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Physical Functioning of the Aged United States, 1984

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Measures of dependence in the physical functioning of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years of age and over for the United States, 1984, are presented for home management activities, personal care activities, mobility activities, and continence of bladder and bowel. Each of these measures is cross-tabulated with age, sex, race, marital status, living arrangement, family income, highest grade of school completed, geographic region, and place of residence. Data were derived from responses to the Supplement on Aging of the 1984 National Health Interview Survey.

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)
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Physical Functioning of the Aged

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Introduction

This report examines dependence in the physical functioning of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States 65 years of age and over in 1984, using data from the Supplement on Aging to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey. In the Supplement, information was obtained about the sample persons' ability to perform six home management activities (preparing meals, shopping for personal items, managing money, using the telephone, doing light housework, and doing heavy housework), their ability to perform five personal care activities (bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating), their mobility status (ability to get outside and ability to walk), and their continence of bladder and bowel. Responses to these questions were used to produce estimates of dependence in the physical functioning of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, according to selected sociodemographic characteristics—age, sex, race, marital status, living arrangement, family income, highest grade of school completed, geographic region, and place of residence.

The text of this report discusses tables A–G and figures 1–3, which present estimates by age and sex of the proportions of civilian noninstitutionalized persons age 65 years and over who were dependent according to various measures. Detailed tables 1–21 present estimates of the same proportions by sex and each of the following variables: race, marital status, living arrangement, family income, highest grade of school completed, geographic region, and place of residence.

Related data were derived from the Home Care Supplement to the 1979 and 1980 National Health Interview Surveys and presented in a *Vital and Health Statistics* report (NCHS, 1986a). It is recommended that comparisons not be made between estimates in this and the earlier report, because the questions from which the two sets of estimates were derived, although similar, are different in important ways. Detailed definitions of variables are provided in both reports.

Selected data on dependence in physical functioning from the Supplement on Aging to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey have been published in an Advance Data report (NCHS, 1987a). Other data from the Supplement have been analyzed and published as well (NCHS, 1986b, 1986c, 1986d, 1986e, 1986f, 1987b).

Highlights

Coverage

- This report pertains to the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 65 years of age and over, in 1984.

Brief definition of dependence in physical functioning

- For home management activities: unable to perform the activity by oneself because of a health or physical problem.
- For personal care and mobility activities: does not perform the activity without the help of another person because of a health or physical problem.
- For continence: any difficulty controlling bladder or bowel, or the presence of a colostomy, or the use of any device to help control bladder or bowel.

Estimated numbers and proportions of persons dependent in physical functioning in 1984

Selected home management activities

- Shopping: 1,931,000 (73 per 1,000).
- Light housework: 1,162,000 (44 per 1,000).
- Preparing meals: 1,015,000 (38 per 1,000).

Selected personal care activities

- Bathing: 1,654,000 (63 per 1,000).
- Dressing: 1,147,000 (43 per 1,000).
- Getting in and out of bed or chair: 762,000 (29 per 1,000).

Mobility activities

- Getting out and walking: 946,000 (36 per 1,000).

Continence

- Incontinent daily: 1,677,000 (63 per 1,000).

Age differentials

- Older persons were more likely to be dependent than younger persons.
- Persons 85 years of age and over constituted a substantially disproportionate share of all persons dependent in physical functioning. Although representing only 7 percent of persons 65 years of age and over, persons 85 years of age and over contributed 19–37 percent of persons dependent in home management activities, 18–26 percent of persons dependent in personal care activities, 27 percent of persons dependent in mobility activities, and 16 percent of persons who were incontinent daily.

Sex differentials

- A greater proportion of women than of men were dependent in five of six home management activities, in three of five personal care activities, in getting outside and walking, and were dependent regarding continence of bladder and bowel.
- Part of the sex differential in dependence is attributable to the age differential in dependence, because greater proportions of women than of men were 75–84 years of age and 85 years of age and over in 1984.
- Part of the sex differential in dependence is observable within the three age groups 65–74, 75–84, and 85 years and over.

Source and limitations of the data

The data presented and described in this report were derived from responses to the Supplement on Aging (SOA) to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The NHIS is a large, continuing survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Each year people in about 50,000 households are selected through a multistage area probability sampling process. The sample is divided into weekly samples. People in the households are interviewed over the year by U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewers to obtain information about their health and use of health care.

In 1984, a special Supplement on Aging (SOA) was added to the NHIS to obtain information about older people who were living in the community. A publication by Fitti and Kovar describes the SOA's background, sample design, questionnaire planning and development, survey operations, and analysis (NCHS, 1987c). The SOA was designed to provide information on the following health-related and social information about middle-aged and older people:

- Family structure, relationships, support, and living arrangements.
- Community and social support.
- Occupation and retirement.
- Conditions and impairments.
- Activities of daily living.
- Instrumental activities of daily living.
- Nursing home stay, help with care, and knowledge of hospice care.
- Health opinions.

All members of households in the NHIS age 65 years and over and a half sample of those 55–64 years of age were selected for the SOA sample. Where possible, information was obtained from the sample person. Of the 16,148 people for whom information was obtained, 91.5 percent answered the questions for themselves; for the remaining completed interviews, a proxy respondent provided the information on the sample person. This report is based on interviews for sample persons 65 years of age and over, who numbered 11,497 and represented 26,433,000 persons in the population. The response rate for this part of the sample (including proxy respondents) was 97 percent.

The statistics in this report are estimates for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years of age and over. The method used to estimate population statistics from the sample is described in appendix I and in the special report on the SOA (NCHS, 1987c). Because the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability can be estimated using procedures described in appendix I. Data on dependence in the physical functioning of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years of age and over in 1984 substantially underrepresent the dependence in physical functioning of the total population 65 years of age and over in 1984, because many of the most dependent members of this age group were institutionalized in nursing homes, and were not represented in the SOA sample. Data on the functional limitations of nursing home residents are available in a publication about the National Nursing Home Survey (NCHS, 1987d).

Because information was not available for fully classifying some sample persons according to the classification scheme used in this report, small proportions are classified as being of unknown dependency status. Normally, small proportions of unclassified persons would present few problems for analysis. However, for some activities the proportions of persons who were dependent were also small. The relative change that might occur in these latter proportions, if the true statuses of unknowns were established, may not be trivial. Therefore, care must be used in the interpretation of any variable for which the proportion of dependents is small. This potential problem is discussed further in the presentation of results for each group of activities.

Although the number of persons 65 years of age and over in the SOA sample was large, some of the detailed cross-tabulations selected for publication had small numbers of sample cases in some cells, yielding estimates with large relative standard errors. When a relative standard error exceeded 30 percent, an asterisk was placed next to the estimate for which it was calculated. Tables were designed to minimize the number of cells with large relative standard errors. Nonetheless, to present the data in a few selected formats, such as the Katz index of ability to perform activities of daily living, a greater number of cells with large relative standard errors was allowed. The reader is warned to note the asterisks and to interpret estimates so indicated with great caution.

Dependence in physical functioning defined

Definitions of dependence in physical functioning have been chosen for this report that are comparable, as closely as possible, to standard definitions from the literature on physical functioning. For home management activities, dependence has been defined using criteria for dependence in instrumental activities of daily living derived from the OARS Multidimensional Functional Assessment Questionnaire (Center for the Study of Aging Human Development, 1978). For personal care activities, mobility activities, and continence, dependence has been defined using criteria for dependence in activities of daily living from Katz et al. (1970). Because there are unavoidable differences between definitions in this report and definitions used elsewhere, the reader should consult appendix II of this report, which presents the operational definitions of dependence based on Supplement on Aging (SOA) questions and response categories.

Dependence in home management activities

From responses to questions in the SOA, it was possible to construct two levels of physical functioning for six home management activities:

a. Can perform the function "by yourself." (Independent)
b. Unable to perform the function "by yourself" because of a health or physical problem. (Dependent)

For this report, level a was used to define independent and level b to define dependent in six home management activities: preparing meals, shopping for personal items, managing money, using the telephone, doing light housework, and doing heavy housework.

For each home management activity, a substantial proportion of the sample could not be classified in either category, ranging from 2.7 percent for managing money to 10.8 percent for doing heavy housework. Except for shopping, the proportion unclassified rivals or exceeds the proportion dependent. Most unclassified cases resulted from the SOA filter question, "Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty ———," which allowed the response, "Doesn't do for other reason." This response required the interviewer to skip over the question, "By yourself, . . . how much difficulty do you have ———, some, a lot, or are you unable to do it," thus preventing the assignment of a dependency status as defined in this report (appendix III).

Persons who did not do an activity "for other reason" probably lived in households where that activity was done by another person as part of a routine division of labor for home management activities, although this is necessarily speculative. It cannot be known from the SOA what such sample persons would be able to do if existing divisions of labor were disrupted by the illness or death of other household members, both of which are common occurrences in the households of persons 65 years of age and over.

Although the dependency status of unclassified persons cannot be known from the SOA, it is probable that at least some of them were dependent. It will be observed later in this report that persons who were independent in some home management activities but of unknown dependency status in other home management activities were more likely to have been dependent in at least one personal care activity than persons who were independent in all home management activities. That such persons were unable to perform a personal care activity suggests that they would not have been able to perform the home management activities which they did not "do for another reason," if they had tried to do so. In conclusion, it would be prudent to treat the estimated proportions of persons dependent in home management activities as somewhat lower than the estimates that would have been made if all persons had been classified.

Dependence in personal care and mobility activities

Katz et al. (1970) distinguish between two levels of physical functioning for activities of daily living:

a. Performs the function without the help of another person. (Independent)
b. Performs the function with the help of another person or does not perform the function. (Dependent)

It was possible to construct these two levels of physical functioning from responses to questions in the SOA. Accordingly, for this report, level a was used to define independent, and level b was used to define dependent in five personal care activities (bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating) and in two mobility activities (getting outside and walking).

Dependence regarding continence of bladder and bowel

Katz et al. (1970) distinguish between two levels of physical functioning with regard to continence:

a. "Urination and defecation entirely self-controlled." (Independent and continent)

b. "Partial or total incontinence in urination or defecation; partial or total control by enemas, catheters, or regulated use of urinals and/or bedpans." (Dependent and incontinent)

From responses to SOA questions, it was possible to construct two similar levels of physical functioning with regard to continence:

a. No difficulty controlling "your bowels" or urination, no colostomy or device to help control bowel movements, and no catheter or device to help control urination. (Independent or continent)
b. Any difficulty controlling "your bowels" or urination, or having a colostomy, or using a device to help control bowel movements, or using a urinary catheter or another device to help control urination. (Dependent or incontinent)

The only difference between the criteria of Katz et al. (1970) and the SOA-derived criteria is that the latter did not specify the use of enemas, urinals, or bedpans specifically, but rather relied on the general phrases "device to help control bowel movements" and "device to help control urination"; therefore, the two sets of criteria are practically the same. The SOA also established the frequency of incontinence, which is useful in determining the extent to which incontinence limits a person.

The Katz index of ability to perform activities of daily living

It was possible to construct the Katz index of ability to perform activities of daily living from SOA data. Following Katz et al. (1970), the index was constructed as follows: First, each sample person was classified as independent or dependent in each of the five personal care activities and also regarding continence of bladder and bowel. Then, each sample person was classified using the following categories:

- *A*—not dependent in any of the six items.
- *B*—dependent in one activity.
- *C*—dependent in bathing and one other activity.
- *D*—dependent in bathing, dressing, and one other activity.
- *E*—dependent in bathing, dressing, using the toilet, and one other activity.
- *F*—dependent in bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and one other activity.
- *G*—dependent in all six activities.
- Other—does not fit any of the patterns *A–G*.

Sample persons with index score *A* were the most independent. Respondents with index score *G* were the most dependent. Sample persons classified "Other" were neither as independent as those in the *A* category nor as dependent as those in the *G* category.

Summary index of dependence in personal care activities

A summary index of dependence in five personal care activities was constructed as follows: First, each sample person was classified as independent or dependent in each of the five personal care activities: bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating. Then the number of personal care activities in which a sample person was classified as dependent was computed, yielding an index score that ranged from 0 to 5. Sample persons with index score 0 were the most independent. Sample persons with index score 5 were the most dependent.

Presentation of results

Dependence in home management activities

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over who were dependent in each of six individual home management activities in 1984 are presented by age and sex in table A. The six home management activities were preparing your own meals; shopping for personal items, such as toilet items or medicines; managing your money, such as keeping track of expenses or paying bills; using the telephone; doing heavy housework, such as scrubbing floors or washing windows; and doing light housework, such as doing dishes, straightening up, or light cleaning.

As discussed previously in this report, 3–10 percent (depending on the activity) of the sample cases could not be classified as dependent or independent, mostly because they were not asked if they had difficulty performing the activity. Because some of those persons probably were dependent, as defined in this report, the estimates in table A probably understate the level of dependency slightly.

By far, heavy housework is the home management activity that persons 65 years of age and over were most likely to be unable to do by themselves. Almost one in every six persons (153 per 1,000) was dependent in this activity in 1984. Shopping presented the next greatest difficulty for persons in this age group (73 dependents per 1,000 persons). Compared with other activities, heavy housework and shopping require the greatest strength and stamina. Shopping also requires getting outside of one's residence and usually requires transportation. Light housework, preparing meals, and managing money are associated with roughly equivalent proportions of dependents (34–44 per 1,000). Using the telephone, which requires the least strength and stamina of all home management activities, also presented the least difficulty to persons 65 years of age and over in 1984: Only 19 per 1,000 persons were dependent on others to use the telephone.

Dependence in personal care activities

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over who were dependent in each of five individual personal care activities in 1984 are presented by age and sex in table B. The five personal care activities were bathing or showering; dressing; eating; getting in and out of bed or chair; and using the toilet, including getting to the toilet.

Nearly all sample persons could be classified as dependent or independent on each of the personal care activities—the per-

Table A. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, age, and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Preparing meals	Shopping for personal items	Managing money	Using the telephone	Doing light housework	Doing heavy housework
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population					
65 years and over	26,433	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Males	10,787	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Females	15,645	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
65–74 years	16,288	18.0	35.9	14.8	8.5	23.1	105.8
Males	7,075	18.0	33.6	19.9	10.6	22.5	72.1
Females	9,213	18.0	37.8	10.9	6.9	23.7	131.8
75 years and over	10,145	71.2	132.6	66.0	37.0	77.4	227.9
Males	3,712	59.3	92.9	52.3	38.8	60.9	135.0
Females	6,433	78.0	155.4	74.0	35.9	86.9	281.5
75–84 years	8,249	48.4	97.3	39.9	23.0	56.2	189.0
Males	3,128	44.1	71.9	35.8	28.5	49.9	113.2
Females	5,121	51.0	112.9	42.2	19.9	60.1	235.1
85 years and over	1,897	170.3	285.7	179.8	97.0	169.2	396.9
Males	585	140.2	205.1	138.5	94.0	121.4	249.6
Females	1,312	183.7	321.6	198.2	98.3	191.3	462.7

Table B. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, age, and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Bathing	Dressing	Using the toilet	Getting in and out of bed or chair	Eating
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population				
65 years and over	26,433	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Males	10,787	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Females	15,645	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
65–74 years	16,288	35.2	29.3	12.4	17.7	6.3
Males	7,075	33.4	32.5	13.6	17.4	8.5
Females	9,213	36.7	26.8	11.4	17.9	4.7
75 years and over	10,145	106.5	66.0	39.3	46.6	17.5
Males	3,712	88.1	67.3	28.0	34.8	18.6
Females	6,433	117.1	65.3	45.9	53.5	16.9
75–84 years	8,249	80.9	50.8	29.3	36.7	15.3
Males	3,128	68.1	56.6	22.7	28.8	17.6
Females	5,121	88.8	47.3	33.4	41.8	13.9
85 years and over	1,897	217.2	132.3	82.8	89.6	27.4
Males	585	194.9	126.5	*56.4	*66.7	*23.9
Females	1,312	227.9	135.7	95.3	99.1	*29.0

cent unknown was less than 1 percent for each of the five activities. Therefore, missing information has little potential effect on the estimates shown in table B.

The proportions of persons who were dependent in individual personal care activities in 1984 were very small. The only personal care activity for which more than 50 persons per 1,000 were dependent is bathing (63 per 1,000). Dressing presented the next greatest difficulty for this population (43 per 1,000 were dependent). The proportions dependent in getting in and out of bed or chair and using the toilet are similar, 29 per 1,000 and 23 per 1,000, respectively. Only about 11 per 1,000 required assistance in eating.

Dependence as measured by the Katz index

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over by ability to perform activities of daily living, age, and sex are presented in table C. The six activities of daily living include the five personal care activities described above and continence. The Katz index of ability to perform activities of daily living is a hierarchical index, as described previously in this report. Persons who are dependent in a set of two activities or more that does not fit the hierarchical pattern are classified as "Other." Persons whose ability to perform an activity of daily living is unknown are classified as "Unknown" on the Katz index.

More than four-fifths (820 per 1,000) of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years of age and over are estimated to have been independent in five personal care activities and continence (level *A*) in 1984. Another 113 per 1,000 are classified as *B*'s on the Katz index, indicating that they were dependent in only one of six activities of daily living. Therefore, less than 7 percent of the population 65 years of age and over living in the community are estimated to have been dependent in two activities or more of daily living in 1984.

The proportions of the population in index categories *C–G* and "Other" are quite small, 5–15 per 1,000, all smaller than the proportion of unknowns, 17 per 1,000. As indicated in table C, none of the relative standard errors associated with these estimates exceeds 30 percent. Nonetheless, because the numbers of sample persons on which these estimates are based are small, the relative standard errors associated with them can be substantial. The reader is advised to consult appendix I, Technical notes on methods, for a discussion of relative standard errors. In conclusion, because the relative number of unknowns and relative standard errors are substantial, the proportions of sample persons in index categories *C–G* and "Other" should be interpreted with caution, because they would be expected to vary by chance alone, were the Supplement on Aging to be replicated.

Dependence as measured by a summary index

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over by level on a summary index of dependence in five personal care activities, age, and sex are presented in table D. The computation of the summary index was described previously in this report. Persons whose ability to perform a personal care activity is unknown and who are not dependent in at least one personal care activity are classified as "Unknown" on the summary index.

More than 90 percent (913 per 1,000) of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years of age and over are estimated to have been independent in all five personal care activities in 1984. Another 35 per 1,000 were dependent in only one personal care activity. Therefore, less than 6 percent of the reference population were estimated to have been dependent in two personal care activities or more in 1984.

The summary index is similar to the Katz index, except in two respects. First, the Katz index is computed from six items, dependence in each of five personal care activities and dependence regarding continence of bladder and bowel; the summary index is computed from five items, dependence in each of five

Table C. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion at each level on index of ability to perform activities of daily living, by age and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Levels of ability to perform activities of daily living[1]								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Other	Unknown
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population								
65 years and over	26,433	819.7	112.9	14.7	7.2	5.1	8.2	4.8	11.0	16.5
Males	10,787	843.2	93.9	12.6	7.5	4.0	6.2	4.7	11.0	16.9
Females	15,645	803.5	126.0	16.2	6.8	5.9	9.7	4.7	11.0	16.2
65–74 years	16,288	864.3	92.2	7.6	5.0	2.8	5.0	*2.5	6.5	14.1
Males	7,075	876.0	79.2	7.3	*5.2	*3.3	*4.2	*3.1	7.9	13.9
Females	9,213	855.3	102.1	7.8	4.9	*2.4	5.8	*2.1	5.4	14.3
75 years and over	10,145	748.1	146.2	26.1	10.5	8.9	13.4	8.4	18.1	20.3
Males	3,712	780.7	121.8	22.6	12.1	*5.4	*10.0	*8.1	17.0	22.6
Females	6,433	729.2	160.1	28.1	9.8	11.0	15.4	8.7	18.8	19.0
75–84 years	8,249	779.7	136.6	21.1	6.9	5.5	10.4	7.4	14.3	18.1
Males	3,128	803.4	112.9	18.9	*8.3	*2.9	*9.0	*7.4	15.3	22.1
Females	5,121	765.3	151.1	22.5	*6.1	*7.0	11.3	*7.4	13.5	15.6
84 years and over	1,897	609.9	187.7	48.0	26.4	23.7	26.4	*12.7	35.3	30.0
Males	585	658.1	169.2	*44.4	*30.8	*18.8	*15.4	*10.3	*25.6	*25.6
Females	1,312	588.4	195.1	50.3	*24.4	*25.9	31.3	*13.7	39.6	32.0

[1]Levels of ability to perform activities of daily living:

A = Independent in bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in or out of bed or chair, eating, and continence.
B = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) 1 of these activities, or is incontinent.
C = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) bathing and 1 other activity (including incontinence).
D = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) bathing, dressing, and 1 other activity (including incontinence).
E = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) bathing, dressing, using the toilet, and 1 other activity (including incontinence).
F = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and 1 other activity (including incontinence).
G = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) all 6 activities (including incontinence).
Other = Uses help from another person (or does not perform) more than 1 activity in a way that does not conform to the above hierarchy.

Table D. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion at each level on summary index of dependence in 5 personal care activities, by age and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Levels of dependence for summary index[1]						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	Unknown
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population						
65 years and over	26,433	912.5	35.4	14.1	8.4	11.1	7.0	11.5
Males	10,787	920.6	31.8	15.8	6.6	8.4	6.8	10.0
Females	15,645	906.9	37.9	13.0	9.7	12.9	7.2	12.5
65–74 years	16,288	942.7	24.1	7.8	4.2	7.2	3.9	9.9
Males	7,075	943.3	23.6	7.9	*4.9	6.6	*4.8	8.6
Females	9,213	942.3	24.5	7.7	*3.7	7.5	*3.3	11.0
75 years and over	10,145	864.0	53.5	24.2	15.0	17.4	11.8	14.0
Males	3,712	877.4	47.4	30.4	*9.7	11.9	*10.2	12.7
Females	6,433	856.1	57.0	20.7	18.0	20.7	12.7	14.8
75–84 years	8,249	892.1	43.0	19.4	9.6	12.9	10.2	12.7
Males	3,128	897.7	39.0	24.6	*7.4	*9.0	*9.6	*12.8
Females	5,121	888.7	45.5	16.4	11.1	15.2	10.5	12.7
85 years and over	1,897	741.2	98.6	45.3	38.5	36.9	*19.5	*20.0
Males	585	767.5	92.3	*63.2	*23.9	*27.4	*13.7	*13.7
Females	1,312	729.4	102.1	37.3	45.0	41.9	*21.3	*22.9

[1]Levels of dependence for the summary index:

0 = Independent in bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating.
1 = Dependent in 1 activity.
2 = Dependent in 2 activities.
3 = Dependent in 3 activities.
4 = Dependent in 4 activities.
5 = Dependent in 5 activities.

personal care activities, excluding dependence regarding continence of bladder and bowel. Second, the Katz index is hierarchical, assigning the status "Other" to persons whose pattern of dependency in the six items does not fit the hierarchy. However, the proportion of persons assigned the status "Other" (on the Katz index) is small (11 per 1,000), because the hierarchy was established on the basis of empirical evidence and was purposefully kept rather flexible. (See the definition of the Katz index given previously in this report.) Therefore, the main difference between the Katz index and the summary index is the inclusion of incontinence in the former. Because the two indexes are similar, the pattern of proportions in Katz index categories *C–G* is similar to the pattern of proportions in summary index categories 1–5.

The proportions of the population in summary index categories 2–5 are all quite small, ranging from 7 per 1,000 to 14 per 1,000. Three of these proportions are exceeded by the proportion of unknowns, 12 per 1,000. All have nonnegligible relative standard errors, although none exceeds the 30-percent criterion. As suggested in the presentation of dependence as measured by the Katz index, the reader should exercise caution when interpreting these small proportions, because they would be expected to vary by chance alone if the Supplement on Aging were to be replicated.

Dependence in mobility activities

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over who were dependent in two mobility activities in 1984 are presented by age and sex in table E. The two mobility activities were getting outside and walking. More than 90 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years of age and over is estimated to have been independent in both mobility activities in 1984. Of those who were dependent in these activities, a greater proportion are estimated to have been dependent in getting outside (56 per 1,000) than in walking (47 per 1,000). However, slightly more than half of those who were dependent in mobility activities (36 of 68 per 1,000) were dependent in both activities.

The proportion of the population whose mobility status was not established in one or both activities is small, 14 per 1,000, even in relation to the proportion dependent in one or both activities, 68 per 1,000. Furthermore, the relative standard errors of proportions in different categories of dependency are not as substantial as they are for some of the proportions discussed thus far in this report. (See appendix I.)

In interpreting the SOA mobility data, the reader is cautioned to consider the rather broad meaning attributable to the phrase "getting outside." Of the activities considered thus far, this is one of the less specific. For example, getting outside may mean no more than crossing the outer threshold of one's dwelling. If so, why should anyone who is independent in walking be dependent in getting outside? If getting outside means more than crossing the outer threshold of one's dwelling, how much more? Did some respondents consider social as well as health or physical problems when describing their ability to perform this function? Potential ambiguities such as these were reduced for some SOA questions by specifying them with examples; for example, "doing dishes, straightening up, or light cleaning" was used to specify "doing light housework." However, "getting outside" was not further specified.

Dependence regarding continence of bladder and bowel

The proportions of persons 65 years of age and over by level of continence, age, and sex are presented for 1984 in

Table E. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in mobility activities because of a health or physical problem, by mobility status, age, and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Mobility status				
		Independent	Dependent getting outside/ independent walking	Dependent walking/ independent getting outside	Dependent getting outside and walking	Unknown
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population				
65 years and over	26,433	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0
Males	10,787	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4
Females	15,645	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9
65–74 years	16,288	951.3	8.7	10.6	19.2	10.2
Males	7,075	959.2	*4.1	9.3	18.9	8.4
Females	9,213	945.3	12.3	11.5	19.2	11.8
75 years and over	10,145	865.4	39.5	12.6	62.5	20.0
Males	3,712	922.4	15.9	*6.2	39.1	16.5
Females	6,433	832.4	53.2	16.3	76.0	22.1
75–84 years	8,249	898.2	27.2	11.4	46.2	17.1
Males	3,128	936.4	*9.3	*6.7	31.0	16.9
Females	5,121	874.8	38.1	14.3	55.5	17.2
85 years and over	1,897	722.2	93.3	*17.9	133.4	32.7
Males	585	846.2	*51.3	*3.4	82.1	*15.3
Females	1,312	667.7	112.0	*24.4	156.3	39.5

table F. The two SOA questions used to define continence in this report were worded: "Do you have difficulty controlling your bowels?" and "Do you have difficulty controlling urination?" About 87 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 65 years and over in 1984 is estimated to have had no difficulty controlling bladder or bowel. Of the remainder, about 6 percent experienced incontinence of bladder or bowel daily, about 5 percent experienced incontinence of bladder or bowel less than daily, and less than 1 percent experienced incontinence of bladder or bowel with unknown frequency. About 1 percent were of unknown dependency status regarding continence.

In this report, the presentation of SOA data on bladder and bowel control is limited to a description of continence as one of the six activities of daily living defined by Katz et al. (1970). Other SOA data on bladder control have been analyzed in detail and presented in an Advance Data report (NCHS, 1986d).

Age differentials in dependence

The proportion of persons 65 years of age and over estimated to have been dependent in selected activities in 1984, according to age, are presented in figure 1. Persons in older age groups were more likely to be dependent in each activity than persons in younger age groups. The proportion dependent ranged from 18 to 48 per 1,000 for persons 65–74 years of age, from 37 to 97 per 1,000 for persons 75–84 years of age, and from 90 to 286 per 1,000 for persons 85 years of age and over. Very roughly, the proportion dependent among persons 75–84 years of age is about double the proportion dependent among persons 65–74 years of age; the proportion dependent among persons 85 years of age and over is from double to triple the proportion dependent among persons 75–84 years of age. This distinctive age pattern is observable for home management activities, personal care activities, mobility activities, and continence.

Dependence of persons 85 years of age and over

Large proportions of persons 85 years of age and over are estimated to have been dependent in physical functioning in 1984 (figure 1). More than one-fourth (286 per 1,000) were dependent in shopping, and more than one-sixth (170 per 1,000) in preparing their own meals. More than one-fifth (217 per 1,000) were dependent in bathing, and more than one-eighth (132 per 1,000) in dressing. More than one-eighth of this group (133 per 1,000) were dependent in getting outside and in walking, and more than one-eighth (138 per 1,000) were incontinent daily.

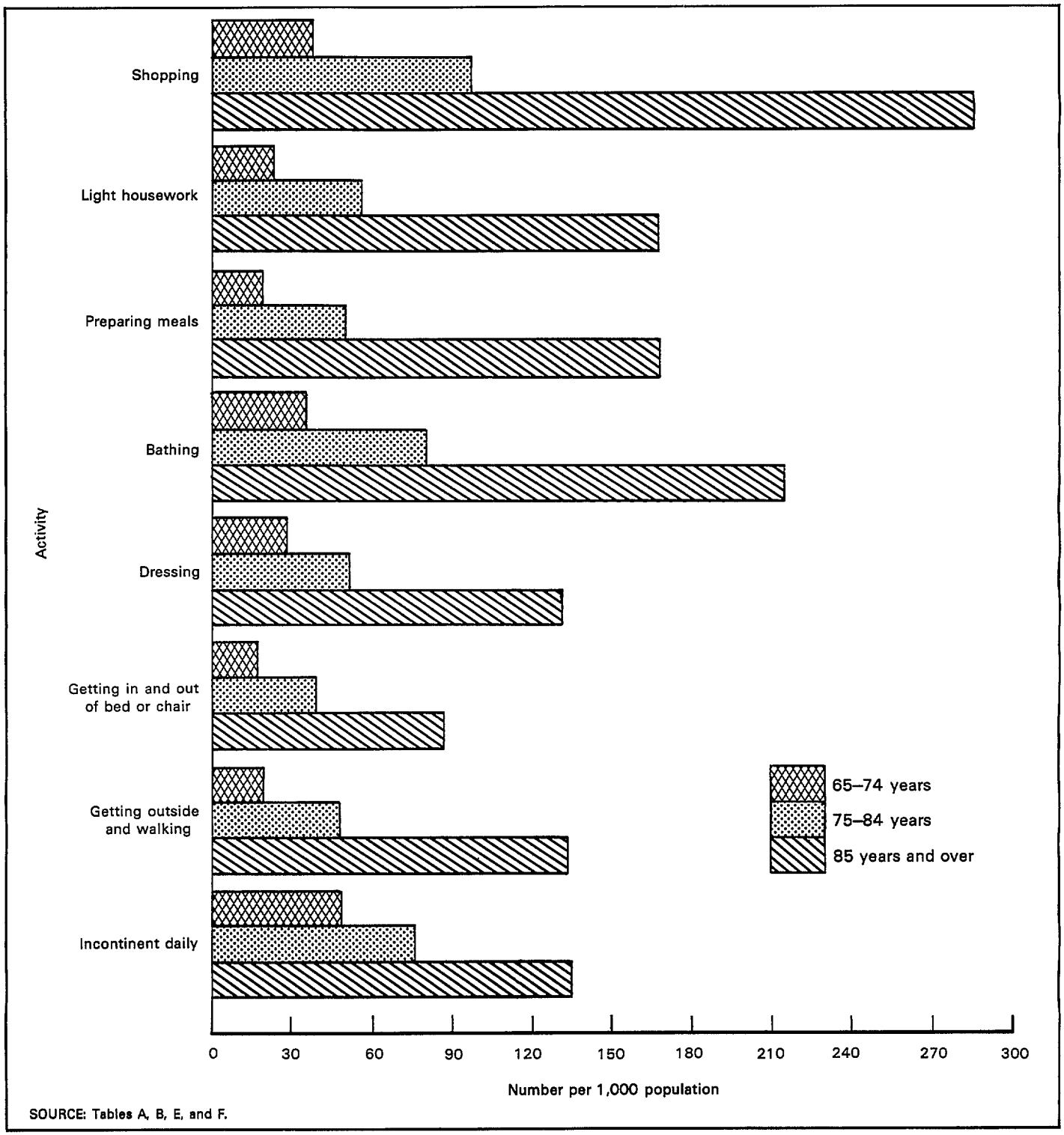
As figure 2 demonstrates, among persons 65 years of age and over, persons 85 years of age and over constituted a disproportionate share of all persons dependent in physical functioning in 1984. Persons 85 years of age and over represented only 7 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over in 1984, yet constituted 16–32 percent of dependents in eight selected activities. They accounted for a large share of persons dependent in preparing meals (32 percent), shopping (28 percent), doing light housework (28 percent), and getting outside and walking (27 percent). They accounted for only 16 percent of persons who experienced daily incontinence, but this share also is disproportionate.

Sex differentials in dependence

In 1984 a greater proportion of women than of men age 65 years and over and living in the community were dependent in five of six home management activities (all but using the tele-

Table F. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion in each continence status, by age and sex: United States, 1984

Age and sex	Total population	Continence status				
		Continent	Incontinent less than daily	Incontinent daily	Incontinent unknown frequency	Unknown
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population				
65 years and over	26,433	866.4	52.2	63.4	7.5	10.4
Males	10,787	888.2	39.2	54.0	6.9	11.9
Females	15,645	851.5	61.2	69.9	8.0	9.5
65–74 years	16,288	898.5	39.2	47.5	5.5	9.3
Males	7,075	911.4	30.8	41.8	6.4	9.8
Females	9,213	888.7	45.6	51.9	5.0	8.9
75 years and over	10,145	814.9	73.2	89.1	10.6	12.3
Males	3,712	844.0	55.2	77.3	*7.8	15.9
Females	6,433	798.1	83.6	95.9	12.3	10.3
75–84 years	8,249	834.6	67.0	77.7	9.6	10.9
Males	3,128	853.6	52.7	70.3	*8.0	15.3
Females	5,121	823.3	75.8	82.4	10.5	8.0
85 years and over	1,897	728.0	100.2	138.1	*15.3	*18.5
Males	585	791.5	*68.4	114.5	*6.8	*17.1
Females	1,312	699.7	114.3	148.6	*18.3	*19.1

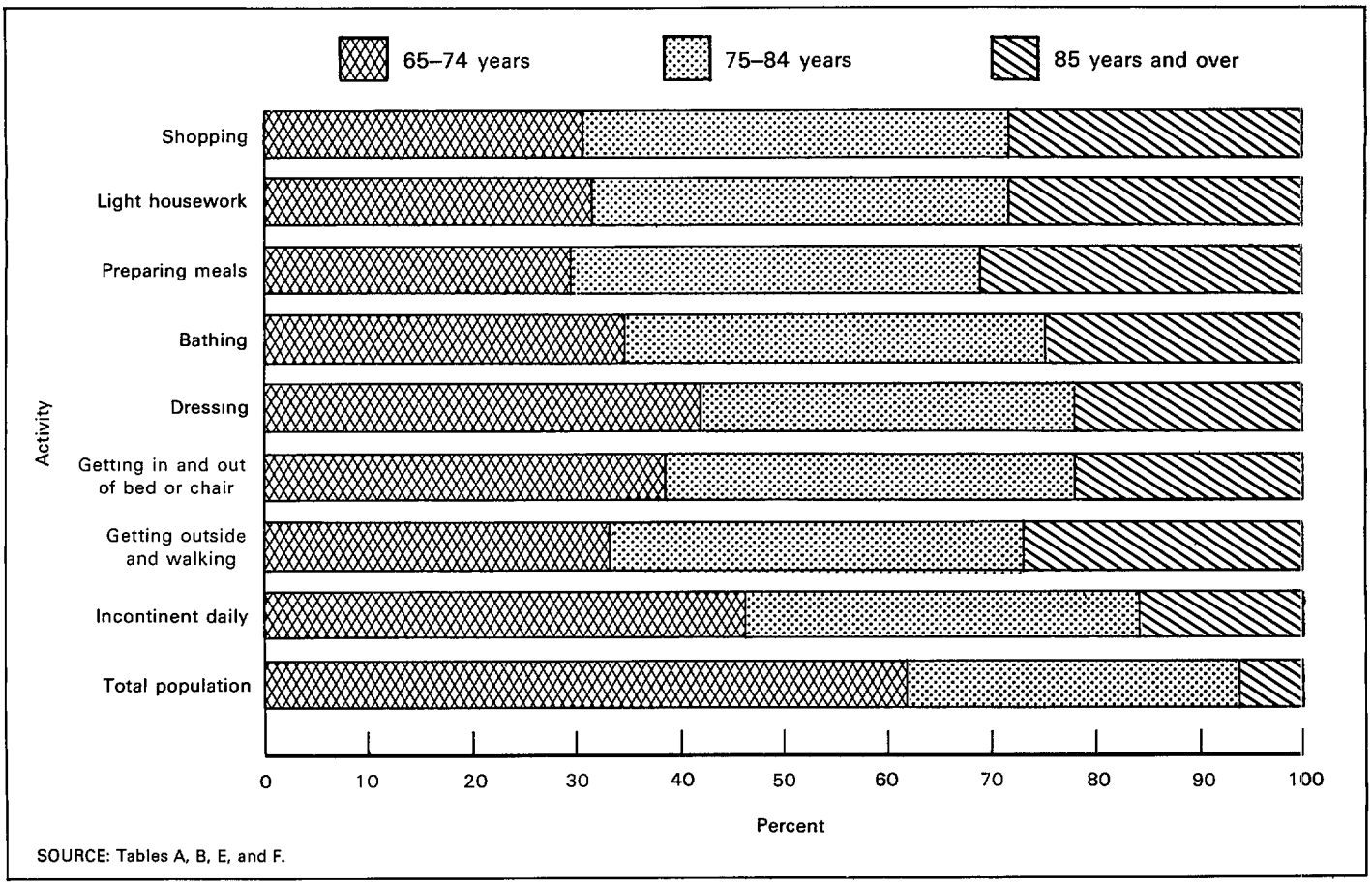


SOURCE: Tables A, B, E, and F.

Figure 1. Proportion of persons 65 years of age and over dependent in selected activities by age group: United States, 1984

phone; table A), in three of five personal care activities (all but dressing and eating; table B), in getting outside and walking (table E), and in dependence regarding continence (table F). The largest sex differential existed for heavy housework; the estimated proportion of dependent women (193 per 1,000) exceeded the estimated proportion of dependent men (94 per 1,000) by more than 100 percent. Among selected activities (figure 3), the estimated proportion of dependent women exceeded the estimated proportion of dependent men by more than 25 percent in all activities except dressing, and by more than 50 percent in shopping and in getting outside and walking.

Part of the observed sex differential in dependence is undoubtedly attributable to the age differential in dependence. Of the population 65 years of age and over in 1984, greater



SOURCE: Tables A, B, E, and F.

Figure 2. Percent distribution of persons 65 years of age and over dependent in selected activities by age group, according to activity: United States, 1984

proportions of women than men were 85 years of age and over, 8 versus 5 percent, respectively. Even though that difference appears small, its significance is amplified by the disproportionate representation of persons 85 years of age and over among persons dependent in physical functioning.

Sex differentials in dependence, within age groups

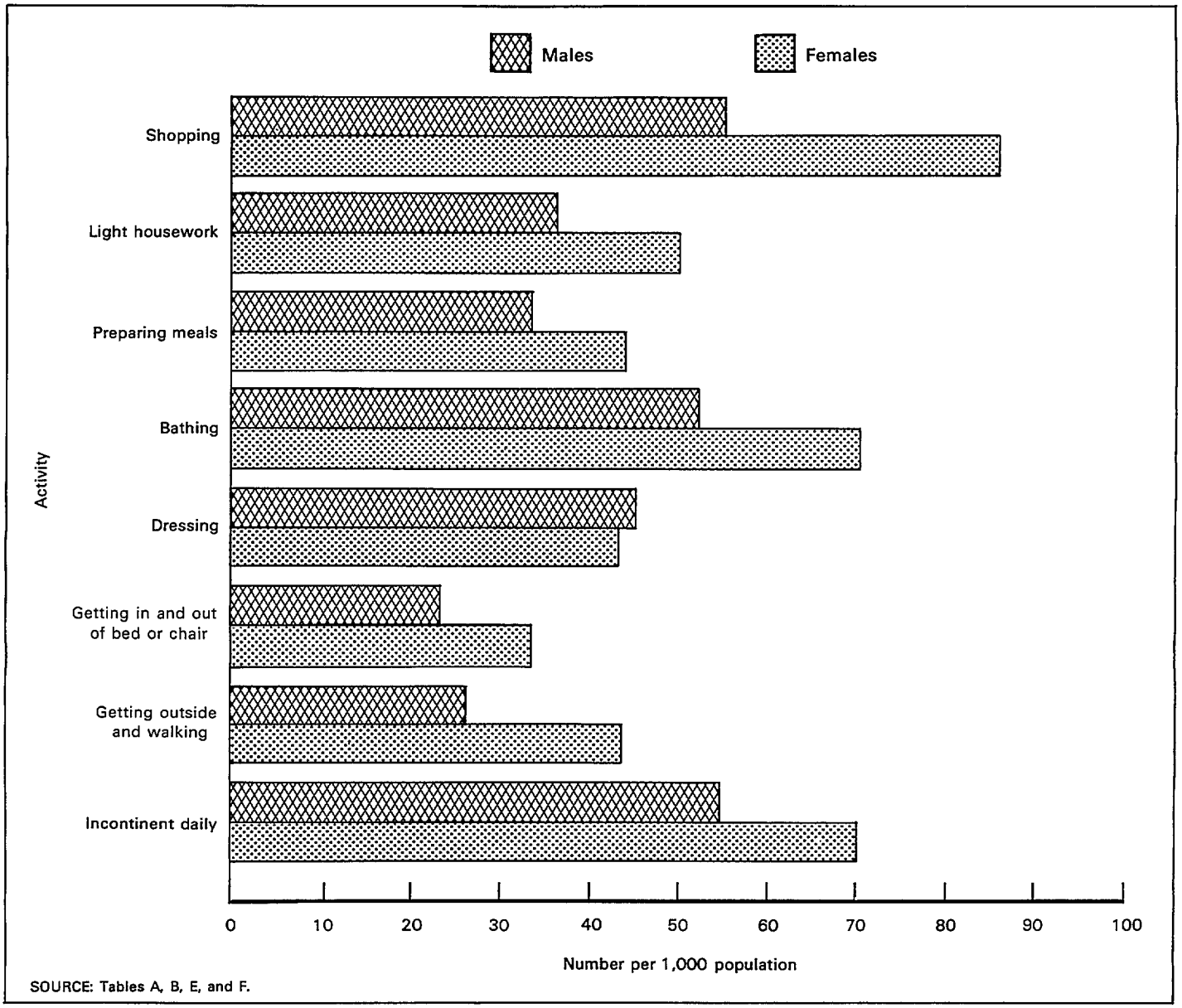
Sex differentials in dependence are observable for persons in the three age groups 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years of age and over (tables A, B, E, and F). In many activities, such as getting outside and walking, the sex differential for persons 65–74 years of age is negligible. In most activities, however, the sex differentials for persons 75–84 years of age and 85 years of age and over are substantial.

Stratifying the population into broad age groups is not a precise control for age differences, because substantial differences in age may persist between men and women within these broad age groups, especially the highest age group, 85 years of age and over, which is open-ended. Other statistical techniques can be used to measure the independent effect of sex on dependence in physical functioning, controlling more precisely for the effect of age. Nevertheless, the use of broad age groups is common in analyses of the health of persons 65 years of age and over, and studies of dependence in physical functioning that use such techniques should expect substantial sex differentials in older age groups on the basis of 1984 SOA results.

Dependence in personal care activities according to dependence in home management activities

In table G the ability to perform five personal care activities is presented for persons 65 years of age and over in 1984 by ability to perform five home management activities. Independence in either set of activities is defined as being independent in all five activities. Dependence in either set of activities is defined as being dependent in at least one of five activities. For this analysis, heavy housework is excluded from the set of home management activities because, compared with other activities, it presented far greater difficulty to persons 65 years of age and over; empirically, it was in a class by itself. Persons whose ability to perform at least one activity in a set was unknown and who were not dependent in any activity were classified as unknown for the set. Two categories of unknowns were used, one for persons who were independent in all activities for which their ability was known and one for persons whose ability was unknown in all activities.

Among persons who were independent in home management activities, the proportion who were dependent in personal care activities is very small (21 per 1,000). Among persons who were dependent in home management activities, the pro-



SOURCE: Tables A, B, E, and F.

Figure 3. Proportion of persons 65 years of age and over dependent in selected activities by sex: United States, 1984

portion who were dependent in personal care activities is greater than half (551 per 1,000).

Among persons who were partly independent and partly of unknown ability in home management activities (about 8 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over), the proportion who were dependent in personal care activities, 102 per 1,000, is between the 21 per 1,000 of those who were independent in home management activities and the 551 per 1,000 of those who were dependent in home management activities. This suggests that among persons who were partly independent and partly of unknown ability in home management activities, some may have been dependent in at least one home management activity for which their ability was unknown. The same observation may be made for persons whose ability to perform home management activities was entirely unknown, but it is based on small numbers and large relative standard errors and, therefore, must be considered tenuous.

In conclusion, the proportion dependent in personal care activities among persons 65 years of age and over whose ability to perform home management activities (as measured in this report) is partly or entirely unknown suggests caution in the interpretation of SOA results on ability to perform home management activities. At the very least, it should not be assumed that persons whose ability to perform an individual home management activity is unknown are all independent. The results presented in table G suggest that at least some of these persons may be dependent.

Table G. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion by ability to perform 5 personal care activities and ability to perform 5 home management activities: United States, 1984

Ability to perform 5 personal care activities[1]	*Total population*	*Ability to perform 5 home management activities*[2]			
		Independent	*Dependent*	*Independent/ partly unknown*	*Unknown*
		Number per 1,000 population			
Independent	912.5	974.1	440.6	886.4	83.7
Dependent	76.0	21.4	550.5	102.0	*123.2
Independent/partly unknown	5.2	4.2	*8.4	*10.7	*14.8
Unknown	6.3	*0.2	*0.8	*1.0	778.3
		Number in thousands			
Total population	26,433	21,796	2,374	2,059	203

[1]Ability to perform personal care activities: Independent: Independent in 5 personal care activities (bathing, dressing, using the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating). Dependent: Dependent in at least 1 of 5 personal care activities.

[2]Ability to perform home management activities: Independent: Independent in 5 home management activities (preparing meals, shopping for personal items, managing money, using the telephone, and doing light housework). Dependent: Dependent in at least 1 of 5 home management activities.

Description of detailed tables

All detailed tables, numbered 1–21, refer to persons 65 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States in 1984. In each table, the numbers and proportions of persons dependent in specified activities are presented according to sex and one other variable from among a number of sociodemographic variables. The activities include six individual home management activities, five individual personal care activities, two mobility activities, and continence. The sociodemographic variables include race (tables 1–3), marital status (tables 4–6), living arrangement (tables 7–9), family income (tables 10–12), highest grade of school completed (tables 13–15), geographic region (tables 16–18), and place of residence (tables 19–21).

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List of detailed tables

Table 1. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and race: United States, 1984

Sex and race	*Total population*	*Preparing meals*	*Shopping for personal items*	*Managing money*	*Using the telephone*	*Doing light housework*	*Doing heavy housework*
				Number in thousands			
Both sexes							
All races	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
White	23,932	860	1,674	762	447	986	3,507
Black	2,182	140	237	127	54	160	483
Male							
All races	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
White	9,775	282	501	274	198	315	868
Black	860	56	73	52	*17	60	122
Female							
All races	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
White	14,157	578	1,173	488	249	671	2,639
Black	1,322	84	164	75	*37	99	361
				Number per 1,000 population			
Both sexes							
All races	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
White	1,000.0	35.9	69.9	31.8	18.7	41.2	146.5
Black	1,000.0	64.2	108.6	58.2	24.7	73.3	221.4
Male							
All races	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
White	1,000.0	28.8	51.3	28.0	20.3	32.2	88.8
Black	1,000.0	65.1	84.9	60.5	*19.8	69.8	141.9
Female							
All races	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
White	1,000.0	40.8	82.9	34.5	17.6	47.4	186.4
Black	1,000.0	63.5	124.1	56.7	*28.0	74.9	273.1

Table 2. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and race: United States, 1984

Sex and race	Total population	Bathing	Dressing	Using the toilet	Getting in and out of bed or chair	Eating
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All races	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
White	23,932	1,466	989	499	678	247
Black	2,182	163	139	89	71	*28
Male						
All races	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
White	9,775	502	407	169	233	115
Black	860	52	63	*24	*14	*10
Female						
All races	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
White	14,157	965	582	330	445	132
Black	1,322	111	76	65	58	*18
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All races	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
White	1,000.0	61.3	41.3	20.9	28.3	10.3
Black	1,000.0	74.7	63.7	40.8	32.5	*12.8
Male						
All races	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
White	1,000.0	51.4	41.6	17.3	23.8	11.8
Black	1,000.0	60.5	73.3	*27.9	*16.3	*11.6
Female						
All races	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
White	1,000.0	68.2	41.1	23.3	31.4	9.3
Black	1,000.0	84.0	57.5	49.2	43.9	*13.6

Table 3. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and race: United States, 1984

Sex and race	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All races	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
White	23,932	22,032	477	271	838	314	20,902	2,811	219
Black	2,182	1,954	57	*29	95	47	1,735	402	46
Male									
All races	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
White	9,775	9,264	81	79	246	104	8,753	919	103
Black	860	805	*6	*10	*27	*12	697	144	*19
Female									
All races	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
White	14,157	12,768	396	192	592	209	12,149	1,892	116
Black	1,322	1,149	51	*19	68	*35	1,037	258	*27
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All races	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
White	1,000.0	920.6	19.9	11.3	35.0	13.1	873.4	117.5	9.1
Black	1,000.0	895.5	26.1	*13.3	43.5	22.1	795.1	184.2	21.1
Male									
All races	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4	888.2	100.0	11.8
White	1,000.0	947.7	8.3	8.1	25.2	10.6	895.4	94.0	10.5
Black	1,000.0	936.0	*7.0	*11.6	*31.4	*13.9	810.5	167.4	*22.1
Female									
All races	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
White	1,000.0	901.9	28.0	13.6	41.8	14.8	858.2	133.6	8.3
Black	1,000.0	869.1	38.6	*14.4	51.4	*27.2	784.4	195.2	*21.2

Table 4. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and marital status: United States, 1984

Sex and marital status	Total population	Preparing meals	Shopping for personal items	Managing money	Using the telephone	Doing light housework	Doing heavy housework
Both sexes				Number in thousands			
All marital statuses	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
Currently married	14,522	391	735	327	222	481	1,605
Spouse present	14,205	380	713	310	212	463	1,544
Not currently married	11,847	619	1,191	579	291	677	2,424
Male							
All marital statuses	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
Currently married	8,373	217	397	206	152	272	715
Spouse present	8,210	215	388	197	148	266	689
Not currently married	2,387	128	184	126	67	111	291
Female							
All marital statuses	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
Currently married	6,149	174	338	121	70	209	890
Spouse present	5,996	166	325	113	64	198	855
Not currently married	9,460	492	1,008	453	225	566	2,133
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population			
All marital statuses	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Currently married	1,000.0	26.9	50.6	22.5	15.3	33.1	110.5
Spouse present	1,000.0	26.8	50.2	21.8	14.9	32.6	108.7
Not currently married	1,000.0	52.2	100.5	48.9	24.6	57.1	204.6
Male							
All marital statuses	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Currently married	1,000.0	25.9	47.4	24.6	18.2	32.5	85.4
Spouse present	1,000.0	26.2	47.3	24.0	18.0	32.4	83.9
Not currently married	1,000.0	53.6	77.1	52.8	28.1	46.5	121.9
Female							
All marital statuses	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
Currently married	1,000.0	28.3	55.0	19.7	11.4	34.0	144.7
Spouse present	1,000.0	27.7	54.2	18.8	10.7	33.0	142.6
Not currently married	1,000.0	52.0	106.6	47.9	23.8	59.8	225.5

Table 5. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and marital status: United States, 1984

Sex and marital status	*Total population*	*Bathing*	*Dressing*	*Using the toilet*	*Getting in and out of bed or chair*	*Eating*
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All marital statuses	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
Currently married	14,522	732	643	299	384	159
Spouse present	14,205	713	623	284	370	149
Not currently married	11,847	917	497	298	371	122
Male						
All marital statuses	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
Currently married	8,373	419	382	163	193	103
Spouse present	8,210	413	376	157	189	99
Not currently married	2,387	141	94	*34	55	*25
Female						
All marital statuses	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
Currently married	6,149	313	261	135	192	56
Spouse present	5,996	300	248	127	181	49
Not currently married	9,460	776	403	263	315	97
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All marital statuses	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Currently married	1,000.0	50.4	44.3	20.6	26.4	10.9
Spouse present	1,000.0	50.2	43.9	20.0	26.0	10.5
Not currently married	1,000.0	77.4	42.0	25.2	31.3	10.3
Male						
All marital statuses	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Currently married	1,000.0	50.0	45.6	19.5	23.1	12.3
Spouse present	1,000.0	50.3	45.8	19.1	23.0	12.1
Not currently married	1,000.0	59.1	39.4	*14.2	23.0	*10.5
Female						
All marital statuses	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
Currently married	1,000.0	50.9	42.4	22.0	31.2	9.1
Spouse present	1,000.0	50.0	41.4	21.2	30.2	8.2
Not currently married	1,000.0	82.0	42.6	27.8	33.3	10.3

Table 6. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and marital status: United States, 1984

Sex and marital status	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All marital statuses	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
Currently married	14,522	13,606	143	179	427	167	12,945	1,417	160
Spouse present	14,205	13,313	141	175	410	167	12,697	1,354	155
Not currently married	11,847	10,608	397	121	516	204	9,895	1,836	115
Male									
All marital statuses	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
Currently married	8,373	7,927	56	76	215	99	7,497	770	106
Spouse present	8,210	7,775	54	73	209	99	7,362	746	102
Not currently married	2,387	2,257	*29	*14	64	*23	2,058	307	*22
Female									
All marital statuses	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
Currently married	6,149	5,679	87	103	212	68	5,448	647	55
Spouse present	5,996	5,538	87	101	201	68	5,335	608	53
Not currently married	9,460	8,351	368	107	452	181	7,837	1,530	93
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All marital statuses	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
Currently married	1,000.0	936.9	9.8	12.3	29.4	11.5	891.4	97.6	11.0
Spouse present	1,000.0	937.2	9.9	12.3	28.9	11.8	893.8	95.3	10.9
Not currently married	1,000.0	895.4	33.5	10.2	43.6	17.2	835.2	155.0	9.7
Male									
All marital statuses	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.3	888.2	100.0	11.8
Currently married	1,000.0	946.7	6.7	9.1	25.7	11.8	895.4	92.0	12.7
Spouse present	1,000.0	947.0	6.6	8.9	25.5	12.1	896.7	90.9	12.4
Not currently married	1,000.0	945.5	*12.1	*5.9	26.8	*9.6	862.2	128.6	*9.2
Female									
All marital statuses	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.5
Currently married	1,000.0	923.6	14.1	16.8	34.5	11.1	886.0	105.2	8.9
Spouse present	1,000.0	923.6	14.5	16.8	33.5	11.3	889.8	101.4	8.8
Not currently married	1,000.0	882.8	38.9	11.3	47.8	19.1	828.4	161.7	9.8

Table 7. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and living arrangement: United States, 1984

Sex and living arrangement	*Total population*	*Preparing meals*	*Shopping for personal items*	*Managing money*	*Using the telephone*	*Doing light housework*	*Doing heavy housework*
Both sexes			Number in thousands				
All living arrangements	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
Living alone	8,323	163	521	173	72	214	1,362
Living with spouse only	11,645	292	537	229	144	345	1,230
Other	6,465	560	873	508	298	603	1,443
Male							
All living arrangements	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
Living alone	1,698	*31	70	48	*23	*35	151
Living with spouse only	6,584	165	282	151	108	201	526
Other	2,506	151	230	136	88	150	333
Female							
All living arrangements	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
Living alone	6,624	133	451	125	49	180	1,211
Living with spouse only	5,061	126	255	79	*36	144	704
Other	3,960	409	643	372	209	453	1,109
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population				
All living arrangements	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Living alone	1,000.0	19.6	62.6	20.8	8.7	25.7	163.6
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	25.1	46.1	19.7	12.4	29.6	105.6
Other	1,000.0	86.6	135.0	78.6	46.1	93.3	223.2
Male							
All living arrangements	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Living alone	1,000.0	*18.3	41.2	28.3	*13.5	*20.6	88.9
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	25.1	42.8	22.9	16.4	30.5	79.9
Other	1,000.0	60.3	91.8	54.3	35.1	59.9	132.9
Female							
All living arrangements	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
Living alone	1,000.0	20.1	68.1	18.9	7.4	27.2	182.8
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	24.9	50.4	15.6	*7.1	28.5	139.1
Other	1,000.0	103.3	162.4	93.9	52.8	114.4	280.1

Table 8. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and living arrangement: United States, 1984

Sex and living arrangement	*Total population*	*Bathing*	*Dressing*	*Using the toilet*	*Getting in and out of bed or chair*	*Eating*
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All living arrangements	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
Living alone	8,323	337	131	55	88	*26
Living with spouse only	11,645	561	491	222	280	104
Other	6,465	756	524	323	394	152
Male						
All living arrangements	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
Living alone	1,698	48	*18	*6	*12	*6
Living with spouse only	6,584	324	286	116	145	80
Other	2,506	190	176	78	95	43
Female						
All living arrangements	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
Living alone	6,624	289	113	49	75	*19
Living with spouse only	5,061	236	205	106	136	*24
Other	3,960	566	349	246	298	109
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All living arrangements	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Living alone	1,000.0	40.5	15.7	6.6	10.6	*3.1
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	48.2	42.2	19.1	24.0	8.9
Other	1,000.0	116.9	81.1	50.0	60.9	23.5
Male						
All living arrangements	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Living alone	1,000.0	28.3	*10.6	*3.5	*7.1	*3.5
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	49.2	43.4	17.6	22.0	12.2
Other	1,000.0	75.8	70.2	31.1	37.9	17.2
Female						
All living arrangements	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
Living alone	1,000.0	43.6	17.1	7.4	11.3	*2.9
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	46.6	40.5	20.9	26.9	*4.7
Other	1,000.0	142.9	88.1	62.1	75.3	27.5

Table 9. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and living arrangement: United States, 1984

Sex and living arrangement	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All living arrangements...	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
Living alone.....	8,323	7,796	201	53	144	129	7,059	1,184	79
Living with spouse only	11,645	10,968	122	134	305	116	10,442	1,091	112
Other	6,465	5,510	221	113	497	125	5,401	980	84
Male									
All living arrangements...	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
Living alone.....	1,698	1,654	*4	*7	*12	*21	1,481	197	*20
Living with spouse only	6,584	6,262	45	59	148	71	5,941	569	74
Other	2,506	2,293	*38	*24	119	*31	2,158	313	*34
Female									
All living arrangements...	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
Living alone.....	6,624	6,141	196	46	132	109	5,578	987	59
Living with spouse only	5,061	4,706	77	76	157	46	4,501	522	*38
Other	3,960	3,217	182	89	377	95	3,242	667	50
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All living arrangements...	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
Living alone.....	1,000.0	936.7	24.1	6.4	17.3	15.5	848.1	142.3	9.5
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	941.9	10.5	11.5	26.2	9.9	896.7	93.7	9.6
Other	1,000.0	852.3	34.2	17.5	76.9	19.4	835.4	151.6	13.0
Male									
All living arrangements...	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.3	888.2	100.0	11.8
Living alone.....	1,000.0	974.1	*2.4	*4.1	*7.1	*12.4	872.2	116.0	*11.8
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	951.1	6.8	9.0	22.5	10.8	902.3	86.4	11.2
Other	1,000.0	915.0	*15.2	*9.6	47.5	*12.0	861.1	124.9	*13.6
Female									
All living arrangements...	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
Living alone.....	1,000.0	927.1	29.6	6.9	19.9	16.4	842.1	149.0	8.9
Living with spouse only	1,000.0	929.9	15.2	15.0	31.0	9.0	889.3	103.1	*7.5
Other	1,000.0	812.4	46.0	22.5	95.2	24.0	818.7	168.4	12.6

Table 10. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and family income: United States, 1984

Sex and family income	Total population	Preparing meals	Shopping for personal items	Managing money	Using the telephone	Doing light housework	Doing heavy housework
Both sexes				Number in thousands			
All incomes	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
Less than $5,000	2,724	115	309	130	77	136	652
$5,000–9,999	5,980	212	493	183	103	241	1,008
$10,000 or more	14,199	515	832	433	263	589	1,764
Male							
All incomes	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
Less than $5,000	602	*32	61	*36	*27	*30	88
$5,000–9,999	2,199	94	192	93	58	112	302
$10,000 or more	6,711	182	264	156	105	204	495
Female							
All incomes	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
Less than $5,000	2,122	83	248	94	50	107	564
$5,000–9,999	3,781	118	301	90	45	129	707
$10,000 or more	7,488	333	567	277	158	385	1,269
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population			
All incomes	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	42.2	113.4	47.7	28.3	49.9	239.4
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	35.5	82.4	30.6	17.2	40.3	168.6
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	36.3	58.6	30.5	18.5	41.5	124.2
Male							
All incomes	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	*53.2	101.3	*59.8	*44.9	*49.8	146.2
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	42.7	87.3	42.3	26.4	50.9	137.3
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	27.1	39.3	23.2	15.6	30.4	73.8
Female							
All incomes	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	39.1	116.9	44.3	23.6	50.4	265.8
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	31.2	79.6	23.8	11.9	34.1	187.0
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	44.5	75.7	37.0	21.1	51.4	169.5

Table 11. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and family income: United States, 1984

Sex and family income	*Total population*	*Bathing*	*Dressing*	*Using the toilet*	*Getting in and out of bed or chair*	*Eating*
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All incomes	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
Less than $5,000	2,724	199	107	72	85	*27
$5,000–9,999	5,980	402	284	131	153	51
$10,000 or more	14,199	779	592	296	395	158
Male						
All incomes	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
Less than $5,000	602	*34	*29	*19	*19	*12
$5,000–9,999	2,199	180	166	62	66	*35
$10,000 or more	6,711	274	225	87	123	64
Female						
All incomes	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
Less than $5,000	2,122	165	77	53	66	*14
$5,000–9,999	3,781	222	118	70	87	*16
$10,000 or more	7,488	505	367	209	271	93
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All incomes	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	73.1	39.3	26.4	31.2	*9.9
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	67.2	47.5	21.9	25.6	8.5
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	54.9	41.7	20.8	27.8	11.1
Male						
All incomes	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	*56.5	*48.2	*31.6	*31.6	*19.9
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	81.9	75.5	28.2	30.0	*15.9
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	40.8	33.5	13.0	18.3	9.5
Female						
All incomes	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	77.8	36.3	25.0	31.1	*6.6
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	58.7	31.2	18.5	23.0	*4.2
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	67.4	49.0	27.9	36.2	12.4

Table 12. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and family income: United States, 1984

Sex and family income	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All incomes	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
Less than $5,000	2,724	2,436	101	*32	113	*42	2,098	603	*23
$5,000–9,999	5,980	5,495	125	75	205	79	5,170	773	*37
$10,000 or more	14,199	13,204	224	155	483	133	12,659	1,443	97
Male									
All incomes	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
Less than $5,000	602	574	*-	*2	*23	*2	479	118	*4
$5,000–9,999	2,199	2,048	*24	*28	75	*23	1,888	284	*26
$10,000 or more	6,711	6,414	52	45	145	55	6,131	529	51
Female									
All incomes	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
Less than $5,000	2,122	1,862	101	*30	90	*40	1,619	484	*18
$5,000–9,999	3,781	3,447	101	47	130	56	3,282	488	*10
$10,000 or more	7,488	6,789	172	110	338	79	6,528	914	46
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All incomes	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	894.3	37.1	*11.7	41.5	*15.4	770.2	221.4	*8.4
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	918.9	20.9	12.5	34.3	13.2	864.5	129.3	*6.1
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	929.9	15.8	10.9	34.0	9.5	891.5	101.6	6.9
Male									
All incomes	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4	888.2	100.0	11.8
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	953.5	*-	*3.3	*38.2	*3.3	795.7	196.0	*6.6
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	931.3	*10.9	*12.7	34.1	*10.5	858.6	129.1	*11.8
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	955.7	7.7	6.7	21.6	8.2	913.6	78.8	7.6
Female									
All incomes	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
Less than $5,000	1,000.0	877.5	47.6	*14.1	42.4	*18.8	763.0	228.1	*8.5
$5,000–9,999	1,000.0	911.7	26.7	12.4	34.4	14.8	868.0	129.1	*2.7
$10,000 or more	1,000.0	906.7	23.0	14.7	45.1	10.5	871.8	122.1	6.1

Table 13. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and highest grade of school completed: United States, 1984

Sex and educational experience	*Total population*	*Preparing meals*	*Shopping for personal items*	*Managing money*	*Using the telephone*	*Doing light housework*	*Doing heavy housework*
Both sexes			Number in thousands				
All education groups	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
Less than 9 years	5,860	263	538	271	158	274	1,131
9–11 years	4,182	131	318	113	65	188	688
12 years	8,908	311	571	275	158	328	1,211
13 years and over	7,370	291	481	237	120	354	979
Male							
All education groups	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
Less than 9 years	2,212	91	171	115	72	89	287
9–11 years	1,660	43	103	48	*40	73	179
12 years	3,725	109	162	95	57	109	309
13 years and over	3,153	95	138	72	49	107	225
Female							
All education groups	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
Less than 9 years	3,648	172	366	156	86	184	843
9–11 years	2,522	87	215	65	*26	115	509
12 years	5,183	202	409	180	101	219	902
13 years and over	4,218	196	343	165	71	248	754
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population				
All education groups	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	44.9	91.8	46.2	27.0	46.8	193.0
9–11 years	1,000.0	31.3	76.0	27.0	15.5	45.0	164.5
12 years	1,000.0	34.9	64.1	30.9	17.7	36.8	135.9
13 years and over	1,000.0	39.5	65.3	32.2	16.3	48.0	132.8
Male							
All education groups	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	41.1	77.3	52.0	32.5	40.2	129.7
9–11 years	1,000.0	25.9	62.0	28.9	*24.1	44.0	107.8
12 years	1,000.0	29.3	43.5	25.5	15.3	29.3	83.0
13 years and over	1,000.0	30.1	43.8	22.8	15.5	33.9	71.4
Female							
All education groups	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	47.1	100.3	42.8	23.6	50.4	231.1
9–11 years	1,000.0	34.5	85.2	25.8	*10.3	45.6	201.8
12 years	1,000.0	39.0	78.9	34.7	19.5	42.3	174.0
13 years and over	1,000.0	46.5	81.3	39.1	16.8	58.8	178.8

Table 14. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and highest grade of school completed: United States, 1984

Sex and educational experience	*Total population*	*Bathing*	*Dressing*	*Using the toilet*	*Getting in and out of bed or chair*	*Eating*
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All education groups	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
Less than 9 years	5,860	413	269	127	180	50
9–11 years	4,182	248	173	76	112	*24
12 years	8,908	523	361	215	233	104
13 years and over	7,370	449	331	173	226	100
Male						
All education groups	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
Less than 9 years	2,212	152	125	54	70	*26
9–11 years	1,660	75	77	*22	*30	*12
12 years	3,725	191	145	64	66	44
13 years and over	3,153	136	126	54	81	45
Female						
All education groups	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
Less than 9 years	3,648	262	144	73	110	*24
9–11 years	2,522	173	96	54	81	*12
12 years	5,183	332	216	151	168	59
13 years and over	4,218	313	206	119	146	55
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All education groups	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	70.5	45.9	21.7	30.7	8.5
9–11 years	1,000.0	59.3	41.4	18.2	26.8	*5.7
12 years	1,000.0	58.7	40.5	24.1	26.2	11.7
13 years and over	1,000.0	60.9	44.9	23.5	30.7	13.6
Male						
All education groups	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	68.7	56.5	24.4	31.6	*11.8
9–11 years	1,000.0	45.2	46.4	*13.3	*18.1	*7.2
12 years	1,000.0	51.3	38.9	17.2	17.7	11.8
13 years and over	1,000.0	43.1	40.0	17.1	25.7	14.3
Female						
All education groups	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	71.8	39.5	20.0	30.2	*6.6
9–11 years	1,000.0	68.6	38.1	21.4	32.1	*4.8
12 years	1,000.0	64.1	41.7	29.1	32.4	11.4
13 years and over	1,000.0	74.2	48.8	28.2	34.6	13.0

Table 15. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and highest grade of school completed: United States, 1984

Sex and educational experience	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All education groups	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
Less than 9 years	5,860	5,331	175	56	219	79	4,804	984	72
9–11 years	4,182	3,853	79	56	120	74	3,575	568	*39
12 years.....	8,908	8,247	160	98	289	114	7,932	888	88
13 years and over.....	7,370	6,754	123	90	307	98	6,490	805	75
Male									
All education groups	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
Less than 9 years	2,212	2,087	*19	*13	70	*22	1,864	321	*27
9–11 years	1,660	1,573	*12	*21	*33	*20	1,494	147	*18
12 years.....	3,725	3,552	*19	*29	82	43	3,361	312	51
13 years and over.....	3,153	2,969	*32	*27	91	*33	2,829	295	*29
Female									
All education groups	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
Less than 9 years	3,648	3,243	156	44	149	56	2,940	663	44
9–11 years	2,522	2,280	66	*36	87	54	2,080	421	*20
12 years.....	5,183	4,695	141	68	208	71	4,571	576	*36
13 years and over.....	4,218	3,785	90	63	216	64	3,661	510	47
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All education groups	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	909.7	29.9	9.6	37.4	13.5	819.8	167.9	12.3
9–11 years	1,000.0	921.3	18.9	13.4	28.7	17.8	854.9	135.8	*9.3
12 years.....	1,000.0	925.8	18.0	11.0	32.4	12.9	890.4	99.7	9.8
13 years and over.....	1,000.0	916.4	16.7	12.2	41.7	13.2	880.6	109.2	10.2
Male									
All education groups	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4	888.2	100.0	11.8
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	943.5	*8.6	*5.9	31.6	*10.4	842.7	145.1	*12.2
9–11 years	1,000.0	947.6	*7.2	*12.7	*19.9	*12.0	900.0	88.6	*10.8
12 years.....	1,000.0	953.6	*5.1	*7.8	22.0	11.6	902.3	83.8	13.7
13 years and over.....	1,000.0	941.6	*10.1	*8.6	28.9	*10.7	897.2	93.6	*9.2
Female									
All education groups	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
Less than 9 years	1,000.0	889.0	42.8	12.1	40.8	15.4	805.9	181.7	12.1
9–11 years	1,000.0	904.0	26.2	*14.3	34.5	21.5	824.7	166.9	*7.9
12 years.....	1,000.0	905.8	27.2	13.1	40.1	13.7	881.9	111.1	*7.0
13 years and over.....	1,000.0	897.3	21.3	14.9	51.2	15.2	867.9	120.9	11.1

Table 16. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and geographic region: United States, 1984

Sex and geographic region	Total population	Preparing meals	Shopping for personal items	Managing money	Using the telephone	Doing light housework	Doing heavy housework
Both sexes				Number in thousands			
All regions	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
Northeast	6,084	230	416	179	106	283	909
North Central	6,659	204	442	226	105	219	897
South	8,959	422	756	368	210	462	1,604
West	4,731	159	316	137	92	198	626
Male							
All regions	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
Northeast	2,411	78	137	68	50	101	234
North Central	2,760	58	113	87	47	60	198
South	3,655	163	244	135	83	158	421
West	1,962	49	88	45	*39	66	158
Female							
All regions	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
Northeast	3,672	152	279	111	57	183	675
North Central	3,900	146	329	140	58	159	700
South	5,304	260	512	233	128	304	1,183
West	2,769	110	229	92	52	131	468
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population			
All regions	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
Northeast	1,000.0	37.8	68.4	29.4	17.4	46.5	149.4
North Central	1,000.0	30.6	66.4	33.9	15.8	32.9	134.7
South	1,000.0	47.1	84.4	41.1	23.4	51.6	179.0
West	1,000.0	33.6	66.8	29.0	19.4	41.9	132.3
Male							
All regions	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
Northeast	1,000.0	32.4	56.8	28.2	20.7	41.9	97.1
North Central	1,000.0	21.0	40.9	31.5	17.0	21.7	71.7
South	1,000.0	44.6	66.8	36.9	22.7	43.2	115.2
West	1,000.0	25.0	44.9	22.9	*19.9	33.6	80.5
Female							
All regions	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
Northeast	1,000.0	41.4	76.0	30.2	15.5	49.8	183.8
North Central	1,000.0	37.4	84.4	35.9	14.9	40.8	179.5
South	1,000.0	49.0	96.5	43.9	24.1	57.3	223.0
West	1,000.0	39.7	82.7	33.2	18.8	47.3	169.0

Table 17. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and geographic region: United States, 1984

Sex and geographic region	Total population	Bathing	Dressing	Using the toilet	Getting in and out of bed or chair	Eating
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All regions	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
Northeast	6,084	375	240	133	176	62
North Central	6,659	371	235	118	157	49
South	8,959	626	496	279	346	117
West	4,731	282	176	71	83	53
Male						
All regions	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
Northeast	2,411	122	93	*36	60	*32
North Central	2,760	134	97	43	52	*24
South	3,655	209	224	93	113	47
West	1,962	98	65	*28	*28	*26
Female						
All regions	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
Northeast	3,672	253	147	98	116	*30
North Central	3,900	237	137	75	105	*26
South	5,304	418	272	186	233	70
West	2,769	184	111	43	54	*27
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All regions	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
Northeast	1,000.0	61.6	39.4	21.9	28.9	10.2
North Central	1,000.0	55.7	35.3	17.7	23.6	7.4
South	1,000.0	69.9	55.4	31.1	38.6	13.1
West	1,000.0	59.6	37.2	15.0	17.5	11.2
Male						
All regions	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
Northeast	1,000.0	50.6	38.6	*14.9	24.9	*13.3
North Central	1,000.0	48.6	35.1	15.6	18.8	*8.7
South	1,000.0	57.2	61.3	25.4	30.9	12.9
West	1,000.0	49.9	33.1	*14.3	*14.3	*13.3
Female						
All regions	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
Northeast	1,000.0	68.9	40.0	26.7	31.6	*8.2
North Central	1,000.0	60.8	35.1	19.2	26.9	*6.7
South	1,000.0	78.8	51.3	35.1	43.9	13.2
West	1,000.0	66.4	40.1	15.5	19.5	*9.8

Table 18. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and geographic region: United States, 1984

Sex and geographic region	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All regions	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
Northeast	6,084	5,572	135	66	231	79	5,506	516	61
North Central	6,659	6,122	179	65	199	94	5,774	834	52
South	8,959	8,163	160	116	385	134	7,481	1,369	109
West	4,731	4,416	68	52	131	63	4,140	537	54
Male									
All regions	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	122	9,581	1,079	128
Northeast	2,411	2,277	*26	*21	65	*22	2,214	172	*26
North Central	2,760	2,642	*25	*18	48	*27	2,472	272	*16
South	3,655	3,418	*22	*39	134	43	3,136	461	57
West	1,962	1,873	*15	*12	*33	*30	1,758	175	*29
Female									
All regions	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	248	13,321	2,176	148
Northeast	3,672	3,295	109	45	166	58	3,293	345	*35
North Central	3,900	3,481	155	47	151	66	3,301	562	*36
South	5,304	4,746	139	77	251	91	4,345	908	51
West	2,769	2,543	54	*41	98	*34	2,382	362	*25
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All regions	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
Northeast	1,000.0	915.8	22.2	10.8	38.0	12.9	905.0	84.8	9.8
North Central	1,000.0	919.4	26.9	9.8	29.9	14.1	867.1	125.2	7.8
South	1,000.0	911.2	17.9	12.9	43.0	15.0	835.0	152.8	12.1
West	1,000.0	933.4	14.4	11.0	27.7	13.3	875.1	113.5	11.5
Male									
All regions	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4	888.2	100.0	11.8
Northeast	1,000.0	944.4	*10.8	*8.7	27.0	*9.2	918.3	71.3	*10.8
North Central	1,000.0	957.2	*9.1	*6.5	17.4	*9.7	895.7	98.6	*5.8
South	1,000.0	935.2	*6.0	*10.7	36.7	11.7	858.0	126.1	15.9
West	1,000.0	954.6	*7.6	*6.1	*16.8	*15.3	896.0	89.2	*14.8
Female									
All regions	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
Northeast	1,000.0	897.3	29.7	12.3	45.2	15.9	896.8	94.0	*9.5
North Central	1,000.0	892.6	39.7	12.1	38.7	16.9	846.4	144.1	*9.2
South	1,000.0	894.8	26.2	14.5	47.3	17.1	819.2	171.2	9.8
West	1,000.0	918.4	19.5	*14.8	35.4	*12.3	860.2	130.7	*9.0

Table 19. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in home management activities because of a health or physical problem, by home management activity, sex, and place of residence: United States, 1984

Sex and place of residence	Total population	Preparing meals	Shopping for personal items	Managing money	Using the telephone	Doing light housework	Doing heavy housework
Both sexes				Number in thousands			
All residences	26,433	1,015	1,931	910	514	1,162	4,035
SMSA	16,625	647	1,205	550	303	747	2,535
Central city	7,133	257	547	235	121	293	1,163
Outside central city	9,492	390	657	315	182	455	1,372
Outside SMSA	9,808	368	726	360	210	415	1,501
Male							
All residences	10,787	347	583	334	219	386	1,011
SMSA	6,604	219	345	180	116	246	600
Central city	2,683	74	138	64	*39	91	257
Outside central city	3,921	145	207	116	76	155	343
Outside SMSA	4,184	128	238	154	103	139	411
Female							
All residences	15,645	668	1,348	576	295	777	3,025
SMSA	10,021	428	860	369	188	501	1,935
Central city	4,450	183	409	171	82	201	906
Outside central city	5,571	246	450	199	106	299	1,029
Outside SMSA	5,624	240	488	206	107	276	1,090
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population			
All residences	1,000.0	38.4	73.1	34.4	19.4	44.0	152.7
SMSA	1,000.0	38.9	72.5	33.1	18.2	44.9	152.5
Central city	1,000.0	36.0	76.7	32.9	17.0	41.1	163.0
Outside central city	1,000.0	41.1	69.2	33.2	19.2	47.9	144.5
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	37.5	74.0	36.7	21.4	42.3	153.0
Male							
All residences	1,000.0	32.2	54.0	31.0	20.3	35.8	93.7
SMSA	1,000.0	33.2	52.2	27.3	17.6	37.3	90.9
Central city	1,000.0	27.6	51.4	23.9	*14.5	33.9	95.8
Outside central city	1,000.0	37.0	52.8	29.6	19.4	39.5	87.5
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	30.6	56.9	36.8	24.6	33.2	98.2
Female							
All residences	1,000.0	42.7	86.2	36.8	18.9	49.7	193.4
SMSA	1,000.0	42.7	85.8	36.8	18.8	50.0	193.1
Central city	1,000.0	41.1	91.9	38.4	18.4	45.2	203.6
Outside central city	1,000.0	44.2	80.8	35.7	19.0	53.7	184.7
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	42.7	86.8	36.6	19.0	49.1	193.8

Table 20. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion dependent in personal care activities because of a health or physical problem, by personal care activity, sex, and place of residence: United States, 1984

Sex and place of residence	*Total population*	*Bathing*	*Dressing*	*Using the toilet*	*Getting in and out of bed or chair*	*Eating*
Both sexes			Number in thousands			
All residences	26,433	1,654	1,147	601	762	281
SMSA	16,625	1,065	705	377	468	190
Central city	7,133	445	290	162	196	74
Outside central city	9,492	620	416	215	272	116
Outside SMSA	9,808	589	441	224	293	91
Male						
All residences	10,787	562	480	200	252	129
SMSA	6,604	346	280	121	155	86
Central city	2,683	129	111	43	57	*26
Outside central city	3,921	217	170	78	98	60
Outside SMSA	4,184	217	200	79	98	43
Female						
All residences	15,645	1,091	666	401	509	152
SMSA	10,021	719	425	256	314	104
Central city	4,450	316	179	118	139	48
Outside central city	5,571	403	246	138	174	56
Outside SMSA	5,624	372	241	145	196	48
Both sexes			Number per 1,000 population			
All residences	1,000.0	62.6	43.4	22.7	28.8	10.6
SMSA	1,000.0	64.1	42.4	22.7	28.2	11.4
Central city	1,000.0	62.4	40.7	22.7	27.5	10.4
Outside central city	1,000.0	65.3	43.8	22.7	28.7	12.2
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	60.1	45.0	22.8	29.9	9.3
Male						
All residences	1,000.0	52.1	44.5	18.5	23.4	12.0
SMSA	1,000.0	52.4	42.4	18.3	23.5	13.0
Central city	1,000.0	48.1	41.4	16.0	21.2	*9.7
Outside central city	1,000.0	55.3	43.4	19.9	25.0	15.3
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	51.9	47.8	18.9	23.4	10.3
Female						
All residences	1,000.0	69.7	42.6	25.6	32.5	9.7
SMSA	1,000.0	71.7	42.4	25.5	31.3	10.4
Central city	1,000.0	71.0	40.2	26.5	31.2	10.8
Outside central city	1,000.0	72.3	44.2	24.8	31.2	10.1
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	66.1	42.9	25.8	34.9	8.5

Table 21. Number of persons 65 years of age and over and proportion, by mobility status, continence status, sex, and place of residence: United States, 1984

Sex and place of residence	Total population	Mobility status					Continence status		
		Independent	Dependent in going outside	Dependent in walking	Dependent in both	Unknown	Independent	Dependent	Unknown
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
All residences	26,433	24,274	543	300	946	371	22,902	3,256	276
SMSA	16,625	15,210	368	182	586	280	14,535	1,881	209
Central city	7,133	6,475	188	83	242	145	6,158	872	103
Outside central city	9,492	8,734	180	98	344	135	8,377	1,009	105
Outside SMSA	9,808	9,064	175	118	360	90	8,367	1,374	67
Male									
All residences	10,787	10,210	87	89	279	121	9,581	1,079	128
SMSA	6,604	6,233	72	52	157	89	5,913	600	91
Central city	2,683	2,513	*34	*25	60	51	2,361	276	46
Outside central city	3,921	3,720	*38	*27	98	*37	3,552	324	45
Outside SMSA	4,184	3,977	*15	*37	122	*33	3,668	479	*36
Female									
All residences	15,645	14,064	455	211	666	249	13,321	2,176	148
SMSA	10,021	8,977	295	129	428	192	8,622	1,282	117
Central city	4,450	3,962	153	58	182	94	3,798	596	57
Outside central city	5,571	5,014	142	71	246	98	4,825	686	60
Outside SMSA	5,624	5,087	160	81	238	57	4,699	895	*31
Both sexes				Number per 1,000 population					
All residences	1,000.0	918.3	20.5	11.3	35.8	14.0	866.4	123.2	10.4
SMSA	1,000.0	914.9	22.1	10.9	35.2	16.9	874.3	113.1	12.6
Central city	1,000.0	907.8	26.4	11.6	33.9	20.4	863.3	122.2	14.5
Outside central city	1,000.0	920.1	19.0	10.3	36.2	14.3	882.5	106.3	11.1
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	924.1	17.8	12.0	36.7	9.2	853.1	140.1	6.9
Male									
All residences	1,000.0	946.5	8.1	8.3	25.9	11.4	888.2	100.0	11.8
SMSA	1,000.0	943.8	10.9	7.9	23.8	13.5	895.4	90.9	13.7
Central city	1,000.0	936.6	*12.7	*9.3	22.4	19.0	880.0	102.9	17.2
Outside central city	1,000.0	948.7	*9.7	*6.9	25.0	*9.7	905.9	82.6	11.5
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	950.5	*3.6	*8.8	29.2	*7.9	876.7	114.5	*8.6
Female									
All residences	1,000.0	898.9	29.1	13.5	42.6	15.9	851.5	139.1	9.4
SMSA	1,000.0	895.8	29.4	12.9	42.7	19.1	860.4	127.9	11.7
Central city	1,000.0	890.3	34.4	13.0	40.9	21.1	853.5	133.9	12.8
Outside central city	1,000.0	900.0	25.5	12.7	44.2	17.8	866.1	123.1	10.8
Outside SMSA	1,000.0	904.5	28.4	14.4	42.3	10.2	835.5	159.1	*5.5

Appendixes

Contents

Appendix I
Technical notes on methods

Full descriptions of technical aspects of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Supplement (SOA) have been published elsewhere (NCHS, 1985, 1986g, 1987c). This description excerpts and summarizes from those reports.

Sample description

National Health Interview Survey

The NHIS sample is designed to produce national estimates for the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The approach to doing this is first to divide the United States into geographically defined areas called primary sampling units (PSU's), which collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The PSU's are classified into strata (combinations of PSU's with similar characteristics), and, in 1984 and earlier years, one PSU was selected from each stratum. Within the selected PSU's, small compact clusters, called segments, of housing units are then selected.

There is clustering within the PSU, within the segment, and within the household because all family members in the selected housing unit are in the sample. This clustering causes the procedures for analysis, especially the variance estimation, to differ from those in simple random sampling.

An important aspect of the NHIS sample design is that it is a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the United States. It is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is an independent sample of the population; the weekly samples are additive over time. Thus, the design permits estimates for high-frequency measures (or for large groups) to be produced from a short period of data collection and estimates for low-frequency measures (or for smaller population subgroups) to be obtained from a larger period of data collection. Because interviewing is done throughout the year with about 800 households in the sample each week, there is no seasonal bias in the annual estimates.

The NHIS sample is updated or redesigned after each decennial census. The design that was implemented in 1973 was an update and modification of earlier sample designs rather than an entirely new design. This update formed the basis for the 1984 NHIS sample.

In 1984, 41,471 eligible households were in the NHIS sample. Interviews were conducted in 39,996 (96.4 percent) of these households, yielding data on 105,290 persons of all ages who resided in them at the time of the interview (NCHS, 1985).

Supplement on Aging

One of the objectives of the SOA was to provide finer statistical measures of functional limitations and the presence of chronic health conditions among older persons than is provided in the NHIS basic questionnaire. To produce a broader base for estimating these and other critical characteristics of this subpopulation, a sample design was developed that permitted the collection of the maximum amount of information about older people, namely people 65 years and over, among whom the occurrence of these health problems is greatest. Another objective of the SOA was to provide information about older people that could be used as baseline data in measurements of change over time through a later prospective study. With this objective of later contact to ascertain changes, the age level established for the SOA sample was 55 years and over. Because problems among younger people are less prevalent than among older people and for the cost savings it provided, it was decided further that including all people in the younger ages in the sample was not necessary.

Consequently, the design of the SOA sample was as follows:

- A systematic one-half sample of people in the 1984 NHIS households who were ages 55–64 years.
- All people in the 1984 NHIS households who were ages 65 years and over.

A total of 16,697 sample persons in the 39,996 households responding to the 1984 NHIS were selected for the SOA interview. The SOA interviews were completed for 96.7 percent of the sample, or 16,148 persons. Self-response, which was the primary respondent rule, accounted for 89.8 percent, and proxy response for 6.9 percent; 3.3 percent did not respond to the SOA. Less than 1 percent were partial interviews. Thus, the effective response rate was 96.7 percent (the SOA response rate) multiplied by 96.4 percent (the NHIS household interview response rate) for a value of 93.2 percent.

Estimation

Weights

The NHIS is designed to produce estimates for the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. Therefore, the data must have weights to inflate the sample numbers to the national estimates.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

When creating the weights, the 52 weeks of data collection in a year are viewed as the consolidation of four quarters of 13 weeks each. Each quarter is a national sample, and the quarter is the fundamental unit for weighting.

The basic weight for each quarter is the product of four factors:

- The inverse of the probability of selection at each stage of selection (PSU, segment, and household).
- A noninterview adjustment at the segment level.
- A first-stage ratio adjustment.
- A poststratification adjustment to 60 age-race-sex population totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each quarter.

The weights for the basic NHIS were not sufficient for the SOA, however, for two reasons:

- The sample for people ages 55–64 years was only a half sample.
- There was an additional nonresponse on the SOA. Therefore, the NHIS weights for each quarter were multiplied by an additional factor to poststratify the SOA to the NHIS basic data using the 16 poststratification cells for people ages 55 years and over created by cross-classifying race (black or other than black), sex, and age (50–59 years, 60–64 years, 65–69 years, and 70 years and over).

Reliability of estimates

Because 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.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent. The Division of Health Interview Statistics used curves of relative standard errors for analyses in Series 10 publications before 1985. The curves for 1984 are in *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 156 (NCHS, 1985). The curves in that report can be used without modification for SOA data on persons age 65 and over. For this report, asterisks are shown for any rate or percent with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Because of the complex sample design of the NHIS, there is clustering in PSU's, in segments, and in households. The clustering, which is done to reduce costs and make such national surveys possible, usually results in standard errors larger than those that would have been obtained if the NHIS had been based on a simple random sample.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Appendix II
Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Dependence terms

The definitions of several aggregate indexes or scales based on dependence in specific activities are given in the text of the report.

Dependence in individual home management activities or instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)—Persons are considered dependent in a home management activity if they have difficulty or are unable to perform specific activities by themselves because of a health problem. An unknown dependency status is assigned when (1) the activity is not performed for some reason other than health or a physical problem, (2) it is not known if they have difficulty with the activity, or (3) they have difficulty but the degree of difficulty is unknown. These activities include preparing meals, shopping for personal items, managing their own money, using the telephone, and doing heavy or light housework.

Dependence in individual personal care activities or activities of daily living (ADL)—Persons are considered dependent in personal care activities if they (1) have difficulty performing specific activities because of a health or physical problem and receive the help of another person in performing the activity or (2) are unable to perform the activity without special equipment but do not have that equipment. An unknown dependency status is assigned primarily when the activity was not performed for some reason other than health or a physical problem or it is not known if they have difficulty with the activity. Unknown status is also assigned in the Katz index when specific combinations of unknown answers are given to the questions on level of difficulty, receiving help, and the use of special equipment. These activities include bathing, dressing, using (and getting to) the toilet, getting in and out of bed or chair, and eating. Walking and going outside are also considered activities of daily living but in this report are considered separately as mobility activities.

Dependence in mobility—Persons are considered dependent in mobility if they are dependent in walking and/or going outside. The definition of dependent in both of these activities is the same as the definition of dependence in other activities of daily living.

Dependence in continence—Persons are considered dependent with respect to continence if they have difficulty controlling either their bowels or urination or if they have had a colostomy, have a catheter, or a device to control urination or bowels. An independent/unknown status is assigned when all known answers indicate independence but the answer to at least one of the continence status questions is unknown. An unknown dependency status is assigned when all continence status answers are unknown.

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.

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 as follows:

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

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA. Place of residence inside an SMSA is further classified as either central city or not central city.

Standard metropolitan statistical area—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. Generally, an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The

metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central city of an SMSA—The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis of one of the following criteria:

- The additional city or cities must have a population one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.
- The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

Not central city of an SMSA—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

Not in SMSA—This includes all other places in the country.

Race—The population is divided into three racial groups, "white," "black," and "all other." "All other" includes Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and any other races. Race characterization is based on the respondent's description of his or her racial background.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household, all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own incomes. The income recorded is the total of all incomes 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—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives—is included.

Appendix III
Questions on physical functioning

RT 70

Section R1. ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL'S) — 3–4

Read to respondent — **The next questions are about how well you are able to do certain activities — by yourself and without using special equipment.**

	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty — *Ask if "Doesn't do"·* **Is this because of a HEALTH or PHYSICAL problem?** *If "Yes," mark box 1; if "No," mark box 3*	5 **Bathing or showering?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	22 **Dressing?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	39 **Eating?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason
Ask 2–5 for each ADL marked "Yes" in 1. **2. By yourself and without using special equipment, how much difficulty do you have (ADL), some, a lot, or are you unable to do it?**	6 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	23 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	40 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable
3. Do you receive help from another person in (ADL)?	7 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*	24 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*	41 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*
4a. Who gives this help? **Anyone else?** *Mark the S/C/P box without asking if ONLY help is from spouse/children/parents.* **b. Is this help paid for?** *Ask if necessary:* **Which helpers are paid?**	**4a.** Source of help 8–11 / **4b.** Paid 12–15 HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)* 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**4a.** Source of help 25–28 / **4b.** Paid 29–32 HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)* 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**4a.** Source of help 42–45 / **4b.** Paid 46–49 HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)* 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
5a. Do you use any special equipment or aids in (ADL)?	16 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*	33 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*	50 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*
b. What special equipment or aids do you use? **Anything else?**	Special equipment or aids 17–18 19–20	Special equipment or aids 34–35 36–37	Special equipment or aids 51–52 53–54
Ask 6 if any ADL marked "Yes" in 1. **6a. What (other) condition causes the trouble in (read ADL(s))?** *Ask if injury or operation.* **When did [the (injury) occur? / you have the operation?]** *Enter injury if over 3 months ago* *Ask or reask 6b, if 0–3 months injury or operation* *Ask if operation over 3 months ago:* **For what condition did you have the operation?** *Enter condition.*	☐ Old age *(6c)*		
b. Besides (condition), is there any other condition which causes this trouble in (read ADL(s))?	☐ Yes *(Reask 6a and b)* ☐ No *(6d)*		
c. Is this trouble in (read ADL(s)) caused by any (other) specific condition?	☐ Yes *(Reask 6a and b)* ☐ No		
If multiple conditions, including old age, are listed in 6a, ask 6d for each ADL with a "Yes" in 1. Otherwise, mark appropriate box or transcribe the only listed condition for each ADL. **d. Which of these conditions, that is (read conditions in 6a) would you say is the MAIN cause of the trouble in (ADL)?**	(1) 21 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ _____ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1*	(2) 38 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ _____ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1.*	(3) 55 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ _____ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1.*

FOOTNOTES

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3–4

Section R1. ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL'S), Continued

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Reask 1 56 **Getting in and out of bed or chairs?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	73 **Walking?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	90 **Getting outside?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	5 **Using the toilet, including getting to the toilet?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason
57 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	74 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	91 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	6 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable
58 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*	75 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*	92 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*	7 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(5)*
4a. Source of help 59–62 / **4b.** Paid 63–66	**4a.** Source of help 76–79 / **4b.** Paid 80–83	**4a.** Source of help 93–96 / **4b.** Paid 97–100	**4a.** Source of help 8–11 / **4b.** Paid 12–15
HH member — 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)*; 1 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 2 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; Non-HH member — 3 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 4 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member — 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)*; 1 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 2 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; Non-HH member — 3 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 4 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member — 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)*; 1 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 2 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; Non-HH member — 3 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 4 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member — 0 ☐ S/C/P *(5)*; 1 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 2 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; Non-HH member — 3 ☐ Relative .... 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No; 4 ☐ Nonrelative . 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
67 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*	84 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*	101 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(2 for next ADL with "Yes" in 1)*	16 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(6)*
Special equipment or aids ______ 68–69 ______ 70–71	Special equipment or aids ______ 85–86 ______ 87–88	Special equipment or aids ______ 102–103 ______ 104–105	Special equipment or aids ______ 17–18 ______ 19–20
(4) 72 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age } ↓ *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ ______ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1.*	(5) 89 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age } ↓ *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ ______ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1.*	(6) 106 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age } ↓ *Ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1* 3 ☐ ______ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 6d for next ADL with "Yes" in 1.*	(7) 21 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age } *(Next page)* 3 ☐ ______ Condition — *Enter in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN next page.*

FOOTNOTES

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Section R1. ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL'S), Continued

7a. Do you have difficulty controlling your bowels? — 22
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No *(7c)*

b. How frequently do you have this difficulty — daily, several times a week, once a week, or less than once a week? — 23
- 1☐ Daily
- 2☐ Several times a week
- 3☐ Once a week
- 4☐ Less than once a week
- 9☐ DK

c. Do you have a colostomy or a device to help control bowel movements? — 24
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No *(8)*

d. Do you need help from another person in taking care of this device? — 25
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No

8a. Do you have difficulty controlling urination? — 26
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No *(8c)*

b. How frequently do you have this difficulty — daily, several times a week, once a week, or less than once a week? — 27
- 1☐ Daily
- 2☐ Several times a week
- 3☐ Once a week
- 4☐ Less than once a week
- 9☐ DK

c. Do you have a urinary catheter or a device to help control urination? — 28
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No *(R1)*

d. Do you need help from another person in taking care of this device? — 29
- 1☐ Yes
- 2☐ No

R1 *Mark first appropriate box* — 30
- 1☐ Respondent is a proxy
- 2☐ Sample person has only been seen in a bed or chair } *(9)*
- 3☐ Telephone interview
- 8☐ All other *(Next page)*

Mark if known — 31

9. Because of a health or physical problem, do you usually —

a. Stay in bed all or most of the time?
- 1☐ Yes *(10)*
- 2☐ No

b. Stay in a chair all or most of the time? — 32
- 1☐ Yes *(10)*
- 2☐ No *(Next page)*

10a. What (other) condition causes you to stay in [bed/a chair]?
- ☐ Old age *(10c)*

Ask if injury or operation:
When did [the *(injury)* **occur? / you have the operation?]**
Enter injury if over 3 months ago.

Ask or reask 10b, if 0—3 months injury or operation.

Ask if operation over 3 months ago:
For what condition did you have the operation?
Enter condition

b. Besides *(condition)*, **is there any other condition which causes this?**
- ☐ Yes *(Reask 10a and b)*
- ☐ No *(10d)*

c. Is this caused by any (other) specific condition?
- ☐ Yes *(Reask 10a and b)*
- ☐ No

Ask if multiple conditions, including old age, are listed in 10a Otherwise, mark appropriate box or transcribe the only listed condition. — 33

d. Which of these conditions, that is *(read conditions in 10a)* **would you say is the MAIN cause of your staying in [bed/a chair] all or most of the time?**
- 1☐ 0—3 month Inj/Op ONLY } *(Next page)*
- 2☐ Old age
- 3☐ _____

Condition — *Enter "9" in ADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN next page.*

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Section R2. INCIDENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (IADL'S)

Read to respondent — **Now I will ask about some other activities. Tell me about doing them by yourself.**

	(1)	(2)
11. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty — *Ask if "Doesn't do":* **Is this because of a HEALTH or PHYSICAL problem?** *If "Yes," mark box 1; if "No," mark box 3.*	34 **Preparing your own meals?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	46 **Shopping for personal items, (such as toilet items or medicines)?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason
Ask 12—14 for each IADL marked "Yes" in 11. **12. By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL), some, a lot, or are you unable to do it?**	35 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	47 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable
13. Do you receive help from another person in (IADL)?	36 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11)*	48 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11)*

14a. Who gives this help? **Anyone else?**	Source of help 14a. 37—40	Paid 14b. 41—44	Source of help 14a. 49—52	Paid 14b. 53—56
Mark the S/C/P box without asking if ONLY help is from spouse/children/ parents. THEN 12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11.	HH member 1 ☐ Relative . . . . 2 ☐ Nonrelative .	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member 1 ☐ Relative . . . . 2 ☐ Nonrelative .	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
b. Is this help paid for? *Ask if necessary:* **Which helpers are paid?**	Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative . . . . 4 ☐ Nonrelative .	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative . . . . 4 ☐ Nonrelative .	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Ask 15 if any IADL marked "Yes" in 11.	
15a. What (other) condition causes the trouble in (read IADL(s))? *Ask if injury or operation:* **When did [the (injury) occur? / you have the operation?]** *Enter injury if over 3 months ago.*	☐ Old age *(15c)*
Ask or reask 15b, if 0—3 months injury or operation.	
Ask if operation over 3 months ago: **For what condition did you have the operation?** *Enter condition.*	
b. Besides (condition), is there any other condition which causes the trouble in (read IADL(s))?	☐ Yes *(Reask 15a and b)* ☐ No *(15d)*
c. Is the trouble in (read IADL(s)) caused by any (other) specific condition?	☐ Yes *(Reask 15a and b)* ☐ No

If multiple conditions, including old age, are listed in 15a, ask 15d for each IADL with a "Yes" in 11. Otherwise, mark appropriate box or transcribe the only listed condition. **d. Which of these conditions, that is (read conditions in 15a) would you say is the MAIN cause of the trouble in (IADL)?**	(1) 45	(2) 57
	1 ☐ 0—3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11* 3 ☐ _____ Condition — *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11.*	1 ☐ 0—3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11* 3 ☐ _____ Condition — *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11.*

FOOTNOTES

Section R2. INCIDENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (IADL'S), Continued

(3) 58	(4) 70	(5) 82	(6) 94
Managing your money, (such as keeping track of expenses or paying bills)? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	*Reask 11* **Using the telephone?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	**Doing heavy housework, (like scrubbing floors, or washing windows)?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason	**Doing light housework, (like doing dishes, straightening up, or light cleaning)?** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Doesn't do for other reason
59 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	71 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	83 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable	95 1 ☐ Some 2 ☐ A lot 3 ☐ Unable
60 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11)*	72 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11)*	84 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(12 for next IADL with "Yes" in 11)*	96 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(15)*
Source of help 14a / Paid 14b. 61–64 / 65–68	Source of help 14a. / Paid 14b 73–76 / 77–80	Source of help 14a. / Paid 14b. 85–88 / 89–92	Source of help 14a. / Paid 14b. 97–100 / 101–104
HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	HH member 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Nonrelative Non-HH member 3 ☐ Relative 4 ☐ Nonrelative	0 ☐ S/C/P 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(3) 69 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11* 3 ☐ _____ Condition – *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11*	(4) 81 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11* 3 ☐ _____ Condition – *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11*	(5) 93 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11* 3 ☐ _____ Condition – *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN ask 15d for next IADL with "Yes" in 11.*	(6) 105 1 ☐ 0–3 month Inj/ Op ONLY 2 ☐ Old age *Next page* 3 ☐ _____ Condition – *Enter in IADL box on Condition Summary Chart, THEN next page.*

FOOTNOTES

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