NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS | Series 10 Number 4

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Disability Days

United States - July 1961 - June 1962

Statistics on volume of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days, by age, sex, family income, residence, usual activity status, occupation, and industry. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1961-June 1962.

Washington, D.C. October 1963

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

Public Health Service
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Surgeon General

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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 4

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SYMBOLS

Data not available	---
Category not applicable	...
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DISABILITY DAYS

SELECTED FINDINGS

The short-term disabling effects of illness or injury caused an average of 16 days of activity restriction during the period from July 1961 through June 1962 among the civilian population not residing in institutions. This estimate is based on data collected in household interviews conducted by the U.S. National Health Survey. Included in these 16 days on which the average person cut down his usual activities for at least a day were 6 days in which he remained in bed for most of the day. The average currently employed individual was absent from work for reasons of health for 6 days during the year. Current employment may be defined as working at any time during the 2-week period prior to the week of the household interview, or having a job or business during that period. The average school-age child missed 6 days of school during the year because of illness or injury. The school-age population consists of all children in the age group 6 through 16.

Residents of rural-farm areas reported more days of reduced activity and time lost from work than did residents of other areas. However, time lost from school was somewhat less for the average child living in rural-farm areas.

Persons who were "usually working" reported fewer days of restricted activity and days in bed than did the average person aged 17 years and over who reported his usual activity status as something other than working. As might be expected, retired persons reported the largest number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person during the year.

Three types of disability days are shown in this report for the occupation and industry in which currently employed workers said they were employed. Persons engaged in agriculture reported more restricted-activity and work-loss days per person than did employees of any other industry. Persons in public administration, defined as the postal service and Federal, State, and local administrations, reported the largest average number of days spent in bed.

Private household workers and farmers and farm managers had more restricted-activity days per person per year than did persons in other occupations. Private household workers experienced more bed-days, but farmers and farm managers reported more work-loss days than did employees in other occupations.

Age and sex were directly related to the amount of disability days experienced by a person during the year. In general, as age increased, the average rate of disability correspondingly increased. An exception to this pattern was noted among female workers. For this group there was a rise in days lost from work in the lower age groups followed by a leveling off in the middle years and a decline in the later years of the working life span. In most instances, females reported greater average amounts of disability days than did males.

For each sex the average number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days decreased as family income increased. This pattern also was applicable to male employees for time lost from work. However, among female employees and school-age children, there was no consistent pattern noted in the average amounts

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This report was prepared by Charles S. Wilder of the U.S. National Health Survey staff.

of work-loss or school-loss days, respectively, in relation to family income.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from analysis of responses to queries in household interviews in the Health Interview Survey. These household interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. Each week a representative sample of the Nation's households is interviewed by trained personnel of the Bureau of the Census acting in cooperation with the U.S. National Health Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. During the period from July 1961-June 1962, the cumulative weekly samples totaled about 38,000 households with approximately 125,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

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

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

The questionnaire used during the period July 1961-June 1962 is illustrated in Appendix III. The estimated numbers of disability days were obtained in response to five questions in Table I of the questionnaire (see Table I, columns e-j, Appendix III). For each separate illness or injury elicited in response to the "illness-recall" questions (Questions 8-14), a series of questions was asked in Table I as follows:

1. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? (The three dots require insertion of the name of the illness or injury).
2. How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays?
3. How many of these--days were you in bed all or most of the day? (The two dashes require insertion of the number of days of restricted activity.)
4. (For persons 6-16 years old) How many days did . . . keep you from school last week or the week before?
5. (For persons 17 years old or over) LAST WEEK or the WEEK BEFORE, how many days did . . . keep you from work? (For females, the phrase, "not counting work around the house," was added to this question.) This item was edited to assure that work-loss days were reported only for currently employed persons.

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

Annual estimates of disability days are derived from the responses to these questions in Table I (shown above) by appropriate weighting of the 2-week estimates (see Appendix I for information on the estimating methods). The procedure of conducting the household interviews continuously in successive weekly probability samples eliminates seasonal bias from these data.

DISABILITY DAYS BY RESIDENCE, USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS, AND AGE

Restricted-Activity Days

An estimated total of 2.9 billion days of restricted activity was reported for the 12-month period from July 1961-June 1962 (table 1). On the average each civilian, exclusive of those in in-

stitutions, experienced 16 days during the year on which he was forced to reduce his usual activities for the whole of the day because of illness or injury (table 2). A day of restricted activity is the most inclusive measure of short-term disability since, for the person involved, the restricted-activity day may also be a bed-day if the person spent all or most of the day in bed as a result of illness or injury. In addition, a day of restricted activity may be a work-loss day if a currently employed person is absent from work for a day as a result of illness or injury. Also, a day of restricted activity may be a school-loss day if a child aged 6-16 years is absent from school due to illness or injury. However, a person may cut down on his usual activities and not be absent from work or school or spend the day in bed; this day is counted as a restricted-activity day but does not meet the conditions of any other category of disability.

People living in rural-farm places of residence reported an average of 18 days of activity restriction per person per year during this period (table A). This amount of disability exceeded that for residents of urban and rural-nonfarm areas by more than a day.

It should be pointed out that the definition of rural-farm population used for the 1950 Decennial Census was still in use during this data-collection period. Therefore, the changed definition of rural-farm areas reflecting land usage of rural areas was not used in tabulating these data. The additional criteria employed in the land usage definition would tend to remove nonoperating farms from the rural-farm areas; it is probable that older persons who continue to live on their farms but no longer produce crops in the amount necessary for inclusion in the rural-farm population would be removed from this category and be placed in rural nonfarm.

The average duration of activity restriction per person per year for persons in six usual activity status groups is shown in text table B and detailed table 2. Differences between averages probably reflect the age and sex composition of each group as well as the general state of health characteristic of each of the activity status groups.

The effect of age and sex on the amount of short-term disability is shown in figures 1 and 2[1] for three of the four types of disability days. In general, the rate of disability is greater for females, and for each sex it increases with age.

[1]Figures 1, 2, 3, 9, and 10 have been plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale so that visual comparison of rates of change within and between curves may be made.

Table A. Number of disability days per person per year, by type of disability day and residence: United States, July 1961-June 1962

Residence	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days[1] (17+ years)	School loss days[2] (6-16 years)
	Number of disability days per person per year			
All areas	16.3	6.4	5.8	5.7
Total urban	16.3	6.5	5.7	6.3
Inside urbanized areas	16.2	6.5	5.9	6.7
Other urban places	16.6	6.3	5.0	5.5
Rural nonfarm	15.7	6.4	5.3	5.4
Rural farm	17.6	6.4	7.4	4.3

[1]Based on the number of currently employed persons in each area of residence.

[2]Based on the number of school-age children in each area of residence.

Table B. Number of disability days per person per year, by type of disability day and usual activity status: United States, July 1961-June 1962

Usual activity status	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
	Number of disability days per person per year	
All activities	16.3	6.4
Preschool (0-5)	11.1	5.1
School-age (6-16)	11.6	5.3
Usually working (17+)	12.1	4.2
Keeping house (17+)	23.8	8.2
Retired (45+)	47.1	20.5
Other (17+)	23.2	11.1

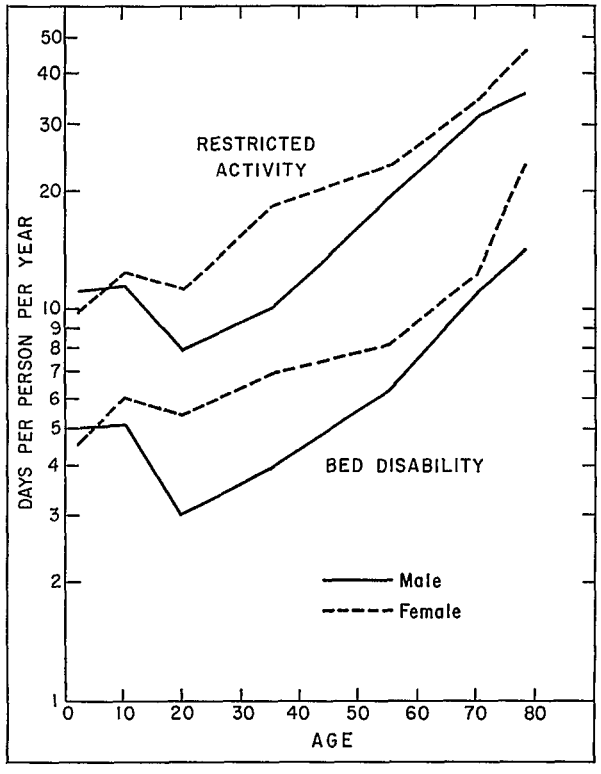

Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by sex and age.

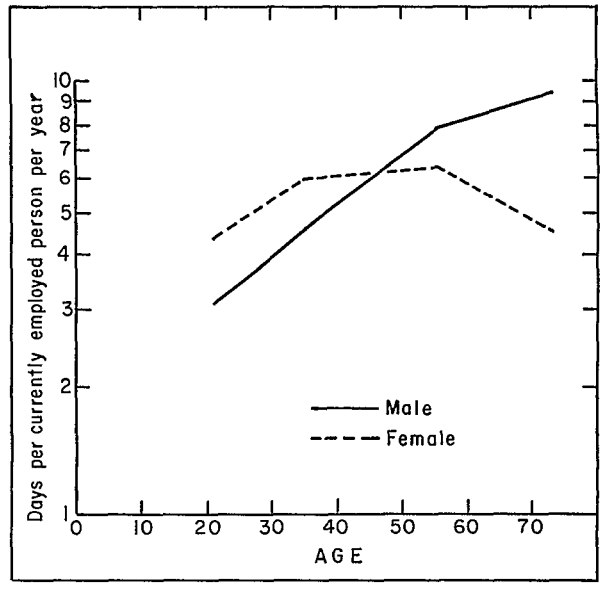

Figure 2. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by sex and age.

In the population classified as "usually working," composed primarily of males, the rate of restricted activity was similar to that for all males in the age groups under 45 years of age, but in succeeding age groups the rate was substantially lower than that for all males (fig. 1 and table 2). This reflects the better state of health among workers as they become a more highly selected group with increasing age.

The women who were keeping house had rates of activity restriction which were slightly higher in the childbearing years than the rates for all females in these years. On the other hand, figure 3 shows that in the later years of life the rates of

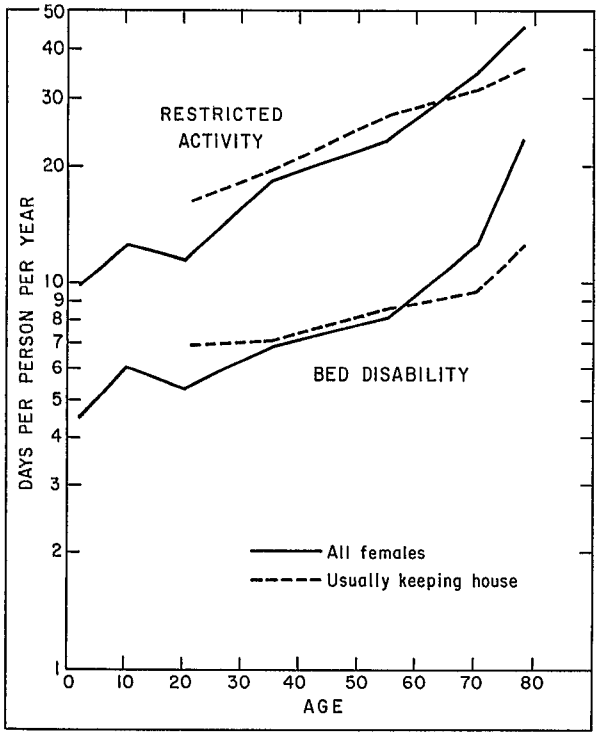

Figure 3. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year for all females and those usually keeping house.

reduced activity for women keeping house are somewhat lower than the rates for all females. As noted for the usually working persons, the lower rates among the older workers reflects a generally good state of health; this statement may also be applicable to the "usually keeping house" group of older women as the ill and disabled move out of the "housekeeping" category.

The rates for the "retired" group reflect the fact of retirement for reasons of health between 45 and 64, followed by an influx of retirees for reasons of age who tend to enjoy better health. The addition of persons with fewer disability days to the population would tend to reduce the disability day rates for the entire group (table 2). The "other" category includes a heterogeneous mixture of persons who are 17 years and over and going to school, looking for work, or not working because of illness or even invalidism. The rate of disability days in each of the age groups is not very meaningful because of the diverse nature of these persons.

The distribution of numbers of restricted-activity days per person per year by usual activity status shows a substantially similar pattern in each area of residence with the exception of rural-farm areas. Among persons under 17 years of age the rate of restricted activity for rural-farm residents was somewhat lower than in the other areas of residence. Among the usually working, retired, and "other" groups the rates were higher among residents of rural-farm areas than among persons in other places of residence. Sampling error may explain some of these differences since the population is relatively small in the rural-farm areas when distributed among the usual activity status groups.

Bed-Disability, School- and Work-Loss Days

An estimated total of 1.2 billion bed-disability days was obtained for the population during the period, July 1961 through June 1962. Among the currently employed population, about 400 million days were lost from work because of illness or injury. Among the school-age population, aged 6-16, about 230 million days were missed from school due to reasons of health (tables 3,5, and 6). The average person in each of these population groups experienced 6 days per year spent in bed, 6 days lost from work, or 6 days absent from school, respectively (tables A, 4, 5, and 6).

The distribution of bed-days by residence, usual activity status, and age followed much the same pattern as that for the activity-restriction days, except that the total number of persons in each area of residence reported approximately the same average number of days in bed during the year (tables A and 4).

Currently employed residents of rural-farm areas reported about 2 more days of time lost from work per person than did residents of the other areas (tables A and 5). This excess was more pronounced among older workers, and also occurred among the usually working and "other" activity status groups who were currently employed. This excess was not noted among women who were usually keeping house but were currently employed at a job or business. The distinction between "usually working" and "currently employed" should be explained. A person classified as "usually working" is one who reported

that his activity for most of the past year was working, while a currently employed person reported that he worked or had a job or business during the 2-week period prior to the week of the household interview. Therefore, a retired person may be currently employed but not usually working; the same statement may be made for a woman who usually keeps house but is currently working, or for a person who usually does something other than work or keep house.

The lowest average amount of school-loss days was noted in the rural-farm areas and the largest number among children living inside urbanized areas (table 6). The differential between these areas was about 2 days per school-age child.

DISABILITY DAYS BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, SEX, AND AGE

Introduction

Information as to the industry and occupation of each currently employed or unemployed person was obtained for the first time by the Health Interview Survey on the questionnaire in use during the period, July 1961-June 1962 (see Questions 20 and 21, Appendix III). The industry and occupation reported by the respondent for each currently employed member of the household were those for the job or business at which he worked in the 2-week period prior to the interview, or the job or business he had even though he did not work during the 2-week period. In the event he had more than one job, the occupation and industry were those for the job at which he spent the most time, or considered the most important, if he shared his time equally.

The industry is classified according to the nature of the major activity of the establishment in which the person worked. The occupation of the individual was classified according to the kind of work performed.

The responses obtained at the interview for the occupation and industry of each currently employed person were assigned to appropriate code categories in the "Classified Index of Occupations and Industries"[2] used for the 1960 Decennial Census. This index is an adaptation of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for household enumeration purposes.

The industry and occupation groups used by the National Health Survey are a further adaptation of the classifications. However, the condensed groups shown in this report contain the same elements as a similar collapsing of the industry classification used in the 1960 Decennial Census published reports.

The industry groupings are shown below. The Census Code (the Classified Index of Occupations and Industries) and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code components also are listed.

Industry Title	Census Code	SIC Code
Agriculture	A	01, 02, 07 exc. 0713
Forestry and fisheries	017,018	08, 09
Mining	126-156	10-14
Construction	C	15-17
Manufacturing	206-459 B, M	19-39, 0713
Transportation and public utilities	507-579, L	40-49
Wholesale and retail trade	606-696, D, F, G	50, 52-59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	706-736	60-67
Service and miscellaneous	806-898, E, H, K	70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78-82, 84, 86, 88, 89
Public administration	906-936, J	91-94
Unknown	999	99

The industry, "public administration," differs somewhat from the usual industrial classification of government since it is limited to the postal service and Federal, State, and local public administrations. This category includes only uniquely governmental functions and excludes those activities which may also be carried out by private

[2]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

enterprise. For example, teachers in public educational facilities and nurses engaged in medical services of governmental agencies are included with the "service and miscellaneous" group.

The occupational groups are shown below with the corresponding census code categories.

Occupation Title	Census Code
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	000-195
Farmers and farm managers	222, N
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	250-285, R
Clerical and kindred workers	301-360, Y, Z
Sales workers	380-395, S
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers	601-721, T, W
Private household workers	801-803, P
Service workers, except private household	810-890
Farm laborers and foremen	901,905, U, V
Laborers, except farm and mine	960-973, X
Unknown	995

Disability Days by Industry

All currently employed persons experienced about 800 million days of restricted activity during the 12 months, July 1961-June 1962, 300 million days in bed, and 400 million days absent from work because of illness or injury (table 7). Males reported about 60 percent of the restricted-activity days and bed-days, and 66 percent of the work-loss days. Since about 66 percent of the currently employed population were males, they reported a proportionate share of the work-loss days and less than a proportionate share of the other types of disability days.

Employees in agriculture experienced a greater average number of restricted-activity and work-loss days than did employees in any other industry, but they had a lower ratio of bed-days to work-loss days than did the total number of employees in all industries; that is, fewer of the days lost from work required bed disability. Six industries had average numbers of bed-days exceeding the average for agriculture. Perhaps the nature of employment in agriculture is such that workers refrain from work even though the illness or injury does not require them to stay in bed. A related factor may be the ability to postpone a job or the latitude of choice of activity on a given day. Another factor which partially explains the high rate of restricted activity and work loss is the proportion of older persons engaged in agriculture. Table 20 shows that 50 percent of persons in agriculture are 45 years or older compared with 40 percent for all industries.

In other industries, such as construction, manufacturing, transportation, and public utilities, the ratio of work-loss days to bed-days may be relatively high because an employee's absence from work due to illness or injury may be desirable from the standpoint of safety and efficiency of job operation. During a period of disability, his presence at work may result in added risk to himself and fellow employees. On the other hand, the nature of disability may be such that he cannot work although the condition does not cause him to stay in bed.

Figure 4 shows the average extent of absenteeism from work for each industry. As noted previously, agriculture, public administration, and mining were among the leading industries in the extent of work loss. The industry, finance, insurance, and real estate, reported the lowest average. The small number of disability days reported for the 95,000 employees in forestry and fisheries has too great a sampling error to permit publication.

In general, as age increased the number of work-loss days per person also increased (table 8). Workers aged 65 and over in agriculture, manufacturing, and public administration reported more than 10 days a year per person. Among males in manufacturing, the average number of work-loss days for employees 65 and over was double that for those aged 45-64.

Disability Days by Occupation

Farmers and farm managers and private household workers reported an average of 17 days of restricted activity per person per year (table 9). This average exceeded that for all occupation groups by 5 days. Farmers and farm managers reported the largest average number of work-loss days (fig. 5), but had the lowest number of days spent in bed per person.

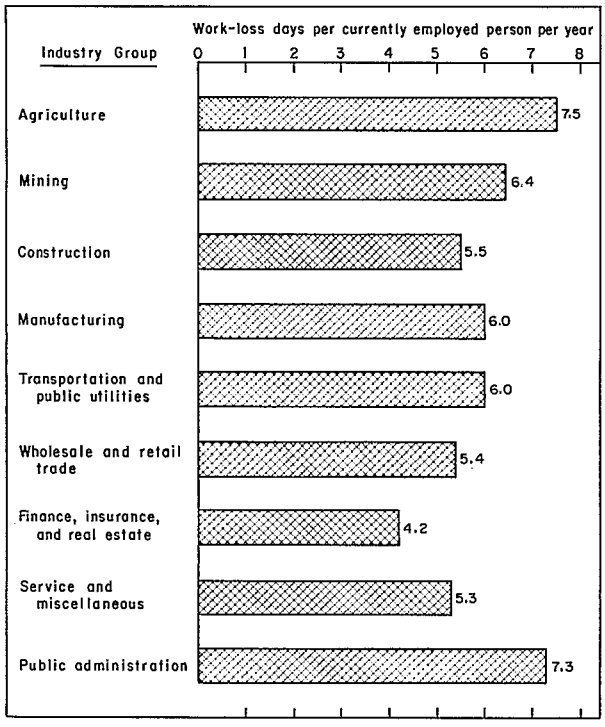

Figure 4. Number of work-loss days per currently employed persons per year, by industry group.

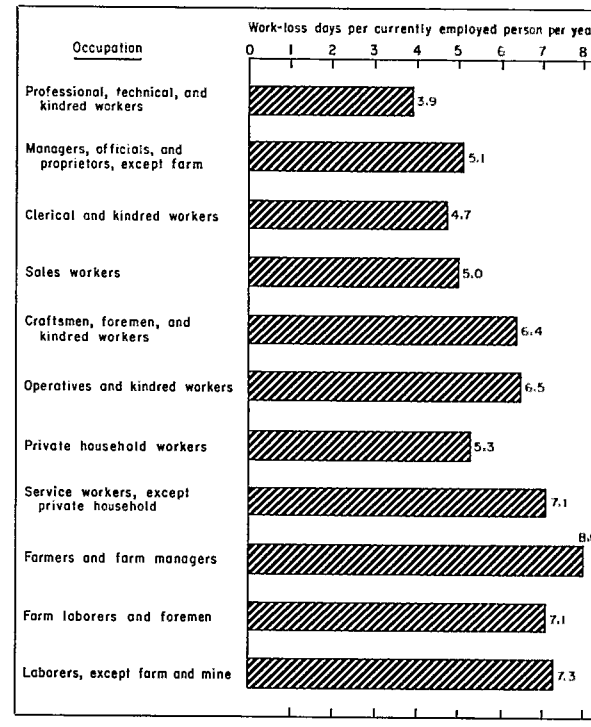

Figure 5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by occupation group.

Blue-collar workers (persons generally classified as craftsmen, operatives, and other similar occupational groups) experienced greater average numbers of days away from work because of ill health than did the white-collar workers (table 10). One of these latter groups, professional, technical, and kindred workers, reported the lowest average amount of absenteeism.

As noted previously by industry, the rate of work-loss days rose as age increased. Among workers 65 years and over, farmers and managerial personnel reported substantial amounts of absenteeism per person.

Table 11 shows the number and rate of the three types of disability days within each industry as well as the disability days for each occupation within each industry. Since the component occupations within some of the industries have relatively small numbers of disability days and numbers of employees, the rates should be interpreted with caution as sampling error may be high. It is not surprising that blue-collar workers in most of the industries reported higher than average rates of time lost from work than the average for the industry in which they worked.

The relationship of disability to industry and occupation is complicated, encompassing a variety of economic and social variables. This report presents statistics which show some of the relationships, but discussion of the reasons is beyond the scope of this publication. It is evident that certain occupations may have high rates of work loss relative to the comparatively low rates of bed disability, because these occupations allow the person some latitude in rearranging his work schedule as well as regulating the amount of physical activity he will expend on a given day. Other jobs are under much less control of the individual worker. Some types of industry are covered by rather liberal sick leave plans which, for illnesses of equal severity, may result in greater work loss than for persons in industries which are not covered by such plans. These examples are presented, and many others could be given, to indicate that the relationship between disability days and industry or occupation is not solely

a function of the hazards of the job. The intricacies of this relationship are within the purview of the sociologist and medical economist.

DISABILITY DAYS BY FAMILY INCOME, SEX, AND AGE

In the National Health Survey the income of a family is defined as the total income of all related members of the family living in the household. Income may include wages, salaries, rents, pensions, interest, dividends, help from relatives, relief payments, etc. It has been noted previously that amount of family income is inversely related to the number of disability days incurred by the average person in the family income group. Figure 6 and tables 12-15 show that the relationship of income and disability days continues to be present for restricted-activity days and bed-days. In figure 7 and table 16 the average number of work-loss days for male workers shows the inverse relationship, but the data for the female workers do not follow this pattern. Similarly, there is no consistent pattern of school-loss days when distributed by income group and sex (fig. 8 and table 17).

Age of members of each family group has been shown to explain part of the inverse relationship (see Health Statistics, Series B, No. 29). For example, 25 percent of the members of the group having under $2,000 income were 65 years and older, compared with 12 percent of the $2,000-

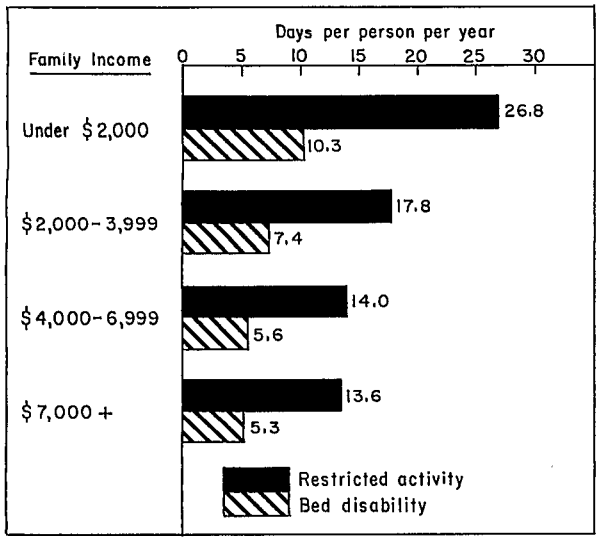

Figure 6. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income.

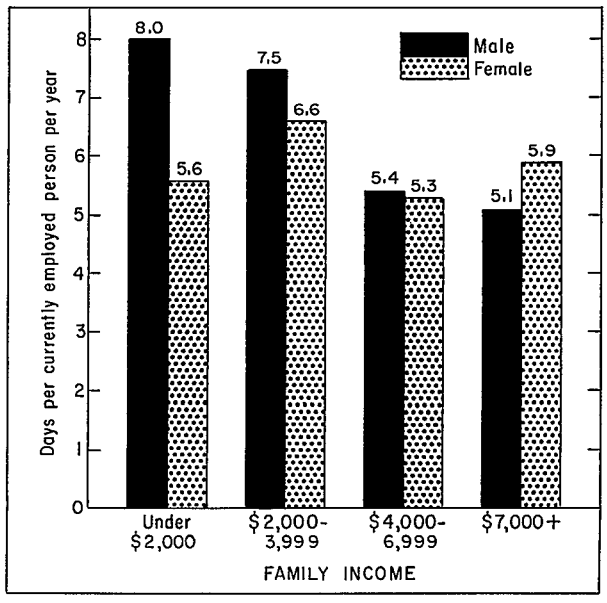

Figure 7. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by sex and family income.

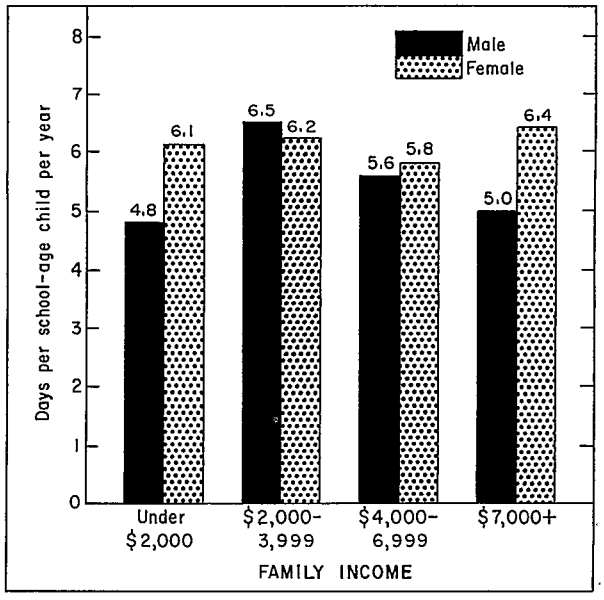

Figure 8. Number of school-loss days per school-age child (6-16) per year, by sex and family income.

3,999 group, and 4 percent in each of the $4,000-6,999 and $7,000 and over groups. Figure 1 shows that for all males and all females the disability-day rates rise as age increases, and figure 2 indicates that absenteeism increases among older male workers. Figures 9 and 10 tend to show how the higher proportion of older persons in the lowest income group has affected the rate of disability for all persons in each group. One might expect the average amount of disability to be greater in a group with a higher proportion of older persons than in corresponding groups with fewer older persons.

Tables 13 and 15 indicate that females report more restricted-activity days and bed-days per person per year than do males. This sex differential would have an effect on average disability if the proportion of females was greater in some income groups but not in others. The figures in table 22 indicate that 55 percent of the members of the under $2,000 group are female compared with 50 percent in the $7,000 and over group. This difference in sex composition, and higher disability-day rates for females, tends to bring about the inverse relationship noted above.

Other factors probably must be considered in obtaining a complete answer. However, the age and sex composition of the income groups explain some of the differences. Table C shows that age-sex adjustment of the rates tends to reduce the differences in activity restriction and bed disability by income group, but does not remove completely the differences noted in the unadjusted rates.

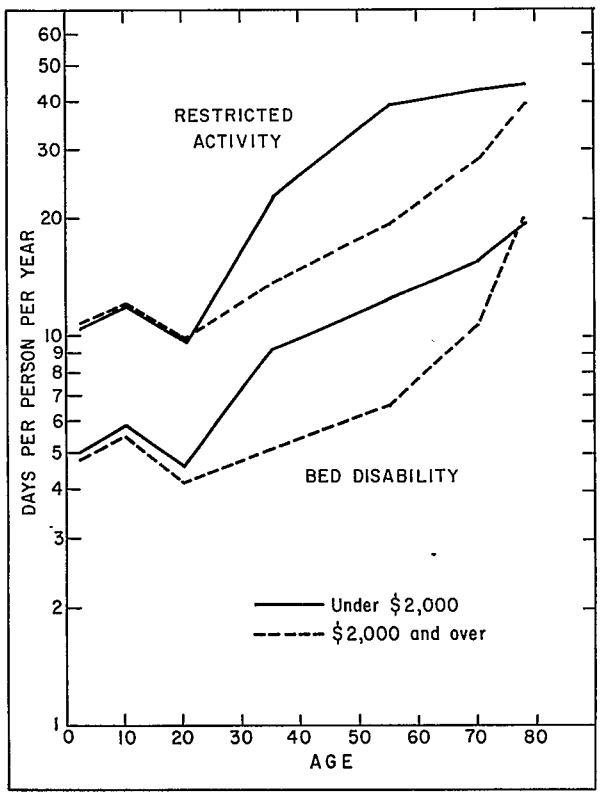

Figure 9. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and age.

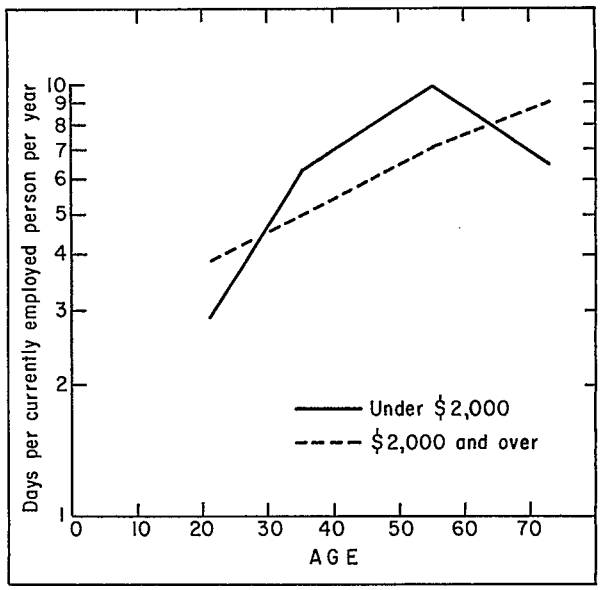

Figure 10. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by family income and age.

Table C. Comparison between unadjusted and age-sex adjusted[1] rates per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability, by family income: United States, July 1961-June 1962

Disability days	Family income			
	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+
	Number of disability days per person per year			
Restricted activity				
Unadjusted	26.8	17.8	14.0	13.6
Age-sex adjusted	22.7	17.4	14.8	14.5
Bed disability				
Unadjusted	10.3	7.4	5.6	5.3
Age-sex adjusted	8.8	7.2	5.9	5.7

[1]The disability-day rates have been adjusted to the age and sex distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States.

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DETAILED TABLES

DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Page

POPULATION

Table 1. Number of restricted-activity days, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of restricted-activity days in millions					
All activities						
All ages	2,945.8	1,761.2	1,257.5	503.6	802.6	382.0
Under 5 years	215.7	124.7	85.9	38.8	69.9	21.1
5-14 years	456.8	264.3	188.1	76.2	142.4	50.1
15-24 years	237.9	148.1	102.5	45.5	62.8	27.1
25-44 years	657.7	383.7	288.4	95.2	202.0	72.1
45-64 years	794.0	482.6	356.2	126.4	186.9	124.4
65-74 years	350.3	216.7	147.8	68.9	84.8	48.9
75+ years	233.5	141.2	88.6	52.6	53.8	38.5
Preschool						
Under 6 years	272.5	161.0	112.0	49.0	87.0	24.5
School age [1]						
6-16 years	460.6	261.9	186.8	75.1	144.1	54.6
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	740.4	454.8	337.2	117.6	186.4	99.2
17-24 years	62.9	42.1	30.0	12.1	14.6	6.2
25-44 years	302.7	183.1	139.3	43.8	87.0	32.6
45-64 years	324.3	204.0	147.5	56.6	72.7	47.6
65-74 years	42.9	20.0	15.4	4.7	11.0	11.9
75+ years	7.7	5.6	5.1	*	*	*
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	898.7	527.3	382.3	145.0	256.2	115.3
17-24 years	57.6	33.9	23.1	10.8	17.1	6.5
25-44 years	305.5	169.2	127.9	41.2	102.9	33.4
45-64 years	315.0	188.0	142.6	45.4	77.8	49.2
65-74 years	141.2	85.6	58.0	27.6	38.5	17.1
75+ years	79.5	50.6	30.6	19.9	19.8	9.2
Retired						
All ages-45+ years	327.0	202.2	132.3	69.9	76.6	48.2
45-54 years	12.6	7.3	5.1	2.3	3.3	1.9
55-64 years	54.2	28.0	18.1	9.9	16.6	9.5
65-74 years	139.3	93.7	64.2	29.5	29.7	16.0
75+ years	121.0	73.2	44.9	28.3	27.0	20.8
Other						
All ages-17+ years	246.5	154.0	106.9	47.1	52.4	40.2
17-24 years	56.9	38.2	24.6	13.6	12.3	6.4
25-44 years	49.5	31.4	21.2	10.2	12.1	6.0
45-64 years	87.9	55.2	42.9	12.3	16.5	16.3
65-74 years	27.0	17.4	10.3	7.1	5.6	4.0
75+ years	25.3	11.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	7.6

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

Table 2. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of restricted-activity days per person per year					
All activities						
All ages	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.6	15.7	17.6
Under 5 years	10.6	11.0	10.8	11.6	10.4	8.9
5-14 years	12.1	13.0	13.0	12.8	11.6	9.6
15-24 years	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.0	8.9
25-44 years	14.5	14.4	14.7	13.3	14.4	15.9
45-64 years	21.6	20.3	20.2	20.5	22.4	27.3
65-74 years	33.5	31.6	30.1	35.4	36.2	38.4
75+ years	41.9	38.5	35.6	44.7	44.9	54.8
Preschool						
Under 6 years	11.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	10.8	8.5
School age[1]						
6-16 years	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.0	11.4	9.8
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.7	15.2
17-24 years	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.2	6.9
25-44 years	10.7	10.7	11.2	9.5	10.1	12.6
45-64 years	14.2	13.6	13.2	14.5	14.2	18.3
65-74 years	19.1	13.7	14.5	11.5	26.2	32.7
75+ years	18.3	20.1	26.9	*	*	*
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	23.8	23.3	23.2	23.3	24.6	24.9
17-24 years	15.1	15.8	16.2	15.1	14.7	13.0
25-44 years	19.6	19.5	20.0	18.2	20.1	18.7
45-64 years	27.1	26.0	26.2	25.1	28.8	29.5
65-74 years	31.3	28.1	27.2	30.2	38.9	35.8
75+ years	35.8	32.3	29.1	38.8	44.4	44.0
Retired						
All ages-45+ years	47.1	46.2	42.3	55.7	44.4	57.8
45-54 years	67.0	68.5	65.9	*	60.3	*
55-64 years	65.5	54.1	50.0	63.9	77.8	99.1
65-74 years	41.7	44.5	41.5	52.7	34.5	42.3
75+ years	46.8	44.4	39.5	55.4	45.1	61.9
Other						
All ages-17+ years	23.2	22.1	21.9	22.5	21.6	32.7
17-24 years	8.0	8.2	7.6	9.4	7.6	8.4
25-44 years	32.8	31.9	28.9	40.4	33.9	36.1
45-64 years	65.9	61.9	67.6	47.7	59.3	99.1
65-74 years	74.2	74.9	60.7	112.9	75.0	70.1
75+ years	73.4	68.4	73.7	59.9	64.8	92.5

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

Table 3. Number of bed-disability days, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of bed-disability days in millions					
All activities						
All ages	1,163.4	697.3	505.3	192.0	328.0	138.1
Under 5 years	97.7	55.1	38.4	16.6	32.9	9.7
5-14 years	211.0	119.9	85.8	34.1	68.3	22.8
15-24 years	104.1	65.1	48.1	17.0	28.0	11.0
25-44 years	248.0	145.5	109.9	35.6	75.3	27.3
45-64 years	266.8	169.6	125.7	43.9	62.9	34.3
65-74 years	125.8	77.6	55.4	22.2	32.3	15.9
75+ years	110.0	64.5	42.0	22.6	28.3	17.1
Preschool						
Under 6 years	123.8	70.9	49.7	21.3	41.7	11.2
School age[1]						
6-16 years	210.7	118.7	85.5	33.2	68.2	23.8
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	260.3	167.0	125.7	41.4	63.6	29.6
17-24 years	27.8	19.9	14.5	5.4	6.0	1.8
25-44 years	113.6	72.9	56.6	16.3	30.4	10.3
45-64 years	100.8	65.8	47.4	18.4	22.7	12.3
65-74 years	15.8	7.0	5.8	*	4.2	4.6
75+ years	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	308.6	180.4	134.7	45.7	90.5	37.7
17-24 years	26.2	15.0	10.8	4.2	7.3	3.9
25-44 years	111.2	58.8	44.6	14.2	37.9	14.5
45-64 years	100.0	63.5	49.7	13.8	23.6	12.9
65-74 years	43.5	25.7	18.1	7.5	13.7	4.2
75+ years	27.8	17.5	11.4	6.1	8.1	2.2
Retired						
All ages-45+ years	142.6	89.1	59.1	30.0	35.3	18.2
45-54 years	5.9	4.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	*
55-64 years	21.3	10.5	7.9	2.6	8.0	2.8
65-74 years	52.0	36.5	25.8	10.7	10.4	5.1
75+ years	63.5	38.1	23.3	14.8	15.3	10.0
Other						
All ages-17+ years	117.4	71.2	50.7	20.5	28.7	17.5
17-24 years	24.3	15.6	11.8	3.7	6.0	2.8
25-44 years	23.2	13.8	8.7	5.1	7.0	2.4
45-64 years	38.9	25.8	18.5	7.3	7.1	6.0
65-74 years	14.4	8.4	5.7	2.7	3.9	2.0
75+ years	16.6	7.5	5.9	1.6	4.7	4.3

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

Table 4. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of bed-disability days per person per year					
All activities						
All ages	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4
Under 5 years	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.1
5-14 years	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.4
15-24 years	4.2	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.4	3.6
25-44 years	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	6.0
45-64 years	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5
65-74 years	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.4	13.8	12.5
75+ years	19.8	17.6	16.9	19.2	23.6	24.4
Preschool						
Under 6 years	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.9
School age[1]						
6-16 years	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.3
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.5
17-24 years	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.0
25-44 years	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.0
45-64 years	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.7
65-74 years	7.0	4.8	5.5	*	10.1	12.6
75+ years	5.3	*	*	*	*	*
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.4	8.7	8.1
17-24 years	6.9	7.0	7.6	5.9	6.2	7.7
25-44 years	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.3	7.4	8.1
45-64 years	8.6	8.8	9.2	7.6	8.7	7.8
65-74 years	9.6	8.4	8.5	8.3	13.8	8.8
75+ years	12.5	11.2	10.8	11.8	18.1	10.6
Retired						
All ages-45+ years	20.5	20.3	18.9	23.9	20.5	21.8
45-54 years	31.2	37.5	28.2	*	28.8	*
55-64 years	25.7	20.2	21.7	16.8	37.4	29.2
65-74 years	15.6	17.3	16.6	19.2	12.1	13.5
75+ years	24.6	23.1	20.5	29.0	25.6	29.9
Other						
All ages-17+ years	11.1	10.2	10.4	9.8	11.8	14.2
17-24 years	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.6
25-44 years	15.4	14.0	11.9	20.2	19.6	14.5
45-64 years	29.1	29.0	29.2	28.4	25.4	36.6
65-74 years	39.5	36.2	33.7	43.1	52.5	35.5
75+ years	48.1	43.6	55.3	24.7	52.0	52.8

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

Table 5. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence											
	All areas	Urban			Rural non-farm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban			Rural non-farm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places				Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of work-loss days in millions						Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
All activities												
All ages-17+ years	394.1	244.0	183.9	60.0	94.6	55.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.3	7.4
17-24 years	37.7	23.7	16.4	7.3	10.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.2
25-44 years	152.0	92.7	71.4	21.3	41.2	18.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	6.4
45-64 years	178.0	112.2	84.0	28.2	39.0	26.8	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.2	9.5
65+ years	26.4	15.4	12.2	3.2	4.3	6.8	8.0	7.2	8.3	4.8	6.8	12.1
Usually working												
All ages-17+ years	343.2	211.2	160.5	50.7	84.2	47.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.5	7.6
17-24 years	31.7	20.8	14.4	6.4	8.2	2.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.2
25-44 years	136.6	83.5	64.8	18.6	36.6	16.6	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.4	6.7
45-64 years	153.4	95.7	71.7	24.0	35.6	22.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	8.7
65+ years	21.5	11.2	9.5	1.7	3.9	6.4	9.1	7.2	8.6	3.9	9.6	15.8
Keeping house												
All ages-17+ years	19.0	11.2	9.0	2.3	5.7	2.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	2.4	4.3	3.6
17-24 years	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years	8.7	4.6	3.7	*	3.0	*	3.8	3.6	4.2	*	4.0	*
45-64 years	7.6	5.1	4.2	*	1.8	*	4.8	5.1	6.1	*	5.0	*
65+ years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other												
All ages-17+ years	31.8	21.6	14.5	7.1	4.7	5.6	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.2	4.2	9.3
17-24 years	4.0	1.8	*	*	*	*	1.4	0.9	*	*	*	*
25-44 years	6.7	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.6	*	9.6	10.4	8.9	14.4	9.0	*
45-64 years	17.0	11.4	8.1	3.4	1.6	4.0	28.4	30.7	31.3	29.4	11.6	45.7
65+ years	4.2	3.7	2.4	*	*	*	7.0	11.6	11.4	*	*	*

Table 6. Number of school-loss days and number of school-loss days per school-age child per year, by residence: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Number of school-loss days in millions					
All ages-6-16 years---	227.5	135.5	101.2	34.2	67.9	24.2
	Number of school-loss days per school-age child per year					
All ages-6-16 years---	5.7	6.3	6.7	5.5	5.4	4.3

Table 7. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days; and number of disability days per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by industry group: United States, July 1961-June 1962

[See headnote on table 6]

Industry group	Both sexes			Male		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Number of disability days in millions					
All industry groups---	816.3	285.4	394.1	503.6	169.8	258.3
Agriculture---	76.2	19.4	36.8	63.1	15.7	31.7
Forestry and fisheries---	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining---	7.4	2.7	3.6	7.4	2.7	3.6
Construction---	46.9	13.7	24.8	44.5	12.8	24.3
Manufacturing---	209.4	67.0	109.1	148.3	47.2	75.9
Transportation and public utilities---	52.0	18.7	28.4	43.2	15.7	24.8
Wholesale and retail trade---	144.5	55.2	69.0	72.5	30.1	36.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate---	36.1	12.8	13.5	17.8	5.6	7.0
Service and miscellaneous---	196.8	75.5	83.5	75.1	26.3	36.5
Public administration---	43.6	18.7	24.1	30.0	13.3	16.9
Unknown---	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
	Number of disability days per currently employed person per year					
All industry groups---	12.0	4.2	5.8	11.2	3.8	5.7
Agriculture---	15.5	3.9	7.5	14.7	3.7	7.4
Forestry and fisheries---	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining---	13.0	4.8	6.4	14.1	5.2	7.0
Construction---	10.4	3.0	5.5	10.4	3.0	5.7
Manufacturing---	11.5	3.7	6.0	11.0	3.5	5.7
Transportation and public utilities---	11.0	4.0	6.0	11.1	4.0	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade---	11.4	4.4	5.4	9.4	3.9	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate---	11.2	4.0	4.2	10.3	3.2	4.0
Service and miscellaneous---	12.5	4.8	5.3	11.8	4.1	5.7
Public administration---	13.2	5.7	7.3	12.4	5.5	7.0
Unknown---	8.4	*	*	*	*	*

Table 8. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by age and industry group: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Industry group	Both sexes					Male				
	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of work-loss days in millions									
All industry groups--	394.1	37.7	152.0	178.0	26.4	258.3	18.7	93.9	23.8	21.9
Agriculture----------	36.8	1.7	11.0	17.8	6.2	31.7	*	8.3	16.8	5.3
Forestry and fisheries-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining----------	3.6	*	1.7	*	*	3.6	*	1.7	*	*
Construction----------	24.8	2.9	9.7	11.1	*	24.3	2.6	9.4	11.1	*
Manufacturing----------	109.1	10.8	44.0	49.4	4.8	75.9	6.7	28.1	36.4	4.7
Transportation and public utilities----------	28.4	2.5	11.3	13.4	*	24.8	*	9.6	12.9	*
Wholesale and retail trade-	69.0	8.7	27.0	29.6	3.7	36.5	3.7	14.7	16.1	2.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate----------	13.5	*	4.1	6.6	*	7.0	*	*	4.1	*
Service and miscellaneous--	83.5	7.4	33.4	36.9	5.8	36.5	*	13.4	17.2	4.4
Public administration------	24.1	2.0	9.4	10.9	1.7	16.9	*	7.0	7.3	1.3
Unknown----------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year									
All industry groups--	5.8	3.6	5.0	7.3	8.0	5.7	3.1	4.6	7.8	9.4
Agriculture----------	7.5	2.4	6.4	9.2	11.3	7.4	*	5.7	9.8	10.5
Forestry and fisheries-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining----------	6.4	*	6.1	*	*	7.0	*	6.7	*	*
Construction----------	5.5	5.0	4.3	7.3	*	5.7	4.8	4.4	7.6	*
Manufacturing----------	6.0	4.2	4.8	8.0	12.8	5.7	3.8	4.1	7.9	16.1
Transportation and public utilities----------	6.0	4.2	4.9	7.8	*	6.4	*	4.9	8.7	*
Wholesale and retail trade-	5.4	3.6	5.1	6.7	6.0	4.7	2.4	4.5	6.3	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate----------	4.2	*	3.3	6.1	*	4.0	*	*	6.2	*
Service and miscellaneous--	5.3	3.0	5.3	6.3	5.4	5.7	*	4.8	7.7	9.0
Public administration------	7.3	6.8	5.8	8.7	12.3	7.0	*	5.7	8.2	11.3
Unknown----------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 9. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days; and number of disability days per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by occupation group: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Occupation group	Both sexes			Male		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Number of disability days in millions					
All occupation groups---	816.3	285.4	394.1	503.6	169.8	258.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----------	81.7	31.6	31.7	49.7	19.7	19.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	47.7	10.1	22.5	42.5	8.3	20.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	83.3	29.5	36.9	64.6	21.8	30.7
Clerical and kindred workers--	105.8	40.6	48.3	25.8	9.8	12.9
Sales workers----------	49.2	18.8	21.6	23.0	9.0	9.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----------	104.0	36.1	58.5	102.2	35.7	57.7
Operatives and kindred workers----------	147.6	48.3	81.2	93.5	33.2	51.7
Private household workers-----	39.4	14.6	12.4	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household----------	85.5	35.4	44.9	37.1	13.7	21.7
Farm laborers and foremen-----	24.9	8.4	12.7	18.0	6.6	9.7
Laborers, except farm and mine----------	46.2	11.6	23.4	46.1	11.4	23.2
Unknown----------	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Number of disability days per currently employed person per year					
All occupation groups---	12.0	4.2	5.8	11.2	3.8	5.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----------	10.1	3.9	3.9	9.7	3.8	3.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	16.9	3.6	8.0	16.2	3.2	7.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	11.6	4.1	5.1	10.9	3.7	5.2
Clerical and kindred workers--	10.4	4.0	4.7	8.4	3.2	4.2
Sales workers----------	11.5	4.4	5.0	9.0	3.5	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----------	11.4	3.9	6.4	11.5	4.0	6.5
Operatives and kindred workers----------	11.7	3.8	6.5	10.5	3.7	5.8
Private household workers-----	17.0	6.3	5.3	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household----------	13.5	5.6	7.1	12.7	4.7	7.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	13.9	4.7	7.1	12.6	4.6	6.8
Laborers, except farm and mine----------	14.5	3.6	7.3	14.8	3.7	7.5
Unknown----------	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 10. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by age and occupation group: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Occupation group	Both sexes					Male				
	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of work-loss days in millions									
All occupation groups	394.1	37.7	152.0	78.0	26.4	258.3	18.7	93.9	123.8	21.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	31.7	1.9	14.2	13.4	2.2	19.9	*	9.4	7.9	1.6
Farmers and farm managers	22.5	*	4.6	11.9	5.5	20.7	*	3.9	11.4	4.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	36.9	*	11.3	19.7	5.5	30.7	*	9.1	16.2	5.2
Clerical and kindred workers	48.3	7.7	22.9	17.1	*	12.9	*	5.9	5.7	*
Sales workers	21.6	1.6	6.6	11.7	1.8	9.9	*	3.0	5.0	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	58.5	4.3	20.2	31.4	2.6	57.7	4.3	19.5	31.3	2.6
Operatives and kindred workers	81.2	10.2	35.3	33.6	2.0	51.7	5.9	22.6	21.3	1.9
Private household workers	12.4	1.8	4.9	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household	44.9	5.7	16.2	19.0	3.9	21.7	2.0	6.8	10.5	2.4
Farm laborers and foremen	12.7	*	5.6	5.6	*	9.7	*	3.6	5.1	*
Laborers, except farm and mine	23.4	2.4	10.2	9.4	*	23.2	2.4	10.2	9.2	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year									
All occupation groups	5.8	3.6	5.0	7.3	8.0	5.7	3.1	4.6	7.8	9.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.9	2.0	3.4	5.1	6.3	3.9	*	3.2	5.4	7.1
Farmers and farm managers	8.0	*	5.1	8.8	12.3	7.9	*	4.6	9.2	11.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5.1	*	3.7	5.9	10.7	5.2	*	3.5	5.9	11.9
Clerical and kindred workers	4.7	2.9	5.2	6.0	*	4.2	*	4.2	6.6	*
Sales workers	5.0	2.5	3.6	7.4	6.7	3.9	*	2.7	5.8	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6.4	5.3	4.5	8.8	7.8	6.5	5.4	4.5	9.0	8.3
Operatives and kindred workers	6.5	4.8	5.8	8.2	7.4	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.8	11.1
Private household workers	5.3	4.3	6.9	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household	7.1	5.4	6.5	8.0	9.6	7.4	4.0	6.1	9.8	10.1
Farm laborers and foremen	7.1	*	8.6	11.5	*	6.8	*	7.5	12.7	*
Laborers, except farm and mine	7.3	3.1	7.6	9.8	*	7.5	3.2	7.9	9.9	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 11. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days; and number of disability days per currently employed person per year for both sexes, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Industry and occupation groups	Both sexes					
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Number of disability days in millions			Number of disability days per currently employed person per year		
All groups	816.3	285.4	394.1	12.0	4.2	5.8
Agriculture	76.2	19.4	36.8	15.5	3.9	7.5
Farmers and farm managers	47.7	10.1	22.5	16.9	3.6	8.0
Farm laborers and foremen	24.9	8.4	12.7	13.9	4.7	7.1
All other occupations	3.6	*	1.5	11.0	*	4.7
Forestry and fisheries	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	7.4	2.7	3.6	13.0	4.8	6.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.0	*	*	35.7	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.6	*	*	14.8	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers	3.6	*	2.3	14.0	*	9.1
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	46.9	13.7	24.8	10.4	3.0	5.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.5	*	*	17.0	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.7	*	1.7	7.8	*	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers	1.8	*	*	7.8	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	24.8	8.2	14.7	10.4	3.4	6.2
Operatives and kindred workers	3.4	1.5	2.3	7.8	3.4	5.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	9.0	2.0	4.4	12.4	2.8	6.0
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	209.4	67.0	109.1	11.5	3.7	6.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	13.3	5.3	6.0	8.3	3.3	3.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	13.3	4.7	6.3	11.4	4.0	5.4
Clerical and kindred workers	19.1	8.1	10.8	8.8	3.7	5.0
Sales workers	5.3	1.6	2.4	10.1	3.1	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	38.8	13.2	20.6	11.4	3.9	6.1
Operatives and kindred workers	97.0	28.9	52.6	12.3	3.7	6.7
Service workers, except private household	3.9	*	2.0	12.8	*	6.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.4	3.7	8.3	17.9	3.5	8.0
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and public utilities	52.0	18.7	28.4	11.0	4.0	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.4	*	*	12.6	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4.6	*	1.8	10.9	*	4.3
Clerical and kindred workers	11.3	4.3	4.9	10.1	3.8	4.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.8	4.4	7.6	11.9	4.5	7.7
Operatives and kindred workers	13.9	5.3	7.8	10.7	4.1	6.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.6	1.6	4.1	12.8	3.7	9.2
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 11. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days; and number of disability days per currently employed person per year for both sexes, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1961-June 1962—Con.

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

Industry and occupation groups	Both sexes					
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Number of disability days in millions			Number of disability days per currently employed person per year		
Wholesale and retail trade	144.5	55.2	69.0	11.4	4.4	5.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.5	1.6	1.5	9.5	6.0	5.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	28.7	12.1	13.0	9.7	4.1	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers	25.5	7.2	11.1	13.8	3.9	6.0
Sales workers	33.3	13.2	14.5	11.0	4.4	4.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9.3	3.6	5.3	10.8	4.2	6.2
Operatives and kindred workers	15.5	6.8	8.8	10.1	4.4	5.7
Service workers, except household	24.9	8.8	12.1	14.0	5.0	6.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.7	1.8	2.6	12.6	4.8	7.0
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance, insurance and real estate	36.1	12.8	13.5	11.2	4.0	4.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.1	*	*	15.5	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	12.0	3.8	3.5	15.9	5.1	4.7
Clerical and kindred workers	11.1	4.0	4.9	7.8	2.8	3.4
Sales workers	9.1	3.1	3.8	15.2	5.3	6.3
All other occupations	1.8	*	*	5.8	*	*
Service and miscellaneous	196.8	75.5	83.5	12.5	4.8	5.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	51.9	20.1	19.6	10.3	4.0	3.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	11.9	3.7	6.0	12.8	4.0	6.5
Clerical and kindred workers	18.2	7.9	6.8	9.6	4.2	3.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12.1	3.9	6.6	12.1	3.8	6.6
Operative and kindred workers	11.6	2.8	6.1	12.3	3.0	6.4
Private household workers	39.4	14.6	12.4	17.0	6.3	5.3
Service workers, except private household	46.1	20.6	24.3	14.1	6.3	7.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.8	1.5	*	16.7	5.3	*
All other occupations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public administration	43.6	18.7	24.1	13.2	5.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.7	*	*	8.1	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6.4	3.0	3.4	18.3	8.7	9.6
Clerical and kindred workers	17.2	7.7	9.1	12.9	5.7	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.7	*	2.1	14.1	*	8.0
Service workers, except private household	8.2	3.5	5.3	13.1	5.6	8.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	2.8	*	1.9	20.8	*	14.4
All other occupations	1.6	*	*	12.1	*	*
Unknown	2.2	*	*	8.4	*	*

Table 12. Number of restricted-activity days, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
Both sexes	Number of restricted-activity days in millions					
All ages	2,945.8	624.3	612.2	846.0	690.2	173.1
Under 5 years	215.7	22.6	38.6	94.4	50.3	9.8
5-14 years	456.8	43.4	75.6	167.3	146.3	24.2
15-24 years	237.9	33.3	54.6	74.5	61.1	14.4
25-44 years	657.7	79.1	119.5	242.2	182.1	34.8
45-64 years	794.0	187.0	177.2	195.9	188.7	45.1
65-74 years	350.3	153.0	100.2	45.9	26.3	24.9
75+ years	233.5	106.0	46.4	25.9	35.3	19.9
Male						
All ages	1,237.8	261.8	270.4	355.3	286.0	64.4
Under 5 years	117.7	11.9	22.1	50.4	27.8	5.4
5-14 years	223.9	20.7	38.9	83.0	69.3	12.0
15-24 years	91.9	13.1	18.2	27.5	26.8	6.3
25-44 years	222.1	29.9	44.1	83.3	56.4	8.3
45-64 years	344.3	80.9	77.0	86.0	84.8	15.7
65-74 years	152.5	64.2	51.5	19.7	8.2	9.0
75+ years	85.5	41.0	18.5	5.4	12.7	7.8
Female						
All ages	1,708.0	362.5	341.8	490.7	404.2	108.7
Under 5 years	98.0	10.7	16.5	44.0	22.5	4.4
5-14 years	232.9	22.6	36.7	84.3	77.0	12.3
15-24 years	146.0	20.1	36.5	47.0	34.3	8.1
25-44 years	435.6	49.1	75.4	158.9	125.7	26.5
45-64 years	449.7	106.1	100.2	109.9	104.0	29.5
65-74 years	197.8	88.9	48.7	26.3	18.1	15.9
75+ years	148.0	64.9	27.9	20.4	22.6	12.1

Table 13. Number of restricted-activity days per person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of restricted-activity days per person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	16.3	26.8	17.8	14.0	13.6	14.8
Under 5 years	10.6	10.5	8.9	11.5	10.8	9.6
5-14 years	12.1	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.9	11.4
15-24 years	9.7	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.4	8.7
25-44 years	14.5	23.0	16.6	14.0	12.2	14.3
45-64 years	21.6	39.0	25.9	18.2	16.7	14.8
65-74 years	33.5	43.3	34.9	24.8	19.8	28.2
75+ years	41.9	45.3	38.5	32.1	52.6	36.2
Male						
All ages	14.1	24.9	16.6	11.9	11.2	11.5
Under 5 years	11.3	10.4	10.0	12.2	11.9	10.0
5-14 years	11.7	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.0
15-24 years	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.9
25-44 years	10.3	19.2	13.1	9.9	7.9	7.2
45-64 years	19.5	43.6	26.5	15.6	14.1	11.1
65-74 years	31.9	46.9	34.8	22.0	12.3	23.7
75+ years	36.1	42.1	29.7	17.1	51.2	38.8
Female						
All ages	18.3	28.3	18.9	15.9	16.0	17.7
Under 5 years	9.8	10.5	7.7	10.8	9.7	9.1
5-14 years	12.5	12.9	10.9	12.1	14.0	11.9
15-24 years	11.4	11.9	12.8	11.3	10.4	9.4
25-44 years	18.4	26.0	19.6	17.8	16.2	20.8
45-64 years	23.6	36.1	25.5	21.0	19.6	17.9
65-74 years	34.8	41.0	35.1	27.4	27.2	31.5
75+ years	46.2	47.6	48.0	42.0	53.6	34.8

Table 14. Number of bed-disability days, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of bed-disability days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages	1,163.4	239.2	253.3	337.1	266.4	67.4
Under 5 years	97.7	10.7	19.4	43.7	19.8	4.1
5-14 years	211.0	21.4	35.3	74.0	68.6	11.7
15-24 years	104.1	15.6	24.1	32.8	24.5	7.0
25-44 years	248.0	31.6	49.3	91.1	64.6	11.4
45-64 years	266.8	59.7	64.6	61.8	63.7	17.1
65-74 years	125.8	54.5	37.4	19.6	8.5	5.8
75+ years	110.0	45.7	23.2	14.1	16.7	10.3
Male						
All ages	472.9	91.2	107.1	138.5	109.1	27.0
Under 5 years	52.2	5.0	10.8	22.7	11.0	2.8
5-14 years	100.0	8.7	19.2	34.9	31.7	5.6
15-24 years	35.3	4.4	6.8	11.2	10.2	2.7
25-44 years	85.1	9.0	16.6	32.6	24.1	2.7
45-64 years	111.1	24.6	27.5	26.9	24.9	7.2
65-74 years	54.6	24.0	19.5	6.5	2.8	1.8
75+ years	34.6	15.5	6.8	3.8	4.4	4.1
Female						
All ages	690.5	148.0	146.2	198.6	157.3	40.4
Under 5 years	45.4	5.7	8.6	21.0	8.8	*
5-14 years	111.0	12.7	16.1	39.1	36.9	6.2
15-24 years	68.8	11.2	17.4	21.7	14.2	4.4
25-44 years	162.9	22.6	32.7	58.5	40.5	8.7
45-64 years	155.7	35.1	37.1	34.9	38.8	9.9
65-74 years	71.2	30.4	17.9	13.1	5.7	4.0
75+ years	75.5	30.2	16.5	10.3	12.3	6.2

Table 15. Number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of bed-disability days per person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	6.4	10.3	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.8
Under 5 years	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.2	4.0
5-14 years	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.5
15-24 years	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.2
25-44 years	5.5	9.2	6.8	5.2	4.3	4.7
45-64 years	7.3	12.5	9.4	5.8	5.6	5.6
65-74 years	12.0	15.4	13.0	10.6	6.4	6.5
75+ years	19.8	19.5	19.3	17.5	24.8	18.7
Male						
All ages	5.4	8.7	6.6	4.6	4.3	4.8
Under 5 years	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.2
5-14 years	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.1
15-24 years	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4
25-44 years	3.9	5.8	4.9	3.9	3.4	2.4
45-64 years	6.3	13.3	9.5	4.9	4.2	5.1
65-74 years	11.4	17.6	13.2	7.3	4.2	4.8
75+ years	14.6	15.8	10.9	11.9	17.7	20.7
Female						
All ages	7.4	11.5	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.6
Under 5 years	4.5	5.7	4.0	5.2	3.8	*
5-14 years	6.0	7.2	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.0
15-24 years	5.4	6.6	6.1	5.2	4.3	5.1
25-44 years	6.9	12.0	8.5	6.6	5.2	6.8
45-64 years	8.2	11.9	9.4	6.7	7.3	6.0
65-74 years	12.5	14.1	12.9	13.7	8.6	7.9
75+ years	23.6	22.2	28.3	21.2	29.1	17.6

Table 16. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of work-loss days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+ years	394.1	46.7	84.6	123.3	120.2	19.3
17-24 years	37.7	3.8	10.5	11.6	10.5	1.3
25-44 years	152.0	13.3	31.1	56.0	45.5	6.2
45-64 years	178.0	23.8	35.6	49.5	58.8	10.3
65+ years	26.4	5.8	7.4	6.3	5.4	*
Male						
All ages-17+ years	258.3	30.2	55.3	84.9	77.0	11.0
17-24 years	18.7	2.2	5.5	5.5	5.0	*
25-44 years	93.9	7.7	19.2	37.9	26.1	2.9
45-64 years	123.8	15.8	24.5	35.9	41.1	6.6
65+ years	21.9	4.4	6.0	5.5	4.9	*
Female						
All ages-17+ years	135.8	16.5	29.3	38.5	43.2	8.3
17-24 years	19.0	1.6	5.0	6.1	5.5	*
25-44 years	58.1	5.6	11.8	18.0	19.4	3.3
45-64 years	54.1	8.0	11.1	13.6	17.8	3.8
65+ years	4.5	*	*	*	*	*
	Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+ years	5.8	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.4	4.3
17-24 years	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.6	3.5	1.9
25-44 years	5.0	6.3	6.8	4.8	4.4	3.9
45-64 years	7.3	10.0	8.5	6.6	7.1	5.3
65+ years	8.0	6.5	8.9	9.4	9.3	*
Male						
All ages-17+ years	5.7	8.0	7.5	5.4	5.1	3.6
17-24 years	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.0	*
25-44 years	4.6	6.0	6.4	4.6	3.7	2.7
45-64 years	7.8	13.0	10.3	7.0	7.1	5.0
65+ years	9.4	8.9	10.2	10.6	10.3	*
Female						
All ages-17+ years	5.8	5.6	6.6	5.3	5.9	5.6
17-24 years	4.4	2.9	6.1	4.6	4.2	*
25-44 years	6.0	6.9	7.5	5.3	5.7	6.7
45-64 years	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.7	7.2	5.9
65+ years	4.6	*	*	*	*	*

Table 17. Number of school-loss days and number of school-loss days per school-age child per year, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Age and sex	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
All ages-6-16 years	Number of school-loss days in millions					
Both sexes	227.5	20.9	44.8	81.5	68.9	11.5
Male	111.1	9.7	23.0	40.3	31.4	6.7
Female	116.4	11.2	21.8	41.2	37.4	4.8
All ages-6-16 years	Number of school-loss days per school-age child per year					
Both sexes	5.7	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.0
Male	5.5	4.8	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.6
Female	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.4	4.2

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Population in thousands					
All activites						
All ages	180,790	107,848	77,501	30,347	51,249	21,693
Under 5 years	20,374	11,286	7,937	3,349	6,711	2,377
5-14 years	37,846	20,390	14,437	5,953	12,258	5,198
15-24 years	24,489	15,133	10,507	4,626	6,304	3,053
25-44 years	45,317	26,709	19,567	7,142	14,070	4,538
45-64 years	36,722	23,808	17,653	6,154	8,362	4,552
65-74 years	10,472	6,856	4,912	1,944	2,344	1,273
75+ years	5,569	3,667	2,489	1,178	1,199	703
Preschool						
Under 6 years	24,509	13,528	9,523	4,005	8,087	2,894
School age[1]						
6-16 years	39,676	21,484	15,205	6,279	12,622	5,570
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	61,302	38,813	28,308	10,505	15,959	6,530
17-24 years	7,645	4,967	3,490	1,477	1,772	905
25-44 years	28,227	17,055	12,425	4,630	8,588	2,584
45-64 years	22,762	15,046	11,143	3,903	5,115	2,601
65-74 years	2,249	1,468	1,061	407	419	363
75+ years	420	278	190	88	65	77
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	37,742	22,675	16,465	6,210	10,431	4,636
17-24 years	3,812	2,146	1,433	713	1,167	499
25-44 years	15,581	8,669	6,409	2,260	5,125	1,788
45-64 years	11,610	7,245	5,435	1,810	2,700	1,665
65-74 years	4,516	3,048	2,134	914	992	476
75+ years	2,223	1,567	1,054	513	447	208
Retired						
All ages-45+ years	6,942	4,382	3,126	1,256	1,725	834
45-54 years	188	107	77	*	55	*
55-64 years	827	518	362	155	214	96
65-74 years	3,343	2,108	1,548	560	859	377
75+ years	2,583	1,649	1,139	510	598	336
Other						
All ages-17+ years	10,620	6,966	4,874	2,092	2,424	1,230
17-24 years	7,068	4,683	3,230	1,453	1,625	761
25-44 years	1,509	986	733	253	357	166
45-64 years	1,335	892	635	257	278	164
65-74 years	364	232	169	63	75	57
75+ years	344	173	107	66	90	82

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

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

Table 19. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by residence, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Usual activity status and age	Residence					
	All areas	Urban			Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized areas	Other urban places		
	Population in thousands					
All activities						
All ages-17+ years	68,252	43,044	31,101	11,943	17,748	7,459
17-24 years	10,422	6,765	4,671	2,094	2,415	1,242
25-44 years	30,263	18,152	13,173	4,979	9,285	2,826
45-64 years	24,255	16,002	11,789	4,213	5,423	2,830
65+ years	3,311	2,124	1,467	657	626	561
Usually working						
All ages-17+ years	58,699	37,132	27,101	10,031	15,297	6,270
17-24 years	7,006	4,537	3,191	1,346	1,629	840
25-44 years	27,252	16,418	11,965	4,452	8,345	2,489
45-64 years	22,075	14,622	10,837	3,785	4,918	2,535
65+ years	2,367	1,556	1,108	448	405	406
Keeping house						
All ages-17+ years	4,767	2,840	1,909	931	1,337	590
17-24 years	526	295	176	118	138	94
25-44 years	2,310	1,291	888	403	764	255
45-64 years	1,584	1,009	695	314	366	209
65+ years	347	246	150	95	69	*
Other						
All ages-17+ years	4,785	3,071	2,090	981	1,115	599
17-24 years	2,890	1,934	1,304	629	648	308
25-44 years	701	444	320	124	176	81
45-64 years	597	371	257	114	139	87
65+ years	596	322	208	114	152	123

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

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and males, by age, industry, and occupation groups: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Industry and occupation groups	Both sexes					Male				
	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Population in thousands									
All groups	68,252	10,422	30,263	24,255	3,311	44,936	6,122	20,619	15,860	2,336
Industry										
Agriculture	4,933	744	1,709	1,931	548	4,303	641	1,450	1,703	509
Forestry and fisheries	95	*	*	*	*	88	*	*	*	*
Mining	571	70	272	206	*	524	62	245	195	*
Construction	4,500	572	2,237	1,517	173	4,286	541	2,128	1,452	165
Manufacturing	18,201	2,568	9,107	6,150	376	13,433	1,749	6,798	4,593	293
Transportation and public utilities	4,724	595	2,313	1,715	101	3,880	347	1,950	1,485	99
Wholesale and retail trade	12,668	2,402	5,252	4,402	612	7,725	1,514	3,228	2,561	422
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,221	639	1,249	1,085	248	1,723	168	692	664	198
Service and miscellaneous	15,776	2,462	6,370	5,880	1,063	6,372	867	2,782	2,229	494
Public administration	3,300	298	1,612	1,248	142	2,424	182	1,236	893	113
Unknown[1]	263	65	94	91	*	177	*	66	58	*
Occupation										
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,104	960	4,147	2,646	351	5,148	498	2,937	1,482	231
Farmers and farm managers	2,827	116	914	1,353	445	2,619	113	849	1,237	421
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	7,165	232	3,091	3,326	516	5,952	195	2,606	2,720	432
Clerical and kindred workers	10,177	2,649	4,441	2,828	258	3,080	686	1,403	859	132
Sales workers	4,290	647	1,802	1,579	262	2,549	384	1,133	866	166
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9,143	806	4,439	3,563	335	8,909	786	4,343	3,462	317
Operatives and kindred workers	12,588	2,119	6,113	4,080	276	8,946	1,647	4,386	2,744	170
Private household workers	2,316	416	706	954	239	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household	6,347	1,057	2,505	2,385	400	2,926	512	1,108	1,065	241
Farm laborers and foremen	1,791	565	648	487	90	1,429	473	476	400	80
Laborers, except farm and mine	3,197	772	1,343	953	130	3,111	755	1,296	931	130
Unknown[1]	307	84	114	101	*	219	65	75	73	*

[1]Included in the "unknown" industry and occupation categories is a small group of new workers who reported on interview that they had a job or business but had not started their first employment.

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

Table 21. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and males, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Industry and occupation groups	Both sexes	Male
	Population in thousands	
All groups	68,252	44,936
Agriculture	4,933	4,303
Farmers and farm managers	2,820	2,614
Farm laborers and foremen	1,787	1,425
All other occupations	326	264
Forestry and fisheries	95	88
Mining	571	524
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	55	55
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	110	110
Operatives and kindred workers	254	254
All other occupations	151	105
Construction	4,500	4,286
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	207	200
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	474	464
Clerical and kindred workers	230	60
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2,381	2,368
Operatives and kindred workers	442	442
Laborers, except farm and mine	726	719
All other occupations	*	*
Manufacturing	18,201	13,433
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,611	1,452
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1,166	1,070
Clerical and kindred workers	2,182	869
Sales workers	523	462
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,405	3,282
Operatives and kindred workers	7,892	5,002
Service workers, except private household	306	246
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,032	986
All other occupations	85	64
Transportation and public utilities	4,724	3,880
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	268	243
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	427	400
Clerical and kindred workers	1,122	424
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	995	989
Operatives and kindred workers	1,302	1,264
Laborers, except farm and mine	439	436
All other occupations	171	123
Wholesale and retail trade	12,668	7,725
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	265	215
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2,955	2,381
Clerical and kindred workers	1,850	497
Sales workers	3,026	1,496
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	863	805
Operatives and kindred workers	1,536	1,312
Service workers, except private household	1,782	652
Laborers, except farm and mine	375	357
All other occupations	*	*
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,221	1,723
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	133	114
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	756	578
Clerical and kindred workers	1,419	286
Sales workers	597	492
All other occupations	315	253
Service and miscellaneous	15,776	6,372
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,022	2,435
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	928	673
Clerical and kindred workers	1,904	210
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,002	973
Operatives and kindred workers	944	483
Private household workers	2,313	*
Service workers, except private household	3,269	1,202
Laborers, except farm and mine	286	280
All other occupations	107	70
Public administration	3,300	2,424
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	462	358
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	350	283
Clerical and kindred workers	1,333	693
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	262	257
Service workers, except private household	626	584
Laborers, except farm and mine	135	133
All other occupations	132	115
Unknown[1]	263	177

[1]Included in the "unknown" industry and occupation categories is a small group of new workers who reported on interview that they had a job or business but had not started their first employment.

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

Table 22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school-age, and currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1961-June 1962

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Population in thousands					
TOTAL POPULATION						
Both sexes						
All ages	180,790	23,314	34,392	60,640	50,721	11,724
Under 5 years	20,374	2,157	4,341	8,183	4,672	1,021
5-14 years	37,846	3,626	6,711	14,050	11,343	2,117
15-24 years	24,489	3,425	5,222	7,659	6,524	1,660
25-44 years	45,317	3,444	7,209	17,347	14,883	2,434
45-64 years	36,722	4,790	6,835	10,742	11,299	3,057
65-74 years	10,472	3,533	2,869	1,854	1,331	884
75+ years	5,569	2,339	1,205	805	671	549
6-16 years	39,676	3,851	7,053	14,303	12,147	2,322
Male						
All ages	87,694	10,496	16,305	29,855	25,451	5,588
Under 5 years	10,372	1,146	2,215	4,129	2,341	540
5-14 years	19,217	1,865	3,342	7,072	5,850	1,090
15-24 years	11,635	1,735	2,365	3,495	3,240	800
25-44 years	21,631	1,554	3,368	8,432	7,115	1,162
45-64 years	17,683	1,853	2,909	5,514	5,992	1,415
65-74 years	4,788	1,367	1,481	895	664	380
75+ years	2,367	976	624	318	248	200
6-16 years	20,177	2,007	3,543	7,181	6,256	1,190
Female						
All ages	93,097	12,818	18,087	30,785	25,271	6,135
Under 5 years	10,002	1,011	2,125	4,054	2,331	481
5-14 years	18,629	1,761	3,369	6,978	5,492	1,028
15-24 years	12,854	1,690	2,857	4,164	3,283	861
25-44 years	23,686	1,890	3,841	8,915	7,768	1,272
45-64 years	19,039	2,937	3,925	5,228	5,307	1,641
65-74 years	5,685	2,166	1,388	959	667	504
75+ years	3,202	1,363	581	487	422	349
6-16 years	19,498	1,843	3,510	7,122	5,891	1,132
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS						
Both sexes						
All ages-17+ years	68,252	6,691	11,784	22,972	22,265	4,538
17-24 years	10,422	1,319	2,197	3,240	2,974	692
25-44 years	30,263	2,099	4,587	11,578	10,412	1,587
45-64 years	24,255	2,376	4,160	7,484	8,296	1,939
65+ years	3,311	898	839	670	583	320
Male						
All ages-17+ years	44,936	3,765	7,353	15,777	14,991	3,049
17-24 years	6,122	757	1,375	1,932	1,657	401
25-44 years	20,619	1,289	3,014	8,206	7,013	1,097
45-64 years	15,860	1,220	2,374	5,117	5,846	1,303
65+ years	2,336	499	591	523	475	249
Female						
All ages-17+ years	23,316	2,926	4,431	7,195	7,274	1,489
17-24 years	4,301	562	822	1,308	1,317	291
25-44 years	9,645	810	1,573	3,372	3,399	490
45-64 years	8,396	1,156	1,787	2,368	2,449	636
65+ years	975	399	249	147	109	72

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which in addition to personal and demographic characteristics obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1961-June 1962.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that disability days experienced during the 2-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are excluded from the counts of disability days.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The sample plan for the 12-month period ending June 1962 included approximately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households. The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U.S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days or incidence of acute conditions, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. 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 simply 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given 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 type of information.

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from

which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. 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.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons with family income under $2,000 a year, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

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

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

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

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

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

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on one and four calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 40 together with the following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic or the number of disability days, are obtained from appropriate curves on page 41. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex 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 of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42 and 43. 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: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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 computing the number of days of bed disability per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. 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 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.

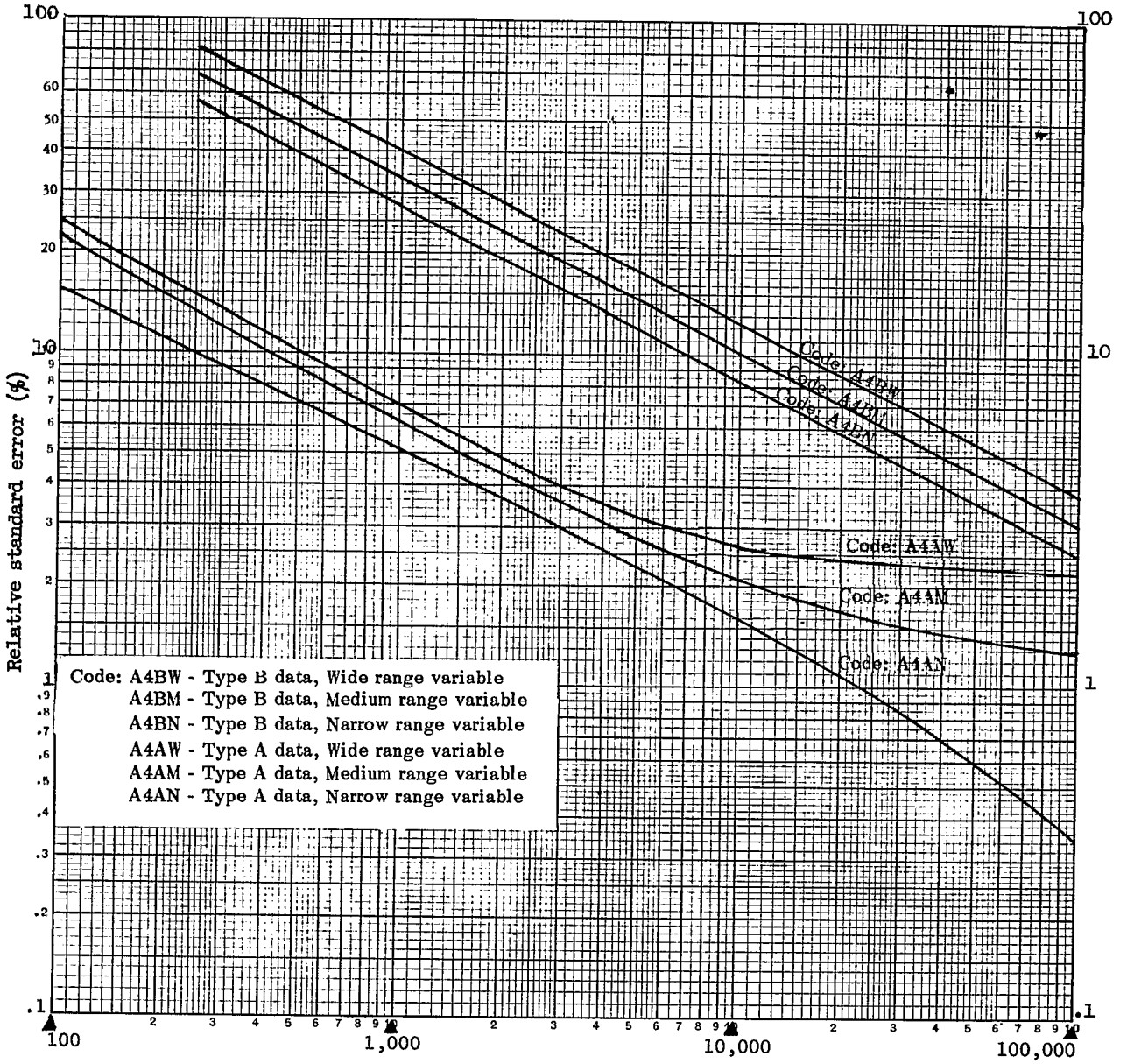
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the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

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 39; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 39.

Statistic	Use: Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or total number of persons in any age-sex category---	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group--------	1	A4AN	41
Disability days per year----------	1	A4BW	41
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons in population group----------	2	P4AN-M	42
Disability days in a year----------	2	P4BW	43
Number of disability days:			
Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population----------	4(a)	A4BW	41
Per person in any other population group-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	41 41

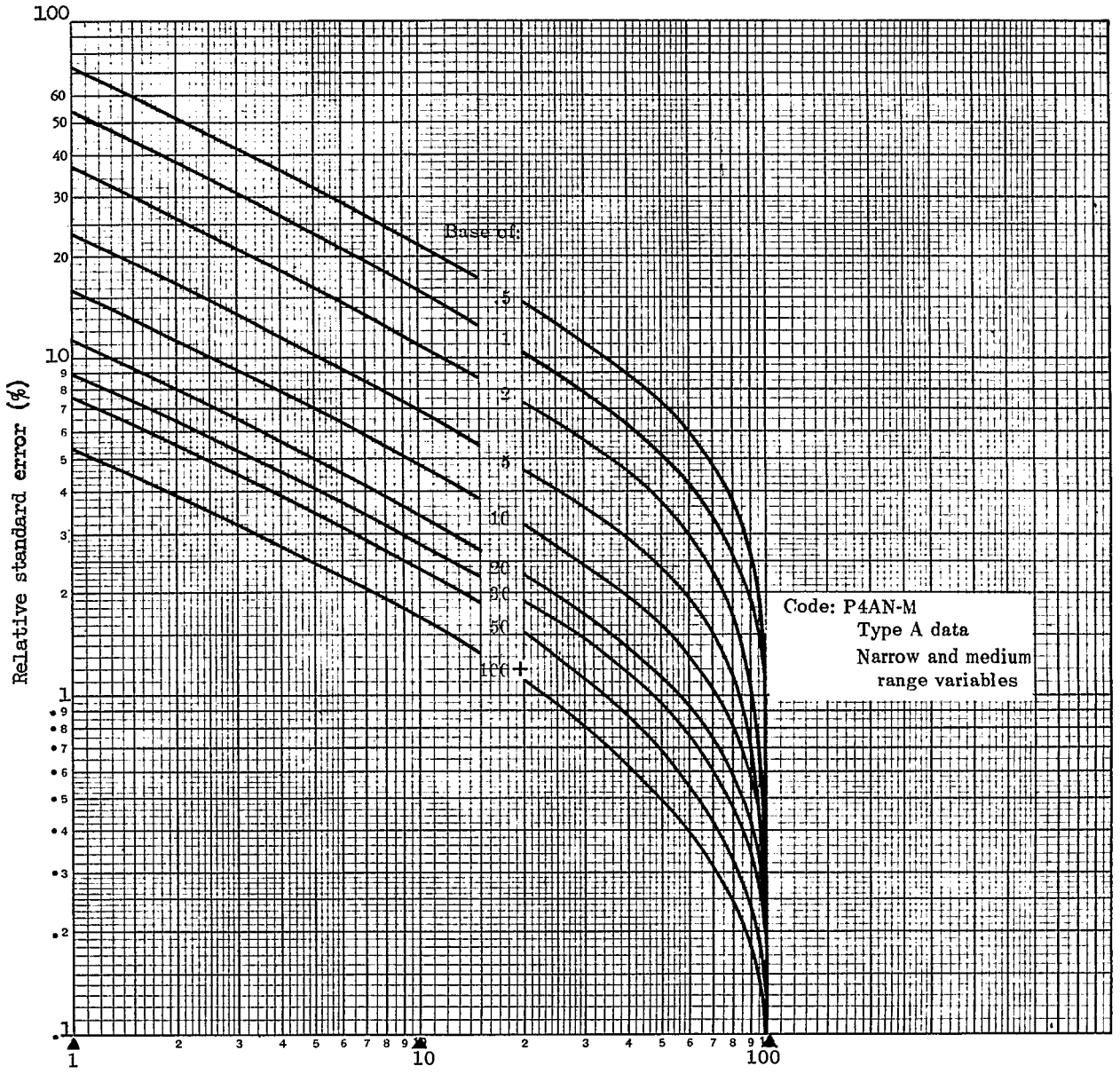
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



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

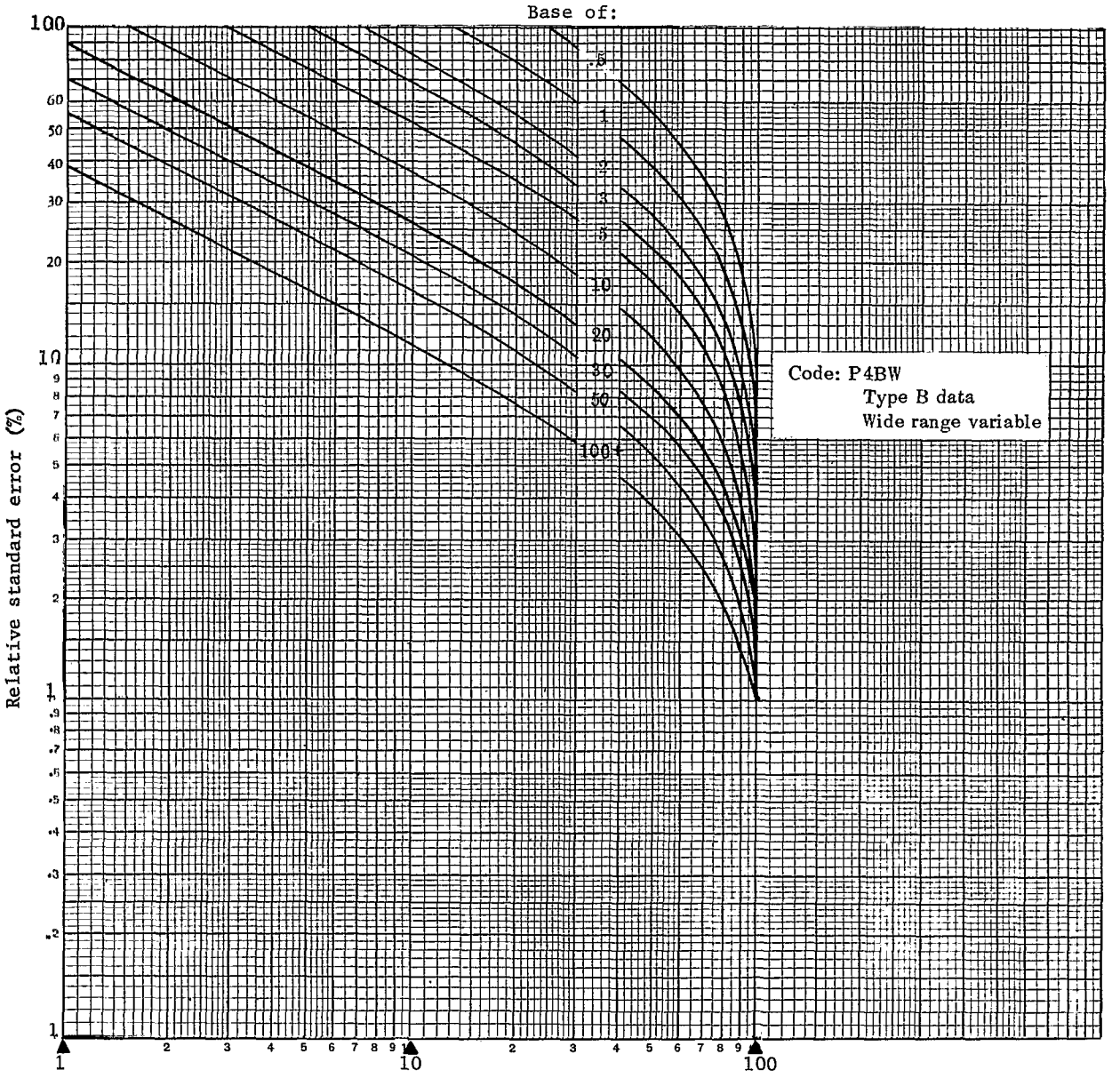
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Wide range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 24.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

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

In this report, the urban population has been subdivided into those living "Inside urbanized areas" and those living in "Other urban places."

Inside urbanized areas.—Following the definition used in the 1950 Census, the population in urbanized areas comprises all persons living in (a) cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or according to a special census taken between 1940 and 1950; and (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, surrounding these cities.

Other urban places.—The remaining urban population not classified as living "Inside urbanized areas" is classified as living in "Other urban places."

Rural residence.—The remaining population not classified as "Urban" is classified as "Rural." In this report the rural population has been subdivided into "Rural farm" and "Rural nonfarm."

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

Rural nonfarm.—The remaining rural population not classified as "Rural farm" is classified as "Rural nonfarm."

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

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

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

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

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

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age and over not classified as "working" or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

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

Free-lance workers are also considered as currently employed if (1) they had some formal arrangements for being called to work, such as having made arrangements with a union hiring hall to be called for work when it became available, or (2) they were repeatedly called upon to work by a particular employer or group of employers, e.g., a woman who did babysitting for a number of different families.

Persons excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

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

estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age and over. (2) NHS, uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

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

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

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APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 480; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-5 (3-3-61)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire ____ of ____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

3. Iden. Code | 3a. R. O. Code | 4. Sub-sample weight

5. Sample | 6. PSU No. | 7. Segment No. | 8. Serial No.

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a): Include city and State

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Housing unit ☐ Other unit

(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch?... ☐ Yes ☐ No

L — Ask Items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked: ☐ Rural ☐ All other

10. Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent free

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?

If "rent" in question 10, ask:
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes
(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ No
(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Ask at all units except apartment houses:

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14

If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

15. What is the telephone number here? ☐ No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item		1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household	Date / Time										
Record of calls for individual respondents — Col. No. ____	Date / Time										
Col. No. ____	Date / Time										
Col. No. ____	Date / Time										
Col. No. ____	Date / Time										

18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal *(Fill Item 19)* ☐ No one at home-repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other *(Specify)* *Fill Item 20*	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other *(Specify)*	Interview not obtained for: Cols. — — — — — because:

19. Reason for refusal

20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:
1. Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
2. Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information... in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:
4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ No contact made

(a) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) _____

21. Signature of Interviewer | 22. Code

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who live here.)

			Last name (1)
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	
(e) Away on business?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	
(f) On a visit?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	First name and initial
(g) Is there anyone else staying here now?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	

(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere?
☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a household member, delete)

2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.) | Relationship: Head

3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months -- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 8 you are to interview for himself or herself; each adult person who is at home.	☐ Under 17 years ☐ At home ☐ Not at home
8. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
9. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
10. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
12. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
13. Has anyone in the family - you, your --, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
15. (a) Have you been in a hospital at any time DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
16. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was the baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 16(a) and 1 or more in q. 15(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me? (Check proper boxes for both mother and child.)	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No
17. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who was this? (c) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No. of times
R (For q. 8-17) For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) q. 8-17. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. ____ was respondent
If 17 years old or over, ask: 18. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the--grade (year)?	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No
19. If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire)→ (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No
20. Ask for all persons 17 years old or over: (a) Did you work at any time last week or the week before? If "No," ask 20(b) and (c). (b) Even though you did not work last week or the week before do you have a job or business? (c) Were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
21. If "Yes," in Question 20(a), (b), or (c), ask: If "Yes" in q. 20(c), q. 21(a)-(e) applies to the person's last full-time civilian job. (a) For whom did you work? (b) What kind of business or industry was this? (c) What kind of work were you doing? (d) Class of worker (Fill from information above; or, if not clear, ask:) Ask only for persons 20 years old or over: (e) Have you been a--, or doing this kind of work for the past three years?	Name of employer: Industry: Occupation: ☐ Private-paid ☐ Gov't ☐ Own ☐ Non-paid ☐ Under 20 years ☐ Yes ☐ No
22. Which of these income groups represents your total family income for the past 12 months, that is, your's, your--'s, etc? (Show Card H). Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

Line number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ...? (c)	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? - - did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask: (d-2) - (d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries) (d-1)	Ask if the entry in Col. (d-1) is: An Impairment, or a Symptom, or came from question 11 or 14: What was the cause of ...? (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d-2)	Ask only if: 6 years old or over and blindness, poor vision, or eye trouble of any kind. Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? (d-3)	Ask for any entry in Col. (d-1) or Col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy* Asthma Cyst Growth Stroke* Tumor "Condition" "Disease" "Trouble" What kind of ... is it? *For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the allergy (stroke) affect you? (d-4)	Ask only for: Impairments and injuries And for: Abscesses, Aches, Bleeding, Blood Clot, Boils, Cancer, Cyst, Growth, Infection, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Pains, Sores, Soreness, Tumor, Ulcers, Weakness. What part of the body is affected? Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both); Head - (Skull, scalp, face); Back - (Upper, middle, lower); Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both); Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower ankle, foot; one or both) (d-5)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			
2			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			
3			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			
4			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			
5			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			
6			☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) (c)	How many nights were you in the hospital? (d)	To Interviewer: How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	To Interviewer: Will you need to ask Cols. (f) and (g)? (g)	To Interviewer: How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before? (f)	To Interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g)	What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of Body" in same detail as required in Table I) (h)
1			Mo:____ Yr:____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2			Mo:____ Yr:____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3			Mo:____ Yr:____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I: ☐

1. When did the accident happen?
   Year: ____
   (If 1961 or 1962 also enter month):
   Month: ____
   ☐ Accident happened last week or week before *(Go to q. 3)*

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to q. 4)
   (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No
   (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. (a) Where did the accident happen -- at home or some other place?
   1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place
   If "Some other place," ask:
   (b) What kind of place was it?
   3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
   4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
   5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other *(Specify the place where accident happened)* ____

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
   1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one: No (Go to Col. (k)) / Yes → (e) (f)	How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays? (g)	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6 - 16 years old ask: How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before? (i)	If 17 years old or over ask: LAST WEEK or the WEEK BEFORE, how many days did ... keep you from work? (For females add) not counting work around the house? (j)	Did you first notice ... (did it happen) during the past 3 months OR before that time? Check one: Before 3 mos. (Go to Col. (m)) (k) / During 3 mos. → (l)	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? (m)	To Interviewer: CONTINUE if Col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (aa)	About how many days during the past 12 months, has ... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? (n)	If 1 or more days in Col. (n) and Col (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (o)	Ask after completing last condition for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards D-G, as appropriate) (p)	If "1" "2" or "3" in Col. (p): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (q)	If "Yes" in Col. (q): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (r)	Line number
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		1
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		2
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		3
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		4
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		5
	Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		6

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county) (j)	To Interviewer: Carry this condition through Table I, if it does not appear there 1 or more nights in Col. (f), AND/OR condition is on Card A, or is an impairment. Will you need to fill Table I? (xx)	Line number
☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No	1
☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No	2
☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No	3

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	
	Year	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to q. 3) ☐	(If 1961 or 1962 also enter month): Month		

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to q. 4)
(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No
(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. (a) Where did the accident happen -- at home *or* some other place?
1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:
(b) What kind of place was it?
3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other *(Specify the place where accident happened)* _____

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

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

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

List of Symptoms

Ache, any part of body
Albumen in urine
Black-out spells
Bleeding, any part of body
Blood in urine
"Burning" sensation
Can't sleep
Chills
Colic
Coma
Convulsions
Cough
Cramps, except menstrual
"Crick," any part of body
Dehydrated
Deliruim
Diarrhea
Dizziness
Dropsy
Enlarged; any part of body
Enlarged glands or internal organs
Fainting
Fever
Frequent urination
Gas on stomach or intestines
Gas pains
Headache
Heart beats fast, or pounds
Heart murmur
Hemmorrhage, any part of body
Hoarseness
Incontinence of urine (can't hold water)
Indigestion
Insomnia
Itching of skin
Jaundice
Jerking, any part of body
Loss of appetite
Loss of weight
Low blood count
Low blood pressure
Low or high metabolism
Misery, any part of body
Nausea
Nerves - any mention of
Night sweats, excessive sweating
Nosebleeds
Numbness
Overweight
Pain, any part of body
Poor circulation
Pus in urine
Rash, but not "pimples" or "acne"
Retention of urine (can't pass water)
Ringing in ears
Shortness of breath
Soreness, any part of body
Spitting of blood
Spots in front of eyes
Spasms, any part of body
Staggers; staggering gait
Stiffness
Swelling, any part of body
Swollen glands
Tic
"Tingling" sensations
Tiredness
Toothache
Upset stomach
Underweight
Urine abnormality (any kind)
Vertigo
Vomiting (including vomiting blood)
Weakness
Wheezing
Worn out

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm---toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (Including loss)
Group 2. $500 - $999
Group 3. $1,000 - $1,999
Group 4. $2,000 - $2,999
Group 5. $3,000 - $3,999
Group 6. $4,000 - $4,999
Group 7. $5,000 - $6,999
Group 8. $7,000 - $9,999
Group 9. $10,000 and over

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OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

SERIES 1-4. GENERAL SERIES. Program descriptions, methodological research, and analytical studies of vital and health statistics.

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Disability days, United States, July 1961-June 1962. Statistics on volume of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days, by age, sex, family income, residence, usual activity status, occupation, and industry. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1961-June 1962. Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service, 1963.

52 p. diagrs., tables. 27 cm. (*Its* Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, no. 4)
U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 4

1. Sick leave - U.S. - Statistics. 2. School attendance - U.S. - Statistics.
I. Title. II. Title: Work-loss days. (Series. Series: U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 4)

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