

VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

Disability Days: United States, 1980

Statistics are presented on the number of days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, and days lost from school per child 6–16 years of age per year. The disability-day rates are shown by age, sex, race, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity status, receipt of retirement income, employment status, industry, occupation, perceived health status, chronic activity limitation, veteran status, and receipt of public assistance. Estimates are based on data collected in health interviews in 1980.

**Data From the National Health Survey
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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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Disability Days

by Charles S. Wilder, formerly with the Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction and highlights

National estimates of the annual number of disability days per person in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented in this report. These data were collected in the National Health Interview Survey in 1980. The four kinds of disability days presented are bed-disability days, work-loss days, school-loss days, and total restricted-activity days. A disability day is defined as a day on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day or misses school or work because of an illness or injury.

Figure 1 shows the relationships among the types of disability days. The entire area within the large circle represents the total number of restricted-activity days. The small circles represent bed-disability days and

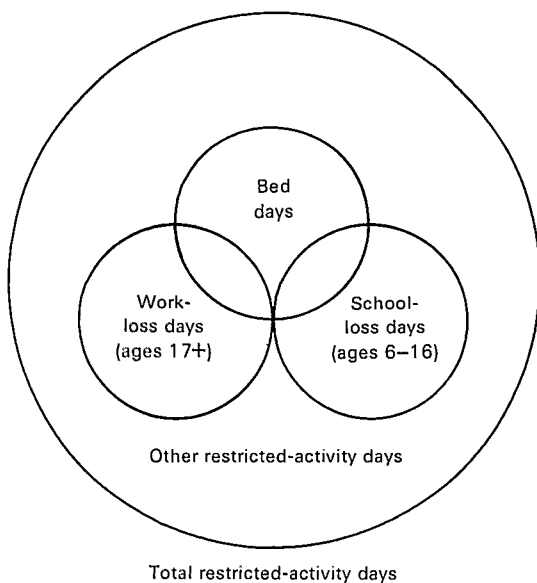


Figure 1. Relationships among the types of disability days as defined by the National Health Interview Survey

work- or school-loss days. Note that work- or school-loss days and bed days are included in restricted-activity days. Some work- or school-loss days may also be bed-disability days. The National Health Interview Survey defines work-loss days only for persons 17 years of age and over and school-loss days for children ages 6–16.

Disability-day rates are classified by age and sex for most of the demographic characteristics presented. Other characteristics are race, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity, sources of retirement income, employment status, industry, occupation, perceived health status, chronic activity limitation, veteran status, and sources of public assistance.

The most recent Center report devoted to disability days was that for 1975, Series 10, Number 118. Each *Current Estimates* report in Series 10 presents summary information on the four types of disability days by sex and age. The most recent *Current Estimates* report is that for 1981, Series 10, Number 141.

Highlights of the information presented in this report are summarized below.

- An estimated 4.2 billion days of restricted activity were reported by the civilian population not residing in institutions, or an average rate of 19.1 days per person per year. There were an estimated 1.5 billion days of bed disability, an average of 7.0 days per person per year. Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age reported about 472.1 million days lost from work, or 5.0 days per worker per year. School-age children 6–16 years of age lost about 204 million days from school, or 5.3 days per child per year.
- The average number of disability days was higher for females than for males.
- The rates of restricted activity and bed disability were highest in the 75 years and over age group of those tabulated for this report.
- Black persons had higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and time lost from work than white persons had.

- White persons 6–16 years of age lost 5.4 days per person per year from school, compared with a rate of 4.1 days for black persons in this age group.
- Persons living in central cities of metropolitan areas had higher rates of restricted activity and bed disability than persons living outside central cities had.
- Persons with annual family income of less than \$5,000 had the highest rates of restricted activity and bed disability; those with income of \$25,000 or more had the lowest rates.
- Unemployed persons reported higher rates of restricted activity and bed disability than employed persons did.
- Persons who felt that their health was excellent or good reported much lower rates of disability than persons with fair or poor health did.
- Persons with some degree of limitation of activity due to chronic illness or impairment had higher rates of disability than persons who were not limited in activity had.

Source and limitations of the data

The information from the National Health Interview Survey on disability days presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of the civilian population not residing in institutions is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household living at the time of the interview.

In 1980 there were only 48 weeks of interviewing instead of the usual 52 weeks. Because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the samples drawn from October through December. The data derived from the 9 remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate.

During the 48 weeks of interviews in 1980 the sample consisted of about 39,000 households comprising approximately 103,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was 2.9 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

A description of the design of the National Health Interview Survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data obtained from this survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are included in appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have meanings specified for the purpose of this survey.

The questions used in 1980 to obtain the number of disability days are given in appendix III. The entire questionnaire for 1980 is presented in *Current Estimates*, Series 10, Number 139.

Questionnaire design and interviewer training are aimed at minimizing the effects of respondent differences in the reporting of health events. However, the reader is reminded that respondents in health interviews report only those things they know about and are willing to talk about in an interview situation. Household members are the best source of information about disability days in that they are the persons to whom the disability has occurred. The respondents in the interview know about their own disability days and are assumed to know about the disability days of other members of the family through observation or having been told.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "no difference" indicate that the difference between the measures being compared is not statistically significant. Terms indicating difference (for example, "greater than," "higher than," "less than") show that the difference is statistically significant at the 5-percent level of significance employing the t-test with a critical value of ± 1.96 . Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

The detailed tables in this report give the annual average number of disability days and the corresponding population estimates on which the rates are based. To obtain the estimated number of disability days for a population group, it is necessary to multiply the rate by the corresponding population group.

Disability days

Age, sex, and race

In 1980 a total of 4.2 billion days of restricted activity were experienced by the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. This estimate represents an average of 19.1 days per person per year (table 1). A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person restricted his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury. A restricted-activity day also may be a day of bed disability if the person stayed in bed for more than half of the daylight hours. (All inpatient hospital days are counted as bed days, even if the patient was not actually in bed in the hospital.) Also, a day of restricted activity may represent time lost from work or school. A work-loss day is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of illness or injury. A school-loss day is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of illness or injury. Thus, all bed days, work-loss days, and school-loss days are restricted-activity days. However, the converse is not true. For instance, a restricted-activity day may not represent a day spent in bed.

The above four forms of disability days are derived from the questions asked about disability days in the 2-week reference period prior to the week of interview. The questions are those numbered 5–9 in appendix III. Question 10 asks for the types of illness or injury causing the disability.

A total of about 1.5 billion days of bed disability was reported in 1980, an estimated 7.0 days spent in bed per person per year (table 1). Another way of obtaining information about bed days is to ask question 34 (appendix III), which reads: "During the past 12 months (that is since *(date)* a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep — in bed all or most of the day?" (The name of each family member is substituted for the 2 dashes.) Responses were classified in five groups: none, 1–7, 8–30, 31–180, and 181+ days. Table 2 shows that 52.1 percent of persons in the civilian population not residing in institutions had no bed-dis-

ability days. Thus, less than half of the population reported all of the bed-disability days. About 2.7 percent of the population (about 5.9 million persons) experienced 31 or more bed days in the year prior to interview.

The rates of restricted activity and bed disability were highest in the age group 75 years and over (table 1 and figure 2). The number of restricted-activity days per person per year was lowest for the age group 5–14 years, with a rate of 10.9. The lowest rates for bed-

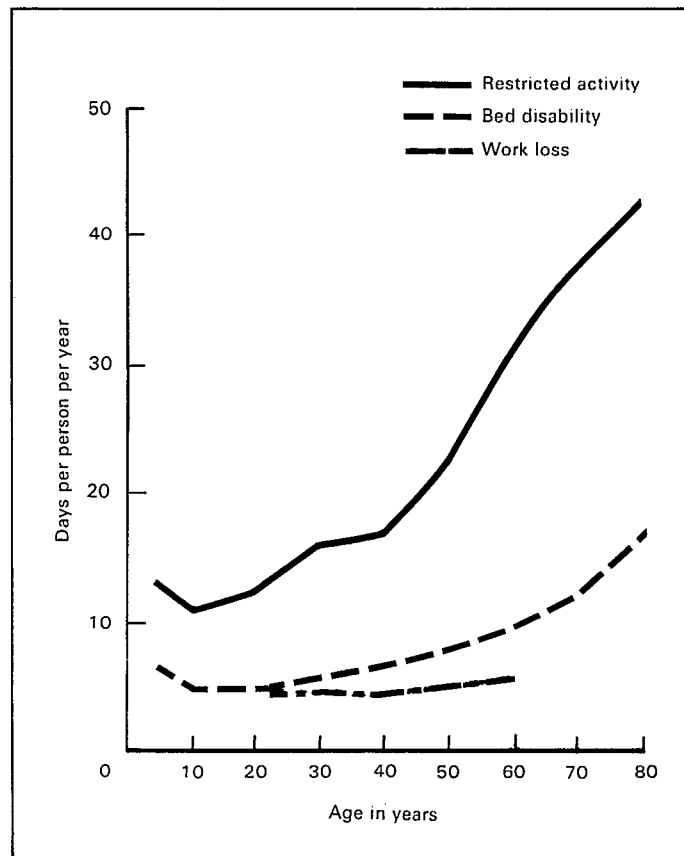


Figure 2. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, by age: United States, 1980

disability days were in the age groups 5–14 and 15–24 years.

Table A shows the unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss. The procedure for the age-sex adjustment by the direct method is described in appendix I.

Since the age distributions in the population groups may differ considerably, comparisons should be made by using the adjusted rates. Age-sex adjusted data can be compared directly since the rates assume identical

age distributions for all groups. It is important to recognize that these adjusted or standardized rates have no direct meaning in themselves. They are meaningful only in comparison with other similarly computed rates. The unadjusted rates are the actual ones, which should be used when describing the U.S. population estimates.

Females had higher annual numbers of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person than males had for both unadjusted and age-adjusted rates (table A). A smaller proportion of males had bed days in

Table A. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, by selected characteristics: United States, 1980

Characteristic	Restricted activity		Bed disability		Work loss	
	Unadjusted rate	Age-sex adjusted rate ¹	Unadjusted rate	Age-sex adjusted rate ¹	Unadjusted rate	Age-sex adjusted rate ²
Sex						
Male.....	17.1	17.6	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.9
Female.....	21.0	20.4	8.0	7.8	5.1	5.1
Race						
White.....	18.7	18.5	6.6	6.6	4.7	4.7
Black.....	22.7	25.4	9.9	10.9	7.9	7.8
Place of residence						
SMSA.....	19.1	19.1	7.0	7.0	5.2	5.2
Central city.....	21.4	21.1	8.6	8.5	5.5	5.4
Outside central city.....	17.5	17.7	5.9	6.0	5.0	5.0
Outside SMSA.....	19.2	19.0	6.9	6.8	4.7	4.7
Geographic region						
Northeast.....	17.9	17.6	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.8
North Central.....	17.2	17.3	6.3	6.3	4.8	4.8
South.....	19.8	19.9	7.5	7.6	4.9	4.9
West.....	22.0	22.3	7.0	7.1	4.5	4.5
Family income						
Less than \$3,000.....	35.6	36.8	12.7	*12.7	4.7	*5.7
\$3,000–4,999.....	38.9	37.1	14.5	14.2	6.1	*7.2
\$5,000–6,999.....	28.4	26.9	10.3	9.9	6.1	6.6
\$7,000–9,999.....	23.8	22.8	8.6	8.3	6.0	6.2
\$10,000–14,999.....	19.4	19.7	7.1	7.1	5.7	5.7
\$15,000–24,999.....	15.1	15.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
\$25,000 or more.....	12.7	13.7	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.2
Perceived health status						
Excellent health.....	8.4	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Good health.....	16.2	16.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6
Fair health.....	48.2	42.4	14.5	14.3	12.3	12.3
Poor health.....	141.8	126.5	59.7	54.8	29.3	*29.9
Excellent or good health.....	11.8	12.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Fair or poor health.....	70.1	59.0	25.1	22.3	14.3	14.1
Chronic activity limitation						
Limited in activity.....	67.8	59.6	22.6	20.5	13.3	13.5
Unable to carry on major activity ³	113.1	131.8	46.1	62.6	81.8	*110.6
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ³	61.8	55.6	16.9	17.2	14.7	15.5
Limited, but not in major activity ³	32.4	33.1	9.5	10.0	6.8	*7.1
Not limited in activity.....	10.9	11.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2

¹Age-sex adjusted by the direct method to the age-sex distribution of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States (table 1). By sex, age-adjusted only.

²Adjusted to the age distribution of the total currently employed population 17–64 years of age for each sex as in table 3 and to the age-sex distribution of this population for other variables.

³Major activity refers to ability to work, to keep house, or to engage in school or preschool activities.

the year prior to interview than females had—about 44.8 percent compared with about 50.8 percent (table 2).

Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age experienced 5.0 days lost from work per person per year (table 3). The rates of time lost from work were approximately the same for males and females for both unadjusted and age-adjusted data. The highest rate of work loss was reported for males 55–64 years of age.

Children of school age, 6–16 years, were absent from school an average of 5.3 days per person per year (table 4). Girls lost more time from school than boys did. The annual number of school-loss days per person was about the same for the two age groups 6–11 years and 12–16 years.

Interest has been expressed in the degree of agreement between the size of the total school-age population 6–16 years and the number of persons 6–16 years of age who reported “going to school” as their usual activity. As is shown in table B, 98.6 percent of the population 6–16 years of age were reported to have “going to school” as their usual activity.

In previous years, classification by race was based on interviewer observation. For several years the National Health Interview Survey questionnaire has also included a flashcard listing racial groups for which respondents were asked, “Please give me the number of the group or groups which describe —’s racial background.” When multiple entries were reported for a person, the respondent was asked, “Which of those groups, that is (responses in previous question) would you say BEST describes —’s racial background?” Data presented in this report are based on responses to the questions and flashcard. The section “Classification by race” in appendix I shows the population esti-

Table B. Comparison between total school-age population and number of persons 6–16 years of age whose usual activity was going to school, by sex and age: United States, 1980

Sex and age	School-age population	Persons going to school	Percent of school-age population going to school
Both sexes			
Number in thousands			
6–16 years.....	38,725	38,178	98.6
6–11 years.....	20,103	19,870	98.8
12–16 years.....	18,623	18,308	98.3
Male			
6–16 years.....	19,742	19,467	98.6
6–11 years.....	10,334	10,210	98.8
12–16 years.....	9,407	9,257	98.4
Female			
6–16 years.....	18,984	18,712	98.6
6–11 years.....	9,768	9,660	98.9
12–16 years.....	9,215	9,051	98.2

Table C. Days of disability per person per year, by race, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1980

Type of disability and sex	All races ¹	White	Black
Restricted activity			
Both sexes.....	19.1	18.7	22.7
Male.....	17.1	16.8	20.1
Female.....	21.0	20.6	24.8
Bed disability			
Both sexes.....	7.0	6.6	9.9
Male.....	5.9	5.5	8.8
Female.....	8.0	7.7	10.9
Work loss ²			
Both sexes.....	5.0	4.7	7.9
Male.....	4.9	4.6	8.3
Female.....	5.1	4.9	7.4
School loss ³			
Both sexes.....	5.3	5.4	4.1
Male.....	4.8	5.1	3.4
Female.....	5.7	5.8	4.9

¹Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

²Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age.

³Persons 6–16 years of age.

mates by race by both methods for 1980. A paper written by personnel of the Division of Health Interview Statistics summarizes the methodological work on race and Hispanic origin.¹

The white population experienced a smaller annual number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person than the black population did (tables A, C, and 5). This racial difference was also noted for each sex. The number of days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year was higher for black persons than for white (table 6). White males 6–16 years of age had a higher rate of time lost from school than black males had (table 7). The difference in the number of school-loss days per person per year for white and black females was not statistically significant.

Geographic distribution

The geographic distribution of the population is presented in two parts in this report: by place of residence and by geographic region (appendix II). Place of residence is defined from the 1970 decennial census.

In 1980 the numbers of disability days per person per year of each type of disability were about the same for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and for areas outside SMSA's (tables A, D, and 8–11). Within SMSA's the rates of restricted activity and bed disability were larger for persons living in the central city than for those living outside the central city. However, the rates shown for both sexes combined, of time lost from work or from school, were not significantly

Table D. Days of disability per person per year, by geographic distribution, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1980

Type of disability and sex	Place of residence				Geographic region				
	All areas	Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)			Outside SMSA	North-east	North Central	South	West
		Total	Central city	Outside central city					
Restricted activity									
Both sexes	19.1	19.1	21.4	17.5	19.2	17.9	17.2	19.8	22.0
Male	17.1	17.1	18.4	16.3	17.2	16.7	15.3	17.4	19.7
Female.....	21.0	20.9	24.1	18.6	21.2	18.9	19.0	22.1	24.2
Bed disability									
Both sexes	7.0	7.0	8.6	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	7.5	7.0
Male	5.9	6.0	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.3	4.9	6.3	5.9
Female.....	8.0	8.0	9.9	6.6	8.1	7.5	7.6	8.7	8.1
Work loss¹									
Both sexes	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.5
Male	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.5
Female.....	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.6
School loss²									
Both sexes	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	6.4	5.5	4.5	5.1
Male	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.5
Female.....	5.7	5.6	6.7	4.8	6.1	7.3	5.9	4.7	5.6

¹ Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age.

² Persons 6–16 years of age.

different for the central city and for the area outside the central city.

The number of restricted activity days per person per year was highest for the West, among the four regions of the country (tables A, D, and 12). The numbers of bed-disability days per person per year for the four regions were similar (table 13). Currently employed workers in the Northeast had the highest rate of time lost from work among the four regions (table 14). The rates of days lost from school for the four geographic regions are given in table 15.

Family income

The income of a family is defined as the combined money income of all the persons living in the household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. Income from all sources is included—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, interest income, pensions, or welfare payments (appendix II).

Age-sex adjusted data by family income are shown in table A and the unadjusted rates in table E. The age-sex adjusted numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year were highest among persons with annual family income less than \$5,000 and lowest for persons with family income of \$25,000 or more. There was little consistency in the distribution of the average numbers of work-loss days except that the highest income groups had the lowest rates. A pattern similar to the one for work loss was present for the

average number of days lost from school. Data for the individual age groups are in tables 16–19.

Usual activity status and retirement income

Usual activity status is defined in terms of what each household member was doing most of the time during the 12 months prior to the household interview. For instance, if a person worked 7 months in the year prior to the interview, “usually working” would be the usual activity. Figure 3 shows the questions asked of persons in each of the age groups 17 years and over, 6–16 years, and under 6 years. Persons 45 years and over not classified as working, keeping house, or going to school were also asked whether they were retired.

The age and sex composition of the “usual activity” groups differs widely. For instance, among persons 17 years and over classified as usually going to school about 9 of every 10 persons were 17–24 years of age (table 20). Of persons 17 years of age and over who were usually working, about half were 25–44 years of age and one-third were 45 years and over. All persons classed as usually keeping house were females. All persons classed as retired were 45 years of age and over. Thus, it is necessary to compare age-specific rates when examining these data.

School-age children (6–16 years) had an average of 11.1 days of restricted activity and 4.9 days of bed disability per person per year. Persons 17 years of age

Table E. Days of disability per person per year, by family income, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1980

Type of disability and sex	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000–4,999	\$5,000–6,999	\$7,000–9,999	\$10,000–14,999	\$15,000–24,999	\$25,000 or more
Restricted activity								
Both sexes	19.1	35.6	38.9	28.4	23.8	19.4	15.1	12.7
Male	17.1	25.6	36.5	26.4	23.3	19.0	13.9	12.0
Female	21.0	41.9	40.3	30.0	24.2	19.8	16.3	13.5
Bed disability								
Both sexes	7.0	12.7	14.5	10.3	8.6	7.1	5.5	4.5
Male	5.9	8.9	12.6	9.1	8.0	6.5	4.7	3.8
Female	8.0	15.1	15.6	11.3	9.1	7.6	6.3	5.3
Work loss²								
Both sexes	5.0	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	4.2
Male	4.9	4.5	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.5	4.1
Female	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.3
School loss³								
Both sexes	5.3	7.0	9.1	7.8	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.0
Male	4.8	*4.9	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.9	4.5	3.8
Female	5.7	8.9	10.9	8.6	6.6	7.1	5.0	4.3

¹Includes unknown income.

²Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age.

³Persons 6–16 years of age.

Ages 17+	<p>19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males): working or doing something else? (For females): keeping house, working, or doing something else?</p> <p>If "something else," ask:</p> <p>b. What was -- doing?</p> <p>If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask:</p> <p>c. Is -- retired?</p> <p>d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?</p>	19. 8. 20.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Working (24a)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (24b)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (23)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (23)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (26)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (23)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6–16 something else (25)</p>
Ages 6–16	<p>20a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else?</p> <p>If "something else," ask:</p> <p>b. What was -- doing?</p>		
Ages under 6			<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1–5 years (21)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (22)</p>

Figure 3. Questionnaire items relating to usual activity

and over reported as usually going to school, most of whom were 17–24 years of age, had low rates comparable to those for school-age children. For the usually working group the rates for the 17–24 and 25–44 years age groups were similar to those of all persons in these age groups (table 20 compared with tables 16 and 17). The lower rates for persons 45 years of age and over reflect the relatively good health of the usually working population group compared with that for all persons of that age.

The numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year for females usually keeping house reflect the fact that about 3 of 5 (58.9 percent) in this group were 45 years of age and over. The high rates for the retired group 45 years of age and over also reflect the impact of illness and injury among older persons. It should be noted that about one-third of all retired persons gave ill health as a reason for their retirement. This accounts for the high rates for this subclass of the total retired group.

The "other activities" group includes persons with

long-term chronic illnesses, who cannot participate in the other types of usual activity. In 1974 an estimated 57.6 percent of persons in this activity group reported some degree of activity limitation due to chronic conditions.² The age-specific rates for this group for persons 45 years and over account for the high rates for the entire group. Rates of work loss for currently employed persons by activity status are given in table 21.

The 1980 questionnaire included several questions (figure 4) intended to obtain information about retirement income from Social Security and other sources. Table 22 shows that 29.9 million persons 45 years of age and over received some form of retirement income. This total greatly exceeds the number of persons for whom "retired" was reported as the usual activity (12.0 million—table 20). The reader is reminded that the sample persons representing these 12.0 million persons were asked if they were retired only after reporting that they were not working, keeping house, or going to school. A brief listing of usual activities for the 29.9 million is shown on the next page.

17a. Does anyone in the family receive any (other) income from Social Security?	Y N (19)																	
b. Who is this? Mark "Social Security" box in person's column.		17b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security															
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 17b and c) N																	
People may receive Social Security benefits because of their own work experience or because they are dependents or survivors of someone who qualified, based on work experience. Ask for each person with "Social Security" marked in 17b:																		
18. Does (person in 17b) receive Social Security payments because of ---'s own work experience or because --- is a dependent or survivor of someone who worked?		18.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Work experience 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dependent or survivor															
19a. Including retirement payments received because of disability, does anyone in the family, (that is you, your ---, etc.) receive any income from -	Y N																	
If "Yes," ask 19b and c																		
(1) Railroad retirement?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	19b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad															
(2) Pension as a military retiree?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Military															
(3) Government employee pension? (Federal, State, or local government)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Government employee															
(4) Private employer or union pension?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or union															
b. Who is this? Mark box in person's column.																		
c. Anyone else?																		
For each income reported in 19b, ask:																		
20. Does --- receive the (entry in 19b) because of ---'s own work experience or because --- is a dependent or survivor of someone who worked?		20.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>OWN</td> <td>SURV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RR</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gov't</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		OWN	SURV	RR			Military			Gov't			Private		
	OWN	SURV																
RR																		
Military																		
Gov't																		
Private																		

Figure 4. Questionnaire items relating to retirement income

Usual activity	Number in thousands
Usually working	4,533
Usually keeping house	12,903
Retired for health reasons	3,401
Retired for other reasons	7,656
Other activities (includes going to school and unknown)	1,417

The numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year for persons receiving retirement income from Social Security, railroad retirement, and military retirement pensions were higher than

the average for all persons 45 years of age and over (tables F and 22). There was no difference in these rates for persons receiving government pensions or private employer or union pensions.

Employment status, industry, and occupation

The labor force is defined for purposes of the National Health Interview Survey as those persons 17

Table F. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person 45 years of age and over per year, by type of retirement income received and sex: United States, 1980

Restricted activity, bed disability, and sex	All persons 45 years and over	Type of retirement income received						Private employer or union pension
		Persons receiving no retirement income	Any	Social Security	Railroad	Military	Government	
Restricted activity								
Both sexes	31.0	22.3	41.9	43.4	43.1	47.2	30.1	32.3
Male	28.0	19.1	39.5	41.8	39.1	43.0	29.2	30.7
Female	33.5	25.1	43.9	44.6	47.3	62.3	31.3	35.5
Bed disability								
Both sexes	10.3	7.4	14.1	14.7	10.7	16.7	7.9	9.1
Male	8.8	5.8	12.7	13.4	13.2	16.1	8.7	8.6
Female	11.6	8.7	15.1	15.6	*8.2	18.8	7.0	10.3

years of age and over who, during the 2 weeks prior to the household interview, were classified as currently employed or currently unemployed. Currently employed persons are those who were working, those who had a job (but were not on layoff), or those who had a business during the 2-week reference period. Currently unemployed persons are those who (during the 2-week reference period) did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, those who had a job or business but were looking for work, and those who had a job but were on layoff and looking for work.

Much higher rates of restricted activity and bed disability were reported for currently unemployed persons than for employed persons (table 23). The high rates for persons not in the labor force are accounted for by the substantial number of persons 65 years of age and over—36.8 percent of the total number in this group—with their high age-specific rates.

The industry in which a person was working was classified according to the major activity of the establishment in which the person worked. The occupation of the person was the principal job or business the person had in that industry. Occupation refers to the job a person held in the 2-week reference period. If a person held more than one job, the job at which the person spent the most time was considered to be the occupation reported.

Figure 5 shows that for 6 out of the 10 major categories of industry there is relatively little difference in the average number of days lost from work (table 24). The majority of the occupational categories in figure 6 also show relatively little difference in the number of work-loss days per person per year (table 25). Tables 26 and 27 present age-specific rates of time lost from

work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year.

Perceived health status

The current health status of each member of the interviewed household was determined by asking the following question: “Compared to other persons —’s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?” Since 64.6 percent of respondents 17 years of age and over responded for themselves in the interview, this question served as a self-assessment of the respondent’s current health status. In spite of underlying chronic conditions or impairments, which may not be bothering a person to any great extent, a person may feel in good health; conversely, a person with no conditions reported may perceive his or her health as poor.

Analysis has shown that combining “excellent” and “good,” and “fair” and “poor” gives more accurate data than the four answers separately. In part, this may be due to the mixture of self- and proxy response. (Proxy response means that some adult member of the family answered the questions for some other member of the family.)

There is a remarkable contrast in the number of disability days per person per year between persons with excellent or good health and persons with fair or poor health (tables G and 28–30). The rate of restricted activity for persons with fair or poor health was about 6 times that for persons with excellent or good health. The same ratio for bed disability was 5.7 times, for work loss 3.4 times, and for school loss 3.3 times. The comparable ratios based on age-sex adjusted data are 4.9 for re-

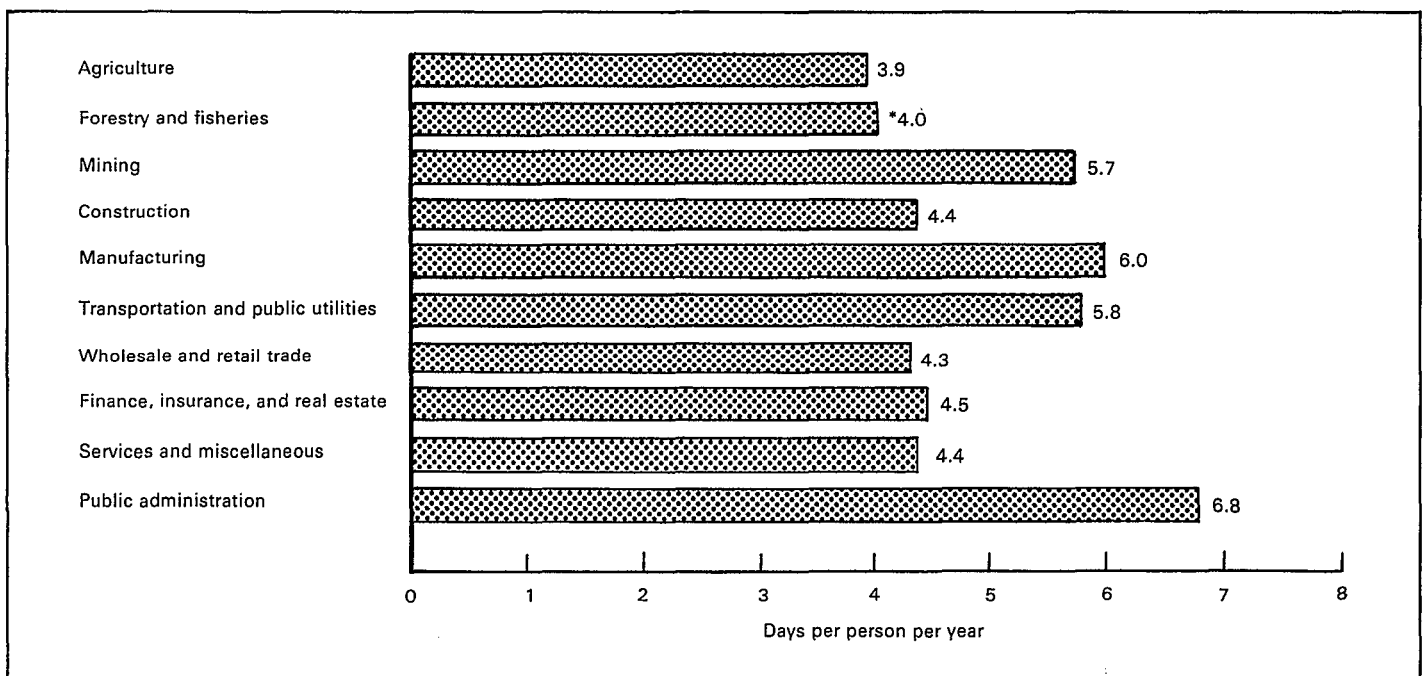


Figure 5. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, by industry: United States, 1980

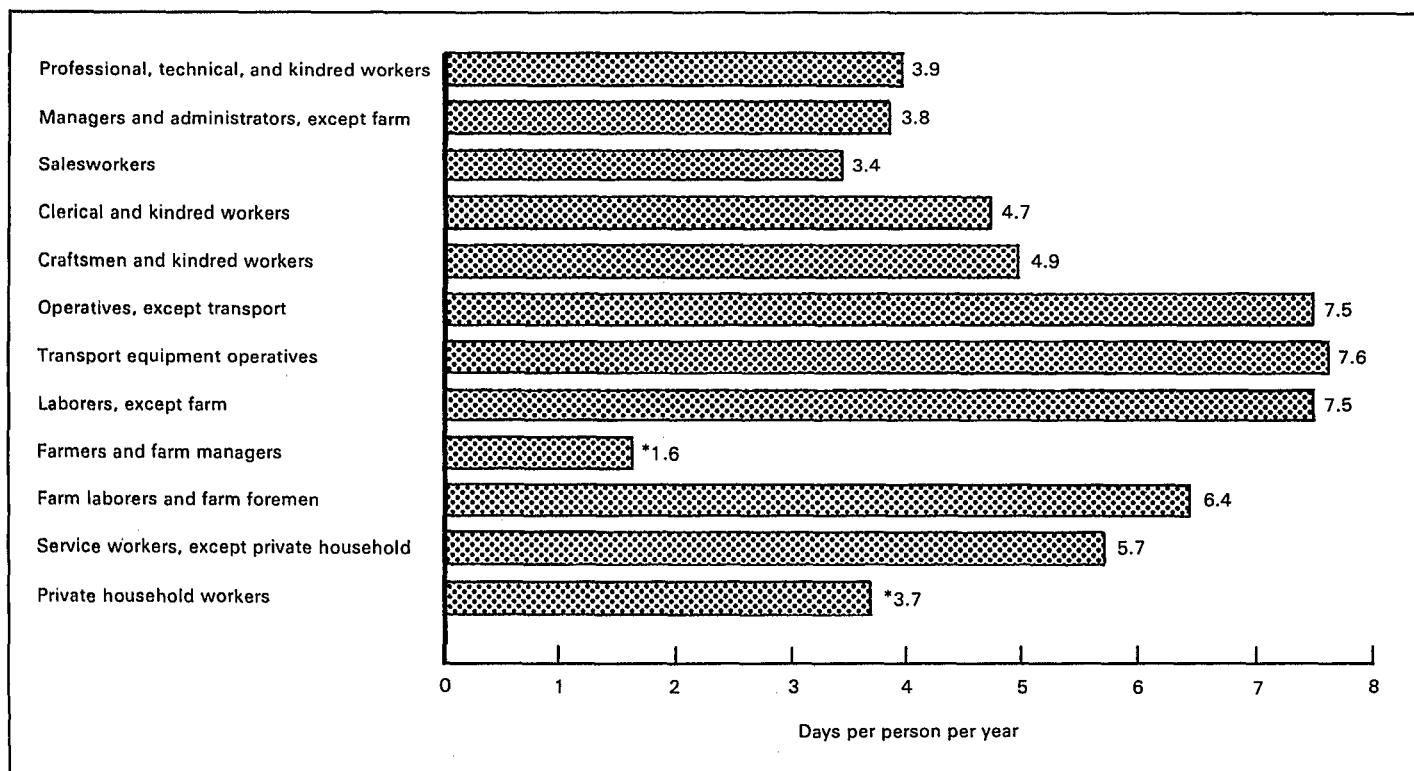


Figure 6. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year, by occupation: United States, 1980

Table G. Days of disability per person per year, by perceived health status, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1980

Type of disability and sex	All statuses ¹	Excellent health	Good health	Fair health	Poor health	Excellent or good health	Fair or poor health
Restricted activity							
Both sexes.....	19.1	8.4	16.2	48.2	141.8	11.8	70.1
Male.....	17.1	8.2	14.8	42.7	132.7	10.9	65.5
Female.....	21.0	8.6	17.4	52.3	150.1	12.7	73.8
Bed disability							
Both sexes.....	7.0	3.3	5.8	14.5	59.7	4.4	25.1
Male.....	5.9	2.9	5.0	11.1	53.8	3.8	21.9
Female.....	8.0	3.6	6.5	17.1	65.1	4.9	27.7
Work loss²							
Both sexes.....	5.0	3.1	5.5	12.3	29.3	4.2	14.3
Male.....	4.9	3.2	5.6	11.2	38.3	4.1	14.4
Female.....	5.1	3.0	5.5	13.6	18.5	4.2	14.2
School loss³							
Both sexes.....	5.3	4.0	6.3	13.9	37.9	4.8	16.0
Male.....	4.8	3.6	5.9	12.4	*28.7	4.4	13.9
Female.....	5.7	4.4	6.6	15.4	47.1	5.2	18.3

¹Includes unknown health status.

²Currently employed persons 17-64 years of age.

³Persons 6-16 years of age.

stricted activity, 5.3 for bed disability, and 3.4 for work-loss (table A).

An estimated 27.1 million persons were reported as in fair or poor health. This represents 12.4 percent of the

civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The majority of the 27.1 million were female. Over half of the females with fair or poor health were 45 years of age and over—61.3 percent.

Chronic activity limitation

Chronic activity limitation refers to long-term limitation of activity because of chronic disease or impairment. Limitation of activity is defined as the inability to carry on the major activity of one's age and sex group (such as working, keeping house, or going to school); restriction in the amount or kind of major activity; or restriction in relation to other activities (appendix II).

The highest average numbers of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per person per year were reported for persons who were unable to carry on the major activity of their age-sex group (tables H, 31, and 32). The lowest rates were for persons with no limitation of activity. The age-sex adjusted rates are given in table A.

Veteran status

In order to find out about the veteran status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, in the household interview the question was asked "Did — EVER serve on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States?" Persons answering "Yes" were asked "When did — serve?" Service in the Armed Forces means being on active duty for any period of time in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

For purposes of this report "nonveterans" means persons who have never served on active duty with the Armed Forces. "War veterans" means persons with service in the Armed Forces during one or more of the Vietnam Era, Korean War, World War II, and World War I. "Peacetime service" means service only prior to August 1964, excluding service during the Korean

War, World War II, World War I, and from May 1975 onward.

Table 33 shows average numbers of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days and days lost from work, by veteran status for men within four age groups—17–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. War veterans 17 years of age and over reported a higher rate of restricted activity than men with peacetime service only or nonveterans did. There was no real difference in rates of bed disability between veterans and nonveterans. The difference in numbers of restricted activity days per person per year occurred primarily among men 17–24 years of age. The rates of disability for men 25 years of age and over were similar, and any differences could be due to sampling variability.

Public assistance

The National Health Interview Survey questionnaire for 1980 included questions intended to obtain information about recipients of public assistance from three programs (figure 7). Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is one of these programs. Each person for whom the payment was intended was classified as a recipient. For instance, a mother and three children under 10 years of age receive a monthly check. Each of the four persons is considered as a recipient under the AFDC program. Another program, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), provides monthly payments to individuals in financial need who are 65 years of age and over and to persons in need at any age who are blind or disabled. The program called "Medicaid" at the national level also provides health care for persons in need. (In a few States this program is known

Table H. Days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per person per year, by chronic activity limitation and sex: United States, 1980

<i>Restricted activity, bed disability, work loss, and sex</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Not limited in activity</i>	<i>Limited in activity</i>			
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Limited, but not in major activity¹</i>	<i>Limited in amount or kind of major activity¹</i>	<i>Unable to carry on major activity¹</i>
Restricted activity						
Both sexes	19.1	10.9	67.8	32.4	61.8	113.1
Male	17.1	9.8	59.7	25.4	41.8	97.9
Female	21.0	12.0	75.6	38.7	73.5	157.5
Bed disability						
Both sexes	7.0	4.3	22.6	9.5	16.9	46.1
Male	5.9	3.7	18.4	6.7	10.1	33.5
Female	8.0	4.9	26.7	12.1	20.9	83.1
Work loss²						
Both sexes	5.0	4.2	13.3	6.8	14.7	81.8
Male	4.9	4.1	13.0	6.8	14.2	69.4
Female	5.1	4.4	13.6	6.9	15.4	151.5

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, to keep house, or to engage in school or preschool activities.

²Currently employed persons 17–64 years of age.

15a. Does anyone in this family receive assistance through the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" Program, sometimes called "AFDC" or "ADC"?	Y N (16)		
b. Which (other) family members are included in the AFDC assistance payment? Mark "AFDC" box in person's column.		15b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> AFDC
c. Are any other family members included in this program?	Y (Reask 15b and c) N		
16a. Does anyone in the family receive the "Supplemental Security Income" or "SSI" gold-colored check?	Y N (17)		
b. Who receives this check? Mark "SSI" box in person's column.		16b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> SSI
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 16b and c) N		

10a. There is a national program called Medicaid which pays for health care for persons in need. (In this State it is also called _____.) During the past 12 months, has anyone in this family received health care which has been or will be paid for by Medicaid (or _____)?	Y N (11)		
b. Who was this? Mark "Medicaid" box in person's column.		10b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 10b and c) N		
11a. Does anyone in the family now have a Medicaid (or _____) card which looks like this? Show Medicaid card.	Y N (12)		
b. Who is this? Mark "Card" box in person's column.		11b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Card
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 11b and c) N		
d. May I please see ---'s (and ---) card(s)? Mark appropriate box(es) in person's column.		d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid card seen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Current 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Expired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No card seen 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other card seen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ (Specify)

Figure 7. Questionnaire items relating to public assistance

by some name other than "Medicaid"—for example, "Medi-Cal" in California.)

A person was classified as a recipient of AFDC or SSI if the person was reported as receiving payments under one of these programs. For this report a person was classified as covered under Medicaid if the person had received health care in the 12 months prior to the household interview or had a Medicaid card entitling him or her to services under the program at the time of the interview (that is, the card had not expired).

An estimated 15.4 million persons received at least one of the three types of public assistance (table 34). Persons receiving AFDC or SSI can also be entitled to Medicaid coverage. This accounts for the considerable amount of duplication since the sum of persons receiving services from the three programs totals 23.9 million.

The differences in the total rates for restricted activity and bed disability for the recipients of AFDC and the recipients of SSI are accounted for by the differences between the age distributions for the two groups of recipients. About 63.6 percent of the persons receiving

payments under the AFDC program were under 17 years of age. On the other hand, 52.2 percent of the persons receiving SSI payments were 65 years of age and over. It is probable that the low rates for children under 17 years of age resulted in the low total rate for the AFDC recipients and that conversely, the high rates for the group 65 years of age and over resulted in the high rate for the SSI recipients.

Since there are so many unreliable age-specific rates in these data, the rates were not age-adjusted. Comparison of age-specific rates of restricted activity and bed disability for the 15.4 million persons receiving aid from at least one of the three assistance programs with persons receiving none of this aid reveals that all the age-specific rates for recipients were significantly higher than the rates for nonrecipients. Comparison of age-specific rates for the AFDC and SSI recipients reveals significant differences for persons 25–64 years of age.

Table 35 presents the number of days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year for the persons receiving public assistance.

Currently employed workers receiving at least one of the three types of public assistance reported a higher rate of work loss than did workers receiving none of the three forms of public assistance.

The average number of days lost from school be-

cause of illness or injury was higher for those children receiving AFDC or Medicaid (in many cases the same children) than for persons 6–16 years of age receiving none of the three types of public assistance (table 36).

Comparison with data for earlier years

Unadjusted and age-adjusted days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year are presented in table J for 1971, 1975, and 1980. Disability-

day rates for 1971 were published in Series 10, No. 90, and for 1975 in Series 10, No. 118. The standard population used for age adjustment was the 1980 total civilian

Table J. Unadjusted and age-adjusted days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1971, 1975, and 1980

[Rates are age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980 total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States]

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Restricted activity</i>			<i>Bed disability</i>		
	<i>1980</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1971</i>
All persons						
Unadjusted rate	19.1	17.9	15.7	7.0	6.6	6.1
Age-adjusted rate	19.1	18.1	16.0	7.0	6.6	6.2
Sex						
Male:						
Unadjusted rate	17.1	15.6	14.2	5.9	5.4	5.4
Age-adjusted rate	17.5	16.2	14.7	6.0	5.6	5.5
Female:						
Unadjusted rate	21.0	20.0	17.0	8.0	7.6	6.8
Age-adjusted rate	20.5	19.0	17.1	7.8	7.6	6.8
Race						
White:						
Unadjusted rate	18.7	17.5	15.4	6.6	6.2	5.9
Age-adjusted rate	18.5	17.5	15.5	6.5	6.2	5.9
All other:						
Unadjusted rate	21.4	20.4	18.0	9.3	8.8	7.6
Age-adjusted rate	24.0	23.6	21.7	10.3	10.1	9.2
Place of residence						
SMSA:						
Unadjusted rate	19.1	17.9	15.6	7.0	6.8	6.2
Age-adjusted rate	19.2	18.3	16.0	7.0	7.0	6.4
Outside SMSA:						
Unadjusted rate	19.2	17.8	15.8	6.9	5.9	5.9
Age-adjusted rate	19.0	17.6	16.0	6.8	5.9	5.9
Geographic region						
Northeast:						
Unadjusted rate	17.9	16.7	14.8	6.9	6.5	6.1
Age-adjusted rate	17.6	16.6	14.7	6.8	6.5	6.0
North Central:						
Unadjusted rate	17.2	15.9	14.2	6.3	5.8	5.3
Age-adjusted rate	17.2	16.1	14.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
South:						
Unadjusted rate	19.8	18.7	16.6	7.5	7.1	6.8
Age-adjusted rate	19.9	19.2	17.3	7.6	7.3	7.1
West:						
Unadjusted rate	22.0	20.8	17.6	7.0	6.8	6.3
Age-adjusted rate	22.3	21.3	18.1	7.1	6.9	6.3

Table K. Unadjusted and age-adjusted days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1971, 1975, and 1980

[Rates are age-adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the 1980 total currently employed population 17–64 years of age]

Characteristic	Work loss		
	1980	1975	1971
All persons			
Unadjusted rate	5.0	5.2	5.1
Age-adjusted rate	5.0	5.2	5.0
Sex			
Male:			
Unadjusted rate	4.9	4.9	4.9
Age-adjusted rate	4.9	4.9	4.7
Female:			
Unadjusted rate	5.1	5.8	5.5
Age-adjusted rate	5.1	5.7	5.5
Race			
White:			
Unadjusted rate	4.7	5.0	4.8
Age-adjusted rate	4.7	5.0	4.7
All other:			
Unadjusted rate	7.1	6.9	7.4
Age-adjusted rate	7.0	6.9	7.4
Place of residence			
SMSA:			
Unadjusted rate	5.2	5.3	5.3
Age-adjusted rate	5.2	5.3	5.1
Outside SMSA:			
Unadjusted rate	4.7	4.9	4.8
Age-adjusted rate	4.7	4.9	4.8
Geographic region			
Northeast:			
Unadjusted rate	5.8	5.3	5.2
Age-adjusted rate	5.8	5.3	5.0
North Central:			
Unadjusted rate	4.8	4.8	4.8
Age-adjusted rate	4.8	4.7	4.7
South:			
Unadjusted rate	4.9	5.1	5.4
Age-adjusted rate	4.9	5.1	5.4
West:			
Unadjusted rate	4.5	6.1	4.8
Age-adjusted rate	4.5	6.1	4.8

noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Thus, 1971 and 1975 data are directly comparable with 1980 data.

The total age-adjusted rate of restricted activity for 1980 was higher than the rates for either 1971 or 1975.

Table L. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1971, 1975, and 1980

Characteristic	School loss		
	1980	1975	1971
Total	5.3	5.1	5.5
Sex			
Male	4.8	4.8	5.2
Female	5.7	5.5	5.9
Race			
White	5.4	5.2	5.6
All other	4.4	4.8	4.9
Place of residence			
SMSA	5.2	5.3	5.6
Outside SMSA	5.4	4.7	5.3
Geographic region			
Northeast	6.4	5.7	6.7
North Central	5.5	4.8	5.0
South	4.5	4.6	4.8
West	5.1	5.9	6.2

The rate for 1980 was 1 day higher than that for 1975 and 3.1 days higher than that for 1971. The age-adjusted rates of restricted activity for 1980 were higher for most characteristics than comparable rates for 1971. However, in most instances the rates of restricted activity for 1980 and 1975 were not significantly different.

The age-adjusted rates of bed disability for 1980 were similar to those for 1975 for the “all persons” total and for most of the characteristics. The age-adjusted rates for 1980 and 1971 were different for the total but similar for most of the characteristics.

Table K presents unadjusted and age-adjusted numbers of days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year. The standard population used for the age-adjustment was the 1980 currently employed population 17–64 years of age. The age-adjusted average number of days lost from work were quite similar for all workers and for most of the individual characteristics in the table for 1971, 1975, and 1980.

Days lost from school per school-age child of 6–16 years per year are presented in table L. There were no significant differences in the rates for the 3 years for the totals or for individual characteristics.

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Table 1. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex and age: United States, 1980

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

Age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages.....	19.1	17.1	21.0	7.0	5.9	8.0	217,923	105,145	112,778
Under 5 years.....	13.1	13.6	12.6	6.2	6.6	5.7	16,036	8,201	7,835
5-14 years.....	10.9	10.8	11.0	5.0	4.7	5.4	33,856	17,269	16,587
15-24 years.....	12.4	10.4	14.2	4.6	3.5	5.7	40,040	19,700	20,340
25-34 years.....	16.2	14.8	17.5	5.8	4.3	7.2	35,249	17,141	18,109
35-44 years.....	16.9	15.3	18.4	6.4	5.6	7.2	25,315	12,175	13,140
45-54 years.....	22.1	19.6	24.4	7.6	6.4	8.6	22,554	10,913	11,642
55-64 years.....	31.3	30.6	31.9	9.4	8.6	10.1	20,981	9,907	11,074
65-74 years.....	37.3	34.2	39.6	12.0	10.9	12.9	15,225	6,630	8,595
75 years and over.....	42.7	36.0	46.6	17.0	13.4	19.1	8,667	3,209	5,458
Under 25 years.....	11.9	11.1	12.7	5.1	4.5	5.6	89,932	45,170	44,761
Under 6 years.....	12.7	13.5	11.8	5.9	6.3	5.4	19,049	9,738	9,310
6-16 years.....	11.1	10.5	11.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	38,725	19,742	18,984
17-24 years.....	12.5	10.4	14.6	4.7	3.4	6.0	32,157	15,690	16,467

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

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

Table 2. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of days of bed disability in year prior to interview, according to selected characteristics and age: United States, 1980

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

Characteristic and age	Population	Bed disability						
		Total	None	1-7 days	8-30 days	31-180 days	181 days or more	Unknown
All persons¹	Number in thousands	Percent distribution						
All ages	217,923	100.0	52.1	35.2	9.2	2.3	0.4	0.7
Under 6 years	19,049	100.0	48.1	42.1	8.0	0.8	*0.0	1.0
6-16 years	38,725	100.0	49.0	42.0	7.5	0.7	*0.0	0.8
17-24 years	32,157	100.0	49.3	39.6	8.7	1.4	*0.1	1.0
25-44 years	60,564	100.0	48.0	40.1	8.9	2.3	0.2	0.5
45-64 years	43,536	100.0	59.3	25.8	9.9	3.7	0.7	0.6
65 years and over	23,891	100.0	61.6	17.8	13.2	4.9	1.7	0.7
Sex								
Male:								
All ages	105,145	100.0	55.2	34.0	7.6	2.1	0.4	0.7
Under 6 years	9,738	100.0	47.6	41.5	9.1	0.9	*	0.9
6-16 years	19,742	100.0	50.9	41.0	6.7	0.6	*0.0	0.7
17-24 years	15,690	100.0	57.2	34.9	5.5	1.2	*0.2	1.1
25-44 years	29,316	100.0	52.9	38.3	6.1	2.0	0.2	0.5
45-64 years	20,820	100.0	61.0	25.2	8.9	3.6	0.7	0.6
65 years and over	9,839	100.0	63.3	17.1	12.7	4.6	1.5	0.8
Female:								
All ages	112,778	100.0	49.2	36.3	10.7	2.5	0.4	0.8
Under 6 years	9,310	100.0	48.6	42.8	6.8	0.7	*0.0	1.1
6-16 years	18,984	100.0	47.0	43.1	8.4	0.7	*0.0	0.8
17-24 years	16,467	100.0	41.7	44.0	11.6	1.7	*0.1	1.0
25-44 years	31,248	100.0	43.4	41.7	11.5	2.6	0.2	0.6
45-64 years	22,716	100.0	57.8	26.3	10.8	3.8	0.7	0.7
65 years and over	14,053	100.0	60.4	18.3	13.5	5.2	1.9	0.7
Race								
White:								
All ages	187,663	100.0	51.1	36.4	9.2	2.2	0.4	0.7
Under 6 years	15,614	100.0	46.2	43.9	8.1	0.8	*0.0	0.9
6-16 years	32,027	100.0	45.5	45.1	8.0	0.7	*0.0	0.6
17-24 years	27,297	100.0	47.6	41.2	8.7	1.4	*0.1	1.0
25-44 years	52,447	100.0	47.3	41.3	8.6	2.1	0.2	0.5
45-64 years	38,648	100.0	59.3	26.5	9.5	3.5	0.6	0.6
65 years and over	21,629	100.0	62.2	17.8	13.0	4.7	1.7	0.7
Black:								
All ages	25,585	100.0	58.2	27.3	9.9	2.9	0.5	1.1
Under 6 years	2,950	100.0	57.3	33.4	7.5	*0.7	*	1.2
6-16 years	5,793	100.0	66.1	26.8	5.3	*0.5	*0.0	1.2
17-24 years	4,118	100.0	58.2	30.0	8.5	1.7	*0.3	1.2
25-44 years	6,566	100.0	51.7	31.2	11.8	3.9	*0.5	0.9
45-64 years	4,137	100.0	59.1	19.7	13.8	5.4	0.9	1.1
65 years and over	2,021	100.0	56.4	16.9	15.4	7.3	2.5	*1.4
Place of residence								
SMSA:								
All ages	149,122	100.0	51.8	35.7	9.2	2.2	0.4	0.8
Under 6 years	12,863	100.0	48.4	41.7	8.2	0.8	*	1.0
6-16 years	25,912	100.0	48.5	42.3	7.6	0.7	*0.0	0.8
17-24 years	22,351	100.0	48.7	39.9	8.8	1.4	*0.1	1.0
25-44 years	42,499	100.0	47.4	40.7	8.8	2.3	0.2	0.6
45-64 years	29,999	100.0	58.9	26.3	9.9	3.6	0.6	0.6
65 years and over	15,498	100.0	62.5	17.7	12.8	4.5	1.7	0.8
Outside SMSA:								
All ages	68,801	100.0	52.9	34.3	9.3	2.4	0.5	0.7
Under 6 years	6,186	100.0	47.4	43.2	7.6	0.9	*0.0	0.9
6-16 years	12,813	100.0	50.0	41.4	7.4	0.5	*0.0	0.6
17-24 years	9,807	100.0	50.5	38.7	8.4	1.4	*0.1	0.9

See footnote and notes at end of table.

Table 2. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of days of bed disability in year prior to interview, according to selected characteristics and age: United States, 1980—Con.

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

Characteristic and age	Population	Bed disability						Unknown	
		Total	None	1-7 days	8-30 days	31-180 days	181 days or more		
Place of residence—Con.		Number in thousands		Percent distribution					
Outside SMSA—Con.									
25-44 years	18,065	100.0	49.4	38.6	9.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	
45-64 years	13,537	100.0	60.2	24.5	9.8	4.0	0.8	0.6	
65 years and over	8,393	100.0	60.1	18.0	13.9	5.7	1.8	0.6	
Geographic region									
Northeast:									
All ages	48,240	100.0	52.5	34.7	9.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	
Under 6 years	3,821	100.0	48.1	41.7	8.7	*0.7	*0.1	*0.8	
6-16 years	8,514	100.0	47.1	42.4	9.0	0.7	*0.0	0.8	
17-24 years	6,660	100.0	52.4	36.6	8.7	1.4	*0.1	0.8	
25-44 years	13,398	100.0	48.5	40.0	8.7	2.1	*0.2	0.5	
45-64 years	10,206	100.0	58.7	27.2	9.5	3.5	0.5	0.5	
65 years and over	5,641	100.0	62.2	17.3	12.7	5.2	1.9	0.8	
North Central:									
All ages	57,508	100.0	50.8	37.1	9.1	2.1	0.3	0.6	
Under 6 years	5,184	100.0	44.9	45.8	7.7	*0.6	-	1.1	
6-16 years	9,964	100.0	45.3	45.2	8.2	0.7	*0.0	0.6	
17-24 years	9,033	100.0	46.3	42.6	8.9	1.0	*0.0	1.1	
25-44 years	15,661	100.0	47.6	41.3	8.5	2.1	*0.2	0.4	
45-64 years	11,377	100.0	59.0	26.9	9.8	3.2	0.6	0.5	
65 years and over	6,288	100.0	63.8	17.6	12.0	4.8	1.3	0.6	
South:									
All ages	71,358	100.0	54.2	32.2	9.6	2.8	0.5	0.7	
Under 6 years	6,236	100.0	50.5	39.5	8.2	1.0	-	0.9	
6-16 years	13,184	100.0	54.8	37.2	6.4	0.7	*0.0	0.8	
17-24 years	10,500	100.0	52.1	36.4	8.9	1.6	*0.2	0.9	
25-44 years	19,596	100.0	49.6	37.2	9.6	2.8	0.2	0.6	
45-64 years	14,059	100.0	60.6	22.5	11.0	4.5	0.8	0.6	
65 years and over	7,783	100.0	58.9	17.2	14.7	5.9	2.2	1.0	
West:									
All ages	40,817	100.0	49.9	38.4	8.5	1.9	0.4	0.9	
Under 6 years	3,808	100.0	48.5	42.0	7.4	0.9	-	1.2	
6-16 years	7,063	100.0	45.6	46.0	7.1	*0.5	-	0.8	
17-24 years	5,964	100.0	45.3	43.8	7.9	1.6	*0.2	1.3	
25-44 years	11,910	100.0	45.4	43.3	8.4	2.0	*0.2	0.7	
45-64 years	7,894	100.0	58.2	28.2	8.7	3.1	0.9	1.0	
65 years and over	4,179	100.0	62.7	19.8	12.9	2.9	1.3	0.4	
Family income									
Less than \$10,000:									
All ages	51,436	100.0	52.6	30.1	11.8	4.0	0.9	0.6	
Under 6 years	4,857	100.0	51.5	37.8	8.8	1.2	*0.0	*0.7	
6-16 years	7,488	100.0	55.7	34.5	8.1	0.9	*0.1	0.8	
17-24 years	9,570	100.0	43.9	43.0	10.4	1.7	*0.2	0.8	
25-44 years	9,281	100.0	47.9	33.9	12.1	5.0	0.8	*0.4	
45-64 years	8,236	100.0	53.9	21.1	15.0	7.5	1.9	0.5	
65 years and over	12,004	100.0	60.7	17.2	14.0	5.7	1.8	0.6	
\$10,000-\$24,999:									
All ages	86,023	100.0	50.9	37.5	8.8	1.9	0.3	0.7	
Under 6 years	8,598	100.0	46.9	43.9	7.3	0.8	-	1.1	
6-16 years	16,010	100.0	48.1	42.8	7.4	0.7	-	1.0	
17-24 years	11,838	100.0	48.3	40.8	8.7	1.3	*0.0	0.9	
25-44 years	27,305	100.0	46.5	41.8	9.1	2.0	*0.1	0.5	
45-64 years	15,790	100.0	60.3	25.9	9.5	3.4	0.5	0.4	
65 years and over	6,483	100.0	63.5	19.4	11.5	3.6	1.6	*0.4	

See footnote and notes at end of table.

Table 2. Population and percent distribution of persons by number of days of bed disability in year prior to interview, according to selected characteristics and age: United States, 1980—Con.

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

Characteristic and age	Population	Bed disability						
		Total	None	1-7 days	8-30 days	31-180 days	181 days or more	Unknown
Family income—Con.	Number in thousands	Percent distribution						
\$25,000 or more:								
All ages	61,515	100.0	51.5	38.8	7.7	1.4	0.1	0.5
Under 6 years	4,098	100.0	44.7	45.2	8.8	*0.6	*	*0.7
6-16 years	11,925	100.0	43.6	47.7	7.7	0.4	*0.0	0.5
17-24 years	8,244	100.0	54.6	36.6	6.9	1.1	*0.1	0.8
25-44 years	19,858	100.0	48.5	42.3	7.4	1.5	*0.0	0.3
45-64 years	15,007	100.0	60.5	29.4	7.7	1.8	*0.2	0.5
65 years and over	2,381	100.0	60.4	19.7	12.2	5.2	1.7	*0.8

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

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

The source question of the information on race differs from that in earlier reports. See the text for an explanation.

Table 3. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year and currently employed population, by sex and age: United States, 1980

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

Age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
17 years and over	5.0	4.9	5.1	97,511	55,750	41,761
17-64 years	5.0	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
17-24 years	4.6	4.8	4.4	20,769	11,046	9,723
25-34 years	5.0	4.9	5.2	26,294	15,209	11,085
35-44 years	4.8	4.6	5.0	19,371	10,963	8,407
45-54 years	5.0	4.5	5.8	16,319	9,544	6,775
55-64 years	6.0	6.4	5.5	11,351	6,878	4,474
65 years and over	3.9	2.9	5.5	3,406	2,109	1,296
65-74 years	4.1	3.0	6.0	2,822	1,735	1,087
75 years and over	*2.6	*2.5	*2.7	583	374	209

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 4. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by sex and age: United States, 1980

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

Age	School loss			School-age population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per school-age child per year			Number in thousands		
6–16 years	5.3	4.8	5.7	38,725	19,742	18,984
6–11 years	5.4	5.0	5.8	20,103	10,334	9,768
12–16 years	5.1	4.6	5.7	18,623	9,407	9,215

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 5. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
Both sexes									
All ages	19.1	18.7	22.7	7.0	6.6	9.9	217,923	187,663	25,585
Under 6 years	12.7	13.2	11.2	5.9	5.8	6.7	19,049	15,614	2,950
6–16 years	11.1	11.8	7.2	4.9	5.2	3.4	38,725	32,027	5,793
17–24 years	12.5	12.3	14.8	4.7	4.4	7.2	32,157	27,297	4,118
25–44 years	16.5	15.3	26.9	6.1	5.3	12.2	60,564	52,447	6,566
45–64 years	26.5	25.3	38.4	8.4	7.8	14.2	43,536	38,648	4,137
65 years and over	39.2	37.9	53.9	13.8	13.0	22.8	23,891	21,629	2,021
Male									
All ages	17.1	16.8	20.1	5.9	5.5	8.8	105,145	90,907	11,921
Under 6 years	13.5	14.2	11.7	6.3	6.3	7.4	9,738	7,980	1,489
6–16 years	10.5	11.3	6.5	4.5	4.7	3.4	19,742	16,391	2,918
17–24 years	10.4	10.1	12.5	3.4	3.2	5.3	15,690	13,424	1,880
25–44 years	15.0	14.0	23.6	4.8	4.3	10.3	29,316	25,669	2,897
45–64 years	24.8	23.8	35.6	7.5	6.9	12.4	20,820	18,549	1,900
65 years and over	34.8	33.1	52.8	11.7	10.3	25.3	9,839	8,894	838
Female									
All ages	21.0	20.6	24.8	8.0	7.7	10.9	112,778	96,756	13,664
Under 6 years	11.8	12.2	10.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	9,310	7,634	1,462
6–16 years	11.6	12.3	7.9	5.3	5.7	3.4	18,984	15,636	2,875
17–24 years	14.6	14.4	16.7	6.0	5.6	8.9	16,467	13,874	2,238
25–44 years	17.9	16.5	29.4	7.2	6.4	13.8	31,248	26,778	3,669
45–64 years	28.1	26.8	40.7	9.3	8.6	15.8	22,716	20,099	2,237
65 years and over	42.3	41.2	54.7	15.3	14.8	21.1	14,053	12,735	1,183

¹Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: The source question of the information on race differs from that in earlier reports. See the text for an explanation.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 6. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17–64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
Both sexes						
17–64 years	5.0	4.7	7.9	94,105	82,930	9,205
17–24 years	4.6	4.4	6.9	20,769	18,462	1,924
25–44 years	4.9	4.4	9.4	45,665	39,793	4,771
45–64 years	5.4	5.5	5.8	27,671	24,674	2,510
Male						
17–64 years	4.9	4.6	8.3	53,640	47,863	4,630
17–24 years	4.8	4.5	8.3	11,046	9,854	971
25–44 years	4.8	4.3	9.7	26,172	23,194	2,345
45–64 years	5.3	5.3	5.9	16,422	14,815	1,314
Female						
17–64 years	5.1	4.9	7.4	40,465	35,067	4,575
17–24 years	4.4	4.4	5.5	9,723	8,608	953
25–44 years	5.1	4.6	9.1	19,493	16,599	2,427
45–64 years	5.7	5.8	5.6	11,249	9,859	1,196

¹Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: The source question of the information on race differs from that in earlier reports. See the text for an explanation.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 7. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	School loss			School-age population		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
	Days per school-age child per year			Number in thousands		
Both sexes						
6–16 years	5.3	5.4	4.1	38,725	32,027	5,793
6–11 years	5.4	5.5	4.1	20,103	16,607	3,019
12–16 years	5.1	5.3	4.1	18,623	15,419	2,774
Male						
6–16 years	4.8	5.1	3.4	19,742	16,391	2,918
6–11 years	5.0	5.3	3.6	10,334	8,565	1,527
12–16 years	4.6	4.9	3.1	9,407	7,827	1,391
Female						
6–16 years	5.7	5.8	4.9	18,984	15,636	2,875
6–11 years	5.8	5.8	4.7	9,768	8,043	1,492
12–16 years	5.7	5.8	5.0	9,215	7,593	1,383

¹Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: The source question of the information on race differs from that in earlier reports. See the text for an explanation.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 8. Days of restricted activity per person per year and population, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	All areas	Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)			Outside SMSA
		Total	Central city	Outside central city	
Both sexes					
Restricted-activity days per person per year					
All ages	19.1	19.1	21.4	17.5	19.2
Under 6 years	12.7	12.7	14.0	11.7	12.7
6-16 years	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.3
17-24 years	12.5	13.1	14.7	11.9	11.3
25-44 years	16.5	16.8	18.6	15.6	15.9
45-64 years	26.5	26.5	30.2	24.0	26.7
65 years and over	39.2	38.4	41.7	35.5	40.7
Male					
All ages	17.1	17.1	18.4	16.3	17.2
Under 6 years	13.5	13.6	14.7	12.9	13.3
6-16 years	10.5	10.5	9.4	11.2	10.5
17-24 years	10.4	11.3	11.7	11.1	8.4
25-44 years	15.0	15.2	16.7	14.3	14.4
45-64 years	24.8	24.6	26.8	23.1	25.4
65 years and over	34.8	33.7	35.8	31.9	36.7
Female					
All ages	21.0	20.9	24.1	18.6	21.2
Under 6 years	11.8	11.6	13.1	10.6	12.2
6-16 years	11.6	11.4	12.5	10.6	12.2
17-24 years	14.6	14.8	17.5	12.7	14.1
25-44 years	17.9	18.2	20.3	16.8	17.3
45-64 years	28.1	28.2	33.2	24.8	27.8
65 years and over	42.3	41.6	45.6	37.9	43.7
Both sexes					
Population in thousands					
All ages	217,923	149,122	60,744	88,377	68,801
Under 6 years	19,049	12,863	5,410	7,453	6,186
6-16 years	38,725	25,912	9,928	15,985	12,813
17-24 years	32,157	22,351	9,474	12,877	9,807
25-44 years	60,564	42,499	16,710	25,789	18,065
45-64 years	43,536	29,999	11,925	18,074	13,537
65 years and over	23,891	15,498	7,298	8,200	8,393
Male					
All ages	105,145	71,720	28,814	42,906	33,425
Under 6 years	9,738	6,640	2,840	3,800	3,099
6-16 years	19,742	13,153	4,935	8,218	6,588
17-24 years	15,690	10,827	4,576	6,251	4,863
25-44 years	29,316	20,482	7,966	12,515	8,835
45-64 years	20,820	14,397	5,601	8,796	6,423
65 years and over	9,839	6,221	2,896	3,325	3,618
Female					
All ages	112,778	77,401	31,930	45,471	35,376
Under 6 years	9,310	6,223	2,570	3,653	3,087
6-16 years	18,984	12,759	4,993	7,766	6,225
17-24 years	16,467	11,523	4,898	6,625	4,944
25-44 years	31,248	22,017	8,744	13,274	9,231
45-64 years	22,716	15,602	6,324	9,278	7,114
65 years and over	14,053	9,277	4,402	4,876	4,775

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 9. Days of bed disability per person per year and population, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	All areas	Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)			Outside SMSA
		Total	Central city	Outside central city	
Bed-disability days per person per year					
Both sexes					
All ages	7.0	7.0	8.6	5.9	6.9
Under 6 years	5.9	5.9	7.3	4.8	6.0
6-16 years	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8
17-24 years	4.7	5.0	6.2	4.2	4.1
25-44 years	6.1	6.3	7.5	5.4	5.7
45-64 years	8.4	8.4	10.9	6.7	8.5
65 years and over	13.8	13.6	16.2	11.3	14.2
Male					
All ages	5.9	6.0	7.2	5.2	5.6
Under 6 years	6.3	6.4	8.2	5.1	6.2
6-16 years	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.0
17-24 years	3.4	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.0
25-44 years	4.8	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.3
45-64 years	7.5	7.5	9.0	6.5	7.4
65 years and over	11.7	11.7	15.2	8.7	11.8
Female					
All ages	8.0	8.0	9.9	6.6	8.1
Under 6 years	5.4	5.3	6.4	4.5	5.7
6-16 years	5.3	5.2	5.9	4.7	5.7
17-24 years	6.0	6.4	7.6	5.5	5.1
25-44 years	7.2	7.3	9.1	6.2	7.0
45-64 years	9.3	9.3	12.6	7.0	9.5
65 years and over	15.3	14.9	16.9	13.0	16.1
Population in thousands					
Both sexes					
All ages	217,923	149,122	60,744	88,377	68,801
Under 6 years	19,049	12,863	5,410	7,453	6,186
6-16 years	38,725	25,912	9,928	15,985	12,813
17-24 years	32,157	22,351	9,474	12,877	9,807
25-44 years	60,564	42,499	16,710	25,789	18,065
45-64 years	43,536	29,999	11,925	18,074	13,537
65 years and over	23,891	15,498	7,298	8,200	8,393
Male					
All ages	105,145	71,720	28,814	42,906	33,425
Under 6 years	9,738	6,640	2,840	3,800	3,099
6-16 years	19,742	13,153	4,935	8,218	6,588
17-24 years	15,690	10,827	4,576	6,251	4,863
25-44 years	29,316	20,482	7,966	12,515	8,835
45-64 years	20,820	14,397	5,601	8,796	6,423
65 years and over	9,839	6,221	2,896	3,325	3,618
Female					
All ages	112,778	77,401	31,930	45,471	35,376
Under 6 years	9,310	6,223	2,570	3,653	3,087
6-16 years	18,984	12,759	4,993	7,766	6,225
17-24 years	16,467	11,523	4,898	6,625	4,944
25-44 years	31,248	22,017	8,744	13,274	9,231
45-64 years	22,716	15,602	6,324	9,278	7,114
65 years and over	14,053	9,277	4,402	4,876	4,775

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 10. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	All areas	Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)			Outside SMSA
		Total	Central city	Outside central city	
Both sexes					
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
17-64 years	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7
17-24 years	4.6	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.0
25-44 years	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7
45-64 years	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.1
Male					
17-64 years	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.6
17-24 years	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.1
25-44 years	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.6
45-64 years	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.8	5.0
Female					
17-64 years	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.8
17-24 years	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.0	3.9
25-44 years	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.9
45-64 years	5.7	5.9	7.3	4.9	5.3
Both sexes					
Currently employed population in thousands					
17-64 years	94,105	66,396	25,805	40,591	27,709
17-24 years	20,769	14,632	5,797	8,835	6,137
25-44 years	45,665	32,236	12,493	19,743	13,429
45-64 years	27,671	19,528	7,515	12,013	8,143
Male					
17-64 years	53,640	37,515	14,153	23,362	16,125
17-24 years	11,046	7,626	3,024	4,602	3,421
25-44 years	26,172	18,342	6,909	11,434	7,830
45-64 years	16,422	11,547	4,221	7,326	4,874
Female					
17-64 years	40,465	28,881	11,651	17,230	11,584
17-24 years	9,723	7,006	2,773	4,233	2,716
25-44 years	19,493	13,894	5,585	8,309	5,599
45-64 years	11,249	7,981	3,294	4,687	3,268

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 11. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	All areas	Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)			Outside SMSA
		Total	Central city	Outside central city	
Both sexes					
School-loss days per school-age child per year					
6–16 years	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4
6–11 years	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.7
12–16 years	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1
Male					
6–16 years	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8
6–11 years	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1
12–16 years	4.6	4.7	3.9	5.1	4.4
Female					
6–16 years	5.7	5.6	6.7	4.8	6.1
6–11 years	5.8	5.6	6.5	4.9	6.3
12–16 years	5.7	5.6	6.9	4.8	5.9
Both sexes					
School-age population in thousands					
6–16 years	38,725	25,912	9,928	15,985	12,813
6–11 years	20,103	13,408	5,284	8,125	6,694
12–16 years	18,623	12,504	4,644	7,860	6,119
Male					
6–16 years	19,742	13,153	4,935	8,218	6,588
6–11 years	10,334	6,922	2,699	4,223	3,412
12–16 years	9,407	6,231	2,236	3,995	3,176
Female					
6–16 years	18,984	12,759	4,993	7,766	6,225
6–11 years	9,768	6,486	2,585	3,901	3,282
12–16 years	9,215	6,273	2,408	3,865	2,942

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 12. Days of restricted activity per person per year and population, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Both sexes					
Restricted-activity days per person per year					
All ages.....	19.1	17.9	17.2	19.8	22.0
Under 6 years.....	12.7	11.4	12.4	13.1	13.8
6-16 years.....	11.1	11.5	11.5	9.7	12.4
17-24 years.....	12.5	11.9	12.1	11.6	15.6
25-44 years.....	16.5	16.2	15.8	16.4	18.0
45-64 years.....	26.5	22.9	23.0	29.4	31.1
65 years and over.....	39.2	33.7	30.4	44.9	49.4
Male					
All ages.....	17.1	16.7	15.3	17.4	19.7
Under 6 years.....	13.5	11.9	11.7	15.5	14.6
6-16 years.....	10.5	10.9	11.1	9.3	11.6
17-24 years.....	10.4	11.7	10.1	9.5	11.0
25-44 years.....	15.0	14.9	14.9	13.8	17.1
45-64 years.....	24.8	22.1	21.6	26.5	29.8
65 years and over.....	34.8	32.8	24.3	40.8	41.9
Female					
All ages.....	21.0	18.9	19.0	22.1	24.2
Under 6 years.....	11.8	10.8	13.1	10.7	12.9
6-16 years.....	11.6	12.1	12.0	10.2	13.2
17-24 years.....	14.6	12.2	13.9	13.5	19.9
25-44 years.....	17.9	17.3	16.7	18.8	18.8
45-64 years.....	28.1	23.7	24.4	32.0	32.4
65 years and over.....	42.3	34.3	34.7	47.8	54.8
Both sexes					
Population in thousands					
All ages.....	217,923	48,240	57,508	71,358	40,817
Under 6 years.....	19,049	3,821	5,184	6,236	3,808
6-16 years.....	38,725	8,514	9,964	13,184	7,063
17-24 years.....	32,157	6,660	9,033	10,500	5,964
25-44 years.....	60,564	13,398	15,661	19,596	11,910
45-64 years.....	43,536	10,206	11,377	14,059	7,894
65 years and over.....	23,891	5,641	6,288	7,783	4,179
Male					
All ages.....	105,145	22,958	27,979	34,490	19,718
Under 6 years.....	9,738	1,999	2,653	3,159	1,928
6-16 years.....	19,742	4,359	5,116	6,754	3,513
17-24 years.....	15,690	3,250	4,443	5,140	2,857
25-44 years.....	29,316	6,310	7,723	9,521	5,763
45-64 years.....	20,820	4,786	5,454	6,690	3,890
65 years and over.....	9,839	2,254	2,590	3,226	1,768
Female					
All ages.....	112,778	25,281	29,529	36,868	21,100
Under 6 years.....	9,310	1,822	2,532	3,077	1,880
6-16 years.....	18,984	4,155	4,848	6,431	3,550
17-24 years.....	16,467	3,409	4,590	5,360	3,108
25-44 years.....	31,248	7,088	7,938	10,075	6,146
45-64 years.....	22,716	5,420	5,923	7,368	4,005
65 years and over.....	14,053	3,387	3,698	4,557	2,411

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 13. Days of bed disability per person per year and population, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Both sexes					
Bed-disability days per person per year					
All ages.....	7.0	6.9	6.3	7.5	7.0
Under 6 years.....	5.9	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.2
6-16 years.....	4.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	5.1
17-24 years.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.3
25-44 years.....	6.1	6.3	5.3	6.7	5.8
45-64 years.....	8.4	7.6	7.5	9.6	8.8
65 years and over.....	13.8	12.7	11.8	16.2	13.9
Male					
All ages.....	5.9	6.3	4.9	6.3	5.9
Under 6 years.....	6.3	6.7	4.7	7.6	6.2
6-16 years.....	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.7
17-24 years.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
25-44 years.....	4.8	5.4	3.8	5.4	4.6
45-64 years.....	7.5	7.0	5.7	8.2	9.1
65 years and over.....	11.7	13.6	9.5	13.2	9.9
Female					
All ages.....	8.0	7.5	7.6	8.7	8.1
Under 6 years.....	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.2
6-16 years.....	5.3	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.5
17-24 years.....	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.1	7.1
25-44 years.....	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.9
45-64 years.....	9.3	8.2	9.2	10.8	8.5
65 years and over.....	15.3	12.1	13.4	18.2	16.9
Both sexes					
Population in thousands					
All ages.....	217,923	48,240	57,508	71,358	40,817
Under 6 years.....	19,049	3,821	5,184	6,236	3,808
6-16 years.....	38,725	8,514	9,964	13,184	7,063
17-24 years.....	32,157	6,660	9,033	10,500	5,964
25-44 years.....	60,564	13,398	15,661	19,596	11,910
45-64 years.....	43,536	10,206	11,377	14,059	7,894
65 years and over.....	23,891	5,641	6,288	7,783	4,179
Male					
All ages.....	105,145	22,958	27,979	34,490	19,718
Under 6 years.....	9,738	1,999	2,653	3,159	1,928
6-16 years.....	19,742	4,359	5,116	6,754	3,513
17-24 years.....	15,690	3,250	4,443	5,140	2,857
25-44 years.....	29,316	6,310	7,723	9,521	5,763
45-64 years.....	20,820	4,786	5,454	6,690	3,890
65 years and over.....	9,839	2,254	2,590	3,226	1,768
Female					
All ages.....	112,778	25,281	29,529	36,868	21,100
Under 6 years.....	9,310	1,822	2,532	3,077	1,880
6-16 years.....	18,984	4,155	4,848	6,431	3,550
17-24 years.....	16,467	3,409	4,590	5,360	3,108
25-44 years.....	31,248	7,088	7,938	10,075	6,146
45-64 years.....	22,716	5,420	5,923	7,368	4,005
65 years and over.....	14,053	3,387	3,698	4,557	2,411

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 14. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Both sexes					
Work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
17-64 years.....	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.5
17-24 years.....	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.5
25-44 years.....	4.9	5.8	4.5	5.1	4.3
45-64 years.....	5.4	6.0	5.8	4.9	5.0
Male					
17-64 years.....	4.9	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.5
17-24 years.....	4.8	5.9	3.8	4.8	5.2
25-44 years.....	4.8	5.8	4.3	4.8	4.1
45-64 years.....	5.3	6.3	5.1	5.0	4.6
Female					
17-64 years.....	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.6
17-24 years.....	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7
25-44 years.....	5.1	5.8	4.7	5.4	4.5
45-64 years.....	5.7	5.7	6.7	4.8	5.7
Both sexes					
Currently employed population in thousands					
17-64 years.....	94,105	20,794	24,914	30,676	17,721
17-24 years.....	20,769	4,176	5,871	6,911	3,811
25-44 years.....	45,665	9,890	11,702	15,083	8,990
45-64 years.....	27,671	6,728	7,341	8,683	4,920
Male					
17-64 years.....	53,640	11,731	14,232	17,607	10,070
17-24 years.....	11,046	2,204	3,033	3,819	1,991
25-44 years.....	26,172	5,652	6,836	8,615	5,070
45-64 years.....	16,422	3,876	4,363	5,173	3,009
Female					
17-64 years.....	40,465	9,063	10,682	13,069	7,650
17-24 years.....	9,723	1,972	2,838	3,092	1,821
25-44 years.....	19,493	4,239	4,867	6,468	3,919
45-64 years.....	11,249	2,852	2,978	3,509	1,910

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 15. Days lost from school per school-age child 6-16 years of age per year and school-age population, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All regions</i>	<i>Northeast</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Both sexes		School-loss days per school-age child per year			
6-16 years	5.3	6.4	5.5	4.5	5.1
6-11 years	5.4	7.2	5.5	4.3	5.2
12-16 years	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.9
Male					
6-16 years	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.5
6-11 years	5.0	6.3	5.1	4.2	4.8
12-16 years	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2
Female					
6-16 years	5.7	7.3	5.9	4.7	5.6
6-11 years	5.8	8.2	6.0	4.3	5.6
12-16 years	5.7	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.7
Both sexes		School-age population in thousands			
6-16 years	38,725	8,514	9,964	13,184	7,063
6-11 years	20,103	4,349	5,160	6,843	3,751
12-16 years	18,623	4,165	4,804	6,341	3,312
Male					
6-16 years	19,742	4,359	5,116	6,754	3,513
6-11 years	10,334	2,244	2,670	3,534	1,887
12-16 years	9,407	2,115	2,446	3,220	1,626
Female					
6-16 years	18,984	4,155	4,848	6,431	3,550
6-11 years	9,768	2,105	2,490	3,309	1,864
12-16 years	9,215	2,050	2,358	3,122	1,686

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 16. Days of restricted activity per person per year and population, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All incomes¹</i>	<i>Less than \$3,000</i>	<i>\$3,000–\$4,999</i>	<i>\$5,000–\$6,999</i>	<i>\$7,000–\$9,999</i>	<i>\$10,000–\$14,999</i>	<i>\$15,000–\$24,999</i>	<i>\$25,000 or more</i>
Both sexes			Restricted-activity days per person per year					
All ages	19.1	35.6	38.9	28.4	23.8	19.4	15.1	12.7
Under 6 years	12.7	10.8	17.5	12.2	16.2	14.6	12.0	9.9
6–16 years	11.1	16.9	15.0	15.1	12.2	12.2	9.7	9.9
17–24 years	12.5	17.5	18.8	15.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	9.4
25–44 years	16.5	32.6	37.8	22.9	22.1	17.6	15.6	12.3
45–64 years	26.5	76.1	63.7	46.9	37.4	28.6	20.8	15.7
65 years and over	39.2	63.6	55.7	44.0	34.7	34.1	23.8	28.2
Male								
All ages	17.1	25.6	36.5	26.4	23.3	19.0	13.9	12.0
Under 6 years	13.5	*11.2	18.8	11.0	16.9	15.2	13.2	11.1
6–16 years	10.5	12.0	14.3	13.8	13.0	10.0	9.3	10.2
17–24 years	10.4	12.3	13.7	10.5	9.6	11.1	10.4	9.7
25–44 years	15.0	27.3	37.1	23.4	20.7	17.1	14.6	11.0
45–64 years	24.8	63.0	83.8	56.4	40.3	31.6	18.8	14.6
65 years and over	34.8	62.2	53.4	41.3	35.0	33.2	18.6	24.1
Female								
All ages	21.0	41.9	40.3	30.0	24.2	19.8	16.3	13.5
Under 6 years	11.8	*10.4	16.1	13.6	15.3	14.0	10.7	8.7
6–16 years	11.6	21.6	15.6	16.5	11.5	14.3	10.1	9.5
17–24 years	14.6	21.7	22.7	19.6	14.5	13.9	14.5	9.1
25–44 years	17.9	35.9	38.2	22.6	23.3	18.1	16.6	13.6
45–64 years	28.1	82.2	53.9	41.5	35.4	26.1	22.9	17.0
65 years and over	42.3	64.0	56.8	45.8	34.4	34.9	28.4	31.6
Both sexes			Population in thousands					
All ages	217,923	8,500	11,818	13,886	17,231	32,769	53,254	61,515
Under 6 years	19,049	896	1,105	1,231	1,625	3,371	5,228	4,098
6–16 years	38,725	1,048	1,673	2,206	2,561	5,641	10,369	11,925
17–24 years	32,157	2,473	1,934	2,359	2,805	4,870	6,968	8,244
25–44 years	60,564	1,368	1,745	2,485	3,683	9,359	17,946	19,858
45–64 years	43,536	1,192	1,748	2,220	3,075	5,860	9,930	15,007
65 years and over	23,891	1,524	3,614	3,385	3,482	3,669	2,814	2,381
Male								
All ages	105,145	3,267	4,570	6,048	7,890	15,567	26,872	31,903
Under 6 years	9,738	395	574	665	869	1,697	2,659	2,126
6–16 years	19,742	518	787	1,093	1,297	2,755	5,317	6,316
17–24 years	15,690	1,107	835	1,091	1,219	2,323	3,381	4,476
25–44 years	29,316	535	645	1,039	1,673	4,404	9,121	9,803
45–64 years	20,820	381	569	798	1,215	2,605	5,063	8,098
65 years and over	9,839	332	1,161	1,363	1,618	1,783	1,331	1,085
Female								
All ages	112,778	5,234	7,248	7,838	9,341	17,202	26,382	29,612
Under 6 years	9,310	501	531	566	756	1,674	2,568	1,972
6–16 years	18,984	531	886	1,113	1,264	2,886	5,052	5,610
17–24 years	16,467	1,366	1,099	1,268	1,586	2,547	3,587	3,769
25–44 years	31,248	833	1,100	1,446	2,010	4,955	8,825	10,055
45–64 years	22,716	811	1,180	1,422	1,861	3,255	4,867	6,909
65 years and over	14,053	1,192	2,452	2,022	1,865	1,886	1,483	1,296

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 17. Days of bed disability per person per year and population, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All incomes¹</i>	<i>Less than \$3,000</i>	<i>\$3,000–\$4,999</i>	<i>\$5,000–\$6,999</i>	<i>\$7,000–\$9,999</i>	<i>\$10,000–\$14,999</i>	<i>\$15,000–\$24,999</i>	<i>\$25,000 or more</i>
Both sexes		Bed-disability days per person per year						
All ages.....	7.0	12.7	14.5	10.3	8.6	7.1	5.5	4.5
Under 6 years.....	5.9	*6.0	10.6	6.5	6.1	7.1	5.5	3.8
6–16 years.....	4.9	5.3	6.7	7.5	6.3	5.5	4.4	4.2
17–24 years.....	4.7	7.5	7.8	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.4
25–44 years.....	6.1	13.5	15.6	10.3	7.3	6.7	5.7	4.3
45–64 years.....	8.4	22.1	22.9	14.7	13.5	8.5	6.6	4.8
65 years and over.....	13.8	21.9	18.1	14.2	11.7	11.7	7.4	11.9
Male								
All ages.....	5.9	8.9	12.6	9.1	8.0	6.5	4.7	3.8
Under 6 years.....	6.3	*6.2	10.6	*6.5	*5.7	7.5	6.7	4.1
6–16 years.....	4.5	*3.3	*5.6	6.3	6.2	4.0	4.2	4.2
17–24 years.....	3.4	*4.9	*5.0	*3.3	*3.5	3.9	3.8	2.3
25–44 years.....	4.8	*10.1	10.3	9.2	6.3	6.4	4.5	3.4
45–64 years.....	7.5	15.2	32.0	13.2	14.3	8.7	5.7	4.1
65 years and over.....	11.7	24.5	15.4	14.9	11.1	10.0	*4.0	9.5
Female								
All ages.....	8.0	15.1	15.6	11.3	9.1	7.6	6.3	5.3
Under 6 years.....	5.4	*5.9	10.6	*6.6	*6.7	6.7	4.3	3.5
6–16 years.....	5.3	*7.2	7.8	8.6	6.5	6.9	4.6	4.1
17–24 years.....	6.0	9.6	9.9	7.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6
25–44 years.....	7.2	15.7	18.7	11.2	8.1	7.0	6.9	5.1
45–64 years.....	9.3	25.4	18.5	15.6	13.0	8.2	7.5	5.6
65 years and over.....	15.3	21.2	19.4	13.7	12.2	13.3	10.4	14.0
Both sexes		Population in thousands						
All ages.....	217,923	8,500	11,818	13,886	17,231	32,769	53,254	61,515
Under 6 years.....	19,049	896	1,105	1,231	1,625	3,371	5,228	4,098
6–16 years.....	38,725	1,048	1,673	2,206	2,561	5,641	10,369	11,925
17–24 years.....	32,157	2,473	1,934	2,359	2,805	4,870	6,968	8,244
25–44 years.....	60,564	1,368	1,745	2,485	3,683	9,359	17,946	19,858
45–64 years.....	43,536	1,192	1,748	2,220	3,075	5,860	9,930	15,007
65 years and over.....	23,891	1,524	3,614	3,385	3,482	3,669	2,814	2,381
Male								
All ages.....	105,145	3,267	4,570	6,048	7,890	15,567	26,872	31,903
Under 6 years.....	9,738	395	574	665	869	1,697	2,659	2,126
6–16 years.....	19,742	518	787	1,093	1,297	2,755	5,317	6,316
17–24 years.....	15,690	1,107	835	1,091	1,219	2,323	3,381	4,476
25–44 years.....	29,316	535	645	1,039	1,673	4,404	9,121	9,803
45–64 years.....	20,820	381	569	798	1,215	2,605	5,063	8,098
65 years and over.....	9,839	332	1,161	1,363	1,618	1,783	1,331	1,085
Female								
All ages.....	112,778	5,234	7,248	7,838	9,341	17,202	26,382	29,612
Under 6 years.....	9,310	501	531	566	756	1,674	2,568	1,972
6–16 years.....	18,984	531	886	1,113	1,264	2,886	5,052	5,610
17–24 years.....	16,467	1,366	1,099	1,268	1,586	2,547	3,587	3,769
25–44 years.....	31,248	833	1,100	1,448	2,010	4,955	8,825	10,055
45–64 years.....	22,716	811	1,180	1,422	1,861	3,255	4,867	6,909
65 years and over.....	14,053	1,192	2,452	2,022	1,865	1,886	1,483	1,296

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 18. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	All incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Both sexes		Work-loss days per currently employed person per year						
17-64 years.....	5.0	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	4.2
17-24 years.....	4.6	3.2	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.2
25-44 years.....	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	3.9
45-64 years.....	5.4	*7.1	8.5	8.7	6.8	6.8	5.6	4.6
Male								
17-64 years.....	4.9	4.5	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.5	4.1
17-24 years.....	4.8	*3.2	*4.5	*4.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	4.7
25-44 years.....	4.8	*6.6	*6.3	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.6	3.5
45-64 years.....	5.3	*5.2	*16.2	10.7	7.7	6.5	5.2	4.6
Female								
17-64 years.....	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.3
17-24 years.....	4.4	*3.2	*6.3	5.3	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.5
25-44 years.....	5.1	*6.0	*4.4	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.5
45-64 years.....	5.7	*8.4	*4.8	7.4	6.0	7.0	6.2	4.7
Both sexes		Currently employed population in thousands						
17-64 years.....	94,105	2,135	2,344	3,775	5,788	13,744	25,780	33,680
17-24 years.....	20,769	1,191	992	1,369	1,818	3,188	4,799	6,016
25-44 years.....	45,665	611	820	1,484	2,541	7,120	14,006	16,246
45-64 years.....	27,671	333	532	921	1,429	3,436	6,975	11,418
Male								
17-64 years.....	53,640	990	1,092	1,782	2,846	7,398	15,418	20,088
17-24 years.....	11,046	556	510	704	888	1,693	2,594	3,309
25-44 years.....	26,172	303	412	725	1,316	3,889	8,493	9,359
45-64 years.....	16,422	131	171	354	642	1,817	4,332	7,421
Female								
17-64 years.....	40,465	1,145	1,252	1,992	2,942	6,346	10,362	13,592
17-24 years.....	9,723	635	482	665	930	1,496	2,206	2,707
25-44 years.....	19,493	308	408	759	1,226	3,231	5,513	6,888
45-64 years.....	11,249	202	361	568	787	1,619	2,643	3,997

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 19. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>All incomes</i> ¹	<i>Less than \$3,000</i>	<i>\$3,000–\$4,999</i>	<i>\$5,000–\$6,999</i>	<i>\$7,000–\$9,999</i>	<i>\$10,000–\$14,999</i>	<i>\$15,000–\$24,999</i>	<i>\$25,000 or more</i>
Both sexes		School-loss days per school-age child per year						
6–16 years.....	5.3	7.0	9.1	7.8	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.0
6–11 years.....	5.4	6.4	9.1	7.9	5.8	6.1	5.2	4.3
12–16 years.....	5.1	7.6	9.2	7.7	7.3	6.0	4.3	3.8
Male								
6–16 years.....	4.8	*4.9	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.9	4.5	3.8
6–11 years.....	5.0	*5.1	*5.8	7.4	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.1
12–16 years.....	4.6	*4.7	*8.7	*6.6	5.8	4.9	4.1	3.4
Female								
6–16 years.....	5.7	8.9	10.9	8.6	6.6	7.1	5.0	4.3
6–11 years.....	5.8	*7.6	12.0	8.4	*4.5	7.3	5.5	4.4
12–16 years.....	5.7	*10.8	9.7	8.8	8.9	6.9	4.5	4.2
Both sexes		School-age population in thousands						
6–16 years.....	38,725	1,048	1,673	2,206	2,561	5,641	10,369	11,925
6–11 years.....	20,103	568	891	1,142	1,304	3,130	5,693	5,690
12–16 years.....	18,623	480	782	1,063	1,257	2,511	4,676	6,235
Male								
6–16 years.....	19,742	518	787	1,093	1,297	2,755	5,317	6,316
6–11 years.....	10,334	267	417	577	644	1,598	2,929	3,061
12–16 years.....	9,407	251	369	516	652	1,157	2,388	3,254
Female								
6–16 years.....	18,984	531	886	1,113	1,264	2,886	5,052	5,610
6–11 years.....	9,768	301	474	565	660	1,532	2,764	2,629
12–16 years.....	9,215	229	413	548	605	1,354	2,287	2,980

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 20. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Usual activity and age</i>	<i>Restricted activity</i>			<i>Bed disability</i>			<i>Population</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All activities	19.1	17.1	21.0	7.0	5.9	8.0	217,923	105,145	112,778
Preschool									
Under 6 years	12.7	13.5	11.8	5.9	6.3	5.4	19,049	9,738	9,310
School-age									
6-16 years	11.1	10.5	11.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	38,725	19,742	18,984
6-11 years	10.6	10.0	11.2	5.1	4.8	5.5	20,103	10,334	9,768
12-16 years	11.6	11.1	12.0	4.7	4.1	5.2	18,623	9,407	9,215
Usually going to school									
17 years and over	10.2	8.6	12.0	4.0	2.9	5.1	12,168	6,328	5,840
17-24 years	9.6	8.2	11.1	3.9	2.8	5.0	10,865	5,671	5,194
25-44 years	14.2	10.9	18.0	*4.3	*2.7	*6.0	1,139	604	535
45-64 years	*27.1	*23.4	*28.5	*10.1	*23.4	*3.9	130	41	90
65 years and over	*8.6	*18.7	*2.3	*8.6	*18.7	*2.3	*34	*13	*21
Usually working									
17 years and over	13.8	12.8	15.1	4.7	4.0	5.7	92,506	54,896	37,610
17-24 years	12.1	11.0	13.4	4.2	3.6	4.9	16,549	9,089	7,460
25-44 years	13.4	12.5	14.8	4.8	4.0	5.9	45,356	27,095	18,261
45-64 years	14.8	14.1	15.8	4.7	4.1	5.5	27,683	16,906	10,776
65 years and over	18.2	14.8	23.7	5.9	4.4	8.3	2,919	1,806	1,113
Usually keeping house									
17 years and over	29.7	...	29.7	9.8	...	9.8	37,761	...	37,761
17-24 years	22.1	...	22.1	9.6	...	9.6	3,391	...	3,391
25-44 years	21.3	...	21.3	8.5	...	8.5	12,112	...	12,112
45-64 years	34.2	...	34.2	10.2	...	10.2	11,152	...	11,152
65 years and over	36.6	...	36.6	10.8	...	10.8	11,106	...	11,106
Retired									
45 years and over	49.5	45.5	78.5	17.3	15.1	33.5	12,010	10,573	1,437
45-64 years	67.5	65.1	88.1	21.5	20.1	33.8	3,193	2,860	333
65 years and over	42.9	38.2	75.7	15.8	13.2	33.4	8,817	7,713	1,104
Retired for health reasons:									
45 years and over	96.9	89.1	156.2	34.8	29.3	76.6	3,901	3,447	454
45-64 years	102.4	96.7	163.0	34.4	31.2	68.7	1,879	1,716	163
65 years and over	91.7	81.6	151.9	35.2	27.5	80.8	2,023	1,731	292
Retired for other reasons:									
45 years and over	26.6	24.4	42.7	8.9	8.2	13.5	8,109	7,126	983
45-64 years	17.5	17.6	*16.4	*3.1	*3.5	*0.3	1,314	1,144	170
65 years and over	28.4	25.7	48.2	10.0	9.1	16.3	6,795	5,982	812
Other activities ¹									
17 years and over	67.2	57.5	87.6	28.3	17.9	50.0	5,703	3,868	1,835
17-24 years	17.8	18.4	16.4	6.6	5.9	*8.0	1,352	930	422
25-44 years	58.6	58.0	61.7	22.6	19.8	36.4	1,958	1,617	340
45-64 years	105.6	89.6	149.9	39.5	26.3	76.3	1,378	1,013	365
65 years and over	97.2	67.3	110.2	52.7	*17.3	68.0	1,016	307	709

¹Includes unknown activity.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 21. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1980

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

Usual activity and age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
All activities						
17-64 years	5.0	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
Usually working						
17-64 years	5.1	4.8	5.4	82,522	49,474	33,048
17-24 years	5.2	5.4	5.0	14,467	7,966	6,501
25-44 years	4.9	4.6	5.3	42,165	25,518	16,647
45-64 years	5.2	4.9	5.7	25,890	15,990	9,900
Usually keeping house						
17-64 years	3.9	...	3.9	4,364	...	4,364
17-24 years	6.5	...	6.5	568	...	568
25-44 years	3.8	...	3.8	2,531	...	2,531
45-64 years	3.2	...	3.2	1,265	...	1,265
Other activities¹						
17-64 years	5.2	6.0	4.1	7,219	4,166	3,053
17-24 years	3.0	3.5	2.5	5,735	3,080	2,654
25-44 years	8.9	9.6	*7.4	969	655	314
45-64 years	22.0	18.0	42.5	515	431	84

¹Includes going to school, retired, and unknown activity.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 22. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person 45 years of age and over per year and population, by sex, type of retirement income received, and age: United States, 1980

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

Type of retirement income received and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All persons									
Days per person per year									
45 years and over	31.0	28.0	33.5	10.3	8.8	11.6	67,427	30,658	36,769
45-64 years	26.5	24.8	28.1	8.4	7.5	9.3	43,536	20,820	22,716
65 years and over	39.2	34.8	42.3	13.8	11.7	15.3	23,891	9,839	14,053
None									
45 years and over	22.3	19.1	25.1	7.4	5.8	8.7	37,518	17,256	20,262
45-64 years	21.4	18.5	23.9	6.9	5.3	8.2	35,522	16,490	19,032
65 years and over	39.8	32.4	44.4	16.4	15.5	16.9	1,995	766	1,229
Any									
45 years and over	41.9	39.5	43.9	14.1	12.7	15.1	29,909	13,403	16,507
45-64 years	49.4	48.9	50.0	15.4	15.5	15.2	8,013	4,330	3,684
65 years and over	39.2	35.0	42.1	13.6	11.4	15.1	21,896	9,073	12,823
Social Security ¹									
45 years and over	43.4	41.8	44.6	14.7	13.4	15.6	26,238	10,750	15,488
45-64 years	59.8	68.8	53.3	19.3	22.3	17.1	5,218	2,187	3,031
65 years and over	39.4	34.9	42.4	13.6	11.2	15.3	21,020	8,563	12,457
Social Security income on own work experience:									
45 years and over	42.7	41.1	44.8	14.3	13.2	15.8	17,457	10,235	7,221
45-64 years	69.0	68.5	69.8	21.3	21.5	21.0	3,506	2,062	1,443
65 years and over	36.0	34.2	38.6	12.5	11.1	14.5	13,951	8,173	5,778
Social Security income as a dependent or survivor:									
45 years and over	43.8	59.2	43.5	14.9	*20.4	14.8	7,789	154	7,634
45-64 years	36.0	*33.3	36.1	13.0	*33.3	12.3	1,503	49	1,454
65 years and over	45.7	71.3	45.2	15.4	*14.3	15.4	6,285	105	6,180
Railroad ¹									
45 years and over	43.1	39.1	47.3	10.7	13.2	*8.2	935	478	456
45-64 years	39.3	*40.0	*38.5	*4.8	-	*10.7	174	96	78
65 years and over	43.9	38.8	49.1	12.1	16.4	*7.7	761	383	378
Railroad retirement on own work experience:									
45 years and over	46.5	40.3	*110.8	13.5	13.5	*13.5	493	449	44
45-64 years	*49.4	*45.7	*109.3	*2.6	-	*39.0	91	84	*6
65 years and over	45.8	39.0	*111.0	15.9	16.6	*9.4	402	365	38
Railroad retirement as a dependent or survivor:									
45 years and over	43.2	*42.2	43.3	*8.3	*15.1	*8.0	407	*15	392
45-64 years	*31.8	-	33.6	*8.1	-	*8.6	74	*4	70
65 years and over	45.6	*57.5	45.2	*8.3	*20.5	*7.9	334	*11	323
Military ¹									
45 years and over	47.2	43.0	62.3	16.7	16.1	18.8	2,456	1,917	539
45-64 years	47.3	42.8	80.9	14.9	15.0	*14.1	1,632	1,437	195
65 years and over	47.0	43.6	51.7	20.3	19.5	21.4	824	480	344
Military retirement on own experience:									
45 years and over	42.6	43.0	*30.0	16.2	16.6	*2.3	1,853	1,793	60
45-64 years	42.6	42.3	*59.3	15.1	15.3	*5.0	1,380	1,352	*27
65 years and over	42.6	45.3	*5.6	19.3	20.7	-	473	441	*33
Military retirement as a dependent or survivor:									
45 years and over	66.0	*25.1	70.1	20.0	*5.8	21.5	512	47	465
45-64 years	81.5	*7.4	95.2	*14.3	*1.6	*16.7	185	*30	156
65 years and over	57.2	*56.1	57.2	23.3	*13.3	23.8	327	*17	310

See footnote and notes at end of table.

Table 22. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person 45 years of age and over per year and population, by sex, type of retirement income received, and age: United States, 1980—Con.

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

Type of retirement income received and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Government¹									
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
45 years and over	30.1	29.2	31.3	7.9	8.7	7.0	3,527	1,912	1,616
45-64 years	30.2	27.8	34.9	8.6	9.1	*7.8	1,251	817	434
65 years and over	30.1	30.2	29.9	7.6	8.5	6.7	2,276	1,095	1,182
Government retirement on own work experience:									
45 years and over	29.8	30.0	29.3	8.4	8.9	7.5	2,921	1,817	1,105
45-64 years	28.6	28.7	28.4	8.5	9.4	*6.1	1,071	784	287
65 years and over	30.5	31.1	29.7	8.3	8.5	8.0	1,850	1,033	817
Government retirement as a dependent or survivor:									
45 years and over	35.0	*18.1	36.2	*6.9	*6.5	*6.9	514	35	479
45-64 years	47.8	*	50.1	*10.7	*	*11.2	151	*7	144
65 years and over	29.6	*22.6	30.3	*5.3	*8.1	*5.1	363	*28	334
Private employer or union pension¹									
45 years and over	32.3	30.7	35.5	9.1	8.6	10.3	5,793	3,871	1,922
45-64 years	38.1	38.8	36.6	10.3	10.0	11.0	1,601	1,078	523
65 years and over	30.0	27.5	35.1	8.7	8.0	10.0	4,192	2,793	1,399
Private employer or union pension on own work experience:									
45 years and over	31.9	30.9	34.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	5,289	3,802	1,487
45-64 years	39.0	39.3	38.4	9.3	10.1	*7.1	1,458	1,065	393
65 years and over	29.2	27.6	33.2	8.4	8.0	9.5	3,830	2,737	1,094
Private employer or union pension as a dependent or survivor:									
45 years and over	39.3	*35.2	39.5	15.3	*12.6	15.5	444	*18	426
45-64 years	*30.9	*	*31.4	*22.4	*	*22.7	132	*2	130
65 years and over	42.9	*37.2	43.2	*12.4	*13.3	*12.3	312	*17	295

¹ Includes persons who reported receiving retirement income but did not know whose work experience accounted for the income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 23. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, employment status, and age: United States, 1980

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

Employment status and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Days per person per year									
Number in thousands									
All persons	21.8	19.3	24.1	7.6	6.2	8.9	160,149	75,665	84,484
17 years and over	18.8	17.0	20.4	6.5	5.3	7.6	136,257	65,826	70,431
17-64 years	12.5	10.4	14.6	4.7	3.4	6.0	32,157	15,690	16,467
17-24 years	16.5	15.0	17.9	6.1	4.8	7.2	60,564	29,316	31,248
25-44 years	26.5	24.8	28.1	8.4	7.5	9.3	43,536	20,820	22,716
45-64 years	39.2	34.8	42.3	13.8	11.7	15.3	23,891	9,839	14,053
65 years and over	Total in labor force								
17 years and over	13.6	12.8	14.6	4.6	3.9	5.4	104,777	59,425	45,352
17-64 years	13.4	12.7	14.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	101,245	57,242	44,003
17-24 years	11.3	10.1	12.8	4.1	3.5	4.9	23,759	12,590	11,169
25-44 years	13.4	12.7	14.3	4.7	4.0	5.6	48,637	27,606	21,031
45-64 years	15.1	14.6	15.9	4.6	4.1	5.3	28,848	17,046	11,802
65 years and over	18.8	15.7	23.7	5.7	4.6	7.4	3,532	2,183	1,349
Currently employed									
17 years and over	12.5	11.6	13.7	4.2	3.6	5.0	97,511	55,750	41,761
17-64 years	12.3	11.5	13.4	4.2	3.6	4.9	94,105	53,640	40,465
17-24 years	10.5	9.5	11.7	3.9	3.4	4.5	20,769	11,046	9,723
25-44 years	12.2	11.4	13.3	4.3	3.6	5.1	45,665	26,172	19,493
45-64 years	13.8	12.9	15.0	4.3	3.7	5.0	27,671	16,422	11,249
65 years and over	17.6	13.5	24.1	5.3	3.9	7.5	3,406	2,109	1,296
Currently unemployed									
17 years and over	28.4	31.7	25.1	8.9	8.3	9.4	7,266	3,675	3,591
17-64 years	28.0	30.7	25.3	8.7	8.0	9.5	7,140	3,602	3,538
17-24 years	16.8	13.8	20.0	5.4	3.6	7.3	2,990	1,544	1,446
25-44 years	31.7	36.6	27.1	10.8	10.4	11.2	2,972	1,434	1,539
45-64 years	47.4	59.3	34.1	11.9	13.0	10.7	1,177	624	553
65 years and over	51.5	79.5	*13.0	*17.2	*25.6	*5.6	126	73	53
Not in labor force									
17 years and over	37.4	43.2	35.0	13.4	14.3	13.0	55,372	16,240	39,132
17-64 years	34.3	45.8	30.5	12.3	14.8	11.5	35,013	8,584	26,428
17-24 years	15.9	11.8	18.4	6.5	3.3	8.4	8,398	3,100	5,298
25-44 years	29.1	51.5	25.3	11.8	18.4	10.7	11,927	1,710	10,217
45-64 years	48.9	71.1	41.2	16.0	22.7	13.7	14,687	3,774	10,913
65 years and over	42.8	40.3	44.3	15.2	13.8	16.1	20,359	7,656	12,704

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 24. Days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex and industry classification: United States, 1980

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

Industry classification	Both sexes			Male			Female			Currently employed population		
	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year									Number in thousands		
All industries	12.3	4.2	5.0	11.5	3.6	4.9	13.4	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
Agriculture	9.9	3.0	3.9	7.3	*2.4	3.5	22.2	*6.0	*5.9	2,391	1,978	413
Forestry and fisheries	*21.4	*4.9	*4.0	*15.4	*6.1	*4.9	*45.3	-	-	140	112	*28
Mining	14.4	*3.1	5.7	14.5	*2.4	5.4	*14.0	*7.1	*7.3	1,017	860	156
Construction	9.4	2.7	4.4	9.3	2.7	4.6	*10.9	*3.1	*2.5	5,794	5,315	479
Manufacturing	13.0	4.2	6.0	12.5	3.8	5.8	13.9	5.0	6.5	21,937	14,844	7,093
Transportation and public utilities	12.9	5.0	5.8	13.3	4.8	6.0	11.9	5.5	5.1	6,172	4,564	1,608
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	3.9	4.3	9.9	3.2	4.0	12.1	4.6	4.5	17,843	9,219	8,624
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.0	4.4	4.5	10.5	3.3	3.9	14.9	5.2	5.0	5,403	2,281	3,122
Services and miscellaneous	12.5	4.4	4.4	10.8	3.6	3.8	13.5	4.9	4.8	26,777	10,360	16,417
Public administration	14.9	5.3	6.8	15.9	5.0	7.4	13.1	5.7	5.8	5,762	3,585	2,178
Unknown	14.9	*4.2	6.4	14.8	*3.4	*5.3	*15.0	*5.5	*8.2	870	522	348

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 25. Days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex and occupation classification: United States, 1980

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

Occupation classification	Both sexes			Male			Female			Currently employed population		
	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year									Number in thousands		
All occupational groups	12.3	4.2	5.0	11.5	3.6	4.9	13.4	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11.4	3.9	3.9	9.9	3.0	3.2	13.1	5.0	4.6	15,951	8,567	7,385
Managers and administrators, except farm	11.2	3.7	3.8	10.1	2.8	2.9	14.0	6.0	6.0	11,173	7,982	3,191
Salesworkers	10.4	3.2	3.4	10.1	3.0	3.7	10.8	3.3	3.1	5,840	3,103	2,738
Clerical and kindred workers	12.3	4.5	4.7	13.0	3.9	5.5	12.1	4.7	4.6	16,593	3,257	13,337
Craftsmen and kindred workers	10.6	3.7	4.9	10.7	3.6	5.0	9.9	*4.2	3.9	12,886	11,826	1,061
Operatives, except transport	14.4	4.3	7.5	14.8	4.2	7.8	13.9	4.3	7.1	10,179	6,040	4,139
Transport equipment operatives	13.3	4.4	7.6	12.6	4.3	7.6	20.9	*5.5	*7.7	3,326	3,053	273
Laborers, except farm	15.3	5.7	7.5	14.0	4.6	6.7	24.4	13.6	13.8	3,863	3,398	466
Farmers and farm managers	7.4	*2.1	*1.6	*4.5	*1.5	*1.6	*35.7	*7.3	*2.3	1,067	968	99
Farm laborers and farm foremen	12.6	*4.3	6.4	10.6	*3.7	5.5	*19.1	*6.2	*9.3	847	646	202
Service workers, except private household	14.5	5.4	5.7	13.2	5.1	6.1	15.4	5.6	5.5	10,770	4,253	6,517
Private household workers	17.7	*4.1	*3.7	*41.5	*41.5	*36.9	17.3	*3.5	*3.1	695	*11	684
Unknown	13.3	*3.9	5.5	13.0	*3.1	*4.2	*13.7	*5.2	*7.3	913	539	374

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 26. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population for both sexes and males, by age and industry classification: United States, 1980

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

Industry classification	Both sexes			Males			Both sexes			Males		
	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
	Work-loss days per currently employed person per year						Currently employed population in thousands					
All industries.....	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.3	94,105	66,434	27,671	53,640	37,219	16,422
Agriculture.....	3.9	5.1	*1.9	3.5	4.5	*2.0	2,391	1,514	877	1,978	1,240	738
Forestry and fisheries.....	*4.0	*3.3	*5.6	*4.9	*3.9	*8.0	140	99	41	112	83	*29
Mining.....	5.7	5.1	*7.0	5.4	*5.0	*6.1	1,017	716	301	860	593	267
Construction.....	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.2	5,794	4,223	1,571	5,315	3,858	1,457
Manufacturing.....	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	21,937	15,105	6,831	14,844	10,119	4,725
Transportation and public utilities.....	5.8	6.1	5.1	6.0	6.8	4.6	6,172	4,272	1,899	4,564	3,069	1,495
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4.3	3.7	5.9	4.0	3.4	5.9 ⁱ	17,843	13,212	4,631	9,219	6,800	2,419
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.9	2.8	5.9	5,403	3,867	1,535	2,281	1,499	782
Services and miscellaneous.....	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	26,777	19,035	7,743	10,360	7,361	2,999
Public administration.....	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	5,762	3,763	1,999	3,585	2,215	1,370
Unknown.....	6.4	6.6	*5.9	*5.3	*5.9	*3.4	870	628	242	522	382	140

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 27. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population for both sexes and males, by age and occupation classification: United States, 1980

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

Occupation classification	Both sexes			Males			Both sexes			Males		
	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64	17-64	17-44	45-64
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
	Work-loss days per currently employed person per year						Currently employed population in thousands					
All occupational groups.....	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.3	94,105	66,434	27,671	53,640	37,219	16,422
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3.9	3.6	4.5	3.2	2.9	3.8	15,951	11,501	4,450	8,567	5,939	2,628
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	3.8	3.3	4.5	2.9	2.5	3.4	11,173	6,991	4,182	7,982	4,836	3,146
Salesworkers.....	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	2.8	5.3	5,840	3,980	1,860	3,103	2,057	1,046
Clerical and kindred workers.....	4.7	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	16,593	12,168	4,426	3,257	2,307	949
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.6	12,886	9,025	3,861	11,826	8,253	3,572
Operatives, except transport.....	7.5	7.3	8.1	7.8	7.4	9.0	10,179	7,241	2,938	6,040	4,448	1,592
Transport equipment operatives.....	7.6	7.2	8.6	7.6	7.2	8.6	3,326	2,407	919	3,053	2,194	860
Laborers, except farm.....	7.5	7.9	6.0	6.7	7.2	4.9	3,863	3,020	844	3,398	2,659	739
Farmers and farm managers.....	*1.6	*2.0	*1.2	*1.6	*2.1	*1.1	1,067	518	549	968	469	499
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	6.4	7.3	*3.5	5.5	*5.9	*4.4	847	647	200	646	508	138
Service workers, except private household.....	5.7	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.7	7.3	10,770	7,887	2,882	4,253	3,129	1,124
Private household workers.....	*3.7	*2.9	*4.4	*36.9	*50.8	-	695	346	349	*11	*8	*4
Unknown.....	5.5	5.5	*5.3	*4.2	*4.5	*3.0	913	703	209	539	413	126

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 28. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, perceived health status, and age: United States, 1980

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

Perceived health status and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All statuses¹									
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages.....	19.1	17.1	21.0	7.0	5.9	8.0	217,923	105,145	112,778
Under 6 years.....	12.7	13.5	11.8	5.9	6.3	5.4	19,049	9,738	9,310
6-16 years.....	11.1	10.5	11.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	38,725	19,742	18,984
17-24 years.....	12.5	10.4	14.6	4.7	3.4	6.0	32,157	15,690	16,467
25-44 years.....	16.5	15.0	17.9	6.1	4.8	7.2	60,564	29,316	31,248
45-64 years.....	26.5	24.8	28.1	8.4	7.5	9.3	43,536	20,820	22,716
65 years and over.....	39.2	34.8	42.3	13.8	11.7	15.3	23,891	9,839	14,053
Excellent health									
All ages.....	8.4	8.2	8.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	107,682	55,409	52,273
Under 6 years.....	9.0	8.9	9.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	11,879	6,016	5,863
6-16 years.....	7.8	7.7	8.0	3.7	3.3	4.2	23,859	12,366	11,493
17-24 years.....	7.9	7.4	8.4	3.1	2.5	3.8	17,397	9,100	8,297
25-44 years.....	8.7	8.8	8.6	3.0	2.8	3.3	31,571	16,562	15,009
45-64 years.....	7.3	7.2	7.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	16,172	8,424	7,748
65 years and over.....	11.5	10.8	12.1	3.8	3.0	4.4	6,804	2,942	3,862
Good health									
All ages.....	16.2	14.8	17.4	5.8	5.0	6.5	82,386	37,399	44,986
Under 6 years.....	15.1	16.2	13.9	6.5	7.2	5.8	6,339	3,255	3,084
6-16 years.....	13.7	13.1	14.3	5.6	5.4	5.8	13,026	6,454	6,571
17-24 years.....	13.0	10.9	14.8	5.0	3.6	6.1	12,489	5,654	6,835
25-44 years.....	16.2	15.5	16.8	6.0	4.7	7.0	23,101	10,302	12,799
45-64 years.....	16.6	16.0	17.1	5.0	4.7	5.2	17,924	8,035	9,888
65 years and over.....	24.2	18.0	28.1	7.9	6.1	9.0	9,507	3,699	5,808
Fair health									
All ages.....	48.2	42.7	52.3	14.5	11.1	17.1	20,754	8,966	11,789
Under 6 years.....	44.6	52.2	34.4	23.1	26.0	*19.0	678	391	287
6-16 years.....	31.2	26.9	35.6	13.9	12.3	15.6	1,541	781	760
17-24 years.....	36.3	28.5	41.8	12.6	8.2	15.7	1,917	791	1,126
25-44 years.....	40.8	36.6	43.5	13.5	10.5	15.5	4,647	1,848	2,800
45-64 years.....	50.7	44.0	56.0	12.8	8.4	16.5	6,542	2,937	3,605
65 years and over.....	61.0	55.2	65.0	17.2	13.1	20.1	5,429	2,217	3,212
Poor health									
All ages.....	141.8	132.7	150.1	59.7	53.8	65.1	6,358	3,031	3,327
Under 6 years.....	*79.2	*90.2	*67.8	*44.2	*58.4	*29.4	110	56	54
6-16 years.....	98.2	100.1	96.3	45.8	*44.1	*47.4	153	76	77
17-24 years.....	119.0	105.5	126.2	45.1	*39.8	47.9	266	99	168
25-44 years.....	143.1	122.0	162.6	64.3	51.7	76.0	1,105	531	574
45-64 years.....	145.3	144.6	145.8	55.0	52.8	57.1	2,749	1,352	1,398
65 years and over.....	146.2	129.5	160.7	67.5	58.4	75.4	1,975	918	1,057
Excellent or good health									
All ages.....	11.8	10.9	12.7	4.4	3.8	4.9	190,068	92,809	97,259
Under 6 years.....	11.1	11.5	10.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	18,218	9,271	8,947
6-16 years.....	9.9	9.5	10.3	4.4	4.0	4.8	36,885	18,820	18,064
17-24 years.....	10.0	8.8	11.3	3.9	2.9	4.8	29,886	14,753	15,133
25-44 years.....	11.9	11.4	12.4	4.3	3.5	5.0	54,672	26,863	27,809
45-64 years.....	12.2	11.5	12.9	3.7	3.4	4.0	34,096	16,459	17,637
65 years and over.....	18.9	14.8	21.7	6.2	4.7	7.1	16,311	6,642	9,669

See footnote and notes at end of table.

Table 28. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, perceived health status, and age: United States, 1980—Con.

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

<i>Perceived health status and age</i>	<i>Restricted activity</i>			<i>Bed disability</i>			<i>Population</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
Fair or poor health									
All ages.....	70.1	65.5	73.8	25.1	21.9	27.7	27,113	11,997	15,116
Under 6 years.....	49.5	56.9	39.7	26.0	30.1	20.7	788	447	341
6-16 years.....	37.2	33.4	41.2	16.8	15.1	18.5	1,694	857	837
17-24 years.....	46.4	37.0	52.8	16.6	11.7	19.9	2,183	890	1,293
25-44 years.....	60.4	55.7	63.8	23.3	19.7	25.8	5,752	2,379	3,374
45-64 years.....	78.6	75.7	81.1	25.3	22.4	27.8	9,292	4,289	5,003
65 years and over.....	83.7	76.9	88.7	30.6	26.3	33.8	7,404	3,135	4,269

¹Includes unknown health status.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 29. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex, perceived health status, and age: United States, 1980

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

Perceived health status and age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
All statuses¹						
17-64 years	5.0	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
17-24 years	4.6	4.8	4.4	20,769	11,046	9,723
25-44 years	4.9	4.8	5.1	45,665	26,172	19,493
45-64 years	5.4	5.3	5.7	27,671	16,422	11,249
Excellent health						
17-64 years	3.1	3.2	3.0	49,047	29,555	19,492
17-24 years	3.4	3.6	3.1	11,725	6,599	5,126
25-44 years	3.2	3.3	3.0	25,163	15,429	9,734
45-64 years	2.6	2.4	3.0	12,159	7,527	4,632
Good health						
17-64 years	5.5	5.6	5.5	36,954	19,765	17,189
17-24 years	5.3	5.9	4.7	7,885	3,895	3,990
25-44 years	5.6	5.5	5.8	17,140	9,098	8,042
45-64 years	5.6	5.5	5.7	11,929	6,772	5,157
Fair health						
17-64 years	12.3	11.2	13.6	6,977	3,701	3,276
17-24 years	10.9	11.4	10.5	1,039	498	540
25-44 years	13.3	12.2	14.3	2,912	1,410	1,502
45-64 years	11.9	10.4	14.2	3,026	1,793	1,234
Poor health						
17-64 years	29.3	38.3	18.5	919	502	417
17-24 years	*38.0	*36.1	*40.4	77	*34	42
25-44 years	23.6	32.3	*14.8	365	184	181
45-64 years	32.2	42.5	*17.2	477	284	193
Excellent or good health						
17-64 years	4.2	4.1	4.2	86,001	49,320	36,681
17-24 years	4.2	4.4	3.8	19,610	10,494	9,116
25-44 years	4.2	4.1	4.3	42,303	24,527	17,776
45-64 years	4.1	3.9	4.4	24,089	14,299	9,789
Fair or poor health						
17-64 years	14.3	14.4	14.2	7,895	4,203	3,693
17-24 years	12.8	13.0	12.6	1,115	533	583
25-44 years	14.4	14.5	14.3	3,277	1,594	1,683
45-64 years	14.7	14.7	14.6	3,504	2,077	1,427

¹Includes unknown health status.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 30. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by sex, perceived health status, and age: United States, 1980

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

<i>Perceived health status and age</i>	<i>School loss</i>			<i>School-age population</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	Days per school-age child per year			Number in thousands		
All statuses¹						
6–16 years	5.3	4.8	5.7	38,725	19,742	18,984
6–11 years	5.4	5.0	5.8	20,103	10,334	9,768
12–16 years	5.1	4.6	5.7	18,623	9,407	9,215
Excellent health						
6–16 years	4.0	3.6	4.4	23,859	12,366	11,493
6–11 years	4.1	3.7	4.5	12,511	6,454	6,057
12–16 years	3.9	3.5	4.3	11,348	5,912	5,436
Good health						
6–16 years	6.3	5.9	6.6	13,026	6,454	6,571
6–11 years	6.4	6.0	6.8	6,625	3,359	3,266
12–16 years	6.1	5.8	6.4	6,401	3,095	3,306
Fair health						
6–16 years	13.9	12.4	15.4	1,541	781	760
6–11 years	14.2	12.7	16.0	804	440	363
12–16 years	13.5	12.1	14.8	738	341	397
Poor health						
6–16 years	37.9	*28.7	47.1	153	76	77
6–11 years	*39.6	*36.4	*42.4	87	48	40
12–16 years	*36.4	*15.5	*52.1	65	*28	37
Excellent or good health						
6–16 years	4.8	4.4	5.2	36,885	18,820	18,064
6–11 years	4.9	4.5	5.3	19,136	9,814	9,323
12–16 years	4.7	4.3	5.1	17,748	9,007	8,742
Fair or poor health						
6–16 years	16.0	13.9	18.3	1,694	857	837
6–11 years	16.6	15.0	18.6	891	488	403
12–16 years	15.4	12.3	18.0	803	369	434

¹Includes unknown health status.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 31. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, chronic activity limitation, and age: United States, 1980

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

Limitation of activity and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All persons									
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages.....	19.1	17.1	21.0	7.0	5.9	8.0	217,923	105,145	112,778
Under 17 years.....	11.6	11.5	11.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	57,774	29,480	28,294
17-44 years.....	15.1	13.4	16.8	5.6	4.3	6.8	92,722	45,007	47,715
45-64 years.....	26.5	24.8	28.1	8.4	7.5	9.3	43,536	20,820	22,716
65 years and over.....	39.2	34.8	42.3	13.8	11.7	15.3	23,891	9,839	14,053
Limited in activity									
All ages.....	67.8	59.7	75.6	22.6	18.4	26.7	31,410	15,481	15,929
Under 17 years.....	40.8	39.5	42.5	16.1	15.8	16.6	2,223	1,281	942
17-44 years.....	59.3	51.3	67.9	20.1	15.4	25.1	7,979	4,131	3,848
45-64 years.....	77.2	70.3	84.1	23.4	19.5	27.4	10,412	5,267	5,145
65 years and over.....	70.6	60.6	78.5	25.0	20.5	28.7	10,795	4,802	5,994
Unable to carry on major activity ¹									
All ages.....	113.1	97.9	157.5	46.1	33.5	83.1	8,062	6,011	2,051
Under 17 years.....	119.1	151.8	*75.0	*55.1	*81.7	*19.4	75	43	*32
17-44 years.....	119.6	107.1	159.0	51.6	36.0	100.4	1,076	814	261
45-64 years.....	129.2	112.8	200.9	46.7	35.3	96.3	2,802	2,280	522
65 years and over.....	100.2	82.7	141.1	44.1	30.6	75.5	4,109	2,873	1,236
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹									
All ages.....	61.8	41.8	73.5	16.9	10.1	20.9	15,711	5,816	9,896
Under 17 years.....	41.5	43.1	39.3	18.1	16.9	19.8	1,105	629	476
17-44 years.....	62.2	46.2	74.8	18.7	12.2	23.7	4,028	1,778	2,250
45-64 years.....	69.3	46.5	82.1	17.2	9.3	21.6	5,370	1,931	3,440
65 years and over.....	57.9	29.7	69.1	15.0	5.8	18.7	5,208	1,478	3,731
Limited, but not in major activity ¹									
All ages.....	32.4	25.4	38.7	9.5	6.7	12.1	7,637	3,654	3,982
Under 17 years.....	34.4	28.0	43.6	11.2	10.1	12.8	1,043	608	434
17-44 years.....	32.6	27.8	38.3	10.2	8.1	12.7	2,876	1,538	1,337
45-64 years.....	30.9	22.2	38.7	9.1	*3.8	13.9	2,240	1,057	1,183
65 years and over.....	32.5	21.5	37.3	7.3	*4.0	8.7	1,478	451	1,028
Not limited in activity									
All ages.....	10.9	9.8	12.0	4.3	3.7	4.9	186,513	89,664	96,849
Under 17 years.....	10.4	10.3	10.6	4.8	4.6	5.0	55,551	28,199	27,352
17-44 years.....	11.0	9.6	12.3	4.3	3.2	5.2	84,743	40,876	43,867
45-64 years.....	10.6	9.4	11.7	3.7	3.4	4.1	33,123	15,552	17,571
65 years and over.....	13.4	10.2	15.4	4.6	3.4	5.3	13,096	5,037	8,059

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, to keep house, or to engage in school or preschool activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 32. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex, chronic activity limitation, and age: United States, 1980

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

Limitation of activity and age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
All persons						
17-64 years	5.0	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
17-24 years	4.6	4.8	4.4	20,769	11,046	9,723
25-44 years	4.9	4.8	5.1	45,665	26,172	19,493
45-64 years	5.4	5.3	5.7	27,671	16,422	11,249
Limited in activity						
17-64 years	13.3	13.0	13.6	8,354	5,179	3,174
17-24 years	15.1	18.3	11.1	928	523	416
25-44 years	13.2	12.2	14.6	3,493	2,109	1,384
45-64 years	12.9	12.6	13.4	3,922	2,547	1,375
Unable to carry on major activity¹						
17-64 years	81.8	69.4	151.5	218	185	*33
17-24 years	*138.5	*155.7	*97.2	*17	*12	*5
25-44 years	85.8	70.3	*158.7	73	62	*12
45-64 years	72.1	59.6	*163.1	128	111	*16
Limited in amount or kind of major activity¹						
17-64 years	14.7	14.2	15.4	4,753	2,798	1,954
17-24 years	17.4	19.6	*15.0	437	232	204
25-44 years	14.9	12.5	17.9	1,946	1,072	873
45-64 years	14.0	14.6	13.0	2,370	1,494	877
Limited, but not in major activity¹						
17-64 years	6.8	6.8	6.9	3,383	2,196	1,187
17-24 years	8.7	*11.4	*5.1	485	278	206
25-44 years	7.3	8.2	*5.5	1,474	976	499
45-64 years	5.7	4.0	9.2	1,424	942	482
Not limited in activity						
17-64 years	4.2	4.1	4.4	85,751	48,461	37,290
17-24 years	4.2	4.2	4.1	19,831	10,524	9,307
25-44 years	4.2	4.1	4.4	42,172	24,063	18,109
45-64 years	4.2	3.9	4.6	23,749	13,874	9,875

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, to keep house, or to engage in school activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 33. Days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per male 17 years of age and over and total and currently employed populations, by age and veteran status: United States, 1980

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

<i>Age and veteran status for males</i>	<i>Restricted activity</i>	<i>Bed disability</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>	<i>Work-loss days per currently employed person per year</i>	<i>Currently employed population 17-64 years of age in thousands</i>
17 years and over					
All persons ¹	19.3	6.2	75,665	...	...
War veteran	22.4	6.6	23,919	...	...
Peacetime service only	16.9	5.7	4,305	...	...
Nonveteran	18.0	5.9	46,082	...	...
17-64 years					
All persons ¹	17.0	5.3	65,826	4.9	53,640
War veteran	21.2	6.1	21,408	5.2	17,980
Peacetime service only	15.5	5.0	4,150	5.0	3,661
Nonveteran	14.9	4.9	39,063	4.8	31,312
17-24 years					
All persons ¹	10.4	3.4	15,690	4.8	11,046
War veteran	25.8	*5.8	311	13.9	258
Peacetime service only	16.4	*6.7	680	*6.3	489
Nonveteran	9.8	3.2	14,368	4.5	10,177
25-44 years					
All persons ¹	15.0	4.8	29,316	4.8	26,172
War veteran	15.3	4.3	7,891	5.0	7,159
Peacetime service only	15.0	4.4	2,609	4.6	2,396
Nonveteran	14.9	5.2	18,289	4.7	16,272
45-64 years					
All persons ¹	24.8	7.5	20,820	5.3	16,422
War veteran	24.5	7.2	13,205	5.0	10,563
Peacetime service only	16.4	*5.7	861	5.3	776
Nonveteran	26.4	7.8	6,406	5.8	4,864
65 years and over					
All persons ¹	34.8	11.7	9,839	...	...
War veteran	32.7	11.3	2,511	...	...
Peacetime service only	53.9	*24.0	155	...	...
Nonveteran	35.2	11.3	7,019	...	...

¹Includes unknown if ever served in Armed Forces or unknown if war veteran.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 34. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year and population, by sex, type of public assistance received, and age: United States, 1980

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

Type of public assistance received and age	Restricted activity			Bed disability			Population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All persons									
	Days per person per year						Number in thousands		
All ages.....	19.1	17.1	21.0	7.0	5.9	8.0	217,923	105,145	112,778
Under 6 years.....	12.7	13.5	11.8	5.9	6.3	5.4	19,049	9,738	9,310
6-16 years.....	11.1	10.5	11.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	38,725	19,742	18,984
17-24 years.....	12.5	10.4	14.6	4.7	3.4	6.0	32,157	15,690	16,467
25-44 years.....	16.5	15.0	17.9	6.1	4.8	7.2	60,564	29,316	31,248
45-64 years.....	26.5	24.8	28.1	8.4	7.5	9.3	43,536	20,820	22,716
65 years and over.....	39.2	34.8	42.3	13.8	11.7	15.3	23,891	9,839	14,053
At least 1 of 3 types of assistance									
All ages.....	40.9	33.4	45.4	16.6	13.3	18.6	15,415	5,804	9,611
Under 6 years.....	17.3	17.8	16.8	9.1	9.0	9.3	2,774	1,439	1,335
6-16 years.....	15.2	15.0	15.4	7.1	7.0	7.2	3,975	1,906	2,068
17-24 years.....	28.3	14.7	33.5	11.1	*2.8	14.2	2,110	583	1,527
25-44 years.....	47.1	45.0	47.9	19.7	19.3	19.8	2,589	647	1,942
45-64 years.....	100.5	95.0	103.0	37.9	31.0	40.9	1,590	491	1,099
65 years and over.....	75.7	74.9	76.1	28.6	29.4	28.2	2,377	736	1,640
Aid to Families with Dependent Children									
All ages.....	23.1	17.1	26.5	10.1	6.8	12.0	7,195	2,634	4,561
Under 6 years.....	15.9	17.7	14.0	7.6	8.1	7.1	1,894	986	908
6-16 years.....	14.5	13.0	15.9	7.2	6.3	8.0	2,684	1,278	1,406
17-24 years.....	24.9	*3.1	29.3	10.2	*0.4	12.2	1,042	177	865
25-44 years.....	38.6	*38.3	38.6	16.3	*13.5	16.6	1,258	125	1,133
45-64 years.....	69.4	*104.1	60.9	*21.7	*3.0	*26.0	252	48	205
65 years and over.....	*75.8	*31.2	*97.1	*38.3	*	*56.6	65	*21	44
Supplemental Security Income									
All ages.....	80.3	74.2	83.4	30.2	26.9	31.8	3,270	1,102	2,168
Under 6 years.....	*40.0	*19.8	*52.2	*13.3	*11.9	*14.1	45	*17	*28
6-16 years.....	*37.5	*51.0	*22.9	*19.0	*21.8	*16.1	152	80	71
17-24 years.....	*23.0	*12.4	*33.8	*11.0	*0.9	*21.3	161	81	80
25-44 years.....	69.3	53.9	82.9	36.9	*25.8	46.6	404	192	213
45-64 years.....	116.5	108.4	120.1	42.5	38.7	44.2	802	247	555
65 years and over.....	76.2	81.2	74.2	26.0	27.1	25.6	1,706	484	1,222
Medicaid (used in past year or having current card)									
All ages.....	41.6	33.7	46.3	16.9	13.7	18.8	13,388	5,032	8,356
Under 6 years.....	18.2	18.5	17.9	9.8	9.5	10.2	2,493	1,294	1,199
6-16 years.....	16.1	15.9	16.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	3,550	1,710	1,840
17-24 years.....	29.4	16.5	34.2	11.2	*3.2	14.1	1,877	506	1,371
25-44 years.....	49.3	50.2	49.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	2,275	561	1,714
45-64 years.....	103.8	95.3	107.3	39.7	30.0	43.7	1,317	388	929
65 years and over.....	80.0	78.4	80.8	29.6	32.4	28.5	1,876	572	1,303
No public assistance of above types									
All ages.....	17.5	16.2	18.7	6.2	5.4	7.0	202,508	99,341	103,167
Under 6 years.....	11.9	12.8	11.0	5.3	5.9	4.8	16,275	8,299	7,976
6-16 years.....	10.6	10.1	11.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	34,751	17,835	16,916
17-24 years.....	11.4	10.2	12.6	4.3	3.4	5.2	30,047	15,107	14,940
25-44 years.....	15.1	14.3	15.9	5.5	4.5	6.4	57,975	28,669	29,306
45-64 years.....	23.7	23.1	24.3	7.3	6.9	7.7	41,945	20,329	21,617
65 years and over.....	35.2	31.6	37.9	12.2	10.3	13.6	21,515	9,102	12,412

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 35. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17-64 years of age per year and currently employed population, by sex, type of public assistance received, and age: United States, 1980

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

Type of public assistance received and age	Work loss			Currently employed population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per currently employed person per year			Number in thousands		
Total						
17-64 years.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	94,105	53,640	40,465
17-24 years.....	4.6	4.8	4.4	20,769	11,046	9,723
25-44 years.....	4.9	4.8	5.1	45,665	26,172	19,493
45-64 years.....	5.4	5.3	5.7	27,671	16,422	11,249
At least 1 of 3 types of assistance						
17-64 years.....	9.8	*4.4	12.7	1,360	474	886
17-24 years.....	7.8	*3.4	*10.6	513	203	310
25-44 years.....	12.0	*6.0	14.7	654	205	449
45-64 years.....	*7.8	*2.1	*10.7	193	67	127
Aid to Families with Dependent Children						
17-64 years.....	*5.5	*0.9	*6.4	528	86	442
17-24 years.....	*4.1	*	*5.3	194	45	149
25-44 years.....	*4.6	*2.5	*4.8	270	*32	238
45-64 years.....	*13.5	*	*15.7	64	*9	55
Supplemental Security Income						
17-64 years.....	*9.2	*4.7	*13.1	133	61	71
17-24 years.....	*	*	*	35	*19	*16
25-44 years.....	*20.3	*5.3	*35.8	53	*27	*26
45-64 years.....	*3.2	*9.6	*	45	*15	*30
Medicaid (used in past year or having current card)						
17-64 years.....	9.7	*4.4	12.5	1,176	404	772
17-24 years.....	8.1	*3.8	*10.8	462	182	280
25-44 years.....	12.2	*6.3	14.8	568	173	395
45-64 years.....	*5.4	*	*8.0	146	48	98
No public assistance of above types						
17-64 years.....	4.9	4.9	5.0	92,745	53,167	39,578
17-24 years.....	4.6	4.9	4.2	20,256	10,844	9,412
25-44 years.....	4.8	4.7	4.9	45,011	25,968	19,043
45-64 years.....	5.4	5.3	5.6	27,478	16,355	11,123

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

Table 36. Days lost from school per school-age child 6–16 years of age per year and school-age population, by sex, type of public assistance received, and age: United States, 1980

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

Type of public assistance received and age	School loss			School-age population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days per school-age child per year			Number in thousands		
Total						
6–16 years	5.3	4.8	5.7	38,725	19,742	18,984
6–11 years	5.4	5.0	5.8	20,103	10,334	9,768
12–16 years	5.1	4.6	5.7	18,623	9,407	9,215
At least 1 of 3 types of assistance						
6–16 years	8.2	7.9	8.4	3,975	1,906	2,068
6–11 years	7.8	7.5	8.0	2,231	1,080	1,151
12–16 years	8.6	8.4	8.8	1,744	826	918
Aid to Families with Dependent Children						
6–16 years	8.5	7.6	9.4	2,684	1,278	1,406
6–11 years	7.7	7.1	8.2	1,562	740	822
12–16 years	9.7	8.3	11.0	1,122	538	584
Supplemental Security Income						
6–16 years	*11.0	*11.0	*11.3	152	80	71
6–11 years	*14.5	*9.8	*22.5	79	50	*29
12–16 years	*7.3	*12.5	*3.5	73	*31	42
Medicaid (used in past year or having current card)						
6–16 years	8.7	8.5	8.9	3,550	1,710	1,840
6–11 years	8.1	8.0	8.2	1,984	962	1,023
12–16 years	9.4	9.2	9.6	1,566	748	818
No public assistance of above types						
6–16 years	4.9	4.5	5.4	34,751	17,835	16,916
6–11 years	5.1	4.7	5.5	17,872	9,254	8,618
12–16 years	4.8	4.2	5.3	16,879	8,581	8,298

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

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

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Appendix I. Technical notes on methods

Background of this report

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

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

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

Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan

The sampling plan of the survey follows a multi-stage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way

that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

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

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

Area segments, which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately

12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. However, the fourth quarter of 1980 had a sample reduction of 4 weeks of interviewing because of budgetary restrictions. During 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample since the weighting procedure employed by NHIS adjusts for the missing weeks.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published,^{3,4} as well as a detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure.^{5,6}

Collection of data

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

Estimating procedures

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor that has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-race.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-race cells to an independent estimate of the population of

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons classified by the number of bed disability days in the past 12 months, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General qualifications

Nonresponse

Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.1 percent of the sample households.

The interview process

The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

Rounding of numbers

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

Population figures

Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. 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. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Age-sex adjusted rates

Some of the data in this report have been adjusted by the direct method to the age and sex distribution of a standard population. There are two standard populations used for this report: (1) the 1980 total civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, and (2) the 1980 total currently employed population 17-64 years of age. The procedures for age-sex adjustment by the direct method are as follows: Multiply the age-sex specific rate by the corresponding age-sex group

Table I. Age categories, standard population, and an example of the procedure used to compute the age-sex adjusted rates in this report

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>1980 standard population in thousands</i>	<i>\$25,000 or more family income age-specific rates</i>	<i>Cross- products</i>
Both sexes			
All ages	217,923	...	...
Male			
Under 6 years	9,738	4.1	39,925.8
6-16 years	19,742	4.2	82,916.4
17-24 years	15,690	2.3	36,087.0
25-44 years	29,316	3.4	99,674.4
45-64 years	20,820	4.1	85,362.0
65 years and over	9,839	9.5	93,470.5
Female			
Under 6 years	9,310	3.5	32,585.0
6-16 years	18,984	4.1	77,834.4
17-24 years	16,467	4.6	75,748.2
25-44 years	31,248	5.1	159,364.8
45-64 years	22,716	5.6	127,209.6
65 years and over	14,053	14.0	196,742.0

NOTE: The sum of the cross-products, 1,106,920.1, divided by the total standard population, 217,923, gives an annual age-sex adjusted rate of 5.1 per person.

Age-specific rates of days of bed disability for persons with family income of \$25,000 or more are found in table 17. The computed age-sex adjusted rate is found in table A.

in the standard population, sum these cross-products, and divide by the total of the standard population. A specific example is given in table I.

Classification by race

For earlier reports in Series 10 respondents were classified by interviewer observation as being of white, black, or other races. In this report racial classification is according to the reports of the respondents of their racial background. The difference in the distributions according to interviewer observation and according to reported racial background is provided in table II.

Reliability of estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and to errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁷ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the National Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table II. Number of persons and percent distribution of total population by race, according to interviewer observation of race and reported racial background: United States, 1980

Interviewer observation of race	Reported racial background			
	All races	White	Black	Other
Number in thousands				
All races.....	217,923	187,663	25,585	4,675
White.....	188,247	186,400	568	1,279
Black.....	25,709	622	24,966	121
Other.....	3,967	641	50	3,275
Percent distribution by interviewer observation				
All races.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	86.4	99.3	2.2	27.4
Black.....	11.8	0.3	97.6	2.6
Other.....	1.8	0.3	0.2	70.0
Percent distribution by reported racial background				
All races.....	100.0	86.1	11.7	2.1
White.....	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.7
Black.....	100.0	2.4	97.1	0.5
Other.....	100.0	16.2	1.3	82.6
Percent of total population				
All races.....	100.0	86.1	11.7	2.1
White.....	86.4	85.5	0.3	0.6
Black.....	11.8	0.3	11.5	0.1
Other.....	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.5

in several reports.⁸⁻¹¹ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

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

Standard error charts

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates

shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percent.

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

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

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

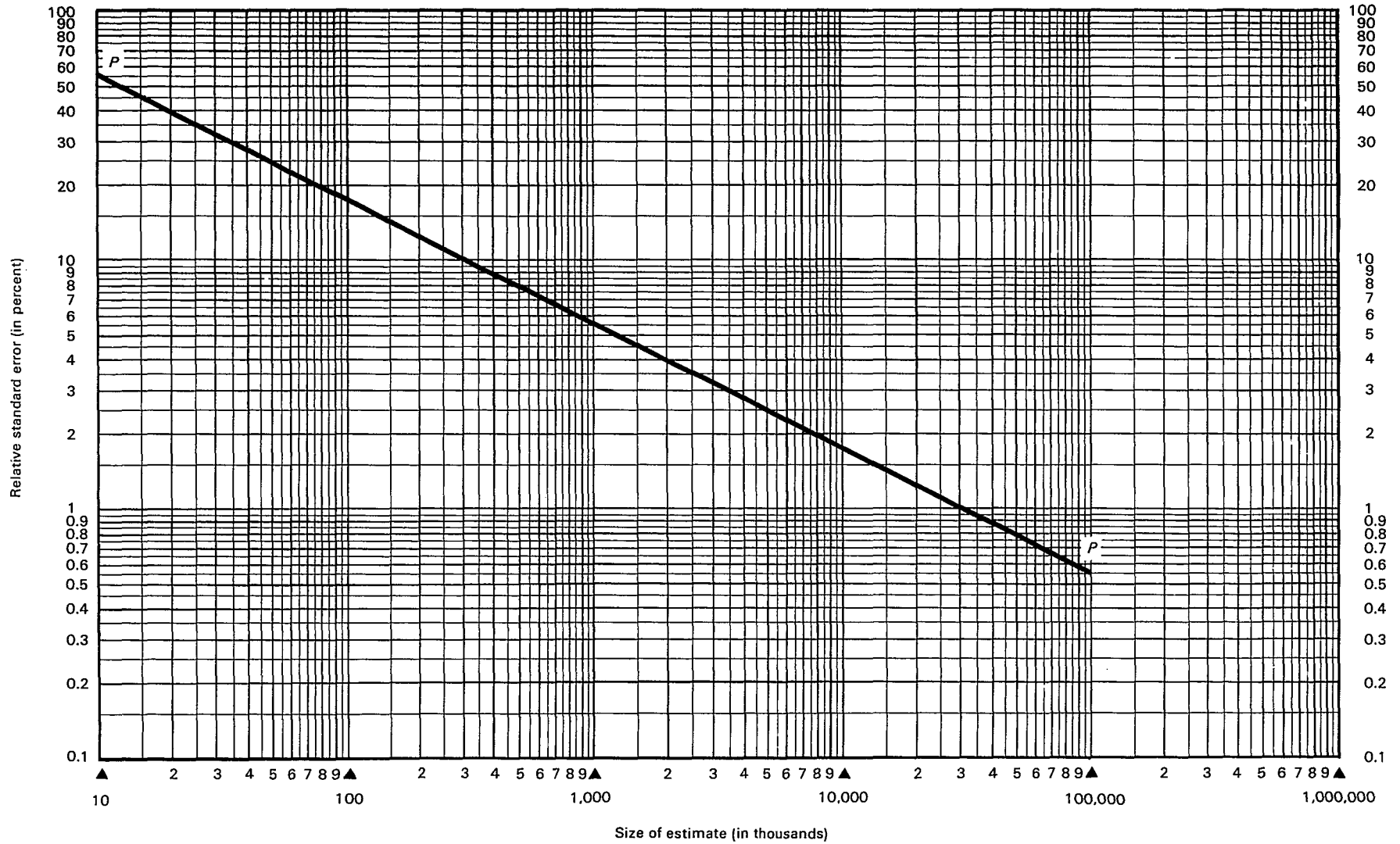
General rules for determining relative standard errors

The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates.*—Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves, figures I and II. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race 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 percents in a percent distribution.*—Relative standard errors for percents in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves, figure III. For values that do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

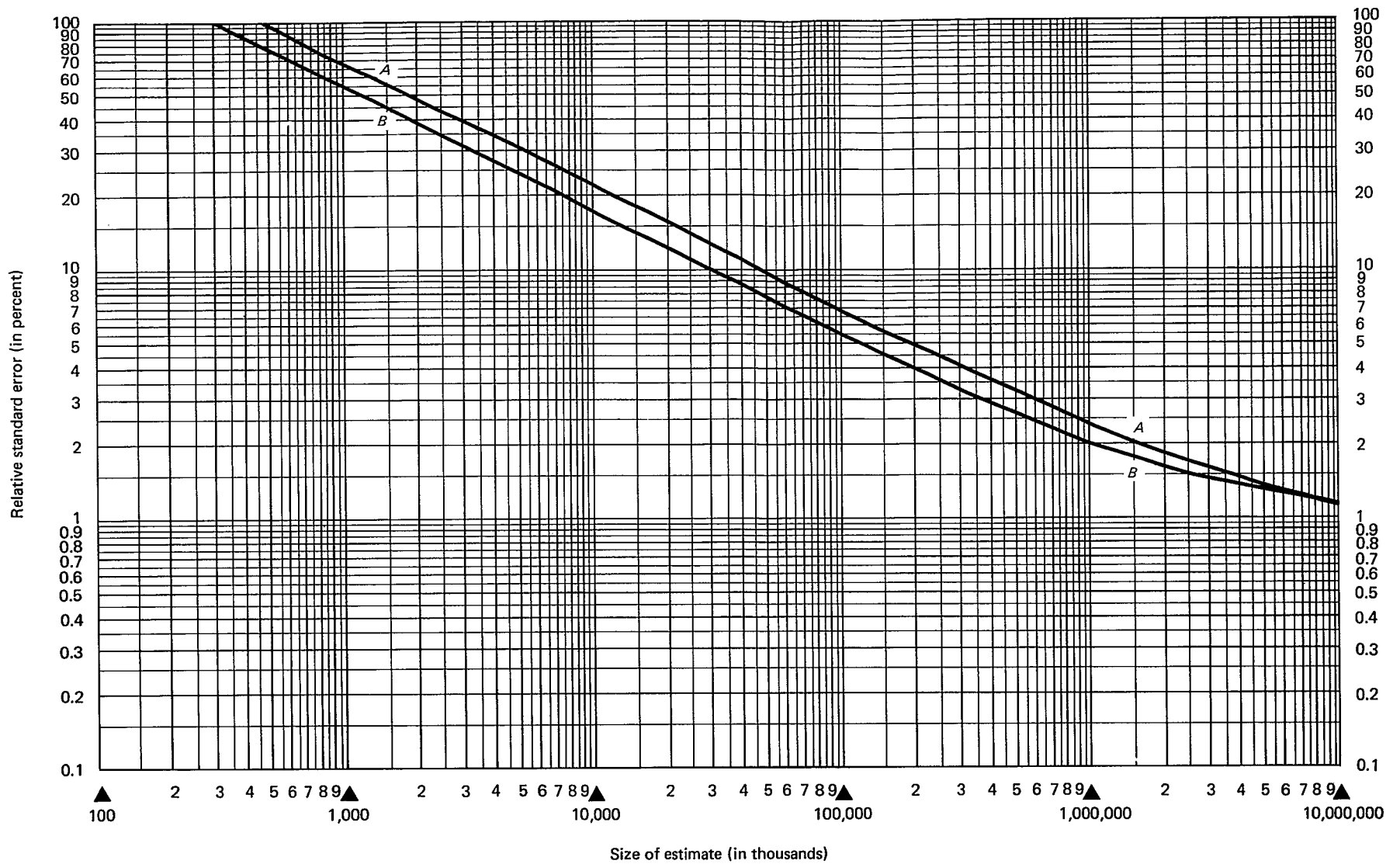
NOTE: A list of references follows the text.



¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates using a 12-month period.

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

Figure 1. Relative standard errors for population characteristics¹



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

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

Figure II. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B)¹

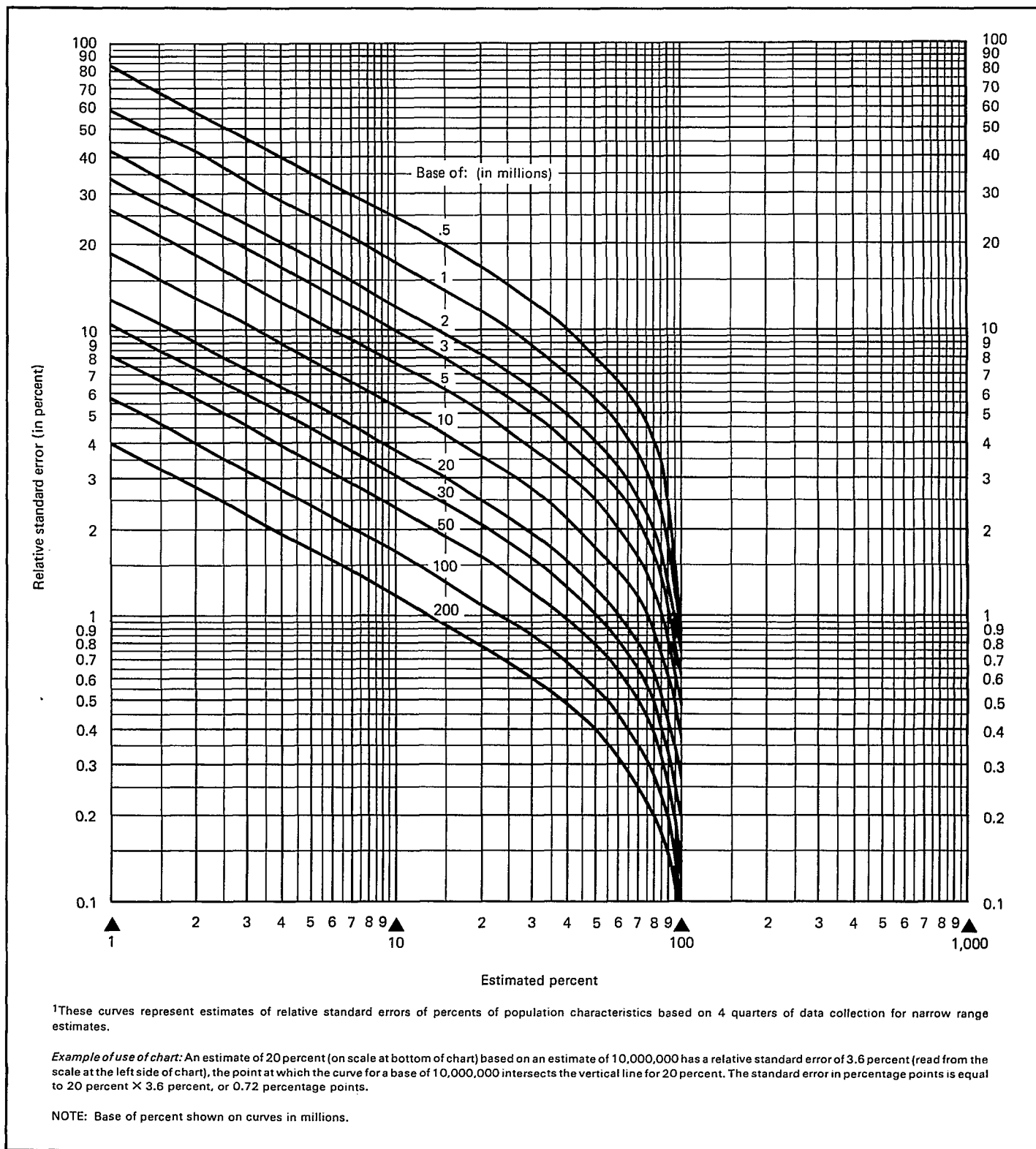


Figure III. Relative standard errors of percents of population characteristics¹

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator.—This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate

of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator (consisting of persons with the impairment) is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percents and the

relative standard errors obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-race groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add

the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth).*—The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

Appendix II. Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Terms relating to disability

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

Disability day.—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed 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 that apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

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

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual

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

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

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

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

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

Person-day.—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.

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, workers, and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each

group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, for example, need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, for example, need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, for example, cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, for example, need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited

in other activities such as church, club, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Demographic terms

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

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

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she 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, for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

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

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

all persons aged 14 or older. Finally, in the definitions of specific categories that follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

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

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

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

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

Other activity takes in all persons 17 years of age and over not classified as "working," "retired," or "going to school," and women 17 years of age and over not classified as "keeping house."

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

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

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

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

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified popula-

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

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000 the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

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

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

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

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the estimates include three primary con-

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

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

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

Occupation.—A person's occupation may be defined as his or her principal job or business. For the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If someone worked during the 2-week reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning occupation applies to his or her job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he or she spent the most time. For the unemployed, this question refers to their last full-time civilian job. Those who have a job to which they have not yet reported, if they have never had a previous job or business, are classified as "new workers."

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

Industry.—The industry in which a person was reportedly working is classified by the major activity of the establishment in which he or she worked. The only

<i>Occupation classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	001-195, N
Managers and administrators, except farm	201-245
Salesworkers	260-285
Clerical and kindred workers	301-395, P, Q
Craftsmen and kindred workers	401-580, R, S
Operatives, except transport.	601-696, T
Transport equipment operatives.	701-785, U
Laborers, except farm	740-785, V
Farmers and farm managers	801-802, W
Farm laborers and farm foremen	821-824
Service workers, except private household.	901-965, X, Y
Private household workers	980-984, Z
Unknown	990, 995

Figure IV. Classification of occupations and their census code numbers

<i>Industry classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>	<i>SIC code</i>
Agriculture	017-019, A	01, 07 (except 0713)
Forestry and fisheries	027-028	08, 09
Mining	047-057	10-14
Construction.	067-077, B	15-17
Manufacturing	107-398, C	19-39, 0713
Transportation and public utilities	407-479, D	40-49
Wholesale and retail trade	507-698, E, F, G	50-59
Finance, insurance, and real estate.	707-718	60-67
Services and miscellaneous	727-897, H, J, K	70-89
Public administration.	907-937, L, M	91-94
Unknown	996-999	99

Figure V. Classification of industries and their census and standard industrial classification (SIC) code numbers

exceptions, the few establishments classified according to the major activity of the parent organization, are as follows: laboratories, warehouses, repair shops, and storage facilities.

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

Appendix III. Probe questions for disability days

<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)</p> <p>The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).</p>		
5a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	5a. 00 N	Y (5b) } If age: 17+ (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b. _____ Days	
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	6. _____ WL days (8) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)	
7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?	7. _____ SL days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (9)	
8. On how many of these --- days lost from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{work} \\ \text{school} \end{array} \right\}$ did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	8. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	9a. 1 Y 2 N (10)	
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in bed} \\ \text{lost from work} \\ \text{lost from school} \end{array} \right\}$) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	b. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
10a. What condition caused --- to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during the past 2 weeks?	10a. _____	Enter condition in item C Ask 10b
b. Did any other condition cause him to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stay in bed} \\ \text{miss work} \\ \text{miss school} \\ \text{cut down} \end{array} \right\}$ during that period?	b. Y N (NP)	
c. What condition?	c. _____	Enter condition in item C (10b)

BD	Mark box(es) from item C.	BD	<input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Bed Days <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Hospital Stays <input type="checkbox"/> 3 No Bed Days
34.	During the past 12 months (that is since _____ (date) a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep --- in bed all or most of the day? (Include the days in the past 2 weeks.) (Include the days while a patient in a hospital.) (Was it more than 7 days or less than 7 days?) (Was it more than 30 days or less than 30 days?) (Was it more than half the year or less than half the year?)	34.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 None <input type="checkbox"/> 1 1-7 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 8-30 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 31-180 (1-6 months) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 181+ (6 months +)

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