

Disability Days

United States - 1968

Statistics on volume of days of restricted activity and bed disability, and days lost from school, by age, sex, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity, and color, based on data collected in household interviews during calendar year 1968.

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In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

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DISABILITY DAYS

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SUMMARY

Included in this report are data on the total number and annual rates per person for disability days experienced by the civilian, noninstitutional population for data year 1968. Disability days included are restricted-activity days, bed days, and school-loss days. A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day because of illness or injury. Bed days, school-loss days, and work-loss days are included in the total number of restricted-activity days. Demographic characteristics used to describe the persons with disability days are age, sex, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity, and color.

Previous reports of data from the Health Interview Survey on disability days are published for July 1961-June 1962, July 1963-June 1964, and July 1965-June 1966 (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Numbers 4, 24, and 47).

The following statements generally summarize the data contained in this report:

1. Approximately 3.0 billion days of restricted activity were reported by the civilian, noninstitutional population interviewed in the Health Interview Survey in 1968. This represented an average of 15.3 days per person per year. About 1.2 billion days, or an average of 6.3 days per person, were spent in bed because of illness or injury. School-age children, 6-16 years old, lost 219 million days from school for health reasons. This was an average of 4.9 days per child.
2. The rate of disability days increased with age.

3. The rates of restricted activity and bed disability were higher in the female population than in the male.
4. Persons living on a farm in nonmetropolitan areas averaged fewer days of disability than did those living in other residential areas.
5. Population groups in the South and West Regions had more bed days per person during the year than did persons residing in other regions. The West population also averaged more days of restricted activity than did persons in other regions.
6. Rates of disability days were inversely related to income. As the family income increased, the number of disability days per person per year decreased.
7. The usually working population had lower disability-day rates than did persons in other usual activity groups, whereas the retired population contributed heavily to the overall disability rates.
8. White persons averaged fewer days of restricted activity and bed disability than did all others.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Information about the short-term disabling effects of illness or injury was obtained from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. These household interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample was so designed that interviews were conducted each week in a representative sample

of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. During the 52 weeks in 1968 the cumulative weekly samples included about 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

Data in this report for calendar year 1968 were obtained from a split sample. From January to June 1968 one-half of the sample was interviewed using the "condition approach" and the other half was interviewed using the "person approach." Beginning in July 1968 the person approach was used for the entire sample. (For details of the split-sample methodology, see appendix III, Series 10, No. 52.) Since variations in the estimates from the two versions of the questionnaire were found to be within the limits of sampling error, the data from the two approaches were combined to produce the estimates shown in this report.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys are presented in appendix I. Since estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be directed to the appendix I section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

Certain terms are defined in appendix II. Many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey; therefore the reader is advised to familiarize himself with these definitions.

The questionnaire used during the 1968 data year is illustrated in "Current Estimates" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Number 60). The questions used to obtain the number of disability days may also be found in appendix III of this report. Bed days and school-loss days involved no additional computation for estimating the number per person. However, restricted-activity days were calculated by summing bed days, work or school-loss days which were not considered to be bed days, and any other days when a person cut down his usual activity for as much as a day. This differs somewhat from methods used

for the previous reports on disability days (Series 10, Numbers 4, 24, and 47), when disability days were derived from the summation of all disability days associated with specific conditions. In the earlier reports overlapping days, i.e., disability days due to more than one condition, were counted only once, so there were no duplicate disability days in the estimates.

Disability days resulting from work loss, although used in calculating the number of restricted-activity days, are not discussed in this report. However, data in terms of work-loss days for the currently employed will be shown in Series 10, Number 71, which will be published soon.

Annual estimates of disability days were derived from the responses to the questions shown in appendix III by appropriate weighting of the 2-week estimates. (See appendix I for information on the estimating methods.) The procedure of conducting the household interviews continuously in successive weekly probability samples eliminated seasonal bias from these data.

Tables 21-24 present the basic estimates of the U.S. population on which the data for disability are based.

DISABILITY DAYS

Sex, Age, and Place of Residence

According to data collected in 1968 by the Bureau of the Census for the Health Interview Survey, 3.0 billion days of restricted activity were experienced by the total civilian, non-institutional population of the United States (table 1). This represented an average of 15.3 days per person during the survey year (table 2). A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury. A restricted-activity day may also be a day of bed disability if the person spent all or most of the day in bed because of illness or injury. Also, a day of restricted activity may represent time lost from school or work. Absence from school for a person aged 6-16 years is considered a day lost from school since the school-age population is restricted to these ages for the purpose of this survey. Work-loss days, although included in the total number of restricted-ac-

tivity days, are not discussed separately in this report. A little less than half of the days on which usual activity was restricted were reported as being bed disabling. Approximately 1.2 billion days were reported as bed-disability days, which was an average of 6.3 days per year (tables 3-4). Children 6-16 years of age missed 219 million school days, or 4.9 days per child, for health related reasons (table 5).

Females averaged more disability days per person than did males (figure 1). On the average, the rates of disability among females exceeded those for males by 2.0 days of restricted activity, 1.2 days of bed disability, and 0.5 days of school loss as a result of illness or injuries suffered during the year.

Although person days of disability increased with advancing age for both sexes, two age groups were largely responsible for the difference in the average number of restricted-activity days between sexes (figure 2). Females of child-bearing age, 15-44 years, averaged more restricted-activity days than did males. Females over 74 years of age also restricted activity for health reasons more than did males in the same age group. Comparison by sex and age for bed dis-

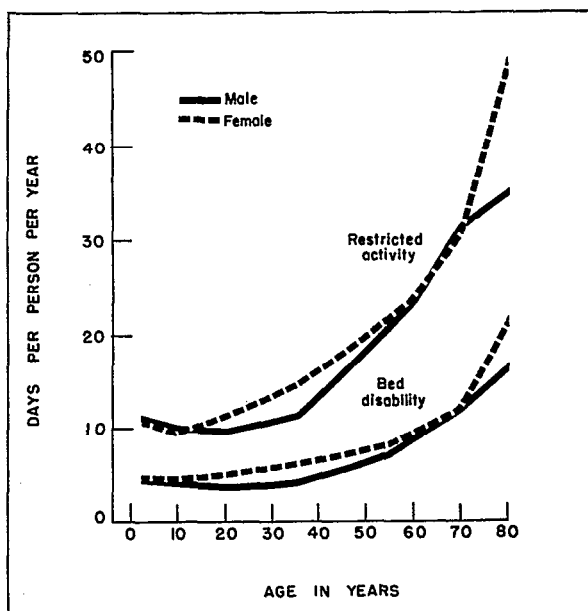


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity and bed disability days per person per year, by sex and age.

ability produces essentially the same pattern. However, the sex ratio¹ of the difference was greater in the age group 15-44 years for bed-disability rates than it was for restricted-activity rates. Ratios of age specific disability-day rates experienced by females to the comparable rate for males are as follows:

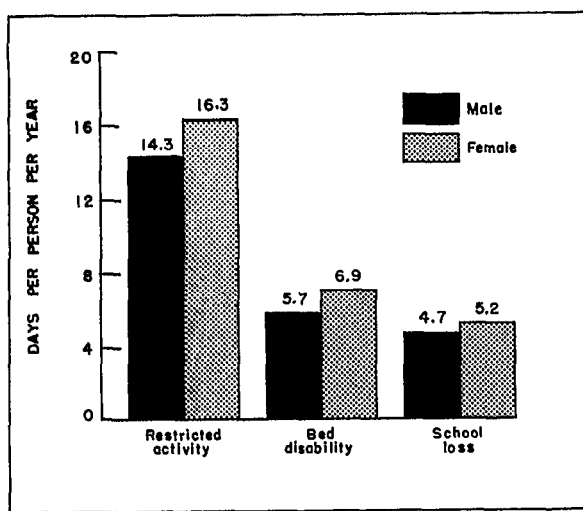


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and school-loss days per person per year, by sex.

Age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
0-4 years-----	99.1	104.3
5-14 years-----	96.9	102.3
15-24 years-----	116.5	138.5
25-44 years-----	130.6	135.6
45-64 years-----	101.5	114.1
65-74 years-----	97.1	96.7
75 years and over -----	136.0	128.2

¹The age specific rate for females divided by the age specific rate for males.

Generally, the above ratios show that females reported more bed disability than males for all age groups except the 65-74 age group, where there was little difference. Higher rates of restricted-activity days for females were limited to the two age categories mentioned previously (i.e., 15-44 years of age and 75 years and over).

Data for all demographic variables shown in this report have been age-sex adjusted to the total civilian, noninstitutional population. The adjustment was necessary because of the differing age-sex composition of each population group discussed and also to compensate for the influence of age and sex on the disability-day status.

Persons residing in metropolitan areas and those residing outside metropolitan areas but not considered farm residents experienced approximately the same number of restricted-activity days per person (table A). Persons in these two places of residence also averaged about the same number of bed days. However, children aged 6-16 years living in SMSA's lost more time from school per child.

The farm population averaged fewer days of restricted activity than did other residents. Age-sex adjustment of the restricted-activity day rate by residence reduced the rates for the farm population even more (table B). This differs from the prior trend for restricted-activity day rates by place of residence (Series 10, Numbers 4, 24, and 47). Earlier data show the highest rate for the farm population. The farm population also had fewer bed-disability days per person than did the other two residential groups. Age-sex adjustment for these rates produced little change. However, the number of school-loss days per year for farm children was about the same as that for other children living in nonmetropolitan areas. The sex differential in which the females experienced more disability days per person generally exists in each of the residence classifications for every type of disability day shown in this report.

Geographic Region, Sex, and Age

More days of restricted activity per person were reported by the population in the West

Table A. Days of disability per person per year, by place of residence, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1968

Type of disability and sex	Place of residence		
	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Restricted activity</u>	Days of disability per person per year		
Both sexes---	15.3	15.6	13.5
Male-----	14.1	15.0	12.4
Female-----	16.5	16.1	14.7
<u>Bed disability</u>			
Both sexes---	6.4	6.2	5.3
Male-----	5.6	6.0	4.3
Female-----	7.2	6.4	6.3
<u>School loss</u>			
Both sexes---	5.4	4.1	4.4
Male-----	5.1	4.1	3.8
Female-----	5.7	4.2	5.1

Region than in other regions, the least number of days per person being for people living in the North Central Region (tables 6-7). This is consistent with acute condition data presented for July 1967-June 1968 in Series 10, Number 54. The persons in the West Region had the highest incidence rate of acute conditions and the highest rate of restricted-activity days due to acute conditions, whereas the population in the North Central Region had the lowest.

The average number of bed days per person was approximately the same for people with residence in the South and West Regions (tables 8-9). The smallest average number of days in

Table B. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability, by place of residence: United States, 1968

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Place of residence		
	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Restricted activity</u>	Days of disability per person per year		
Unadjusted-----	15.3	15.6	13.5
Age-sex adjusted ¹ --	15.4	15.4	12.8
<u>Bed disability</u>			
Unadjusted-----	6.4	6.2	5.3
Age-sex adjusted ¹ --	6.5	6.2	5.1

¹Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, 1968.

bed for illness or injury was recorded by persons in the North Central Region. This pattern is consistent with bed-disability rates resulting from acute conditions by regional classification.

Children 6-16 years of age living in the South and North Central Regions had a lower average reported number of school-loss days than did children in the other two regions (table 10).

The sex differential discussed previously exists by region for all types of disability rates shown in this report. The females generally averaged more restricted-activity days, more bed days, and more school-loss days in all regions than did the males (table C). Adjustment of the restricted-activity and bed-disability rates by age and sex for any difference in the population structure by region for those two demographic characteristics produced no substantial changes in the rates by region (table D).

Family Income, Sex, and Age

The rates of restricted-activity days were inversely related to family income (tables 11-12). As the annual income of the family increased, the average number of days per person on which normal activity was restricted for health reasons decreased. The income of a family is defined as the combined income of all related persons living in a household. Although bed disability generally followed a pattern similar to that of the relationship of restricted activity to family income, the decrease in rate in the higher income categories was less distinctive (tables 13-14). The pattern of average time lost from school for children 6-16 years of age was not as consistent as that of disability days for others although children in the lowest family income group, less than \$3,000, had the highest rate of school loss, while the lowest rate was that for children in the highest income category (tables 15 and E).

The age composition of each family income group explains part of the inverse relationship between the rates of disability days and the amount of family income. Older persons, a population group with high rates of disability due to chronic conditions, are concentrated in the lower income groups. However, data in this report show that persons in the lowest income group generally had higher rates of disability regardless of age. This seems to indicate that factors other than age contribute to increased disability in persons of low socioeconomic status.

Age-sex adjustment for the number of days of restricted activity and disability per person per year by income group is shown in table F. The effect of income on the rates of disability days is still evident, although the differences diminish with this adjustment.

Usual Activity, Sex, and Age

Usual activity, or that activity a person considered he was doing the most during the past 12 months, was affected by forced restriction of activity because of illness or injury. The questions used in collecting data on usual activity in 1968 are shown in figure 3. Usual

Table C. Days of disability per person per year, by geographic region, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1968

Type of disability and sex	Geographic region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Restricted activity</u>				
Days of disability per person per year				
Both sexes -----	15.0	13.9	15.7	17.5
Male -----	14.1	12.5	14.7	17.1
Female -----	15.9	15.2	16.7	18.0
<u>Bed disability</u>				
Both sexes -----	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7
Male -----	5.6	5.0	6.1	6.1
Female -----	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.2
<u>School loss</u>				
Both sexes -----	5.4	4.6	4.7	5.4
Male -----	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.4
Female -----	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.5

Table D. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability, by geographic region: United States, 1968

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Geographic region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Restricted activity</u>				
Days of disability per person per year				
Unadjusted -----	15.0	13.9	15.7	17.5
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	14.7	13.8	16.0	17.8
<u>Bed disability</u>				
Unadjusted -----	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	6.1	5.7	6.9	6.8

¹Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, 1968.

Table E. Days of disability per person per year, by family income, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1968

Type of disability and sex	Family income					
	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Restricted activity</u>						
Days of disability per person per year						
Both sexes-----	29.8	17.8	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7
Male-----	28.6	18.9	12.8	12.1	10.3	10.0
Female-----	30.6	16.9	14.5	13.1	12.9	11.4
<u>Bed disability</u>						
Both sexes-----	11.5	7.3	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.9
Male-----	11.0	7.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.3
Female-----	11.8	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.5
<u>School loss</u>						
Both sexes-----	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.4
Male-----	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.0
Female-----	6.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8

Table F. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability, by family income: United States, 1968

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Family income					
	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Restricted activity</u>						
Days of disability per person per year						
Unadjusted-----	29.8	17.8	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	25.4	17.5	14.3	13.9	12.8	11.0
<u>Bed disability</u>						
Unadjusted-----	11.5	7.3	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.9
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	10.2	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.1

¹Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, 1968.

Ages 17 +	17a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house" or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired?	17. and 18. <input type="checkbox"/> Working (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Retired (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (24) <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (21) <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (23)
Ages 6 - 16	18a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?	

Figure 3. Questionnaire items related to usual activity and recording form.

activity is defined in terms of what the respondent was doing most in the 12 months preceding the interview, "Working" or "doing something else" was included in the questions for males 17 years and over. An additional probe, "keeping house," was asked of females in the same age group.

Persons of 45 years and over who considered themselves retired and no longer working, keeping house, or going to school are included in the "retired" group whether or not the retirement was for health reasons. Persons 17 years and over whose usual activity was attending school

Table G. Days of disability per person per year, by sex and usual activity: United States, 1968

Usual activity	Both sexes	Male	Female
Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All activities-----	15.3	14.3	16.3
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	10.8	10.9	10.8
School age (6-16 years) ¹ -----	9.5	9.6	9.4
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	12.7	11.7	14.6
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-----	20.2	...	20.2
Retired (45 years and over)-----	42.2	39.5	67.9
Other activity (17 years and over) ² -----	26.5	26.2	26.9
Days of bed disability per person per year			
All activities-----	6.3	5.7	6.9
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	4.9	4.9	4.8
School age (6-16 years) ¹ -----	4.3	4.1	4.5
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	4.9	4.2	6.2
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-----	7.4	...	7.4
Retired (45 years and over)-----	17.3	15.5	33.9
Other activity (17 years and over) ² -----	13.4	11.1	16.5

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included with "other activity."

²Includes unknown activity.

are included in the "other activity" group in this report. Children 6-16 years of age are included in the "school age" group whether or not they were going to school.

Disability-day data by age, sex, and usual activity are shown in tables 16-17. The group experiencing the largest number of days per person of both restricted activity and bed disability were persons who considered themselves retired (table G). The high rate of short-term disability by age for these persons indicates that retirement often occurs for health reasons between ages 45 and 64. The large group of persons who retire at 65 years and older for reasons of age tend to enjoy better health. The addition of persons with fewer disability days per person in the age group 65-74 reduced the disability-day rates not only for this specific population group but also for all retirees.

Those experiencing the second highest rate of disability days were persons 17 years and over in the "other activity" group. The rates for this segment of the population are not very meaningful because of the varied composition of this

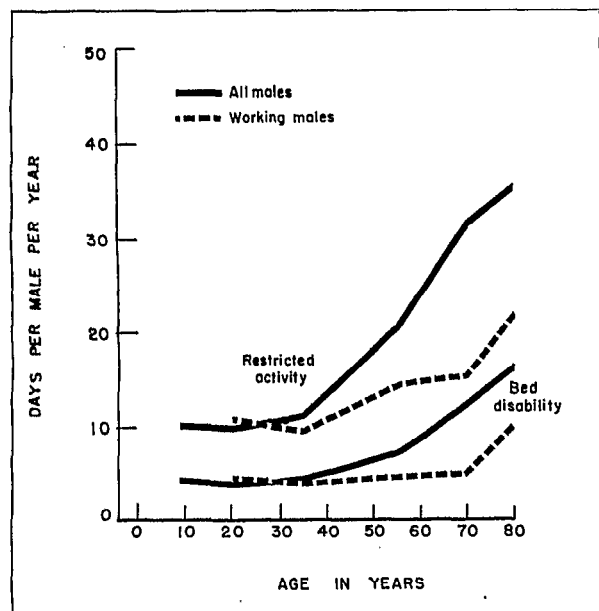


Figure 4. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per male per year for all males and usually working males, by age.

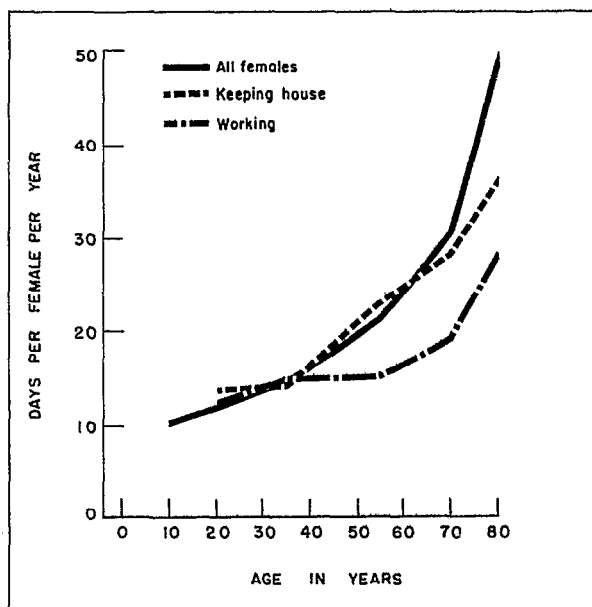


Figure 5. Number of restricted-activity days per female per year, by selected usual activity and age.

group. The inclusion of persons 17 years and older who were attending school accounts for the very low rate of disability among those 17-24 years of age, while the very high rates among those aged 45-74 years are due to the inclusion of persons who have never been able to work or who are reluctant to report retirement.

Fewer days of restricted activity and bed disability were experienced on a person basis by the working male population than were experienced by the total male population (figure 4). This indicates that working males represent a population group that is not likely to have disability days because of restrictions of a job. This characteristic is also descriptive of the working female population (figures 5-6). The working female continues to have fewer disability days in later life than her counterpart keeping house, as indicated by the lower disability-day rates for the females who usually work in comparison to the rates for those keeping house.

Retired females averaged more restricted-activity days during the year than did males (figure 7). Females 45-64 years of age and the group 75 years and over contributed largely to this difference. More days of bed disability per

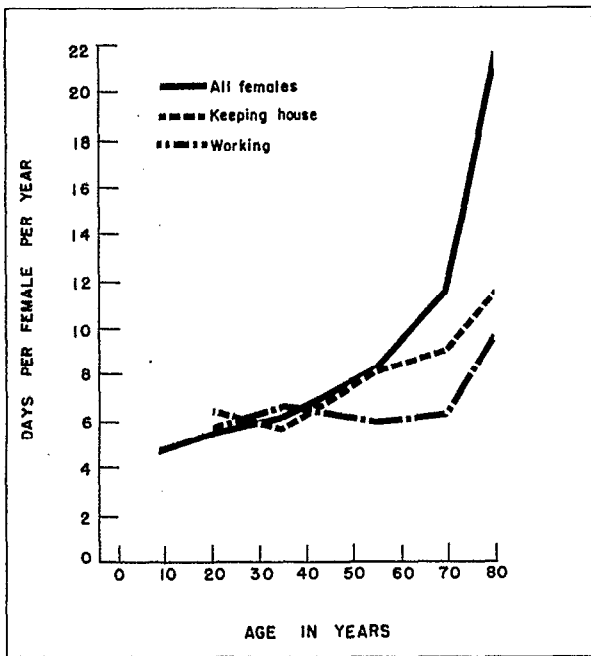


Figure 6. Number of bed-disability days per female per year, by selected usual activity and age.

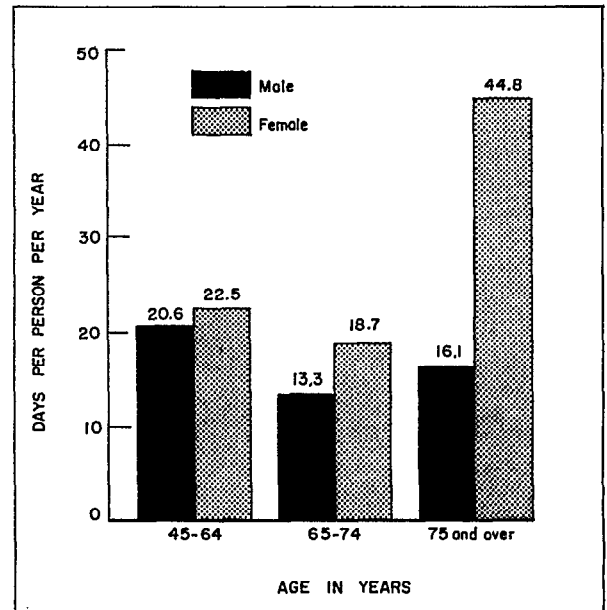


Figure 8. Number of bed-disability days per retired person per year, by sex and age.

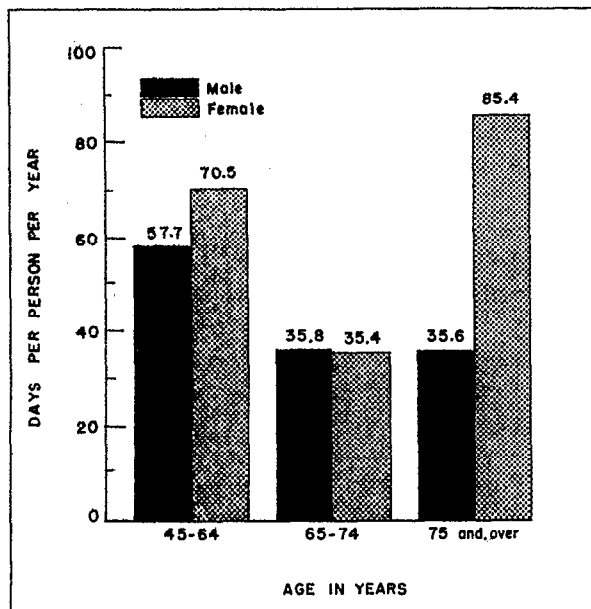


Figure 7. Number of restricted-activity days per retired person per year, by sex and age.

person were also experienced by retired females (figure 8). However, the group largely responsible for the difference in the average number of days were women 75 years and over. Males in this age group averaged only 16.1 days of bed disability, approximately one-third as many as the females (44.8 days). This difference may be due to a difference in classification of elderly males and females by usual activity. Older females who are still active tend to report their usual activity as keeping house, which results in the retired category of females becoming a residual group of ill and disabled women. The retired group of men, on the other hand, includes both active and inactive elderly people.

Color, Sex, and Age

Generally the white population had fewer of all types of disability days per person than did all other groups (tables 18-20). The average number of restricted-activity days for the white population was 15.1 days per person per year compared with 17.2 days per person per year

Table H. Days of disability per person per year, by color, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1968

Type of disability and sex	White	All other
Days of disability per person per year		
<u>Restricted activity</u>		
Both sexes-----	15.1	17.2
Male-----	14.1	15.7
Female-----	16.0	18.6
<u>Bed disability</u>		
Both sexes-----	6.2	7.5
Male-----	5.6	6.4
Female-----	6.7	8.4
<u>School loss</u>		
Both sexes-----	4.9	5.2
Male-----	4.8	4.6
Female-----	5.1	5.7

for other persons (table H). The white population averaged 6.2 bed days and 4.9 school-loss days compared with 7.5 bed days and 5.2 school-loss days for the other group.

White children under 15 years of age averaged more restricted-activity days than did all other children, but both groups had approximately the same number of bed-disability days per person annually. However, at age 15 and over

Table J. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability, by color: United States, 1968

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	White	All other
Days of disability per person per year		
<u>Restricted activity</u>		
Unadjusted-----	15.1	17.2
Age-sex adjusted ¹ ---	14.9	19.5
<u>Bed disability</u>		
Unadjusted-----	6.2	7.5
Age-sex adjusted ¹ ---	6.1	8.3

¹Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, 1968.

the rates of these disability days were higher for others than for white persons.

The composition of the all other population when compared with the white population is generally one of younger ages. Age-sex adjustment of the disability-day rates essentially created a hypothetical older population for all others which increased the average number of restricted-activity and bed days on a person basis (table J). This adjustment emphasizes the effect of economic status on the rates of restricted activity since the median income of the other racial group is somewhat below that of the white population. Age-sex adjustment of the bed-disability rates also increased the rate for the other than white group.

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Table 1. Days of restricted activity, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity in thousands			
All ages-----	2,996,059	1,924,626	940,807	130,627
Under 5 years-----	201,259	138,513	57,202	5,544
5-14 years-----	395,874	268,314	109,853	17,706
15-24 years-----	330,577	220,453	99,722	10,401
25-44 years-----	591,838	406,753	167,407	17,678
45-64 years-----	833,932	530,702	259,375	43,855
65-74 years-----	353,553	208,081	129,465	16,007
75 years and over-----	289,026	151,809	117,782	19,435
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	1,347,155	848,713	437,108	61,335
Under 5 years-----	103,244	71,395	29,617	2,233
5-14 years-----	204,454	138,025	56,826	9,603
15-24 years-----	142,548	92,237	46,232	4,079
25-44 years-----	245,058	164,120	73,702	7,236
45-64 years-----	394,920	245,765	123,273	25,882
65-74 years-----	159,226	89,588	63,716	5,922
75 years and over-----	97,705	47,582	43,742	6,381
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	1,648,904	1,075,913	503,699	69,292
Under 5 years-----	98,015	67,118	27,585	3,311
5-14 years-----	191,420	130,289	53,027	8,103
15-24 years-----	188,028	128,216	53,490	6,322
25-44 years-----	346,780	242,633	93,705	10,442
45-64 years-----	439,012	284,938	136,102	17,973
65-74 years-----	194,327	118,493	65,749	10,085
75 years and over-----	191,321	104,227	74,040	13,054

Table 2. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All ages-----	15.3	15.3	15.6	13.5
Under 5 years-----	10.8	11.5	9.8	7.9
5-14 years-----	9.7	10.4	8.5	8.0
15-24 years-----	10.5	11.0	10.1	6.9
25-44 years-----	12.9	13.3	12.4	9.7
45-64 years-----	20.8	20.5	21.7	18.4
65-74 years-----	30.7	29.3	34.1	25.1
75 years and over-----	42.4	38.0	49.1	45.7
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	14.3	14.1	15.0	12.4
Under 5 years-----	10.9	11.6	10.0	6.0
5-14 years-----	9.8	10.6	8.6	8.3
15-24 years-----	9.7	10.0	9.8	5.1
25-44 years-----	11.1	11.2	11.4	8.3
45-64 years-----	20.6	19.9	22.0	21.1
65-74 years-----	31.2	29.6	36.7	17.4
75 years and over-----	35.0	30.0	42.9	33.8
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	16.3	16.5	16.1	14.7
Under 5 years-----	10.8	11.4	9.6	10.0
5-14 years-----	9.5	10.2	8.3	7.7
15-24 years-----	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.0
25-44 years-----	14.5	15.2	13.4	11.0
45-64 years-----	20.9	21.1	21.5	15.6
65-74 years-----	30.3	29.1	32.0	33.8
75 years and over-----	47.6	43.3	53.7	55.3

Table 3. Days of bed disability, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability in thousands			
All ages -----	1,233,240	806,912	375,252	51,076
Under 5 years-----	89,646	60,160	26,738	2,748
5-14 years-----	178,009	121,407	46,995	9,607
15-24 years-----	147,954	99,986	42,862	5,106
25-44 years-----	245,008	173,085	66,413	5,510
45-64 years-----	306,694	195,634	97,801	13,259
65-74 years-----	136,110	83,700	46,693	5,717
75 years and over-----	129,820	72,939	47,751	9,130
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	533,071	336,417	175,369	21,285
Under 5 years-----	45,024	30,154	13,351	1,519
5-14 years-----	89,490	60,134	24,340	5,016
15-24 years-----	57,309	37,075	18,247	1,987
25-44 years-----	98,288	67,230	29,451	1,607
45-64 years-----	136,051	84,452	43,633	7,965
65-74 years-----	61,343	33,859	26,619	*
75 years and over-----	45,567	23,514	19,728	2,325
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	700,168	470,494	199,883	29,791
Under 5 years-----	44,622	30,006	13,387	*
5-14 years-----	88,518	61,273	22,655	4,590
15-24 years-----	90,645	62,911	24,615	3,119
25-44 years-----	146,720	105,855	36,961	3,903
45-64 years-----	170,644	111,182	54,168	5,294
65-74 years-----	74,766	49,842	20,074	4,851
75 years and over-----	84,253	49,425	28,023	6,805

Table 4. Days of bed disability per person per year, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability per person per year			
All ages-----	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.3
Under 5 years-----	4.8	5.0	4.6	3.9
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.4
15-24 years-----	4.7	5.0	4.3	3.4
25-44 years-----	5.3	5.6	4.9	3.0
45-64 years-----	7.6	7.6	8.2	5.6
65-74 years-----	11.8	11.8	12.3	8.9
75 years and over-----	19.0	18.3	19.9	21.5
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	5.7	5.6	6.0	4.3
Under 5 years-----	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.3
15-24 years-----	3.9	4.0	3.9	2.5
25-44 years-----	4.5	4.6	4.6	1.8
45-64 years-----	7.1	6.9	7.8	6.5
65-74 years-----	12.0	11.2	15.3	*
75 years and over-----	16.3	14.8	19.4	12.3
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.3
Under 5 years-----	4.9	5.1	4.6	*
5-14 years-----	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.4
15-24 years-----	5.4	5.9	4.7	4.4
25-44 years-----	6.1	6.6	5.3	4.1
45-64 years-----	8.1	8.2	8.6	4.6
65-74 years-----	11.6	12.3	9.8	16.3
75 years and over-----	20.9	20.5	20.3	28.8

Table 5. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by place of residence and sex: United States, 1968

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

Sex of child	Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
Days lost from school in thousands				
Both sexes 6-16 years-----	219,229	149,987	58,082	11,160
Male-----	106,454	72,452	28,891	5,112
Female-----	112,775	77,535	29,192	6,048
Days lost from school per school-age child per year				
Both sexes 6-16 years-----	4.9	5.4	4.1	4.4
Male-----	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.8
Female-----	5.2	5.7	4.2	5.1

Table 6. Days of restricted activity, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days of restricted activity in thousands					
All ages -----	2,996,059	722,216	762,304	944,266	567,273
Under 5 years -----	201,259	57,898	44,408	59,112	39,841
5-14 years -----	395,874	95,980	103,297	113,088	83,508
15-24 years -----	330,577	78,303	79,346	100,142	72,785
25-44 years -----	591,838	134,189	143,407	189,766	124,477
45-64 years -----	833,932	198,014	220,513	268,404	147,002
65-74 years -----	353,553	88,069	92,154	117,265	56,065
75 years and over -----	289,026	69,763	79,177	96,490	43,595
<u>Male</u>					
All ages -----	1,347,155	323,290	332,434	425,171	266,261
Under 5 years -----	103,244	30,386	21,388	31,993	19,476
5-14 years -----	204,454	48,426	48,932	60,662	46,434
15-24 years -----	142,548	31,823	32,453	43,740	34,533
25-44 years -----	245,058	56,254	56,415	77,543	54,846
45-64 years -----	394,920	93,330	104,032	125,137	72,421
65-74 years -----	159,226	38,730	43,601	50,715	26,180
75 years and over -----	97,705	24,342	25,613	35,381	12,370
<u>Female</u>					
All ages -----	1,648,904	398,926	429,870	519,096	301,012
Under 5 years -----	98,015	27,512	23,020	27,119	20,365
5-14 years -----	191,420	47,554	54,365	52,426	37,074
15-24 years -----	188,028	46,480	46,894	56,402	38,252
25-44 years -----	346,780	77,935	86,992	112,223	69,630
45-64 years -----	439,012	104,684	116,481	143,267	74,581
65-74 years -----	194,327	49,339	48,554	66,549	29,385
75 years and over -----	191,321	45,421	53,565	61,110	31,225

Table 7. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity per person per year				
All ages-----	15.3	15.0	13.9	15.7	17.5
Under 5 years-----	10.8	13.0	8.5	10.1	13.1
5-14 years-----	9.7	10.2	8.8	8.8	12.0
15-24 years-----	10.5	10.9	9.1	9.9	13.6
25-44 years-----	12.9	11.7	11.3	13.7	15.8
45-64 years-----	20.8	18.4	19.8	22.7	22.8
65-74 years-----	30.7	27.7	28.3	33.8	34.9
75 years and over-----	42.4	40.6	37.8	49.5	41.4
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	14.3	14.1	12.5	14.7	17.1
Under 5 years-----	10.9	13.3	8.1	10.6	12.9
5-14 years-----	9.8	10.1	8.4	9.1	13.1
15-24 years-----	9.7	9.6	7.9	9.0	14.1
25-44 years-----	11.1	10.2	9.1	11.8	14.7
45-64 years-----	20.6	18.4	19.4	22.6	22.7
65-74 years-----	31.2	28.5	29.6	32.9	35.6
75 years and over-----	35.0	34.5	29.5	44.7	28.9
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	16.3	15.9	15.2	16.7	18.0
Under 5 years-----	10.8	12.7	8.9	9.6	13.3
5-14 years-----	9.5	10.3	9.3	8.4	10.8
15-24 years-----	11.3	12.0	10.2	10.6	13.2
25-44 years-----	14.5	13.0	13.4	15.3	16.8
45-64 years-----	20.9	18.4	20.1	22.8	22.9
65-74 years-----	30.3	27.0	27.1	34.4	34.3
75 years and over-----	47.6	44.9	43.6	52.8	50.0

Table 8. Days of bed disability, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days of bed disability in thousands					
All ages-----	1,233,240	296,816	314,827	405,217	216,379
Under 5 years-----	89,646	19,920	22,936	29,127	17,662
5-14 years-----	178,009	42,798	46,727	50,383	38,100
15-24 years-----	147,954	34,228	38,123	46,166	29,436
25-44 years-----	245,008	53,869	60,897	84,957	45,285
45-64 years-----	306,694	71,676	80,990	103,972	50,057
65-74 years-----	136,110	42,399	31,485	44,271	17,955
75 years and over-----	129,820	31,926	33,668	46,341	17,884
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	533,071	129,567	131,700	176,285	95,519
Under 5 years-----	45,024	10,756	11,972	14,532	7,764
5-14 years-----	89,490	20,928	21,144	27,088	20,330
15-24 years-----	57,309	13,275	13,046	18,174	12,813
25-44 years-----	98,288	21,455	22,259	35,318	19,256
45-64 years-----	136,051	33,659	36,525	44,188	21,678
65-74 years-----	61,343	19,635	14,862	19,645	7,202
75 years and over-----	45,567	9,858	11,893	17,340	6,475
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	700,168	167,250	183,127	228,932	120,860
Under 5 years-----	44,622	9,164	10,965	14,596	9,898
5-14 years-----	88,518	21,870	25,583	23,295	17,770
15-24 years-----	90,645	20,953	25,077	27,992	16,623
25-44 years-----	146,720	32,414	38,639	49,639	26,029
45-64 years-----	170,644	38,017	44,465	59,783	28,379
65-74 years-----	74,766	22,765	16,623	24,626	10,753
75 years and over-----	84,253	22,067	21,775	29,001	11,409

Table 9. Days of bed disability per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Days of bed disability per person per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7
Under 5 years-----	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.8
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	5.5
15-24 years-----	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.5
25-44 years-----	5.3	4.7	4.8	6.1	5.7
45-64 years-----	7.6	6.7	7.3	8.8	7.8
65-74 years-----	11.8	13.3	9.7	12.7	11.2
75 years and over-----	19.0	18.6	16.1	23.8	17.0
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.1	6.1
Under 5 years-----	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.1
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.1	5.7
15-24 years-----	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.8	5.2
25-44 years-----	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.4	5.1
45-64 years-----	7.1	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.8
65-74 years-----	12.0	14.5	10.1	12.7	9.8
75 years and over-----	16.3	14.0	13.7	21.9	15.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.2
Under 5 years-----	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.2	6.5
5-14 years-----	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.7	5.2
15-24 years-----	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.7
25-44 years-----	6.1	5.4	5.9	6.8	6.3
45-64 years-----	8.1	6.7	7.7	9.5	8.7
65-74 years-----	11.6	12.5	9.3	12.7	12.3
75 years and over-----	20.9	21.8	17.7	25.1	18.3

Table 10. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by geographic region and sex: United States, 1968

[See headnote on table 9]

Sex of child	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Days lost from school in thousands					
Both sexes 6-16 years-----	219,229	54,088	58,880	65,379	40,882
Male-----	106,454	26,948	25,991	32,785	20,730
Female-----	112,775	27,140	32,889	32,594	20,152
Days lost from school per school-age child per year					
Both sexes 6-16 years-----	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.7	5.4
Male-----	4.7	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.4
Female-----	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.5

Table 11. Days of restricted activity, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Family income							
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days of restricted activity in thousands						
All ages-----	2,996,059	700,751	437,321	502,334	534,400	440,025	208,911	
Under 5 years-----	201,259	24,544	28,621	48,822	43,857	34,337	10,357	
5-14 years-----	395,874	36,046	43,086	71,716	104,423	83,183	38,837	
15-24 years-----	330,577	51,708	42,667	68,889	62,994	59,960	29,686	
25-44 years-----	591,838	70,500	77,051	109,569	142,804	113,253	50,921	
45-64 years-----	833,932	203,065	131,962	128,810	137,949	118,617	63,650	
65-74 years-----	353,553	168,794	68,548	42,414	22,697	15,819	7,878	
75 years and over-----	289,026	146,095	45,386	32,114	19,674	14,855	7,581	
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	1,347,155	283,333	215,196	226,215	257,862	195,349	98,449	
Under 5 years-----	103,244	12,806	17,325	25,026	19,716	16,671	5,128	
5-14 years-----	204,454	18,296	21,023	37,230	56,153	42,848	19,888	
15-24 years-----	142,548	24,378	19,862	25,489	28,069	26,149	12,896	
25-44 years-----	245,058	25,276	34,369	50,255	61,764	40,568	22,415	
45-64 years-----	394,920	86,161	67,098	56,824	72,251	58,906	30,896	
65-74 years-----	159,226	65,504	37,413	20,805	13,522	5,712	5,210	
75 years and over-----	97,705	50,913	18,105	10,586	6,387	4,494	2,017	
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	1,648,904	417,417	222,126	276,119	276,538	244,676	110,461	
Under 5 years-----	98,015	11,738	11,297	23,795	24,141	17,666	5,229	
5-14 years-----	191,420	17,750	22,063	34,487	48,270	40,335	18,949	
15-24 years-----	188,028	27,330	22,806	43,399	34,925	33,811	16,790	
25-44 years-----	346,780	45,223	42,682	59,315	81,041	72,685	28,506	
45-64 years-----	439,012	116,904	64,864	71,986	65,698	59,711	32,755	
65-74 years-----	194,327	103,290	31,134	21,609	9,175	10,106	2,669	
75 years and over-----	191,321	95,182	27,281	21,528	13,288	10,362	5,565	

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 12. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Days of restricted activity per person per year							
All ages-----	15.3	29.8	17.8	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7
Under 5 years-----	10.8	13.0	10.5	11.2	9.5	11.0	9.3
5-14 years-----	9.7	11.1	9.0	9.3	10.4	9.2	9.1
15-24 years-----	10.5	13.3	10.2	11.1	9.8	10.1	9.2
25-44 years-----	12.9	26.2	18.1	12.3	11.9	10.3	10.4
45-64 years-----	20.8	44.3	27.3	18.3	17.4	15.5	12.1
65-74 years-----	30.7	41.4	27.1	24.5	24.0	21.5	15.4
75 years and over-----	42.4	46.5	38.5	40.8	42.4	35.0	28.0
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	14.3	28.6	18.9	12.8	12.1	10.3	10.0
Under 5 years-----	10.9	12.6	12.4	11.3	8.5	10.6	9.0
5-14 years-----	9.8	11.0	8.9	9.6	10.7	9.4	9.3
15-24 years-----	9.7	13.3	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.2	7.9
25-44 years-----	11.1	24.3	18.3	11.8	10.2	7.6	9.5
45-64 years-----	20.6	54.9	33.4	17.1	17.7	14.5	11.0
65-74 years-----	31.2	42.8	31.0	25.7	27.8	16.4	18.3
75 years and over-----	35.0	40.9	30.9	31.8	36.9	26.1	20.4
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	16.3	30.6	16.9	14.5	13.1	12.9	11.4
Under 5 years-----	10.8	13.4	8.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	9.6
5-14 years-----	9.5	11.2	9.1	9.0	10.1	9.0	9.0
15-24 years-----	11.3	13.2	10.2	13.0	9.9	11.0	10.4
25-44 years-----	14.5	27.4	17.9	12.8	13.7	12.9	11.1
45-64 years-----	20.9	38.7	22.9	19.3	17.1	16.7	13.3
65-74 years-----	30.3	40.5	23.5	23.4	20.0	26.0	11.7
75 years and over-----	47.6	50.2	46.1	47.4	45.7	41.1	32.4

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 13. Days of bed disability, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Days of bed disability in thousands							
All ages-----	1,233,240	270,136	179,179	212,573	227,303	178,641	95,770
Under 5 years-----	89,646	15,142	12,076	22,308	19,762	12,633	4,243
5-14 years-----	178,009	17,870	18,580	29,726	46,689	37,052	17,652
15-24 years-----	147,954	19,820	17,161	29,975	28,599	28,216	17,048
25-44 years-----	245,008	30,259	31,532	46,724	56,768	46,251	21,791
45-64 years-----	306,694	72,445	52,062	46,610	52,599	40,740	26,994
65-74 years-----	136,110	59,246	24,904	19,275	10,205	5,872	4,379
75 years and over-----	129,820	55,354	22,863	17,956	12,681	7,877	3,663
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	533,071	108,877	85,361	88,783	105,842	74,971	41,968
Under 5 years-----	45,024	7,801	6,725	10,386	9,304	6,345	2,213
5-14 years-----	89,490	9,639	8,014	15,822	24,835	17,115	8,622
15-24 years-----	57,309	7,807	7,255	10,602	11,514	10,775	6,908
25-44 years-----	98,288	10,622	13,964	18,864	25,128	17,125	8,220
45-64 years-----	136,051	28,662	25,174	18,785	25,289	19,001	13,460
65-74 years-----	61,343	24,287	13,914	8,960	5,048	2,054	2,299
75 years and over-----	45,567	20,059	10,315	5,364	4,724	2,556	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	700,168	161,260	93,818	123,790	121,461	103,670	53,802
Under 5 years-----	44,622	7,341	5,351	11,921	10,458	6,288	2,030
5-14 years-----	88,518	8,232	10,566	13,904	21,853	19,937	9,030
15-24 years-----	90,645	12,013	9,905	19,373	17,085	17,441	10,139
25-44 years-----	146,720	19,637	17,569	27,860	31,640	29,127	13,570
45-64 years-----	170,644	43,783	26,888	27,825	27,310	21,739	13,534
65-74 years-----	74,766	34,959	10,990	10,315	5,157	3,818	2,080
75 years and over-----	84,253	35,294	12,549	12,592	7,958	5,321	3,419

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 14. Days of bed disability per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability per person per year						
All ages-----	6.3	11.5	7.3	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.9
Under 5 years-----	4.8	8.0	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.8
5-14 years-----	4.3	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.2
15-24 years-----	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.3
25-44 years-----	5.3	11.2	7.4	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.4
45-64 years-----	7.6	15.8	10.8	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.1
65-74 years-----	11.8	14.5	9.8	11.1	10.8	8.0	8.6
75 years and over-----	19.0	17.6	19.4	22.8	27.3	18.6	13.5
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	5.7	11.0	7.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.3
Under 5 years-----	4.7	7.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
5-14 years-----	4.3	5.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.0
15-24 years-----	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.2
25-44 years-----	4.5	10.2	7.4	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.5
45-64 years-----	7.1	18.3	12.5	5.7	6.2	4.7	4.8
65-74 years-----	12.0	15.9	11.5	11.0	10.4	5.9	8.1
75 years and over-----	16.3	16.1	17.6	16.1	27.3	14.9	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	6.9	11.8	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.5
Under 5 years-----	4.9	8.4	4.1	5.6	4.5	4.1	3.7
5-14 years-----	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
15-24 years-----	5.4	5.8	4.4	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.3
25-44 years-----	6.1	11.9	7.4	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
45-64 years-----	8.1	14.5	9.5	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.5
65-74 years-----	11.6	13.7	8.3	11.2	11.2	9.8	9.1
75 years and over-----	20.9	18.6	21.2	27.7	27.3	21.1	19.9

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 15. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by family income and sex: United States, 1968

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

Sex of child	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
	Days lost from school in thousands						
Both sexes 6-16 years-	219,229	22,412	25,111	38,599	53,655	46,632	21,374
Male-----	106,454	10,436	12,008	19,585	27,588	21,182	9,683
Female-----	112,775	11,976	13,103	19,014	26,068	25,450	11,692
	Days lost from school per school-age child per year						
Both sexes 6-16 years-	4.9	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.4
Male-----	4.7	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.0
Female-----	5.2	6.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 16. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1968

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

Usual activity and age	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per person per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All activities-----	2,996,059	1,347,155	1,648,904	15.3	14.3	16.3
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	246,171	126,173	119,998	10.8	10.9	10.8
School age (6-16 years) ¹ -----	422,370	216,964	205,406	9.5	9.6	9.4
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	875,570	532,677	342,893	12.7	11.7	14.6
17-24 years-----	113,012	56,291	56,721	11.3	10.5	12.2
25-44 years-----	333,934	198,855	135,079	11.1	9.4	14.9
45-64 years-----	382,807	246,946	135,862	14.6	14.4	15.1
65-74 years-----	36,620	23,994	12,626	16.3	15.1	19.0
75 years and over-----	9,196	6,591	2,605	23.0	21.5	28.0
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-	778,842	...	778,842	20.2	...	20.2
17-24 years-----	51,672	...	51,672	13.6	...	13.6
25-44 years-----	202,656	...	202,656	13.9	...	13.9
45-64 years-----	261,987	...	261,987	22.5	...	22.5
65-74 years-----	149,912	...	149,912	28.0	...	28.0
75 years and over-----	112,615	...	112,615	35.9	...	35.9
Retired (45 years and over)-----	321,050	271,803	49,247	42.2	39.5	67.9
45-64 years-----	74,444	68,236	6,207	58.6	57.7	70.5
65-74 years-----	126,331	118,229	8,102	35.8	35.8	35.4
75 years and over-----	120,276	85,338	34,937	42.9	35.6	85.4
Other activity (17 years and over) ² -----	352,057	199,538	152,519	26.5	26.2	26.9
17-24 years-----	94,485	50,819	43,666	9.3	9.1	9.7
25-44 years-----	55,248	46,203	9,046	44.6	50.0	28.6
45-64 years-----	114,694	79,738	34,956	108.0	100.8	129.0
65-74 years-----	40,691	17,003	23,688	104.3	78.7	136.1
75 years and over-----	46,939	5,775	41,163	99.2	62.1	108.0

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included with other activity.

²Includes unknown income.

Table 17. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1968

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

Usual activity and age	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per person per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All activities-----	1,233,240	533,071	700,168	6.3	5.7	6.9
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	110,699	57,317	53,382	4.9	4.9	4.8
School age (6-16 years) ¹ -----	190,086	91,468	98,617	4.3	4.1	4.5
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	337,249	192,833	144,415	4.9	4.2	6.2
17-24 years-----	48,012	21,692	26,320	4.8	4.0	5.7
25-44 years-----	139,576	80,048	59,528	4.6	3.8	6.6
45-64 years-----	133,789	80,219	53,569	5.1	4.7	6.0
65-74 years-----	11,898	7,799	4,099	5.3	4.9	6.2
75 years and over-----	3,973	3,074	*	10.0	10.0	*
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-----	285,916	...	285,916	7.4	...	7.4
17-24 years-----	24,192	...	24,192	6.4	...	6.4
25-44 years-----	83,290	...	83,290	5.7	...	5.7
45-64 years-----	94,093	...	94,093	8.1	...	8.1
65-75 years-----	48,085	...	48,085	9.0	...	9.0
75 years and over-----	36,257	...	36,257	11.5	...	11.5
Retired (45 years and over)-----	131,435	106,869	24,566	17.3	15.5	33.9
45-64 years-----	26,300	24,318	1,982	20.7	20.6	22.5
65-74 years-----	48,345	44,074	4,271	13.7	13.3	18.7
75 years and over-----	56,790	38,476	18,314	20.3	16.1	44.8
Other activity (17 years and over) ² -----	177,855	84,584	93,271	13.4	11.1	16.5
17-24 years-----	42,619	21,346	21,273	4.2	3.8	4.7
25-44 years-----	22,142	18,240	3,902	17.9	19.7	12.3
45-64 years-----	52,513	31,513	21,000	49.4	39.8	77.5
65-74 years-----	27,782	9,469	18,313	71.2	43.8	105.2
75 years and over-----	32,800	4,016	28,783	69.3	43.2	75.5

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included with "other activity."

²Includes unknown activity.

Table 18. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per person per year		
All ages-----	2,996,059	2,586,847	409,213	15.3	15.1	17.2
Under 5 years-----	201,259	170,864	30,395	10.8	11.0	9.7
5-14 years-----	395,874	344,069	51,805	9.7	9.9	8.6
15-24 years-----	330,577	285,018	45,558	10.5	10.4	11.2
25-44 years-----	591,838	500,409	91,429	12.9	12.3	17.5
45-64 years-----	833,932	714,686	119,246	20.8	19.7	31.2
65-74 years-----	353,553	314,643	38,911	30.7	29.6	43.6
75 years and over-----	289,026	257,157	31,869	42.4	41.2	55.8
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	1,347,155	1,170,277	176,878	14.3	14.1	15.7
Under 5 years-----	103,244	86,746	16,499	10.9	11.0	10.5
5-14 years-----	204,454	178,053	26,401	9.8	10.0	8.7
15-24 years-----	142,548	123,433	19,115	9.7	9.6	10.0
25-44 years-----	245,058	210,630	34,428	11.1	10.7	14.8
45-64 years-----	394,920	342,337	52,583	20.6	19.7	29.5
65-74 years-----	159,226	141,984	17,242	31.2	30.2	42.3
75 years and over-----	97,705	87,094	10,611	35.0	34.2	43.0
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	1,648,904	1,416,570	232,334	16.3	16.0	18.6
Under 5 years-----	98,015	84,118	13,897	10.8	11.1	8.9
5-14 years-----	191,420	166,015	25,404	9.5	9.7	8.4
15-24 years-----	188,028	161,585	26,443	11.3	11.2	12.1
25-44 years-----	346,780	289,779	57,001	14.5	13.8	19.7
45-64 years-----	439,012	372,349	66,663	20.9	19.6	32.7
65-74 years-----	194,327	172,659	21,669	30.3	29.1	44.7
75 years and over-----	191,321	170,063	21,257	47.6	46.0	65.6

Table 19. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days of bed disability in thousands		Days of bed disability per person per year		
All ages -----	1,233,240	1,055,963	177,277	6.3	6.2	7.5
Under 5 years -----	89,646	74,946	14,700	4.8	4.8	4.7
5-14 years -----	178,009	152,522	25,487	4.3	4.4	4.2
15-24 years -----	147,954	125,717	22,237	4.7	4.6	5.4
25-44 years -----	245,008	204,308	40,700	5.3	5.0	7.8
45-64 years -----	306,694	263,029	43,666	7.6	7.2	11.4
65-74 years -----	136,110	118,374	17,736	11.8	11.1	19.9
75 years and over -----	129,820	117,068	12,752	19.0	18.7	22.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages -----	533,071	461,439	71,632	5.7	5.6	6.4
Under 5 years -----	45,024	38,089	6,934	4.7	4.8	4.4
5-14 years -----	89,490	76,787	12,704	4.3	4.3	4.2
15-24 years -----	57,309	48,260	9,049	3.9	3.8	4.8
25-44 years -----	98,288	84,631	13,657	4.5	4.3	5.9
45-64 years -----	136,051	120,778	15,273	7.1	7.0	8.6
65-74 years -----	61,343	52,769	8,574	12.0	11.2	21.0
75 years and over -----	45,567	40,125	5,442	16.3	15.8	22.0
<u>Female</u>						
All ages -----	700,168	594,524	105,645	6.9	6.7	8.4
Under 5 years -----	44,622	36,856	7,766	4.9	4.9	5.0
5-14 years -----	88,518	75,735	12,784	4.4	4.4	4.2
15-24 years -----	90,645	77,457	13,188	5.4	5.4	6.1
25-44 years -----	146,720	119,677	27,043	6.1	5.7	9.3
45-64 years -----	170,644	142,251	28,393	8.1	7.5	13.9
65-74 years -----	74,766	65,605	9,162	11.6	11.1	18.9
75 years and over -----	84,253	76,942	7,310	20.9	20.8	22.6

Table 20. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by color and sex: United States, 1968

[See headnote on table 19]

Sex of child	Total	White	All other
Days lost from school in thousands			
Both sexes 6-16 years -----	219,229	186,153	33,076
Male -----	106,454	91,737	14,717
Female -----	112,775	94,416	18,359
Days lost from school per school-age child per year			
Both sexes 6-16 years -----	4.9	4.9	5.2
Male -----	4.7	4.8	4.6
Female -----	5.2	5.1	5.7

Table 21. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total	Geographic region				Place of residence		
		Northeast	North Central	South	West	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
							Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	195,392	48,137	54,846	60,038	32,372	125,411	60,300	9,681
Under 5 years-----	18,601	4,462	5,250	5,843	3,047	12,067	5,830	704
5-14 years-----	40,961	9,378	11,689	12,920	6,974	25,791	12,965	2,205
15-24 years-----	31,383	7,171	8,719	10,140	5,353	19,964	9,915	1,504
25-44 years-----	45,953	11,482	12,676	13,901	7,894	30,666	13,466	1,821
45-64 years-----	40,153	10,740	11,154	11,813	6,445	25,841	11,929	2,383
65-74 years-----	11,525	3,185	3,260	3,474	1,607	7,091	3,795	639
75 years and over-----	6,816	1,718	2,096	1,949	1,052	3,991	2,400	425
6-16 years-----	44,308	10,089	12,739	13,938	7,543	27,804	13,997	2,508
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	94,089	23,000	26,499	28,978	15,613	60,040	29,090	4,960
Under 5 years-----	9,492	2,292	2,654	3,031	1,515	6,172	2,948	372
5-14 years-----	20,821	4,778	5,844	6,647	3,552	13,071	6,596	1,154
15-24 years-----	14,733	3,305	4,128	4,843	2,457	9,209	4,724	800
25-44 years-----	21,987	5,494	6,169	6,582	3,743	14,653	6,459	875
45-64 years-----	19,158	5,067	5,365	5,542	3,184	12,324	5,605	1,229
65-74 years-----	5,105	1,358	1,471	1,541	735	3,026	1,738	341
75 years and over-----	2,793	706	868	792	428	1,585	1,019	189
6-16 years-----	22,497	5,143	6,405	7,092	3,857	14,095	7,070	1,332
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	101,303	25,137	28,347	31,060	16,759	65,372	31,210	4,722
Under 5 years-----	9,109	2,170	2,596	2,812	1,532	5,896	2,882	332
5-14 years-----	20,140	4,600	5,845	6,273	3,422	12,720	6,369	1,051
15-24 years-----	16,650	3,867	4,591	5,296	2,896	10,754	5,191	704
25-44 years-----	23,966	5,989	6,507	7,319	4,151	16,013	7,007	946
45-64 years-----	20,995	5,674	5,790	6,271	3,261	13,517	6,324	1,154
65-74 years-----	6,420	1,826	1,789	1,933	872	4,066	2,057	298
75 years and over-----	4,023	1,012	1,228	1,157	625	2,406	1,380	236
6-16 years-----	21,812	4,946	6,334	6,846	3,686	13,709	6,927	1,176

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

Table 22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Population in thousands							
All ages -----	195,392	23,545	24,502	36,783	42,430	37,846	19,577
Under 5 years -----	18,601	1,893	2,715	4,357	4,616	3,110	1,116
5-14 years -----	40,961	3,247	4,806	7,732	10,061	9,041	4,250
15-24 years -----	31,383	3,901	4,164	6,228	6,404	5,910	3,244
25-44 years -----	45,953	2,694	4,266	8,889	12,009	10,985	4,916
45-64 years -----	40,153	4,589	4,840	7,056	7,930	7,640	5,269
65-74 years -----	11,525	4,079	2,532	1,734	947	737	511
75 years and over -----	6,816	3,142	1,179	787	464	424	271
6-16 years -----	44,308	3,538	5,114	8,190	10,636	9,913	4,900
<u>Male</u>							
All ages -----	94,089	9,891	11,381	17,712	21,282	18,917	9,872
Under 5 years -----	9,492	1,017	1,400	2,212	2,310	1,570	572
5-14 years -----	20,821	1,658	2,373	3,893	5,263	4,581	2,138
15-24 years -----	14,733	1,828	1,920	2,897	2,891	2,837	1,633
25-44 years -----	21,987	1,042	1,882	4,247	6,080	5,343	2,350
45-64 years -----	19,158	1,570	2,011	3,318	4,077	4,066	2,797
65-74 years -----	5,105	1,531	1,208	811	487	348	284
75 years and over -----	2,793	1,245	586	333	173	172	99
6-16 years -----	22,497	1,789	2,544	4,177	5,538	4,994	2,449
<u>Female</u>							
All ages -----	101,303	13,654	13,121	19,071	21,149	18,929	9,705
Under 5 years -----	9,109	876	1,315	2,145	2,305	1,540	544
5-14 years -----	20,140	1,589	2,434	3,839	4,798	4,460	2,112
15-24 years -----	16,650	2,072	2,244	3,331	3,513	3,073	1,612
25-44 years -----	23,966	1,651	2,384	4,642	5,929	5,642	2,566
45-64 years -----	20,995	3,020	2,829	3,738	3,853	3,574	2,472
65-64 years -----	6,420	2,548	1,323	923	459	389	228
75 years and over -----	4,023	1,897	592	454	291	252	172
6-16 years -----	21,812	1,749	2,570	4,013	5,098	4,919	2,451

¹Includes unknown income.

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

Table 23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1968

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

Usual activity and age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population in thousands			
All activities-----	195,392	94,089	101,303
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	22,698	11,587	11,111
School age (6-16 years) ¹ -----	44,308	22,497	21,812
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	68,949	45,508	23,442
17-24 years-----	10,019	5,368	4,651
25-44 years-----	30,126	21,064	9,063
45-64 years-----	26,152	17,184	8,969
65-74 years-----	2,253	1,587	666
75 years and over-----	399	306	93
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-----	38,551	...	38,551
17-24 years-----	3,805	...	3,805
25-44 years-----	14,587	...	14,587
45-64 years-----	11,668	...	11,668
65-74 years-----	5,351	...	5,351
75 years and over-----	3,140	...	3,140
Retired (45 years and over)-----	7,605	6,880	725
45-64 years-----	1,270	1,183	88
65-74 years-----	3,532	3,302	229
75 years and over-----	2,804	2,395	409
Other activity (17 years and over) ² -----	13,281	7,618	5,663
17-24 years-----	10,115	5,595	4,520
25-44 years-----	1,240	924	316
45-64 years-----	1,062	791	271
65-74 years-----	390	216	174
75 years and over-----	473	93	381

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included with "other activity."

²Includes unknown activity.

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

Table 24. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Population in thousands			
All ages-----	195,392	171,615	23,778
Under 5 years-----	18,601	15,471	3,130
5-14 years-----	40,961	34,914	6,046
15-24 years-----	31,383	27,300	4,083
25-44 years-----	45,953	40,721	5,233
45-64 years-----	40,153	36,332	3,821
65-74 years-----	11,525	10,632	893
75 years and over-----	6,816	6,245	571
6-16 years-----	44,308	37,896	6,413
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	94,089	82,817	11,273
Under 5 years-----	9,492	7,914	1,578
5-14 years-----	20,821	17,798	3,022
15-24 years-----	14,733	12,829	1,905
25-44 years-----	21,987	19,655	2,333
45-64 years-----	19,158	17,377	1,780
65-74 years-----	5,105	4,697	408
75 years and over-----	2,793	2,546	247
6-16 years-----	22,497	19,295	3,201
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	101,303	88,798	12,505
Under 5 years-----	9,109	7,556	1,553
5-14 years-----	20,140	17,116	3,024
15-24 years-----	16,650	14,471	2,178
25-44 years-----	23,966	21,066	2,900
45-64 years-----	20,995	18,954	2,041
65-74 years-----	6,420	5,935	485
75 years and over-----	4,023	3,699	324
6-16 years-----	21,812	18,600	3,212

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1968.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics, and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 7,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design,² and estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the Survey.³

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

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

1. **Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.**—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. **Nonresponse adjustment.**—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. **First-stage ratio adjustment.**—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.
4. **Poststratification by age-sex-color.**—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period.

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure; concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the Health Household Interview Survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1958.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Rockville, Md. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews

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

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

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to

nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem and the results have been published in several reports.⁴⁻⁸

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

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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 39, together with the following rules, will enable the readers to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 40. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 41. For values which do

not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

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

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

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

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

$$\sigma d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and

V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 , respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

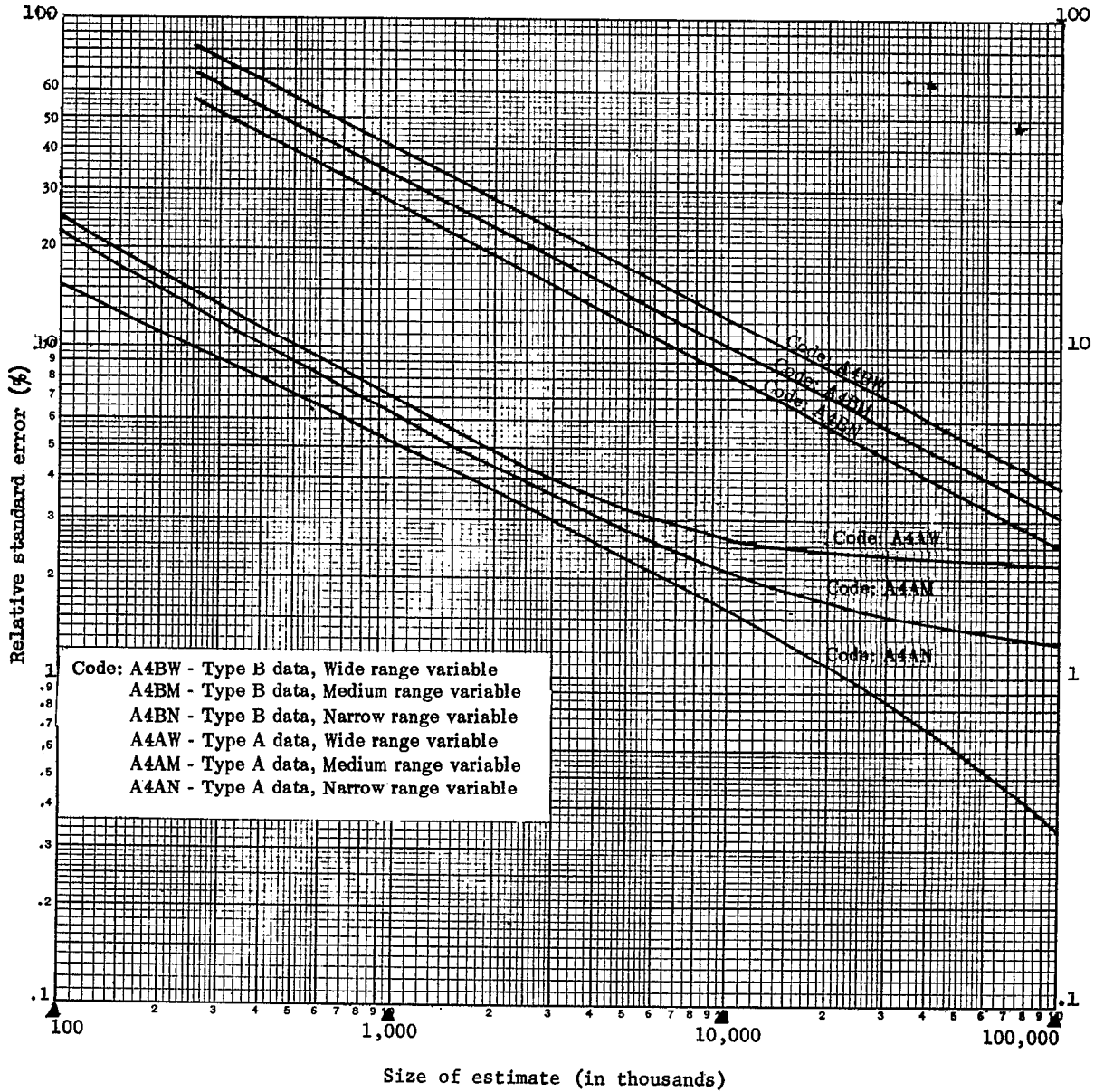
The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 38; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 38.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	40
Disability days per year-----	1	A4BW	40
Percentage distribution of: Persons in population group-----	2	P4AN-M	41
Number of disability days: Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group thereof-----	4(a)	A4BW	40
Per person in any other population group-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	40

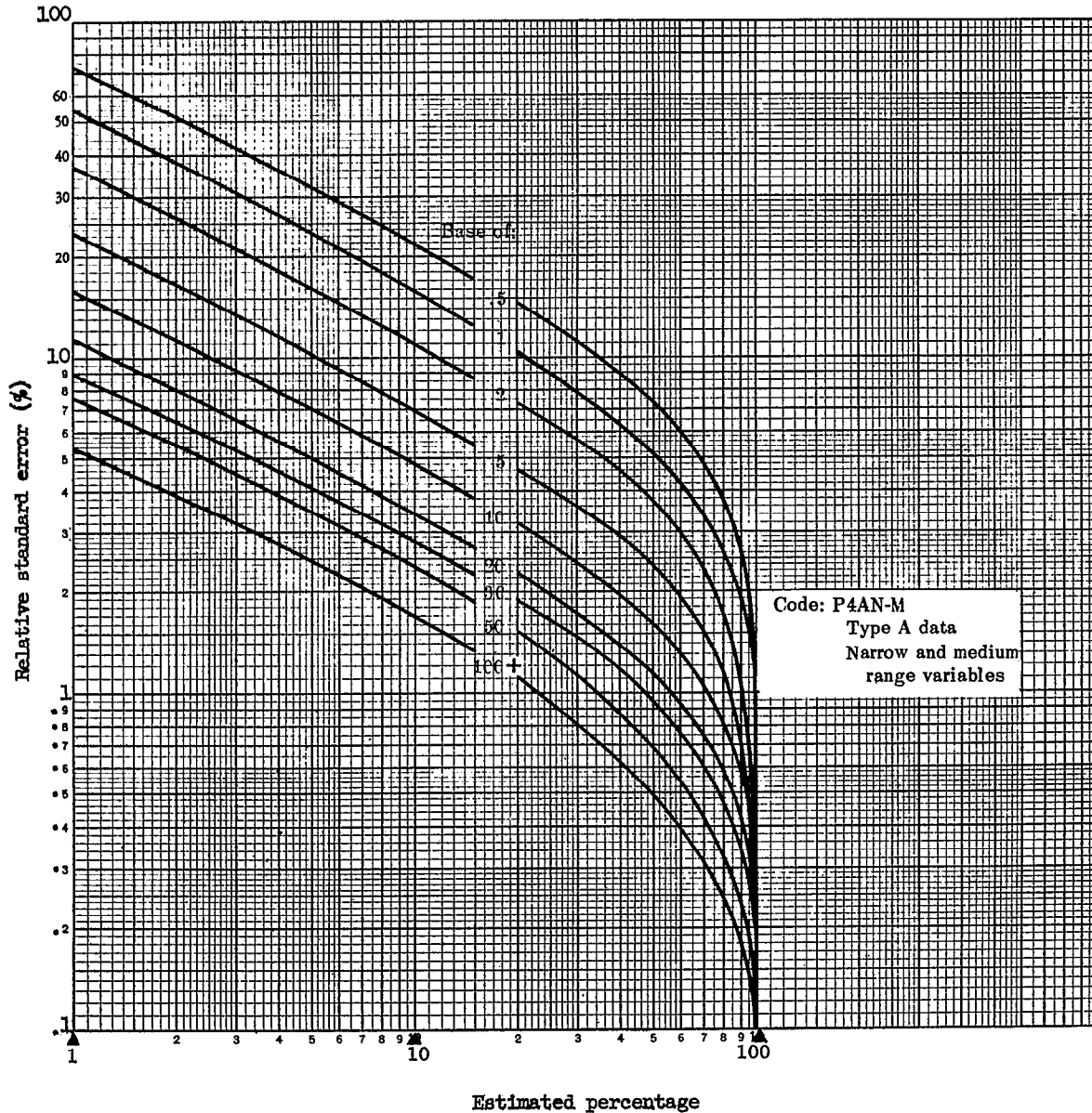
— O O O —

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



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

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



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability day.—Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of

the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed day," is a day on which a person is kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "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.

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

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

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 on the purpose of the table.

Color.—The population is divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." The "all other" group includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be of another race such as Indian.

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

Usual activity.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are *usually working*, *usually keeping house*, *retired*, and *other activity*. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual 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. Second, the figures represent the usual activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the Health Interview Survey, and the official labor force categories include all persons aged 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house or volunteer or unpaid work such as for a church is not counted as working. *Usually keeping house* includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older 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 able to work.

Other activity includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working" or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified

as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

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

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

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There are 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census.

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

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other

persons living outside SMSA's were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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



APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS FOR PERSON-DAYS OF DISABILITY AND RECORDING FORM

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<p>(This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items.) (HAND CALENDAR)</p> <p>The first few questions refer to the past two weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____.</p>				
<p>5a. During those two weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p>		5a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>b. During that two-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>		b.	_____ days } If age: 17+ (5c) 6 - 16 (5d) Under 6 (5f)	
<p>c. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.</p>		c.	_____ WL days } Item C <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<p>d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?</p>		d.	_____ SL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)	
<p>If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask: e. On how many of these --- days lost from { work school } did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>		e.	_____ days } 5f <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<p>f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- had to cut down on the things he usually does because of his health?</p>		f.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)	
<p>g. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) How many days did he have to cut down for as much as a day?</p>		g.	_____ days (6a) <input type="checkbox"/> None (6)	

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