

# **Disability Days**

**United States 1975**

Statistics are presented on the number of days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, days lost from work per currently employed person per year, and days lost from school per school-age child 6-16 years old per year. The rates of disability days are presented by age, sex, race, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity status, employment status, industry, and occupation. This report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1975.

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

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

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

# DISABILITY DAYS

Augustine Gentile<sup>a</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

Estimates of the number and annual rates of disability days are presented in this report. These estimates of disability are based on data collected from the civilian noninstitutionalized population during calendar year 1975. The types of disability days for which data are presented are termed restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days. Demographic characteristics used to describe persons who experienced disability days are age, sex, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity status, race, employment status, and for the currently employed population, industry and occupation.

For comparative purposes, this report also includes summaries of similar data collected during the period July 1965 through June 1966 and the years 1968 and 1971.

Some of the major highlights of the data in this report are summarized in the following statements:

1. The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States reported about 3.7 billion days of restricted activity in 1975. This represents an average of about 17.9 days of restricted activity per person per year. The population experienced an estimated 1.4 billion bed-

disability days, an average of 6.6 days per person per year. The currently employed population lost about 433 million days from work because of illness or injury, an average of 5.2 days of work loss per year for each currently employed person. School-age children 6-16 years old lost about 217 million days from school because of health reasons. The average loss per school-age child per year was 5.1 days.

2. Generally, rates of disability days were higher for females than for males.
3. Average rates of disability increased with age.
4. The black population, on the average, had more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days and work-loss days than the white population.
5. Persons living on farms in nonmetropolitan areas reported proportionately fewer days of disability than people living in other residential categories.
6. Rates of restricted-activity days were higher for people living in the West and South Regions of the country than for those living in the Northeast and North Central Regions. The average number of bed-disability days was about the same for people living in the Northeast, South, and West Regions. Persons living in the North Central Region reported the lowest average number of bed-disability days.
7. The rates of disability days were inversely related to family income. As family income increased, the average

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number of disability days per person per year tended to decrease.

8. The working population and persons going to school had the lowest rates of disability. The retired population had a relatively high proportion of disability days.
9. The rates of disability days among people in the labor force showed that unemployed people had higher rates than those that were employed.
10. People employed in public administration had a higher average number of each type of disability day than people in the other industry groups.
11. Comparisons of disability rates between people in the five occupational groups with the highest employment figures showed that:
  - (a) Service workers, except those in private household jobs, had the highest average number of days of restricted activity, and professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest.
  - (b) Operatives, kindred workers, and service workers, except those in private household jobs, had the highest average number of work-loss days, and professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Information about disability days was collected in household interviews conducted for the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. The interviews were obtained from a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. This survey is designed so that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. During 1975, interviews were conducted in about 40,000 households, containing about 116,000 persons at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3 per-

cent, 1.5 percent of which was due to respondent refusal and the remainder was primarily due to failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

The questionnaire used during the 1975 data year is illustrated in "Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States-1975," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Number 115. The questions used to obtain the number of disability days may be found in appendix III of this report.

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

Abbreviated definitions of the types of disability days for which estimates are presented in this report are given in the section that follows. More detailed definitions of these terms as well as definitions of other terms pertinent to this report are given in appendix II. Many of these terms have specialized meanings in the Health Interview Survey, and the reader is urged to become familiar with these definitions.

The detailed tables in this report give the annual rates of disability days and the corresponding population estimates on which the rates are based. The approximate number of disability days for a population group can be obtained by multiplying the rate for that group by the corresponding population estimate.

In the survey, the term "disability day" is used to describe short term disability that results

from an illness or injury. Disability days are classified as restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, hospital days, work-loss days, and school-loss days. All hospital days are by definition bed-disability days and all bed-disability days are by definition restricted-activity days. However, the converse of these statements is not true. Work-loss days and school-loss days are applicable to the working and school-age population only and are by definition restricted-activity days.

To further clarify the estimates in this report it should be noted that the types of disability days described above are not mutually exclusive. The computational procedures used for obtaining the rates in this report are such that a person may be categorized as having a work-loss day, bed-disability day, and restricted-activity day all on the same day.

The types of disability days are briefly defined as follows:

*Restricted-activity day.*—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole day because of illness or injury.

*Bed-disability day.*—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for at least more than half of the daylight hours. All inpatient hospital days are defined as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed in the hospital.

*Work-loss day.*—A work-loss day is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of an illness or injury. Work-loss days are determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who are defined as “currently employed persons” (see appendix II).

*School-loss day.*—A school-loss day is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of an illness or injury. School-loss days are determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

As stated earlier, the reader is advised to review the complete definitions for these terms in appendix II.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DATA

During 1975 a total of 3.7 billion days of restricted activity were experienced by the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. This represented an average of 17.9 days per person per year. During 1975 a total of 1.4 billion days of bed disability were experienced (a rate of 6.6 bed days per person per year); work-loss days amounted to about 433 million (a rate of 5.2 days per currently employed person per year); and children in school, ages 6-16, lost a total of 217 million days from school, an annual rate of 5.1 days per child in the school-age population (see table A).

Table A. Disability days and disability days per person per year, by type of disability: United States, 1975

Type of disability	Disability days in millions	Disability days per person per year
Restricted activity ...	3,733.9	17.9
Bed disability .....	1,371.4	6.6
Work loss <sup>1</sup> .....	433.2	5.2
School loss <sup>2</sup> .....	217.1	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

A summary of the estimates of disability days for selected population characteristics follows.

### Age and Sex

The number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year by age and sex and the population estimates on which the rates were based are presented in detailed table 1. The annual rates for work-loss days and school-loss days and the population estimates on which they were based are shown in detailed tables 2 and 3. Some comparisons of the age and sex patterns that may be derived from these tables follow.

The data in table B show that beginning at 6 years of age the rates for both restricted-activity days and bed-disability days increased with age.



Table B. Disability days per person per year, by type of disability and age: United States, 1975

Age	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss <sup>1</sup>
Disability days per person per year			
Under 6 years..	12.1	4.7	...
6-16 years .....	10.5	4.3	...
17-24 years .....	12.3	5.1	4.6
25-34 years .....	14.5	5.5	5.1
35-44 years .....	17.0	6.2	5.2
45-54 years .....	21.1	7.7	5.5
55-64 years .....	28.0	9.3	6.1
65-74 years .....	34.0	10.3	3.5
75 years and over.....	46.2	17.4	8.9

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

NOTE: The rate for school-loss days per person per year for school-age children 6-16 years of age in 1975 was 5.1 days.

Among the currently employed population, time loss from work also increased with age until age 64.

Table C shows a comparison of days of disability per person per year by sex. These data indicate that females had higher rates for each of the types of disability days presented in this report.

Table C. Disability days per person per year, by type of disability and sex: United States, 1975

Sex	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss <sup>1</sup>	School loss <sup>2</sup>
Disability days per person per year				
Both sexes...	17.9	6.6	5.2	5.1
Male .....	15.6	5.4	4.9	4.8
Female .....	20.0	7.6	5.7	5.5

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

Comparisons by age and sex of the average number of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days are illustrated in figures 1 and 2. These charts indicate that beginning at about 20 years of age females had higher rates of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days

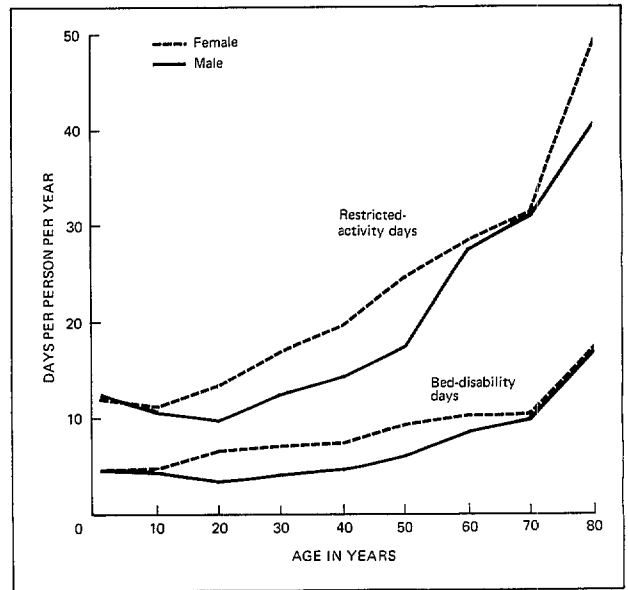


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year, by sex and age: United States, 1975

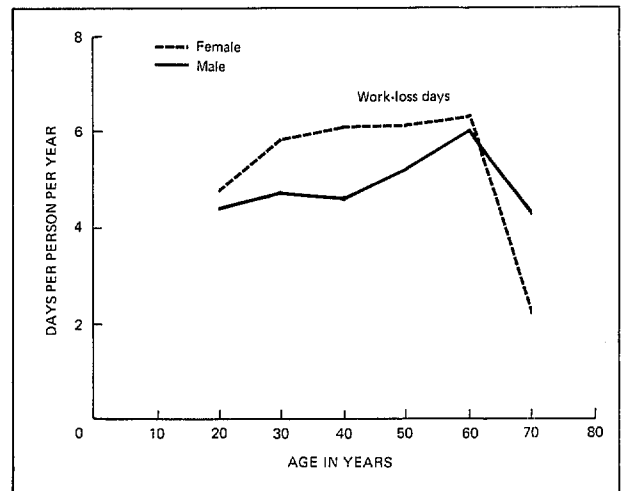


Figure 2. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by sex and age: United States, 1975

than males. The largest difference between the sexes occurred from about 20 to 55 years of age. From about 20 years to 60 years of age females also had higher rates for work-loss days; the largest difference occurred during the period from 25 years to 45 years of age. Because the major age-sex differences occur approximately

during the childbearing ages for females, it is highly likely that a large proportion of the higher rates for females can be attributed to pregnancy and associated conditions.

### Race, Sex, and Age

Detailed tables 4, 5, and 6 give the estimates of the different types of disability days for the white and black populations<sup>1</sup> of the United States. Table D contains a summary, by sex, of the data from these tables.

<sup>1</sup>It should be noted that in earlier survey publications estimates of disability days were given for the white population as one color group and all persons other than white as another instead of for the white and black populations. In 1975 approximately 90 percent of persons other than white were black.

Table D. Disability days per person per year, by race, type of disability day, and sex: United States, 1975

Type of disability day and sex	Race	
	White	Black
<b>Restricted activity</b>		
Disability days per person per year		
Both sexes.....	17.5	21.4
Male.....	15.4	17.7
Female.....	19.4	24.7
<b>Bed disability</b>		
Both sexes.....	6.2	9.2
Male.....	5.2	7.4
Female.....	7.2	10.8
<b>Work loss<sup>1</sup></b>		
Both sexes.....	5.0	7.4
Male.....	4.7	7.3
Female.....	5.4	7.4
<b>School loss<sup>1</sup></b>		
Both sexes.....	5.2	4.8
Male.....	4.8	4.7
Female.....	5.6	5.0

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

These data show that black males and black females had higher rates than the white population for restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days. However, the rates for school-loss days were about the same for the black and white school-age populations.

A summary of days of disability per person per year by race and age is given in table E. These estimates show that for each of the age groups beginning at 17 years of age rates for restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days were higher for the black population. For the population under 17 years of age, the rates for restricted-activity days were slightly higher for the white population, but the rates for bed-disability days were about the same for the two groups.

### Place of Residence, Sex, and Age

Rates of disability days by place of residence, sex, and age are presented in detailed tables 7 through 11. Some of the data from these tables are summarized in text table F.

These data indicate that for each type of disability day the average number of days per person per year was essentially the same for persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and persons living in nonfarm areas outside of SMSA's. The data also indicate that the rates for persons living in farm areas were lower than the rates for persons in the other two place of residence categories.

The average number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days was greater for females than for males in each of the three place of residence categories. The difference in rates for work-loss days and school-loss days for males and females living in nonfarm and farm areas outside of SMSA's can be explained by sampling variability. However, for these types of disability days among persons living in SMSA's, the rates for females were higher than the rates for males (See table F).

The age patterns for disability days for persons living in SMSA's and in nonfarm and farm areas outside of SMSA's were essentially the same as the pattern for all places of residence. Children under 6 years of age averaged more restricted-activity and bed-disability days than did children and youths 6-16 years of age.

Table E. Disability days per person per year, by age, type of disability day, and race: United States, 1975

Type of disability day and race	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Restricted activity</u>							
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	17.9	12.1	10.5	12.3	15.6	24.2	38.4
White.....	17.5	12.3	10.9	12.0	14.8	23.1	36.4
Black.....	21.4	11.2	8.3	15.3	23.0	35.5	59.6
<u>Bed disability</u>							
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	6.6	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.8	8.4	12.9
White.....	6.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.4	7.9	11.7
Black.....	9.2	5.3	3.6	7.8	10.3	13.9	24.6
<u>Work loss<sup>2</sup></u>							
All persons <sup>1</sup> .....	5.2	...	...	4.6	5.1	5.8	4.3
White.....	5.0	...	...	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.1
Black.....	7.4	...	...	7.1	7.3	7.7	*6.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes all other races.

<sup>2</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

Beginning at age 17 the average number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days increased with age. For work-loss days, the average increased with age through age 64 and then dropped off for persons 65 years of age or older (See tables 7, 8, and 10).

### Geographic Region, Sex, and Age

Tables 7 through 11 also contain data giving the average number of disability days per person per year for the four major geographic divisions of the country. It may be seen from these tables and the summary in text table G that the West Region (20.8 days per person per year) and the South Region (18.7 days) experienced more days of restricted activity per person than did the Northeast Region (16.7 days) and the North Central Region (15.9 days).

Reported bed-disability days were similar for the Northeast (6.5 days), South (7.1 days), and West (6.8 days) but lowest in the North Central Region (5.8 days).

The highest average number of work-loss days was recorded for the West Region (6.1 days). The rates for the other three regions were

at about the same level, i.e., Northeast Region (5.3 days), North Central Region (4.7 days), and the South Region (5.1 days).

School-loss days were reported as being higher for children living in the West (5.9 days) and Northeast Regions (5.7 days) than for those living in the North Central (4.8 days) and South Regions (4.6 days).

The data in table G indicate that females had higher averages for restricted-activity days and bed-disability days in all four regions of the country. With regard to work-loss days, the averages for females were greater than the male averages in the West and North Central Regions, but the slightly higher averages for females in the Northeast and South Regions that appear in table G were too small to conclude that meaningful differences existed.

Female school-age children lost more days from school than male school-age children in the North Central and Northeast Regions, but there was no appreciable sex-differential in the South and West Regions.

It was noted earlier that for the country the average number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days, beginning at age 6, increased

Table F. Disability days per person per year, by place of residence, type of disability day, and sex: United States, 1975

Type of disability day and sex	Place of residence		
	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Restricted activity</u>	Disability days per person per year		
Both sexes.....	17.9	18.3	13.7
Male.....	15.5	16.3	11.1
Female.....	20.0	20.1	16.5
<u>Bed disability</u>			
Both sexes.....	6.8	6.2	3.6
Male.....	5.6	5.4	2.4
Female.....	8.0	6.9	4.9
<u>Work loss<sup>1</sup></u>			
Both sexes.....	5.3	5.0	3.6
Male.....	5.0	4.8	3.8
Female.....	5.9	5.3	*3.2
<u>School loss<sup>2</sup></u>			
Both sexes.....	5.3	4.8	3.6
Male.....	5.0	4.6	*2.2
Female.....	5.7	5.1	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.  
<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

with age and that the average number of work-loss days increased with age until age 64. When the age patterns for disability days are examined by region, they show patterns similar to the national patterns. However, because of the large increase in sampling variability for data presented on smaller units of the population, the patterns are not always as consistent or as clear as they are for larger segments of the population.

### Family Income, Sex, and Age

Data showing the average number of disability days per person per year by age, sex, and family income groups are contained in detailed

Table G. Disability days per person per year, by geographic region, type of disability day, and sex: United States, 1975

Type of disability day and sex	Geographic region			
	North east	North Central	South	West
<u>Restricted activity</u>	Disability days per person per year			
Both sexes.....	16.7	15.9	18.7	20.8
Male.....	14.7	13.8	16.6	17.8
Female.....	18.5	17.9	20.8	23.6
<u>Bed disability</u>				
Both sexes.....	6.5	5.8	7.1	6.8
Male.....	5.3	4.8	6.0	5.5
Female.....	7.7	6.6	8.2	8.0
<u>Work loss<sup>1</sup></u>				
Both sexes.....	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.1
Male.....	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.5
Female.....	5.6	5.2	5.3	7.0
<u>School loss<sup>2</sup></u>				
Both sexes.....	5.7	4.8	4.6	5.9
Male.....	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.5
Female.....	6.2	5.5	4.6	6.2

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.  
<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

tables 12-16. These data have been summarized in table H and figures 3, 4, and 5. A complete definition of family income is given in appendix II. In brief, family income is defined as the combined income of all related persons living in a household. The data in table H show that for both sexes combined, and for each sex, the average number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days decreased as family income increased. The averages for families with less than \$3,000 a year income were almost three times as high as the averages for families with \$15,000 or more annual income.

These data also show that the pattern for work-loss days by family income is generally similar to the pattern for restricted-activity days and bed-disability days. The averages for persons

Table H. Disability days per person per year, by family income, type of disability day, and sex: United States, 1975

Type of disability day and sex	Family income					
	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000- \$4,999	\$5,000- \$6,999	\$7,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Restricted activity</u>						
Both sexes.....	36.9	28.6	23.6	17.6	14.4	12.4
Male.....	29.1	26.4	22.2	16.4	13.4	11.2
Female.....	41.8	30.3	24.8	18.7	15.3	13.6
<u>Bed disability</u>						
Both sexes.....	13.4	9.9	8.6	6.6	5.3	4.6
Male.....	10.3	9.0	7.8	5.8	4.6	3.7
Female.....	15.4	10.6	9.3	7.2	6.1	5.5
<u>Work loss<sup>1</sup></u>						
Both sexes.....	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.2	4.2
Male.....	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.7	5.2	3.8
Female.....	10.1	5.3	7.3	6.3	5.3	4.8
<u>School loss<sup>2</sup></u>						
Both sexes.....	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.3	4.8	4.7
Male.....	5.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.5
Female.....	7.0	7.4	7.1	5.6	5.3	4.9

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 6-16 years of age.

living in households with annual incomes less than \$3,000 were higher than the averages for persons living in households with higher incomes, and about twice as high as the average for persons living in households with \$15,000 or more annual incomes. However, the difference in work-loss days between the three income groups ranging from \$3,000 to \$9,999 was not as marked as the difference in restricted-activity days and bed-disability days.

In terms of sex differences by family income groups, the averages for restricted-activity days and bed-disability days were generally higher for females in each of the income groups (table H). For work-loss days, the averages for females were appreciably higher than the male averages only for those persons living in households from the lowest income group. No substantive con-

clusions can be drawn about these rate differences between the sexes because of the relatively high sampling variability associated with these estimates.

Because of differences in age composition of families in different income groups, it is more meaningful to make income comparisons for persons within the same age groups. The data for disability days by family income and age are illustrated in figures 3, 4, and 5. To facilitate presentation and reduce sampling variability these data were combined into broader age and income groups from the data in detailed tables 12-16.

From figure 3 it can be noted that for persons under 17 years of age there was little difference in the average number of restricted-activity days between income groups. For

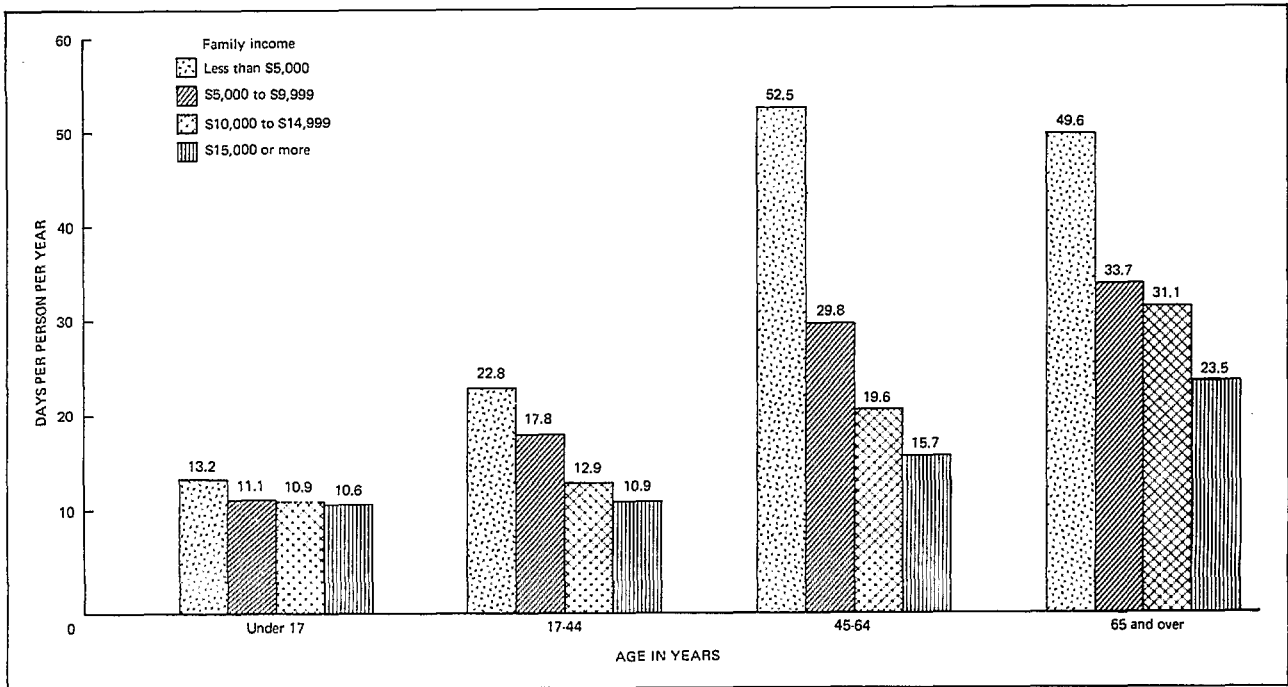


Figure 3. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by family income and age: United States, 1975

persons in the other three age groups it may be seen that on the average restricted-activity days decreased as family income increased. The differences between the lowest income groups and the highest income groups are particularly notable.

The number of bed-disability days per person per year by family income and age groups are illustrated in figure 4. The pattern for bed-disability days was similar to the pattern for restricted-activity days. There were no major differences between income groups for persons

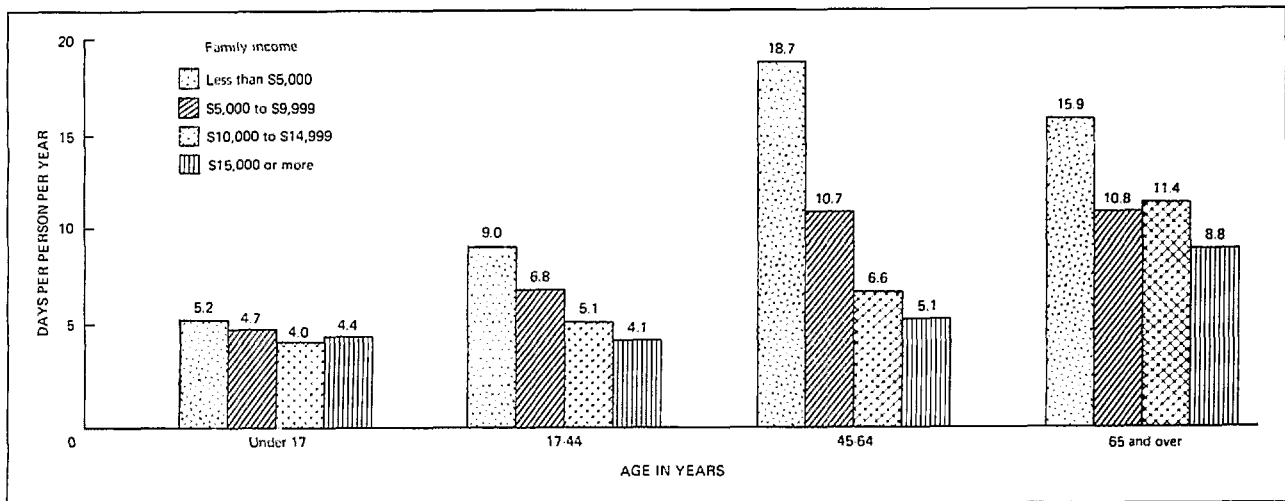


Figure 4. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and age: United States, 1975

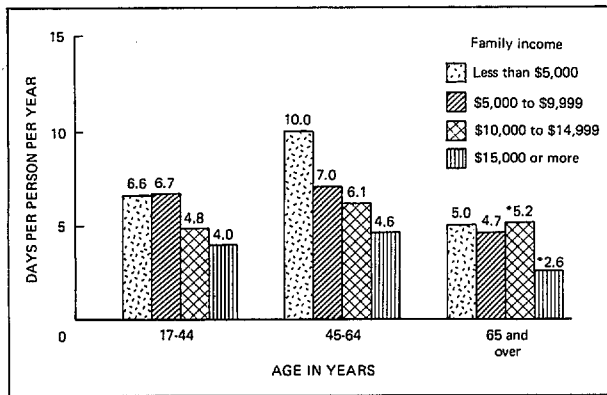


Figure 5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by family income and age: United States, 1975

under 17 years of age, but there was a general decrease in the average number of bed-disability days for the other age groups as family income increased.

Figure 5 shows the average number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by family income and age groups. These data indicate that for the 17-44 age groups, the averages for persons in the two lowest income groups were about the same, and higher than the averages for persons in the two highest income groups. For persons in the 45-64 age group the averages tended to decrease with increases in family income. Because the number of persons who were 65 years of age or over and currently employed was relatively small, the data shown in figure 5 for these persons is subject to relatively large sampling variations. Therefore, conclusions about the degree of association between family income and the rate of work-loss days should be drawn with caution.

## Usual Activity Status, Sex, and Age

Usual activity is defined in terms of what the respondent was doing most of the time during the 12 month period preceding the interview. The questions used in the Health Interview Survey to classify the population according to usual activity status are shown in figure 6. Persons 17 years of age and over were asked if they were working or doing something else. Females in this age group also were asked if they kept house. Persons 45 years of age or over who were reported as doing "something else" were asked if they were retired. Persons 17 years of age or over not classified as "working," "keeping house," "going to school," or "retired" were classified as "other activity." All children 6-16 years of age, regardless of the reported activity, were classified as "going to school." Children under 6 years of age were classified as "pre-school."

The terms used in this report to classify the population according to usual activity status are similar to terms used by other Federal agencies that publish statistical data on the labor force. However, the definitions of these terms for the purposes of the Health Interview Survey are different from those used by other agencies. Explanation of these differences and detailed definitions are contained in appendix II.

Estimates of the number of disability days per person per year by usual activity status are presented in detailed tables 17 and 18 and text table J. These data indicate that persons who are classified as "retired" (45 years of age and over) and those classified as "other activity" (17 years of age and over) had by far the highest average number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days. Included in the "other activity" group

Ages 17+	<p>18a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males): working or doing something else? (For females): keeping house, working, or doing something else?</p> <p>If "something else," ask:</p> <p>b. What was -- doing?</p> <p>If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask:</p> <p>c. Is -- retired?</p> <p>d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?</p>	<p>18. &amp; 19.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (23a)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (23b)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (22)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (22)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (25)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (22)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (24)</p>
Ages 6-16	<p>19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else?</p> <p>If "something else," ask:</p> <p>b. What was -- doing?</p>	
Ages under 6		<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (20)</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (21)</p>

Figure 6. Questionnaire items relating to usual activity status

Table J. Disability days per person per year, by sex, type of disability day, and usual activity: United States, 1975

Usual activity	Both sexes	Male	Female
Restricted-activity days per person per year			
All activities.....	17.9	15.6	20.0
Preschool (under 6 years) ...	12.1	12.5	11.6
Going to school (6-16 years).....	10.5	10.2	10.9
Going to school (17 years and over) .....	10.1	8.6	11.7
Usually working (17 years and over) .....	13.5	12.2	15.8
Usually keeping house (17 years and over) .....	26.9	...	26.9
Retired (45 years and over) .....	44.8	42.7	69.0
Other and unknown activity (17 years and over) .....	55.0	43.3	79.9
Bed-disability days per person per year			
All activities.....	6.6	5.4	7.6
Preschool (under 6 years) ...	4.7	4.8	4.6
Going to school (6-16 years).....	4.3	4.0	4.6
Going to school (17 years and over) .....	3.9	2.5	5.4
Usually working (17 years and over) .....	4.8	3.9	6.2
Usually keeping house (17 years and over) .....	9.2	...	9.2
Retired (45 years and over) .....	16.8	15.6	30.6
Other and unknown activity (17 years and over) .....	23.1	15.0	40.5
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year			
All activities (persons 17 years and over).....	5.2	4.9	5.7
Usually working.....	5.4	4.9	6.3
Usually keeping house .....	3.5	...	3.5
All other activities <sup>1</sup> .....	4.6	5.4	3.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes retired, going to school, and unknown activity.

were long-term convalescents who were probably the major contributors to the higher rates of disability days experienced by this group.

These data also show that, except for chil-

dren under 17 years of age, females had on the average more restricted-activity days and bed-disability days than males in each of the usual activity status categories. Currently employed females classified as "usually working" also averaged more work-loss days than their male counterparts. Among persons classified as "all other activities," males had a higher average number of work-loss days than females.

### Employment Status, Sex, and Age

Employment status as used in this report refers to persons in the labor force 17 years of age or over who were classified as "currently employed" or "currently unemployed." The total labor force included all persons 17 years of age and over who worked, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. Persons in the labor force were classified as "currently employed" if they had worked at or had a job or business during the 2-week reference period.

Persons who did not work but who were looking for work and persons on layoff from a job, whether or not they were looking for other work, were classified as "currently unemployed." Again it is suggested that readers review the more complete definitions given for this population characteristic in appendix II.

The average numbers of disability days for persons in the labor force by current employment status, sex, and age are presented in table 19. Some of these data are presented in summary form in table K and are illustrated in figures 7 and 8.

It is apparent from these data that the average numbers of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days were substantially higher for unemployed persons than for employed persons. The differences are especially notable for persons 25 years of age and over (see figures 7 and 8). These data also show unemployed males and unemployed females had higher rates of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days than the employed members of their own sex in each of the age groups shown in table K.

Among employed persons, females generally had higher rates of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days than did the males. However,



Table K. Disability days per person per year, by age, type of disability day, employment status, and sex: United States, 1975

Employment status and sex	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Restricted-activity days per person per year					
Both sexes.....	13.4	11.1	13.1	15.3	13.7
Currently employed.....	12.0	10.3	11.9	13.2	11.7
Currently unemployed.....	28.0	15.9	27.6	50.3	40.3
Male.....	12.2	9.3	11.6	14.8	13.9
Currently employed.....	10.8	8.8	10.4	12.5	12.0
Currently unemployed.....	28.1	11.9	28.4	55.7	*40.6
Female.....	15.1	13.3	15.6	16.1	13.5
Currently employed.....	13.7	12.0	14.4	14.3	11.3
Currently unemployed.....	27.9	20.8	26.8	43.0	*39.3
Bed-disability days per person per year					
Both sexes.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.6
Currently employed.....	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	2.2
Currently unemployed.....	10.7	7.2	9.8	17.8	*21.2
Male.....	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9
Currently employed.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	*2.4
Currently unemployed.....	9.3	4.0	8.6	18.2	*24.8
Female.....	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.1	*3.0
Currently employed.....	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.3	*1.9
Currently unemployed.....	12.4	11.1	11.1	17.3	*15.3

among unemployed persons the differences between the sexes did not follow the same pattern. The overall average of restricted-activity days for both sexes was about the same, 28.1 days per person per year for males, and 27.9 days per person per year for females. Unemployed females in the youngest age group (17-24 years of age) averaged more restricted-activity days (20.8 days) than did unemployed males in the same age group (11.9 days).

Among unemployed persons 25-44 years of age the rates were about the same for both males (28.4 days) and females (26.8 days). For unemployed persons 45-64 years of age the rates for males (55.7 days) were higher than the rates for females (43.0 days).

### Industry, Occupation, Sex, and Age

Tables 20, 21, 22, and 23 present the average number of disability days for currently employed persons by industry and occupation. Summaries of these data are presented in tables L and M.

According to the data shown in table L, persons employed in public administration had a higher average number of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days than persons employed in all the other industry groups. Persons employed in public administration comprised about 6 percent of all the currently employed persons.

Persons employed in manufacturing (23 per-

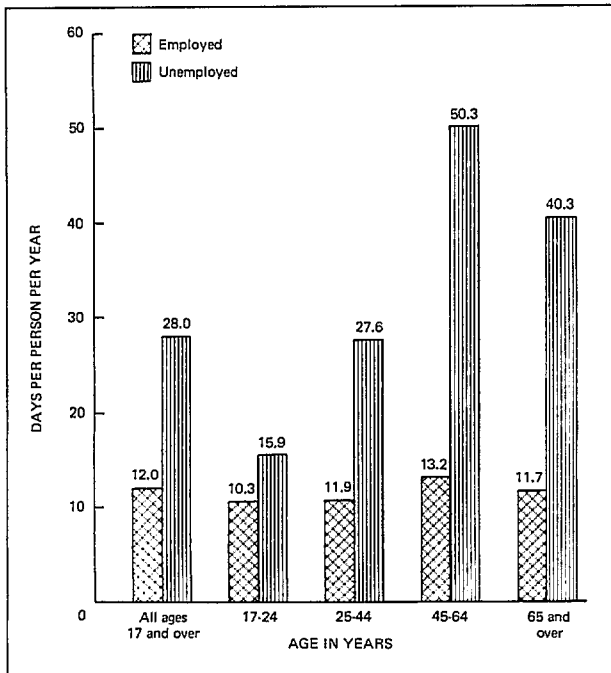


Figure 7. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by current employment status and age: United States, 1975

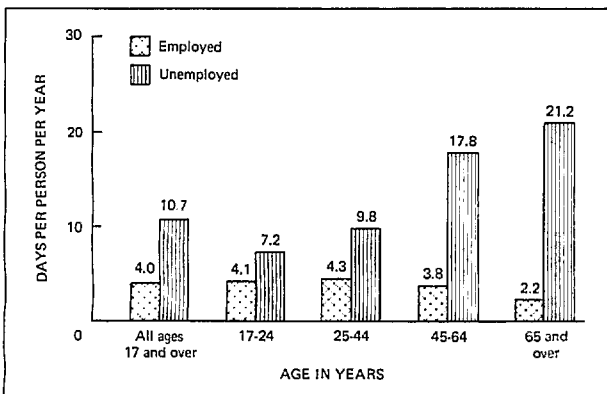


Figure 8. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by current employment status and age: United States, 1975

cent), wholesale and retail trade (19 percent), and services and miscellaneous industries (28 percent) together comprised about 70 percent of all the currently employed persons (from table 20). Comparisons of the data for persons employed in these three major industry groups show that persons employed in manufacturing

Table L. Disability days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by type of disability day and industry classification: United States, 1975

Industry classification	Type of disability day		
	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss
	Days per person per year		
All industries.....	12.0	4.0	5.2
Agriculture .....	9.9	2.3	3.7
Forestry and fisheries .....	*3.0	*3.0	*2.4
Mining .....	*6.9	*2.4	*3.6
Construction.....	10.9	3.2	4.6
Manufacturing .....	12.9	4.0	6.1
Transportation and public utilities .....	11.8	4.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10.8	3.4	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	10.7	3.8	3.9
Services and miscellaneous.....	12.4	4.6	4.8
Public administration.....	14.9	5.6	7.1
Unknown.....	11.4	*4.1	*4.1

Table M. Disability days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by type of disability day and occupation classification: United States, 1975

Occupation classification	Type of disability		
	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss
	Days per person per year		
All occupations.....	12.0	4.0	5.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers.....	11.0	3.9	4.1
Farmer and farm managers .....	10.2	*1.3	2.7
Managers and administrators, except farm .....	10.4	3.3	3.7
Clerical and kindred workers .....	12.1	4.7	5.1
Salesworkers .....	9.8	3.0	4.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	12.1	4.0	5.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12.7	3.9	6.5
Private household workers.....	19.6	5.6	4.7
Service workers, except private household .....	14.1	4.8	6.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen .....	10.4	*4.5	5.8
Laborers, except farm.....	12.8	4.7	6.6
Unknown.....	8.1	*3.6	*3.7

(12.9 days) and persons employed in services and miscellaneous industries (12.4 days) averaged more restricted-activity days per year than persons employed in wholesale and retail trade (10.8 days).

Persons employed in services and miscellaneous industries (4.6 days) averaged more bed-disability days than persons employed in wholesale and retail trade (3.4 days).

Persons employed in manufacturing had an average of 4.0 days of bed disability, a rate not meaningfully different from the rate for persons employed in the other two industry groups. Persons employed in manufacturing (6.1 days) had on the average more work-loss days than persons employed in wholesale and retail trade (4.7 days) and persons employed in services and miscellaneous industries (4.8 days).

The number of persons in the population employed in the mining, forest, and fisheries industry groups was relatively small. The average number of disability days shown for these persons was subject to large sampling variability. Therefore, comparisons of estimates for persons in these industry groups with the estimates for persons in other industry groups should be made with caution.

The occupational classification of currently employed persons by type of disability day is shown in table M. The five occupational groups with the highest proportion of currently employed persons were professional, technical, and kindred workers (15.3 percent), clerical and kindred workers (17.1 percent), craftsmen and kindred workers (13.5 percent), operatives and kindred workers (15.2 percent) and service workers, except those in private household jobs (12.1 percent). Together these occupational groups comprised about 73 percent of all currently employed persons (from table 21). Because the number of persons was relatively small and the associated sampling variability was relatively high for persons employed in the other occupational categories, the discussion here is confined to the five major occupational groups.

Comparisons of the average number of restricted-activity days per person per year for the five major occupational groups show that service workers, except those in private household jobs, had the highest average number of restricted-

activity days (14.1 days) and professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest average (11.0 days). The averages for persons in the other three major occupations fell between the above two averages and generally were at the same level.

There were no meaningful differences in the average number of bed-disability days experienced by persons in the five major occupational groups. Operatives and kindred workers and service workers, except those in private household jobs, had the highest average number of work-loss days (6.5 days each group) and professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest (4.1 days). When these data are further broken down into sex and age groups, the number of persons and the number of days of disability for persons in the various industry and occupation categories becomes smaller, and the relative sampling variability increases. Therefore, detailed comparisons of the data presented in tables 22 and 23 will not be attempted here.

In broad terms, however, for most of the major industry and occupation categories the average number of disability days for females was greater than the average number of days for males in the same industry or occupation group. With reference to age differentials for disability days between persons in the same major industry and occupation groups, persons 45-64 years of age had on the average more disability days than those 17-44 years of age.

#### COMPARISON WITH DATA FOR EARLIER YEARS

Tables N, O, and P present data for the different types of disability days, by selected characteristics, for 1975 and three earlier time periods. Data for the earlier time periods were published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Number 47 (for the 1965-66 data), Number 67 (for the 1968 data), and Number 90 (for the 1971 data).

It is beyond the scope of this report to analyze and report the many factors that contribute to changes in the rate of occurrence of various health factors. The estimates in this section are presented as derived from the data

collected during the various survey periods without any attempt to make adjustments for changes in the population characteristics that may have occurred over the 10-year time span.

It has been noted in previous publications that a major change in Health Interview Survey data collection procedures occurred in 1968. However, it is believed that these procedural changes did not substantially affect the levels or

patterns of reported disability days.<sup>2</sup> At the time that this report was being prepared, the data on family income had not been adjusted to take into account the high rate of inflation that occurred between 1965 and 1975. Therefore this variable was omitted from the tables.

<sup>2</sup>For analysis of the effect of the 1968 procedural changes see *Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, Number 48*.

Table N. Restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971, and 1975

Selected characteristic	Restricted activity				Bed disability			
	1975	1971	1968	July 1965- June 1966	1975	1971	1968	July 1965 July 1966
	Days per person per year							
Total.....	17.9	15.7	15.3	15.6	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.3
<u>Age</u>								
Under 5 years.....	12.2	12.4	10.8	10.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.1
5-14 years.....	11.0	10.7	9.7	10.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.8
15-24 years.....	11.6	10.0	10.5	10.1	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8
25-44 years.....	15.6	13.3	12.9	13.9	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.7
45-64 years.....	24.2	21.0	20.8	21.1	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.2
65-74 years.....	34.0	28.8	30.7	30.8	10.3	10.1	11.8	11.3
75 years and over.....	46.2	42.5	42.4	39.5	17.4	18.5	19.0	15.4
<u>Sex</u>								
Male.....	15.6	14.2	14.3	14.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.5
Female.....	20.0	17.0	16.3	16.7	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
<u>Color</u>								
White.....	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.7	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.3
All other.....	20.4	18.0	17.2	14.9	8.8	7.6	7.5	6.4
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA.....	17.9	15.6	15.3	15.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.2
Outside SMSA								
Nonfarm.....	18.3	15.9	15.6	16.6	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6
Farm.....	13.7	15.4	13.5	17.1	3.6	5.4	5.3	5.5
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast.....	16.7	14.8	15.0	13.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.5
North Central.....	15.9	14.2	13.9	14.6	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.0
South.....	18.7	16.6	15.7	16.9	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7
West.....	20.8	17.6	17.5	18.1	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.2

## Restricted-Activity Days

From the data in table N it may be seen that the average number of restricted-activity days per person for the total civilian noninstitutionalized population increased by about 2 days in 1975 over the earlier time periods. The increase in the overall rate of restricted-activity days is also apparent for most of the selected population characteristics shown in table N.

For children under 15 years of age the rates were relatively stable over the time span covered by these data. For persons 15 years of age and over there was an increase in the average number of restricted-activity days for each of the age groups. The rates were higher for both males and females, but proportionately, females had a slightly higher increase than did males. These data also reflect increased rates for persons living in SMSA's and in nonfarm areas outside of SMSA's. However, the rates for restricted-activity days for persons living in farm areas tended to decrease.

When the data are examined by geographic region, it can be observed that there were increases for each of the four regions, but the increases for the Northeast and West Regions were proportionately higher than the increases for the other regions. The average number of restricted-activity days increased also for both white persons and persons of all other races. Since the 1965-66 time period, the rate for persons other than white increased proportionately more than the rate for white persons.

## Bed-Disability Days

The average numbers of bed-disability days per person per year for selected population characteristics for the four survey periods are also shown in table N. Unlike the marked increase in restricted-activity days, the average number of bed-disability days remained at about the same level for the 10-year time span covered by the four survey periods in this report.

The only notable trend that can be observed from these data was the increase in the rate of bed-disability days for persons other than white in the population.

## Work-Loss Days

The average numbers of work-loss days per currently employed person per year for the four survey periods are shown in Table O. These data show that between 1966 and 1975 there was a slight decrease over the long-term in the average number of work-loss days for the total population, and that most of the decrease took place before 1968.

Table O. Work-loss days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971, and 1975

Selected characteristic	Work loss			
	1975	1971	1968	July 1965-June 1966
	Days per currently employed person per year			
Total.....	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8
<u>Age</u>				
17-24 years .....	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.1
25-44 years .....	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.4
45-64 years .....	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.8
65 years and over .....	4.3	5.5	5.8	8.3
<u>Sex</u>				
Male.....	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.9
Female.....	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6
<u>Color</u>				
White .....	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.7
All other .....	6.9	7.5	8.1	6.8
<u>Place of residence</u>				
SMSA.....	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5
Outside SMSA				
Nonfarm .....	5.0	4.9	5.2	6.2
Farm .....	3.6	4.5	4.8	7.3
<u>Geographic region</u>				
Northeast.....	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.1
North Central.....	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.7
South .....	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4
West .....	6.1	4.8	5.2	6.0

When these data are examined for trends by selected population characteristics, the following items appear to be meaningful. There was a decrease in work-loss days for persons 45-64 years of age and 65 years of age and older, for males, and for persons living outside of SMSA's. Decreases over time in the average number of work-loss days can also be observed for persons living in the North Central and South Regions of the country. Another notable change was the large increase, between 1971 and 1975, for the West Region of the country in the average number of work-loss days.

### School-Loss Days

The numbers of days lost from school per school-age child 6-16 years old per year for the four survey periods are shown in Table P. It may be seen from these data that the rates for the total school-age population did not change very much over the time span covered by the four survey periods. The highest rates were obtained during the 1971 survey, but in 1975 the rates were about level with those from the two earlier surveys. This same pattern occurs among most of the characteristics shown in the table.

Table P. School-loss days per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971, and 1975

Selected characteristics	School loss			
	1975	1971	1968	July 1965-June 1966
	Days per school-age child per year			
Total .....	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.2
<u>Sex</u>				
Male .....	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.1
Female .....	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.3
<u>Color</u>				
White .....	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.5
All other .....	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.3
<u>Place of residence</u>				
SMSA .....	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
Outside SMSA				
Nonfarm .....	4.8	5.4	4.1	4.8
Farm .....	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6
<u>Geographic region</u>				
Northeast .....	5.7	6.7	5.4	5.6
North Central .....	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.6
South .....	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8
West .....	5.9	6.2	5.4	6.0

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Table 1. Disability days per person per year and population, by sex and age: United States, 1975

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

Age	Restricted-activity days			Bed-disability days			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages .....	17.9	15.6	20.0	6.6	5.4	7.6	209,065	100,865	108,199
Under 5 years.....	12.2	12.5	12.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	15,933	8,140	7,793
5-14 years.....	11.0	10.8	11.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	37,654	19,183	18,471
15-24 years.....	11.6	9.8	13.3	4.8	3.4	6.1	38,679	18,930	19,750
25-34 years.....	14.5	12.1	16.9	5.5	4.0	7.0	30,027	14,537	15,490
35-44 years.....	17.0	14.2	19.6	6.2	4.8	7.5	22,390	10,757	11,633
45-54 years.....	21.1	17.5	24.4	7.7	6.0	9.2	23,531	11,323	12,208
55-64 years.....	28.0	27.5	28.4	9.3	8.4	10.1	19,563	9,215	10,348
65-74 years.....	34.0	31.1	36.2	10.3	9.8	10.6	13,519	5,865	7,654
75 years and over.....	46.2	40.7	49.4	17.4	17.0	17.7	7,768	2,915	4,853
All ages under 25 years.....	11.4	10.7	12.2	4.6	4.0	5.3	92,266	46,253	46,014
Under 6 years.....	12.1	12.5	11.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	19,512	9,995	9,517
6-16 years.....	10.5	10.2	10.9	4.3	4.0	4.6	42,433	21,575	20,858
17-24 years.....	12.3	10.2	14.3	5.1	3.4	6.7	30,321	14,683	15,638

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

Table 2. Work-loss days per person per year and currently employed population, by sex and age: United States, 1975

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

Age	Work-loss days			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
All ages 17 years and over.....	5.2	4.9	5.7	83,218	50,062	33,156
17-24 years.....	4.6	4.4	4.8	17,861	9,656	8,205
25-34 years.....	5.1	4.7	5.8	20,288	12,621	7,667
35-44 years.....	5.2	4.6	6.1	15,567	9,581	5,986
45-54 years.....	5.5	5.2	6.1	16,023	9,841	6,182
55-64 years.....	6.1	6.0	6.4	10,680	6,554	4,126
65-74 years.....	3.5	4.3	*2.2	2,387	1,524	863
75 years and over.....	8.9	*9.4	*7.8	413	286	127

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

Table 3. School-loss days per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year and school-age population, by sex: United States, 1975  
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex	School-loss days per school-age child per year	School-age population in thousands
Both sexes .....	5.1	42,433
Male.....	4.8	21,575
Female.....	5.5	20,858

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

Table 4. Disability days per person per year and population, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1975  
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and age	Restricted-activity days			Bed-disability days			Population		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
<b>Both sexes</b>	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages.....	17.9	17.5	21.4	6.6	6.2	9.2	209,065	181,874	24,396
Under 6 years.....	12.1	12.3	11.2	4.7	4.5	5.3	19,512	16,218	2,905
6-16 years .....	10.5	10.9	8.3	4.3	4.4	3.6	42,433	35,672	6,294
17-24 years .....	12.3	12.0	15.3	5.1	4.8	7.8	30,321	26,068	3,799
25-44 years .....	15.6	14.8	23.0	5.8	5.4	10.3	52,417	45,910	5,570
45-64 years .....	24.2	23.1	35.5	8.4	7.9	13.9	43,094	38,667	4,001
65 years and over.....	38.4	36.4	59.6	12.9	11.7	24.6	21,287	19,339	1,827
<b>Male</b>	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages .....	15.6	15.4	17.7	5.4	5.2	7.4	100,865	88,114	11,369
Under 6 years.....	12.5	12.6	12.6	4.8	4.5	6.3	9,995	8,328	1,470
6-16 years .....	10.2	10.5	8.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	21,575	18,192	3,158
17-24 years .....	10.2	10.0	12.2	3.4	3.2	5.5	14,683	12,732	1,737
25-44 years .....	13.0	12.6	17.5	4.3	4.1	7.3	25,294	22,422	2,401
45-64 years .....	22.0	21.3	28.8	7.1	6.7	11.3	20,539	18,501	1,816
65 years and over.....	34.3	32.5	49.6	12.2	11.2	20.8	8,780	7,940	786
<b>Female</b>	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages .....	20.0	19.4	24.7	7.6	7.2	10.8	108,199	93,760	13,027
Under 6 years.....	11.6	11.9	9.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	9,517	7,891	1,435
6-16 years .....	10.9	11.4	7.9	4.6	4.8	3.6	20,858	17,480	3,136
17-24 years .....	14.3	13.9	17.9	6.7	6.2	9.7	15,638	13,336	2,062
25-44 years .....	18.1	16.9	27.2	7.2	6.6	12.6	27,123	23,487	3,169
45-64 years .....	26.2	24.7	41.0	9.6	9.0	16.1	22,556	20,166	2,185
65 years and over.....	41.4	39.1	67.2	13.4	12.1	27.4	12,507	11,399	1,041

<sup>1</sup>Includes all other races.

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

Table 5. Work-loss days per person per year and currently employed population, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Work-loss days			Currently employed population		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
<u>Both sexes</u>				Days per person per year		
All ages 17 years and over.....	5.2	5.0	7.4	83,218	74,024	8,018
17-24 years.....	4.6	4.4	7.1	17,861	15,945	1,678
25-44 years.....	5.1	4.9	7.3	35,855	31,549	3,675
45-64 years.....	5.8	5.6	7.7	26,703	24,041	2,367
65 years and over.....	4.3	4.1	*6.5	2,800	2,489	299
<u>Male</u>				Number in thousands		
All ages 17 years and over.....	4.9	4.7	7.3	50,062	45,138	4,230
17-24 years.....	4.4	4.1	8.6	9,656	8,673	849
25-44 years.....	4.7	4.5	6.3	22,202	19,919	1,907
45-64 years.....	5.5	5.3	8.0	16,395	14,926	1,292
65 years and over.....	5.1	4.8	*7.9	1,810	1,621	182
<u>Female</u>				Days per person per year		
All ages 17 years and over.....	5.7	5.4	7.4	33,156	28,886	3,788
17-24 years.....	4.8	4.7	5.6	8,205	7,272	829
25-44 years.....	5.9	5.6	8.4	13,653	11,630	1,768
45-64 years.....	6.2	6.0	7.4	10,308	9,116	1,075
65 years and over.....	*2.9	*2.8	*4.3	990	868	116

<sup>1</sup>Includes all other races.

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

Table 6. School-loss days per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year and school-age population, by race and sex: United States, 1975

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

Sex	School-loss days			School-age population		
	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
Days per school-age child per year				Number in thousands		
Both sexes.....	5.1	5.2	4.8	42,433	35,672	6,294
Male.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	21,575	18,192	3,158
Female.....	5.5	5.6	5.0	20,858	17,480	3,136

<sup>1</sup>Includes all other races.

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

Table 7. Restricted-activity days per person per year, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Restricted-activity days per person per year								
All ages.....	17.9	17.9	18.3	13.7	16.7	15.9	18.7	20.8
Under 6 years.....	12.1	12.5	11.5	*6.2	12.4	10.8	10.8	15.7
6-16 years.....	10.5	10.8	10.2	8.0	11.0	10.0	9.3	12.9
17-24 years.....	12.3	12.9	11.2	8.1	12.3	10.5	12.0	15.7
25-44 years.....	15.6	16.0	15.2	9.1	14.2	14.2	16.7	17.4
45-64 years.....	24.2	24.2	25.4	17.5	21.5	20.3	26.4	30.0
65 years and over.....	38.4	37.6	40.8	32.0	31.7	35.0	45.3	41.4
<b>Male</b>								
All ages.....	15.6	15.5	16.3	11.1	14.7	13.8	16.6	17.8
Under 6 years.....	12.5	13.1	11.7	*3.7	13.1	11.8	11.2	15.1
6-16 years.....	10.2	10.4	10.2	*6.0	10.5	9.5	9.5	12.0
17-24 years.....	10.2	10.7	8.9	*9.3	9.9	7.7	10.0	14.5
25-44 years.....	13.0	13.2	12.9	8.1	12.1	12.2	13.7	13.8
45-64 years.....	22.0	20.9	26.3	13.2	19.2	19.2	24.7	25.4
65 years and over.....	34.3	35.1	34.1	25.2	29.0	29.7	41.4	36.0
<b>Female</b>								
All ages.....	20.0	20.0	20.1	16.5	18.5	17.9	20.8	23.6
Under 6 years.....	11.6	11.8	11.2	*8.6	11.7	9.6	10.4	16.4
6-16 years.....	10.9	11.2	10.1	10.1	11.6	10.5	9.0	13.8
17-24 years.....	14.3	14.9	13.4	*6.5	14.4	13.4	13.7	16.8
25-44 years.....	18.1	18.6	17.3	10.0	16.1	16.1	19.5	20.7
45-64 years.....	26.2	27.1	24.7	21.9	23.6	21.3	28.0	34.3
65 years and over.....	41.4	39.4	45.4	39.6	33.6	38.7	48.2	45.3

Table 8. Bed-disability days per person per year, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<b>Both sexes</b>		Bed-disability days per person per year						
All ages.....	6.6	6.8	6.2	3.6	6.5	5.8	7.1	6.8
Under 6 years.....	4.7	5.0	4.2	*3.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	6.2
6-16 years.....	4.3	4.6	3.9	*1.9	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.7
17-24 years.....	5.1	5.4	4.4	*3.7	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.4
25-44 years.....	5.8	6.1	5.5	*1.7	5.5	5.1	6.9	5.6
45-64 years.....	8.4	8.7	8.2	5.1	8.1	6.5	9.7	9.4
65 years and over ....	12.9	13.6	12.2	6.6	12.1	11.7	15.2	11.8
<b>Male</b>								
All ages.....	5.4	5.6	5.4	2.4	5.3	4.8	6.0	5.5
Under 6 years.....	4.8	5.1	4.4	*2.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	5.3
6-16 years.....	4.0	4.2	3.7	*1.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.3
17-24 years.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	*3.6	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.9
25-44 years.....	4.3	4.4	4.4	*1.0	3.9	3.9	5.1	4.3
45-64 years.....	7.1	7.0	8.1	*2.6	6.4	5.5	8.7	7.6
65 years and over ....	12.2	13.7	10.5	*5.1	12.2	11.6	13.8	10.0
<b>Female</b>								
All ages.....	7.6	8.0	6.9	4.9	7.7	6.6	8.2	8.0
Under 6 years.....	4.6	4.9	3.9	*4.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	7.2
6-16 years.....	4.6	5.0	4.0	*2.8	5.2	4.8	3.9	5.0
17-24 years.....	6.7	7.3	5.3	*3.7	7.0	6.0	6.8	6.9
25-44 years.....	7.2	7.6	6.6	*2.3	7.1	6.2	8.5	6.7
45-64 years.....	9.6	10.3	8.3	7.6	9.6	7.5	10.7	11.1
65 years and over ....	13.4	13.6	13.5	*8.2	12.0	11.7	16.1	13.1

Table 9. Population by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<b>Both sexes</b>		Population in thousands						
All ages.....	209,065	143,654	58,700	6,710	49,086	55,892	66,854	37,233
Under 6 years .....	19,512	13,348	5,749	415	4,267	5,255	6,429	3,561
6-16 years.....	42,433	28,816	12,191	1,427	9,731	11,269	13,919	7,514
17-24 years.....	30,321	21,205	8,295	821	6,879	8,409	9,590	5,443
25-44 years.....	52,417	37,072	13,957	1,387	11,956	13,913	16,753	9,794
45-64 years.....	43,094	29,720	11,573	1,801	10,861	11,182	13,472	7,579
65 years and over ....	21,287	13,493	6,935	859	5,391	5,864	6,690	3,343
<b>Male</b>								
All ages.....	100,865	68,884	28,518	3,464	23,540	27,128	32,171	18,026
Under 6 years .....	9,995	6,741	3,051	202	2,157	2,706	3,309	1,823
6-16 years.....	21,575	14,518	6,323	734	4,949	5,712	7,176	3,737
17-24 years.....	14,683	10,122	4,100	461	3,289	4,222	4,512	2,659
25-44 years.....	25,294	17,848	6,744	701	5,804	6,761	8,048	4,681
45-64 years.....	20,539	14,186	5,442	911	5,151	5,358	6,317	3,712
65 years and over ....	8,780	5,469	2,858	454	2,190	2,369	2,808	1,413
<b>Female</b>								
All ages.....	108,199	74,770	30,182	3,247	25,546	28,763	34,684	19,206
Under 6 years .....	9,517	6,607	2,698	213	2,110	2,548	3,120	1,738
6-16 years.....	20,858	14,298	5,868	693	4,781	5,557	6,743	3,777
17-24 years.....	15,638	11,083	4,195	360	3,590	4,187	5,078	2,783
25-44 years.....	27,123	19,224	7,213	686	6,152	7,153	8,705	5,113
45-64 years.....	22,556	15,534	6,132	890	5,710	5,824	7,155	3,866
65 years and over ....	12,507	8,024	4,078	405	3,201	3,494	3,882	1,929

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

Table 10. Work-loss days per currently employed person per year and currently employed population, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<b>Both sexes</b>		<b>Work-loss days per currently employed person per year</b>						
All ages 17 years and over..	5.2	5.3	5.0	3.6	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.1
17-24 years ..	4.6	4.8	4.1	*3.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.2
25-44 years.....	5.1	5.2	5.3	*2.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	6.1
45-64 years.....	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.8
65 years and over .....	4.3	4.5	*4.0	*4.0	5.2	*3.0	4.8	*4.5
<b>Male</b>								
All ages 17 years and over ...	4.9	5.0	4.8	3.8	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.5
17-24 years .....	4.4	4.7	3.7	*3.6	4.2	3.4	4.9	5.5
25-44 years .....	4.7	4.8	4.6	*2.6	5.1	3.9	4.5	5.6
45-64 years .....	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6
65 years and over .....	5.1	5.3	*5.0	*4.5	*7.6	*3.2	5.9	*3.3
<b>Female</b>								
All ages 17 years and over ...	5.7	5.9	5.3	*3.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	7.0
17-24 years .....	4.8	4.9	4.7	*3.1	5.8	5.1	3.7	4.9
25-44 years .....	5.9	5.9	6.3	*1.8	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.9
45-64 years .....	6.2	6.8	4.7	*4.9	6.6	5.1	5.4	8.9
65 years and over.....	*2.9	*3.3	*2.2	*1.1	*1.4	*2.7	*2.7	*6.8
<b>Both sexes</b>		<b>Currently employed population</b>						
All ages 17 years and over..	83,218	58,515	21,881	2,821	19,478	22,705	26,167	14,868
17-24 years .....	17,861	12,667	4,690	504	4,032	5,151	5,500	3,177
25-44 years .....	35,855	25,392	9,508	955	7,902	9,691	11,582	6,680
45-64 years .....	26,703	18,727	6,854	1,122	6,867	7,052	8,153	4,631
65 years and over .....	2,800	1,730	830	240	677	811	932	380
<b>Male</b>								
All ages 17 years and over ...	50,062	34,777	13,274	2,011	11,676	13,778	15,616	8,993
17-24 years .....	9,656	6,591	2,727	338	2,099	2,803	3,036	1,718
25-44 years .....	22,202	15,666	5,885	652	5,000	6,016	7,079	4,107
45-64 years .....	16,395	11,443	4,136	816	4,157	4,415	4,898	2,925
65 years and over .....	1,810	1,077	527	205	420	543	603	243
<b>Female</b>								
All ages 17 years and over ...	33,156	23,738	8,607	811	7,802	8,928	10,551	5,876
17-24 years .....	8,205	6,076	1,963	166	1,933	2,347	2,464	1,460
25-44 years .....	13,653	9,726	3,624	303	2,902	3,676	4,502	2,573
45-64 years .....	10,308	7,284	2,718	306	2,710	2,637	3,255	1,707
65 years and over .....	990	652	303	35	257	268	329	137

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

Table 11. School-loss days per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year and school-age population by place of residence, geographic region, and sex: United States, 1975

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

Sex	Place of residence				Geographic region			
	All areas	SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-Central	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
School-loss days per school-age child per year								
Both sexes.....	5.1	5.3	4.8	3.6	5.7	4.8	4.6	5.9
Male.....	4.8	5.0	4.6	*2.2	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.5
Female.....	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	6.2
School-age population								
Both sexes.....	42,433	28,816	12,191	1,427	9,731	11,269	13,919	7,514
Male.....	21,575	14,518	6,323	734	4,949	5,712	7,176	3,737
Female.....	20,858	14,198	5,868	693	693	4,781	6,743	3,777

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



Table 12. Restricted-activity days per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Restricted-activity days per person per year							
All ages.....	17.9	36.9	28.6	23.6	17.6	14.4	12.4
Under 6 years.....	12.1	16.8	11.1	14.4	11.0	11.9	11.1
6-16 years.....	10.5	12.2	13.4	11.4	9.6	10.4	10.4
17-24 years.....	12.3	17.0	14.5	16.1	14.5	11.9	8.8
25-44 years.....	15.6	35.7	28.3	23.5	17.3	13.3	11.9
45-64 years.....	24.2	67.8	39.9	34.6	26.4	19.6	15.7
65 years and over.....	38.4	53.9	45.8	37.3	28.7	31.1	23.5
<b>Male</b>							
All ages.....	15.6	29.1	26.4	22.2	16.4	13.4	11.2
Under 6 years.....	12.5	19.9	11.6	14.8	10.8	13.2	11.1
6-16 years.....	10.2	9.3	13.5	11.4	9.3	10.0	10.3
17-24 years.....	10.2	11.6	12.9	14.7	12.6	9.4	7.8
25-44 years.....	13.0	29.9	24.7	19.6	14.0	11.6	10.6
45-64 years.....	22.0	62.9	47.5	37.7	28.7	18.6	13.7
65 years and over.....	34.3	49.5	42.1	34.4	26.5	33.0	20.0
<b>Female</b>							
All ages.....	20.0	41.8	30.3	24.8	18.7	15.3	13.6
Under 6 years.....	11.6	13.8	10.6	14.0	11.1	10.6	11.1
6-16 years.....	10.9	15.0	13.3	11.4	10.0	10.8	10.5
17-24 years.....	14.3	21.2	15.9	17.3	16.1	14.1	9.9
25-44 years.....	18.1	39.8	30.6	26.4	20.4	15.1	13.2
45-64 years.....	26.2	70.3	36.0	32.6	24.5	20.5	18.1
65 years and over.....	41.4	55.5	48.6	39.8	30.7	29.4	26.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 13. Bed-disability days per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Bed-disability days per person per year							
All ages.....	6.6	13.4	9.9	8.6	6.6	5.3	4.6
Under 6 years .....	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.4
6-16 years.....	4.3	6.0	4.7	5.3	4.0	3.9	4.4
17-24 years.....	5.1	6.9	5.9	6.6	5.6	4.8	3.9
25-44 years.....	5.8	14.9	10.3	9.1	6.3	5.3	4.2
45-64 years.....	8.4	25.5	13.1	12.1	9.8	6.6	5.1
65 years and over.....	12.9	17.0	15.0	11.9	9.3	11.4	8.8
<b>Male</b>							
All ages.....	5.4	10.3	9.0	7.8	5.8	4.6	3.7
Under 6 years .....	4.8	*6.2	*5.8	*5.2	5.0	4.6	4.1
6-16 years.....	4.0	*4.0	5.1	5.4	3.5	3.2	4.3
17-24 years.....	3.4	*3.2	*3.7	6.0	4.3	3.1	2.7
25-44 years.....	4.3	11.6	7.4	6.8	5.1	4.5	3.0
45-64 years.....	7.1	21.6	16.2	12.4	9.6	5.7	3.9
65 years and over.....	12.2	18.2	14.1	10.7	8.4	12.3	8.3
<b>Female</b>							
All ages.....	7.6	15.4	10.6	9.3	7.2	6.1	5.5
Under 6 years .....	4.6	*4.0	*5.0	*5.0	4.6	4.1	4.7
6-16 years.....	4.6	8.0	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.4
17-24 years.....	6.7	9.7	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.2
25-44 years.....	7.2	17.3	12.2	11.0	7.4	6.0	5.4
45-64 years.....	9.6	27.5	11.4	11.9	9.9	7.6	6.6
65 years and over.....	13.4	16.6	15.6	12.9	10.2	10.7	9.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 14. Population used in obtaining rates in this publication, by income, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Family income							
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	
<b>Both sexes</b>		Population in thousands						
All ages.....	209,065	14,676	17,074	19,602	25,671	47,103	69,868	
Under 6 years .....	19,512	1,290	1,674	2,036	2,835	5,344	5,293	
6-16 years .....	42,433	2,005	2,929	3,672	4,967	10,070	16,107	
17-24 years .....	30,321	3,141	2,518	3,052	4,044	6,431	9,222	
25-44 years .....	52,417	1,961	2,564	3,797	6,220	13,934	21,008	
45-64 years .....	43,094	2,401	2,911	3,607	5,125	9,188	15,788	
65 years and over .....	21,287	3,878	4,479	3,437	2,480	2,137	2,452	
<b>Male</b>								
All ages .....	100,865	5,705	7,479	8,933	12,254	23,592	35,726	
Under 6 years .....	9,995	639	906	995	1,412	2,764	2,727	
6-16 years .....	21,575	1,007	1,477	1,824	2,531	5,103	8,243	
17-24 years .....	14,683	1,366	1,201	1,420	1,853	3,054	4,799	
25-44 years .....	25,294	814	1,003	1,655	2,950	7,046	10,383	
45-64 years .....	20,539	811	993	1,437	2,317	4,613	8,463	
65 years and over .....	8,780	1,069	1,898	1,604	1,191	1,012	1,111	
<b>Female</b>								
All ages .....	108,199	8,970	9,595	10,668	13,417	23,512	34,141	
Under 6 years .....	9,517	651	768	1,041	1,423	2,581	2,566	
6-16 years .....	20,858	999	1,451	1,848	2,436	4,967	7,863	
17-24 years .....	15,638	1,775	1,317	1,632	2,191	3,376	4,423	
25-44 years .....	27,123	1,147	1,561	2,142	3,270	6,887	10,624	
45-64 years .....	22,556	1,590	1,918	2,171	2,808	4,575	7,325	
65 years and over .....	12,507	2,809	2,581	1,834	1,289	1,125	1,340	

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

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

Table 15. Work-loss days per currently employed person per year and currently employed population, by income, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-or more
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year							
All ages 17 years and over.....	5.2	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.2	4.2
17-24 years .....	4.6	4.6	4.2	6.3	6.0	4.7	3.7
25-44 years .....	5.1	13.8	6.2	7.8	6.6	4.9	4.0
45-64 years .....	5.8	11.9	8.7	6.7	7.2	6.1	4.6
65 years and over .....	4.3	*5.1	*5.0	*4.9	*4.4	*5.2	*2.6
<b>Male</b>							
All ages 17 years and over .....	4.9	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.7	5.2	3.8
17-24 years .....	4.4	*3.6	*4.1	7.4	6.2	4.2	3.3
25-44 years .....	4.7	10.5	6.8	6.7	6.0	4.6	3.8
45-64 years .....	5.5	12.1	12.1	5.3	8.3	6.4	4.0
65 years and over .....	5.1	*3.0	*7.3	*6.7	*5.3	*7.2	*3.3
<b>Female</b>							
All ages 17 years and over .....	5.7	10.1	5.3	7.3	6.3	5.3	4.8
17-24 years .....	4.8	5.5	*4.2	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.2
25-44 years .....	5.9	17.0	*5.4	9.1	7.4	5.3	4.5
45-64 years .....	6.2	11.8	6.7	8.0	5.8	5.5	5.8
65 years and over .....	*2.9	*6.7	*2.2	*1.8	*2.6	*.	*.
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Currently employed population in thousands							
All ages 17 years and over.....	83,218	3,146	4,019	6,220	9,992	20,205	33,865
17-24 years .....	17,861	1,264	1,233	1,755	2,493	3,969	6,085
25-44 years .....	35,855	838	1,206	2,266	4,154	9,769	15,715
45-64 years .....	26,703	711	1,140	1,787	2,964	6,121	11,506
65 years and over .....	2,800	332	439	412	381	347	560
<b>Male</b>							
All ages 17 years and over .....	50,062	1,483	1,967	3,297	5,761	12,834	21,202
17-24 years .....	9,656	611	681	940	1,334	2,193	3,294
25-44 years .....	22,202	416	624	1,234	2,495	6,459	9,775
45-64 years .....	16,395	308	422	860	1,672	3,929	7,696
65 years and over .....	1,810	147	240	263	260	253	438
<b>Female</b>							
All ages 17 years and over .....	33,156	1,663	2,052	2,923	4,232	7,371	12,663
17-24 years .....	8,205	653	553	815	1,159	1,776	2,791
25-44 years .....	13,653	421	582	1,032	1,659	3,309	5,940
45-64 years .....	10,308	403	718	927	1,292	2,192	3,810
65 years and over .....	990	185	199	149	121	93	122

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

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

Table 16. School-loss days per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year and school-age population, by family income and sex: United States, 1975

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

Sex	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
	School-loss days per school-age child per year						
Both sexes .....	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.3	4.8	4.7
Male .....	4.8	5.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.5
Female .....	5.5	7.0	7.4	7.1	5.6	5.3	4.9
	Population in thousands						
Both sexes .....	42,433	2,005	2,929	3,672	4,967	10,070	16,107
Male .....	21,575	1,007	1,477	1,824	2,531	5,103	8,243
Female .....	20,858	999	1,451	1,848	2,436	4,967	7,863

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

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

Table 17. Disability days per person per year and population by usual activity, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Usual activity and age	Restricted-activity days			Bed-disability days			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All activities.....	17.9	15.6	20.0	6.6	5.4	7.6	209,065	100,865	108,199
Preschool (under 6 years).....	12.1	12.5	11.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	19,512	9,995	9,517
School age (6-16 years).....	10.5	10.2	10.9	4.3	4.0	4.6	42,433	21,575	20,858
Going to school (17 years and over) .....	10.1	8.6	11.7	3.9	2.5	5.4	11,589	6,106	5,483
Usually working (17 years and over) .....	13.5	12.2	15.8	4.8	3.9	6.2	79,464	49,999	29,465
17-24 years.....	11.9	9.8	14.5	5.0	3.6	6.9	14,146	7,885	6,261
25-44 years.....	12.6	11.0	15.6	4.5	3.6	6.3	35,823	23,244	12,579
45-64 years.....	15.3	14.5	16.7	4.9	4.4	5.7	27,022	17,220	9,801
65 years and over.....	17.4	17.2	17.8	4.8	4.0	*6.5	2,473	1,649	824
Usually keeping house (17 years and over) .....	26.9	...	26.9	9.2	...	9.2	40,116	...	40,116
17-24 years.....	17.9	...	17.9	8.3	...	8.3	3,785	...	3,785
25-44 years.....	19.2	...	19.2	7.6	...	7.6	13,887	...	13,887
45-64 years.....	30.3	...	30.3	10.8	...	10.8	12,136	...	12,136
65 years and over.....	36.7	...	36.7	9.7	...	9.7	10,307	...	10,307
Retired (45 years and over) .....	44.8	42.7	69.0	16.8	15.6	30.6	9,796	9,005	790
45-64 years.....	64.7	61.7	101.2	24.6	22.1	54.9	2,354	2,175	179
65 years and over.....	38.6	36.7	59.4	14.3	13.5	23.5	7,442	6,830	612
Other activities (17 years and over) <sup>1</sup> .....	55.0	43.3	79.9	23.1	15.0	40.5	6,155	4,186	1,970
17-24 years.....	17.1	18.8	13.2	5.4	6.2	*3.4	1,829	1,291	538
25-44 years.....	49.5	45.6	68.6	19.3	16.9	30.5	1,819	1,504	315
45-64 years.....	73.0	61.0	107.3	28.4	19.2	54.5	1,484	1,100	384
65 years and over.....	106.3	72.9	119.5	54.1	27.6	64.6	1,024	292	733

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown activity.

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

Table 18. Work-loss days per currently employed person per year and currently employed population, by usual activity, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Usual activity and age	Work-loss days per currently employed person per year			Currently employed population in thousands		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All activities (17 years and over).....	5.2	4.9	5.7	83,218	50,062	33,156
Usually working .....	5.4	4.9	6.3	71,313	45,631	25,682
17-24 years.....	5.3	5.0	5.8	11,929	6,700	5,229
25-44 years.....	5.2	4.5	6.6	32,503	21,527	10,976
45-64 years.....	5.6	5.2	6.4	24,834	16,000	8,834
65 years and over .....	5.3	6.2	*3.1	2,046	1,404	643
Usually keeping house.....	3.5	...	3.5	4,813	...	4,813
17-24 years.....	*5.4	...	*5.4	595	...	595
25-44 years.....	3.0	...	3.0	2,494	...	2,494
45-64 years.....	3.8	...	3.8	1,403	...	1,403
65 years and over.....	*2.7	...	*2.7	320	...	320
Other activity <sup>1</sup> .....	4.6	5.4	3.4	7,093	4,431	2,662
17-24 years.....	2.9	3.1	2.6	5,336	2,956	2,381
25-44 years.....	9.3	10.4	*5.1	858	675	183
45-64 years.....	19.3	17.9	*26.7	465	395	71
65 years and over .....	*1.2	*1.2	*-	433	406	*27

<sup>1</sup>Includes retired, going to school, and unknown activity.

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

Table 19. Disability days per person in the labor force per year and population, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, 1975

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

Sex and age	Restricted-activity days			Bed-disability days			Population		
	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unem- ployed	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unem- ployed	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unem- ployed
<b>Both sexes</b>	Disability days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages 17 years and over.....	13.4	12.0	28.0	4.6	4.0	10.7	91,127	83,218	7,908
17-24 years .....	11.1	10.3	15.9	4.6	4.1	7.2	20,946	17,861	3,086
25-44 years .....	13.1	11.9	27.6	4.7	4.3	9.8	38,848	35,855	2,993
45-64 years .....	15.3	13.2	50.3	4.6	3.8	17.8	28,322	26,703	1,619
65 years and over.....	13.7	11.7	40.3	3.6	2.2	*21.2	3,010	2,800	210
<b>Male</b>									
All ages 17 years and over.....	12.2	10.8	28.1	3.8	3.3	9.3	54,423	50,062	4,361
17-24 years .....	9.3	8.8	11.9	3.3	3.2	4.0	11,362	9,656	1,707
25-44 years .....	11.6	10.4	28.4	3.7	3.4	8.6	23,796	22,202	1,594
45-64 years .....	14.8	12.5	55.7	4.3	3.5	18.2	17,327	16,395	932
65 years and over.....	13.9	12.0	*40.6	3.9	*2.4	*24.8	1,938	1,810	129
<b>Female</b>									
All ages 17 years and over.....	15.1	13.7	27.9	5.8	5.1	12.4	36,704	33,156	3,548
17-24 years .....	13.3	12.0	20.8	6.1	5.3	11.1	9,584	8,205	1,379
25-44 years .....	15.6	14.4	26.8	6.3	5.8	11.1	15,053	13,653	1,400
45-64 years .....	16.1	14.3	43.0	5.1	4.3	17.3	10,995	10,308	687
65 years and over.....	13.5	11.3	*39.3	*3.0	*1.9	*15.3	1,072	990	82

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



Table 20. Disability days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, and currently employed population, by sex and industry classifications: United States, 1975

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

Industry classification	Both sexes			Male			Female			Currently employed population		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Disability days per currently employed person per year									Number in thousands		
All industry classifications.....	12.0	4.0	5.2	10.8	3.3	4.9	13.7	5.1	5.7	83,218	50,062	33,156
Agriculture .....	9.9	2.3	3.7	9.6	*2.1	3.5	11.4	*3.4	*4.9	3,015	2,497	518
Forestry and fisheries .....	*3.0	*3.0	*2.4	*2.8	*2.8	*2.8	*5.1	*5.1	*	70	61	*8
Mining .....	*6.9	*2.4	*3.6	*6.5	*1.5	*3.9	*10.3	*10.3	*0.7	656	588	68
Construction .....	10.9	3.2	4.6	11.0	3.1	4.8	*9.8	*3.7	*2.0	5,042	4,695	347
Manufacturing .....	12.9	4.0	6.1	11.8	3.5	5.6	15.4	5.3	7.4	19,149	13,570	5,579
Transportation and public utilities.....	11.8	4.2	6.1	11.1	4.2	6.6	14.2	*4.2	4.6	5,541	4,261	1,279
Wholesale and retail trade .....	10.8	3.4	4.7	9.0	2.7	4.1	12.1	4.3	5.5	16,155	9,012	7,144
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	10.7	3.8	3.9	9.2	3.1	2.9	13.1	4.4	4.8	4,765	2,229	2,537
Services and miscellaneous.....	12.4	4.6	4.8	11.0	3.7	4.5	13.4	5.3	5.1	23,055	9,318	13,737
Public administration.....	14.9	5.6	7.1	13.4	4.4	6.3	17.9	8.2	8.7	5,086	3,432	1,654
Unknown.....	11.4	*4.1	*4.1	11.8	*2.3	*3.3	*10.8	*6.5	*5.2	684	399	284

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

Table 21. Disability days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year and currently employed population, by sex and occupation classifications: United States, 1975

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

Industry classification	Both sexes			Male			Female			Currently employed population		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Disability days per currently employed person per year									Number in thousands		
All occupation classifications.....	12.0	4.0	5.2	10.8	3.3	4.9	13.7	5.1	5.7	83,218	50,062	33,156
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11.0	3.9	4.1	9.4	2.9	3.5	13.2	5.3	4.9	12,691	7,329	5,362
Farmers and farm workers.....	10.2	*1.3	2.7	9.9	*1.2	2.9	*16.6	*3.3	*	1,546	1,464	83
Managers and administrators, except farm .....	10.4	3.3	3.7	9.4	2.9	3.3	13.9	4.7	4.8	9,221	7,184	2,037
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12.1	4.7	5.1	9.2	3.4	4.9	12.9	5.1	5.2	14,229	3,231	10,999
Salesworkers .....	9.8	3.0	4.0	8.5	2.4	3.4	11.8	3.8	4.8	5,264	3,058	2,206
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	12.1	4.0	5.8	11.8	3.7	5.6	18.2	8.4	8.7	11,205	10,542	663
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12.7	3.9	6.5	11.8	3.6	6.0	14.9	4.4	7.6	12,646	8,709	3,937
Private household workers.....	19.6	5.6	4.7	*	*	*	20.1	5.8	4.9	1,080	*29	1,051
Service workers, except private household .....	14.1	4.8	6.5	14.4	4.4	6.9	14.0	5.1	6.1	10,077	4,160	5,917
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	10.4	*4.5	5.8	10.3	*5.2	5.8	*10.5	*2.6	*5.8	1,095	786	309
Laborers, except farm.....	12.8	4.7	6.6	12.3	3.9	6.4	17.8	*12.3	*8.3	3,469	3,141	328
Unknown.....	8.1	*3.6	*3.7	*6.4	*0.9	*2.0	*10.9	*7.9	*6.5	694	429	266

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

Table 22. Work-loss days per currently employed person per year and currently employed population for both sexes and males, by age and industry classification: United States, 1975

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

Industry classification	Both sexes				Male			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year								
All industry classifications.....	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.1
Agriculture .....	3.7	2.9	4.6	*5.3	3.5	*2.5	4.1	*5.8
Forestry and fisheries .....	*2.4	*1.1	*4.7	*.	*2.8	*1.2	*5.8	*.
Mining .....	*3.6	*3.8	*3.3	*.	*3.9	*4.2	*3.6	*.
Construction.....	4.6	4.8	4.3	*1.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	*1.5
Manufacturing .....	6.1	5.6	7.1	*5.3	5.6	5.1	6.6	*6.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	6.1	5.8	6.4	*13.9	6.6	6.7	6.0	*14.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4.7	4.6	5.0	*4.4	4.1	4.2	3.6	*6.4
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	3.9	3.8	3.6	*7.2	2.9	*2.6	*2.6	*6.5
Service and miscellaneous.....	4.8	4.6	5.8	*2.9	4.5	3.4	7.0	*2.7
Public miscellaneous.....	7.1	7.5	6.5	*7.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	*7.6
Unknown.....	*4.1	*4.0	*4.8	*.	*3.3	*3.8	*2.8	*.
Currently employed population in thousands								
All industry classifications.....	83,218	53,716	26,703	2,800	50,062	31,858	16,395	1,810
Agriculture .....	3,015	1,606	1,076	333	2,497	1,280	918	299
Forestry and fisheries .....	70	44	*26	*.	61	40	*21	*.
Mining .....	656	426	221	*9	588	380	201	*7
Construction.....	5,042	3,377	1,537	128	4,695	3,148	1,427	120
Manufacturing .....	19,149	12,208	6,662	279	13,570	8,655	4,717	197
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,541	3,621	1,855	65	4,261	2,693	1,512	56
Wholesale and retail trade.....	16,155	10,852	4,750	553	9,012	6,082	2,567	362
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	4,765	3,115	1,424	227	2,229	1,319	755	155
Service and miscellaneous.....	23,055	14,923	7,041	1,091	9,318	5,963	2,826	530
Public administration.....	5,086	3,097	1,904	85	3,432	2,045	1,322	64
Unknown.....	684	447	207	*29	399	251	129	*20

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

Table 23. Work-loss days per currently employed person per year and currently employed population for both sexes and males, by age and occupation classification: United States, 1975

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

Industry classification	Both sexes				Male			
	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year								
All occupation classifications.....	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	4.1	3.9	4.9	*0.9	3.5	3.1	4.8	*1.3
Farmer and farm managers.....	2.7	*2.9	*2.6	*2.7	2.9	*3.1	*2.7	*2.9
Managers and administrators, except farm .....	3.7	3.6	3.8	*2.7	3.3	3.0	3.8	*3.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5.1	5.1	5.2	*7.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	*7.4
Salesworkers .....	4.0	3.3	5.2	*3.9	3.4	2.9	3.9	*6.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	5.8	5.4	6.0	*12.6	5.6	5.1	6.0	*13.4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	6.5	6.0	7.7	*1.7	6.0	5.8	6.6	*0.8
Private household workers.....	4.7	*5.4	*4.3	*4.0	*.	*.	*.	*.
Service workers, except private household .....	6.5	6.1	7.8	*3.8	6.9	6.3	8.6	*4.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	5.8	*2.8	*12.7	*12.5	5.8	*2.4	*14.0	*15.9
Laborers, except farm.....	6.6	6.7	6.9	*2.7	6.4	6.3	7.2	*2.9
Unknown.....	*3.7	*3.3	*4.9	*.	*2.0	*2.2	*1.9	*.
Currently employed population in thousands								
All occupation classifications.....	83,218	53,716	26,703	2,800	50,062	31,858	16,395	1,810
Professional, technical and kindred workers.....	12,691	8,839	3,548	304	7,329	5,027	2,090	212
Farm and farm managers.....	1,546	587	712	248	1,464	552	679	233
Managers and administrators, except farm .....	9,221	4,977	3,891	353	7,184	3,934	2,975	275
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,229	9,842	4,110	277	3,231	2,064	1,076	91
Salesworkers .....	5,264	3,253	1,748	262	3,058	1,870	1,024	163
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	11,205	7,033	3,905	267	10,542	6,617	3,681	244
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,646	8,330	4,047	270	8,709	5,975	2,568	166
Private household workers.....	1,080	447	476	157	*29	*14	*6	*9
Service workers, except private household .....	10,077	6,657	2,940	479	4,160	2,657	1,238	266
Farm laborers and farm foremen .....	1,095	763	272	59	786	562	180	44
Laborers, except farm.....	3,469	2,543	828	98	3,141	2,315	735	91
Unknown.....	694	444	226	*24	429	271	142	*15

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

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## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

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

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

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

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment

contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>1,2</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design<sup>3</sup> and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health Interview Survey procedure, 1957-1974. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1-No. 11. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1311. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1975.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

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

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

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

### General Qualifications

*Nonresponse.*—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

*The interview process.*—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

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

*Population figures.*—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different

sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

### Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.<sup>5</sup> Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>6-9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics. Series 2-No. 54.* DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>7</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

<sup>8</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

<sup>9</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

1. *Narrow range.*—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.
2. *Medium range.*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.



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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

*General rules for determining relative standard errors.*—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of HIS data.

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

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the

impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of

the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

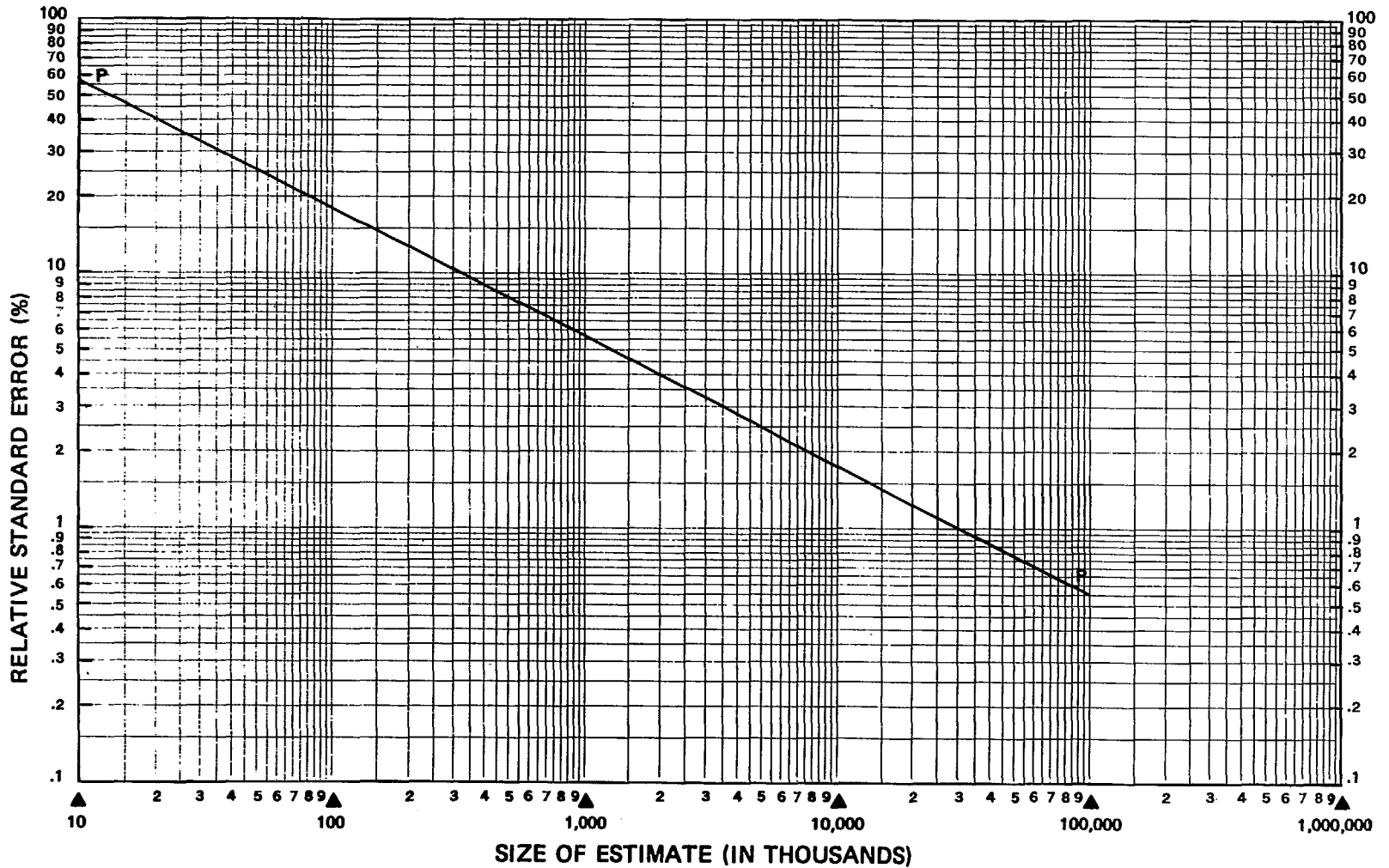
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$o_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where  $X_1$  is the estimate for class 1,  $X_2$  is the estimate for class 2, and  $V_{x_1}$  and

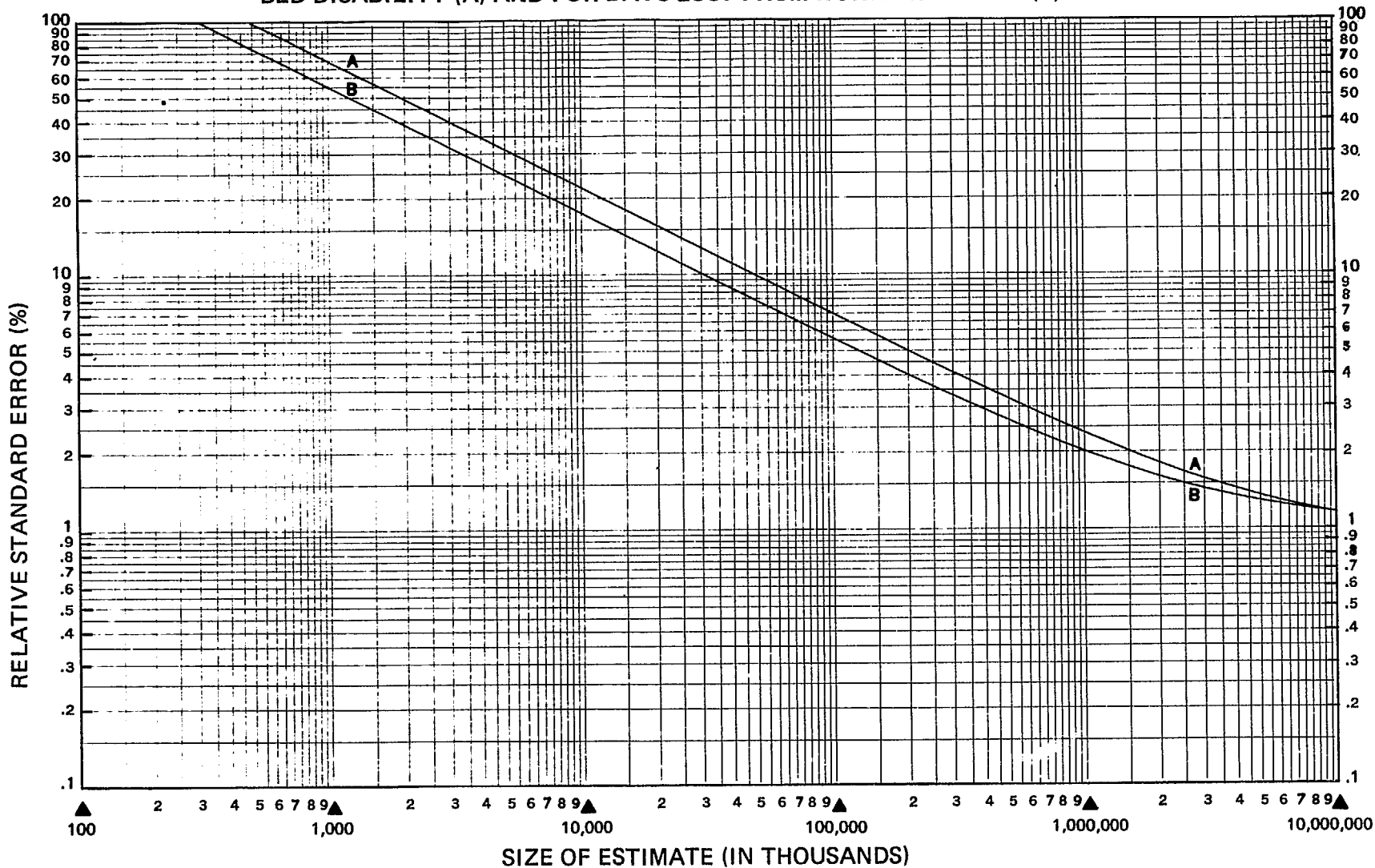
$V_{x_2}$  are the relative errors of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

Figure I. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period

*Example of use of chart:* An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.7 percent (read from scale at-left side of chart), or a standard error of 170,000 (1.7 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

*Example of use of chart:* An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

*Restricted-activity day.*—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are 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. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

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 day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

*Work-loss day.*—A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either

worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed persons" under "Demographic Terms.")

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

## Demographic Terms

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

*Race.*—The population is divided into three groups according to race, "white," "black," and "all other races." The "all other races" category includes American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and all other races. Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

*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, and help from relatives.

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

The categories of usual activity used in this report for persons 17 years of age and over

are usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other activity. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity are accepted without detailed questioning since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually 1 week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the Health Interview Survey, and the official labor force categories include all persons aged 14 or older. Finally, in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

*Usually working* includes persons 17 years of age and over who are paid employees; self-employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house or volunteer or unpaid work such as for a church is not counted as working.

*Usually going to school* includes persons 17 years of age and over whose major activity is going to school.

*Usually keeping house* includes female persons 17 years of age and over whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

*Retired* includes persons 45 years of age and over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age and over is counted as retired if he or she has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be able to work.

*Other activity* includes all persons 17 years of age and over not classified as "working,"

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

Figure III. Geographic regions by the States included

“retired,” or “going to school,” and females 17 years of age and over not classified as “keeping house.”

*Geographic region.*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure III.

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

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.*—The definitions and titles of SMSA’s are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 243 SMSA’s defined for the 1970 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA’s are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA’s consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA’s as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

*Farm and nonfarm residence.*—The population residing outside SMSA’s is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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

*Occupation.*—A person’s occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For

<i>Occupation Classification</i>	<i>Census</i>
<i>White-collar workers</i>	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers....	001-195, N
Managers and administrators, except farm .....	201-245
Salesworkers .....	260-285
Clerical and kindred workers .....	301-395, P, Q
<i>Blue-collar workers</i>	
Craftsman and kindred workers .....	401-580, R, S
Operatives and kindred workers.....	601-715, T, U
Laborers, except farm .....	740-785, V
<i>Farm workers</i>	
Farmers and farm managers .....	801-802, W
Farm laborers and farm foremen .....	821-824
<i>Service workers</i>	
Service workers, except private household .....	901-965, X, Y
Private household workers .....	980-984, Z
Unknown .....	995

Figure IV. Occupation classes by Census code

the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If the person worked during the 2-week reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing) applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he spent the most time. For an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported, and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

The occupation classes presented in this report and their code numbers as found in the *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries* of the U.S. Bureau of the Census are shown in figure IV.

*Industry.*—The industry in which a person was reportedly working is classified by the major activity of the establishment in which he worked. The only exceptions, the few establishments classified according to the major activity of the parent organization, are as follows:

laboratories, warehouses, repair shops, and storage facilities.

The industry categories presented in this report are shown in figure V with the corresponding codes found in the *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC), U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

*In labor force.*—All persons 17 years of age and over who worked at or had a job or business or were looking for work or on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview are in the labor force. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those not employed as defined below.

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

<i>Industry Classification</i>	<i>Census Code</i>	<i>SIC Code</i>
Agriculture.....	017-019, A	01, 07 (except 0713)
Forestry and fisheries.....	027-028	08, 09
Mining.....	047-057	10-14
Construction.....	067-077, B	15-17
Manufacturing.....	107-398, C	19-39, 0713
Transportation and public utilities.....	407-479, D	40-49
Wholesale and retail trade....	507-698, E, F, G	50-59
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	707-718	60-67
Services and miscellaneous..	727-897, H, J, K	70-89
Public administration.....	907-937, L, M	91-94
Unknown.....	999	99

Figure V. Industry categories by Census code and standard industrial classification manual code



Free-lance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. .

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they are not working, and (4) persons who are not working, even though having a job or business, but are on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS

estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

*Currently unemployed.*—Persons 17 years of age and over who during the 2-week period prior to interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work and those who had a job but were on layoff or looking for work are considered currently unemployed.

*Not in labor force.*—Persons not in the labor force are all persons under 17 years of age and other persons who did not at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview have a job or business, were not looking for work, and were not on layoff from a job. In general, persons excluded from the labor force are children under 17, retired persons, physically handicapped persons unable to work, and housewives or charity workers who receive no pay.



APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS FOR DISABILITY DAYS AND RECORDING FORM

<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)                  The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).</p>		
4a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	00	Y (4b) N } If age: 17+ (5) 6-16 (6) Under 6 (8)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	00	Days
5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	00	___ WL days (7) <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?	00	___ SL days <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)
If one or more days in 4b, ask 7; otherwise go to 8. 7. On how many of these --- days lost from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{work} \\ \text{school} \end{array} \right\}$ did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?		___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None
8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$ ) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	1	Y
	2	N (9)
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$ ) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	00	___ Days <input type="checkbox"/> None
If one or more days in 4-8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person. 9a. What condition caused --- to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during the past 2 weeks?		Enter condition in Item C Ask 9b
b. Did any other condition cause him to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during that period?		Y N (NP)
c. What condition?		Enter condition in Item C Reask 9b

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