

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
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Disability Days

United States - July 1963 - June 1964

Statistics on volume of days of restricted activity and bed disability, and days lost from work and school, by age, sex, residence, geographic region, usual activity status, family income, and employment status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1964.

Washington, D.C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

John W. Gardner
Secretary

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IN THIS REPORT data are presented on the short-term disabling effects of illness or injury among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States during the period July 1963-June 1964. Included are the number of days of restricted activity and bed disability, and time lost from work or school during the year, with corresponding rates of disability per person. This report updates similar findings from the Health Interview Survey presented in "Disability Days, United States, July 1961-June 1962" (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 4).

The information presented in the current report was collected in household interviews during July 1963-June 1964. It includes such variables as age, sex, residence, geographic region, usual activity status, family income, and employment status. The rate of restricted activity for the average person during the 12-month period was 16.2 days due to acute and chronic illness and injury. Included in this rate were 6.0 days spent in bed. Currently employed persons, on the average, were absent from work 5.5 days due to illness or injury. The average school-age child aged 6-16 years lost 5.0 days from school.

Appendix III in this report consists of a description of some of the changes in methodology and classification that have occurred since the beginning of the Survey, and the effect of these changes on the rates of disability days.

SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

DISABILITY DAYS

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SELECTED FINDINGS

During the 12 months ending June 1964 the civilian population of the United States, exclusive of persons residing in institutions, experienced 3.0 billion days of restricted activity due to illness or injury. The average person cut down his usual activities for 16.2 days during the year. Included in the days of restricted activity were 1.1 billion days spent in bed, or a rate of 6.0 days of bed disability per person per year.

Illness or injury caused 385.2 million days lost from work, or 5.5 days per currently employed person per year. (For the purposes of the Health Interview Survey, current employment is defined as working at any time during the 2-week period prior to the week of the household interview, or having a job or business during that period.)

Children aged 6-16 years missed 204.4 million days of school because of illness or injury. The average child lost 5.0 days from school.

As age increased, rates of disability days also increased. In general, the age pattern was similar for males and females, except that rates for females usually exceeded those for males. However, among males aged 45 years and over, the rate of time lost from work exceeded that for currently employed females.

Persons residing in nonmetropolitan areas had higher rates of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and time lost from work than did residents of metropolitan areas. The rate of time lost from school, however, was higher for persons aged 6-16 years living in metropolitan areas than elsewhere.

Among persons living in nonmetropolitan areas the rates of reduced activity were about the same in farm and nonfarm sectors. Nonfarm residents had a higher rate of bed-days and of time lost from school. Farm residents had a higher rate of time lost from work than did nonfarm residents.

In general, persons residing in the West Region had the highest rate of all types of disability days. Residents of the Northeast Region reported the lowest rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, but the South Region had the lowest rate of time lost from school.

Persons whose usual activity during the year prior to interview was either working or keeping house had lower rates of disability than did the retired or the "other" groups. This relationship was present in each geographic region of residence. However, within each usual activity status the disability-day rates varied substantially between regions. For example, retired persons living in the Northeast reported 28.7 days of restricted activity and 11.7 days of bed disability per person per year compared with 56.2 and 25.0 days, respectively, for retired persons living in the South Region.

With increasing family income groups up to \$10,000, the rates of disability days due to illness or injury declined for each type of disability except time lost from school. In the income group \$10,000 and over, the rates of disability were about the same as those for persons of a \$7,000-\$9,999 family income.

Persons who were unemployed had higher rates of restricted activity and bed disability than

did currently employed persons. (The unemployed are defined as persons aged 17 years and older who were on layoff from a job or were looking for work during the 2-week period prior to interview.)

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Information about the short-term disabling effects of illness or injury was obtained from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey, 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 is designed so that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Health Interview Survey. During July 1963-June 1964 the cumulative weekly samples included about 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is 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 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 period July 1963-June 1964 is illustrated in "Current Estimates," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13. The estimated numbers of disability days were obtained in response to six questions in Table I of the questionnaire. For each separate

illness or injury elicited in response to the "illness-recall" questions, a series of questions was asked in Table I as follows:

1. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on the things you usually do? [The three dots require insertion of the name of the illness or injury.]
2. Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?
3. How many days did you have to cut down during that two-week period?
4. During that two-week period, how many days did ... keep you in bed all or most of the day?
5. [For persons 6-16 years old] How many days did ... keep you from school LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?
6. [For persons 17 years or over] LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE how many days did ... keep you from work? [For females, the phrase, "not counting work around the house," was added to this question.] This item was edited to assure that work-loss days were reported only for currently employed persons.

The estimated number of person-days of short-term disability was derived from the responses to these questions. In the event that the same disability day may have resulted from more than one illness or injury, the disability day is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved.

Annual estimates of disability days are derived from the responses to the questions shown above 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 eliminates seasonal bias from these data.

Appendix III is presented as supplementary data in this report to provide some measure of the effects of changes in definition and procedure on the variation in rates of disability days. There have been three major changes in definitions in recent years, all of which have been adopted so that Health Interview Survey data will

conform to current practices used in the processing and classifying of data by the Bureau of the Census. These changes relate to : (1) the definition of the farm population, (2) the census base population to which the sample data are adjusted, and (3) the use of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan area distribution in the classification of the population by place of residence. The procedure for collecting information on time lost from work has been modified several times since data collection was initiated in the Health Interview Survey in 1957.

The overall effects of these methodological changes are explained in Appendix III. Rates of restricted-activity days have been used to exemplify the effects of changes in definition on residence classification, while variations due to changes in procedure are shown for the rates of time lost from work.

DISABILITY DAYS

Sex and Age

During the 12-month period of July 1963-June 1964, an estimated total of 3.0 billion days of restricted activity was experienced by the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States (table 1). This represents an average of 16.2 days per person during the 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 also may 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 work or school. A day on which a currently employed person was absent from work because of illness constitutes a day of work loss. Similarly, absence from school for a person aged 6-16 years would be considered a day lost from school since the school-age population is restricted to these ages.

During the year the population experienced an average of 6.0 days in bed because of illness or injury (table A). Currently employed persons had a rate of 5.5 days lost from work per person. Children in the school-age population, that is, 6-16 years, were absent from school an average of 5.0 days per child as a result of illness or injury.

Females had higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and absence from school than did males. The number of days lost from work per currently employed person was greater for males than for females. The sex difference was substantial for days of restricted activity and bed disability, but was quite small for time lost from work and school. During the period July 1963-June 1964, similar differences were noted for disability days associated with acute illness and injury as shown in the report "Acute Conditions," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 15.

Table A. Days of disability per person per year, by type of disability and sex:
United States, July 1963-June 1964

Sex	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Time lost from work among currently employed	Time lost from school among persons aged 6-16 years
	Days of disability per person per year			
Both sexes-----	16.2	6.0	5.5	5.0
Male-----	14.5	5.3	5.6	4.9
Female-----	17.8	6.8	5.3	5.1

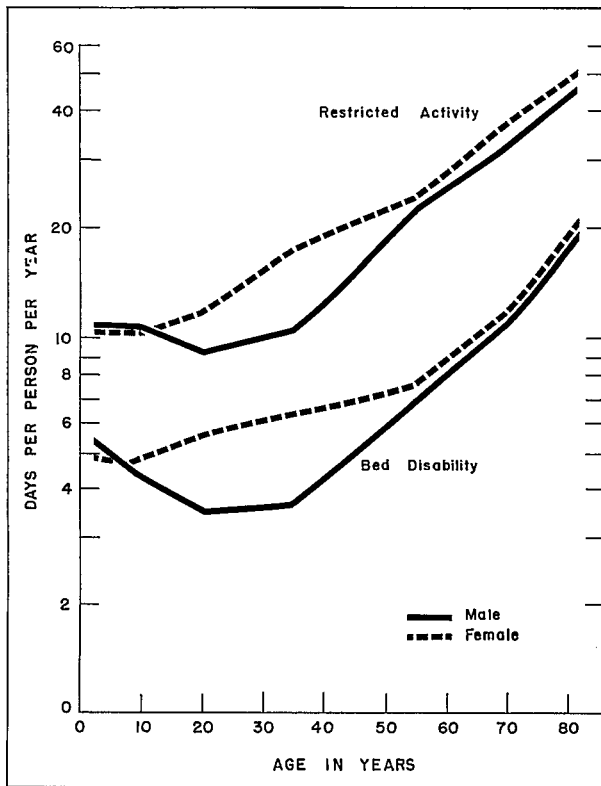


Figure 1. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by sex and age.

In general, the number of disability days per person per year increased with age (figs. 1 and 2).¹ Among females the age-specific rates of restricted activity and bed disability rose quite steadily as age increased, and there was a marked similarity in patterns. Among males these rates declined to age 20 and thereafter rose. The sex difference mentioned above was most pronounced during the childbearing ages 15-44 years.

The rate for males losing time from work rose throughout the age span (fig. 2), although for male workers aged 65 years and over the relative rate of increase was more gradual than that for younger males. However, among female workers the rate

¹ Figures 1-6 have been plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale so that visual comparisons of rates of change within and between curves may be made. If two curves are parallel to each other, they have the same rate of increase or decrease. If a curve is horizontal, it has zero rate of change.

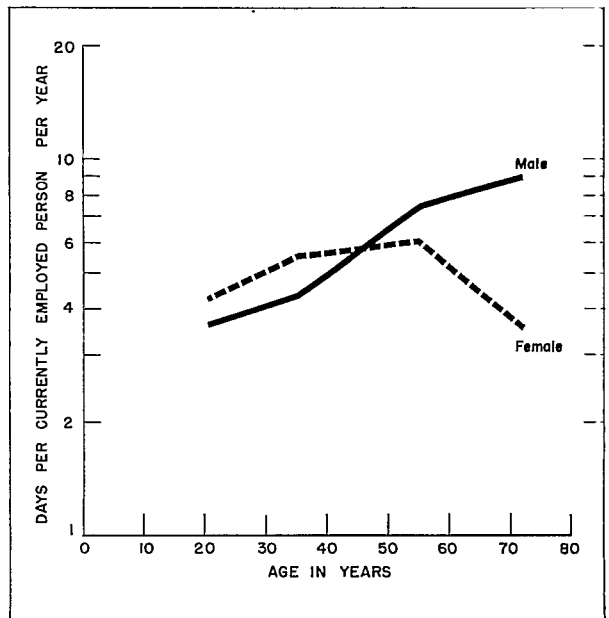


Figure 2. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex and age.

of work loss declined sharply among those 65 years and older. As noted in the population tables, the proportion of currently employed women in the female population aged 65 years and over was quite low (11.2 percent), compared with the 45.9 percent of all women 45-64 years of age who were currently employed. Among males, 30.1 percent of the total aged 65 years and over were currently employed contrasted with 89.6 percent of the male population in the 45-64 year age group. It is quite possible that a number of females have left the labor force because of ill health, characterizing those females who continued to work as a select population with a lower rate of work loss. On the other hand, males are more likely to be responsible for the support of the family and thus may be forced to continue employment even though they are in ill health.

Residence, Sex, and Age

As explained earlier, the place of residence classification differs from that shown in the previous report on short-term disability (*Vital and*

Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 4). Residents of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas, as defined for the 1960 Census, reported an estimated average of 15.6 days of activity restriction per person during the year ending in June 1964. Among persons living outside of metropolitan areas, the rate of reduced activity was about the same for those living on farms and those not living on farms (table 2). In each of the residence categories the rate for females exceeded that for males. The rate for males living on farms exceeded that for nonfarm males, but the reverse was noted for females.

Nonfarm residents outside of metropolitan areas reported 6.4 days spent in bed per person as a result of illness or injury (tables 3 and 4). The rate for farm residents was the same as that for persons living in metropolitan areas. Among males the number of bed-days per person was

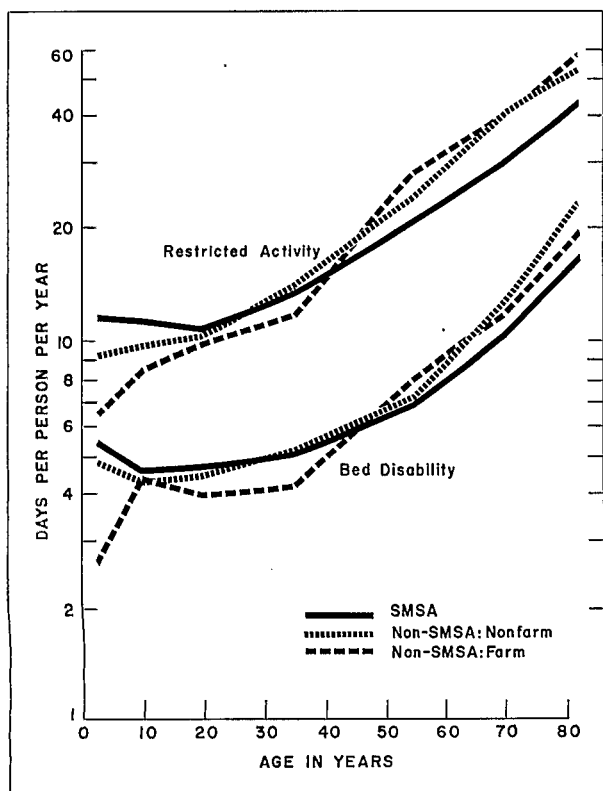


Figure 3. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by residence and age.

lowest in the metropolitan areas, but for females the lowest rate was reported by farm residents.

Figure 3 shows that for each of the residence groups the rates of reduced activity and bed-stay increased with advancing age. Among residents of metropolitan areas the rates for persons under 25 years of age were higher than in the other areas; the rates for farm residents under 25 were substantially lower than those for the other areas. Among persons aged 45 years and over the number of days of restricted activity and bed disability per person were lowest in metropolitan areas.

The rate of days lost from work among currently employed persons was highest for farm residents and lowest among workers residing in metropolitan areas (table 5). Figure 4 shows that the age distribution of absentee rates was quite different for currently employed farm residents than for workers in other places of residence. Perhaps the ability of self-employed farmers to arrange their work schedule accounts for some of this higher rate in time lost from work. Another factor is the extent to which older persons continue to work. Among all farm residents aged 65 years and over, 31.6 percent were currently em-

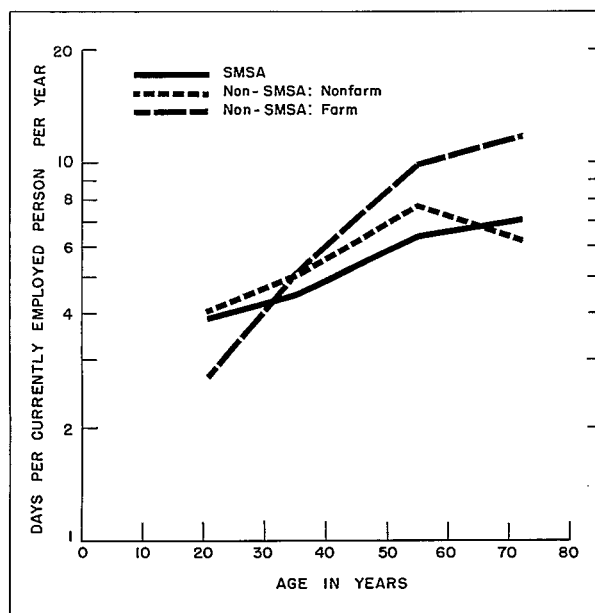


Figure 4. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by residence and age.

ployed contrasted with 19.2 percent of those in metropolitan areas and 17.7 percent of the non-farm residents. Thus, farm residents continue to work later in life, a factor that is probably associated with higher rates of time lost from work among these persons.

Among currently employed persons residing in metropolitan areas and in nonfarm areas, the rates of work-loss days were about the same for males and females. Among farm residents the rate of time lost from work for currently employed persons was substantially greater for males than for females.

School-age children (6-16 years) living in farm areas reported 4.0 days lost from school per person per year because of illness and injury (table 6). This rate was somewhat lower than the rate of 5.3 days per child living in metropolitan areas. This difference is probably related to the fact that the incidence of acute conditions and associated disability days during the same period was substantially less among children aged 5-14 years living on farms than among those in the other areas (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 15).

Geographic Region, Sex, and Age

When the number of days of short-term disability are distributed by geographic region, the annual rates per resident were highest in the West Region. This finding is not unexpected since various reports from the Health Interview Survey have indicated that the incidence rate of acute illness and injury is highest in the West Region (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 15). The West Region also has the largest percentage of the population with one or more chronic conditions (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 12).

During July 1963-June 1964 residents of the West Region experienced an average of 17.4 days of restricted activity per person (tables 7 and 8). Persons residing in the North Central and South Regions had rates comparable with that for the West Region (16.5 and 17.0 days, respectively). Persons in the Northeast Region had substantially fewer days per person per year, reporting a rate of about 14.1 restricted-activity days. In each region the rate was higher for females than for males.

Figure 5 shows the distribution of age-specific rates by region. It is of interest that the excess in rate of restricted activity and bed disability for the West occurred primarily among persons under age 25, while that in the South was among persons 45 years and older. The low rates in the Northeast Region occurred in all age groups over 15 years of age.

The annual number of bed-days per person was highest in the West, about as high in the South, and lowest in the Northeast (tables 9 and 10). The age and sex patterns resembled those for the rates of restricted activity. However, figure 5 shows that among regions there was relatively more variation of age-specific rates of bed disability than similar rates of restricted activity.

The West and South Regions had approximately the same rate of time lost from work (table 11). In the Northeast the rate for females was slightly

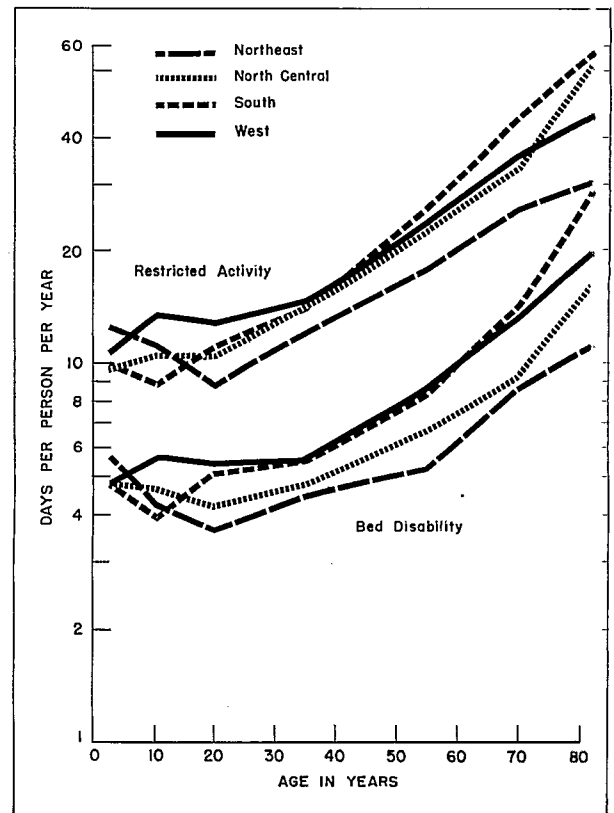


Figure 5. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by geographic region and age.

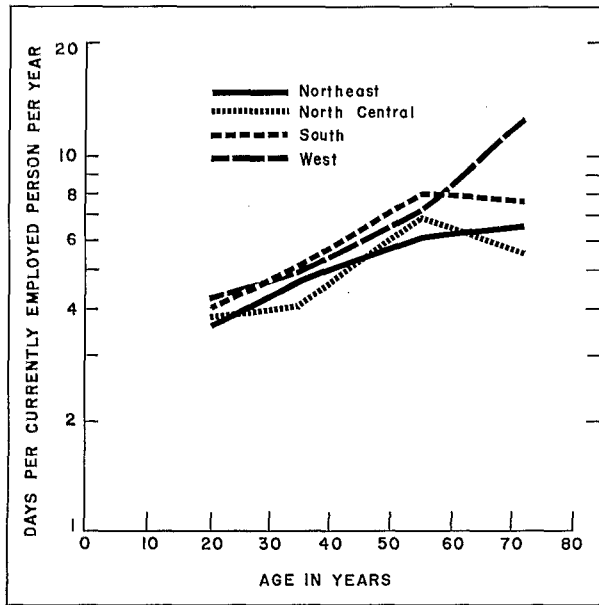


Figure 6. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region and age.

higher than that for males; in the North Central Region there was no difference by sex; and in the South and West Regions the rate for males was higher. Among currently employed persons under 65 years of age, the regional dispersion of age-specific rates was not large (fig. 6). Sampling variability is sufficient to account for differences in the rates for persons aged 65 years and over.

School-age children 6-16 years living in the South had the lowest rate of time lost from school (table 12). The rate was highest among children residing in the West Region. In the North Central and West Regions girls had higher rates than did boys, while in the South the boys had the higher rate.

Geographic Region, Usual Activity Status, and Age

The usual activity status of the population aged 17 years and over during the 12 months prior to interview was obtained in response to the question: "What were you doing most of the past 12 months—(for males)—"working or doing something else?" (and for females)—"keeping house, working or doing something else?" Persons 45 years and

older answering "something else" to this question were asked: "Are you retired?"

There are six types of usual activity for members of the population: preschool (all children under 6 years of age), school age (all children 6-16 years), usually working, keeping house, retired, and other. Table B shows that the rates of restricted activity and bed disability differ markedly for these groups. Some of the differences may be attributed to the age and sex composition of the various groups.

As shown in tables 13-16, regional differences in disability rates follow the same pattern when classified by usual activity status. The high rates for all persons in the West Region resulted chiefly from excess rates for the school age and usually working categories. The South Region had the highest rates for those keeping house, the retired, and "other" groups. The Northeast Region had the highest rate for the preschool group, and the lowest rates for the usually working, keeping house, retired, and "other" categories.

A member of a usual activity group other than "usually working" may be classified as currently employed if he reported that he worked or

Table B. Days of disability per person per year, by type of disability day and usual activity status: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Usual activity status	Restricted activity	Bed disability
	Days of disability per person per year	
All activities-----	16.2	6.0
Preschool, under 5 years----	10.9	5.1
School age, 6-16 years-----	10.3	4.4
Usually working, 17+ years-----	12.1	4.2
Keeping house, 17+ years-----	23.7	7.5
Retired, 45+ years-----	46.2	18.7
Other, 17+ years-----	27.0	11.5

had a job or business during the 2-week period prior to the interview week. On the other hand, it is possible for some of the persons who were categorized as usually working to be excluded from the currently employed. Table 17 shows the rate of time lost from work for each region and activity status group. Currently employed persons in the "other" status comprised about 7 percent of the currently employed; thus the relatively high rates for this group, shown in table 17, do not contribute greatly to the overall rates of days of work loss.

Family Income, Sex, and Age

The annual rates of days per person of restricted activity, bed-stay, and time lost from work were markedly greater for persons whose family income was less than \$4,000 a year than for higher income groups (tables 18-22). In general, as income rose, the rate of disability decreased. However, the number of days lost from school did not conform to this pattern of an in-

verse relationship between disability and income. Among the several income groups shown in table 23, the number of days absent from school per child owing to illness and injury did not vary to any great extent (4.7 to 5.3 days per year).

Table C shows age-sex adjusted number of days of disability per person per year for three types of disability days. These rates have been adjusted to remove effects of uneven age and sex distributions within income groups. For example, 27.4 percent of the persons with family income under \$2,000 were 65 years of age and over compared with 4.2 percent of those with incomes of \$10,000 and over. Adjustment tends to reduce the inverse relationship between income and disability for days of restricted activity and bed disability. However, for time lost from work the relationship is emphasized rather than reduced: the spread of unadjusted rates was 3 days between lowest and highest income groups; after adjustment the range was 4 days.

Tables 19 and 21 show that the rates of restricted activity and bed disability for persons

Table C. Comparison between unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and time lost from work, by family income: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Days of disability	Family income				
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Restricted activity</u>					
Unadjusted-----	27.6	18.9	14.1	13.1	13.3
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	22.4	17.7	15.2	14.3	14.1
<u>Bed disability</u>					
Unadjusted-----	9.5	7.1	5.5	4.9	5.0
Age-sex adjusted ¹ -----	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.5
<u>Time lost from work</u>					
Unadjusted-----	7.3	6.9	5.9	4.3	4.3
Age-sex adjusted ² -----	8.2	7.1	6.0	4.4	4.2

¹Adjusted to the age and sex distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States.

²Adjusted to the age and sex distribution of the currently employed population of the United States.

aged 75 years and older were higher in the upper income groups than in the lower groups. The relatively large family income and the age of these persons suggests that the high disability rates were reported for persons with activity limitation who were living with relatives.

Examination of data tabulated for the period July 1957-June 1961 indicates that about 56 percent of all persons aged 75 years and over in the civilian population not residing in institutions had some degree of activity limitation (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 12). As shown below, the proportion of limited persons living with relatives rose with income, and noticeably so for those persons who were not currently married (widowed, divorced, separated, or never married).

Percent of persons aged 75+ years with limitation of activity who were living with relatives

Present marital status

<i>Family income</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Other than married</i>
Under \$2,000---	58.7	39.3	19.4
\$2,000-\$3,999 --	89.1	47.3	41.8
\$4,000-\$6,999 --	96.7	24.9	71.7
\$7,000+-----	95.4	18.8	76.6

Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the high rates of disability days for persons aged 75 years and over were reported for persons with

limitation of activity who were living with relatives, e.g., a widowed mother living with her son's family. The family income reported for these persons would be the combined income of all related persons living together.

Employment Status, Sex, and Age

Among persons in the labor force, the number of days per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability were substantially greater for currently unemployed persons than for currently employed persons (tables 24 and 25). The differential in rates was more noticeable in the 25-64 year age span among males than in the 17-24 and 65 years and over age groups. For example, an employed male aged 25-44 years experienced about 8.6 days of restricted activity and 3.1 days in bed because of illness or injury, while comparable estimates for an unemployed male in this age group were 23.9 and 6.3 days, respectively. Among females, the difference was substantial for persons aged 45 years and older.

The greater number of disability days among unemployed than employed persons suggests that illness or injury may have been a factor in causing or prolonging unemployment. It is also possible that some persons, who were classified as unemployed, had reported that they were looking for work, even though they were not able to work at a job. The inclusion of such persons, with their high rate of disability days, would increase the differential between employed and unemployed persons.



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Table 1. Days of restricted activity by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Days of restricted activity in thousands				
All ages-----	3,005,550	1,856,650	946,833	202,067
Under 5 years-----	219,168	152,489	59,103	7,577
5-14 years-----	403,885	267,304	113,411	23,170
15-24 years-----	283,399	182,103	85,031	16,266
25-44 years-----	612,578	411,468	173,349	27,761
45-64 years-----	835,922	506,547	255,044	74,332
65-74 years-----	378,468	199,268	148,859	30,340
75+ years-----	272,129	137,471	112,036	22,622
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	1,304,205	792,270	407,917	104,018
Under 5 years-----	114,468	76,575	32,815	5,078
5-14 years-----	207,015	138,715	55,642	12,658
15-24 years-----	115,965	75,114	32,320	8,531
25-44 years-----	219,202	142,144	65,396	11,662
45-64 years-----	386,143	230,735	118,204	37,204
65-74 years-----	157,363	80,211	61,671	15,482
75+ years-----	104,049	48,777	41,869	13,404
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	1,701,344	1,064,380	538,916	98,049
Under 5 years-----	104,700	75,914	26,287	2,499
5-14 years-----	196,871	128,590	57,769	10,512
15-24 years-----	167,434	106,989	52,710	7,735
25-44 years-----	393,376	269,324	107,953	16,099
45-64 years-----	449,779	275,811	136,839	37,128
65-74 years-----	221,104	119,058	87,189	14,858
75+ years-----	168,080	88,694	70,167	9,218

Table 2. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All ages-----	16.2	15.6	17.1	17.2
Under 5 years-----	10.6	11.6	9.3	6.5
5-14 years-----	10.6	11.2	9.8	8.5
15-24 years-----	10.5	10.8	10.1	9.8
25-44 years-----	13.5	13.5	13.8	11.7
45-64 years-----	22.2	20.8	24.1	28.1
65-74 years-----	34.0	30.0	40.1	39.2
75+ years-----	46.1	41.2	51.3	58.5
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	14.5	13.8	15.3	17.1
Under 5 years-----	10.8	11.3	10.3	8.3
5-14 years-----	10.7	11.5	9.4	8.9
15-24 years-----	9.0	9.3	8.3	9.5
25-44 years-----	10.1	9.8	10.9	10.0
45-64 years-----	21.3	19.8	23.1	27.3
65-74 years-----	31.3	27.6	36.1	37.0
75+ years-----	41.4	35.7	44.2	68.0
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	17.8	17.3	18.8	17.4
Under 5 years-----	10.3	11.8	8.3	4.4
5-14 years-----	10.5	10.9	10.2	8.1
15-24 years-----	11.8	12.0	11.7	10.1
25-44 years-----	16.6	16.9	16.4	13.5
45-64 years-----	23.1	21.7	25.1	29.0
65-74 years-----	36.3	31.9	43.5	42.0
75+ years-----	49.6	45.1	56.8	48.8

Table 3. Days of bed disability by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability in thousands			
All ages-----	1,123,809	698,453	356,424	68,932
Under 5 years-----	104,103	70,819	30,268	3,016
5-14 years-----	170,470	108,931	49,592	11,946
15-24 years-----	122,896	78,674	37,701	6,521
25-44 years-----	227,598	152,854	64,965	9,778
45-64 years-----	263,357	165,973	76,417	20,968
65-74 years-----	123,303	67,064	47,128	9,112
75+ years-----	112,082	54,137	50,354	7,591
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	476,215	288,631	152,958	34,627
Under 5 years-----	55,654	36,126	17,265	2,263
5-14 years-----	83,281	53,158	23,171	6,953
15-24 years-----	43,288	27,011	13,232	3,044
25-44 years-----	77,313	52,277	21,945	3,091
45-64 years-----	117,990	70,981	37,171	9,838
65-74 years-----	54,445	28,127	21,106	5,213
75+ years-----	44,243	20,951	19,067	4,225
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	647,594	409,822	203,467	34,305
Under 5 years-----	48,449	34,693	13,003	*
5-14 years-----	87,188	55,774	26,421	4,993
15-24 years-----	79,608	51,663	24,468	3,477
25-44 years-----	150,285	100,577	43,020	6,687
45-64 years-----	145,367	94,992	39,245	11,129
65-74 years-----	68,858	38,937	26,022	3,899
75+ years-----	67,839	33,187	31,286	3,366

Table 4. Days of bed disability per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability per person per year			
All ages-----	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.9
Under 5 years-----	5.0	5.4	4.8	2.6
5-14 years-----	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4
15-24 years-----	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.9
25-44 years-----	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.1
45-64 years-----	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.9
65-74 years-----	11.1	10.1	12.7	11.8
75+ years-----	19.0	16.2	23.1	19.6
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.7
Under 5 years-----	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.7
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.9
15-24 years-----	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
25-44 years-----	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.6
45-64 years-----	6.5	6.1	7.3	7.2
65-74 years-----	10.8	9.7	12.4	12.5
75+ years-----	17.6	15.3	20.1	21.4
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.1
Under 5 years-----	4.8	5.4	4.1	*
5-14 years-----	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.8
15-24 years-----	5.6	5.8	5.4	4.6
25-44 years-----	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.6
45-64 years-----	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.7
65-74 years-----	11.3	10.4	13.0	11.0
75+ years-----	20.0	16.9	25.3	17.8

Table 5. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Days lost from work in thousands				
All ages, 17+ years-----	385,189	239,061	116,253	29,875
17-24 years-----	43,605	28,133	13,824	1,648
25-44 years-----	141,329	91,371	42,286	7,672
45-64 years-----	176,041	106,101	53,715	16,225
65+ years-----	24,215	13,458	6,427	4,330
<u>Male</u>				
All ages, 17+ years-----	254,974	152,258	75,648	27,068
17-24 years-----	24,104	15,107	7,526	*
25-44 years-----	87,799	54,640	26,231	6,929
45-64 years-----	122,612	70,828	37,239	14,545
65+ years-----	20,459	11,683	4,652	4,124
<u>Female</u>				
All ages, 17+ years-----	130,216	86,803	40,605	2,807
17-24 years-----	19,501	13,025	6,299	*
25-44 years-----	53,530	36,731	16,056	*
45-64 years-----	53,429	35,273	16,476	1,680
65+ years-----	3,755	1,774	1,775	*
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.5	5.2	5.9	7.2
17-24 years-----	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.7
25-44 years-----	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.1
45-64 years-----	7.0	6.4	7.7	9.9
65+ years-----	7.3	7.0	6.2	11.8
<u>Male</u>				
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.6	5.1	5.9	8.5
17-24 years-----	3.6	3.6	3.6	*
25-44 years-----	4.3	4.0	4.7	6.1
45-64 years-----	7.5	6.7	8.4	11.5
65+ years-----	9.0	9.3	6.8	12.8
<u>Female</u>				
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.3	5.3	5.8	2.9
17-24 years-----	4.3	4.2	4.8	*
25-44 years-----	5.4	5.5	5.7	*
45-64 years-----	6.0	5.9	6.4	4.5
65+ years-----	3.5	2.7	5.0	*

Table 6. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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]

Age and sex	Residence			
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>				
Days lost from school in thousands				
Both sexes-----	204,373	135,450	56,754	12,170
Male-----	101,864	65,021	29,649	7,194
Female-----	102,510	70,429	27,104	4,976
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>				
Days lost from school per school-age child per year				
Both sexes-----	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.0
Male-----	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5
Female-----	5.1	5.6	4.4	3.4

Table 7. Days of restricted activity by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days of restricted activity in thousands					
All ages-----	3,005,550	653,573	870,441	964,856	516,679
Under 5 years-----	219,168	60,693	58,170	63,850	36,455
5-14 years-----	403,885	97,658	116,261	106,051	83,915
15-24 years-----	283,399	56,288	75,429	98,196	53,487
25-44 years-----	612,578	138,130	177,057	188,633	108,758
45-64 years-----	835,922	179,172	237,770	282,174	136,806
65-74 years-----	378,468	75,978	110,215	133,461	58,813
75+ years-----	272,129	45,654	95,538	92,491	38,446
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	1,304,205	277,111	374,987	415,909	236,199
Under 5 years-----	114,468	29,815	30,657	34,830	19,166
5-14 years-----	207,015	53,020	55,579	55,307	43,109
15-24 years-----	115,965	21,735	32,021	38,292	23,917
25-44 years-----	219,202	44,280	65,159	65,116	44,648
45-64 years-----	386,143	85,648	109,153	126,959	64,384
65-74 years-----	157,363	28,391	48,167	56,992	23,813
75+ years-----	104,049	14,222	34,251	38,413	17,163
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	1,701,344	376,462	495,455	548,947	280,480
Under 5 years-----	104,700	30,879	27,513	29,020	17,289
5-14 years-----	196,871	44,638	60,683	50,744	40,806
15-24 years-----	167,434	34,553	43,408	59,904	29,570
25-44 years-----	393,376	93,851	111,899	123,517	64,110
45-64 years-----	449,779	93,524	128,618	155,215	72,422
65-74 years-----	221,104	47,587	62,048	76,469	35,001
75+ years-----	168,080	31,432	61,287	54,079	21,283

Table 8. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of restricted activity per person per year				
All ages-----	16.2	14.1	16.5	17.0	17.4
Under 5 years-----	10.6	12.5	9.8	9.9	10.7
5-14 years-----	10.6	11.0	10.5	8.9	13.4
15-24 years-----	10.5	8.7	10.3	10.9	12.9
25-44 years-----	13.5	11.9	14.0	14.0	14.5
45-64 years-----	22.2	17.7	22.3	25.5	23.9
65-74 years-----	34.0	25.4	33.3	42.2	35.7
75+ years-----	46.1	30.0	52.0	56.2	42.9
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	14.5	12.4	14.4	15.2	16.3
Under 5 years-----	10.8	12.3	9.8	10.6	11.0
5-14 years-----	10.7	11.9	9.9	9.1	13.3
15-24 years-----	9.0	7.1	9.0	9.0	12.4
25-44 years-----	10.1	7.9	10.5	10.3	12.6
45-64 years-----	21.3	17.5	21.0	24.3	22.6
65-74 years-----	31.3	21.7	31.6	39.4	31.5
75+ years-----	41.4	23.4	43.7	53.1	43.3
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	17.8	15.6	18.4	18.6	18.5
Under 5 years-----	10.3	12.6	9.7	9.1	10.3
5-14 years-----	10.5	10.0	11.1	8.7	13.4
15-24 years-----	11.8	10.2	11.5	12.5	13.4
25-44 years-----	16.6	15.5	17.3	17.1	16.2
45-64 years-----	23.1	17.9	23.5	26.5	25.2
65-74 years-----	36.3	28.2	34.6	44.5	39.2
75+ years-----	49.6	34.4	58.1	58.6	42.6

Table 9. Days of bed disability by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability in thousands				
All ages-----	1,123,809	235,104	302,193	382,195	204,317
Under 5 years-----	104,103	27,682	28,502	31,352	16,568
5-14 years-----	170,470	37,599	51,034	45,893	35,944
15-24 years-----	122,896	23,225	30,688	46,356	22,627
25-44 years-----	227,598	50,999	61,032	74,472	41,095
45-64 years-----	263,357	52,435	69,944	92,409	48,569
65-74 years-----	123,303	26,130	30,444	44,838	21,892
75+ years-----	112,082	17,034	30,550	46,876	17,622
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	476,215	96,945	124,159	164,495	90,616
Under 5 years-----	55,654	13,275	14,794	18,601	8,984
5-14 years-----	83,281	19,842	23,611	23,097	16,732
15-24 years-----	43,288	7,565	10,680	15,514	9,528
25-44 years-----	77,313	14,391	20,165	26,446	16,310
45-64 years-----	117,990	26,846	30,250	40,915	19,979
65-74 years-----	54,445	9,988	14,191	20,466	9,800
75+ years-----	44,243	5,038	10,467	19,455	9,282
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	647,594	138,159	178,034	217,700	113,701
Under 5 years-----	48,449	14,407	13,707	12,751	7,584
5-14 years-----	87,188	17,757	27,423	22,796	19,212
15-24 years-----	79,608	15,660	20,008	30,842	13,099
25-44 years-----	150,285	36,607	40,866	48,026	24,785
45-64 years-----	145,367	25,589	39,694	51,493	28,590
65-74 years-----	68,858	16,143	16,253	24,372	12,091
75+ years-----	67,839	11,996	20,082	27,421	8,340

Table 10. Days of bed disability per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability per person per year				
All ages-----	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.7	6.9
Under 5 years-----	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
5-14 years-----	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.9	5.7
15-24 years-----	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.5
25-44 years-----	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.5
45-64 years-----	7.0	5.2	6.6	8.3	8.5
65-74 years-----	11.1	8.7	9.2	14.2	13.3
75+ years-----	19.0	11.2	16.6	28.5	19.6
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	5.3	4.3	4.8	6.0	6.3
Under 5 years-----	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.7	5.2
5-14 years-----	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	5.2
15-24 years-----	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.9
25-44 years-----	3.6	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.6
45-64 years-----	6.5	5.5	5.8	7.8	7.0
65-74 years-----	10.8	7.6	9.3	14.2	13.0
75+ years-----	17.6	8.3	13.4	26.9	23.4
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	6.8	5.7	6.6	7.4	7.5
Under 5 years-----	4.8	5.9	4.8	4.0	4.5
5-14 years-----	4.6	4.0	5.0	3.9	6.3
15-24 years-----	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.5	5.9
25-44 years-----	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3
45-64 years-----	7.5	4.9	7.2	8.8	9.9
65-74 years-----	11.3	9.6	9.1	14.2	13.5
75+ years-----	20.0	13.1	19.0	29.7	16.7

Table 11. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days lost from work in thousands					
All ages, 17+ years-----	385,189	92,595	102,567	125,693	64,335
17-24 years-----	43,605	9,692	12,062	14,693	7,158
25-44 years-----	141,329	34,844	34,514	47,131	24,840
45-64 years-----	176,041	42,117	50,217	56,816	26,890
65+ years-----	24,215	5,941	5,774	7,052	5,448
<u>Male</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	254,974	58,825	68,091	83,987	44,071
17-24 years-----	24,104	4,629	7,076	8,443	3,955
25-44 years-----	87,799	21,194	21,831	27,243	17,531
45-64 years-----	122,612	28,035	34,345	42,313	17,919
65+ years-----	20,459	4,967	4,839	5,987	4,666
<u>Female</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	130,216	33,769	34,476	41,705	20,264
17-24 years-----	19,501	5,063	4,986	6,250	3,203
25-44 years-----	53,530	13,650	12,683	19,888	7,309
45-64 years-----	53,429	14,083	15,872	14,503	8,971
65+ years-----	3,755	*	*	*	*
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.9
17-24 years-----	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
25-44 years-----	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.1	5.0
45-64 years-----	7.0	6.1	6.9	7.9	7.1
65+ years-----	7.3	6.5	5.5	7.7	12.6
<u>Male</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.6	5.0	5.1	6.3	6.1
17-24 years-----	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.8
25-44 years-----	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.6	5.2
45-64 years-----	7.5	6.3	7.3	9.3	7.2
65+ years-----	9.0	8.4	6.6	9.3	15.6
<u>Female</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.4
17-24 years-----	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.7
25-44 years-----	5.4	6.0	4.8	6.1	4.4
45-64 years-----	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.9
65+ years-----	3.5	*	*	*	*

Table 12. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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]

Age and sex	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>					
Days lost from school in thousands					
Both sexes-----	204,373	46,508	59,325	53,473	45,068
Male-----	101,864	24,191	26,317	29,470	21,886
Female-----	102,510	22,317	33,008	24,003	23,181
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>					
Days lost from school per school-age child per year					
Both sexes-----	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.2	6.8
Male-----	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.5	6.4
Female-----	5.1	4.7	5.7	3.8	7.2

Table 13. Days of restricted activity by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>	Days of restricted activity in thousands				
All ages-----	3,005,550	653,573	870,441	964,856	516,679
Under 5 years-----	219,168	60,693	58,170	63,850	36,455
5-14 years-----	403,885	97,658	116,261	106,051	83,915
15-24 years-----	283,399	56,288	75,429	98,196	53,487
25-44 years-----	612,578	138,130	177,057	188,633	108,758
45-64 years-----	835,922	179,172	237,770	282,174	136,806
65-74 years-----	378,468	75,978	110,215	133,461	58,813
75+ years-----	272,129	45,654	95,538	92,491	38,446
<u>Preschool</u>					
Under 6 years-----	273,284	75,229	77,101	74,883	46,070
<u>School age¹</u>					
6-16 years-----	421,482	95,750	117,248	116,342	92,142
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	763,531	175,026	213,262	242,539	132,704
17-24 years-----	75,485	17,827	17,755	27,197	12,706
25-44 years-----	289,436	64,287	80,603	90,394	54,152
45-64 years-----	347,860	80,877	100,710	108,515	57,759
65-74 years-----	40,079	10,735	9,133	14,438	5,774
75+ years-----	10,670	*	5,061	1,995	2,314
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	900,734	188,137	274,660	295,084	142,852
17-24 years-----	56,728	10,946	15,282	22,935	7,565
25-44 years-----	276,194	66,423	83,127	82,133	44,511
45-64 years-----	305,596	60,109	86,379	107,858	51,250
65-74 years-----	162,499	32,400	50,025	54,264	25,809
75+ years-----	99,717	18,259	39,847	27,894	13,716
<u>Retired</u>					
All ages, 45+ years-----	346,695	54,365	105,437	128,567	58,325
45-64 years-----	71,894	8,499	16,832	31,582	14,981
65-74 years-----	142,799	22,954	45,076	52,153	22,616
75+ years-----	132,002	22,913	43,530	44,832	20,728
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	299,824	65,066	82,732	107,440	44,586
17-24 years-----	79,474	14,887	22,474	26,739	15,373
25-44 years-----	46,948	7,420	13,327	16,105	10,095
45-64 years-----	110,572	29,687	33,849	34,219	12,816
65-74 years-----	33,090	9,890	5,981	12,606	4,614
75+ years-----	29,741	3,182	7,100	17,770	1,688

¹ Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included in "Other."

Table 14. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>	Days of restricted activity per person per year				
All ages-----	16.2	14.1	16.5	17.0	17.4
Under 5 years-----	10.6	12.5	9.8	9.9	10.7
5-14 years-----	10.6	11.0	10.5	8.9	13.4
15-24 years-----	10.5	8.7	10.3	10.9	12.9
25-44 years-----	13.5	11.9	14.0	14.0	14.5
45-64 years-----	22.2	17.7	22.3	25.5	23.9
65-74 years-----	34.0	25.4	33.3	42.2	35.7
75+ years-----	46.1	30.0	52.0	56.2	42.9
<u>Preschool</u>					
Under 6 years-----	10.9	13.0	10.7	9.6	11.1
<u>School age¹</u>					
6-16 years-----	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.0	13.9
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	12.1	10.5	12.1	12.7	13.5
17-24 years-----	9.1	8.5	8.1	9.4	10.9
25-44 years-----	10.2	8.9	10.2	10.4	11.6
45-64 years-----	14.6	12.1	15.0	16.0	15.8
65-74 years-----	18.5	16.8	13.9	24.8	19.8
75+ years-----	25.0	*	34.9	18.1	35.1
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	23.7	19.4	24.7	26.6	23.6
17-24 years-----	15.1	14.6	14.9	17.4	11.6
25-44 years-----	17.9	16.3	18.7	18.9	17.1
45-64 years-----	26.7	20.3	25.6	31.6	30.1
65-74 years-----	33.0	24.8	33.6	39.0	35.0
75+ years-----	41.2	28.8	49.4	45.7	36.9
<u>Retired</u>					
All ages, 45+ years-----	46.2	28.7	49.3	56.2	49.1
45-64 years-----	64.3	34.8	66.5	70.3	86.6
65-74 years-----	38.7	24.2	41.5	48.9	38.7
75+ years-----	48.9	32.8	54.3	58.2	48.2
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	27.0	24.3	27.6	29.0	25.8
17-24 years-----	10.1	7.8	10.4	10.6	12.4
25-44 years-----	34.1	21.7	39.2	34.6	44.1
45-64 years-----	91.7	115.5	105.8	78.7	66.1
65-74 years-----	97.9	104.1	70.4	103.3	128.2
75+ years-----	83.8	37.9	83.5	112.5	60.3

¹Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included in "Other."

Table 15. Days of bed disability by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>	Days of bed disability in thousands				
All ages-----	1,123,809	235,104	302,193	382,195	204,317
Under 5 years-----	104,103	27,682	28,502	31,352	16,568
5-14 years-----	170,470	37,599	51,034	45,893	35,944
15-24 years-----	122,896	23,225	30,688	46,356	22,627
25-44 years-----	227,598	50,999	61,032	74,472	41,095
45-64 years-----	263,357	52,435	69,944	92,409	48,569
65-74 years-----	123,303	26,130	30,444	44,838	21,892
75+ years-----	112,082	17,034	30,550	46,876	17,622
<u>Preschool</u>					
Under 6 years-----	126,154	32,957	36,189	36,142	20,865
<u>School age¹</u>					
6-16 years-----	178,995	37,655	50,542	52,114	38,685
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	263,571	59,173	69,186	87,099	48,113
17-24 years-----	31,330	6,630	6,806	11,598	6,296
25-44 years-----	106,154	23,422	26,960	35,905	19,867
45-64 years-----	108,936	23,791	31,587	35,193	18,364
65-74 years-----	13,010	4,714	1,941	4,049	2,306
75+ years-----	4,141	*	1,892	*	*
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	286,844	58,036	82,279	98,332	48,197
17-24 years-----	25,953	5,638	6,934	10,736	2,645
25-44 years-----	103,335	24,781	30,434	31,189	16,931
45-64 years-----	88,693	14,849	23,342	32,301	18,200
65-74 years-----	42,455	8,375	12,822	14,822	6,436
75+ years-----	26,408	4,393	8,746	9,284	3,985
<u>Retired</u>					
All ages, 45+ years-----	140,603	22,103	33,413	57,057	28,029
45-64 years-----	24,980	3,081	3,873	11,691	6,335
65-74 years-----	51,873	9,635	12,700	19,472	10,066
75+ years-----	63,750	9,388	16,839	25,895	11,628
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	127,643	25,181	30,585	51,450	20,427
17-24 years-----	35,036	5,626	9,753	13,009	6,648
25-44 years-----	18,108	2,796	3,637	7,378	4,297
45-64 years-----	40,749	10,714	11,142	13,224	5,670
65-74 years-----	15,966	3,407	2,981	6,495	3,084
75+ years-----	17,783	2,638	3,072	11,345	*

¹Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included in "Other."

Table 16. Days of bed disability per person per year, by geographic region, usual activity status and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>					
Days of bed disability per person per year					
All ages-----	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.7	6.9
Under 5 years-----	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
5-14 years-----	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.9	5.7
15-24 years-----	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.5
25-44 years-----	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.5
45-64 years-----	7.0	5.2	6.6	8.3	8.5
65-74 years-----	11.1	8.7	9.2	14.2	13.3
75+ years-----	19.0	11.2	16.6	28.5	19.6
<u>Preschool</u>					
Under 6 years-----	5.1	5.7	5.0	4.6	5.0
<u>School age¹</u>					
6-16 years-----	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	5.8
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.9
17-24 years-----	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	5.4
25-44 years-----	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.3
45-64 years-----	4.6	3.6	4.7	5.2	5.0
65-74 years-----	6.0	7.4	3.0	6.9	7.9
75+ years-----	9.7	*	13.0	*	*
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	7.5	6.0	7.4	8.9	8.0
17-24 years-----	6.9	7.5	6.8	8.1	4.1
25-44 years-----	6.7	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.5
45-64 years-----	7.7	5.0	6.9	9.5	10.7
65-74 years-----	8.6	6.4	8.6	10.7	8.7
75+ years-----	10.9	6.9	10.8	15.2	10.7
<u>Retired</u>					
All ages, 45+ years-----	18.7	11.7	15.6	25.0	23.6
45-64 years-----	22.3	12.6	15.3	26.0	36.6
65-74 years-----	14.1	10.1	11.7	18.2	17.2
75+ years-----	23.6	13.4	21.0	33.6	27.0
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	11.5	9.4	10.2	13.9	11.8
17-24 years-----	4.5	3.0	4.5	5.2	5.4
25-44 years-----	13.2	8.2	10.7	15.8	18.8
45-64 years-----	33.8	41.7	34.8	30.4	29.2
65-74 years-----	47.2	35.9	35.1	53.2	85.1
75+ years-----	50.1	31.4	36.1	71.8	*

¹Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included in "Other."

Table 17. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>	Days lost from work in thousands				
All ages, 17+ years-----	385,189	92,595	102,567	125,693	64,335
17-24 years-----	43,605	9,692	12,062	14,693	7,158
25-44 years-----	141,329	34,844	34,514	47,131	24,840
45-64 years-----	176,041	42,117	50,217	56,816	26,890
65+ years-----	24,215	5,941	5,774	7,052	5,448
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	325,464	79,394	84,586	106,453	55,031
17-24 years-----	34,025	8,710	8,242	11,864	5,209
25-44 years-----	124,992	30,581	30,657	42,401	21,354
45-64 years-----	149,984	35,815	41,760	47,965	24,444
65+ years-----	16,463	4,288	3,928	4,224	4,023
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	19,717	4,105	5,339	7,164	3,108
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	10,141	2,237	2,938	3,567	*
45-64 years-----	8,220	1,548	1,957	3,120	1,596
65+ years-----	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	40,009	9,096	12,642	12,075	6,197
17-24 years-----	8,669	*	3,625	2,477	1,836
25-44 years-----	6,196	2,026	*	*	2,087
45-64 years-----	17,836	4,755	6,500	5,732	*
65+ years-----	7,307	1,583	1,597	2,703	*
<u>All activities</u>	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.9
17-24 years-----	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
25-44 years-----	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.1	5.0
45-64 years-----	7.0	6.1	6.9	7.9	7.1
65+ years-----	7.3	6.5	5.5	7.7	12.6
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.9
17-24 years-----	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.6	5.0
25-44 years-----	4.6	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.8
45-64 years-----	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.4	7.0
65+ years-----	7.2	6.3	5.5	7.1	13.3
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.9	3.8
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.9	*
45-64 years-----	5.0	4.0	3.5	6.5	7.0
65+ years-----	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	7.9	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.1
17-24 years-----	2.7	*	3.7	2.6	3.1
25-44 years-----	10.6	15.6	*	*	18.0
45-64 years-----	30.6	47.1	41.9	23.3	*
65+ years-----	11.2	11.4	7.1	12.9	*

Table 18. Days of restricted activity by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Days of restricted activity in thousands						
All ages-----	3,005,550	592,384	569,994	832,580	478,204	381,940
Under 5 years-----	219,168	18,145	37,175	87,413	43,547	25,599
5-14 years-----	403,885	26,878	47,772	142,771	97,081	75,092
15-24 years-----	283,399	39,288	56,779	86,160	50,089	36,239
25-44 years-----	612,578	54,416	92,787	219,405	134,046	90,902
45-64 years-----	835,922	188,732	154,640	207,024	116,121	117,215
65-74 years-----	378,468	149,546	112,894	57,920	20,564	15,825
75+ years-----	272,129	115,381	67,947	31,886	16,755	21,067
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	1,304,205	241,893	256,774	371,661	203,527	172,099
Under 5 years-----	114,468	10,693	19,256	41,549	22,831	14,941
5-14 years-----	207,015	11,712	21,940	71,589	49,872	44,573
15-24 years-----	115,965	15,942	21,855	35,230	21,072	15,860
25-44 years-----	219,202	22,157	33,731	87,233	43,331	26,677
45-64 years-----	386,143	81,880	78,101	97,687	52,379	57,155
65-74 years-----	157,363	60,571	52,408	23,937	8,561	5,040
75+ years-----	104,049	38,938	29,483	14,436	5,481	7,853
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	1,701,344	350,490	313,220	460,919	274,678	209,841
Under 5 years-----	104,700	7,451	17,919	45,864	20,716	10,659
5-14 years-----	196,871	15,166	25,832	71,182	47,209	30,519
15-24 years-----	167,434	23,346	34,925	50,930	29,018	20,379
25-44 years-----	393,376	32,259	59,056	132,172	90,715	64,225
45-64 years-----	449,779	106,852	76,539	109,338	63,742	60,060
65-74 years-----	221,104	88,975	60,486	33,984	12,003	10,785
75+ years-----	168,080	76,443	38,464	17,450	11,275	13,214

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 19. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Days of restricted activity per person per year						
All ages-----	16.2	27.6	18.9	14.1	13.1	13.3
Under 5 years-----	10.6	9.6	10.0	10.8	10.8	11.7
5-14 years-----	10.6	8.8	8.6	10.8	11.4	12.1
15-24 years-----	10.5	11.3	12.0	10.4	10.2	9.0
25-44 years-----	13.5	19.4	15.9	13.7	12.3	11.6
45-64 years-----	22.2	43.6	26.6	19.7	16.8	16.1
65-74 years-----	34.0	43.4	36.8	27.4	23.3	19.5
75+ years-----	46.1	47.6	48.4	39.1	44.1	54.2
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	14.5	26.2	18.2	12.7	11.1	11.9
Under 5 years-----	10.8	11.8	10.3	10.1	10.9	13.2
5-14 years-----	10.7	7.6	7.7	10.7	11.7	13.9
15-24 years-----	9.0	9.8	10.1	9.0	8.9	7.9
25-44 years-----	10.1	18.6	13.0	11.1	8.1	7.1
45-64 years-----	21.3	49.5	32.1	18.5	14.3	14.9
65-74 years-----	31.3	45.2	34.4	22.5	21.4	12.6
75+ years-----	41.4	40.2	41.5	39.7	39.2	47.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	17.8	28.7	19.5	15.5	15.1	14.7
Under 5 years-----	10.3	7.6	9.6	11.7	10.6	10.0
5-14 years-----	10.5	10.0	9.6	10.9	11.1	10.1
15-24 years-----	11.8	12.6	13.5	11.7	11.5	10.0
25-44 years-----	16.6	19.9	18.1	16.2	16.4	15.6
45-64 years-----	23.1	40.0	22.6	20.8	19.7	17.3
65-74 years-----	36.3	42.2	39.2	32.4	24.9	26.1
75+ years-----	49.6	52.4	55.5	38.7	47.0	59.3

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 20. Days of bed disability by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Days of bed disability in thousands						
All ages-----	1,123,809	203,055	214,107	322,859	178,471	144,459
Under 5 years-----	104,103	10,795	21,966	39,285	17,232	11,984
5-14 years-----	170,470	12,892	20,732	60,797	40,824	29,003
15-24 years-----	122,896	16,834	22,998	37,818	21,761	15,860
25-44 years-----	227,598	20,277	36,369	81,750	48,061	32,079
45-64 years-----	263,357	62,129	46,651	64,348	34,252	37,176
65-74 years-----	123,303	39,286	39,172	21,362	6,272	8,665
75+ years-----	112,082	40,841	26,218	17,499	10,069	9,692
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	476,215	84,183	90,251	138,821	73,559	64,569
Under 5 years-----	55,654	6,459	10,368	19,081	10,197	7,471
5-14 years-----	83,281	5,853	9,691	28,930	19,458	16,630
15-24 years-----	43,288	5,277	6,781	14,009	7,113	7,021
25-44 years-----	77,313	5,931	12,550	31,918	15,250	8,832
45-64 years-----	117,990	27,676	22,451	28,159	14,739	17,815
65-74 years-----	54,445	17,490	18,426	8,719	3,288	3,089
75+ years-----	44,243	15,497	9,984	8,005	3,514	3,711
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	647,594	118,872	123,855	184,037	104,912	79,891
Under 5 years-----	48,449	4,336	11,598	20,204	7,035	4,513
5-14 years-----	87,188	7,039	11,041	31,867	21,365	12,373
15-24 years-----	79,608	11,557	16,216	23,809	14,648	8,839
25-44 years-----	150,285	14,346	23,819	49,832	32,811	23,247
45-64 years-----	145,367	34,454	24,200	36,189	19,513	19,361
65-74 years-----	68,858	21,796	20,746	12,643	2,984	5,576
75+ years-----	67,839	25,344	16,235	9,493	6,555	5,981

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 21. Days of bed disability per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days of bed disability per person per year					
All ages-----	6.0	9.5	7.1	5.5	4.9	5.0
Under 5 years-----	5.0	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.3	5.5
5-14 years-----	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.7
15-24 years-----	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.9
25-44 years-----	5.0	7.2	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.1
45-64 years-----	7.0	14.4	8.0	6.1	5.0	5.1
65-74 years-----	11.1	11.4	12.8	10.1	7.1	10.7
75+ years-----	19.0	16.8	18.7	21.5	26.5	24.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	5.3	9.1	6.4	4.7	4.0	4.5
Under 5 years-----	5.3	7.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	6.6
5-14 years-----	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.2
15-24 years-----	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5
25-44 years-----	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.1	2.9	2.4
45-64 years-----	6.5	16.7	9.2	5.3	4.0	4.6
65-74 years-----	10.8	13.0	12.1	8.2	8.2	7.7
75+ years-----	17.6	16.0	14.0	22.0	25.1	22.4
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	6.8	9.7	7.7	6.2	5.8	5.6
Under 5 years-----	4.8	4.4	6.2	5.1	3.6	4.2
5-14 years-----	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.1
15-24 years-----	5.6	6.2	6.3	5.5	5.8	4.3
25-44 years-----	6.3	8.9	7.3	6.1	5.9	5.7
45-64 years-----	7.5	12.9	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.6
65-74 years-----	11.3	10.3	13.5	12.0	6.2	13.5
75+ years-----	20.0	17.4	23.4	21.0	27.3	26.8

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 22. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Days lost from work in thousands						
All ages, 17+ years-----	385,189	43,170	69,817	129,736	65,095	56,645
17-24 years-----	43,605	3,361	10,599	13,591	7,295	5,121
25-44 years-----	141,329	11,031	24,003	56,296	26,735	19,627
45-64 years-----	176,041	23,694	27,897	52,954	29,444	30,263
65+ years-----	24,215	5,083	7,318	6,895	1,620	1,635
<u>Male</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	254,974	29,817	46,524	88,627	38,518	38,060
17-24 years-----	24,104	1,844	7,226	6,849	3,740	2,868
25-44 years-----	87,799	7,761	13,582	37,693	15,199	10,679
45-64 years-----	122,612	15,444	19,936	38,219	18,253	23,015
65+ years-----	20,459	4,767	5,780	5,866	*	*
<u>Female</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	130,216	13,353	23,294	41,109	26,577	18,585
17-24 years-----	19,501	1,517	3,373	6,742	3,555	2,253
25-44 years-----	53,530	3,271	10,422	18,603	11,536	8,948
45-64 years-----	53,429	8,250	7,961	14,735	11,192	7,248
65+ years-----	3,755	*	1,538	*	*	*
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year						
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.5	7.3	6.9	5.9	4.3	4.3
17-24 years-----	3.9	2.5	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.0
25-44 years-----	4.7	6.8	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.5
45-64 years-----	7.0	11.1	7.9	7.3	5.8	5.6
65+ years-----	7.3	6.2	8.9	9.5	5.1	4.4
<u>Male</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.6	9.1	7.7	5.9	3.8	4.4
17-24 years-----	3.6	2.3	5.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
25-44 years-----	4.3	8.3	5.9	5.0	2.9	2.9
45-64 years-----	7.5	14.2	10.4	7.9	5.2	6.2
65+ years-----	9.0	10.4	10.5	10.8	*	*
<u>Female</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.2
17-24 years-----	4.3	3.0	4.5	5.1	3.8	2.8
25-44 years-----	5.4	4.8	7.5	6.0	4.9	4.8
45-64 years-----	6.0	7.9	4.9	6.1	7.1	4.2
65+ years-----	3.5	*	5.7	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 23. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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]

Age and sex	Family income						
	All incomes ¹	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+	
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>		Days lost from school in thousands					
Both sexes-----	204,373	17,495	29,778	64,989	47,871	36,866	
Male-----	101,864	8,685	13,424	34,753	21,548	19,188	
Female-----	102,510	8,810	16,354	30,236	26,323	17,679	
<u>All ages, 6-16 years</u>		Days lost from school per school-age child per year					
Both sexes-----	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	
Male-----	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.4	
Female-----	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.5	5.8	5.2	

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 24. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Employment status		
	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of restricted activity in thousands			
All ages, 17+ years-----	893,218	822,706	70,512
17-24 years-----	103,916	90,289	13,627
25-44 years-----	331,425	305,664	25,762
45-64 years-----	393,515	366,311	27,204
65+ years-----	64,362	60,443	3,919
<u>Male</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	556,770	516,415	40,356
17-24 years-----	56,814	50,305	6,509
25-44 years-----	191,766	177,208	14,557
45-64 years-----	260,665	243,075	17,590
65+ years-----	47,525	45,826	1,699
<u>Female</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	336,448	306,291	30,156
17-24 years-----	47,101	39,983	7,118
25-44 years-----	139,660	128,456	11,204
45-64 years-----	132,850	123,235	9,615
65+ years-----	16,837	14,617	2,220
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All ages, 17+ years-----	12.1	11.7	20.5
17-24 years-----	8.3	8.0	10.6
25-44 years-----	10.5	10.1	22.0
45-64 years-----	15.1	14.5	32.2
65+ years-----	18.6	18.2	31.1
<u>Male</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	11.7	11.3	22.1
17-24 years-----	7.7	7.5	10.1
25-44 years-----	9.1	8.6	23.9
45-64 years-----	15.6	14.9	36.3
65+ years-----	20.2	20.2	20.0
<u>Female</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	12.9	12.6	18.7
17-24 years-----	9.0	8.7	11.0
25-44 years-----	13.4	13.1	19.8
45-64 years-----	14.3	13.8	26.7
65+ years-----	15.3	13.8	55.5

Table 25. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Employment status		
	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of bed disability in thousands			
All ages, 17+ years-----	297,854	275,399	22,454
17-24 years-----	42,887	37,829	5,058
25-44 years-----	117,478	110,842	6,637
45-64 years-----	117,410	107,865	9,545
65+ years-----	20,079	18,864	*
<u>Male</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	174,420	162,234	12,186
17-24 years-----	18,752	17,122	1,631
25-44 years-----	66,751	62,925	3,826
45-64 years-----	74,534	68,260	6,274
65+ years-----	14,382	13,928	*
<u>Female</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	123,434	113,166	10,268
17-24 years-----	24,134	20,707	3,427
25-44 years-----	50,727	47,917	2,810
45-64 years-----	42,876	39,605	3,271
65+ years-----	5,696	4,936	*
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Days of bed disability per person per year			
All ages, 17+ years-----	4.0	3.9	6.5
17-24 years-----	3.4	3.4	3.9
25-44 years-----	3.7	3.7	5.7
45-64 years-----	4.5	4.3	11.3
65+ years-----	5.8	5.7	*
<u>Male</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	3.7	3.5	6.7
17-24 years-----	2.6	2.6	2.5
25-44 years-----	3.2	3.1	6.3
45-64 years-----	4.5	4.2	12.9
65+ years-----	6.1	6.1	*
<u>Female</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	4.7	4.6	6.4
17-24 years-----	4.6	4.5	5.3
25-44 years-----	4.9	4.9	5.0
45-64 years-----	4.6	4.4	9.1
65+ years-----	5.2	4.7	*

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school age, and currently employed persons, by residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 areas	Residence		Region				
		All SMSA's	Outside of SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
TOTAL POPULATION								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Population in thousands								
All ages-----	185,797	118,731	55,346	11,720	46,476	52,898	56,804	29,619
Under 5 years-----	20,721	13,193	6,354	1,174	4,869	5,964	6,467	3,421
5-14 years-----	38,160	23,877	11,562	2,720	8,885	11,085	11,909	6,281
15-24 years-----	26,960	16,920	8,379	1,660	6,465	7,337	9,016	4,141
25-44 years-----	45,333	30,372	12,596	2,365	11,626	12,690	13,518	7,500
45-64 years-----	37,602	24,399	10,562	2,641	10,118	10,670	11,083	5,730
65-74 years-----	11,120	6,636	3,711	773	2,994	3,314	3,163	1,649
75+ years-----	5,903	3,333	2,183	387	1,520	1,839	1,647	897
6-16 years-----	40,956	25,496	12,410	3,051	9,681	11,786	12,857	6,633
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	90,078	57,266	26,737	6,075	22,303	26,029	27,284	14,461
Under 5 years-----	10,558	6,751	3,198	609	2,417	3,117	3,284	1,739
5-14 years-----	19,382	12,071	5,889	1,422	4,438	5,637	6,061	3,245
15-24 years-----	12,815	8,039	3,881	896	3,068	3,572	4,241	1,934
25-44 years-----	21,627	14,455	6,001	1,171	5,581	6,206	6,301	3,540
45-64 years-----	18,153	11,676	5,114	1,362	4,882	5,192	5,228	2,851
65-74 years-----	5,031	2,906	1,707	418	1,310	1,522	1,445	756
75+ years-----	2,512	1,368	947	197	607	784	724	396
6-16 years-----	20,830	12,915	6,313	1,602	4,882	6,002	6,524	3,422
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	95,720	61,466	28,610	5,644	24,173	26,869	29,520	15,158
Under 5 years-----	10,163	6,442	3,156	566	2,451	2,847	3,183	1,682
5-14 years-----	18,778	11,806	5,673	1,299	4,446	5,448	5,848	3,036
15-24 years-----	14,145	8,882	4,499	764	3,397	3,766	4,775	2,207
25-44 years-----	23,706	15,918	6,595	1,194	6,045	6,484	7,217	3,961
45-64 years-----	19,449	12,722	5,448	1,279	5,236	5,478	5,855	2,879
65-74 years-----	6,088	3,731	2,003	354	1,685	1,792	1,719	893
75+ years-----	3,390	1,966	1,236	189	913	1,055	923	500
6-16 years-----	20,126	12,581	6,097	1,449	4,799	5,783	6,333	3,211
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages, 17+ years-----	70,122	46,124	19,869	4,128	18,079	20,051	21,021	10,971
17-24 years-----	11,288	7,279	3,398	611	2,696	3,168	3,699	1,724
25-44 years-----	30,326	20,389	8,420	1,517	7,564	8,572	9,180	5,011
45-64 years-----	25,181	16,537	7,010	1,633	6,902	7,252	7,223	3,803
65+ years-----	3,327	1,919	1,041	367	917	1,058	919	433
<u>Male</u>								
All ages, 17+ years-----	45,730	29,728	12,835	3,167	11,799	13,298	13,432	7,201
17-24 years-----	6,703	4,172	2,081	450	1,484	1,898	2,284	1,038
25-44 years-----	20,498	13,753	5,612	1,132	5,279	5,931	5,930	3,357
45-64 years-----	16,260	10,545	4,453	1,261	4,443	4,736	4,574	2,506
65+ years-----	2,269	1,257	688	323	593	733	644	299
<u>Female</u>								
All ages, 17+ years-----	24,392	16,397	7,034	961	6,280	6,752	7,589	3,770
17-24 years-----	4,585	3,108	1,317	160	1,213	1,271	1,416	686
25-44 years-----	9,828	6,636	2,808	384	2,285	2,641	3,249	1,654
45-64 years-----	8,921	5,992	2,557	372	2,460	2,516	2,649	1,297
65+ years-----	1,058	661	353	*	324	325	275	134

NOTE: For official population estimates for general use, see 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; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>	Population in thousands				
All ages-----	185,797	46,476	52,898	56,804	29,619
Under 5 years-----	20,721	4,869	5,964	6,467	3,421
5-14 years-----	38,160	8,885	11,085	11,909	6,281
15-24 years-----	26,960	6,465	7,337	9,016	4,141
25-44 years-----	45,333	11,626	12,690	13,518	7,500
45-64 years-----	37,602	10,118	10,670	11,083	5,730
65-74 years-----	11,120	2,994	3,314	3,163	1,649
75+ years-----	5,903	1,520	1,839	1,647	897
<u>Preschool</u>					
Under 6 years-----	24,973	5,790	7,221	7,807	4,154
<u>School age¹</u>					
6-16 years-----	40,956	9,681	11,786	12,857	6,633
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	63,259	16,709	17,623	19,067	9,859
17-24 years-----	8,333	2,091	2,186	2,886	1,169
25-44 years-----	28,498	7,212	7,914	8,700	4,672
45-64 years-----	23,833	6,661	6,723	6,788	3,660
65-74 years-----	2,169	640	655	583	291
75+ years-----	426	104	145	110	66
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	37,996	9,722	11,131	11,083	6,061
17-24 years-----	3,745	751	1,026	1,318	651
25-44 years-----	15,458	4,072	4,435	4,352	2,599
45-64 years-----	11,445	2,956	3,375	3,411	1,702
65-74 years-----	4,926	1,309	1,487	1,391	738
75+ years-----	2,422	633	807	610	372
<u>Retired</u>					
All ages, 45+ years-----	7,504	1,892	2,140	2,286	1,187
45-64 years-----	1,118	244	253	449	173
65-74 years-----	3,686	950	1,086	1,067	584
75+ years-----	2,699	698	801	770	430
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	11,109	2,682	2,998	3,704	1,725
17-24 years-----	7,833	1,905	2,167	2,524	1,237
25-44 years-----	1,377	342	340	466	229
45-64 years-----	1,206	257	320	435	194
65-74 years-----	338	95	85	122	*
75+ years-----	355	84	85	158	*

¹Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included in "Other."

NOTE: For official population estimates for general use, see 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 28. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 status and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>All activities</u>					
Population in thousands					
All ages, 17+ years-----	70,122	18,079	20,051	21,021	10,971
17-24 years-----	11,288	2,696	3,168	3,699	1,724
25-44 years-----	30,326	7,564	8,572	9,180	5,011
45-64 years-----	25,181	6,902	7,252	7,223	3,803
65+ years-----	3,327	917	1,058	919	433
<u>Usually working</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	60,076	15,938	16,896	17,957	9,284
17-24 years-----	7,568	1,908	2,020	2,599	1,041
25-44 years-----	27,277	6,939	7,631	8,262	4,445
45-64 years-----	22,946	6,416	6,537	6,497	3,496
65+ years-----	2,286	676	708	598	303
<u>Keeping house</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5,010	1,084	1,641	1,470	816
17-24 years-----	509	102	162	157	88
25-44 years-----	2,462	496	795	721	451
45-64 years-----	1,653	386	560	479	227
65+ years-----	387	101	124	112	50
<u>Other</u>					
All ages, 17+ years-----	5,035	1,057	1,513	1,594	871
17-24 years-----	3,211	687	986	943	595
25-44 years-----	587	130	145	196	116
45-64 years-----	583	101	155	246	80
65+ years-----	655	139	226	209	81

NOTE: For official population estimates for general use, see 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; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school age, and currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
TOTAL POPULATION						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	185,797	21,430	30,170	58,956	36,476	28,825
Under 5 years-----	20,721	1,887	3,732	8,061	4,040	2,196
5-14 years-----	38,160	3,049	5,550	13,214	8,504	6,222
15-24 years-----	26,960	3,488	4,748	8,256	4,907	4,039
25-44 years-----	45,333	2,809	5,851	15,968	10,863	7,865
45-64 years-----	37,602	4,325	5,820	10,526	6,899	7,301
65-74 years-----	11,120	3,447	3,065	2,115	882	813
75+ years-----	5,903	2,426	1,404	815	380	389
6-16 years-----	40,956	3,359	5,957	13,726	9,112	6,953
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	90,078	9,225	14,141	29,259	18,269	14,504
Under 5 years-----	10,558	908	1,868	4,126	2,086	1,129
5-14 years-----	19,382	1,534	2,857	6,679	4,260	3,213
15-24 years-----	12,815	1,631	2,156	3,918	2,377	2,004
25-44 years-----	21,627	1,189	2,593	7,833	5,341	3,757
45-64 years-----	18,153	1,654	2,434	5,273	3,666	3,834
65-74 years-----	5,031	1,341	1,523	1,064	400	400
75+ years-----	2,512	968	711	364	140	166
6-16 years-----	20,830	1,696	3,058	6,972	4,590	3,565
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	95,720	12,204	16,029	29,698	18,206	14,321
Under 5 years-----	10,163	979	1,864	3,935	1,954	1,067
5-14 years-----	18,778	1,514	2,693	6,535	4,244	3,008
15-24 years-----	14,145	1,856	2,593	4,338	2,530	2,034
25-44 years-----	23,706	1,620	3,258	8,135	5,522	4,108
45-64 years-----	19,449	2,671	3,386	5,253	3,232	3,467
65-74 years-----	6,088	2,106	1,542	1,050	483	413
75+ years-----	3,390	1,458	693	451	240	223
6-16 years-----	20,126	1,663	2,899	6,753	4,522	3,388
<u>CURRENTLY EMPLOYED</u>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	70,122	5,880	10,047	22,074	15,096	13,086
17-24 years-----	11,288	1,319	2,028	3,479	2,114	1,710
25-44 years-----	30,326	1,618	3,670	10,610	7,554	5,569
45-64 years-----	25,181	2,128	3,526	7,260	5,107	5,434
65+ years-----	3,327	815	824	725	320	374
<u>Male</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	45,730	3,289	6,023	15,038	10,155	8,630
17-24 years-----	6,703	806	1,270	2,152	1,180	919
25-44 years-----	20,498	934	2,287	7,508	5,220	3,699
45-64 years-----	16,260	1,091	1,912	4,833	3,531	3,719
65+ years-----	2,269	458	553	545	224	292
<u>Female</u>						
All ages, 17+ years-----	24,392	2,591	4,024	7,035	4,940	4,456
17-24 years-----	4,585	513	757	1,326	934	791
25-44 years-----	9,828	684	1,383	3,102	2,334	1,869
45-64 years-----	8,921	1,038	1,614	2,427	1,576	1,715
65+ years-----	1,058	357	270	181	97	81

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see 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 30. Population of persons 17+ years of age in the labor force used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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	Employment status		
	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Population in thousands			
All ages, 17+ years-----	73,556	70,122	3,434
17-24 years-----	12,579	11,288	1,291
25-44 years-----	31,499	30,326	1,173
45-64 years-----	26,026	25,181	845
65+ years-----	3,453	3,327	126
<u>Male</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	47,555	45,730	1,825
17-24 years-----	7,349	6,703	646
25-44 years-----	21,106	20,498	608
45-64 years-----	16,745	16,260	485
65+ years-----	2,354	2,269	85
<u>Female</u>			
All ages, 17+ years-----	26,001	24,392	1,610
17-24 years-----	5,229	4,585	645
25-44 years-----	10,393	9,828	565
45-64 years-----	9,281	8,921	360
65+ years-----	1,099	1,058	*

NOTE: For official population estimates for general use, see 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; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, 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 the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1964.

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, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that disability days experienced during the 2-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are excluded from the counts of disability days.

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 population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

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 nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of seg-

ments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending June 1964 included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual edit and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Interview Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for

current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience during the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 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 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms.

However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. 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. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex, 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 estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might 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. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. A description of the classes of statistics used in the Health Interview Survey and general rules for determining relative sam-

pling errors are presented in Appendix I of "Current Estimates," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13.

The following guide indicates the appropriate rules and charts to be used in deriving relative standard errors for estimates shown in this report.

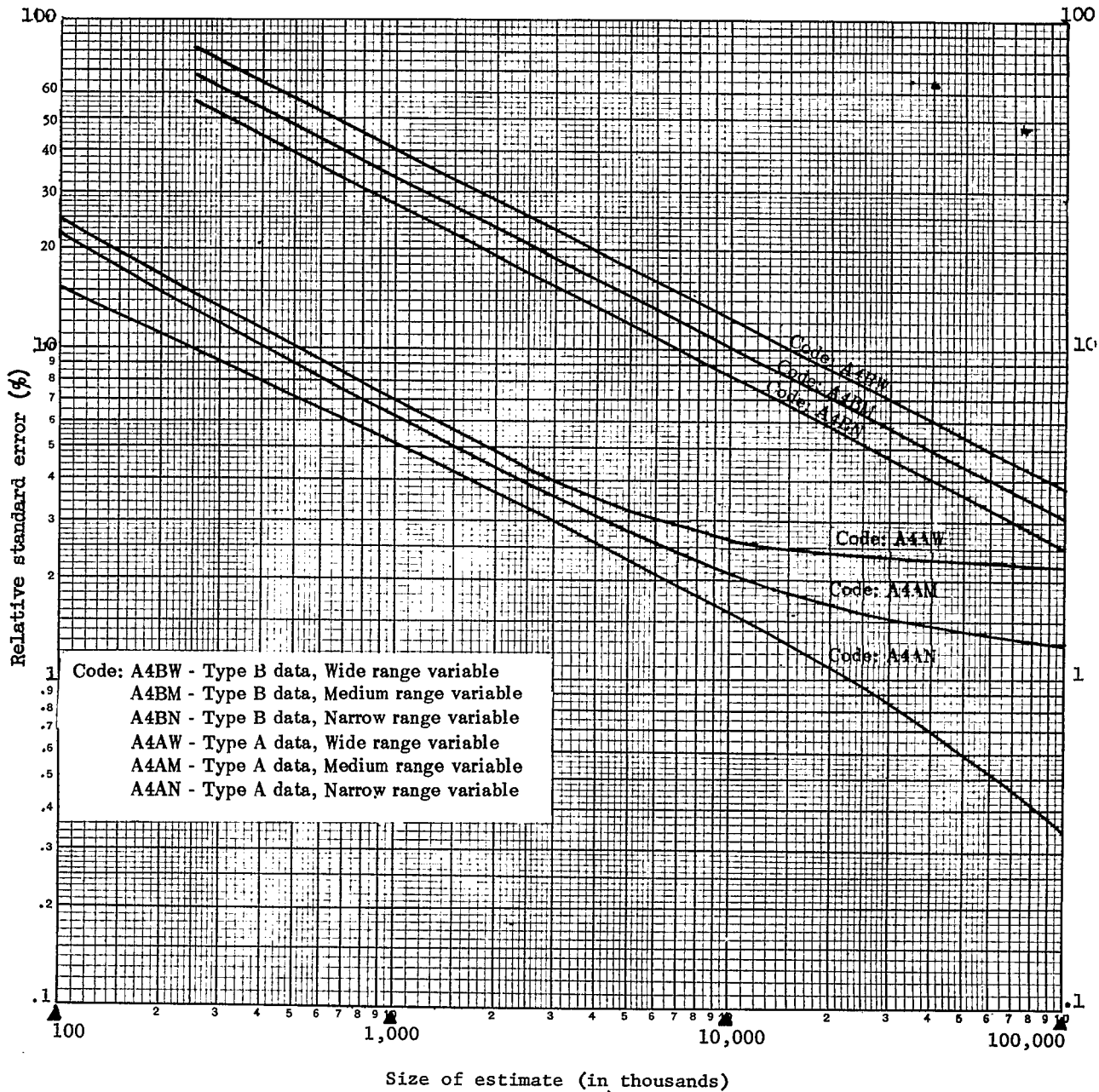
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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; and (4) the range of the statistic as described in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13.

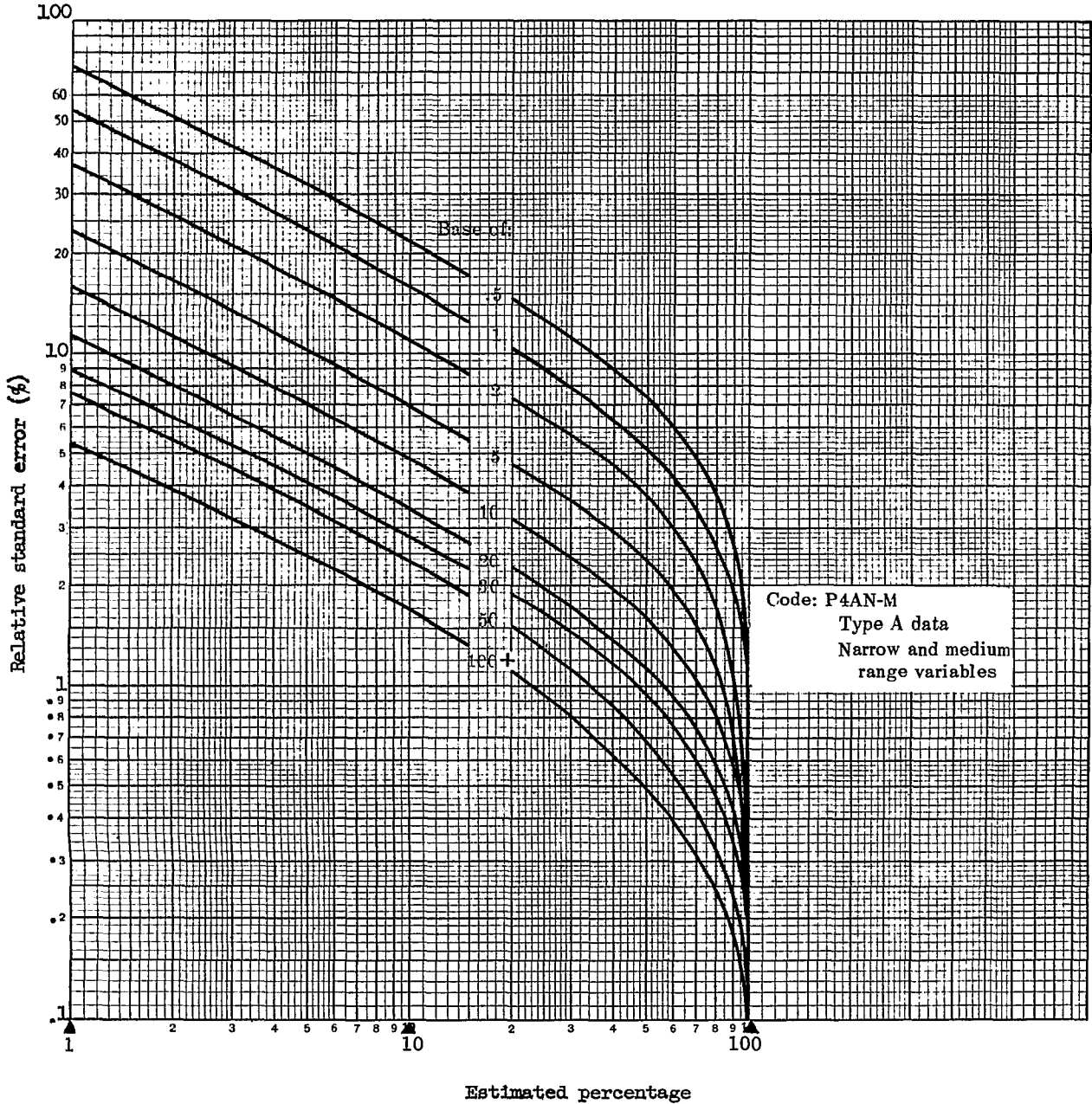
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	44
Disability days per year-----	1	A4BW	44
Percentage distribution of: Persons in population group-----	2	P4AN-M	45
Disability days in a year-----	2	P4BW	46
Number of disability days: Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group thereof-----	4(a)	A4BW	44
Per person in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	44 44

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

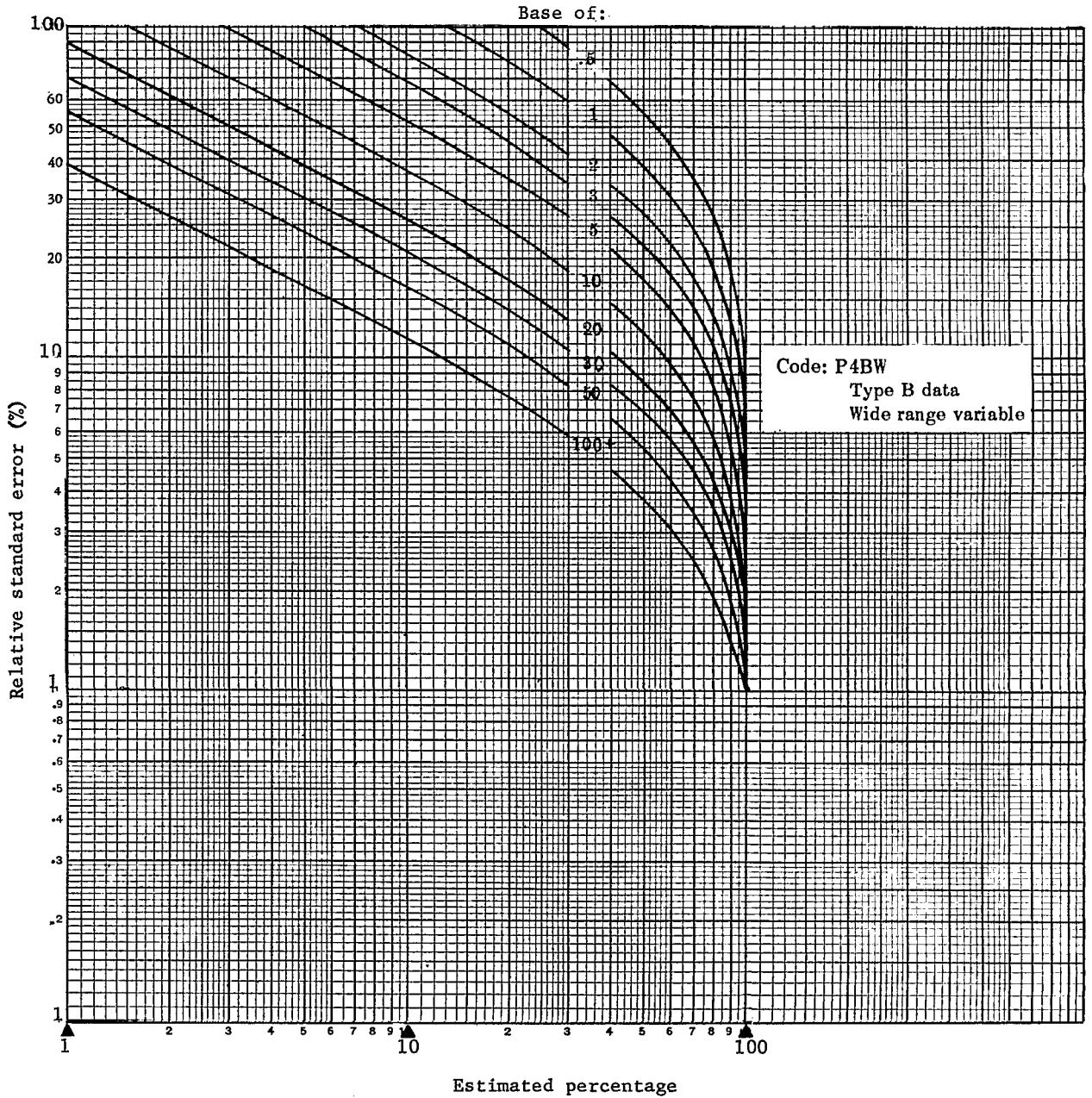


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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



Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Wide 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 24.5 percent (read from 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 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is a 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 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 a day when 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 upon 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 was 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.

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See definition of "Currently employed persons.")

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 of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth 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 upon the purpose of the table.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, 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 "pre-school." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity status used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are *usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other*. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status 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 status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually 1 week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 and over. 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 and over 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 and over whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old and 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 unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age and over 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.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated

individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

In the labor force.—The labor force includes all persons 17 years of age or over who worked at or had a job or business, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to week of interview. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those unemployed, as defined below.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full-time or part-time. Excluded from the currently employed population are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but who work only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work, (2) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

The number of currently employed persons estimated by the National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over; CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age or over. (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period while CPS uses a 1-week-reference period. (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

Currently unemployed persons.—This category includes persons 17 years of age or over who, during the 2-week period prior to interview, did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and persons with a job but on layoff or looking for work.

Location of Residence Terms

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, according to farm or non-farm residence.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There are 212 SMSA's, as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

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 non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 or more acres 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 in non-SMSA territory 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.

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 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

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APPENDIX III

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY ON RATES OF DISABILITY DAYS

Since the beginning of the Health Interview Survey in July 1957, there have been various changes in the methods of collecting and processing data. Differences in methods have especially affected the data for place of residence and for time lost from work. Discussion in Appendix III is limited to these data.

RESIDENCE

There have been three major changes in the classification of the population by place of residence. (1) Farm residence, which in the early years of the Survey was determined by the designation of the place of residence as a farm or ranch, is now based on the amount of acreage and the income from the sale of crops. (2) Beginning in July 1962, data from the 1960 Decennial Census were used as a basis for the sample design of the Health Interview Survey, while prior to that time data from the 1950 Census had been used. (3) Recently the urban-rural distribution of the population has been replaced in the Survey by an alternative classification scheme—a distribution according to standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and farm and nonfarm areas outside of SMSA's.

The individual and combined effects of these changes, as they apply to disability days, are discussed in the following sections.

Farm Definition

Farm residents were classified in the 1950 Census as those persons who answered "yes" to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" Persons who paid cash rent for *house and yard only* were classified as nonfarm. Furthermore all persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps in farm areas were classified as nonfarm.

The definition of farm residence was changed as a result of findings that persons were classified as farm residents who lived on places on which agricultural products were not grown, or if grown, were not for sale.

The farm population, under the revised definition, includes persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months.

If the place had fewer than 10 acres, but had sales of farm products amounting to \$250 or more during the previous 12 months, the occupants were considered as falling within the farm definition.

In order to determine the effect on health characteristics of this change in definition, both the old and new definitions of farm residence were used on the Health Interview Survey's questionnaire for the July 1961-June 1962 collection period. Table I shows the effect of the change in definition on the number of restricted-activity days per person per year.

Since the new definition restricted the farm population to households actively engaged in farming, a substantial number of persons in all age groups were redefined as nonfarm residents. This procedure tended to remove persons from the farm population who were subject to more disability than those remaining, as evidenced by the reduction of 2.1 days of restricted activity per person per year (17.6 days reduced to 15.5 days). As a result of the population shift, the restricted-activity rate for nonfarm residents in rural territory rose by 0.7 days per year.

Shift to 1960 Census Base

The 1960 Census was used by the Health Interview Survey for the first time during July 1962-June 1963 as the base for estimating health statistics and population size. As a result, the number of persons in the urban population increased substantially. The increase in urban territory during the decade, due to reclassification of rural territory, was primarily responsible for the gain in urban population. Comparison of table II for July 1962-June 1963 with table I shows the extent of change in the rate of restricted activity for the 2 years. (The new definition of farm residence was used in classifying rural population into farm and nonfarm components.)

From data shown in table I, an estimated 59.7 percent of the average population during July 1961-June 1962 resided in urban areas. With the shift to the 1960 Census base, the proportion of the population in urban areas during July 1962-June 1963 rose to 69.4 percent (table II). Correspondingly, the rural population declined in size. Apparently, the persons residing in the rural

Table I. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by area and old and new definitions of farm-nonfarm: United States, July 1961-June 1962

Area	Number of days in thousands	Population in thousands	Days per person per year
All areas-----	2,945,779	180,790	16.3
Urban-----	1,761,155	107,848	16.3
<u>Old definition</u>			
Rural nonfarm-----	802,609	51,249	15.7
Rural farm-----	382,015	21,693	17.6
<u>New definition</u>			
Rural nonfarm-----	948,819	57,709	16.4
Rural farm-----	235,804	15,232	15.5

Table II. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by area and new definition of farm-nonfarm: United States, June 1962-July 1963

Area	Number of days in thousands	Population in thousands	Days per person per year
All areas-----	2,968,965	183,146	16.2
Urban-----	2,031,014	127,077	16.0
Rural nonfarm-----	708,998	42,511	16.7
Rural farm-----	228,953	13,558	16.9

segments which were redefined as urban territory had lower rates of disability than did the persons who lived in territory which continued to be classified as rural. This is evidenced by the increase in rates for rural residents from the previous year (for rural-nonfarm, the rate rose from 16.4 to 16.7 days and for rural-farm, from 15.5 to 16.9 days).

Residence Classification by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Areas

Beginning with the July 1963-June 1964 Survey the classification of residence by urban-rural character was abandoned and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas were substituted. The Bureau of the Census has discontinued regular publication in intercensal years of statistics by urban-rural residence. The primary reason for the change in procedure was the difficulty encountered in maintaining proper identification of rural and urban territory due to increased population density.

The population by place of residence is now classified into the following groups: those living in the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined for the 1960 Census and those living outside these metropolitan areas in places classified as farm or nonfarm.

The effect of this type of classification on the rate of days of restricted activity is shown in table III for July 1962-June 1963. These data may be compared with the data shown in table II for this same period using the urban-rural distribution.

The shift from urban-rural classification to SMSA-non-SMSA as a measure of geographic distribution caused some change in rates. Metropolitan areas are composed of one or more complete counties (except in New England); therefore there would tend to be some mixing of urban and rural elements of the population in these areas. Also, urban elements not included as parts of metropolitan areas are included with the non-metropolitan group, in most cases in the nonfarm category.

Table III. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by area and new classification of SMSA-non-SMSA: United States, July 1962-June 1963

Area	Number of days in thousands	Population in thousands	Days per person per year
All areas-----	2,968,965	183,146	16.2
All SMSA's-----	1,794,517	116,248	15.4
Outside SMSA-nonfarm-----	968,684	54,606	17.7
Outside SMSA-farm-----	205,764	12,292	16.7

TIME LOST FROM WORK

The Health Interview Survey has measured time lost from work due to illness or injury during each of the annual data-collection periods. However, the number of days per person per year has not been determined in the same fashion during each year. Comparability between years has been lost, but the advantage gained from improved methods outweighs the loss. This section discusses the different methods that have been used to describe the rate of work-loss days.

In essence, the rate of work loss should represent the number of days lost from work according to some unit of the population exposed to the risk of losing time from work. During the first 2 years of data collection, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1958-June 1959, time lost from work was recorded for all persons who answered "yes" to the question: "Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for ...?" (The three dots require insertion of the name of the illness or injury.) From these data, estimates of the number of days of work loss were derived for the total population aged 17 years and over and also for the population 17 years and over who reported their usual activity during the 12 months prior to interview as "usually working." The rate of work loss, however,

was based only on the usually working population, with total work-loss days used as a numerator in some instances, and in other instances, with work-loss days restricted to those reported by usually working persons, as shown in table IV. Thus, during the first 2 years of the survey the population at risk of losing time from work was defined as persons 17 years and over who had been classified as "usually working" during most of the 12-month period prior to interview. The difference in rates between years was largely due to the Asian influenza epidemic occurring during the first year of data collection.

Beginning with data collected for July 1959-June 1960 the number of persons who were currently employed was recorded and time lost from work was restricted to these persons. The currently employed population was defined as persons aged 17 years and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period prior to interview they either worked at or had a job or business. In reports issued prior to *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 7, this definition included all persons reported as having a job regardless of whether they were on layoff or looking for work. In *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 7, and in subsequent reports, persons with a job but on layoff or looking for work are excluded from the currently

Table IV. Days lost from work and days lost from work per person per year, by total population aged 17+ years and usually working population aged 17+ years: United States, July 1957-June 1958 and July 1958-June 1959

Item	Days lost from work in thousands	Usually working population in thousands	Days per person per year
<u>Days for total population aged 17+ years</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	599,071	59,569	10.1
July 1958-June 1959-----	412,766	59,218	7.0
<u>Days for usually working population aged 17+ years</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	432,728	59,569	7.3
July 1958-June 1959-----	319,761	59,218	5.4

employed population. Table V shows the effects of the use of the currently employed population on time lost from work.

Beginning in July 1961 with the questionnaire for that year, females were reminded in the interview to exclude "work around the house" in reporting time lost from work. Figure 2 of this report, as well as figure 2 of the previous disability days report based on data collected during July 1961-June 1962 ("Disability Days,"

Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 4) shows a decline in rate of work loss among currently employed women aged 65 years and over. Estimates shown in table VI indicate that for the year July 1961-June 1962 there was a sharp decrease in the number of work-loss days among older women. It is possible that the reminder inserted in the questionnaire was sufficient to account for this decline.

Table V. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by year: United States, July 1959-June 1964

Year	Days lost from work in thousands	Currently employed population in thousands	Days per currently employed person per year
July 1959-June 1960-----	369,889	66,473	5.6
July 1960-June 1961-----	364,572	67,066	5.4
July 1961-June 1962:			
Currently employed, old definition-----	394,104	68,252	5.8
Currently employed, new definition-----	382,328	67,762	5.6
July 1962-June 1963-----	415,414	67,954	6.1
July 1963-June 1964-----	385,189	70,122	5.5

Table VI. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed female per year, by age and year: United States, July 1959-June 1964

Year	Number of days in thousands		Currently employed females in thousands		Days per currently employed female per year	
	45-64 years	65+ years	45-64 years	65+ years	45-64 years	65+ years
July 1959-June 1960-----	49,301	7,158	7,924	970	6.2	7.4
July 1960-June 1961-----	50,301	7,793	8,239	1,005	6.1	7.8
July 1961-June 1962-----	54,143	4,517	8,396	975	6.4	4.6
July 1962-June 1963-----	63,938	5,626	8,541	997	7.5	5.6
July 1963-June 1964-----	53,429	3,755	8,921	1,058	6.0	3.5

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