then did	Do you still	About how	Please look at	1f "1,"	ı
days, includ	days	Last week	If "Yes"		efore that		DURING THE talk to a take any of						this card and	or "3" in Col.	1
ing the 2	in bed	or the	in col. (1):	Chec	k cone Die	d s ring th	tert	(k) is checked	or before that time?	about?	or treat-	months, hes	read each	(r) ask:	ĺ
neek- ends?	most of the day?	before would you	How many days did	Before	2 1	ocks o	r	or the	(If during past	(Month and year -Year	the doctor prescribed	you in bed for all or	state- sent.	Please look at	ı
	_	have been working at a job	you from	non the	i 3 +++	se?		is on either one	12 months, ask):	only if prior to	for?	most of the	me which	card and	ıl.
		or busi- ness	(going to	(00	J→ [11	f daria weeks.	g past	of Carda A or B,	Which south?	1956)	or tollon	ŀ	state- ment fits		"
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Days	Or Rome	□ No	or More	1		Veek before	2 wks.		Yr □Before □Birth	Yr	□ No Dr.	or Mage	1		1
														<u>. </u>	Ξ
					Table I	I - H	OSPIT	ALIZATIO	N DURING PAST	12 HONTH	<u> </u>				_
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	t	his stay i	in the hospi	tal?					That is the name		county, and		1 · 1 · 1 · 1		Snahas
	If "Yes":	was the op	neretion?							220, C10, 01		,			
							1								1.1ne
	(b) Acr	and open	(I)				ļ				(1)				\vdash
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Card A

1. Asthma

2. Any allergy

3. Tuberculosis

4. Chronic bronchitis

8. High blood pressure

7. Hardening of the arteries

6. Rheumatic fever

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 19. Diabetes

9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrholds or piles 13. Gallbladder or liver trouble 14. Stomach ulcer 15. Any other chronic stomach trouble	of any kind 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Repeated trouble with back or spine 24. Tumor or cancer 25. Chronic skin trouble 26. Hernia or rupture	4. Not limited in any of these ways.	3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around free! 4. Not limited in any of these ways
Card B		Card D	Card F	Card H
NATIONAL HEAL	TH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
Check List of Im	spairments	For: Housewife	For: Children under 6 years old	Family Income during past 12 months
 Deafness or serious trouble with Serious trouble with seeing, ever Condition present since birth, so club foot. Stammering or other trouble with Missing fingers, hand, or arm. Missing toes, foot, or leg. Cerebral palsy. Paralysis of any kind. Any permanent stiffness or deformatingers, arm, or back. 	n with glasses. uch as cleft palate or speech.	1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	1. Under \$500 (Including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Workers and other persons except

1. Cannot work at all at present.

 Can work but limited in amount or kind of work.

3. Can work but limited in kind or

amount of outside activities.

Housewives and Children

Card C

For:

16. Kidney stones or other

17. Arthritis or rheumatism

21. Epilepsy or convulsions

kidney trouble

18. Prostate trouble

golter

20. Thyrold trouble or

Card E

For:

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Children from 6 to 16 years old and

1. Cannot go to school at all at

2. Can go to school but limited to

certain types of schools or in

others going to school

present time.

school attendance.

Card G

MATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the

around outside.

time, except in emergencies.

2. Can go outside but need the help

of another person in getting

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U. S. National Health Survey.

Limitation of activity and mobility due to chronic conditions, United States, July 1957–June 1958; statistics on prevalence of limitation of activity and mobility among persons with one or more chronic conditions by age, sex, residence, family income, and major activity. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957–June 1958. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Public Health Methods, 1959.

40 p. diagrs., tables. 26 cm. (Its Health statistics, ser. B-11) U. S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 584-B11.

1. Physically handicases—U. S.—Stat. 2. Chronic diseases—U. S.—Stat. 1. Title. (Series. Series: U. S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 584—B11)

RA11.B15475 no. 11 312.3 59-61448

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