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# HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY.

## Disability Days

United States

July 1957 - June 1958

Statistics on volume of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days by age, sex, residence, family income, major activity, and calendar quarter. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period, July 1957-June 1958.

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

## CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS \

Data not available (three dashes)-----	---
Category not applicable (three dots)-----	...
Quantity is zero (1 dash)-----	-
Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used-----	0 or 0.0

# DISABILITY DAYS

## SELECTED FINDINGS

Findings from the U. S. National Health Survey for the year ending June 30, 1958, have established once again that time lost from work due to illness and injury is greatest in the low-income families of the United States. "Usually working" persons in families with incomes under \$2,000 lost an average of 10.3 days from work as compared with 5.9 days for "usually working" persons in families with incomes \$7,000 and over. A definite inverse relationship was also observed between income and the rates of other forms of restricted activity, such as days in bed due to illness and injury. For all days of restricted activity the rates ranged from a high of 32.4 days per person per year among persons in families with incomes under \$2,000 to a low of about 16.5 days for persons in families with incomes of \$4,000 and over.

The data, which represent the total civilian population of the country, exclusive of persons confined to institutions, also revealed that school children 6-16 years of age in rural-farm and rural-nonfarm homes lost less time from school as a result of sickness than did city children of the same ages. The figures were 7.3 days lost on the average per farm child per year, 7.8 days per rural-nonfarm child, and 9.0 days per urban child.

While the data collected during the year, July 1957-June 1958, revealed what are probably quite typical relationships between rates of disability days and various demographic variables, the volume of disability during that particular 12-month period is undoubtedly especially high as a result of the epidemic of Asian influenza in the fall of 1957. The peak quarter was October-December 1957 when the average number of days of restricted activity per person, expressed on an annual basis, reached a high of 26.1 days, as compared with an average for the year of 20.0 days. During this same calendar quarter days in bed were at a level of 11.4 days per person per

year as compared with the year-long average of 7.8 days. Time lost from work came to 10.2 days per person classified as "usually working" (that is, exclusive of those who worked less than half the year), as compared with an average for the year of 7.3 days.

Evidence from the first year of the National Health Survey indicated that older workers lost approximately 70 percent more days from work as a result of illness and injury than younger workers. The figures are 6.3 days per person per year for "usually working" persons 17-44 years of age, 8.4 days for those in the 45-64 year group, and 10.8 days for persons 65 years of age or over. At ages under 45 years the women workers lost more time than the men. In the age group 45-64 years the two sexes were essentially equal in this respect but among the workers 65 years of age or older the men lost more time than the women.

The leading cause of activity restriction during the one-year period was the group of respiratory illnesses. These conditions, the bulk of them of an acute type, were responsible for about 40 percent of all activity restriction and approximately half of all days in bed for the noninstitutional population. The influenza epidemic was responsible for these large fractions, but even in nonepidemic years the respiratory diseases are likely to head the list. Circulatory diseases, including heart disease, ranked second in terms of total volume of disability, followed by injuries and their chronic effects, with digestive diseases running a close fourth.

The above findings are some of the highlights from the tables presented in this report. The report contains additional statistics on the interrelationships between disability and various characteristics of the population. These figures supersede preliminary data published earlier which were based only upon the experience during the July-September quarter of 1957.

## SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from a nationwide household-interview

survey conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Although the survey covers persons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in this report. The data presented here, therefore, refer to the civilian noninstitutional population. This report is based on interviews obtained during the period, July 1, 1957 through June 28, 1958. During this period interviews were conducted in approximately 36,000 households throughout the country and covered about 115,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention should be given to the section entitled Reliability of Estimates. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors and should not be considered exact figures. The sampling errors for most of the estimates presented are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. Such estimates, therefore, must be interpreted with caution.

Definitions of terms used in this report are given in Appendix II. Since some of these terms have specialized meaning, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

The questionnaire that was used during the year, July 1957-June 1958, is reproduced in Appendix III.

The basic data presented in this report pertain to days of restricted activity, bed disability, and days lost from work or school because of illness or injury. Estimates of numbers and rates of these four types of disability days are given for the total population of the Nation and for the various sex, age, and residence subgroups of the population. In addition, data on disability days are presented according to major activity of the person, family income, and calendar quarter. Although the primary emphasis in this publication is on disability days and their relationship to various demographic characteristics of the population rather than on the types of illness which caused the disability, data showing the four types of disability days distributed according to broad groupings of the conditions responsible for the disability are presented. Population estimates which were used in computing the rates in this publication are also included. These will enable the reader to recombine the data into categories more suitable to his specific needs.

The method by which information on the various types of disability days was obtained may be seen by examining the questionnaire facsimile in Appendix III. After basic demographic information

was obtained for each member of the sample household, the "illness-recall" questions (questions 11-17) were asked about each person. All conditions reported in response to questions 11-17 were entered in table I of the questionnaire, and the questions in table I were then asked, as indicated, for each such condition.

The estimated number of restricted-activity days are based on responses to the questions in columns (e), (f), and (g) in table I of the questionnaire. Responses to the question in column (h) form the basis for the estimates of numbers of bed-disability days and responses to the questions in columns (i) and (j) of table I are used to determine the estimates of work-loss and school-loss days.

It is possible for a day of disability to have been the result of more than one condition. In such cases the day is ascribed in the statistics to each condition that was reported to have caused the disability, but the day is counted only once in tabulations of person-days of disability.

## DISABILITY DAYS BY RESIDENCE, SEX, AND AGE

### Restricted-Activity Days

During the year, July 1957-June 1958, a total of 3,369.6 million days of restricted activity resulting from illness or injury were experienced by persons in the United States. This represents an average for the year of 20 days of restricted activity per person. A day of restricted activity is defined in the survey as being a day when a person cut down on his usual day-to-day activities because of an illness or an injury. A day spent in bed, or a day lost from work or school because of illness or injury constitutes a day of restricting one's usual activities and such days are included in the counts of restricted-activity days. The number of "restricted-activity days" is, therefore, the most inclusive measure of disability days presented in this report.

Since the Asian influenza epidemic occurred during the fall of 1957, the days of disability resulting from it are included in the estimates of disability days presented in this report. Because of the epidemic the number of disability days experienced during the year, July 1957-June 1958, is no doubt, greater than one would expect in a more "typical" year.

The number of restricted-activity days per person per year increased with age. Persons in the age groups under 45 averaged roughly 15 days of restricted activity per person per year, while persons 45-64 years of age averaged 25 days, and persons 65 years of age and over, about 47 days. This latter group, which represents only about 9

percent of the population of the Nation, accounted for about 20 percent of all days of restricted activity (tables 1 and 2 and fig. 1).

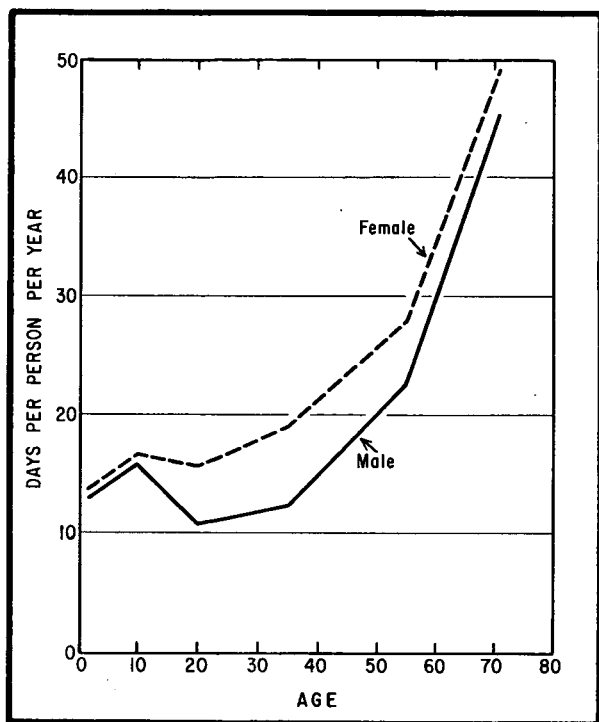


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by sex and age.

Females accounted for a higher rate of restricted-activity days than males, about 22 days per person per year on the average as compared with about 18 days for males. The rates for the two sexes were approximately the same in the younger ages, but for age groups 15 years and over women consistently showed a higher rate of restricted-activity days than men (fig. 1). The rates for females were higher than for males in each of the three residence categories, as may be seen in figure 2.

The number of restricted-activity days per person per year was approximately the same for urban and rural-nonfarm persons, about 20 days for each group. The figure for rural-farm persons was slightly higher, about 21.5 days per person (table 2). There appeared to be more restricted activity due to illness among the urban children and less among children on farms. At ages 45 years and over the reverse was true. The rural-nonfarm population occupied a middle position in each case.

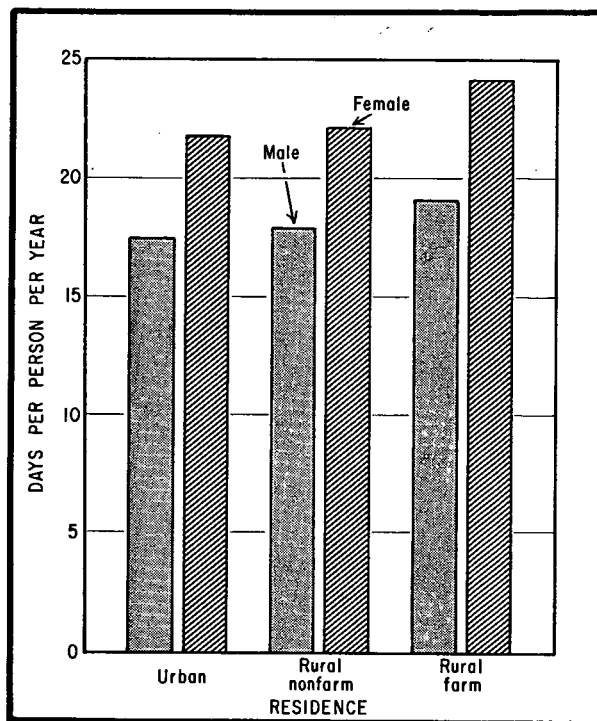


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by sex and residence.

### Bed-Disability Days

Estimated numbers and rates of bed-disability days are presented in tables A, B, 3, and 4. A total of 1,309.9 million days of bed disability due to illness or injury were incurred during the year, July 1957-June 1958. This represents an average of about 7.8 bed-disability days per person per year for civilian persons in the United States, exclusive of those confined to institutions. A person is considered to have had a day of bed disability if he spent all or most of the day (more than half of the daylight hours) in bed because of an illness or an injury. A day spent in the hospital is considered to be a day of bed disability, even though the person was not actually in bed.

By examining the bed-disability-day rates among the different age groups, it may be seen that the rates in the age groups under age 65 were relatively constant, ranging from about 6 to about 9 days per person per year. Persons 65 years of age and over experienced a substantially higher rate of bed disability, however, with about 16 days per person per year (table A). This is consistent with the relationship that was found between rates of restricted-activity days and age.

Females averaged a greater number of bed-disability days than males, just as was the case for the more inclusive measure, restricted-activity days. During the year, females experienced



**Table A. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages-	7.8	6.9	8.7
Under 5-----	5.8	5.2	6.4
5-14-----	7.8	7.6	8.0
15-24-----	6.3	4.9	7.6
25-44-----	5.8	4.4	7.0
45-64-----	8.8	7.7	9.8
65+-----	16.3	16.0	16.6

8.7 days of bed disability due to illness or injury as compared with 6.9 days for males. It may be noted that the difference in rates between males and females was greatest in the childbearing ages (table A). Females also showed a consistently higher rate of bed-disability days than males within each of the three place-of-residence groups (table B). There were, however, no significant differences among the three place-of-residence groups with respect to rates of bed disability.

**Table B. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

Residence	Both sexes	Male	Female
All areas-	7.8	6.9	8.7
Urban-----	7.9	6.9	8.9
Rural nonfarm---	7.5	6.8	8.2
Rural farm-----	7.6	6.7	8.6

### Work-Loss Days

A total of 599.1 million days were lost from work because of illness or injury during the year, July 1957-June 1958 (table 5). A day was counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. The estimated 599.1 million work-loss days does not measure the total impact

of illness or injury on the economy, because it excludes two main types of work loss resulting from illness or injury. By definition, work loss involving only part of a work day was not included in the estimate, nor was the work loss of persons with long-term disability of such severity that they are unable to work at all. The estimates presented here, then, are estimates of the number of whole days lost from work from a current job or business.

Again, it may be pointed out that the frequencies and rates of work-loss days, as well as other measures of disability, may be atypically high in this survey year due to the epidemic in the fall of 1957.

Estimates of numbers of work-loss days are presented for two population groups (1) work loss experienced by all persons in the population 17 years of age or older, and (2) work loss experienced by all persons 17 years of age and over who were classified as "usually working." "Usually working" persons are those persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview.

The estimates of work loss based on the experience of all persons in the population 17 years of age and over include the work loss of persons working on a part-time basis, persons working intermittently or seasonally, and persons who have just recently entered the labor force as well as persons working regularly and on a full-time basis. These estimates of the total days provide a measure of economic loss to the country subject, of course, to the limitations mentioned above. Rates computed on the basis of these estimates may be somewhat misleading, however, depending on the population base used in computing rates (for example, all persons age 17 and over, "usually working" persons age 17 and over, and so forth). Such rates would reflect not only the rate of work loss but also such factors as the amount of intermittent or seasonal work among the persons in the group, or the proportion of employed persons in the group.

In order to get a measure of the rate of work loss based on a stable working population, work-loss data were also tabulated for the "usually working" population. The rates for these persons are perhaps a more useful measure to use in analyzing variation of work loss among different demographic groups in the population. The rates discussed in this report, therefore, will be those based on the "usually working" population. They are derived by dividing the number of work-loss days for "usually working" persons 17 years of age and over by the estimated number of such "usually working" persons in the population. Population estimates are included in tables 33-42, so that the reader may compute rates based on the total population, if he so desires.

The total number of work-loss days experienced by "usually working" persons during the

year, July 1957-June 1958, was about 432.7 million days, or roughly two thirds of the total number of work-loss days occurring during this period. This amounted to an average work loss of 7.3 days per "usually working" person (table 6).

For both sexes combined, the rate of work loss increased with age, varying from 6.3 days per person per year for persons 17-24 and 25-44 years of age, to 8.4 days for persons 45-64, and to 10.8 days for persons 65 years of age and over. This same pattern of increase with age occurred in each of the three residence groups. Looking at the relationship between work loss and age for males and females separately, the rates of work loss appear to increase with age for males, but not for females. For females, the rate rises slightly then decreases suddenly for women 65 years of age and over. However, the estimated rate for women age 65 and over is based on relatively few cases and consequently is subject to large sampling error. Additional data are needed before any definite conclusions can be drawn for this group.

"Usually working" males in the rural-farm population experienced a greater rate of work loss than "usually working" males in the urban or rural-nonfarm populations (9.3 days for rural-farm males as compared with 6.7 and 7.2 days for males in the urban and rural-nonfarm populations, respectively). The difference between the residence groups appears most noticeably in the age group "65 and over." Farmers are, undoubtedly less affected by the "retirement at age 65" phenomenon than are persons in most other occupations. In addition, the nature of their work is such that it can be carried on, if necessary on a more limited basis, as their physical abilities become more restricted.

### School-Loss Days

A total of 291.5 million school-loss days, an average of 8.4 days per school-age child, occurred during the year, July 1957-June 1958 (table 7). A school-loss day is defined in the survey as being a day when a child would have been going to school but instead missed the whole of the school day because of an illness or an injury. School-loss days were tabulated for children from 6-16 years of age. The rates of school-loss days were computed using in the denominators all children in the population in the specified residence, sex, or age groups.

The rate of school loss was greater among urban children than among rural-nonfarm or rural-farm children: 9.0 days per child per year for urban children as compared with 7.8 days and 7.3 days for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm children, respectively (table 8). This same relationship occurred among children 6-14 years of age, but not among children 15-16 years of age. In

this latter age group, rural-farm children experienced a higher rate of school loss than their urban or rural-nonfarm counterparts.

It appears from the data that girls experienced a higher rate of school loss than boys, and that children 6-14 experienced a higher rate of school loss than children 15-16. Neither of these differences is significant, however, and more data will have to be obtained before one can tell if they represent real differences in the populations.

## DISABILITY DAYS BY INCOME, SEX, AND AGE

### Restricted-Activity Days

Estimates of restricted-activity days occurring during the year, July 1957-June 1958, distributed according to family income are presented in tables 9 and 10 and figure 3.

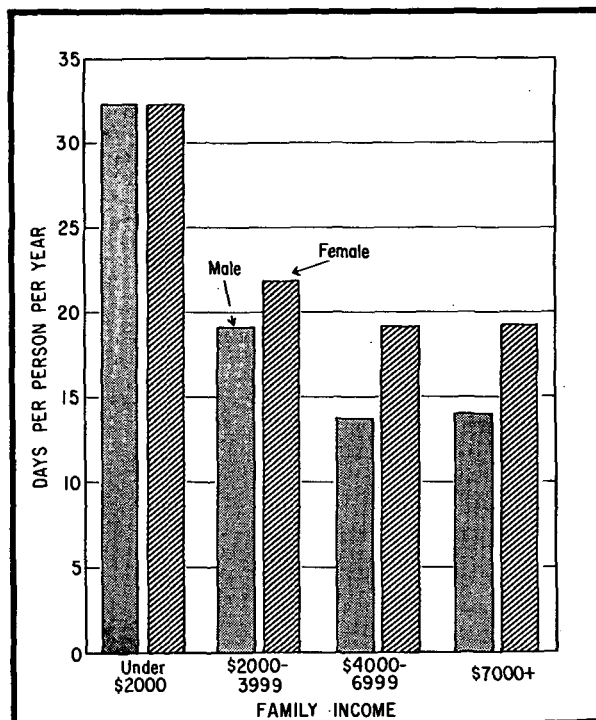


Figure 3. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by sex and family income.

The rate of restricted-activity days varied inversely with family income. Families having incomes under \$2,000 experienced 32.4 restricted-activity days per person per year. The corresponding figure for families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,999 was 20.5 restricted-ac-

tivity days per person, and for families with incomes \$4,000 and over, about 16.5 days of restricted activity. This inverse relationship between rate of restricted-activity days and income existed for males and females separately, as well as for the two sex groups combined (table 10).

A possible explanation for this relationship is that persons in lower income families are more subject to restricting illness because of less utilization of medical care, poorer diet, and other factors. It is also possible that families in which there is restricting illness have lower incomes as a result of this illness. Persons who otherwise would be employed might not seek or be able to secure employment because of ill health. And those persons who are employed might tend to work less or take poorer paying jobs because of health problems.

The question of whether the larger amount of incapacitating illness is the cause or an effect of low income is a complex one which has to be settled by means of special research studies. It is worth noting, however, that a similar finding has come from numerous other surveys.<sup>1</sup>

Comparing rates of restricted-activity days for males and females within each of the family income groups, it may be seen in table 10 and figure 3 that males and females in the lowest income group averaged the same number of restricted-activity days, namely 32.4 days per person per year. In the next income group, \$2,000-3,999, females averaged a slightly greater number of days than males, 21.9 days for females as compared with 19.1 days for males. The largest difference in rates of restricted-activity days occurred in the two highest income groups where females had about 19 restricted-activity days as compared with about 14 days for males. If restricting illness does have a depressive effect on family income, one would expect that illness among males, on whom the family income is more likely to depend, would have a greater effect on the family's income than illness among females. This could account for the lack of difference in rate of restricted-activity days between males and females in lower income families.

There were no important differences in average number of restricted-activity days among the different income groups for persons under age 25. For persons in age groups 25 years and over, however, the inverse relationship between family income and rate of restricted-activity days may be noted (table 10).

<sup>1</sup>Britten, R.H.; Collins, S.D.; and Fitzgerald, J.S.: Some general findings as to disease, accidents, and impairments in urban areas. Pub. Health Rep. 11: 10-11, Mar. 1940.

## Bed-Disability Days

As may be seen in tables 11, 12, and C, the relationship between average number of bed-disability days per person per year and family income followed approximately the same pattern as was found for restricted-activity days.

Table C. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by sex and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Family income	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total-----	7.8	6.9	8.7
Under \$2,000-----	12.2	12.0	12.3
\$2,000-3,999-----	7.8	7.2	8.3
\$4,000-6,999-----	6.9	5.7	8.1
\$7,000+-----	6.0	5.0	7.1

The rate of bed-disability days per person ranged from 12.2 days among persons with low family income to 6.0 days for persons in higher income groups.

Males and females in the lowest income group experienced the same average number of bed-disability days, 12.0 and 12.3 days for males and females, respectively, while in each of the higher income groups, females consistently averaged a greater number of bed-days than males (table C).

In the younger age groups, under age 25, there were no substantial differences in rates of bed disability among persons in the different income groups. Differences did occur in all age groups over age 25, with persons in lower income families experiencing a greater number of bed-disability days than persons in higher income families (table 12).

## Work-Loss Days

The inverse relationship between disability days and income is also found with respect to rates of work-loss days. Among all persons classified as "usually working" during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview, persons with family income under \$2,000 lost an average of 10.3 days from work during July 1957-June 1958. The average days lost from work succes-

sively decreased to 5.9 days for persons with family incomes over \$7,000 (fig. 4).

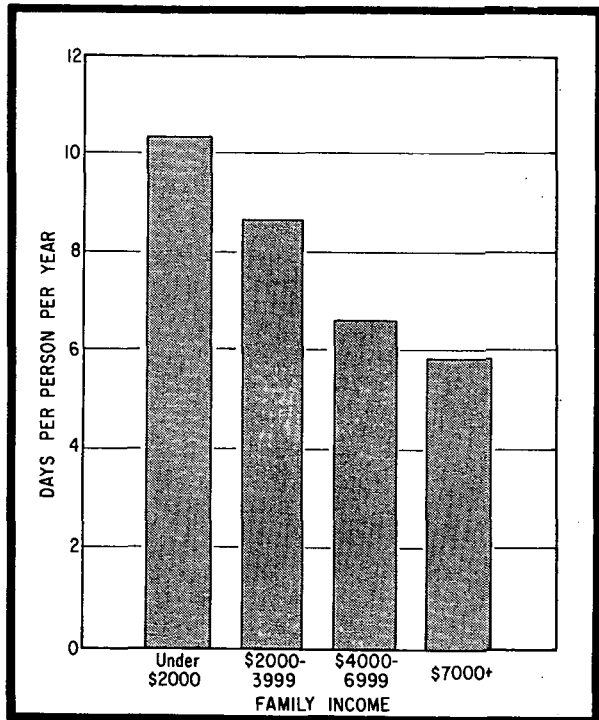


Figure 4. Number of work-loss days per person per year by family income for "usually working" persons.

Although "usually working" males and females lost about the same number of days from work during the period, July 1957-June 1958, there seemed to be a tendency for males in lower income families to lose more days from work than females in the same income class. For the higher income groups, the situation was reversed, with females losing slightly more days from work, on the average, than males (tables 13 and 14). The differences were not great, however, and all that can be stated with some assurance is that the association between income and time lost from work is more conspicuous for male workers than for female workers.

#### School-Loss Days

Data on school-loss days for the period, July 1957-June 1958, are presented in tables 15 and 16. There were no important differences in rates of school loss among children in the various family income groups.

## DISABILITY DAYS BY RESIDENCE, SEX, MAJOR ACTIVITY, AND AGE

### Restricted-Activity Days

Data on restricted-activity days distributed by major activity are presented for persons 17 years of age and over in tables 17 and 18 and figure 5.

Males were categorized into two major activity groups, "usually working" and "other." "Usually working" males were those whose major activity was reported to be "working" for the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. Males classified as "other" were those whose major activity was reported to be something other than working, and include those who were reported to be "going to school," "looking for work," "retired," doing "something else," and a few reported to be "keeping house" during the year preceding the interview. In the age group 17-24 years the majority of this "other" group were going to school while at ages 65 years and over most were retired.

"Usually working" males were restricted in activities an average of 13.2 days per person during July 1957-June 1958. The average number of restricted-activity days increased gradually with age, from 8.8 days for "usually working" males 17-24 years of age to 26.1 days for those 65 years and over.

For males whose major activity was classified as "other," days of restricted activity amounted to an average of 44.7 per person. The rate increased with age from 11.7 days for males 17-24, to 85.1 days for men 45-64, then decreased to 54.1 days for those 65 years of age and over (fig. 5A).

Because a large proportion of younger males who were classified as having "other" major activities were going to school, it is not surprising that the rate of restricted-activity days for "other" males was only slightly higher than the rate for "usually working" males for the youngest age group (11.7 days compared with 8.8 days). The large differences between the two major activity groups in the older ages is no doubt due to an increasing proportion of men in the "other" group who are not working because of poor health. The decrease in the rate of restricted-activity days for "other" males over age 65 is probably brought about by an influx of persons retiring at age 65, many of whom have retired simply for age rather than for health reasons.

The relationship between age and rate of restricted activity for both of the major activity groups was approximately the same in each of the three residence groups as it was in all residence groups combined.

The female population 17 years of age and over was divided into three main categories ac-

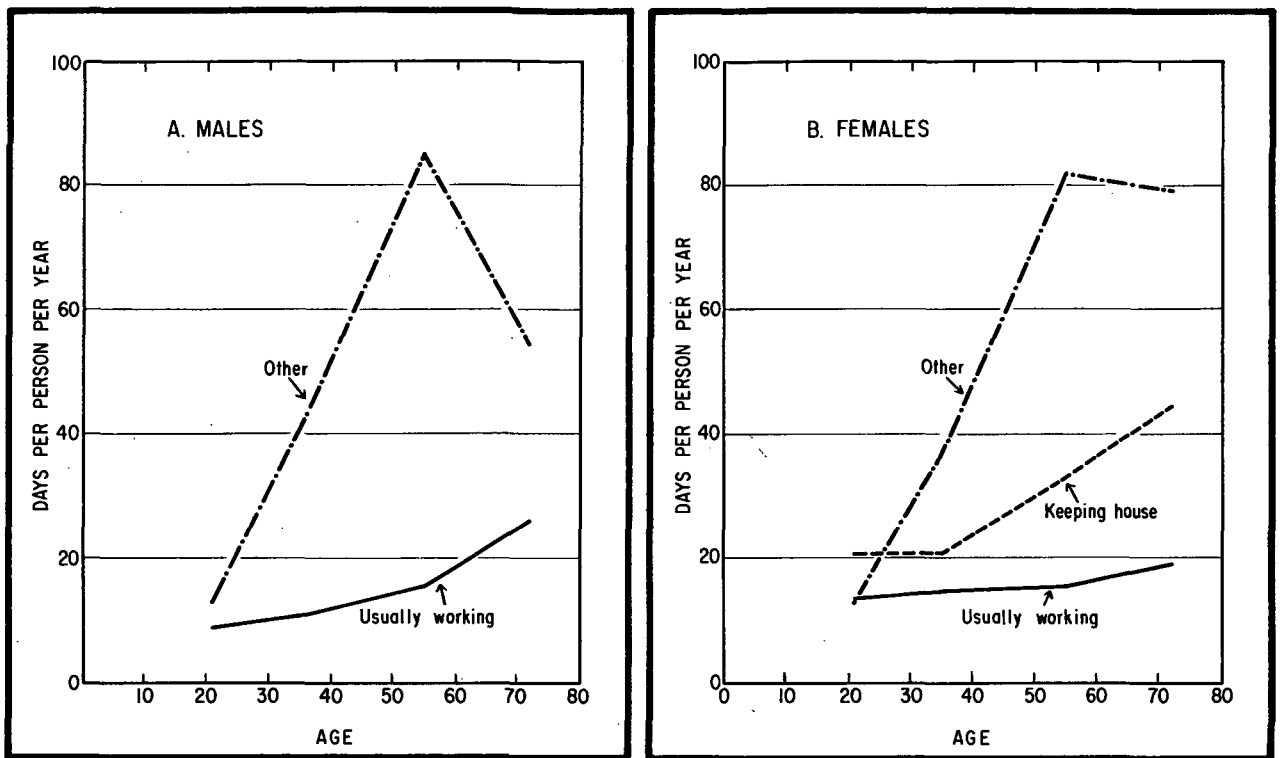


Figure 5. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by major activity and age for (A) males, and (B) females.

ording to major activity: "usually working," "keeping house," and "other."

The amount of restricted activity, as measured in terms of days per person per year, was clearly highest in the group labeled "other," where the average was 43.0 days as compared with 28.2 days for women who were "keeping house" and 15.0 days for women "usually working." The reasons for this are probably quite similar to those already cited for males. The fact that the rate for women who were keeping house was higher than the rate for working women suggests that employment tends to select persons with less illness. However, there are undoubtedly other differences in the characteristics of the employed and "keeping house" female populations. For example, a larger proportion of those keeping house are likely to be married and bearing children.

Among younger women, the rates of restricted activity were approximately the same in each of the three major activity groups, but among older women the differences in the rates of the three groups were large (fig. 5B).

As was the case for men, the relationship between age and restricted activity for each of the three major activity groups was approximately the same for urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm persons.

### Bed-Disability Days

Data showing bed-disability days distributed according to sex and major activity are presented in tables 19, 20, D, and E.

In general, rates of bed-disability days followed much the same pattern as restricted-activity days within the various major activity categories.

The number of bed-disability days per person per year increased slightly with age for "usually working" males, but for males with "other" major activities the rate increased substantially with age, then dropped for the age group "65 and over."

"Usually working" males averaged 4.5 bed-disability days per person during the year, as compared with an average of 16.8 bed-days for males in the "other" major activity category. For the youngest age group 17-24, the rates for the two activity groups were quite similar, but differences in rates appeared among the older age groups (table D).

For "usually working" women the average number of bed-days per person was approximately the same in each of the different age groups, but for women "keeping house" the average number of days increased with age, and for "other" wom-

Table D. Number of bed-disability days per person per year for males by major activity and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Age	Major activity	
	Usually working	Other
All ages-17+--	4.5	16.8
17-24-----	3.9	5.5
25-44-----	4.0	12.4
45-64-----	5.0	31.5
65+-----	6.3	20.6

en it increased then dropped for the age group "65 and over" (table E).

"Usually working" females averaged 6.3 bed-days per person; women who were "keeping house," 9.2 bed-days; and women in "other" major activities, 20.8 days of bed disability. As with males, differences in rates are not notable in the younger ages, but did occur among the older age groups.

Table E. Number of bed-disability days per person per year for females by major activity and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Age	Major activity		
	Usually working	Keeping house	Other
All ages-17+--	6.3	9.2	20.8
17-24-----	7.2	8.3	6.6
25-44-----	6.2	7.1	20.4
45-64-----	6.2	10.6	42.5
65+-----	5.1	12.6	36.0

The interrelationships between days of restricted activity (and bed-days), major activity, and age are not surprising. Both men and women who "usually work" are a select group from the standpoint of health, both because of self-selection and because of the physical standards for employment. On the other hand, the "other" category for men includes many persons who are unable to work, and for women it includes many who

are unable to either work or keep house. For these same reasons one would expect the age differentials in the rates of disability days to be relatively small for "usually working" people and high for persons who do not usually work.

### Work-Loss Days

Data showing the frequencies and rates of work-loss days for persons in the different major activity categories are presented in tables 21 and 22. Although work-loss-day rates presented in the remainder of this report were computed for "usually working" persons only, the rates presented in table 22 were computed for each of the major activity groups.

Of the total number of work-loss days experienced by males during the year, July 1957-June 1958, 76 percent were lost by males whose major activity was "usually working," and 24 percent by males whose major activity was something other than working. For females, 65 percent of the work-loss days were lost by "usually working" females, 25 percent by women whose major activity was keeping house, and the remaining 10 percent by women with other types of major activities.

As was mentioned earlier, the questions pertaining to work loss are intended to measure the number of whole days lost from work from a current job or business. There is some indication, however, that work-loss days were reported for some persons who have been unable to work for a long time. Although, as yet, no evidence is available as to the extent to which this has happened, the effect of this response error is believed to be slight for most of the data presented in this report. However, since the major activity categories of "keeping house" and "other" contain virtually all of the persons who are unable to work, data on work-loss days for these major activity groups would be more sensitive to the effects of any response error among persons unable to work. This type of error probably accounts for inconsistencies in cells of low frequencies in those parts of the tables which include work loss among persons whose major activity is other than working. In general, cells showing less than about 6 million work-loss days should be interpreted with caution because of the relatively larger hazard from errors of response as well as high sampling errors.

## DISABILITY DAYS BY QUARTER, SEX, AND AGE

### Restricted-Activity Days

Restricted-activity days are distributed by calendar quarter in tables 23 and 24 and figure 6.

The rate of restricted-activity days was at a low for the year during July-September 1957 when

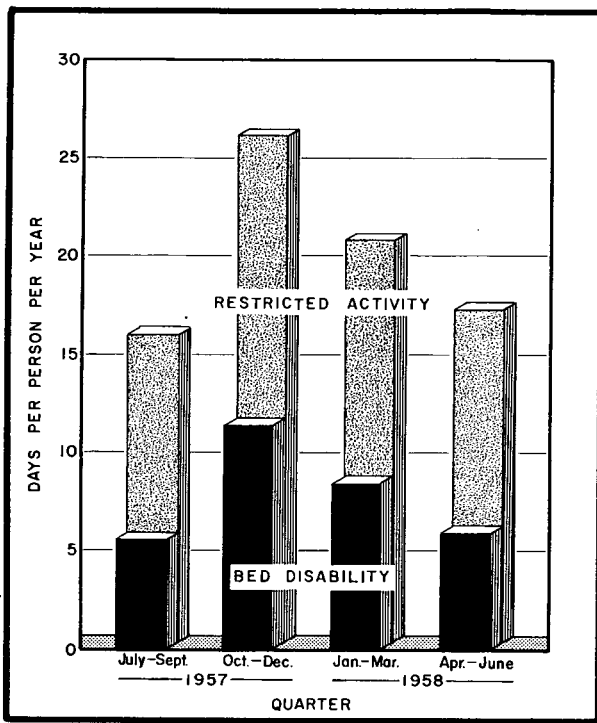


Figure 6. Number of days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year by quarter.

this type of disability was occurring at a rate of 15.9 days per person per year. The rate sharply increased to 26.1 days per person per year in the next quarter when the Asian influenza epidemic was at its peak. It dropped to 20.9 days per year during January-March 1958, then dropped still further to 17.3 days per year during the last quarter of the July 1957-June 1958 year (table 24 and fig. 6).

Both males and females showed the same seasonal pattern on restricted-activity-day rates, with females consistently showing evidence of a higher rate of restricted-activity days in each of the four calendar quarters.

Greater seasonal variation in the rate of restricted-activity days occurred in the younger age groups than in the older ages. Restricted-activity-day rates for children in the age groups "under 5" and "5-14" were at a low for the year during the summer of 1957, and increased to three times that level during the fall of 1957, an increase from 6.4 to 18.0 days and from 8.5 to 29.2 days for the two age groups, respectively. Although such seasonal increases occurred in each of the age groups, the relative increase was much less marked among older persons. Since children are relatively more susceptible to acute illnesses

than older persons, the more extreme seasonal variation in rate of restricted-activity days for younger persons is not surprising.

### Bed-Disability Days

Bed-disability days displayed the same seasonal variation as restricted-activity days, as may be seen in tables 25 and 26 and figure 6. As with disability days, seasonal variation in the rate of bed-days was the same for males and females. Females consistently experienced more days of bed disability than males in each of the four calendar quarters.

Again, there was more seasonal fluctuation in rates of bed-disability days for children than for persons in older age groups (table 26).

### Work-Loss Days

Data on work-loss days by calendar quarter are presented in tables 27 and 28. Rates of work-loss days showed marked seasonal variation—averaging about 5.1 days per person per year during the summer of 1957 and the spring of 1958, but reaching much higher levels during the fall and winter of 1957-1958, when the rates were 10.2 and 8.6 days, respectively.

Males and females showed the same seasonal variation in rates of work-loss days. Although the seasonal variation appears to differ somewhat in the different age groups, the sampling errors of the seasonal rates for the youngest and oldest age groups are relatively high.

### School-Loss Days

The seasonal variation in both the number and rate of school-loss days is affected not only by the seasonal variation in disabling illness but also by changes in the number of children in school. The rate of school loss was very low, 1.1 days per child per year, during July-September 1957. Since school was in session for only a very short time during this period one would expect the rate for this quarter to be low. The school-loss rate was at its peak, 17.5 days per child per year, during the October-December quarter, the Asian influenza epidemic, no doubt, being responsible for this extremely high rate. School loss was at a lower level during the first and second quarters of 1958, when rates of school-loss days were 8.8 and 6.0. The common childhood diseases are apt to be prevalent during this period and, hence, were probably responsible for many of these days lost from school.

The seasonal variation in school-loss days was substantially the same for boys and girls and for each of the two age groups (tables 29 and 30).

## DISABILITY DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP

In tables 31 and 32 the four different kinds of disability days, i.e., restricted-activity days, bed-days, work-loss days, and school-loss days, are distributed in broad groupings according to the nature of the conditions responsible for the disability.

It should be noted that disability days distributed by condition group contain some duplication. Whenever a person spent the day in bed, restricted his usual activities for the day, or lost a day from work or school because of several concurrent conditions, the days of disability were tallied under each contributing condition. Therefore, the sum of days for all condition groups is about 25 percent greater than the actual total number of days of disability incurred. In the preceding sections of this report, dealing with person characteristics, the disability days did not contain such duplication.

Respiratory conditions were the main cause of all four types of disability days, being responsi-

ble for about 39 percent of all restricted-activity days, 49 percent of all bed-disability days, 40 percent of the work-loss days, and 71 percent of all days lost from school. Circulatory conditions and injuries and impairments due to injuries were also main causes of restricted-activity days, bed-days, and work-loss days. Circulatory diseases, principally of a chronic nature, accounted for about 15 percent of all restricted-activity days, 13 percent of all bed-days, and 12 percent of the work-loss days. Injuries and impairments due to injuries, the second ranking cause of days lost from work, caused about 12 percent of all restricted-activity days, 8 percent of the bed-disability days, and 18 percent of all work-loss days. It is of interest to note that of the total time lost from work because of injuries, 106.7 million days, about one third was chargeable to chronic effects and impairments resulting from old injuries.

After respiratory conditions, infectious and parasitic conditions were the main cause of school-loss days. Included in this condition group, which was responsible for about 15 percent of all school-loss days, were the common childhood diseases such as measles, mumps, and chickenpox.



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**Table 1. Number of restricted-activity days by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	3,369.6	2,029.3	886.9	453.5
Under 5-----	255.8	153.3	76.4	26.1
5-14-----	545.5	331.2	153.4	60.8
15-24-----	284.3	171.7	66.3	46.3
25-44-----	722.8	444.0	197.9	81.0
45-64-----	874.6	529.8	216.5	128.3
65+-----	686.7	399.3	176.4	111.1
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	1,452.5	852.6	391.7	208.3
Under 5-----	126.2	73.7	38.6	13.9
5-14-----	271.4	167.1	75.7	28.6
15-24-----	105.8	63.1	19.7	23.1
25-44-----	270.8	158.6	79.0	33.1
45-64-----	377.8	226.9	98.1	52.8
65+-----	300.4	163.1	80.6	56.7
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	1,917.1	1,176.7	495.3	245.2
Under 5-----	129.6	79.6	37.8	12.2
5-14-----	274.0	164.1	77.8	32.1
15-24-----	178.5	108.6	46.6	23.2
25-44-----	452.0	285.3	118.9	47.8
45-64-----	496.7	302.9	118.4	75.4
65+-----	386.3	236.1	95.7	54.4

Table 2. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by residence, sex, and age:  
United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b><u>Both sexes</u></b>				
All ages-----	20.0	19.7	20.0	21.5
Under 5-----	13.2	13.8	12.9	11.5
5-14-----	16.4	17.9	15.5	12.4
15-24-----	13.5	13.2	12.9	15.4
25-44-----	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.9
45-64-----	25.4	23.3	28.9	30.2
65+-----	47.3	42.9	52.4	60.2
<b><u>Male</u></b>				
All ages-----	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.1
Under 5-----	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.1
5-14-----	16.0	18.0	14.9	11.1
15-24-----	10.8	10.7	8.5	14.6
25-44-----	12.4	11.8	13.0	14.1
45-64-----	22.6	21.1	26.5	23.3
65+-----	45.2	40.3	49.6	58.4
<b><u>Female</u></b>				
All ages-----	22.2	21.8	22.1	24.2
Under 5-----	13.6	14.4	13.3	10.9
5-14-----	16.8	17.9	16.2	13.9
15-24-----	15.8	15.4	16.7	16.3
25-44-----	19.0	19.2	18.4	19.7
45-64-----	28.0	25.3	31.2	38.2
65+-----	49.1	44.9	55.0	62.3

Table 3. Number of bed-disability days by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	1,309.9	817.0	333.4	159.5
Under 5-----	111.8	68.1	31.6	12.0
5-14-----	260.4	156.5	74.2	29.7
15-24-----	133.5	81.5	32.5	19.6
25-44-----	263.9	169.7	66.2	28.0
45-64-----	303.1	195.2	69.9	38.1
65+-----	237.2	146.0	59.0	32.1
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	561.3	339.7	148.9	72.6
Under 5-----	51.0	30.6	14.5	6.0
5-14-----	129.7	78.0	36.7	15.0
15-24-----	48.2	29.5	9.8	8.8
25-44-----	97.3	59.9	26.5	10.9
45-64-----	128.5	83.3	31.4	13.9
65+-----	106.5	58.6	29.9	18.0
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	748.6	477.2	184.4	86.9
Under 5-----	60.7	37.6	17.1	6.0
5-14-----	130.6	78.6	37.4	14.6
15-24-----	85.4	51.9	22.7	10.7
25-44-----	166.7	109.8	39.7	17.1
45-64-----	174.6	111.9	38.4	24.2
65+-----	130.7	87.4	29.1	14.1

Table 4. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6
Under 5-----	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.3
5-14-----	7.8	8.5	7.5	6.0
15-24-----	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5
25-44-----	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.9
45-64-----	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.0
65+-----	16.3	15.7	17.5	17.4
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
Under 5-----	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.2
5-14-----	7.6	8.4	7.2	5.8
15-24-----	4.9	5.0	4.2	5.6
25-44-----	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
45-64-----	7.7	7.7	8.5	6.1
65+-----	16.0	14.5	18.4	18.5
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6
Under 5-----	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.4
5-14-----	8.0	8.5	7.8	6.3
15-24-----	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.5
25-44-----	7.0	7.4	6.2	7.0
45-64-----	9.8	9.4	10.1	12.3
65+-----	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.2

Table 5. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> for all persons and for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>	Number of days in millions			
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-17+-----	599.1	380.3	138.9	79.9
17-24-----	81.2	50.8	16.6	13.8
25-44-----	220.3	139.5	56.7	24.2
45-64-----	239.7	157.2	55.5	27.1
65+-----	57.8	32.9	10.1	14.9
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+-----	395.6	232.8	98.5	64.4
17-24-----	42.2	24.2	8.2	9.7
25-44-----	139.3	82.0	39.7	17.6
45-64-----	168.4	104.3	41.4	22.7
65+-----	45.8	22.3	9.2	14.4
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+-----	203.4	147.5	40.4	15.5
17-24-----	39.0	26.5	8.4	4.1
25-44-----	81.1	57.5	17.0	6.5
45-64-----	71.3	52.9	14.0	4.4
65+-----	12.0	10.6	0.9	0.5
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-17+-----	432.7	271.3	102.2	59.2
17-24-----	43.9	28.8	9.1	6.0
25-44-----	181.2	114.4	46.9	19.9
45-64-----	178.4	113.6	41.3	23.6
65+-----	29.1	14.6	4.9	9.7
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+-----	300.5	175.2	75.1	50.3
17-24-----	23.0	13.4	4.9	4.7
25-44-----	124.7	73.8	34.9	16.1
45-64-----	127.0	76.1	30.9	20.0
65+-----	25.9	11.9	4.5	9.5
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+-----	132.2	96.2	27.1	8.9
17-24-----	21.0	15.4	4.3	1.3
25-44-----	56.6	40.6	12.1	3.8
45-64-----	51.4	37.5	10.4	3.6
65+-----	3.2	2.7	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.



Table 6. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> per person per year for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.1
17-24-----	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.9
25-44-----	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.3
45-64-----	8.4	7.9	9.3	9.7
65+-----	10.8	8.6	9.7	19.4
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.2	6.7	7.2	9.3
17-24-----	5.8	5.7	4.9	7.4
25-44-----	6.0	5.8	6.0	7.2
45-64-----	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.6
65+-----	12.3	9.7	10.7	20.7
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.9
17-24-----	6.9	6.9	7.2	5.6
25-44-----	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6
45-64-----	8.3	8.0	8.6	10.3
65+-----	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.5

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

Table 7. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-  
June 1958

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	291.5	174.4	77.7	39.4
6-14-----	253.3	155.1	68.1	30.1
15-16-----	38.2	19.2	9.6	9.3
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	140.9	81.7	40.0	19.2
6-14-----	123.0	72.7	36.1	14.1
15-16-----	18.0	9.0	3.9	5.1
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	150.6	92.6	37.8	20.2
6-14-----	130.4	82.4	32.0	16.0
15-16-----	20.2	10.2	5.7	4.2

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

Table 8. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> per child per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	8.4	9.0	7.8	7.3
6-14-----	8.6	9.5	7.8	6.7
15-16-----	7.4	6.5	7.4	10.2
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	8.0	8.4	7.8	6.8
6-14-----	8.2	8.8	8.1	6.1
15-16-----	6.9	6.2	5.9	10.1
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	8.9	9.7	7.8	8.0
6-14-----	9.0	10.2	7.6	7.5
15-16-----	7.9	6.9	8.9	10.3

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

Table 9. Number of restricted-activity days by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of days in millions						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	3,369.6	824.0	739.3	1,026.4	574.8	205.2
Under 5-----	255.8	31.2	52.2	119.4	44.0	9.0
5-14-----	545.5	62.4	108.4	222.7	129.3	22.7
15-24-----	284.3	38.0	70.8	110.4	51.1	14.0
25-44-----	722.8	105.1	139.1	285.5	159.8	33.3
45-64-----	874.6	242.0	223.6	203.9	133.0	72.0
65+-----	686.7	345.2	145.3	84.5	57.6	54.2
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	1,452.5	368.3	331.4	427.8	244.0	81.0
Under 5-----	126.2	15.4	29.8	57.9	18.1	4.9
5-14-----	271.4	29.7	52.4	109.0	69.2	11.0
15-24-----	105.8	14.2	24.6	35.8	24.4	6.8
25-44-----	270.8	44.5	56.0	102.5	53.9	13.8
45-64-----	377.8	102.2	100.9	88.8	58.9	27.1
65+-----	300.4	162.2	67.6	33.7	19.6	17.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	1,917.1	455.7	407.9	598.6	330.7	124.3
Under 5-----	129.6	15.9	22.4	61.4	25.8	4.1
5-14-----	274.0	32.6	55.9	113.7	60.1	11.7
15-24-----	178.5	23.8	46.2	74.6	26.8	7.1
25-44-----	452.0	60.6	83.1	183.0	105.9	19.5
45-64-----	496.7	139.8	122.7	115.1	74.2	45.0
65+-----	386.3	183.0	77.7	50.8	38.0	36.9

Table 10. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<b>Both sexes</b>						
All ages-----	20.0	32.4	20.5	16.5	16.6	20.4
Under 5-----	13.2	13.7	11.4	13.9	14.1	11.6
5-14-----	16.4	15.3	15.8	16.3	18.0	14.6
15-24-----	13.5	11.5	14.0	15.2	12.8	9.6
25-44-----	15.8	24.5	15.8	14.5	14.8	15.7
45-64-----	25.4	44.0	29.9	19.0	16.7	25.8
65+-----	47.3	57.3	44.4	35.0	39.7	40.1
<b>Male</b>						
All ages-----	17.7	32.4	19.1	13.8	14.0	17.2
Under 5-----	12.8	13.7	12.6	13.1	11.6	13.2
5-14-----	16.0	14.8	14.9	15.8	18.5	13.7
15-24-----	10.8	9.0	11.1	10.9	12.1	9.6
25-44-----	12.4	24.2	13.5	10.6	10.4	13.7
45-64-----	22.6	47.1	29.0	15.8	14.0	21.4
65+-----	45.2	60.9	40.9	30.6	29.4	30.9
<b>Female</b>						
All ages-----	22.2	32.4	21.9	19.2	19.3	23.2
Under 5-----	13.6	13.7	10.2	14.7	16.5	10.1
5-14-----	16.8	15.8	16.8	16.9	17.4	15.5
15-24-----	15.8	13.8	16.2	18.8	13.4	9.5
25-44-----	19.0	24.8	17.9	18.4	18.8	17.4
45-64-----	28.0	42.0	30.7	22.5	19.7	29.4
65+-----	49.1	54.4	47.9	38.6	48.4	46.7

Table 11. Number of bed-disability days by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of days in millions						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	1,309.9	310.2	280.4	430.0	208.3	80.9
Under 5-----	111.8	15.2	24.1	51.9	16.3	4.2
5-14-----	260.4	31.8	55.1	107.5	55.4	10.6
15-24-----	133.5	19.1	34.0	51.9	22.7	5.8
25-44-----	263.9	39.8	50.0	108.6	55.3	10.3
45-64-----	303.1	86.9	69.1	78.8	38.6	29.6
65+-----	237.2	117.4	48.1	31.4	19.9	20.4
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	561.3	136.9	126.1	178.2	81.2	33.0
Under 5-----	51.0	6.5	12.8	22.4	6.9	2.4
5-14-----	129.7	15.4	27.3	53.4	29.0	4.7
15-24-----	48.2	7.8	11.4	17.8	9.3	1.9
25-44-----	97.3	13.5	18.7	40.5	19.5	5.0
45-64-----	128.5	37.3	29.2	34.0	15.9	12.1
65+-----	106.5	56.4	26.7	10.2	6.5	6.8
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	748.6	173.3	154.4	251.8	121.1	47.9
Under 5-----	60.7	8.7	11.4	29.5	9.4	1.8
5-14-----	130.6	16.4	27.8	54.1	26.4	5.9
15-24-----	85.4	11.4	22.6	34.1	13.4	3.9
25-44-----	166.7	26.2	31.3	68.0	35.8	5.3
45-64-----	174.6	49.6	39.9	44.9	22.7	17.5
65+-----	130.7	61.1	21.4	21.2	13.4	13.6

Table 12. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by family income, sex, and age:  
United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<b><u>Both sexes</u></b>						
All ages-----	7.8	12.2	7.8	6.9	6.0	8.0
Under 5-----	5.8	6.7	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.4
5-14-----	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.7	6.8
15-24-----	6.3	5.8	6.7	7.2	5.7	4.0
25-44-----	5.8	9.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9
45-64-----	8.8	15.8	9.2	7.3	4.8	10.6
65+-----	16.3	19.5	14.7	13.0	13.7	15.1
<b><u>Male</u></b>						
All ages-----	6.9	12.0	7.2	5.7	5.0	7.0
Under 5-----	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.4	6.5
5-14-----	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	5.9
15-24-----	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	2.7
25-44-----	4.4	7.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	5.0
45-64-----	7.7	17.2	8.4	6.1	3.8	9.6
65+-----	16.0	21.2	16.2	9.2	9.7	12.1
<b><u>Female</u></b>						
All ages-----	8.7	12.3	8.3	8.1	7.1	9.0
Under 5-----	6.4	7.5	5.2	7.1	6.0	4.4
5-14-----	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.8
15-24-----	7.6	6.6	7.9	8.6	6.7	5.2
25-44-----	7.0	10.7	6.7	6.9	6.4	4.8
45-64-----	9.8	14.9	10.0	8.8	6.0	11.4
65+-----	16.6	18.2	13.2	16.1	17.1	17.2

**Table 13. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> for all persons and for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+-----	599.1	115.4	151.7	190.3	102.8	38.7
17-24-----	81.2	8.1	21.5	29.6	16.4	5.6
25-44-----	220.3	31.8	46.8	81.2	50.5	10.0
45-64-----	239.7	53.2	70.3	64.5	31.9	19.8
65+-----	57.8	22.4	13.0	15.1	4.0	3.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+-----	395.6	80.3	101.4	125.4	64.8	23.8
17-24-----	42.2	4.9	11.6	14.3	8.4	3.0
25-44-----	139.3	18.2	30.4	54.6	29.7	6.3
45-64-----	168.4	38.2	48.0	46.9	23.2	12.1
65+-----	45.8	18.9	11.4	9.7	3.5	2.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+-----	203.4	35.2	50.4	64.9	38.0	15.0
17-24-----	39.0	3.2	10.0	15.3	8.0	2.6
25-44-----	81.1	13.6	16.4	26.5	20.8	3.7
45-64-----	71.3	14.9	22.3	17.6	8.7	7.7
65+-----	12.0	3.5	1.7	5.4	0.5	1.0
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+-----	432.7	68.0	106.5	145.8	87.7	24.8
17-24-----	43.9	3.2	10.1	17.9	9.6	3.1
25-44-----	181.2	21.8	37.5	69.3	44.6	8.0
45-64-----	178.4	32.2	50.2	53.8	30.0	12.2
65+-----	29.1	10.8	8.7	4.7	3.5	1.4
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+-----	300.5	45.6	74.8	105.9	58.1	16.1
17-24-----	23.0	2.5	5.9	8.3	4.9	1.3
25-44-----	124.7	12.1	26.0	52.5	28.0	6.1
45-64-----	127.0	22.4	34.8	40.6	21.8	7.5
65+-----	25.9	8.7	8.1	4.4	3.4	1.2
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+-----	132.2	22.4	31.8	39.9	29.6	8.6
17-24-----	21.0	0.7	4.2	9.6	4.6	1.8
25-44-----	56.6	9.8	11.5	16.8	16.6	1.9
45-64-----	51.4	9.8	15.4	13.2	8.2	4.7
65+-----	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.



Table 14. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> per person per year for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+-----	7.3	10.3	8.6	6.6	5.9	6.9
17-24-----	6.3	3.5	5.6	7.5	6.6	7.0
25-44-----	6.3	9.2	6.8	5.7	6.1	6.2
45-64-----	8.4	12.7	11.4	7.5	5.4	7.7
65+-----	10.8	13.6	11.9	9.0	8.9	5.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+-----	7.2	11.2	8.9	6.4	5.6	6.5
17-24-----	5.8	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.4	5.2
25-44-----	6.0	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.5	6.7
45-64-----	8.4	14.8	11.7	7.6	5.3	6.7
65+-----	12.3	15.7	14.9	10.1	9.6	5.6
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+-----	7.5	8.8	7.9	7.2	6.6	8.0
17-24-----	6.9	2.0	5.6	9.0	6.9	9.5
25-44-----	7.3	10.5	7.0	6.5	7.4	5.0
45-64-----	8.3	9.7	10.8	7.4	5.4	10.2
65+-----	5.4	8.7	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.6

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

Table 15. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of days in millions						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	291.5	37.3	65.1	115.5	60.0	13.7
6-14-----	253.3	30.7	56.6	101.7	52.8	11.6
15-16-----	38.2	6.7	8.5	13.8	7.2	2.1
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	140.9	18.2	31.2	53.2	30.9	7.4
6-14-----	123.0	14.4	27.2	47.5	27.7	6.2
15-16-----	18.0	3.8	4.1	5.7	3.2	1.2
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	150.6	19.1	33.8	62.3	29.1	6.3
6-14-----	130.4	16.2	29.4	54.2	25.1	5.5
15-16-----	20.2	2.9	4.4	8.1	4.0	0.8

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

Table 16. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> per child per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	8.4	8.5	9.1	8.4	7.8	8.1
6-14-----	8.6	8.5	9.3	8.5	8.1	8.3
15-16-----	7.4	8.7	8.0	7.4	6.1	7.1
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	8.0	8.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	8.4
6-14-----	8.2	8.1	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.5
15-16-----	6.9	9.3	8.0	6.0	5.4	7.9
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	8.9	8.7	9.6	9.2	7.9	7.7
6-14-----	9.0	8.8	9.9	9.3	8.1	8.1
15-16-----	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.8	6.9	6.1

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

Table 17. Number of restricted-activity days by residence, sex, major activity, and age:  
United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	551.3	321.1	140.0	90.2
17-24-----	34.9	20.9	7.1	6.8
25-44-----	226.6	135.7	62.7	28.2
45-64-----	234.9	139.0	59.8	36.0
65+-----	55.0	25.5	10.4	19.2
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	470.3	273.9	130.1	66.2
17-24-----	37.7	25.5	5.3	6.9
25-44-----	44.2	23.0	16.3	5.0
45-64-----	143.0	87.9	38.3	16.8
65+-----	245.4	137.6	70.3	37.5
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	264.4	188.1	57.0	19.3
17-24-----	41.1	29.8	9.5	1.8
25-44-----	116.2	81.6	25.8	8.8
45-64-----	95.6	68.5	19.5	7.6
65+-----	11.4	8.3	2.1	1.0
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	1,010.2	602.9	262.1	145.2
17-24-----	70.6	43.9	18.9	7.8
25-44-----	321.4	193.4	90.4	37.6
45-64-----	364.0	210.1	90.6	63.3
65+-----	254.3	155.4	62.2	36.6
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	201.5	123.4	49.2	28.8
17-24-----	29.4	16.4	6.9	6.1
25-44-----	14.4	10.4	2.7	1.4
45-64-----	37.1	24.3	8.3	4.5
65+-----	120.6	72.4	31.4	16.8

Table 18. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	13.2	12.3	13.4	16.7
17-24-----	8.8	9.0	7.2	10.7
25-44-----	10.9	10.6	10.8	12.6
45-64-----	15.6	14.3	18.4	17.3
65+-----	26.1	20.8	24.4	41.9
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	44.7	41.0	50.3	52.8
17-24-----	11.7	12.1	7.9	15.6
25-44-----	40.5	32.2	61.3	43.8
45-64-----	85.1	84.2	84.3	92.4
65+-----	54.1	48.8	58.5	72.9
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	15.0	14.5	16.1	17.1
17-24-----	13.5	13.4	16.1	7.6
25-44-----	14.9	14.6	15.5	17.5
45-64-----	15.4	14.7	16.1	22.1
65+-----	19.0	17.3	26.2	24.2
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	28.2	27.8	27.4	32.0
17-24-----	20.8	23.3	17.6	18.2
25-44-----	20.6	21.4	19.2	20.0
45-64-----	32.9	30.2	36.2	39.9
65+-----	44.3	40.9	48.0	56.6
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	43.0	40.8	48.2	45.6
17-24-----	12.7	11.1	14.0	17.4
25-44-----	37.2	40.2	33.2	28.8
45-64-----	81.8	76.1	94.6	97.3
65+-----	79.0	74.0	86.9	90.4

Table 19. Number of bed-disability days by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	187.9	115.6	47.5	24.8
17-24-----	15.4	9.0	3.7	2.8
25-44-----	83.8	53.1	21.7	9.0
45-64-----	75.5	46.0	20.5	9.1
65+-----	13.2	7.5	1.6	4.0
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	177.4	107.3	46.7	23.4
17-24-----	17.6	12.3	2.6	2.7
25-44-----	13.5	6.7	4.9	1.9
45-64-----	53.0	37.3	11.0	4.8
65+-----	93.4	51.1	28.3	14.0
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	111.6	80.1	22.7	8.9
17-24-----	21.9	16.4	4.2	1.3
25-44-----	48.3	33.6	10.5	4.2
45-64-----	38.5	27.5	7.7	3.3
65+-----	3.1	2.6	0.3	0.1
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	328.2	209.9	77.8	40.6
17-24-----	28.1	17.6	7.6	3.0
25-44-----	110.5	70.3	27.5	12.7
45-64-----	116.9	71.2	26.4	19.2
65+-----	72.7	50.8	16.2	5.7
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	97.3	61.8	22.8	12.7
17-24-----	15.2	8.6	4.2	2.4
25-44-----	7.9	6.0	1.7	0.2
45-64-----	19.3	13.2	4.3	1.7
65+-----	54.9	34.0	12.6	8.3

Table 20. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6
17-24-----	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.3
25-44-----	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0
45-64-----	5.0	4.7	6.3	4.4
65+-----	6.3	6.1	3.9	8.8
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	16.8	16.0	18.1	18.6
17-24-----	5.5	5.8	3.9	6.1
25-44-----	12.4	9.4	18.3	16.9
45-64-----	31.5	35.7	24.2	26.2
65+-----	20.6	18.1	23.6	27.2
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.9
17-24-----	7.2	7.4	7.1	5.4
25-44-----	6.2	6.0	6.3	8.2
45-64-----	6.2	5.9	6.3	9.5
65+-----	5.1	5.5	4.0	3.0
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	9.2	9.7	8.1	8.9
17-24-----	8.3	9.3	7.1	6.9
25-44-----	7.1	7.8	5.9	6.8
45-64-----	10.6	10.2	10.6	12.1
65+-----	12.6	13.4	12.5	8.8
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	20.8	20.4	22.3	20.1
17-24-----	6.6	5.8	8.6	6.9
25-44-----	20.4	23.2	21.3	4.5
45-64-----	42.5	41.4	48.9	37.8
65+-----	36.0	34.7	34.8	44.8

Table 21. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of days in millions				
MALE				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	300.5	175.2	75.1	50.3
17-24-----	23.0	13.4	4.9	4.7
25-44-----	124.7	73.8	34.9	16.1
45-64-----	127.0	76.1	30.9	20.0
65+-----	25.9	11.9	4.5	9.5
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	95.1	57.6	23.4	14.1
17-24-----	19.2	10.9	3.4	5.0
25-44-----	14.6	8.2	4.8	1.6
45-64-----	41.4	28.1	10.6	2.7
65+-----	19.9	10.4	4.6	4.9
FEMALE				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	132.2	96.2	27.1	8.9
17-24-----	21.0	15.4	4.3	1.3
25-44-----	56.6	40.6	12.1	3.8
45-64-----	51.4	37.5	10.4	3.6
65+-----	3.2	2.7	0.4	0.2
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	51.7	37.5	9.4	4.8
17-24-----	6.7	4.0	1.4	1.3
25-44-----	21.2	14.3	4.2	2.7
45-64-----	17.1	13.3	3.2	0.6
65+-----	6.8	6.0	0.6	0.3
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	19.5	13.9	3.8	1.8
17-24-----	11.4	7.2	2.7	1.5
25-44-----	3.3	2.6	0.7	-
45-64-----	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.2
65+-----	2.0	2.0	-	0.1

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

Table 22. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> per person per year by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11.]

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.2	6.7	7.2	9.3
17-24-----	5.8	5.7	4.9	7.4
25-44-----	6.0	5.8	6.0	7.2
45-64-----	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.6
65+-----	12.3	9.7	10.7	20.7
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	9.0	8.6	9.0	11.3
17-24-----	6.0	5.2	5.1	11.2
25-44-----	13.4	11.5	18.1	13.9
45-64-----	24.6	27.0	23.3	14.8
65+-----	4.4	3.7	3.9	9.5
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.9
17-24-----	6.9	6.9	7.2	5.6
25-44-----	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6
45-64-----	8.3	8.0	8.6	10.3
65+-----	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.5
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.1
17-24-----	2.0	2.1	1.3	3.1
25-44-----	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.4
45-64-----	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.4
65+-----	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.4
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	4.2	4.6	3.8	2.8
17-24-----	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.3
25-44-----	8.5	10.0	9.1	-
45-64-----	6.1	6.7	4.8	4.6
65+-----	1.3	2.0	-	0.3

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.



**Table 23. Number of restricted-activity days by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	3,369.6	662.8	1,095.3	880.1	731.4
Under 5-----	255.8	30.6	87.1	77.8	60.3
5-14-----	545.5	69.8	242.2	131.0	102.5
15-24-----	284.3	60.5	107.7	63.1	53.1
25-44-----	722.8	161.7	225.3	194.6	141.2
45-64-----	874.6	180.3	255.7	241.4	197.2
65+-----	686.7	160.0	177.3	172.3	177.1
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	1,452.5	286.8	482.5	382.8	300.3
Under 5-----	126.2	15.8	42.4	40.3	27.8
5-14-----	271.4	37.3	117.9	64.2	52.1
15-24-----	105.8	22.4	41.5	20.9	21.0
25-44-----	270.8	62.3	81.5	77.6	49.3
45-64-----	377.8	77.0	119.7	106.3	74.9
65+-----	300.4	72.0	79.5	73.5	75.3
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	1,917.1	376.0	612.8	497.3	431.1
Under 5-----	129.6	14.9	44.7	37.5	32.5
5-14-----	274.0	32.4	124.4	66.8	50.5
15-24-----	178.5	38.1	66.2	42.2	32.1
25-44-----	452.0	99.4	143.8	117.0	92.0
45-64-----	496.7	103.3	136.1	135.1	122.3
65+-----	386.3	88.0	97.8	98.8	101.8

Table 24. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by quarter, sex, and age:  
United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Annual average	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	20.0	15.9	26.1	20.9	17.3
Under 5-----	13.2	6.4	18.0	16.0	12.4
5-14-----	16.4	8.5	29.2	15.7	12.2
15-24-----	13.5	11.7	20.5	11.9	9.9
25-44-----	15.8	14.2	19.7	17.0	12.4
45-64-----	25.4	21.1	29.7	28.0	22.7
65+-----	47.3	44.4	48.9	47.4	48.5
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	17.7	14.1	23.6	18.6	14.6
Under 5-----	12.8	6.5	17.2	16.3	11.2
5-14-----	16.0	8.9	27.9	15.1	12.1
15-24-----	10.8	9.4	17.1	8.4	8.4
25-44-----	12.4	11.4	14.9	14.2	9.0
45-64-----	22.6	18.5	28.6	25.4	17.8
65+-----	45.2	43.6	47.9	44.2	45.2
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	22.2	17.5	28.4	23.0	19.8
Under 5-----	13.6	6.3	18.8	15.8	13.6
5-14-----	16.8	8.0	30.6	16.3	12.3
15-24-----	15.8	13.7	23.6	14.9	11.2
25-44-----	19.0	16.7	24.2	19.7	15.5
45-64-----	28.0	23.5	30.8	30.4	27.4
65+-----	49.1	45.2	49.8	50.1	51.3

Table 25. Number of bed-disability days by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	1,309.9	227.9	479.0	357.3	245.7
Under 5-----	111.8	13.7	40.1	31.8	26.2
5-14-----	260.4	29.0	129.9	62.9	38.5
15-24-----	133.5	22.4	60.5	30.2	20.4
25-44-----	263.9	52.7	90.5	77.7	43.0
45-64-----	303.1	54.5	98.3	90.5	59.7
65+-----	237.2	55.5	59.6	64.2	57.8
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	561.3	97.8	209.3	157.6	96.6
Under 5-----	51.0	6.5	18.5	16.2	9.8
5-14-----	129.7	16.1	63.3	31.9	18.5
15-24-----	48.2	7.7	22.4	9.5	8.6
25-44-----	97.3	18.9	32.9	30.3	15.2
45-64-----	128.5	23.2	43.1	39.5	22.7
65+-----	106.5	25.4	29.0	30.2	21.8
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	748.6	130.1	269.7	199.7	149.1
Under 5-----	60.7	7.2	21.6	15.6	16.4
5-14-----	130.6	13.0	66.5	31.0	20.1
15-24-----	85.4	14.7	38.1	20.7	11.8
25-44-----	166.7	33.8	57.6	47.4	27.8
45-64-----	174.6	31.3	55.2	51.0	37.0
65+-----	130.7	30.1	30.6	34.0	36.0

Table 26. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Annual average	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	7.8	5.5	11.4	8.5	5.8
Under 5-----	5.8	2.9	8.3	6.5	5.4
5-14-----	7.8	3.5	15.7	7.5	4.6
15-24-----	6.3	4.3	11.5	5.7	3.8
25-44-----	5.8	4.6	7.9	6.8	3.8
45-64-----	8.8	6.4	11.4	10.5	6.9
65+-----	16.3	15.4	16.5	17.7	15.8
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	6.9	4.8	10.2	7.7	4.7
Under 5-----	5.2	2.7	7.5	6.5	4.0
5-14-----	7.6	3.8	15.0	7.5	4.3
15-24-----	4.9	3.2	9.2	3.8	3.4
25-44-----	4.4	3.5	6.0	5.5	2.8
45-64-----	7.7	5.6	10.3	9.4	5.4
65+-----	16.0	15.4	17.5	18.2	13.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	8.7	6.1	12.5	9.2	6.9
Under 5-----	6.4	3.1	9.1	6.5	6.9
5-14-----	8.0	3.2	16.4	7.6	4.9
15-24-----	7.6	5.3	13.6	7.3	4.1
25-44-----	7.0	5.7	9.7	8.0	4.7
45-64-----	9.8	7.1	12.5	11.5	8.3
65+-----	16.6	15.5	15.6	17.2	18.1

Table 27. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> for all persons and for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+-----	599.1	126.8	203.7	165.1	103.5
17-24-----	81.2	17.7	34.7	16.9	12.0
25-44-----	220.3	46.8	72.4	63.2	38.0
45-64-----	239.7	48.8	79.0	71.2	40.8
65+-----	57.8	13.5	17.7	13.9	12.7
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+-----	395.6	81.2	132.0	111.0	71.4
17-24-----	42.2	8.9	18.9	7.4	7.0
25-44-----	139.3	27.4	45.7	40.0	26.1
45-64-----	168.4	34.8	54.8	51.6	27.2
65+-----	45.8	10.1	12.6	11.9	11.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+-----	203.4	45.6	71.7	54.1	32.0
17-24-----	39.0	8.7	15.8	9.5	5.0
25-44-----	81.1	19.4	26.7	23.1	11.9
45-64-----	71.3	14.0	24.2	19.6	13.6
65+-----	12.0	3.4	5.1	1.9	1.6
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+-----	432.7	77.0	152.8	127.5	75.4
17-24-----	43.9	8.2	19.5	10.3	5.9
25-44-----	181.2	33.0	62.2	56.3	29.7
45-64-----	178.4	31.8	61.3	53.7	31.6
65+-----	29.1	3.9	9.8	7.3	8.2
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+-----	300.5	53.0	107.5	87.9	52.1
17-24-----	23.0	4.2	10.9	4.7	3.2
25-44-----	124.7	23.8	43.4	37.4	20.1
45-64-----	127.0	21.4	44.6	39.7	21.4
65+-----	25.9	3.7	8.6	6.1	7.5
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+-----	132.2	24.0	45.3	39.7	23.3
17-24-----	21.0	4.1	8.7	5.6	2.6
25-44-----	56.6	9.3	18.8	18.9	9.6
45-64-----	51.4	10.5	16.7	14.0	10.3
65+-----	3.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.7

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

Table 28. Number of work-loss days<sup>1</sup> per person per year for "usually working"<sup>2</sup> persons by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<b>USUALLY WORKING PERSONS</b>					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+-----	7.3	5.2	10.2	8.6	5.1
17-24-----	6.3	4.7	11.3	5.9	3.3
25-44-----	6.3	4.6	8.6	7.9	4.2
45-64-----	8.4	6.0	11.5	10.1	5.9
65+-----	10.8	5.3	14.3	10.6	13.6
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+-----	7.2	5.0	10.2	8.4	5.0
17-24-----	5.8	4.3	11.2	4.8	3.1
25-44-----	6.0	4.6	8.3	7.2	3.9
45-64-----	8.4	5.7	11.8	10.5	5.7
65+-----	12.3	6.6	16.4	11.4	15.5
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+-----	7.5	5.4	10.2	9.1	5.3
17-24-----	6.9	5.4	11.4	7.3	3.5
25-44-----	7.3	4.9	9.4	9.8	5.0
45-64-----	8.3	6.6	10.9	9.2	6.4
65+-----	5.4	1.1	7.2	8.0	5.8

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

**Table 29. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<b>Number of days in millions</b>					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	291.5	9.5	151.0	76.4	54.6
6-14-----	253.3	7.8	131.7	66.6	47.3
15-16-----	38.2	1.7	19.3	9.9	7.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	140.9	3.8	73.5	38.0	25.6
6-14-----	123.0	3.1	63.5	33.9	22.5
15-16-----	18.0	0.8	10.0	4.2	3.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	150.6	5.7	77.5	38.4	28.9
6-14-----	130.4	4.7	68.2	32.7	24.7
15-16-----	20.2	0.9	9.3	5.7	4.2

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

Table 30. Number of school-loss days<sup>1</sup> per person per year by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	8.4	1.1	17.5	8.8	6.0
6-14-----	8.6	1.1	17.9	9.0	6.1
15-16-----	7.4	1.4	15.1	7.6	5.5
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	8.0	0.9	16.7	8.6	5.7
6-14-----	8.2	0.8	16.9	9.0	5.9
15-16-----	6.9	1.2	15.4	6.3	4.6
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	8.9	1.4	18.3	9.0	6.3
6-14-----	9.0	1.3	18.9	9.0	6.3
15-16-----	7.9	1.5	14.8	8.9	6.4

<sup>1</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.



**Table 31. Number of days of disability by condition group: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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]

Condition group	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	School-loss days <sup>2</sup>
	Number of days in millions			
Total person-days <sup>3</sup> -----	3,369.6	1,309.9	599.1	291.5
<b>Infectious and parasitic</b>				
Acute-----	190.3	89.7	19.6	43.1
Chronic-----	33.3	16.0	4.6	0.8
<b>Circulatory</b>				
Acute-----	12.8	6.4	2.7	0.6
Chronic-----	484.2	166.6	69.2	2.1
<b>Respiratory</b>				
Acute-----	1,172.0	593.1	218.7	195.9
Chronic-----	144.2	50.0	19.8	11.0
<b>Digestive</b>				
Acute-----	79.2	33.1	13.6	8.3
Chronic-----	217.8	80.2	54.4	0.6
<b>Genitourinary</b>				
Acute-----	18.0	7.1	3.4	0.5
Chronic-----	154.2	62.5	25.9	1.5
<b>Arthritis and rheumatism<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	255.0	67.2	31.0	-
<b>Injuries<sup>5</sup></b>				
Acute-----	246.9	72.2	67.5	12.9
Chronic-----	39.0	16.0	8.3	0.6
<b>Impairments due to injuries<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	121.7	21.3	30.9	0.7
<b>Other impairments<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	228.5	75.7	32.2	2.0
<b>All other conditions</b>				
Acute-----	203.5	71.3	30.9	11.9
Chronic-----	648.9	208.3	112.2	12.4

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

<sup>3</sup>The sum of the condition-days is greater than the total person-days because a single disability-day may be associated with more than one condition.

<sup>4</sup>Chronic by definition.

<sup>5</sup>Injuries producing current illness or other effects are classified as acute or chronic according to whether the injury occurred within 3 months or prior to 3 months before the week of interview.

Table 32. Percent distribution of disability days by condition group: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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]

Condition group	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	School-loss days <sup>2</sup>
Total person-days <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Infectious and parasitic</b>				
Acute-----	5.6	6.8	3.3	14.8
Chronic-----	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.3
<b>Circulatory</b>				
Acute-----	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Chronic-----	14.4	12.7	11.6	0.7
<b>Respiratory</b>				
Acute-----	34.8	45.3	36.5	67.2
Chronic-----	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.8
<b>Digestive</b>				
Acute-----	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8
Chronic-----	6.5	6.1	9.1	0.2
<b>Genitourinary</b>				
Acute-----	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Chronic-----	4.6	4.8	4.3	0.5
<b>Arthritis and rheumatism<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	7.6	5.1	5.2	-
<b>Injuries<sup>5</sup></b>				
Acute-----	7.3	5.5	11.3	4.4
Chronic-----	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.2
<b>Impairments due to injuries<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	3.6	1.6	5.2	0.2
<b>Other impairments<sup>4</sup>-----</b>	6.8	5.8	5.4	0.7
<b>All other conditions</b>				
Acute-----	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.1
Chronic-----	19.3	15.9	18.7	4.3

<sup>1</sup>Computed for persons, 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Computed for children, 6-16 years of age.

<sup>3</sup>The sum of the condition-days is greater than the total person-days because a single disability-day may be associated with more than one condition.

<sup>4</sup>Chronic by definition.

<sup>5</sup>Injuries producing current illness or other effects are classified as acute or chronic according to whether the injury occurred within 3 months or prior to 3 months before the week of interview.

**Table 33. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-----	168,369	102,985	44,334	21,049
Under 5-----	19,352	11,145	5,932	2,275
5-14-----	33,285	18,495	9,885	4,905
15-24-----	21,093	12,967	5,122	3,004
25-44-----	45,656	28,347	12,532	4,777
45-64-----	34,470	22,729	7,499	4,242
65+-----	14,512	9,303	3,364	1,846
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	81,906	49,098	21,905	10,903
Under 5-----	9,858	5,624	3,081	1,153
5-14-----	16,982	9,305	5,089	2,588
15-24-----	9,801	5,897	2,324	1,581
25-44-----	21,885	13,453	6,087	2,344
45-64-----	16,739	10,774	3,700	2,265
65+-----	6,641	4,045	1,625	971
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	86,463	53,888	22,429	10,146
Under 5-----	9,494	5,522	2,851	1,122
5-14-----	16,303	9,190	4,796	2,317
15-24-----	11,292	7,070	2,798	1,424
25-44-----	23,772	14,893	6,445	2,433
45-64-----	17,731	11,955	3,799	1,977
65+-----	7,871	5,257	1,740	874

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

**Table 34. Population of "usually working"<sup>1</sup> persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-17+-----	59,569	39,004	14,032	6,533
17-24-----	7,012	4,558	1,586	869
25-44-----	28,567	18,347	7,483	2,737
45-64-----	21,282	14,397	4,458	2,428
65+-----	2,707	1,703	506	498
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+-----	41,923	26,031	10,487	5,405
17-24-----	3,965	2,337	995	633
25-44-----	20,793	12,740	5,821	2,231
45-64-----	15,058	9,729	3,246	2,083
65+-----	2,106	1,225	424	457
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+-----	17,646	12,973	3,545	1,128
17-24-----	3,047	2,220	590	236
25-44-----	7,775	5,607	1,661	506
45-64-----	6,224	4,667	1,212	345
65+-----	600	478	82	41

<sup>1</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

**Table 35. Population of children used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	34,673	19,301	9,997	5,376
6-14-----	29,516	16,364	8,691	4,462
15-16-----	5,157	2,937	1,306	914
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	17,671	9,706	5,124	2,840
6-14-----	15,056	8,258	4,462	2,337
15-16-----	2,615	1,449	662	504
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-6-16-----	17,002	9,594	4,872	2,535
6-14-----	14,460	8,106	4,229	2,125
15-16-----	2,543	1,489	644	410

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

**Table 36. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Population in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	168,369	25,459	36,051	62,248	34,549	10,062
Under 5-----	19,352	2,274	4,576	8,599	3,128	775
5-14-----	33,285	4,068	6,848	13,629	7,184	1,556
15-24-----	21,093	3,312	5,064	7,247	4,010	1,460
25-44-----	45,656	4,282	8,811	19,634	10,804	2,126
45-64-----	34,470	5,499	7,481	10,722	7,972	2,797
65+-----	14,512	6,024	3,272	2,417	1,451	1,349
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	81,906	11,383	17,395	31,040	17,370	4,718
Under 5-----	9,858	1,119	2,376	4,422	1,567	373
5-14-----	16,982	2,004	3,516	6,920	3,740	801
15-24-----	9,801	1,583	2,214	3,284	2,011	709
25-44-----	21,885	1,843	4,158	9,703	5,172	1,009
45-64-----	16,739	2,171	3,478	5,610	4,213	1,266
65+-----	6,641	2,662	1,652	1,101	667	560
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	86,463	14,076	18,655	31,208	17,179	5,345
Under 5-----	9,494	1,154	2,200	4,177	1,561	402
5-14-----	16,303	2,064	3,332	6,710	3,444	754
15-24-----	11,292	1,729	2,850	3,962	2,000	751
25-44-----	23,772	2,440	4,652	9,931	5,632	1,117
45-64-----	17,731	3,328	4,002	5,112	3,758	1,531
65+-----	7,871	3,362	1,620	1,316	784	789

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

**Table 37. Population of "usually working"<sup>1</sup> persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Population in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+-----	59,569	6,621	12,438	22,148	14,773	3,589
17-24-----	7,012	931	1,807	2,384	1,442	448
25-44-----	28,567	2,377	5,484	12,062	7,348	1,295
45-64-----	21,282	2,524	4,417	7,176	5,587	1,578
65+-----	2,707	788	730	526	396	267
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+-----	41,923	4,073	8,422	16,627	10,298	2,503
17-24-----	3,965	559	1,057	1,324	766	260
25-44-----	20,793	1,448	3,841	9,488	5,104	912
45-64-----	15,058	1,510	2,981	5,377	4,075	1,115
65+-----	2,106	556	543	438	353	216
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+-----	17,646	2,548	4,016	5,522	4,475	1,086
17-24-----	3,047	372	750	1,060	676	189
25-44-----	7,775	930	1,643	2,575	2,244	383
45-64-----	6,224	1,014	1,436	1,799	1,512	463
65+-----	600	232	186	88	43	51

<sup>1</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census report on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 38. Population of children used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Population in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	34,673	4,391	7,130	13,806	7,654	1,693
6-14-----	29,516	3,628	6,075	11,933	6,482	1,399
15-16-----	5,157	763	1,055	1,874	1,172	294
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	17,671	2,195	3,597	7,036	3,963	879
6-14-----	15,056	1,787	3,092	6,082	3,373	722
15-16-----	2,615	408	506	954	590	157
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-6-16-----	17,002	2,196	3,532	6,770	3,691	814
6-14-----	14,460	1,841	2,983	5,850	3,109	677
15-16-----	2,543	355	549	920	582	137

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.



Table 39. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, sex, major activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex, major activity, and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Population in thousands				
<b>MALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	41,923	26,031	10,487	5,405
17-24-----	3,965	2,337	995	633
25-44-----	20,793	12,740	5,821	2,231
45-64-----	15,058	9,729	3,246	2,083
65+-----	2,106	1,225	424	457
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	10,529	6,689	2,586	1,254
17-24-----	3,221	2,111	666	444
25-44-----	1,092	713	266	113
45-64-----	1,681	1,044	454	182
65+-----	4,535	2,820	1,201	514
<b>FEMALE</b>				
<u>Usually working</u>				
All ages-17+-----	17,646	12,973	3,545	1,128
17-24-----	3,047	2,220	590	236
25-44-----	7,775	5,607	1,661	506
45-64-----	6,224	4,667	1,212	345
65+-----	600	478	82	41
<u>Keeping house</u>				
All ages-17+-----	35,794	21,686	9,571	4,537
17-24-----	3,386	1,889	1,071	426
25-44-----	15,609	9,028	4,703	1,878
45-64-----	11,054	6,969	2,500	1,586
65+-----	5,745	3,801	1,297	647
<u>Other</u>				
All ages-17+-----	4,682	3,028	1,022	632
17-24-----	2,316	1,472	493	351
25-44-----	388	258	80	49
45-64-----	453	319	88	46
65+-----	1,526	979	361	186

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

**Table 40. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958**

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

Sex and age	Annual average	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
	Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	168,369	167,111	168,048	168,807	169,448
Under 5-----	19,352	19,189	19,346	19,425	19,441
5-14-----	33,285	32,933	33,166	33,398	33,630
15-24-----	21,093	20,696	20,976	21,239	21,453
25-44-----	45,656	45,649	45,662	45,662	45,636
45-64-----	34,470	34,246	34,402	34,539	34,682
65+-----	14,512	14,398	14,496	14,545	14,606
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	81,906	81,243	81,749	82,149	82,451
Under 5-----	9,858	9,774	9,855	9,895	9,903
5-14-----	16,982	16,800	16,920	17,040	17,160
15-24-----	9,801	9,559	9,736	9,897	10,009
25-44-----	21,885	21,855	21,884	21,901	21,891
45-64-----	16,739	16,647	16,713	16,766	16,823
65+-----	6,641	6,606	6,641	6,650	6,665
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	86,463	85,868	86,299	86,658	86,996
Under 5-----	9,494	9,414	9,491	9,530	9,538
5-14-----	16,303	16,133	16,246	16,358	16,471
15-24-----	11,292	11,137	11,240	11,342	11,444
25-44-----	23,772	23,794	23,778	23,761	23,745
45-64-----	17,731	17,599	17,689	17,773	17,859
65+-----	7,871	7,792	7,855	7,894	7,940

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 41. Population of "usually working"<sup>1</sup> persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Annual average	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Population in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+-----	59,569	59,732	59,897	59,462	59,163
17-24-----	7,012	6,954	6,927	7,014	7,152
25-44-----	28,567	28,482	28,962	28,529	28,285
45-64-----	21,282	21,335	21,279	21,183	21,326
65+-----	2,707	2,960	2,730	2,736	2,400
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+-----	41,923	42,045	42,072	42,011	41,548
17-24-----	3,965	3,910	3,877	3,955	4,117
25-44-----	20,793	20,853	20,932	20,809	20,568
45-64-----	15,058	15,018	15,156	15,110	14,944
65+-----	2,106	2,263	2,107	2,136	1,919
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+-----	17,646	17,687	17,825	17,451	17,615
17-24-----	3,047	3,044	3,049	3,059	3,035
25-44-----	7,775	7,629	8,030	7,720	7,717
45-64-----	6,224	6,317	6,123	6,073	6,382
65+-----	600	697	623	600	481

<sup>1</sup>Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 42. Population of children used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by quarter, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

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

Sex and age	Annual average	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Population in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	34,673	34,162	34,501	34,840	36,178
6-14-----	29,516	29,202	29,410	29,617	30,825
15-16-----	5,157	4,960	5,091	5,222	5,354
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	17,671	17,407	17,582	17,757	17,932
6-14-----	15,056	14,894	15,001	15,109	15,216
15-16-----	2,615	2,513	2,581	2,648	2,716
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-6-16-----	17,002	16,755	16,919	17,083	18,247
6-14-----	14,460	14,308	14,409	14,509	15,609
15-16-----	2,543	2,447	2,510	2,574	2,638

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

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

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

The population covered by the sample for the household-interview survey is the civilian population of the continental United States living at the time of the household interview. Although the sample collection covers persons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in these reports pending special study of the applicability of an interview-type questionnaire to these persons. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of disability days for any specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who experienced disability days during the reference period of the specific question and who were not living at the time of the household interview—a time lapse of two weeks.

#### Statistical Design of the Household-Interview Survey

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

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

persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over a 12-month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion, that from the annual sample, tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the ratio factor is 1950 decennial population count to estimated population for 1950 for the U. S. National Health Survey first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 132 color-residence classes.

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

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

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 United States population for that calendar quarter.

For population statistics, such as number of persons whose major activity is "usually working," fig-

ures presented for a designated calendar quarter are averages of estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that 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 number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to week of interview. In such instances, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-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 two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. For most statistics, such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

In this report, rates for a quarter are converted to an annual basis, in accordance with usual convention, in order to facilitate comparison of rates for time periods of different lengths.

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

## General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interview of persons in the sampled households. Each person, 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were 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 to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other types of facts such as 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 all of this type of information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which 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 shown in thousands or millions, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are com-

puted after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, (which are independently estimated), these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sample surveys) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

## Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might 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 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 estimates of standard errors shown in the following tables are approximations for the 372-area sample. Table I shows the average estimates of standard errors as obtained from four quarters of sampling for selected statistics. The figures presented in tables II through IV may be used for other statistics.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables II through IV should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute—i.e., number of persons with a specified characteristic; for example: the number of persons whose major activity is "usually working"; and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference in the questionnaire is usually either the value 0 or 1, but on occasion may take on the value 2, or very rarely 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual

Guide to use of standard error tables II through IV

Variable	Use sampling error table indicated below
Estimates of the number of any of the four kinds of disability days, i.e., restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days-----	Table II, Wide range
Percentage distribution of any of the four kinds of disability days-----	Table IV
Rates of disability days of the type: number of disability days per person per year-----	Use rule 3(b) below
Total number of persons in the population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category-----	Assume not subject to sampling error
Percentage distribution of persons according to age and/or sex-----	Assume not subject to sampling error
Total number of persons in a residence, income, or major activity category-----	Table II, Narrow range
Percentage distribution of persons according to residence, income, or major activity-----	Table III

for the period of reference in the questionnaire will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5. (There were no Medium-range statistics presented in this report.)

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference in the questionnaire will range from 0 to a number frequently in excess of 5; for example: the number of restricted-activity days experienced during the year.

Sampling errors for Narrow- and Wide-range statistics were read from curves which have been fitted to computed standard errors for a number of appropriate items for four quarters of sampling.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are Narrow, Medium, or Wide range, two other classes of statistics are defined in the survey:

Type I consists of statistics on prevalence, for example, the number of persons having a family income under \$2,000.

Type II consists of statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks, for example, the number of each of the four kinds of disability days experienced.

Only those sampling error tables applicable to data contained in this report are presented here. Those shown are the sampling error tables for Narrow-range Type I statistics and for Wide-range Type II statistics.

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

- Estimates of aggregates: Standard errors for estimates of aggregates are given in table II, with the following exception. Where the aggregate consists of the number of persons in an age or sex category of the population for which the number of such persons is a large part of the total population in the age or sex category, table II overstates the sampling error by a significant amount. Such a statistic has the same relative standard error<sup>1</sup> as does the estimated number expressed as a percent of the total population in the category. Table III may be utilized for computing standard errors for this group of estimates.
- Estimates of percentages: Standard errors for estimates of percentages are given in tables III and IV.
- Estimates of ratios or rates: (a) Where the numerator of the rate is a subclass of the base or denominator, use table III or IV to obtain the sampling error. (b) Where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator, a rough approximation of the sampling error may be obtained as follows. The relative standard error<sup>1</sup> of the ratio is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the relative standard errors<sup>1</sup> of the numerator and the denominator. This will normally give an overestimate of the true sampling error.
- Differences between two sample estimates: The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This for-

<sup>1</sup>The relative standard error for any statistic is the standard error divided by the statistic itself.

mula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

5. Estimates based on 13 weeks of interviewing: Tables II through IV refer to statistics which are based on 52 weeks of interviewing. Standard errors of quarterly estimates are obtained as follows:

- (a) Take the quarterly estimate converted to an annual basis.
- (b) Determine the sampling error for this estimate according to the rules presented above.
- (c) Multiply the standard error obtained in (b) by 1.9.

Table I. Standard error of estimates of selected statistics

The statistic (a)	Sample estimate (b)	Standard error (c)
	(In millions)	
Number of days of restricted activity---	3,370	78
Number of days of bed disability-----	1,310	39

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

Table II. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Narrow-range Type I	Wide-range Type II
100	22	...
500	50	...
1,000	70	500
2,000	100	700
3,000	120	900
5,000	160	1,200
10,000	220	1,500
20,000	300	2,200
30,000	330	2,700
50,000	350	3,500
100,000	400	5,500
200,000	...	8,000
500,000	...	15,000
750,000	...	21,000
1,250,000	...	32,000

Illustration of use of table II.—The number of bed-disability days experienced by persons 65 years of age and over was 237,200,000 days. Since this is an estimate of an aggregate and since bed-disability days is a Wide-range Type II variable, the "Wide-range" column of table II is appropriate. Reading in the proper column of table II, a statistic of 200,000,000 has a standard error of 8,000,000 and a statistic of 500,000,000 has a standard error of 15,000,000. Interpolating between these values, the appropriate standard error of the estimated 237,200,000 days is 8,900,000.

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

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (base is shown in thousands)											
	Type I items	100	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98-----		3.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or 95-----		5.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
10 or 90-----		6.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75-----		9.8	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
50-----		12.9	5.8	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4

Illustration of use of table III.—Of the 6,641,000 males, 65 years of age and over, 32 percent would be classified as having a major activity of "usually working." Since this is a percentage, and a Narrow-range variable, table III is appropriate. For a base of 5,000,000 a statistic of 25 percent has a standard error of 1.4 percentage points, and a statistic of 50 percent has a standard error of 1.8 percentage points. Interpolating, with a base of 5,000,000 a statistic of 32 percent would have a standard error of 1.51. Corresponding calculations with a base of 10,000,000 produce a standard error of 1.08 percentage points. A final interpolation between these two results yields an estimate of 1.37 percentage points which rounds to 1.4 as the approximate standard error for a statistic of 32 percent with a base of 6,641,000.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interpolation has been carried out in two dimensions in this example. For most purposes, a simple scanning of the table will reveal an answer which is sufficiently precise.



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

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (base is shown in thousands)									
	Type II items	2,500	12,500	25,000	50,000	75,000	125,000	250,000	500,000	750,000
2 or 98-----	4.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or 95-----	6.5	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
10 or 90-----	9.0	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
25 or 75-----	13.0	5.8	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
50-----	15.0	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.7

Illustration of use of table IV.—Of the 291,500,000 days lost from school during July 1957-June 1958, 71 percent were lost because of respiratory conditions. Since this is a percentage and since school-loss days is a Wide-range variable, table IV is appropriate. For a base of 250,000,000 a statistic of 50 percent has a standard error of 2.5 percentage points and a statistic of 75 percent has a standard error of 1.3 percentage points. Interpolating, with a base of 250,000,000 a statistic of 71 percent would have a standard error of 1.49 percentage points. Corresponding calculations with a base of 500,000,000 produce a standard error of 0.93 percentage points. A final interpolation between these two results yields an estimate of 1.4 percentage points as the approximate standard error for a statistic of 71 percent with a base of 291,500,000.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interpolation has been carried out in two dimensions in this example. For most purposes, a simple scanning of the table will reveal an answer which is sufficiently precise.

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

The following are definitions of certain terms used in this report which have a specialized meaning in the U. S. National Health Survey.

#### 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 on account 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 is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an 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. Work-loss days are determined only for persons, 17 years of age and over.

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from school if the child would have been going to school that day but instead lost the entire school day because of an illness or an injury. If the child's regular school day lasts only a part of the day and that part was lost from school, this would count as a whole day lost. School-loss days are determined only for children, 6-16 years of age.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days.

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.

#### Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey. For survey results for the year ending June 30, 1958, the 1948 Revision of the International Classification was used. Impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification.

In this report, conditions have been further classified into the following groups according to the nature of the condition as reported by the respondent.

Condition Group	ISC* Codes
Infectious and parasitic	001-138
Circulatory	330-334, 400-468
Respiratory	470-527, 783
Digestive	530-587, 784, 785
Genitourinary	590-637, 786, 789
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Injuries	N800-N999 except 871, 886-888, 896-898
Impairments due to injuries	Residual defects re- sulting from injuries such as blindness, am- putations, paralysis, and other orthopedic de- fects
Other impairments	Residual defects re- sulting from conditions other than injuries
All other conditions	All other conditions

\*International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death.

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

Check List of Chronic Conditions	
1. Asthma	16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble
2. Any allergy	17. Arthritis or rheumatism
3. Tuberculosis	18. Prostate trouble
4. Chronic bronchitis	19. Diabetes
5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	20. Thyroid trouble or goiter
6. Rheumatic fever	21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind
7. Hardening of the arteries	22. Mental or nervous trouble
8. High blood pressure	23. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Heart trouble	24. Tumor or cancer
10. Stroke	25. Chronic skin trouble
11. Trouble with varicose veins	26. Hernia or rupture
12. Hemorrhoids or piles	
13. Gallbladder or liver trouble	
14. Stomach ulcer	
15. Any other chronic stomach trouble	

Check List of Impairments	
1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing.	
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses.	
3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot	
4. Stammering or other trouble with speech.	
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm.	
6. Missing toes, foot, or leg.	
7. Cerebral palsy.	
8. Paralysis of any kind.	
9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back.	

**Acute condition.**—All conditions not classed as chronic are considered to be acute.

### Demographic Terms

**Age.**—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period 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.

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

The categories of major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week.

For this report, major activity has been grouped into 3 categories, which are defined as follows:

1. Usually working includes paid work as an employee for someone else; self-employment in one's own business or profession, or in farming; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or unpaid work such as volunteer work for a church, charitable, health, or civic organization is not counted as working.
2. Usually keeping house includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school." In this report males who had been classified as "keeping house" have been included in the "other" category.
3. Other in this report includes males not classified as "working" and females not classified as "working" or "keeping house."

### Location of Residence Terms

**Urban and rural residence.**—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the U. S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and vil-

lages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

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

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

# APPENDIX III

## QUESTIONNAIRE

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

The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 64th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which <b>CONFIDENTIAL:</b> would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).												
Form NBS-1 (3-18-57)				U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaires				
<b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b>												
2. (a) Address or description of location				3. Ident. Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.			
				9. Is this house on a farm or ranch?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
				10. What is the telephone number here? <input type="checkbox"/> No phone				11. What is the best time to call?				
(b) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other				(c) Name of Special Dwelling Place				Code				
12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				Ask at all units except apartment houses								
				13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters?..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>								
				If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.								
<b>15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS</b>												
Item		1		2		3		4		5		
Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		
Entire household												
Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		Date		
Time		Time		Time		Time		Time		Time		
Col. No.												
Callbacks for individual respondents												
<b>16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW</b>												
TYPE:	A			B			C			Z		
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			Interview not obtained for: Col. _____ because:		
Comments on non-interview												
17. Signature of Interviewer:								18. Code:				
Special instructions or notes												
<b>EDITING RECORD FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</b>												
a. Result of edit		b. Type of follow-up			d. Edited		e. Re-edited		f. Re-edited			
<input type="checkbox"/> Passed <input type="checkbox"/> Passed (EPQ) <input type="checkbox"/> Failed - no follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Failed - follow-up		<input type="checkbox"/> Office telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interviewer telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Personal			Editor		Editor		Editor			
		c. Result of follow-up			Date		Date		Date			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-interview										
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)										Last name		
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.)										First name and initial		
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____												
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____												
(e) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____												
(f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not a household member, delete)												
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)										Relationship		
3. Race (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
4. Sex (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		
5. How old were you on your last birthday?										Age <input type="checkbox"/> under 1 year		
6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)										(State or foreign country)		
If 14 years old or over, ask:										<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years		
7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married		
If 14 years old or over, ask:										<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years		
8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")										Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+		

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask:

9. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?  
If "Yes," ask:  
(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves?  
(If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire)

(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?  
If "War," ask:  
(d) During which war did you serve?  
If "Peace-time" only, ask:  
(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1953?

If 6 years old or over, ask:  
10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months --  
(For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else?  
(For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else?  
(For children 6 - 16): going to school or doing something else?  
If "Something else" checked, and person is 50 years old or over, ask:  
(b) Are you retired?

**I** Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-26 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.

We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?  
(a) What was the matter?  
(b) Anything else?

12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home?  
(a) What were they?  
(b) Anything else?

13. Last week or the week before did you feel any ill effects from an earlier accident or injury?  
(a) What were these effects?  
(b) Anything else?

14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)?  
(a) For what conditions?  
(b) Anything else?

15. AT THE PRESENT TIME, do you have any ailments or conditions that have continued for a long time? (if "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?  
(a) What are they?  
(b) Anything else?

16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?  
(Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)

17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about ...?	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No." in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A)	If an impairment or symptom, ask: What was the cause of ...? (If cause is already entered in (d-1) circle "X" without asking the question) (If accident or injury, fill Table A)		If eye trouble of any kind, and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of ...trouble is it? (If kind of trouble already entered in col. (d-1), circle "X" without asking the question)	What part of the body was affected? (If part of body can be determined from entries in cols. (d-1) through (d-4), circle "X" without asking the question)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... CAUSE you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?
					(d-1)	(d-2)				
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		X	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	X		

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To interviewer:			Was this person still in the hospital last Sunday night? (Verify that no hosp. days after Sunday are in Col. (d))	What was the matter? Anything else?  (Record each condition in some detail as called for in Table I, if condition is result of accident or injury, also fill Table A)
					(e)	(f)	(g)		
1			No. _____ Year _____	_____ Days	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> Days	_____ Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

TABLE A (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	2. When did it happen? Month _____ Year _____ (Enter only the year if prior to 1950)	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	3. Where did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside or outside the house) <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place	
	4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years at time of accident	

**MEDICAL CARE**

18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else?  
 If "Yes"  
 (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?  
 (c) Where did you talk to the doctor?  
 (d) How many times at -- (home, office, clinic, etc.)?  
 (Record total number of times for each type of place)

Yes  No (skip to Q. 20)  
 -----  
 No. of times

Place Times  
 At home.....  
 At office.....  
 Hospital clinic.....  
 Company or industry...  
 Over telephone.....  
 Other (Specify).....

19. What did you have done?  
 If more than one visit or telephone call:  
 What did you have done on the {first} visit (or telephone call)?  
 {second} etc.

(1) (2) (3)  
   Diag. or treatment  
   Pre/post natal care  
   Gen'l check-up  
   Immun./Vacc.  
   Eye exam. (glasses)  
   Other (Specify)

20. If "No" to q. 18a, ask:  
 How long has it been since you last talked to a doctor?  
 No. or Yrs.  
 Less than 1 mo.  Never

**DENTAL CARE**

21. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else?  
 If "Yes"  
 (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?

Yes  No (skip to Q. 23)  
 -----  
 No. of times

22. What did you have done?  
 If more than one visit:  
 What did you have done on the {first} visit?  
 {second} etc.

(1) (2) (3)  
   Fillings  
   Extractions or other surgery  
   Straightening  
   Treatment for gums  
   Cleaning teeth  
   Other (Specify)

If "No" to q. 21a, ask:  
 23. How long has it been since you went to a dentist?  
 No. or Yrs.  
 Less than 1 mo.  Never

24. Is there anyone in the family who has lost all of his teeth?  
 Yes  No

**HOSPITAL CARE**

25. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer?  
 If "Yes":  
 (b) How many times were you in the hospital?

Yes (Table II)  No  
 -----  
 No. of times

26. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium?  
 If "Yes":  
 (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?

Yes (Table II)  No  
 -----  
 No. of times

27. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your --'s, etc.? (Show card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.  
 Group No.

**Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS**

How many days, including the 2 week-ends?	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6 years old or over, ask: Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business (going to school) except for ...?	If "Yes" is col. (1): How many days did ... keep you from work (going to school)? (Go to col. (a))	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To interviewer: If Col. (k) is checked or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise, STOP	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (If during past 12 months, ask: Which month?)	When did you last talk to a doctor about ...? (Month and year - Year only if prior to 1938)	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for ...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has ... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which one fits you best. (Show Cards C-F as appropriate)	If "1," or "2," or "3," in Col. (f) ask: Please look at this card and tell me which of these statements fits you best. (Show Card G)	Line Number
				Check one Before 3 months	During 3 months								
(g)	(h) Days or None	(i) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	(j) Days or None	(k)	(l)	(m) <input type="checkbox"/> Last <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks. <input type="checkbox"/> Week before	(n)	(o)	(p) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	(q) Days or None	(r)	(s)	1

**Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS**

Were any operations performed on you during this stay in the hospital? If "Yes": (a) What was the operation? (b) Any other operations? (1)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county, and State) (j)	Line Number 1
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Yes →  
 No

**FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS**

<p><b>Card A</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Check List of Chronic Conditions</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma</li> <li>2. Any allergy</li> <li>3. Tuberculosis</li> <li>4. Chronic bronchitis</li> <li>5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</li> <li>6. Rheumatic fever</li> <li>7. Hardening of the arteries</li> <li>8. High blood pressure</li> <li>9. Heart trouble</li> <li>10. Stroke</li> <li>11. Trouble with varicose veins</li> <li>12. Hemorrhoids or piles</li> <li>13. Gallbladder or liver trouble</li> <li>14. Stomach ulcer</li> <li>15. Any other chronic stomach trouble</li> </ol> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble</li> <li>17. Arthritis or rheumatism</li> <li>18. Prostate trouble</li> <li>19. Diabetes</li> <li>20. Thyroid trouble or goiter</li> <li>21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind</li> <li>22. Mental or nervous trouble</li> <li>23. Repeated trouble with back or spine</li> <li>24. Tumor or cancer</li> <li>25. Chronic skin trouble</li> <li>26. Hernia or rupture</li> </ol> </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma</li> <li>2. Any allergy</li> <li>3. Tuberculosis</li> <li>4. Chronic bronchitis</li> <li>5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</li> <li>6. Rheumatic fever</li> <li>7. Hardening of the arteries</li> <li>8. High blood pressure</li> <li>9. Heart trouble</li> <li>10. Stroke</li> <li>11. Trouble with varicose veins</li> <li>12. Hemorrhoids or piles</li> <li>13. Gallbladder or liver trouble</li> <li>14. Stomach ulcer</li> <li>15. Any other chronic stomach trouble</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble</li> <li>17. Arthritis or rheumatism</li> <li>18. Prostate trouble</li> <li>19. Diabetes</li> <li>20. Thyroid trouble or goiter</li> <li>21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind</li> <li>22. Mental or nervous trouble</li> <li>23. Repeated trouble with back or spine</li> <li>24. Tumor or cancer</li> <li>25. Chronic skin trouble</li> <li>26. Hernia or rupture</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card C</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For:</b></p> <p><b>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot work at all at present.</li> <li>2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work.</li> <li>3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card E</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For:</b></p> <p><b>Children from 6 to 16 years old and others going to school</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot go to school at all at present time.</li> <li>2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.</li> <li>3. Can go to school but limited in other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card G</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.</li> <li>2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.</li> <li>3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>Card B</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Check List of Impairments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing</li> <li>2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses</li> <li>3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot</li> <li>4. Stammering or other trouble with speech</li> <li>5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm</li> <li>6. Missing toes, foot, or leg</li> <li>7. Cerebral palsy</li> <li>8. Paralysis of any kind</li> <li>9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card D</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For: Housewife</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot keep house at all at present.</li> <li>2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.</li> <li>3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card F</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For: Children under 6 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children.</li> <li>2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card H</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Family Income during past 12 months</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Under \$500 (including loss)</li> <li>2. \$500 - \$999</li> <li>3. \$1,000 - \$1,999</li> <li>4. \$2,000 - \$2,999</li> <li>5. \$3,000 - \$3,999</li> <li>6. \$4,000 - \$4,999</li> <li>7. \$5,000 - \$6,999</li> <li>8. \$7,000 - \$9,999</li> <li>9. \$10,000 and over</li> </ol>		