Data from the
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 10
Number 90

Disability Days

United States, 1971

Statistics on volume of days of restricted activity and bed disability and days lost from work and school, by age, sex, place of residence, family income, color, usual activity status, employment status, industry, and occupation. Based on data collected in household interviews during 1971.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1517

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. June 1974

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Disability days, United States, 1971.

(United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital and health statistics. Series 10: Data from the National Health Survey. Data from the Health Interview Survey, no.90) (DHEW publication no. (HRA)74-1517)

1. Sick leave–United States. 2. School attendance–United States. I. Title. II. Series. III. Series: United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. DHEW publication no. (HRA) 74-1517. [DNLM: W2A N148vj no. 4 etc.] RA407.3.A346 no. 90 [HD5115.2. U5] 312'.0973s

ISBN 0-8406-0000-3 [312'.3'0973] 74-8775

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $1.05

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 90

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1517
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 74-8775

CONTENTS

SYMBOLS

Data not available	---
Category not applicable	...
Quantity zero	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)	*

DISABILITY DAYS

Mary H. Wilder and Alice N. Pearson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SUMMARY

Data are presented in this report on the total number and annual rates per person for disability days experienced by the civilian, noninstitutionalized population for 1971. Disability days included are restricted-activity days, bed days, work-loss days, and school-loss days. A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day because of illness or injury. Bed days, work-loss days, and school-loss days are included in the total number of restricted-activity days. Demographic characteristics used to described the persons with disability days are age, sex, place of residence, geographic region, family income, usual activity, color, employment status, and for the currently employed population, industry and occupation.

Previous reports of data from the Health Interview Survey on disability days are published for July 1961-June 1962, July 1963-June 1964, July 1965-June 1966, and January-December 1968 in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Numbers 4, 24, 47, and 67. Data on work-loss days for the currently employed during 1968 are discussed in Series 10, Number 71. Summary data from July 1965-June 1966 and January-December 1968 are also shown in this report for comparative purposes.

The following statements summarize the data contained in this report:

1. Approximately 3.2 billion days of restricted activity were reported by the civilian, noninstitutionalized population interviewed in the Health Interview Survey in 1971. This represented an average of 15.7 days per person per year. About 1.2 billion days, or an average of 6.1 days per person, were spent in bed because of illness or injury. School-age children, 6-16 years old, lost 250 million days from school for health reasons. This was an average of 5.5 days per child. Illness or injury caused 396 million days lost from work, or an average of 5.1 days per currently employed person per year.
2. The rate of disability days increased with age.
3. The rates of disability were higher in the female population than in the male.
4. Persons living on a farm in nonmetropolitan areas averaged fewer days of disability than did those living in other residential areas.
5. Persons living in the South and West Regions had more restricted-activity days per person during the year than did persons living in other regions. Residents of the South Region also averaged more bed disability than did persons in other regions.
6. Rates of disability days were inversely related to income. As the family income increased, the number of disability days per person per year decreased.
7. White persons averaged fewer days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss than did all others.
8. The usually working population and persons 17 years and over going to school had lower disability-day rates than did persons in other usual activity groups, whereas the retired population

contributed heavily to the overall disability rates.

9. Among persons in the labor force, those currently employed had lower rates of disability than did those not currently employed.
10. Persons currently employed in the mining industry had the highest rates of disability of all industry groups.
11. Persons employed as private household workers had the highest rates of restricted activity and bed disability among the occupation groups, whereas operatives, except transport, had the most work loss.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Information about the short-term disabling effects of illness or injury was obtained from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. These household interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample was so designed that interviews were conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. During the 52 weeks in 1971 the cumulative weekly samples included about 44,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

This is the first detailed report from the Health Interview Survey in which the disability-day data were collected on a person basis. Prior to July 1968 this type of data was collected for each specific condition a person reported. These data were then summed, deleting any overlapping days, to produce person days of disability. (For comparative details of the two types of collection procedures, see *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 2, Number 48.)

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

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

The questionnaire used during the 1971 data year is illustrated in "Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1971" *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, Number 79). The questions used to obtain the number of disability days may be found in appendix III of this report. Bed days, work-loss days, and school-loss days involved no additional computation for estimating the number per person. However, restricted-activity days were calculated by summing bed days, work- or school-loss days which were not considered to be bed days, and any other days when a person cut down his usual activity for as much as a day.

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

Tables 27-33 present the basic estimates of the U.S. population on which the data for disability are based.

DISABILITY DAYS

Sex, Age, and Place of Residence

During the 12-month collection period January-December 1971, an estimated total of 3.2 billion days of restricted activity was experienced by the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States (table 1). This represents an average of 15.7 days per person during

the year (table 2). A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury. A restricted-activity day may also be a day of bed disability if the person spent all or most of the day in bed because of illness or injury. Also, a day of restricted activity may represent time lost from work or school. A day on which a currently employed person was absent from work because of illness constitutes a day of work loss. Similarly, absence from school for a person aged 6-16 years is considered a day lost from school, since the school-age population is restricted to these ages.

During 1971 the population experienced an average of 6.1 days in bed because of illness or injury (tables 3 and 4). Currently employed persons 17 years and over had a rate of 5.1 days lost from work per person (table 5). Children in the school-age population, 6 16 years old, were absent from school an average of 5.5 days per child as a result of illness or injury (table 6).

Table A shows that females had more days of disability than did males for each type of disability measure presented in this publication. Although person days of disability generally increased with advancing age for both sexes, females had more person days of restricted activity than did males for each age group with the exception of the age group under 15 years, where the rates were similar (figure 1). Comparison by sex and age for bed disability produces essentially the same pattern. Use of the sex

Table A. Days of disability per person per year, by type of disability and sex: United States, 1971

Sex	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss[1]	School loss[2]
	Days of disability per person per year			
Both sexes...	15.7	6.1	5.1	5.5
Male	14.2	5.4	4.9	5.2
Female	17.0	6.8	5.5	5.9

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years and over.
[2]Persons 6-16 years.

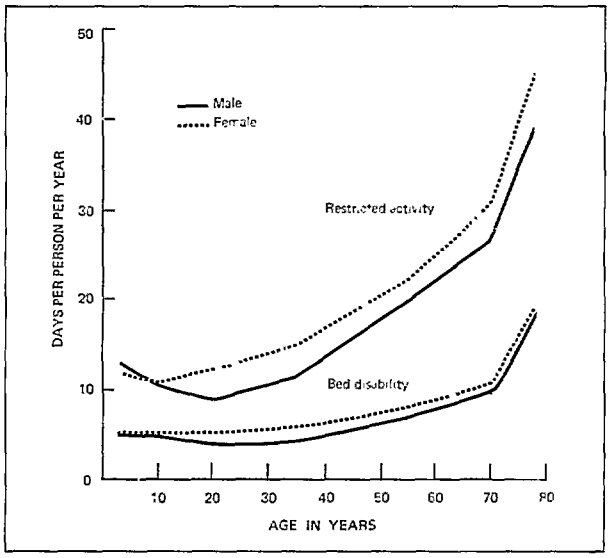


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by sex and age.

ratio[1] shows that the largest difference in the rates for males and females was during the childbearing years (15-44) and that the difference is greater for bed disability among this age group than is shown for the ratio of restricted activity. Ratios of age-specific disability-day rates experienced by females to the rate for males are shown below:

Age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
Under 5 years.....	93.0	100.0
5-14 years.....	101.9	102.1
15-24 years.....	128.7	144.4
25-44 years.....	130.4	155.3
45-74 years.....	115.0	121.1
75 years and over.....	115.7	105.6

Among the currently employed population, time lost from work increased until age 45. There was a sex differential in work-loss days for the age groups 17-24 and 25-44 (figure 2). Older workers of both sexes reported approximately the same number of days per person of time lost from work due to illness or injury.

[1]The age-specific rate for females divided by the age-specific rate for males.

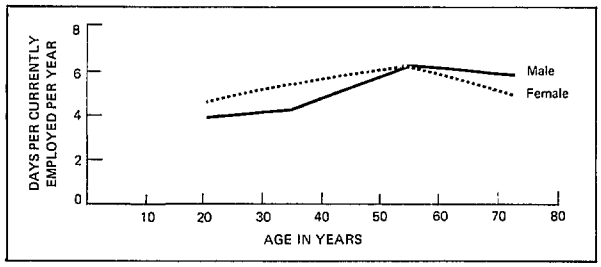


Figure 2. Number of days lost from work **per currently** employed person per year, by sex and age.

Table B shows the various types of disability days per person per year by place of residence and sex. The overall rates for each type of disability were approximately the same for persons residing in each of the three places of residence. Age-sex adjustment of rates of restricted activity and bed disability to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States did not substantially change the rates for persons not living on farms (table C). Likewise, age-sex adjustment of rates of work-loss among the currently employed population produced rates similar to the unadjusted rates. Work-loss rates were age-sex adjusted to the age distribution of the currently employed population. The restricted-activity rate was reduced considerably for the farm population when the rate was age-sex adjusted.

Among persons living in metropolitan areas and those living outside metropolitan areas but not on farms, females experienced more restricted-activity days and bed-disability days than did males. This same pattern appears to exist among farm residents, but due to the relatively small size of the farm population this sex differential may be attributed to sampling variability.

Table B. Days of disability per person per year, by place of residence, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1971

Type of disability and sex	Place of residence		
	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year		
Both sexes	15.6	15.9	15.4
Male	14.0	14.8	14.5
Female	17.1	16.9	16.4
Bed disability			
Both sexes	6.2	6.0	5.4
Male	5.5	5.3	4.9
Female	6.9	6.7	6.0
Work loss[1]			
Both sexes	5.3	4.9	4.5
Male	5.0	4.8	4.2
Female	5.7	5.1	5.4
School loss[2]			
Both sexes	5.6	5.4	4.7
Male	5.3	5.0	5.2
Female	6.0	5.9	4.1

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years and over.
[2]Persons 6-16 years.

Table C. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, by place of residence: United States, 1971

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Place of residence		
	SMSA	Outside SMSA	
		Nonfarm	Farm
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year		
Unadjusted	15.6	15.9	15.4
Age-sex adjusted[1]	15.7	15.8	14.4
Bed disability			
Unadjusted	6.2	6.0	5.4
Age-sex adjusted[1]	6.3	5.9	5.1
Work loss[2]			
Unadjusted	5.3	4.9	4.5
Age-sex adjusted	5.3	4.9	4.2

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1971.
[2]Rates are for the currently employed population 17 years and over and are age-sex adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized currently employed population 17 years and over of the United States, 1971.

Geographic Region, Sex, and Age

When the number of restricted-activity days during 1971 is distributed by geographic region, the highest rate is found in the West Region (tables 1 and 2), a rate of 17.6 days per person. This is consistent with data that appear in previous reports on disability and is also consistent with other 1971 Health Interview Survey findings which indicate that the incidence rate of acute illness and injury is highest in the West. The South Region had the next highest rate of restricted activity with 16.6 days per person, and the Northeast and North Central Regions had lower rates of 14.8 days and 14.2 days, respectively. The excess in rate of restricted activity for the West occurred primarily among persons under age 25.

In each region the average number of restricted-activity days was higher for females than for males (table D). This sex differential was greatest in the West Region, where females experienced an average of 19.5 days of restricted activity compared to 15.6 days for males (a difference of 3.9 days), and lowest in the North Central Region, where the rates were 15.1 days for females and 13.3 days for males (a difference of 1.8 days).

The average number of bed days per person during 1971 was highest in the South Region and lowest in the North Central Region (tables 3-4). The age and sex patterns for each region resembled those for restricted activity.

The annual number of days lost from work per currently employed person was higher in the South and Northeast Regions than in the other regions (table 5). In the North Central Region there was no appreciable difference between the sexes in average time lost from work. In the

Table D. Days of disability per person per year, by geographic region, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1971

Type of disability and sex	Geographic region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year			
Both sexes	14.8	14.2	16.6	17.6
Male	13.4	13.3	15.1	15.6
Female	16.1	15.1	18.1	19.5
Bed disability				
Both sexes	6.1	5.3	6.8	6.3
Male	5.4	4.5	6.3	5.2
Female	6.7	6.0	7.4	7.3
Work loss[1]				
Both sexes	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.8
Male	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.4
Female	5.9	4.5	6.0	5.5
School loss[2]				
Both sexes	6.7	5.0	4.8	6.2
Male	5.9	4.7	4.7	6.0
Female	7.4	5.3	4.9	6.4

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years and over.
[2]Person 6-16 years.

Table E. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, by geographic region: United States, 1971

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Geographic region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year			
Unadjusted	14.8	14.2	16.6	17.6
Age-sex adjusted[1]	14.6	14.2	16.7	17.9
Bed disability				
Unadjusted	6.1	5.3	6.8	6.3
Age-sex adjusted[1]	6.0	5.2	6.9	6.4
Work loss[2]				
Unadjusted	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.8
Age-sex adjusted	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.8

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1971.
[2]Rates are for the currently employed population 17 years and over and are age-sex adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized currently employed population 17 years and over of the United States, 1971.

other three regions, females averaged about one more work-loss day per year than did males.

Children 6-16 years of age living in the South and North Central Regions had a lower average reported number of school-loss days than did children in the other two regions (table 6). Only in the Northeast was there an appreciable sex differential in absence from school for health reasons.

Age-sex adjustment of the rates by geographic region did not change the rates substantially (table E).

Family Income, Sex, and Age

The rates of restricted-activity days, bed days, and work-loss days were inversely related to family income (tables 7-11 and table F). The income of a family is defined as the combined income of all related persons living in a household. Generally, as the annual income of the family increased, the average number of days per person on which normal activity was restricted for health reasons decreased. Bed disability followed a pattern similar to that of restricted activity. As family income level rose, the annual number of work-loss days per currently employed person also declined. The rate of work loss days for workers with family incomes of less than $3,000 was more than twice as high as that for workers with family incomes of $15,000 or more.

Although the relationship of increasing income and decreasing rates of restricted activity

Table F. Days of disability per person per year, by family income, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1971

Type of disability and sex	Family income					
	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
	Days of disability per person per year					
Restricted activity						
Both sexes	33.7	20.7	15.3	12.8	11.8	11.3
Male	31.7	21.2	15.3	11.7	10.5	10.1
Female	35.0	20.3	15.2	14.0	13.1	12.6
Bed disability						
Both sexes	12.6	8.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Male	11.8	8.6	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.6
Female	13.2	8.2	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.4
Work loss[1]						
Both sexes	9.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.0
Male	10.2	7.0	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.5
Female	8.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8
School loss[2]						
Both sexes	6.2	6.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.6
Male	5.1	6.2	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.5
Female	7.4	7.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	4.7

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years and over.
[2]Persons 6-16 years.

and bed disability is observed for both males and females, the larger sex differences in rates occur among persons with less than $3,000 income and among those with $10,000 or more. Rates are higher for females than males in these income groups. There is no difference in work-loss days for males and females by income except among persons in the category $15,000 or more, where females have more work-loss than males. Although there is an apparent difference in rates in the lowest income group (less than $3,000), this difference may be attributed to sampling error.

The age composition of each family income group explains part of the inverse relationship between the rates of disability days and the amount of family income. Older persons, a population group with high rates of disability due to chronic conditions, are concentrated in the lower income groups. For example, closer inspection of the age-specific rates of disability days (tables 8 and 10) shows that restricted activity and bed disability do not consistently drop with increasing income among the younger age groups, especially among children under 15 years. However, the age-specific rates do confirm that among most age categories of adults, persons in the lowest income group generally had the highest rate of disability. This seems to indicate that factors other than age contribute to increased disability in persons of low socioeconomic status. Adjusting the data to the age-sex distribution of the total population does little to modify the rates (table G). Generally, the rates decrease at the lower end of the economic scale and increase at the upper end, thus indicating that age distributions within the income groupings do explain the inverse relationship between rates of disability days and family income.

The pattern of average time lost from school for children 6-16 years of age was not as consistent as that of other types of disability days with respect to family income, although children in families with incomes of less than $7,000 did have a higher average rate of school loss than children in families with incomes over $7,000 (table 12)—a rate of 6.0 school-loss days per child in the smaller income category compared to 5.3 school-loss days per child in the larger income group.

Table G. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, by family income: United States, 1971

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	Family income					
	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
Restricted activity	Days of disability per person per year					
Unadjusted	33.7	20.7	15.3	12.8	11.8	11.3
Age-sex adjusted[1]	29.6	19.1	15.4	13.5	12.6	12.1
Bed disability						
Unadjusted	12.6	8.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Age-sex adjusted[1]	11.2	7.7	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.1
Work loss[2]						
Unadjusted	9.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.0
Age-sex adjusted	10.2	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.6	3.9

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1971.
[2]Rates are for the currently employed population 17 years and over and are age-sex adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized currently employed population 17 years and over of the United States, 1971.

Color, Sex, and Age

Generally, the white population had fewer restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person than did all other persons (tables 13-14 and table H). This racial difference was true for both males and females; however, it was not true for all age groups. White children under 15 years of age averaged more restricted activity and bed disability than did all other children.

Within the currently employed population, the rate of work-loss days was higher for blacks and others than for white persons (table 15). The only group for which this was not so was the workers 17-24 years old, among whom there was no racial difference in time lost from work.

White males 6-16 years of age averaged more time lost from school than did other males.

Table H. Days of disability per person per year, by color, type of disability, and sex: United States, 1971

Type of disability and sex	White	All other
	Days of disability per person per year	
Restricted activity		
Both sexes	15.4	18.0
Male	14.0	15.8
Female	16.6	19.9
Bed disability		
Both sexes	5.9	7.6
Male	5.2	6.5
Female	6.6	8.6
Work loss[1]		
Both sexes	4.8	7.5
Male	4.6	7.6
Female	5.2	7.5
School loss[2]		
Both sexes	5.6	4.9
Male	5.4	4.1
Female	5.9	5.6

[1]Currently employed persons 17 years and over.
[2]Persons 6-16 years.

Table J. Unadjusted and age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, by color: United States, 1971

Type of disability (unadjusted and adjusted)	White	All other
	Days of disability per person per year	
Restricted activity		
Unadjusted	15.4	18.0
Age-sex adjusted[1]	15.2	20.8
Bed disability		
Unadjusted	5.9	7.6
Age-sex adjusted[1]	5.9	8.8
Work loss[2]		
Unadjusted	4.8	7.5
Age-sex adjusted	4.8	7.6

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1971.
[2]Rates are for the currently employed population 17 years and over and are age-sex adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutionalized currently employed population 17 years and over of the United States, 1971.

Among females, there was no difference in school-loss by color (table 16).

The composition of the black and other population, when compared with the white population, is generally younger in age. Table J shows the effect of age-sex adjustment of the data. This adjustment increased the rates of restricted activity and bed disability for persons other than white and had little effect on those rates for white persons.

Usual Activity, Sex, and Age

Usual activity status is defined in terms of what the respondent was doing the majority of the time during the 12 months preceding the interview. Persons 17 years and over were asked if they were working or doing something else. Females in this age group were also asked if they kept house. Each person 45 years and over reporting "something else" was asked if he was retired. Each person 17 years and over not classified as working, keeping house, going to school, or retired was classified as having other activity.

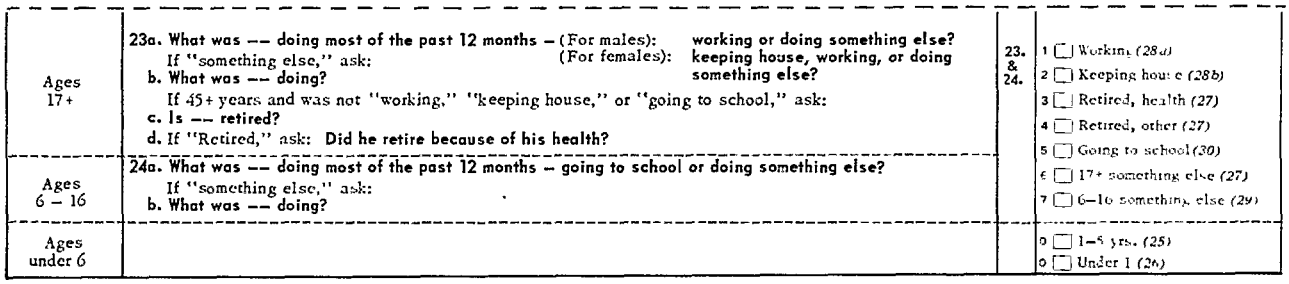


Figure 3. Questionnaire items relating to usual activity.

All children 6-16 years of age, regardless of the reported activity, were classified as school age and all children under 6 years of age were classified as preschool. The questions used to classify the population according to usual activity status are shown in figure 3. A person's usual activity status may have been affected by activity restrictions due to illness or injury.

The largest numbers of person days of restricted activity and bed disability were reported by the population classified as doing other activity (tables 17, 18, and K). Contained in this

Table K. Days of disability per person per year, by sex and usual activity: United States, 1971

Usual activity	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days of restricted activity per person per year		
All activities	15.7	14.2	17.0
Preschool (under 6 years)	12.4	12.8	11.9
School-age (6-16 years)	10.2	9.8	10.5
Going to school (17 years and over)	9.1	7.7	10.8
Usually working (17 years and over)	12.1	11.1	14.0
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	21.8	...	21.8
Retired (45 years and over)	42.3	40.5	64.7
Other activity[1] (17 years and over)	57.3	48.6	73.0
	Days of bed disability per person per year		
All activities	6.1	5.4	6.8
Preschool (under 6 years)	5.2	5.3	5.1
School-age (6-16 years)	4.6	4.4	4.7
Going to school (17 years and over)	3.8	2.9	4.8
Usually working (17 years and over)	4.3	3.7	5.4
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	7.6	...	7.6
Retired (45 years and over)	17.0	15.8	32.3
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	27.6	18.0	45.2
	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year		
All activities (17 years and over)	5.1	4.9	5.5
Usually working	5.2	4.8	5.9
Usually keeping house	4.1	...	4.1
Other activity[2]	5.2	5.9	3.8

[1] Includes unknown activity.
[2] Includes retired, going to school, and unknown activity.

group are long-term convalescents who would not be classified in the more specific categories of usual activity. These persons are probably the major contributors to the higher rate of disability experienced by this activity group. Retired persons had the next highest rate of disability. Persons 17 years and over going to school were the least likely to report restricted activity or bed disability. Approximately 93.5 percent of this group are 17-24 years of age.

Generally, the rates of bed disability increased with age among the working population and females keeping house. Although there is little difference in reported restricted activity by age among the working population, females keeping house generally had more restricted activity as age increased. Retired persons were more likely to have restricted activity and bed disability among the younger age range (45-64 years) for this activity group (table L). This age group includes those persons who were forced to retire for health reasons at an early age. The older retirees include those persons who retired for reasons other than illness.

Table L. Days of disability per retired person 45 years and over per year, by age and reason for retirement: United States, 1971

Reason for retirement	Age			
	All ages 45 years and over	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
	Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All retirements...	42.3	64.4	32.0	43.1
Retired for health....	87.6	93.6	72.6	102.5
Retired for other reasons.....	20.4	7.5	17.2	27.8
	Days of bed disability per person per year			
All retirements...	17.0	25.0	11.3	20.0
Retired for health....	35.1	37.2	27.3	45.2
Retired for other reasons.....	8.3	*	5.5	13.5

Generally, there is little difference between males and females in the pattern of restricted activity and bed disability by usual activity status and age.

Males classified as usually working had less current work-loss than did usually working females. However, males classified as other activity than usually working had more days of work-loss than did females reporting other activity status than usually working or keeping house. Females whose usual activity was keeping house but who also were currently employed had fewer work-loss days than did females working the majority of the preceding year.

Employment Status, Sex, and Age

The labor force included all persons 17 years of age and over who worked at or had a job or business, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. Currently employed persons were those persons who either worked at or had a job or business during the 2-week reference period. Unemployed persons were those in the labor force who did not work, had no job or business but were looking for work, or persons with a job but on layoff or looking for work.

Among persons in the labor force, the number of days per person per year of restricted activity and bed disability was substantially greater for currently unemployed persons than for currently employed persons (tables 20 and 21). The differential in rates was evident among all age-sex groups but was especially pronounced in the groups over 25 years of age. The difference was also more pronounced for males than for females.

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

Industry, Occupation, Sex, and Age

The industry in which a person was reportedly working was classified by the major activity of the establishment in which he worked, while occupation is defined as the principal job or business the person had in that industry. Occupation in the Health Interview Survey refers to the job a person held during the 2-week period prior to interview. If the person had more than one job, the job he spent the majority of his time doing was considered as his occupation.

Among the industrial classifications shown in table 22, persons currently engaged in mining had the largest number of restricted activity days per person, while persons currently engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate had the fewest. Mining employees also reported the largest number of bed days, and employees of the agricultural industry had fewer bed days than had employees of other industries. Both the agricultural industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries had fewer work-loss days reported by their employees than did persons employed by other industries (figure 4). Again, mining employees had the largest number of work-loss days.

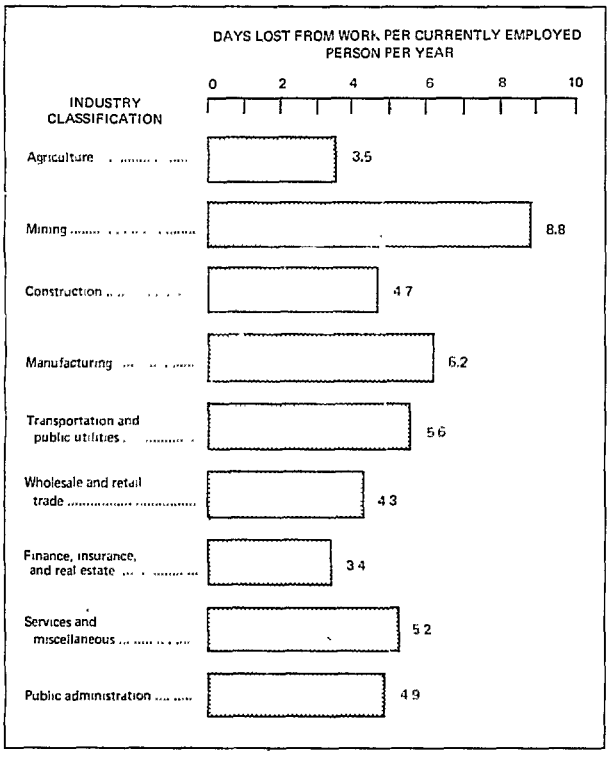


Figure 4. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by industry classification.

Although males constitute 62.2 percent of the currently employed population 17 years and over, they had 56.7 percent of the restricted-activity days, 53.5 percent of the bed days, and 59.6 percent of the work-loss days among the currently employed population. Generally, females had higher rates of disability days than did males regardless of industry.

Generally, the rate of work-loss days increased with age for employees in each industrial classification shown in table 23.

Among the occupation categories shown in table 24, persons employed as private household workers had the largest number of restricted-activity days per person, while managers and administrators who were not engaged in farm work had the fewest. Private household workers also reported more bed days, while farmers and farm managers had the fewest. Farmers and farm managers also had the fewest work-loss days, while operatives (except transport) had the largest number of work-loss days (figure 5).

Regardless of occupation, currently employed females had more days of disability than did currently employed males. Although the rate of work-loss increased with age among currently employed persons, there is no consistent pattern of increasing work-loss with age among the individual occupation groups (table 25). The lack of any pattern is probably indicative of the varying degree of work difficulty among the occupation groups.

Days of disability and disability rates for each occupation for which data are available according to industrial classification are shown in table 26. Blue-collar workers (persons generally classified as craftsmen, operatives, and laborers other than farm or mine) generally had more disability days than other persons in the same industrial classification. For example, laborers engaged in manufacturing had more disability days than did other persons in this industrial classification.

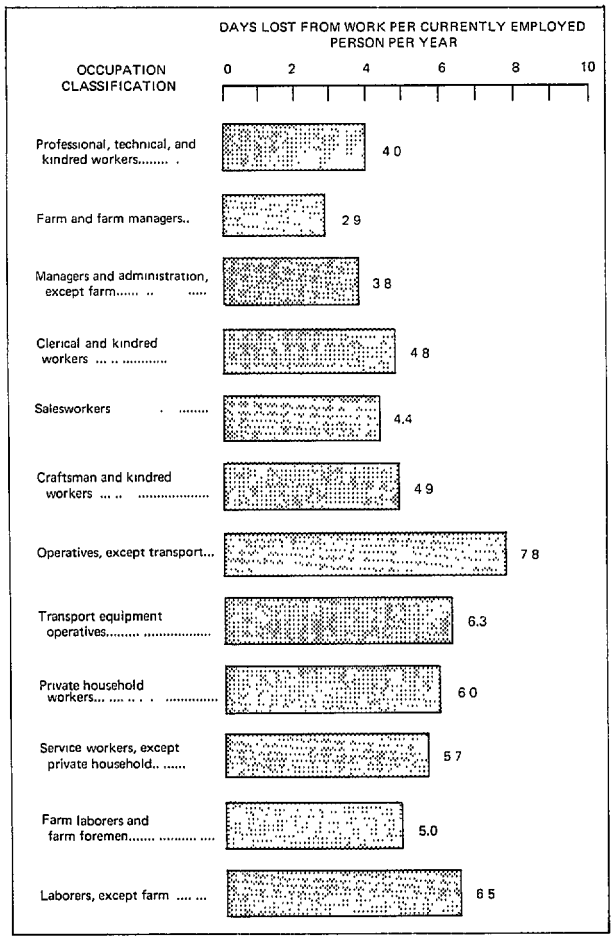


Figure 5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by occupation classification.

COMPARISON WITH DATA FOR EARLIER YEARS

Table M presents data on restricted activity and bed disability for two previous years from the Health Interview Survey compared with rates for 1971. These earlier data are published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, Numbers 47 and 67. There has been no substantial change in rates of restricted activity for the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Children under 5 years of age have had an increase of 2 days since July 1965-June 1966, while persons 65-74 years of age show a decrease of 2 days. Persons living on farms have had a substantial decrease. An increase in restricted activity is also noted for residents of the Northeast Region. Persons in each of the family income categories below $10,000 show an increase, the lowest income category population experiencing the greatest increase. The rates of restricted activity were fairly constant over the three time periods for the white population; however, other persons had an increase of 3 days of activity restrictions.

Days of bed disability were fairly constant during the three time periods with the exception of persons in family groups of less than $5,000 annual income and persons other than white. Both of these groups had a substantial increase in bed disability.

Rates of school-loss, shown in table N, were about the same for the three time periods with the exception of four groups. Children living outside metropolitan areas regardless of whether in farm or nonfarm residence had more school-loss than in July 1965-June 1966. Children living in the Northeast Region and children in families with $3,000-$4,999 experienced more school loss during the elapse of time.

Work-loss data for 1968 were presented separately from restricted activity and bed disability; these data are presented in *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 10, Number 71. Comparison of work loss among the currently employed population for July 1965-June 1966, 1968, and 1971 are shown in table O. Time lost from work has decreased in the past 5 years for the total currently working population. This decrease is noted in all age groups with the exception of 17-24 years, among males, among persons living outside metropolitan areas, among all geographic regions except the Northeast, among all income groups except less than $3,000, and among white persons. Persons in the lowest income group and persons other than white reported more work loss in 1971 than in the earliest period.

Table M. Days of restricted activity and bed disability per person per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971

Selected characteristic	Restricted activity			Bed disability		
	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1971	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1971
	Days per person per year					
Total[1]	15.6	15.3	15.7	6.3	6.3	6.1
Age						
Under 5 years	10.5	10.8	12.4	5.1	4.8	5.0
5 - 14 years	10.5	9.7	10.7	4.8	4.3	4.8
15 - 24 years	10.1	10.5	10.0	4.8	4.7	4.4
25 - 44 years	13.9	12.9	13.3	5.7	5.3	4.9
45 - 64 years	21.1	20.8	21.0	7.2	7.6	7.4
65 - 74 years	30.8	30.7	28.8	11.3	11.8	10.1
75 years and over	39.5	42.4	42.5	15.4	19.0	18.5
Sex						
Male	14.4	14.3	14.2	5.5	5.7	5.4
Female	16.7	16.3	17.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Place of residence						
SMSA	15.0	15.3	15.6	6.2	6.4	6.2
Outside SMSA						
Nonfarm	16.6	15.6	15.9	6.6	6.2	6.0
Farm	17.1	13.5	15.4	5.5	5.3	5.4
Geographic region						
Northeast	13.4	15.0	14.8	5.5	6.2	6.1
North Central	14.6	13.9	14.2	6.0	5.7	5.3
South	16.9	15.7	16.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
West	18.1	17.5	17.6	7.2	6.7	6.3
Family income						
Less than $3,000	26.0	29.8	33.7	10.1	11.5	12.6
$3,000 - $4,999	15.8	17.8	20.7	6.2	7.3	8.4
$5,000 - $6,999	13.5	13.7	15.3	5.7	5.8	5.7
$7,000 - $9,999	12.6	12.6	12.8	5.1	5.4	5.0
$10,000 or more	12.8	11.3	11.6	5.3	4.8	4.6
Color						
White	15.7	15.1	15.4	6.3	6.2	5.9
All other	14.9	17.2	18.0	6.4	7.5	7.6

[1] Includes unknown income.

Table N. Days lost from school per school-age child (6-16 years) per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971

Selected characteristic	School loss		
	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1971
	Days per school-age child per year		
Total[1]	5.2	4.9	5.5
Sex			
Male	5.1	4.7	5.2
Female	5.3	5.2	5.9
Place of residence			
SMSA	5.5	5.4	5.6
Outside SMSA			
Nonfarm	4.8	4.1	5.4
Farm	3.6	4.4	4.7
Geographic region			
Northeast	5.6	5.4	6.7
North Central	4.6	4.6	5.0
South	4.9	4.7	4.8
West	6.0	5.4	6.2
Family income			
Less than $3,000	6.1	6.3	6.2
$3,000 - $4,999	4.5	4.9	6.7
$5,000 - $6,999	5.0	4.7	5.4
$7,000 - $9,999	5.4	5.0	5.6
$10,000 or more	5.3	4.6	5.2
Color			
White	5.3	4.9	5.6
All other	4.3	5.2	4.9

[1] Includes unknown income.

Table O. Days lost from work per currently employed person 17 years and over per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1966, 1968, 1971

Selected characteristic	Work loss		
	July 1965-June 1966	1968	1971
	Days per currently employed person per year		
Total[1]	5.8	5.4	5.1
Age			
17 - 24 years	4.1	4.8	4.2
25 - 44 years	5.4	4.9	4.7
45 - 64 years	6.8	6.3	6.1
65 years and over	8.3	5.8	5.5
Sex			
Male	5.9	5.2	4.9
Female	5.6	5.9	5.5
Place of residence			
SMSA	5.5	5.6	5.3
Outside SMSA			
Nonfarm	6.2	5.2	4.9
Farm	7.3	4.8	4.5
Geographic region			
Northeast	5.1	5.5	5.2
North Central	5.7	5.1	4.8
South	6.4	5.9	5.5
West	6.0	5.2	4.8
Family income			
Less than $3,000	7.4	7.0	9.4
$3,000 - $4,999	7.1	6.9	6.6
$5,000 - $6,999	6.3	5.6	5.7
$7,000 - $9,999	5.0	5.4	5.0
$10,000 or more	4.8	4.6	4.3
Color			
White	5.7	5.1	4.8
All other	6.8	8.1	7.5

[1] Includes unknown income.

RELATED SERIES 10 PUBLICATIONS

Disability Days

No.

4 Disability Days, United States, July 1961-June 1962

12 Bed Disability Among the Chronically Limited, United States, July 1957-June 1961

24 Disability Days, United States, July 1963-June 1964

47 Disability Days, United States, July 1965-June 1966

67 Disability Days, United States, 1968

71 Time Lost From Work Among the Currently Employed Population, United States, 1968

Current Estimates

No.

5 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1962-June 1963

13 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1963-June 1964

25 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1964-June 1965

37 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1965-June 1966

43 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, July 1966-June 1967

52 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1967

60 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1968

63 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1969

72 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1970

79 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1971

85 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1972

Acute Conditions

No.

1 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1961-June 1962

10 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1962-June 1963

15 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1963-June 1964

26 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1964-June 1965

38 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1965-June 1966

44 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1966-June 1967

54 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1967-June 1968

69 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1968-June 1969

77 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970

82 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971

88 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1971-June 1972

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

DETAILED TABLES—Con.

Table 1. Days of restricted activity, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
	Days of restricted activity in thousands							
Both sexes								
All ages	3,175,594	2,027,199	1,020,616	127,779	715,720	797,360	1,045,770	616,743
Under 5 years	219,970	153,905	61,279	4,786	51,656	54,225	59,049	55,040
5-14 years	435,318	283,562	136,600	15,156	110,550	107,582	117,760	99,426
15-24 years	352,829	230,938	110,881	11,010	81,357	85,981	109,037	76,453
25-44 years	631,851	430,636	182,019	19,197	132,151	164,659	212,643	122,398
45-64 years	878,307	559,322	278,473	40,512	199,432	220,520	299,209	159,146
65-74 years	347,130	201,336	126,731	19,063	70,393	87,422	126,839	62,476
75 years and over	310,188	167,500	124,633	18,055	70,180	76,969	121,235	41,804
Male								
All ages	1,390,399	868,829	459,671	61,898	309,237	362,346	454,769	264,047
Under 5 years	116,134	82,003	31,095	3,036	26,852	25,675	35,975	27,632
5-14 years	219,164	142,374	67,553	9,238	54,816	55,027	62,844	46,478
15-24 years	147,890	96,140	46,607	5,142	35,390	35,220	43,815	33,465
25-44 years	262,021	173,174	81,920	6,926	52,334	74,555	84,600	50,531
45-64 years	392,290	244,143	128,908	19,239	91,557	99,698	132,631	68,402
65-74 years	140,705	75,736	54,232	10,737	22,913	42,260	52,286	23,247
75 years and over	112,194	55,260	49,356	7,579	25,375	29,912	42,616	14,292
Female								
All ages	1,785,195	1,158,369	560,945	65,882	406,484	435,013	591,002	352,696
Under 5 years	103,835	71,902	30,184	1,749	24,804	28,550	23,073	27,408
5-14 years	216,154	141,188	69,047	5,919	55,734	52,556	54,915	52,949
15-24 years	204,939	134,798	64,274	5,868	45,967	50,762	65,221	42,989
25-44 years	369,831	257,462	100,099	12,270	79,817	90,104	128,043	71,867
45-64 years	486,017	315,179	149,565	21,273	107,875	120,822	166,578	90,743
65-74 years	206,425	125,600	72,499	8,326	47,480	45,163	74,552	39,230
75 years and over	197,994	112,240	75,278	10,476	44,806	47,058	78,619	27,511

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 2. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		Northeast	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
	Days of restricted activity per person per year							
Both sexes								
All ages	15.7	15.6	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	16.6	17.6
Under 5 years	12.4	13.6	10.4	8.7	13.1	10.7	10.5	17.4
5-14 years	10.7	11.1	10.2	9.0	11.8	9.3	9.3	13.9
15-24 years	10.0	10.1	9.9	8.4	10.0	8.8	9.8	12.3
25-44 years	13.3	13.7	12.5	12.2	11.7	12.6	14.5	14.5
45-64 years	21.0	20.6	22.4	18.6	18.7	19.5	23.5	22.5
65-74 years	28.8	27.3	31.4	30.5	22.7	26.0	33.9	34.0
75 years and over	42.5	39.7	45.5	51.6	37.8	36.7	54.0	37.9
Male								
All ages	14.2	14.0	14.8	14.5	13.4	13.3	15.1	15.6
Under 5 years	12.8	14.1	10.4	10.8	13.7	9.9	12.3	17.1
5-14 years	10.6	11.0	9.8	10.6	11.5	9.3	9.7	13.0
15-24 years	8.7	9.0	8.5	7.1	9.0	7.5	8.2	11.3
25-44 years	11.5	11.5	11.7	8.9	9.7	11.7	12.0	12.6
45-64 years	19.8	19.0	22.0	17.3	18.0	18.6	22.4	19.6
65-74 years	26.6	23.7	30.6	32.1	17.0	27.8	32.0	29.0
75 years and over	38.8	34.5	44.0	44.8	36.3	34.4	49.2	31.2
Female								
All ages	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.1	18.1	19.5
Under 5 years	11.9	13.0	10.5	6.6	12.6	11.5	8.5	17.7
5-14 years	10.8	11.1	10.6	7.3	12.1	9.4	8.8	14.7
15-24 years	11.2	11.2	11.3	9.8	11.0	10.0	11.2	13.3
25-44 years	15.0	15.8	13.3	15.4	13.4	13.6	16.9	16.2
45-64 years	22.2	22.1	22.7	20.0	19.3	20.3	24.4	25.4
65-74 years	30.6	30.0	32.0	28.6	27.0	24.6	35.3	38.0
75 years and over	44.9	42.9	46.5	57.9	38.7	38.3	56.9	42.7

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 3. Days of bed disability, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonform	Farm				
Both sexes	Days of bed disability in thousands							
All ages	1,238,873	808,463	385,565	44,844	293,678	295,793	429,618	219,783
Under 5 years	88,816	62,292	23,986	2,539	20,526	20,436	25,367	22,488
5-14 years	196,247	130,192	59,618	6,437	52,520	50,612	50,870	42,246
15-24 years	155,662	105,391	46,083	4,187	37,428	34,414	51,554	32,266
25-44 years	231,024	158,642	68,158	4,224	50,318	60,037	80,575	40,094
45-64 years	310,753	204,092	94,311	12,350	75,742	68,245	113,569	53,197
65-74 years	121,161	73,442	42,513	5,205	26,666	31,867	46,214	16,414
75 years and over	135,210	74,413	50,894	9,902	30,479	30,184	61,470	13,078
Male								
All ages	525,750	339,740	165,181	20,830	124,654	123,044	189,374	88,678
Under 5 years	45,508	33,486	10,206	1,817	8,865	9,271	15,285	12,088
5-14 years	99,048	65,569	29,324	4,155	25,849	25,417	27,453	20,330
15-24 years	60,463	40,332	18,441	1,690	15,697	10,614	20,663	13,489
25-44 years	86,930	58,503	27,439	*	21,109	22,301	29,557	13,963
45-64 years	134,213	85,387	43,085	5,741	33,299	27,355	53,317	20,242
65-74 years	47,724	29,016	16,651	2,057	8,686	16,054	17,781	5,203
75 years and over	51,864	27,448	20,036	4,380	11,150	12,031	25,318	3,364
Female								
All ages	713,122	468,724	220,384	24,015	169,024	172,749	240,245	131,104
Under 5 years	43,308	28,806	13,781	*	11,661	11,165	10,082	10,400
5-14 years	97,199	64,623	30,294	2,282	26,671	25,194	23,417	21,916
15-24 years	95,199	65,059	27,642	2,497	21,732	23,800	30,891	18,777
25-44 years	144,093	100,139	40,719	3,235	29,208	37,736	51,018	26,131
45-64 years	176,540	118,705	51,226	6,609	42,443	40,890	60,252	32,955
65-74 years	73,437	44,426	25,863	3,149	17,980	15,813	28,433	11,211
75 years and over	83,346	46,966	30,858	5,522	19,329	18,152	36,152	9,713

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 4. Days of bed disability per person per year, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
Both sexes	Days of bed disability per person per year							
All ages	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1	5.3	6.8	6.3
Under 5 years	5.0	5.5	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.5	7.1
5-14 years	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.8	5.6	4.4	4.0	5.9
15-24 years	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.2	4.6	3.5	4.6	5.2
25-44 years	4.9	5.1	4.7	2.7	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.8
45-64 years	7.4	7.5	7.6	5.7	7.1	6.0	8.9	7.5
65-74 years	10.1	10.0	10.5	8.3	8.6	9.5	12.3	8.9
75 years and over	18.5	17.7	18.6	28.3	16.4	14.4	27.4	11.9
Male								
All ages	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.5	6.3	5.2
Under 5 years	5.0	5.8	3.4	6.5	4.5	3.6	5.2	7.5
5-14 years	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.4	4.3	4.2	5.7
15-24 years	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.3	4.0	2.3	3.9	4.5
25-44 years	3.8	3.9	3.9	*	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.5
45-64 years	6.8	6.6	7.3	5.2	6.6	5.1	9.0	5.8
65-74 years	9.0	9.1	9.4	6.2	6.5	10.6	10.9	6.5
75 years and over	17.9	17.2	17.8	25.9	16.0	13.8	29.2	7.3
Female								
All ages	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.7	6.0	7.4	7.3
Under 5 years	5.0	5.2	4.8	*	5.9	4.5	3.7	6.7
5-14 years	4.9	5.1	4.6	2.8	5.8	4.5	3.8	6.1
15-24 years	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.8
25-44 years	5.9	6.2	5.4	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.7	5.9
45-64 years	8.0	8.3	7.8	6.2	7.6	6.9	8.8	9.2
65-74 years	10.9	10.6	11.4	10.8	10.2	8.6	13.5	10.9
75 years and over	18.9	18.0	19.1	30.5	16.7	14.8	26.2	15.1

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 5. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
Both sexes	Days lost from work in thousands							
All ages 17 years and over	396,210	266,538	114,727	14,945	98,609	102,591	133,511	61,500
17-24 years	64,476	46,205	16,089	2,182	17,071	16,435	19,240	11,729
25-44 years	150,694	96,703	50,285	3,707	31,643	39,127	56,054	23,871
45-64 years	163,663	114,513	42,507	6,643	46,629	42,269	50,868	23,896
65 years and over	17,377	9,118	5,846	2,413	3,265	4,759	7,349	2,003
Male								
All ages 17 years and over	236,031	156,664	69,603	9,764	55,930	67,321	76,859	35,921
17-24 years	31,844	23,026	7,902	*	8,304	7,692	9,630	6,217
25-44 years	90,475	56,548	31,952	1,974	20,072	25,769	30,375	14,259
45-64 years	101,433	70,289	26,258	4,885	25,369	30,338	31,566	14,159
65 years and over	12,280	6,800	3,491	1,989	2,184	3,522	5,288	*
Female								
All ages 17 years and over	160,180	109,874	45,124	5,181	42,679	35,270	56,652	25,579
17-24 years	32,632	23,178	8,188	*	8,767	8,743	9,610	5,512
25-44 years	60,220	40,154	18,333	1,732	11,571	13,358	25,679	9,611
45-64 years	62,230	44,224	16,248	1,758	21,260	11,931	19,301	9,737
65 years and over	5,098	2,318	2,356	*	*	*	2,061	*
Both sexes	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year							
All ages 17 years and over	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.8
17-24 years	4.2	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.9	4.7
25-44 years	4.7	4.6	5.1	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.4
45-64 years	6.1	6.5	5.4	4.8	6.6	5.8	6.3	5.4
65 years and over	5.5	5.1	5.4	8.2	4.2	5.0	7.1	4.9
Male								
All ages 17 years and over	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.4
17-24 years	3.8	4.3	2.9	*	4.3	3.3	3.5	4.3
25-44 years	4.3	4.1	5.0	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.0
45-64 years	6.1	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.5	6.5	4.9
65 years and over	5.8	5.7	5.1	8.1	4.1	5.6	7.7	*
Female								
All ages 17 years and over	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.9	4.5	6.0	5.5
17-24 years	4.7	4.8	4.2	*	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.1
25-44 years	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	6.9	5.2
45-64 years	6.1	6.6	5.2	4.7	7.9	4.4	6.0	6.3
65 years and over	4.9	3.8	6.0	*	*	*	5.9	*

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 6. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by place of residence, geographic region, and sex: United States, 1971

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

Sex	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Non-farm	Farm				
	Days lost from school in thousands							
Both sexes 6-16 years-	249,583	159,990	80,574	9,020	69,081	64,252	66,982	49,268
Male----------	119,559	75,845	38,430	5,284	31,120	31,007	33,758	23,674
Female----------	130,025	84,145	42,143	3,736	37,961	33,245	33,224	25,594
	Days lost from school per school-age child per year							
Both sexes 6-16 years-	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.7	6.7	5.0	4.8	6.2
Male----------	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	4.7	4.7	6.0
Female----------	5.9	6.0	5.9	4.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	6.4

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 7. Days of restricted activity, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,000	$15,000 or more
Both sexes	Days of restricted activity in thousands						
All ages	3,175,594	665,302	438,800	413,746	478,559	573,253	402,236
Under 5 years	219,970	23,413	20,527	35,266	41,472	59,778	29,667
5-14 years	435,318	24,455	44,774	51,550	84,555	122,793	81,318
15-24 years	352,829	57,803	45,058	55,906	59,504	63,636	50,876
25-44 years	631,851	73,159	62,704	85,383	126,320	153,061	97,604
45-64 years	878,307	197,307	118,133	118,253	126,818	139,328	113,566
65-74 years	347,130	145,658	82,142	44,069	21,546	19,812	10,768
75 years and over	310,188	143,506	65,461	23,318	18,345	14,845	18,437
Male							
All ages	1,390,399	255,147	204,717	198,495	214,776	254,695	182,993
Under 5 years	116,134	12,074	10,969	20,099	18,265	31,637	17,547
5-14 years	219,164	11,148	23,973	26,912	46,018	54,706	41,679
15-24 years	147,890	22,917	21,614	24,405	22,599	25,013	23,274
25-44 years	262,021	32,425	24,418	40,740	52,073	61,648	39,822
45-64 years	392,290	74,869	55,630	57,736	62,071	67,158	51,907
65-74 years	140,705	50,528	39,183	21,489	7,374	9,541	4,671
75 years and over	112,194	51,186	28,929	7,112	6,376	4,993	4,093
Female							
All ages	1,785,195	410,155	234,083	215,252	263,783	318,558	219,242
Under 5 years	103,835	11,339	9,558	15,167	23,207	28,140	12,119
5-14 years	216,154	13,307	20,801	24,637	38,537	68,087	39,639
15-24 years	204,939	34,886	23,444	31,501	36,905	38,623	27,602
25-44 years	369,831	40,734	38,286	44,643	74,247	91,414	57,781
45-64 years	486,017	122,438	62,504	60,517	64,747	72,170	61,659
65-74 years	206,425	95,130	42,959	22,580	14,172	10,272	6,097
75 years and over	197,994	92,320	36,532	16,206	11,968	9,852	14,344

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 8. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
	Days of restricted activity per person per year						
Both sexes							
All ages	15.7	33.7	20.7	15.3	12.8	11.8	11.3
Under 5 years	12.4	15.8	10.4	12.6	10.5	13.2	14.1
5-14 years	10.7	9.9	12.1	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.5
15-24 years	10.0	15.5	11.6	11.0	9.3	8.1	8.3
25-44 years	13.3	33.1	18.7	14.7	12.8	10.8	10.3
45-64 years	21.0	55.3	29.1	21.6	17.5	14.9	12.9
65-74 years	28.8	42.1	30.3	23.3	18.4	19.4	12.8
75 years and over	42.5	50.2	43.2	30.0	32.0	30.9	40.0
Male							
All ages	14.2	31.7	21.2	15.3	11.7	10.5	10.1
Under 5 years	12.8	16.6	10.2	13.9	9.3	13.7	16.2
5-14 years	10.6	8.6	12.8	10.2	11.1	9.7	10.5
15-24 years	8.7	13.1	12.1	10.2	7.6	6.7	7.4
25-44 years	11.5	37.7	17.0	14.8	10.5	8.8	8.6
45-64 years	19.8	62.1	36.2	23.7	17.5	13.7	11.0
65-74 years	26.6	42.6	31.9	22.3	12.6	18.5	10.9
75 years and over	38.8	49.5	39.1	21.0	29.0	29.7	23.4
Female							
All ages	17.0	35.0	20.3	15.2	14.0	13.1	12.6
Under 5 years	11.9	15.0	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.8	11.9
5-14 years	10.8	11.4	11.3	9.5	10.0	11.9	10.6
15-24 years	11.2	17.6	11.2	11.7	10.8	9.5	9.2
25-44 years	15.0	30.2	20.0	14.6	14.9	12.8	11.9
45-64 years	22.2	51.8	24.8	19.8	17.5	16.2	14.9
65-74 years	30.6	41.9	29.0	24.2	24.2	20.4	14.9
75 years and over	44.9	50.6	47.0	36.9	33.8	31.5	50.2

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 9. Days of bed disability, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
Both sexes	Days of bed disability in thousands						
All ages	1,238,873	249,478	177,993	155,019	186,272	225,740	159,898
Under 5 years	88,816	11,210	10,428	12,084	17,863	19,757	11,796
5-14 years	196,247	12,299	19,613	22,909	34,870	58,185	34,443
15-24 years	155,662	22,833	21,986	24,356	28,563	28,877	20,026
25-44 years	231,024	25,101	25,026	28,555	44,691	57,434	37,809
45-64 years	310,753	74,600	39,003	42,535	43,043	49,448	39,217
65-74 years	121,161	44,878	36,080	12,443	9,368	5,024	5,690
75 years and over	135,210	58,557	25,858	12,136	7,873	7,015	10,917
Male							
All ages	525,750	94,868	83,202	73,096	77,054	98,825	65,352
Under 5 years	45,508	6,419	6,196	5,967	7,460	10,192	6,429
5-14 years	99,048	5,080	9,910	11,462	20,330	26,544	17,961
15-24 years	60,463	8,846	10,083	9,464	8,710	11,088	8,009
25-44 years	86,930	8,040	9,283	13,119	16,030	22,811	13,509
45-64 years	134,213	29,207	17,546	22,715	19,007	24,086	15,237
65-74 years	47,724	14,757	17,420	5,796	2,879	2,842	1,911
75 years and over	51,864	22,518	12,764	4,573	2,639	*	2,297
Female							
All ages	713,122	154,610	94,792	81,923	109,218	126,915	94,546
Under 5 years	43,308	4,791	4,231	6,117	10,403	9,566	5,368
5-14 years	97,199	7,219	9,704	11,447	14,541	31,640	16,482
15-24 years	95,199	13,987	11,903	14,892	19,853	17,789	12,018
25-44 years	144,093	17,061	15,743	15,437	28,661	34,623	24,300
45-64 years	176,540	45,392	21,457	19,820	24,036	25,362	23,980
65-74 years	73,437	30,121	18,660	6,647	6,490	2,183	3,779
75 years and over	83,346	36,039	13,094	7,563	5,234	5,752	8,620

[1] Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 10. Days of bed disability per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
	Days of bed disability per person per year						
Both sexes							
All ages	6.1	12.6	8.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Under 5 years	5.0	7.6	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.6
5-14 years	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.5
15-24 years	4.4	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.3
25-44 years	4.9	11.4	7.5	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.0
45-64 years	7.4	20.9	9.6	7.8	5.9	5.3	4.4
65-74 years	10.1	13.0	13.3	6.6	8.0	4.9	6.8
75 years and over	18.5	20.5	17.1	15.6	13.7	14.6	23.7
Male							
All ages	5.4	11.8	8.6	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.6
Under 5 years	5.0	8.8	5.8	4.1	3.8	4.4	6.0
5-14 years	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.5
15-24 years	3.6	5.1	5.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.6
25-44 years	3.8	9.3	6.5	4.8	3.2	3.3	2.9
45-64 years	6.8	24.2	11.4	9.3	5.4	4.9	3.2
65-74 years	9.0	12.4	14.2	6.0	4.9	5.5	4.5
75 years and over	17.9	21.8	17.3	13.5	12.0	*	13.1
Female							
All ages	6.8	13.2	8.2	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.4
Under 5 years	5.0	6.3	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.3
5-14 years	4.9	6.2	5.3	4.4	3.8	5.5	4.4
15-24 years	5.2	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.0
25-44 years	5.9	12.7	8.2	5.0	5.8	4.8	5.0
45-64 years	8.0	19.2	8.5	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.8
65-74 years	10.9	13.3	12.6	7.1	11.1	4.3	9.2
75 years and over	18.9	19.8	16.9	17.2	14.8	18.4	30.1

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 11. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
Both sexes	Days lost from work in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over	396,210	41,457	42,061	57,353	73,742	93,166	65,160
17-24 years	64,476	7,555	10,299	11,979	8,540	12,610	10,220
25-44 years	150,694	11,297	14,094	24,517	32,655	39,194	21,947
45-64 years	163,663	16,272	14,371	19,402	31,163	39,237	32,018
65 years and over	17,377	6,333	3,297	*	*	2,125	*
Male							
All ages 17 years and over	236,031	21,938	24,329	34,743	44,650	57,642	37,452
17-24 years	31,844	3,169	5,397	6,472	4,204	5,288	4,445
25-44 years	90,475	6,465	7,928	15,354	19,546	24,587	12,595
45-64 years	101,433	8,580	8,491	11,754	20,167	25,911	19,570
65 years and over	12,280	3,724	2,513	*	*	1,855	*
Female							
All ages 17 years and over	160,180	19,519	17,732	22,610	29,093	35,524	27,708
17-24 years	32,632	4,385	4,902	5,507	4,335	7,322	5,774
25-44 years	60,220	4,832	6,166	9,163	13,109	14,606	9,352
45-64 years	62,230	7,692	5,880	7,649	10,996	13,325	12,448
65 years and over	5,098	2,609	*	*	*	*	*
Both sexes	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year						
All ages 17 years and over	5.1	9.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.0
17-24 years	4.2	5.7	6.2	5.1	2.9	3.5	3.8
25-44 years	4.7	11.0	7.1	6.5	4.9	3.9	3.2
45-64 years	6.1	12.1	6.7	5.7	6.4	5.8	4.9
65 years and over	5.5	8.8	5.3	*	*	6.6	*
Male							
All ages 17 years and over	4.9	10.2	7.0	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.5
17-24 years	3.8	4.5	5.8	4.7	2.5	2.9	3.2
25-44 years	4.3	12.2	6.9	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.8
45-64 years	6.1	15.4	8.5	6.1	6.5	5.7	4.4
65 years and over	5.8	10.4	6.6	*	*	7.7	*
Female							
All ages 17 years and over	5.5	8.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8
17-24 years	4.7	7.0	6.7	5.6	3.4	4.2	4.5
25-44 years	5.4	9.8	7.4	6.8	6.1	4.4	4.0
45-64 years	6.1	9.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	5.9	6.0
65 years and over	4.9	7.2	*	*	*	*	*

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 12. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by family income and sex: United States, 1971

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

Sex	Family income						
	All incomes[1]	Less than $3,000	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
	Days lost from school in thousands						
Both sexes 6-16 years	249,583	16,815	26,790	30,776	48,511	69,428	41,281
Male	119,559	7,303	12,257	15,479	24,783	30,437	20,683
Female	130,025	9,512	14,533	15,297	23,728	38,990	20,598
	Days lost from school per school-age child per year						
Both sexes 6-16 years	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.6
Male	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.5
Female	5.9	7.4	7.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	4.7

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 13. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
Both sexes	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per person per year		
All ages	3,175,594	2,721,624	453,970	15.7	15.4	18.0
Under 5 years	219,970	188,792	31,178	12.4	12.8	10.2
5-14 years	435,318	382,663	52,656	10.7	11.1	8.3
15-24 years	352,829	308,477	44,351	10.0	10.1	9.3
25-44 years	631,851	525,812	106,039	13.3	12.6	19.1
45-64 years	878,307	749,801	128,506	21.0	19.9	31.9
65-74 years	347,130	297,458	49,673	28.8	26.8	52.4
75 years and over	310,188	268,621	41,567	42.5	40.2	66.3
Male						
All ages	1,390,399	1,201,583	188,816	14.2	14.0	15.8
Under 5 years	116,134	98,326	17,809	12.8	13.0	11.5
5-14 years	219,164	197,236	21,928	10.6	11.2	6.9
15-24 years	147,890	128,696	19,193	8.7	8.8	8.6
25-44 years	262,021	222,216	39,804	11.5	10.9	16.0
45-64 years	392,290	338,811	53,479	19.8	18.8	29.0
65-74 years	140,705	121,870	18,835	26.6	25.0	43.5
75 years and over	112,194	94,427	17,768	38.8	35.9	67.8
Female						
All ages	1,785,195	1,520,041	265,154	17.0	16.6	19.9
Under 5 years	103,835	90,466	13,369	11.9	12.6	8.8
5-14 years	216,154	185,426	30,728	10.8	11.0	9.8
15-24 years	204,939	179,781	25,158	11.2	11.4	10.0
25-44 years	369,831	303,596	66,235	15.0	14.1	21.7
45-64 years	486,017	410,990	75,027	22.2	20.8	34.4
65-74 years	206,425	175,587	30,838	30.6	28.2	59.9
75 years and over	197,994	174,194	23,799	44.9	43.0	65.2

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 14. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
Both sexes	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per person per year		
All ages	1,238,873	1,046,844	192,028	6.1	5.9	7.6
Under 5 years	88,816	75,932	12,884	5.0	5.2	4.2
5-14 years	196,247	173,130	23,117	4.8	5.0	3.7
15-24 years	155,662	131,840	23,821	4.4	4.3	5.0
25-44 years	231,024	188,450	42,574	4.9	4.5	7.7
45-64 years	310,753	262,124	48,629	7.4	6.9	12.1
65-74 years	121,161	101,568	19,592	10.1	9.2	20.7
75 years and over	135,210	113,800	21,410	18.5	17.0	34.1
Male						
All ages	525,750	447,672	78,078	5.4	5.2	6.5
Under 5 years	45,508	37,413	8,095	5.0	5.0	5.2
5-14 years	99,048	88,898	10,151	4.8	5.1	3.2
15-24 years	60,463	50,083	10,380	3.6	3.4	4.7
25-44 years	86,930	72,025	14,905	3.8	3.5	6.0
45-64 years	134,213	115,266	18,947	6.8	6.4	10.3
65-74 years	47,724	40,597	7,127	9.0	8.3	16.5
75 years and over	51,864	43,390	8,473	17.9	16.5	32.3
Female						
All ages	713,122	599,172	113,950	6.8	6.6	8.6
Under 5 years	43,308	38,519	4,789	5.0	5.4	3.1
5-14 years	97,199	84,232	12,967	4.9	5.0	4.1
15-24 years	95,199	81,757	13,441	5.2	5.2	5.3
25-44 years	144,093	116,425	27,669	5.9	5.4	9.0
45-64 years	176,540	146,858	29,682	8.0	7.4	13.6
65-74 years	73,437	60,971	12,466	10.9	9.8	24.2
75 years and over	83,346	70,409	12,937	18.9	17.4	35.4

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 15. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
	Days lost from work in thousands			Days lost from work per currently employed person per year		
Both sexes						
All ages 17 years and over----	396,210	332,789	63,421	5.1	4.8	7.5
17-24 years----------	64,476	56,755	7,721	4.2	4.2	4.4
25-44 years----------	150,694	121,419	29,276	4.7	4.3	7.7
45-64 years----------	163,663	140,285	23,378	6.1	5.8	9.1
65 years and over----------	17,377	14,331	3,046	5.5	5.0	10.3
Male						
All ages 17 years and over------	236,031	200,445	35,586	4.9	4.6	7.6
17-24 years----------	31,844	27,161	4,682	3.8	3.6	4.8
25-44 years----------	90,475	75,595	14,880	4.3	4.0	7.0
45-64 years----------	101,433	88,009	13,423	6.1	5.7	9.4
65 years and over----------	12,280	9,680	2,600	5.8	5.0	14.6
Female						
All ages 17 years and over------	160,180	132,344	27,836	5.5	5.2	7.5
17-24 years----------	32,632	29,593	3,039	4.7	4.8	3.8
25-44 years----------	60,220	45,824	14,396	5.4	4.9	8.6
45-64 years----------	62,230	52,275	9,955	6.1	5.8	8.7
65 years and over----------	5,098	4,651	*	4.9	5.0	*

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 16. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by color and sex: United States, 1971

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

Sex	Total	White	All other
	Days lost from school in thousands		
Both sexes 6-16 years	249,583	216,445	33,138
Male	119,559	105,551	14,008
Female	130,025	110,894	19,130
	Days lost from school per school-age child per year		
Both sexes 6-16 years	5.5	5.6	4.9
Male	5.2	5.4	4.1
Female	5.9	5.9	5.6

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 17. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per person per year		
All activities	3,175,594	1,390,399	1,785,195	15.7	14.2	17.0
Preschool (under 6 years)	264,886	140,412	124,474	12.4	12.8	11.9
School-age (6-16 years)	458,609	225,823	232,786	10.2	9.8	10.5
Going to school (17 years and over)	96,715	44,810	51,905	9.1	7.7	10.8
Usually working (17 years and over)	887,660	527,151	360,509	12.1	11.1	14.0
17-24 years	117,996	60,090	57,906	10.0	9.3	10.9
25-44 years	345,931	210,137	135,794	11.0	9.8	13.6
45-64 years	377,032	227,017	150,015	13.9	13.0	15.6
65-74 years	39,459	25,698	13,761	16.5	15.5	18.8
75 years and over	7,241	4,207	3,034	16.5	13.7	22.8
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	853,455	...	853,455	21.8	...	21.8
17-24 years	54,852	...	54,852	13.3	...	13.3
25-44 years	216,832	...	216,832	15.3	...	15.3
45-64 years	291,239	...	291,239	24.6	...	24.6
65-74 years	157,080	...	157,080	28.3	...	28.3
75 years and over	133,452	...	133,452	38.3	...	38.3
Retired (45 years and over)	342,157	303,582	38,574	42.3	40.5	64.7
45-64 years	105,590	95,051	10,539	64.4	61.4	115.8
65-74 years	119,074	107,046	12,028	32.0	30.8	48.5
75 years and over	117,492	101,485	16,007	43.1	41.2	62.3
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	272,113	148,621	123,492	57.3	48.6	73.0
17-24 years	23,467	13,932	9,534	15.7	13.2	21.4
25-44 years	63,273	50,072	13,201	56.3	55.8	58.2
45-64 years	103,617	70,153	33,464	92.4	83.8	117.8
65-74 years	31,517	7,961	23,556	86.8	50.7	113.8
75 years and over	50,239	6,502	43,737	77.5	55.1	82.5

[1]Includes unknown activity.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 18. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per person per year		
All activities	1,238,873	525,750	713,122	6.1	5.4	6.8
Preschool (under 6 years)	110,825	57,800	53,026	5.2	5.3	5.1
School-age (6-16 years)	205,852	101,504	104,348	4.6	4.4	4.7
Going to school (17 years and over)	40,293	17,104	23,188	3.8	2.9	4.8
Usually working (17 years and over)	315,128	175,731	139,396	4.3	3.7	5.4
17-24 years	49,538	22,709	26,829	4.2	3.5	5.1
25-44 years	130,513	74,328	56,185	4.1	3.5	5.6
45-64 years	121,973	71,259	50,714	4.5	4.1	5.3
65-74 years	11,073	6,837	4,236	4.6	4.1	5.8
75 years and over	2,030	*	*	4.6	*	*
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	297,486	...	297,486	7.6	...	7.6
17-24 years	25,964	...	25,964	6.3	...	6.3
25-44 years	82,086	...	82,086	5.8	...	5.8
45-64 years	99,197	...	99,197	8.4	...	8.4
65-74 years	50,061	...	50,061	9.0	...	9.0
75 years and over	40,178	...	40,178	11.5	...	11.5
Retired (45 years and over)	137,889	118,630	19,258	17.0	15.8	32.3
45-64 years	41,080	33,985	7,095	25.0	21.9	78.0
65-74 years	42,243	37,078	5,166	11.3	10.7	20.8
75 years and over	54,565	47,568	6,997	20.0	19.3	27.2
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	131,400	54,981	76,419	27.6	18.0	45.2
17-24 years	11,010	6,501	4,509	7.4	6.2	10.1
25-44 years	16,695	12,005	4,691	14.9	13.4	20.7
45-64 years	48,502	28,969	19,534	43.3	34.6	68.8
65-74 years	17,783	3,809	13,974	49.0	24.3	67.5
75 years and over	37,410	3,697	33,712	57.7	31.3	63.6

[1]Includes unknown activity.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 19. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Days lost from work in thousands			Days lost from work per currently employed person per year		
All activities (17 years and over)	396,210	236,031	160,180	5.1	4.9	5.5
Usually working (17 years and over)	343,874	211,498	132,375	5.2	4.8	5.9
17-24 years	48,919	25,076	23,842	4.9	4.5	5.4
25-44 years	135,175	84,591	50,584	4.7	4.2	5.8
45-64 years	145,666	91,670	53,995	5.8	5.6	6.3
65 years and over	14,114	10,160	3,954	6.0	6.0	6.1
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	19,688	...	19,688	4.1	...	4.1
17-24 years	2,881	...	2,881	4.7	...	4.7
25-44 years	8,795	...	8,795	3.8	...	3.8
45-64 years	6,868	...	6,868	4.6	...	4.6
65 years and over	*	...	*	*	...	*
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	32,649	24,532	8,117	5.2	5.9	3.8
17-24 years	12,677	6,767	5,909	2.6	2.4	3.0
25-44 years	6,724	5,883	*	10.5	11.2	*
45-64 years	11,129	9,762	*	26.2	26.5	*
65 years and over	2,120	2,120	*	4.7	4.8	*

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

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 20. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person in the labor force per year, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per person per year		
Both sexes						
All ages 17 years and over	1,005,419	821,259	184,160	12.1	10.6	32.5
17-24 years	163,598	133,624	29,975	9.2	8.7	12.9
25-44 years	382,460	317,379	65,081	11.3	10.0	36.1
45-64 years	407,432	325,206	82,226	14.4	12.1	60.3
65 years and over	51,929	45,050	6,879	15.5	14.2	37.6
Male						
All ages 17 years and over	574,991	465,962	109,029	11.2	9.7	36.7
17-24 years	81,444	65,043	16,401	8.4	7.7	12.8
25-44 years	218,266	182,091	36,175	10.1	8.7	41.7
45-64 years	242,060	188,868	53,192	13.9	11.3	74.3
65 years and over	33,221	29,960	3,262	14.9	14.1	29.4
Female						
All ages 17 years and over	430,428	355,297	75,131	13.5	12.1	27.9
17-24 years	82,154	68,581	13,574	10.3	9.8	13.1
25-44 years	164,194	135,288	28,906	13.7	12.2	30.9
45-64 years	165,372	136,338	29,034	15.3	13.4	44.9
65 years and over	18,708	15,091	3,617	16.7	14.4	50.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 21. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person in the labor force per year, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per person per year		
Both sexes						
All ages 17 years and over	354,225	288,569	65,656	4.3	3.7	11.6
17-24 years	68,511	55,433	13,079	3.9	3.6	5.6
25-44 years	141,131	116,726	24,405	4.2	3.7	13.6
45-64 years	128,818	103,385	25,432	4.6	3.8	18.7
65 years and over	15,765	13,025	2,740	4.7	4.1	15.0
Male						
All ages 17 years and over	189,770	154,502	35,268	3.7	3.2	11.9
17-24 years	31,581	25,174	6,408	3.2	3.0	5.0
25-44 years	75,432	63,738	11,694	3.5	3.1	13.5
45-64 years	73,931	57,188	16,744	4.2	3.4	23.4
65 years and over	8,825	8,402	*	3.9	4.0	*
Female						
All ages 17 years and over	164,456	134,068	30,388	5.1	4.6	11.3
17-24 years	36,930	30,259	6,671	4.6	4.3	6.4
25-44 years	65,699	52,988	12,711	5.5	4.8	13.6
45-64 years	54,886	46,198	8,689	5.1	4.5	13.4
65 years and over	6,940	4,623	2,318	6.2	4.4	32.6

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 22. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person per year, by sex and industry classifications: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Days of disability in thousands								
All industry classifications	821,259	288,569	396,210	465,962	154,502	236,031	355,297	134,068	160,180
Agriculture	31,215	6,041	10,490	25,608	4,737	9,299	5,607	*	*
Forestry and fisheries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	8,111	2,848	4,902	7,923	2,660	4,789	*	*	*
Construction	40,921	14,587	23,458	38,598	13,608	22,441	2,323	*	*
Manufacturing	216,952	75,522	117,400	152,971	52,862	82,402	63,981	22,661	34,998
Transportation and public utilities	56,029	16,794	29,197	47,782	13,847	25,284	8,247	2,946	3,914
Wholesale and retail trade	142,528	48,727	65,442	65,241	20,496	32,148	77,287	28,232	33,294
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31,062	13,583	13,866	13,588	5,028	5,381	17,475	8,555	8,485
Services and miscellaneous	243,416	91,753	106,944	83,797	31,764	39,224	159,619	59,989	67,720
Public administration	45,121	15,959	21,863	27,226	7,893	13,488	17,896	8,067	8,375
Unknown	5,675	2,600	2,493	3,039	*	*	2,636	*	*
	Days of disability per currently employed person per year								
All industry classifications	10.6	3.7	5.1	9.7	3.2	4.9	12.1	4.6	5.5
Agriculture	10.5	2.0	3.5	10.1	1.9	3.7	12.5	*	*
Forestry and fisheries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	14.6	5.1	8.8	15.4	5.2	9.3	*	*	*
Construction	8.2	2.9	4.7	8.1	2.9	4.7	8.5	*	*
Manufacturing	11.4	4.0	6.2	11.2	3.9	6.0	12.1	4.3	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	10.8	3.2	5.6	11.7	3.4	6.2	7.6	2.7	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	9.4	3.2	4.3	7.5	2.4	3.7	12.1	4.4	5.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.7	3.4	3.4	6.5	2.4	2.6	9.1	4.4	4.4
Services and miscellaneous	11.9	4.5	5.2	10.1	3.8	4.7	13.1	4.9	5.6
Public administration	10.0	3.5	4.9	8.8	2.5	4.4	12.7	5.7	5.9
Unknown	10.6	4.9	4.7	10.4	*	*	10.8	*	*

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 23. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by age and industry classifications: United States, 1971

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

Industry classification	Both sexes					Male				
	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Days lost from work in thousands									
All occupation classifications-	396,210	64,476	150,694	163,663	17,377	236,031	31,844	90,475	101,433	12,280
Agriculture----------	10,490	*	2,357	4,358	2,792	9,299	*	1,928	3,935	2,644
Forestry and fisheries-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining----------	4,902	*	2,801	*	*	4,789	*	2,688	*	*
Construction----------	23,458	4,189	7,598	9,932	1,740	22,441	4,071	7,348	9,282	1,740
Manufacturing----------	117,400	15,053	47,192	53,570	1,585	82,402	9,512	33,879	37,426	1,585
Transportation and public utilities------	29,197	3,153	13,215	12,474	*	25,284	1,876	12,245	11,163	*
Wholesale and retail trade----------	65,442	12,081	26,043	24,971	2,347	32,148	5,986	12,436	12,393	*
Finance, insurance, and real estate-------	13,866	5,485	4,058	4,086	*	5,381	*	1,921	2,306	*
Services and miscellaneous---------	106,944	18,806	39,451	41,111	7,575	39,224	5,954	13,297	15,942	4,031
Public administration--	21,863	3,091	7,127	10,900	*	13,488	*	4,257	7,269	*
Unknown----------	2,493	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year									
All industry classifications-	5.1	4.2	4.7	6.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	4.3	6.1	5.8
Agriculture----------	3.5	*	2.5	3.7	7.2	3.7	*	2.5	4.0	7.3
Forestry and fisheries-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining----------	8.8	*	10.2	*	*	9.3	*	10.5	*	*
Construction----------	4.7	4.7	3.3	6.1	9.4	4.7	4.8	3.4	6.0	9.7
Manufacturing----------	6.2	4.7	5.5	7.7	5.0	6.0	4.5	5.3	7.5	6.8
Transportation and public utilities------	5.6	3.5	5.6	6.7	*	6.2	3.5	6.3	7.2	*
Wholesale and retail trade----------	4.3	2.9	4.7	5.2	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.7	4.8	*
Finance, insurance, and real estate-------	3.4	5.9	2.5	3.3	*	2.6	*	2.1	3.1	*
Services and miscellaneous---------	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.8	6.1	4.7	4.2	3.7	5.9	6.5
Public administration--	4.9	5.4	3.7	5.8	*	4.4	*	3.1	5.6	*
Unknown----------	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 24. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person per year, by sex and occupation classifications: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
	Days of disability in thousands								
All occupation classifications	821,259	288,569	396,210	465,962	154,502	236,031	355,297	134,068	160,180
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	101,781	40,319	43,512	55,691	21,609	23,231	46,090	18,710	20,281
Farm and farm managers	17,369	2,536	4,746	15,578	2,006	4,469	1,791	*	*
Managers and administrators, except farm	78,249	28,071	33,445	60,196	23,052	26,407	18,053	5,020	7,038
Clerical and kindred workers	135,681	54,447	62,944	31,248	12,225	17,166	104,432	42,222	45,778
Salesworkers	19,850	8,377	7,855	8,509	3,381	4,220	11,342	4,997	3,635
Craftsmen and kindred workers	96,160	28,893	49,763	90,169	26,366	45,796	5,991	2,527	3,966
Operatives, except transport	126,679	42,908	75,223	76,716	25,230	45,881	49,963	17,678	29,343
Transport equipment operatives	31,072	9,983	17,843	30,357	9,904	17,771	*	*	*
Private household workers	23,573	8,732	8,166	*	*	*	23,278	8,437	7,913
Service workers, except private household	104,959	35,951	51,138	33,821	10,223	17,007	71,138	25,727	34,131
Farm laborers and farm foremen	10,557	2,663	4,771	7,237	2,028	3,963	3,320	*	*
Laborers, except farm	43,055	12,853	23,072	40,696	12,191	22,357	2,360	*	*
Unknown	32,274	12,837	13,733	15,449	5,991	7,509	16,824	6,845	6,224
	Days of disability per currently employed person per year								
All occupation classifications	10.6	3.7	5.1	9.7	3.2	4.9	12.1	4.6	5.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.3	3.7	4.0	8.2	3.2	3.4	11.2	4.5	4.9
Farm and farm managers	10.7	1.6	2.9	10.2	1.3	2.9	16.9	*	*
Managers and administrators, except farm	8.8	3.2	3.8	8.4	3.2	3.7	10.8	3.0	4.2
Clerical and kindred workers	10.5	4.2	4.8	9.7	3.8	5.4	10.7	4.3	4.7
Salesworkers	11.0	4.7	4.4	7.8	3.1	3.9	15.9	7.0	5.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9.4	2.8	4.9	9.2	2.7	4.7	13.0	5.5	8.6
Operatives, except transport	13.2	4.5	7.8	13.1	4.3	7.8	13.2	4.7	7.8
Transport equipment operatives	11.0	3.5	6.3	11.2	3.7	6.6	*	*	*
Private household workers	17.4	6.5	6.0	*	*	*	17.6	6.4	6.0
Service workers, except private household	11.7	4.0	5.7	8.7	2.6	4.4	14.0	5.1	6.7
Farm laborers and farm foremen	11.0	2.8	5.0	10.1	2.8	5.5	13.8	*	*
Laborers, except farm	12.1	3.6	6.5	12.4	3.7	6.8	8.3	*	*
Unknown	8.8	3.5	3.7	7.4	2.9	3.6	10.6	4.3	3.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 25. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by age and occupation classifications: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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				
	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Days lost from work in thousands									
All occupation classifications	396,210	64,476	150,694	163,663	17,377	236,031	31,844	90,475	101,433	12,280
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	43,512	6,559	18,489	17,338	*	23,231	2,228	10,364	10,012	*
Farm and farm managers	4,746	*	*	3,164	*	4,469	*	*	3,164	*
Managers and administrators, except farm	33,445	1,896	11,435	18,132	1,981	26,407	1,896	9,167	13,745	1,599
Clerical and kindred workers	62,944	16,587	25,072	20,654	*	17,166	2,837	7,952	5,982	*
Salesworkers	7,855	1,750	2,835	2,721	*	4,220	*	1,564	1,671	*
Craftsmen and kindred workers	49,763	5,466	18,189	23,502	2,606	45,796	4,828	16,546	22,352	2,071
Operatives, except transport	75,223	11,923	29,318	32,225	1,757	45,881	7,413	18,163	18,839	*
Transport equipment operatives	17,843	1,863	8,589	6,734	*	17,771	1,863	8,589	6,662	*
Private household workers	8,166	*	2,291	4,781	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household	51,138	9,623	19,649	19,086	2,779	17,007	2,673	5,860	7,015	*
Farm laborers and farm foremen	4,771	*	1,797	*	*	3,963	*	1,532	*	*
Laborers, except farm	23,072	5,662	8,011	8,369	*	22,357	5,428	7,902	7,997	*
Unknown	13,733	2,224	4,563	5,943	*	7,509	*	2,509	3,151	*
	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year									
All occupation classifications	5.1	4.2	4.7	6.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	4.3	6.1	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.0	4.1	3.2	5.3	*	3.4	2.9	2.7	5.0	*
Farm and farm managers	2.9	*	*	3.9	*	2.9	*	*	4.2	*
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.8	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.6	2.9	4.3	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.2	*	5.4	3.7	6.3	5.7	*
Salesworkers	4.4	6.6	3.8	4.0	*	3.9	*	3.3	4.3	*
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4.9	3.7	3.8	6.4	8.1	4.7	3.4	3.6	6.3	6.9
Operatives, except transport	7.8	5.6	7.3	9.8	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.4	10.2	*
Transport equipment operatives	6.3	3.4	6.8	7.1	*	6.6	3.5	7.1	7.2	*
Private household workers	6.0	*	8.4	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household	5.7	4.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	4.4	2.7	4.7	5.1	*
Farm laborers and farm foremen	5.0	*	6.0	*	*	5.5	*	7.2	*	*
Laborers, except farm	6.5	4.4	6.9	8.7	*	6.8	4.5	7.4	9.3	*
Unknown	3.7	2.4	3.3	5.0	*	3.6	*	2.8	5.0	*

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 26. Population, days of disability, and days of disability per currently employed person per year, by industry and occupation classifications: United States, 1971

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

Industry and occupation classifications	Currently employed persons 17 years and over in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Days of disability in thousands			Days of disability per currently employed person per year		
All classifications	77,407	821,259	288,569	329,210	10.6	3.7	5.1
Agriculture	2,982	31,215	6,041	10,490	10.5	2.0	3.5
Farm and farm managers	1,622	17,369	2,536	4,746	10.7	1.6	2.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	937	10,389	2,663	4,604	11.1	2.8	4.9
Forestry and fisheries	98	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	554	8,111	2,848	4,902	14.6	5.1	8.8
Operatives, except transport	184	4,447	1,647	2,834	24.2	9.0	15.4
Construction	5,011	40,921	14,587	23,458	8.2	2.9	4.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	596	5,414	2,445	2,631	9.1	4.1	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers	298	2,038	*	*	6.8	*	*
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,665	20,080	6,121	10,938	7.5	2.3	4.1
Operatives, except transport	234	1,748	*	*	7.5	*	*
Transport equipment operatives	196	2,203	*	1,513	11.2	*	7.7
Laborers, except farm	724	7,280	3,337	4,790	10.1	4.6	6.6
Manufacturing	18,967	216,952	75,522	117,400	11.4	4.0	6.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,832	16,365	7,038	7,412	8.9	3.8	4.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,381	12,202	6,349	4,457	8.8	4.6	3.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,253	24,272	8,334	12,150	10.8	3.7	5.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,639	37,253	11,517	19,253	10.2	3.2	5.3
Operatives, except transport	7,226	98,892	33,517	58,589	13.7	4.6	8.1
Transport equipment operatives	574	3,316	1,518	*	5.8	2.6	*
Laborers, except farm	893	15,166	3,896	9,176	17.0	4.4	10.3
Service workers, except private household	449	3,922	*	2,546	8.7	*	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	5,173	56,029	16,794	29,197	10.8	3.2	5.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	442	4,002	*	*	9.1	*	*
Managers and administrators, except farm	562	5,164	*	2,501	9.2	*	4.5
Clerical and kindred workers	1,182	12,097	4,762	4,624	10.2	4.0	3.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,061	11,615	2,905	6,882	10.9	2.7	6.5
Operatives, except transport	176	3,636	*	2,429	20.7	*	13.8
Transport equipment operatives	1,080	14,038	4,433	7,886	13.0	4.1	7.3
Laborers, except farm	415	4,040	*	2,469	9.7	*	5.9

Table 26. Population, days of disability, and days of disability per currently employed person per year, by industry and occupation classifications: United States, 1971—Con.

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

Industry and occupation classifications	Currently employed persons 17 years and over in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Days of disability in thousands			Days of disability per currently employed person per year		
Wholesale and retail trade----	15,085	142,528	48,727	65,442	9.4	3.2	4.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----------	364	1,939	*	*	5.3	*	*
Managers and administrators, except farm----------	3,225	26,252	8,034	11,427	8.1	2.5	3.5
Salesworkers----------	780	9,329	4,116	3,416	12.0	5.3	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers------	2,422	28,425	10,548	12,520	11.7	4.4	5.2
Craftman and kindred workers------	1,262	8,506	2,879	3,825	6.7	2.3	3.0
Operatives, except transport------	1,008	8,599	2,343	4,593	8.5	2.3	4.6
Transport equipment operatives----	645	6,229	2,136	4,493	9.7	3.3	7.0
Laborers, except farm----------	711	5,569	1,846	2,408	7.8	2.6	3.4
Service workers, except private household----------	2,216	27,484	8,552	13,497	12.4	3.9	6.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate----------	4,032	31,062	13,583	13,866	7.7	3.4	3.4
Managers and administrators, except farm----------	882	4,520	1,838	*	5.1	2.1	*
Salesworkers----------	772	8,229	3,969	3,537	10.7	5.1	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers------	1,793	12,554	6,061	6,249	7.0	3.4	3.5
Service workers, except private household----------	187	2,765	*	*	14.8	*	*
Services and miscellaneous----	20,463	243,416	91,753	106,944	11.9	4.5	5.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----------	6,885	68,030	26,982	28,426	9.9	3.9	4.1
Managers and administrators, except farm----------	1,514	18,177	6,438	8,802	12.0	4.3	5.8
Clerical and kindred workers------	3,247	36,095	15,461	15,876	11.1	4.8	4.9
Craftsman and kindred workers-----	1,087	14,457	4,520	7,016	13.3	4.2	6.5
Operatives, except transport------	648	8,598	3,730	5,023	13.3	5.8	7.8
Transport equipment operatives----	192	2,936	*	1,519	15.3	*	7.9
Laborers, except farm----------	401	6,029	1,648	1,782	15.0	4.1	4.4
Service workers, except private household----------	4,940	62,132	22,420	29,102	12.6	4.5	5.9
Private household workers---------	1,347	23,573	8,732	8,666	17.5	6.5	6.1
Public administration---------	4,507	45,121	15,959	21,863	10.0	3.5	4.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----------	815	7,577	2,623	3,934	9.3	3.2	4.8
Managers and administrators, except farm----------	565	6,368	1,966	2,236	11.3	3.5	4.0
Clerical and kindred workers------	1,645	19,753	8,228	10,412	12.0	5.0	6.3
Craftsman and kindred workers-----	286	1,667	*	*	5.8	*	*
Laborers, except farm----------	122	1,503	*	*	12.3	*	*
Service workers, except private household----------	920	6,709	2,291	3,495	7.3	2.5	3.8
Unknown----------	535	5,675	2,600	2,493	10.6	4.9	4.7

NOTES: Estimates for occupational groups which could not be shown separately because of the magnitude of the sampling error are included in the total for the appropriate industry.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4BW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 27. Populations used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total population (including school-age) and the currently employed population, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Population, sex, and age	All areas	Residence			Geographic region			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
TOTAL POPULATION								
Both sexes	Population in thousands							
All ages	202,360	129,828	64,259	8,272	48,376	56,124	62,880	34,981
Under 5 years	17,792	11,358	5,887	547	3,933	5,068	5,624	3,167
5-14 years	40,771	25,658	13,433	1,681	9,376	11,516	12,713	7,166
15-24 years	35,256	22,756	11,184	1,317	8,118	9,768	11,162	6,208
25-44 years	47,428	31,322	14,528	1,578	11,329	13,018	14,649	8,432
45-64 years	41,764	27,142	12,448	2,174	10,657	11,299	12,738	7,070
65-74 years	12,044	7,379	4,041	625	3,105	3,358	3,746	1,835
75 years and over	7,305	4,214	2,740	350	1,858	2,097	2,247	1,102
School-age (6-16 years)	45,158	28,409	14,817	1,932	10,376	12,821	14,044	7,917
Male								
All ages	97,603	62,187	31,149	4,267	23,155	27,315	30,215	16,918
Under 5 years	9,091	5,810	3,000	281	1,958	2,591	2,922	1,620
5-14 years	20,743	12,975	6,897	871	4,763	5,923	6,488	3,569
15-24 years	16,905	10,695	5,490	720	3,925	4,685	5,321	2,974
25-44 years	22,842	15,059	7,000	782	5,392	6,371	7,076	4,003
45-64 years	19,832	12,855	5,867	1,110	5,074	5,357	5,909	3,492
65-74 years	5,299	3,192	1,773	334	1,344	1,519	1,634	803
75 years and over	2,892	1,600	1,123	169	699	869	866	458
School-age (6-16 years)	22,944	14,319	7,615	1,010	5,251	6,559	7,199	3,935
Female								
All ages	104,757	67,641	33,110	4,006	25,221	28,808	32,664	18,063
Under 5 years	8,701	5,548	2,887	267	1,975	2,476	2,702	1,547
5-14 years	20,028	12,682	6,536	810	4,613	5,592	6,226	3,597
15-24 years	18,351	12,060	5,693	597	4,192	5,084	5,840	3,234
25-44 years	24,586	16,263	7,528	796	5,937	6,647	7,573	4,430
45-64 years	21,932	14,287	6,581	1,064	5,583	5,942	6,829	3,577
65-74 years	6,745	4,187	2,267	291	1,761	1,839	2,113	1,033
75 years and over	4,413	2,614	1,618	181	1,159	1,228	1,381	645
School-age (6-16 years)	22,215	14,090	7,202	922	5,125	6,262	6,845	3,982
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION								
Both sexes								
All ages 17 years and over	77,407	50,626	23,473	3,307	18,995	21,356	24,279	12,777
17-24 years	15,416	10,221	4,662	533	3,654	4,314	4,933	2,515
25-44 years	31,896	20,993	9,804	1,099	7,479	8,752	10,235	5,431
45-64 years	26,920	17,610	7,928	1,382	7,077	7,343	8,075	4,425
65 years and over	3,174	1,802	1,079	293	785	948	1,036	406
Male								
All ages 17 years and over	48,153	31,264	14,550	2,339	11,759	13,437	14,791	8,166
17-24 years	8,449	5,387	2,708	354	1,943	2,330	2,745	1,432
25-44 years	20,844	13,734	6,377	732	4,908	5,838	6,525	3,574
45-64 years	16,734	10,949	4,780	1,006	4,369	4,639	4,837	2,889
65 years and over	2,126	1,194	685	247	539	631	684	271
Female								
All ages 17 years and over	29,254	19,363	8,923	968	7,235	7,919	9,488	4,611
17-24 years	6,967	4,834	1,954	179	1,711	1,984	2,189	1,083
25-44 years	11,052	7,258	3,427	367	2,571	2,914	3,710	1,857
45-64 years	10,186	6,662	3,148	376	2,707	2,705	3,238	1,536
65 years and over	1,048	609	393	*	246	317	351	134

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 28. Populations used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total population (including school-age) and the currently employed population, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Population, sex, and age	Family income						
	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 or more
	Population in thousands						
TOTAL POPULATION							
Both sexes							
All ages	202,360	19,770	21,196	27,128	37,267	48,694	35,587
Under 5 years	17,792	1,484	1,973	2,810	3,964	4,517	2,102
5-14 years	40,771	2,462	3,713	5,247	7,988	11,328	7,714
15-24 years	35,256	3,733	3,874	5,103	6,404	7,836	6,122
25-44 years	47,428	2,207	3,347	5,810	9,907	14,167	9,517
45-64 years	41,764	3,568	4,060	5,486	7,257	9,345	8,833
65-74 years	12,044	3,457	2,713	1,895	1,172	1,019	839
75 years and over	7,305	2,859	1,516	777	574	481	461
School-age (6-16 years)	45,158	2,698	4,023	5,712	8,693	12,383	8,986
Male							
All ages	97,603	8,055	9,664	12,985	18,363	24,288	18,131
Under 5 years	9,091	1,729	1,072	1,444	1,954	2,313	1,080
5-14 years	20,743	1,291	1,867	2,648	4,141	5,626	3,956
15-24 years	16,905	1,750	1,788	2,403	2,975	3,754	3,133
25-44 years	22,842	860	1,433	2,753	4,938	7,012	4,657
45-64 years	19,832	1,205	1,536	2,437	3,549	4,901	4,700
65-74 years	5,299	1,186	1,230	962	585	515	429
75 years and over	2,892	1,035	739	338	220	168	175
School-age (6-16 years)	22,944	1,420	1,993	2,884	4,470	6,190	4,585
Female							
All ages	104,757	11,715	11,531	14,143	18,903	24,406	17,456
Under 5 years	8,701	756	902	1,366	2,010	2,204	1,022
5-14 years	20,028	1,171	1,846	2,600	3,847	5,702	3,757
15-24 years	18,351	1,984	2,086	2,700	3,429	4,083	2,989
25-44 years	24,586	1,347	1,915	3,057	4,969	7,155	4,860
45-64 years	21,932	2,363	2,524	3,049	3,708	4,444	4,132
65-74 years	6,745	2,271	1,482	933	586	504	410
75 years and over	4,413	1,824	777	439	354	313	286
School-age (6-16 years)	22,215	1,278	2,030	2,828	4,223	6,193	4,401
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION							
Both sexes							
All ages 17 years and over	77,407	4,414	6,420	10,041	14,886	20,587	16,365
17-24 years	15,416	1,330	1,670	2,369	2,928	3,566	2,672
25-44 years	31,896	1,023	1,981	3,779	6,709	9,950	6,830
45-64 years	26,920	1,342	2,147	3,391	4,859	6,751	6,514
65 years and over	3,174	719	623	501	390	320	349
Male							
All ages 17 years and over	48,153	2,154	3,463	6,103	9,594	13,252	10,592
17-24 years	8,449	708	934	1,380	1,649	1,841	1,402
25-44 years	20,844	530	1,147	2,435	4,565	6,661	4,474
45-64 years	16,734	558	1,002	1,912	3,091	4,509	4,425
65 years and over	2,126	357	380	376	288	242	292
Female							
All ages 17 years and over	29,254	2,260	2,957	3,938	5,292	7,335	5,773
17-24 years	6,967	622	736	989	1,279	1,725	1,270
25-44 years	11,052	493	833	1,344	2,143	3,289	2,356
45-64 years	10,186	784	1,145	1,479	1,768	2,242	2,089
65 years and over	1,048	362	244	126	102	78	57

[1]Includes unknown income.

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 29. Populations used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total population (including school-age) and the currently employed population, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Population, sex, and age	Total	White	All other
TOTAL POPULATION	Population in thousands		
Both sexes			
All ages	202,360	177,093	25,267
Under 5 years	17,792	14,722	3,070
5-14 years	40,771	34,464	6,307
15-24 years	35,256	30,512	4,745
25-44 years	47,428	41,884	5,545
45-64 years	41,764	37,737	4,026
65-74 years	12,044	11,097	948
75 years and over	7,305	6,678	627
School-age (6-16 years)	45,158	38,334	6,825
Male			
All ages	97,603	85,640	11,963
Under 5 years	9,091	7,543	1,547
5-14 years	20,743	17,584	3,159
15-24 years	16,905	14,674	2,231
25-44 years	22,842	20,355	2,487
45-64 years	19,832	17,988	1,843
65-74 years	5,299	4,866	433
75 years and over	2,892	2,629	262
School-age (6-16 years)	22,944	19,523	3,421
Female			
All ages	104,757	91,453	13,304
Under 5 years	8,701	7,179	1,522
5-14 years	20,028	16,880	3,148
15-24 years	18,351	15,837	2,514
25-44 years	24,586	21,529	3,058
45-64 years	21,932	19,749	2,183
65-74 years	6,745	6,230	515
75 years and over	4,413	4,049	365
School-age (6-16 years)	22,215	18,811	3,404
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION			
Both sexes			
All ages 17 years and over	77,407	68,971	8,436
17-24 years	15,416	13,649	1,767
25-44 years	31,896	28,095	3,801
45-64 years	26,920	24,349	2,571
65 years and over	3,174	2,878	296
Male			
All ages 17 years and over	48,153	43,443	4,710
17-24 years	8,449	7,473	976
25-44 years	20,844	18,710	2,133
45-64 years	16,734	15,312	1,423
65 years and over	2,126	1,948	178
Female			
All ages 17 years and over	29,254	25,528	3,726
17-24 years	6,967	6,176	791
25-44 years	11,052	9,384	1,668
45-64 years	10,186	9,037	1,149
65 years and over	1,048	930	118

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57 .

Table 30. Populations used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All activities	202,360	97,603	104,757
Preschool (under 6 years)	21,386	10,932	10,454
School-age (6-16 years)	45,158	22,944	22,215
Going to school (17 years and over)	10,607	5,805	4,802
Usually working (17 years and over)	73,172	47,369	25,803
17-24 years	11,746	6,452	5,294
25-44 years	31,542	21,540	10,002
45-64 years	27,052	17,408	9,644
65-74 years	2,394	1,663	731
75 years and over	439	306	133
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	39,195	...	39,195
17-24 years	4,117	...	4,117
25-44 years	14,171	...	14,171
45-64 years	11,863	...	11,863
65-74 years	5,558	...	5,558
75 years and over	3,485	...	3,485
Retired (45 years and over)	8,089	7,492	596
45-64 years	1,640	1,549	91
65-74 years	3,726	3,478	248
75 years and over	2,723	2,466	257
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	4,753	3,061	1,691
17-24 years	1,496	1,052	445
25-44 years	1,124	898	227
45-64 years	1,121	837	284
65-74 years	363	157	207
75 years and over	648	118	530

[1] Includes unknown activity.

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 31. Populations used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for currently employed persons, by sex, usual activity, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualification, 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	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All activities (17 years and over)	77,407	48,153	29,254
Usually working (17 years and over)	66,287	43,977	22,310
17-24 years	9,984	5,604	4,380
25-44 years	28,968	20,319	8,649
45-64 years	24,998	16,367	8,631
65 years and over	2,338	1,688	650
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)	4,789	...	4,789
17-24 years	617	...	617
25-44 years	2,289	...	2,289
45-64 years	1,498	...	1,498
65 years and over	384	...	384
Other activity (17 years and over)[1]	6,331	4,176	2,155
17-24 years	4,816	2,845	1,970
25-44 years	639	525	114
45-64 years	424	368	57
65 years and over	452	438	*

[1]Includes retired, school, and unknown activity.

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 32. Population of persons in the labor force used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, 1971

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

Sex and age	Total in labor force	Currently employed	Currently unemployed
Both sexes	Population in thousands		
All ages 17 years and over	83,072	77,407	5,665
17-24 years	17,734	15,416	2,318
25-44 years	33,697	31,896	1,801
45-64 years	28,283	26,920	1,363
65 years and over	3,357	3,174	183
Male			
All ages 17 years and over	51,128	48,153	2,974
17-24 years	9,730	8,449	1,280
25-44 years	21,711	20,844	867
45-64 years	17,450	16,734	716
65 years and over	2,237	2,126	111
Female			
All ages 17 years and over	31,944	29,254	2,690
17-24 years	8,005	6,967	1,038
25-44 years	11,986	11,052	934
45-64 years	10,833	10,186	647
65 years and over	1,120	1,048	71

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

Table 33. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and males by age, and for all females, by industry and occupation classifications: United States, 1971

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

Industry and occupation classifications	Both sexes					Male					Female all ages 17 years and over
	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages 17 years and over	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Population in thousands										
All industry classifications	77,407	15,416	31,896	26,920	3,174	48,153	8,449	20,844	16,734	2,126	29,254
Agriculture	2,982	490	935	1,169	388	2,532	409	773	989	361	450
Forestry and fisheries	98	*	*	*	*	86	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	554	81	274	185	*	515	70	256	175	*	*
Construction	5,011	897	2,308	1,622	185	4,738	852	2,166	1,540	179	273
Manufacturing	18,967	3,211	8,511	6,928	317	13,695	2,111	6,364	4,990	232	5,272
Transportation and public utilities	5,173	907	2,343	1,850	72	4,094	533	1,939	1,557	65	1,079
Wholesale and retail trade	15,085	4,144	5,567	4,791	583	8,683	2,342	3,355	2,604	382	6,401
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,032	932	1,637	1,253	210	2,104	284	923	747	150	1,928
Services and miscellaneous	20,463	4,012	8,165	7,040	1,247	8,316	1,433	3,556	2,707	620	12,147
Public administration	4,507	575	1,920	1,885	128	3,099	313	1,383	1,302	101	1,409
Unknown	535	143	202	167	*	292	87	97	95	*	243
All occupation classifications	77,407	15,416	31,896	26,920	3,174	48,153	8,449	20,844	16,734	2,126	29,254
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10,956	1,588	5,781	3,243	345	6,827	773	3,822	2,010	220	4,130
Farm and farm managers	1,630	60	481	810	279	1,524	59	449	750	266	106
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,847	514	3,804	4,069	460	7,171	415	3,200	3,196	360	1,675
Clerical and kindred workers	12,981	3,819	4,913	3,955	294	3,207	769	1,271	1,056	112	9,774
Salesworkers	1,797	266	745	678	108	1,085	139	480	392	74	712
Craftsmen and kindred workers	10,252	1,477	4,752	3,700	323	9,792	1,414	4,552	3,524	302	460
Operatives, except transport	9,629	2,118	4,000	3,291	220	5,852	1,431	2,448	1,848	124	3,777
Transport equipment operatives	2,829	543	1,271	947	67	2,711	525	1,203	919	63	118
Private household workers	1,351	206	272	667	207	*	*	*	*	*	1,325
Service workers, except private household	8,955	2,315	3,024	3,142	474	3,889	984	1,243	1,371	291	5,066
Farm laborers and farm foremen	959	325	299	256	79	719	272	214	165	68	240
Laborers, except farm	3,556	1,273	1,165	967	151	3,271	1,201	1,064	862	144	285
Unknown	3,666	912	1,390	1,195	168	2,079	460	895	628	96	1,586

NOTES: 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 58 , code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 57.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, 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 which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1971.

The population covered by the sample for the 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. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 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 six households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

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

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar

---

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

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

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

quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.6 percent, including a 1.1-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

[5] National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No.6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 57,, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 58. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

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

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 \ V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 \ V_{x2})^2}$$

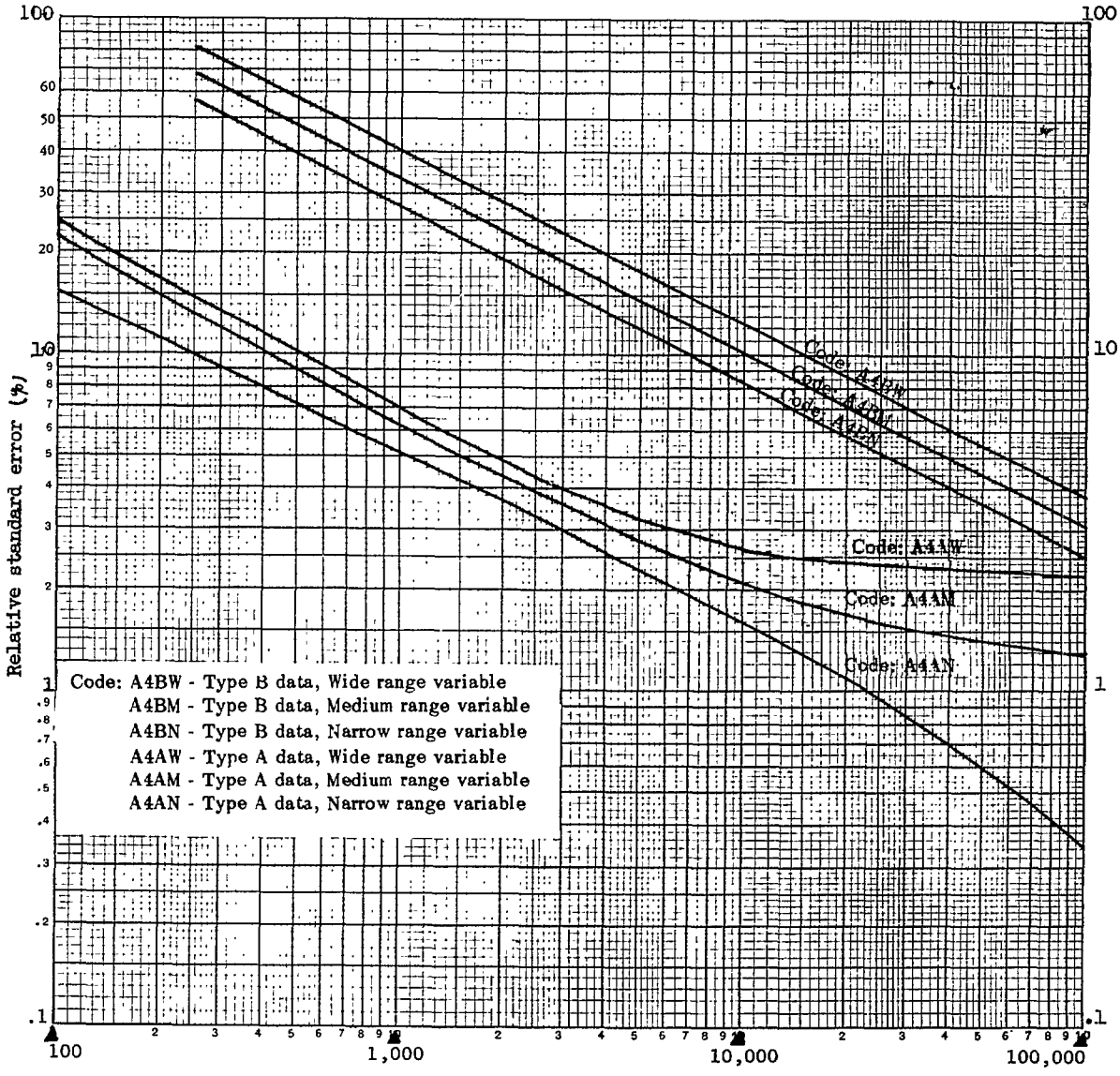
where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is 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.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 56; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 56.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	On page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof		Not subject to sampling error	58
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	58
Disability days per year	1	A4BW	58
Number of disability days:			
Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group thereof	4(a)	A4BW	58
Per person in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	58

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



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

NOTE: As a result of a sample reduction during January-March 1970, the sampling error for annual estimates should be adjusted by a factor of 1.08.

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 which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

Color.—The population is divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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

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

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

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

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

Usually going to school includes persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is going to school.

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

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

Other activity includes all persons 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "retired," or "going to school," and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "keeping house."

Geographic region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These

regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure I.

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

Figure I.

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

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

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

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

Occupation.—A person's occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If the person worked during the 2-week reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing) applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he spent the most time. For

an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported, and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

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

Occupation Classification	*Census Code*
White-collar workers	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	001-195, N
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	201-245
Salesworkers.....	260-280
Clerical and kindred workers.....	301-395, P, Q,
Blue-collar workers	
Craftsman and kindred workers.....	401-580, R, S
Operatives, except transport.....	601-696, T
Transport equipment operatives.....	701-715, U
Laborers, except farm.....	740-785, V
Farm workers	
Farm and farm managers.....	801-802, W
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	821-824
Service workers	
Service workers, except private household.....	901-965, X, Y
Private household workers.....	980-984, Z
Unknown.....	990, 995

Figure II.

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

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

Industry Classification	*Census Code*	*SIC Code*
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 III.

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

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

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

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they 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 Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

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

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

APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS FOR DISABILITY DAYS AND RECORDING FORM

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (HAND CALENDAR) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, ____(date)____, and ending this past Sunday, ____(date)____.		
5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	5a.	Y *(5b)* oo N } If age: 17+ *(5c)*, 6–16 *(5d)*, Under 6 *(5f)*
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b.	___Days
c. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.	c.	___WL days *(5e)* oo ☐ None *(5f)*
d. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?	d.	___SL days *(5e)* oo ☐ None *(5f)*
If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask: e. On how many of these -- days lost from { work / school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	e.	___Days oo ☐ None } *(5f)*
f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	f.	1 Y *(5g)* 2 N *(6)*
g. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	g.	___Days *(6a)* oo ☐ None *(6)*

———○○○———

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.

Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.

Series 3. Analytical studies.—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

Series 4. Documents and committee reports.—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.

Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutional population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.

Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys —Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and their medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.

Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.

Series 14. Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.

Series 20. Data on mortality.—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.

Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.

Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, hospital experience in the last year of life, medical care during pregnancy, health insurance coverage, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information
National Center for Health Statistics
Public Health Service, HRA
Rockville, Md. 20852

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1517

Series 10 - No. 90

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

Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Md. 20852

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W.

HEW 390

THIRD CLASS
BLK. RATE