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Disability Among Older People: United States and Canada

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Vital and Health Statistics

Disability Among Older People: United States and Canada

Series 5: Comparative International Vital and Health Statistics Reports No. 8

Data from two national surveys of community-dwelling people 55 years of age and over are the basis of tables presenting 25 measures of disability for each country. The report includes discussions of similarity and differences between the countries, methods used to make the data comparable, and limitations on interpretation of the data.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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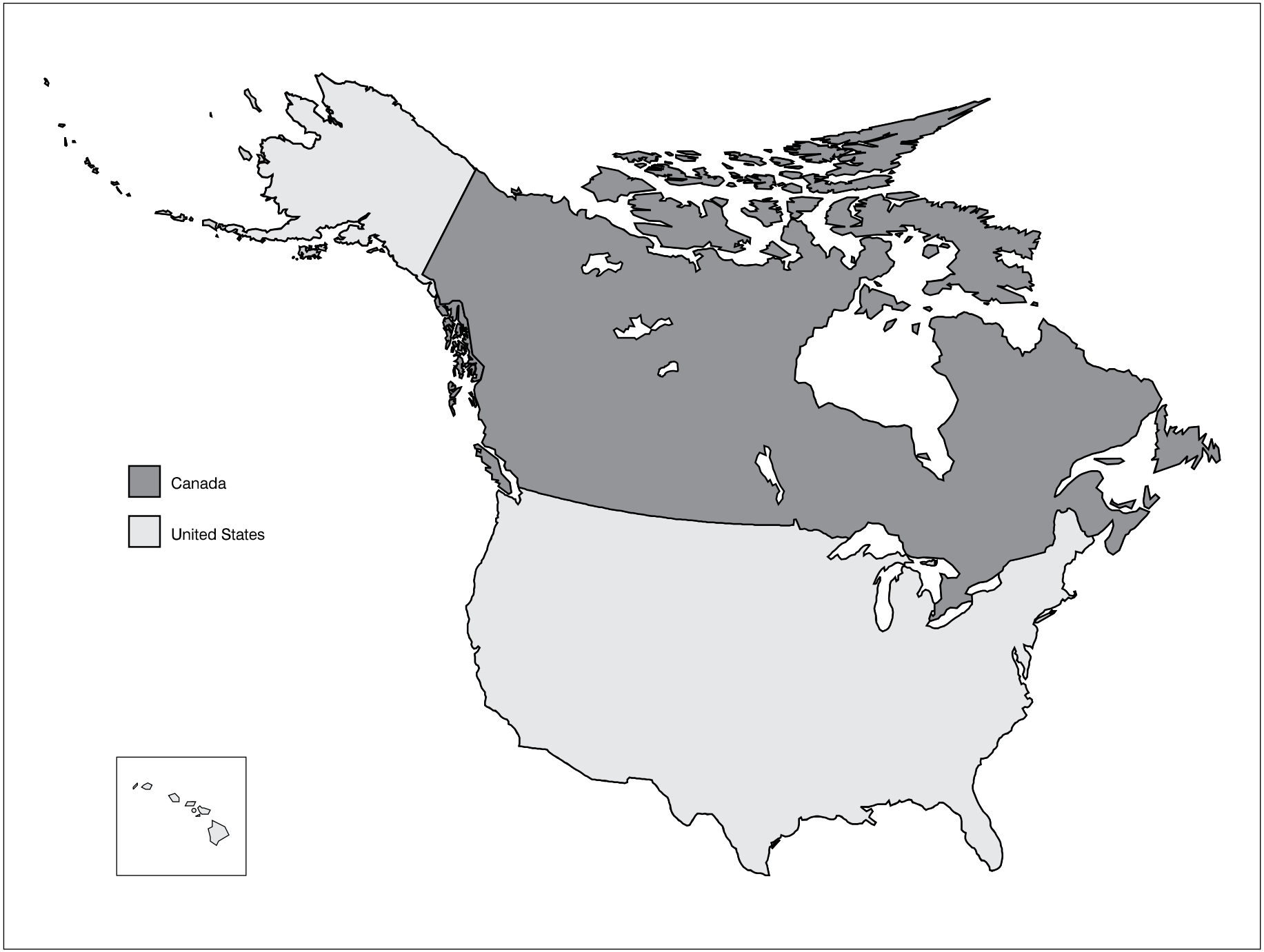
Canada
United States

Prevalence of Disability Among Older Persons: United States and Canada

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Introduction

Comparisons of health and health-related variables between countries can be a valuable tool for scientists and policymakers. Such comparisons aid scientists studying the prevalence or incidence of disease or the prevalence of disability. They are useful to policymakers studying the impact of differences in such things as coverage for health care. This report is designed to contribute to the study of differences between the United States and Canada by examining the prevalence of disability. The intent is to provide information useful for the study of the epidemiology of disability and the possible impact of differing health care systems. The value of such comparisons is especially relevant for the United States and Canada because these countries share a long common border and have many similarities. However, they differ in a number of respects, such as their health care systems. Therefore, it is important to investigate whether, and to what extent, there are differences in the prevalence of health-related conditions.

Disability, as used in this report, follows the model proposed by the World Health Organization in the *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps* (ICIDH), which defines the distinctions among impairment, disability, and handicap (1). Impairment is defined as ''any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function''; disability is defined as ''any restriction (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being''; and handicap is defined as ''a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or a disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex, and social and cultural factors) for that individual.''

A disability thus represents a behavioral or performance alteration, resulting from impairment, that affects the entire person. Although an impairment may not result in disability or in disability and handicap, it may result in a handicap without the presence of a disability. Therefore, an impairment can be regarded as an intrinsic problem that may be alleviated by the use of appropriate assistive devices and may not lead to disability or handicap.

The data that are the basis of this report conform most closely to the ICIDH definition of disability. Therefore, this term is used in this publication even though the ICIDH classification was not the basis for designing the questionnaires used to collect the data.

The data in this report are from surveys conducted during the mid-1980's that had 13 measures of disability in common; 12 of the measures included a level of severity. The report also includes information from other sources, such as vital statistics, to provide a context for the period during which the data were collected.

The surveys were not conducted for international comparisons. Using data from surveys conducted for other purposes is common for international comparisons because the collection and analysis of population data are expensive and time-consuming. However, studies not designed for comparative purposes may not have information on all variables of interest or the variables may not be comparable. Also, the populations may be different (one may include institutionalized persons while the other excludes them), the wording of questions may differ, or the categories may not be comparable.

When possible, care was taken to overcome such difficulties for this report (see the section on comparability of the data for details). However, the inherent limitation on relying n data collected for other purposes remains.

Therefore, policy decisions relying on international comparisons were sometimes made on the basis of limited data that were not entirely comparable. However, reasonably comparable and valid data for the mid-1980's were available for the United States and Canada.

The National Center for Health Statistics and Statistics Canada public-use files were essential for this analysis.

Dorothy P. Rice provided invaluable assistance on the history of Medicare in the United States and on other analyses of disability data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Jacqueline Macpherson and Debbie White provided secretarial assistance and Namrita Agwani and Lynda Hayward provided technical assistance for the Canadian parts of this report.

It should be noted that many comparisons that would have been desirable for this report were not possible because the relevant data are not available for one of the jurisdictions. Hence, this report should be regarded as a pilot project, in that it illustrates a method that might be appropriate for other data as they become available. The method might also be used by individuals who are interested in carrying out similar comparisons between other countries.

Highlights

- The prevalence of all disabilities among people age 55 and older residing in the community rises sharply with age, and in a similar manner, in both the United States and Canada.
- Older women are more likely to be disabled than older men in both countries.
- Institutionalization rates do not account for either the increase with age or the gender difference.
- The prevalence of disability among people age 55 and older is not consistently higher in either the United States or Canada. The risk of being disabled is sometimes higher in one country and sometimes higher in the other, depending on the disability.
- The prevalence of many disabilities is higher in the United States than in Canada among people 55–64 years old. However, among people 65–74 years old, the prevalence of many disabilities appears to be higher in Canada.
- Differences in the prevalence of disability between the lowest and the highest income groups are not greater in either the United States or Canada. Depending on the disability, the ratios of the lowest to the highest income group is sometimes greater in one country and sometimes greater in the other.

Characteristics of the two countries

The United States and Canada together occupy most of the North American continent. They are of approximately the same size and share the longest unguarded border in the world. Because of that long border, one often thinks of them as similar countries. While they are similar in many respects, they differ in other important ways.

Some basic information about the two countries is shown in table A. The most noticeable difference is that, although the land area of the United States and Canada is almost the same, the population of the United States is almost 10 times larger than that of Canada (2). Therefore, the United States has a population density of 26 people per square kilometer in contrast to 3 people per square kilometer in Canada (3).

The United States ranks lower than Canada on two health measures commonly used for international comparisons—infant mortality and life expectancy. In the United States, white people fare better than black people by both these measures. However, the difference between the United States and Canada is not entirely due to the United States having a relatively larger black population. These measures for the white population of the United States are also worse than those for the Canadian population (4).

With the lower expectation of life in the United States, one might expect that the proportion of people who are age 65 years and older would be lower. However, the proportion of the population age 65 years and older is somewhat higher in the United States than in Canada (2,5). However, the proportion of a population that is age 65 years and older is also affected by past natality, mortality, and immigration patterns.

Both countries provide health services through privately delivered health care. However, there are fundamental differences in the way health care is controlled, provided, and financed and in who is eligible for nationwide health care coverage. Those differences might affect the health of the inhabitants.

In general, all care in Canada is financed by federal and provincial governments that control the supply of facilities and major equipment. Canada as a whole has more physicians and more hospital beds per capita than the United States, and the number of hospital days per capita is higher in Canada. However, there are appreciable regional variations in both the United States and Canada in the availability of hospital beds and health services. Table B shows selected characteristics of the health care system around the time data for this report were obtained.

Table A. Data on the United States and Canada, mid-1980s

Selected characteristic	*United States*	*Canada*
Area in square kilometers	[1]9,372,614	[1]9,976,139
Population in thousands	[1]239,279	[1]25,165
Population per square kilometer	[2]26.0	[2]3.0
Births per 1,000 persons	[1]15.6	[1]14.9
Infant mortality per 1,000 persons	[1]10.6	[1]7.9
Percent of population age 65 and over	[1]12.5	[1]11.3
Expectation of life at birth in years		
Males	[1]71.3	[1]73.0
Females	[1]78.3	[1]79.8
Expectation of life at age 65 and over		
Males	[1]14.7	[3]14.9
Females	[1]18.6	[3]19.1
Expectation of life at age 75 years		
Males	[1]9.1	[3]9.1
Females	[1]11.7	[3]11.9
Expectation of life at age 85 years		
Males	[1]5.2	[3]5.1
Females	[1]6.4	[3]6.4

[1]United Nations. *1989 UN Demographic Yearbook.* United Nations Publishers, NY. 1991

[2]*The World in Figures.* G.K. Hall & Co., Boston, MA. 1988.

[3]Canadian Centre for Health Information: Life Tables, Canada and Provinces: 1985–1987. *Health Reports.* Catalog 82–0035, Supp 30, Vol 2 (4). 1990.

Table B. Selected background statistics on health care: United States and Canada, 1985

Selected characteristic	*United States*	*Canada*
	Per capita in 1985 U.S. dollars[1]	
Gross national (domestic) product	16,703	14,801
National income	14,565	11,778
	Rate per 1,000 persons	
Patient-care physicians[2]	1.81	2.05
Private-practice general practitioners and family physicians	0.24	0.90
Other[2]	1.57	1.15
Short-stay general hospitals[3]		
Beds	4.20	4.43
Admissions	140	136
Days	994	1,293

[1]$1.00 U.S. equals $1.22 Canadian. Canadian figures adjusted according to the purchasing-power-parity exchange rate.

[2]Values include interns and residents.

[3]Canadian data include rehabilitation units.

SOURCES: Fuchs, V.R. and J.S. Hahn, 1990; *The World in Figures.* G.K. Hall & Co. Boston, MA. 1988.

Table C. Health expenditures per capita by type of expenditure: United States and Canada, 1985

Expenditure	United States	Canada
	Amount per capita in 1985 U.S. dollars	
Total	1,780	1,286
Physicians	347	202
Procedures	193	69
Evaluation and management	154	133
Hospitals	698	520
All other[1]	735	564

[1]Includes expenditures for nursing homes and other institutions, drugs, dentists' services, other professional services, public health, appliances, prepayment administration, construction, research, home care, ambulance services, other personal health care, and miscellaneous expenses.

SOURCE : Fuchs, V.R. and J.S. Hahn, 1990.

The relatively larger supply of major medical care providers does not lead to higher expenditures for health care in Canada. In addition, since universal health insurance was implemented in Canada the percent of the gross national product spent on health care has increased more slowly than in the United States. Table C presents data from Fuchs and Hahn (6) who showed that in 1985 per capita expenditures were lower in Canada for most types of service, including hospitals.

The evolution of universal coverage in Canada was not instantaneous. The act that provided for federal-provincial cost sharing for inpatient services was passed in 1957. The federal Medical Care Act providing federal-provincial cost-sharing of physician services was passed in 1966. All provinces had publicly funded hospital and physician services programs that covered the total population by the end of 1970 (7,8).

In contrast, coverage is nearly complete in the United States only for people age 65 years and older; virtually everyone that age is covered by the Medicare legislation passed in 1965 (9). In addition, some people under age 65 who are disabled or have end stage renal disease are also covered by Medicare because of later additions to the legislation. Data in table D for people age 55 years and older show that 8 percent of Americans age 55–64 years had no health insurance coverage of any kind in 1984. In contrast, only 1 percent of those age 65 years and older had no health insurance coverage.

Thus, coverage is nearly universal for people age 65 years and older in both countries although the benefits differ. For people under age 65, it is universal in Canada, but millions of Americans that age have no or inadequate health care coverage. Furthermore, American adults under age 65 years who may have the greatest need for health care, those who are limited in activity, are significantly less likely to have any insurance than those who are not limited (10). Also, those who have insurance are likely to have only public insurance; only 54.7 percent of Americans age 18–64 years who are limited in activity, in contrast with 77.7 percent of those who are not limited in activity, have only private insurance (10).

This difference in coverage above and below age 65 is especially interesting when considering the impact that health care might have on disability levels. Disability rates and demands for health care are relatively high among people age 65 years and older, and coverage is nearly universal for people that age in both countries. However, some disabilities originate before the age of 65 and the question arises whether some of those disabilities could be prevented or ameliorated by more universally available health care for younger people in the United States. People ages 55–64, for whom health care coverage is universal in Canada but not in the United States, are especially important. Therefore, data on this group are included in this report.

There may be other differences that could be associated with the prevalence of disability, even among people age 65 years and older who have universal health care in both countries. The tables in this report include information about some of those other factors.

Although the data needed for exact comparisons are not available, it is generally believed that institutionalization rates in Canada are slightly higher than in the United States (11,12). Because people in institutions are more likely to be disabled than those in the community, a larger proportion of disabled people in Canada may not be in the community, and this may affect comparisons between the two countries. However, in both countries at any given time, the vast majority of persons age 65 years and older reside in the community, not in nursing homes or other long-term care institutions.

Table D. Health insurance coverage of people 55 years of age and over: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Type of health insurance coverage	Total	55–64 years	65 years and over	65–74 years	75 years and over
			Number in thousands		
Total	44,326	20,075	24,251	14,925	9,326
			Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No health insurance coverage	4.0	7.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Medicare coverage	55.2	6.0	95.9	95.2	97.1
With other coverage	45.2	4.3	79.0	81.2	75.7
No other coverage	9.4	1.6	15.8	12.8	20.4
Other coverage, no Medicare	40.4	85.6	3.0	3.8	1.8

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals because of some unknown coverage.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Health Insurance Supplement, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table E. Percent of noninstitutionalized people 65 years of age and over by marital status and family size, according to country and sex: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are based on all races other than black. Canadian data are based on all races]

	Both sexes		*Male*		*Female*	
	United States	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*
Marital status						
Married	54.9	57.1	77.6	76.1	39.36	42.7
Widowed	35.2	31.4	13.6	13.3	50.1	45.2
Divorced or separated	5.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.7	4.1
Never married	4.5	7.5	4.4	6.9	4.6	8.0
Family size						
1 person	33.2	31.0	16.9	18.2	44.4	40.8
Alone	31.8	28.2	16.0	16.7	42.7	36.9
With nonrelative	1.4	2.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	3.9
2 persons	52.2	52.0	66.0	62.2	42.7	44.2
Spouse	45.1	45.1	62.4	58.0	33.2	35.3
Other	7.1	6.9	3.6	4.2	9.5	8.9
3 or more persons	14.6	17.0	17.0	19.6	12.9	15.0

NOTE : Figures may not add to totals because of missing data.

SOURCES: United States: Supplement on Aging, 1984 National Health Interview Survey.
Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1, 1985. Statistics Canada. Age, sex and marital status. Cat. No. 93–310. Ottawa: 1992. Statistics Canada. Families: Number, type and structure. Cat. No. 93–312. The Nation Series.

Table F. Percent of noninstitutionalized people 65 years of age and over by education and family income, according to country and sex: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are based on all races other than black. Canadian data are based on all races]

	Both sexes		*Male*		*Female*	
	United States	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*
Education						
0–8 years	34.9	46.9	37.2	50.0	33.4	44.6
9–11 years	16.9	22.4	16.6	20.2	18.1	24.1
12 years[1]	28.4	9.9	25.0	9.0	30.8	10.5
13 or more	18.5	19.5	19.9	19.7	17.5	19.4
Family income[2,3]						
Under $5,000	12.2	5.9	6.7	3.3	16.0	7.9
$5,000–6,999	10.6	16.0	8.0	10.1	12.3	20.5
$7,000–9,999	16.4	21.8	15.7	22.5	16.9	21.3
$10,000–14,999	19.6	27.0	21.5	28.7	18.3	25.7
$15,000–19,999	14.0	13.6	16.1	14.6	12.5	12.9
$20,000–24,999	9.4	5.4	10.5	7.0	8.6	4.3
$25,000–34,999	9.6	5.7	11.7	7.0	8.1	4.8
$35,000–49,999	5.2	2.9	6.0	3.8	4.7	2.1
$50,000 or more	3.1	1.6	3.8	3.0	2.6	0.6

[1]Includes grade 13 (see text).

[2]Family income has been imputed (see Appendix III).

[3]Amounts are in 1985 U.S. dollars.

NOTES: Figures may not add to totals because of missing data.

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Characteristics of the noninstitutionalized population age 65 and older differ somewhat in the two countries, as shown in tables E, F, and G.

In both countries the majority of people age 65 and older living in the community are married and live in families with two or more persons (Table E). However, older Americans are more likely to be widowed than Canadians while older Canadians are more likely to have never married. There is also a difference in family size; older American females are more likely to be in one-person families and Canadians more likely to be in families of three or more persons.

Table F shows that the distribution of people age 65 and older by education and family income is different in the two countries. In both countries, almost one fifth of the people that age have 13 or more years of education. However, most Canadians without that much education have eight or fewer

Table G. Percent of noninstitutionalized people 65 years of age and over by perceived health status and physician contacts in past year, according to country and sex: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are based on all races other than black. Canadian data are based on all races]

	Both sexes		*Male*		*Female*	
	United States	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*	*United States*	*Canada*
Perceived health status						
Good to excellent	67.6	62.0	66.9	64.8	68.1	59.9
Fair	20.9	28.9	21.0	26.1	20.8	31.0
Poor	11.1	8.9	11.8	8.9	11.1	9.0
Physician contacts						
None	17.9	11.7	20.3	13.9	16.2	10.0
1–2 contacts	16.2	27.5	16.5	30.2	16.1	25.4
3–6 contacts	22.4	30.1	22.1	29.3	22.6	30.6
7–12 contacts	24.6	16.9	24.2	14.8	24.8	18.5
13–24 contacts	11.4	9.5	10.3	7.6	12.2	11.0
25 contacts or more	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9

NOTE : Figures may not add to totals because of missing data.

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

years while most Americans have some education beyond elementary school. The distribution at the upper end is less clear because the category ‘‘12 years’’ for Canada includes grade 13 because it was offered by some, but not all, high schools in Canada. The income distribution for older Canadians is more concentrated than that of older Americans, and relatively fewer older Canadians were in the lowest or highest income quintiles.

Table G shows that Americans age 65 and older were more likely to rate their health as good or excellent, but that they were also more likely to report that they were in poor health. Canadians, both men and women, were more likely than their southern neighbors to have seen a physician during the year before the interview.

Comparability of the data

There are numerous publications based on data from the United States and Canada, and many studies published provide comparisons pertaining to the health care systems of the two countries. One problem with some of these publications is that they rely on secondary analyses of data that may not have been comparable. Several methods were used to avoid such lack of comparability in this report.

The data for each country are derived from a national population-based sample survey that excluded the institutionalized population. The U.S. survey was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1984, and the Canadian survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1985.

The data are derived from public-use files for which questionnaires and code books are available. These questionnaires and code books were scrutinized to select comparable questions. This scrutiny revealed that, although they appeared to be the same, some questions were not asked in the same way in the two surveys. Data from those questions were excluded from this report. The questions that were retained are listed in appendix II.

Next, the code books were examined to discover whether the information from the questions had been coded in the same way. In many cases it had not been. Therefore, the data required recoding to increase comparability. Unfortunately, some detail was lost for each country in the process.

Finally, all data were tabulated to make the categories as comparable as possible. In most cases, that was relatively easy, but in some cases it was not. For example, information on income was missing for about 20 percent of participants in the United States and for about 30 percent of those in Canada. Furthermore, the level of income and the income distribution differed in the two countries. These two problems were overcome in different ways. The problem of missing information on income was solved by imputing income for both countries using other information that the participants had provided (see appendix III). The problem of different levels and different distributions of income was solved by using country-specific income categories. The categories shown in the tables represent quintiles of the population age 55 and older in the specified country.

Race could not be used as a control variable because information on race was not on the public-use file for Canada. After examining the racial distributions in the two countries, the U.S. ''nonblack'' population was selected as the most comparable to that of Canada. Abbreviated tables are provided in appendix IV to indicate how this minority population in the United States differs from the population used for the comparative tables.

The data for both countries are from sample surveys and are subject to sampling error. In general, because the samples were large, the sampling errors are relatively small. Whenever possible, categories were combined to reduce the number of cells with few people. However, some cells with few people remain and sampling errors are not negligible when the number of people in the denominator is relatively small.

To aid the reader, the number of people in the sample for each cell is shown in tables I and II in appendix I. Those tables can be used for estimating sampling errors using the method outlined in appendix I. The reader should consider any interpretations as tentative when there are fewer than 100 persons in the denominator for either country. This method of estimating sampling errors was developed for this report based on data from two countries. It is not the method recommended by either Statistics Canada or the National Center for Health Statistics.

It is also important to stress what information such surveys can provide. There are two issues: the limitations of any cross-sectional survey and those of surveys of older people.

Both surveys are point-in-time studies and associations derived from such studies should not be interpreted to imply causality. For example, differences among the age groups could be the result of aging or they could be because different cohorts have different experiences. The differences could be because of changes that have occurred in health care during the lifetime of the study populations rather than the result of aging. Also, the older age group no longer represents the general population; it represents only survivors whose contemporaries have been affected by earlier mortality experiences which might differ between the U.S. and Canadian populations.

The other issue is that these surveys are based on people who were living in the community at the time they, or their proxy respondents, participated in the surveys. Institutionalized persons were excluded. This would make little difference if the proportion and characteristics of the institutionalized population were the same in the two countries, but it is not. According to the National Nursing Home Survey, approximately 5 percent of the people age 65 and older in the United States were in nursing homes in 1985 and this percent was much higher at age 85 and older (12).

There is no single source for such an estimate for the rate of institutionalization in Canada. The relevant studies and data

have been reviewed (11) and the difficulty of ascertaining rates of institutionalization has been noted. Specifically, in Canada, institutionalization includes hospitals, nursing homes, and homes for the aged, but there are a number of places called retirement homes or that have similar names, which could be regarded as institutions. However, they are frequently omitted from the reported rates of institutionalization. Hence, it is difficult to compare rates of institutionalization between the two countries. However, researchers who have reviewed this matter believe that the rate of institutionalization of the elderly is greater in Canada than in the United States (11).

Results

Tables 1–50 show the percent of noninstitutionalized population aged 55 years and older in each country with a specified disability and consist of 25 pairs of tables. Each disability measure is considered in a pair of tables. The first table of the pair presents the data for the United States and the second one presents the data for Canada. If there are data on two levels of severity, difficulty in performing the task is the first pair of tables and inability to perform it is the second pair.

Every table has the same format. All the tables show the estimated number of people in the age-sex group in the first row and the percent of the population in the specified category with that disability in all the other cells. The first column gives the age-adjusted estimate and the remaining columns show the data for three age groups (55–64, 65–74, and 75 years and over) and for each sex. The rows present the data by income quintiles, three levels of education, three types of marital status, five family types, and five categories of the number of doctor visits in the year prior to the interview. All of the tables present national estimates based on weighted data. All of the data for the United States are for the nonblack population so as to make the populations more comparable.

These data are considered in two ways in this section. The first way is to examine the differences between the United States and Canada in the prevalence of disability. The second way is to examine the associations between the measures of disability and the five control variables within each country.

Prevalence in the United States and Canada

The relationship between the prevalence of disability by gender and age is similar in the two countries. Prevalence rates are also generally higher among women than among men in both countries. Prevalence rates are also consistently higher at higher ages in both countries and this increase does not appear to be linear, at least in Canada (13). More specifically, the prevalence of disability among people age 75 and older is usually several times as high as it is among people age 55–64 years.

The similarities of the relationships by age and by gender suggest that age-sex-adjusted data can be used to examine differences in prevalence. A summary of the age-sex-adjusted prevalence data for the two countries is given in table H where the measures are listed in the order of decreasing prevalence in the United States.

There are differences between the United States and Canada in the prevalence of many of the measures of disability. However, there is no consistent pattern in the sense that the prevalence is invariably, or almost invariably, higher in either the United States or Canada. That is shown most clearly by the relative risks. For 13 of the measures, the relative risk is above 1 (the relative risk is higher in the United States) while for 12 it is below 1 (the relative risk is lower in the United States). Note, however, that many of the relative risks are near one, thereby suggesting that the age-sex-adjusted prevalence is about the same.

However, the magnitude of the relative risk does not necessarily measure the impact of the difference. Even when the relative risk is high, very few people in the country may be affected if the prevalence is very low. Conversely, even if the relative risk in one country is only, say, 10 percent higher than in the other, many people will be affected if the prevalence of the disability is very high.

Table H also shows the ranking of the disabilities within each country. Despite differences in levels of disability, the ranking is similar in the two countries (the Spearman rank correlation coefficient is 0.84). Of the 25 variables, only 4 differ by more than 5 places in their ranks. The similarity of the rankings is consistent with the belief that the relative impact of each disability is similar in both countries if data are used from questions that are similar.

Of the four rankings that differ by more than five places, the relative risk is higher in the United States for three (unable to stand for 2 hours, unable to bend down, unable to read newsprint when wearing glasses) and lower for one (difficulty managing money). Two of these four are measures of musculoskeletal ability, one is a measure that might be alleviated by proper prescriptions and medical care, and the last one could be either a measure of cognitive ability or of social norms.

Age-specific rates are sometimes more revealing than age-adjusted rates, especially when there are reasons that one age group might differ from the others. Relationships for people age 55–64 years might be different from those for people age 65 years and older because all people of that age have health care coverage in Canada but not in the United States.

The relative risk of disability for people age 55–64 years is higher in the United States than in Canada for 14 of the 25 measure as shown in table J. However, the relative risk for people age 65–74 years is lower in the United States for 14 measures. Further, risks that are higher in one age group are not necessarily higher in the next older group; they sometimes reverse. Therefore, one should not place too much reliance on

Table H. Age-sex adjusted prevalence rates, ranks, and relative risks of selected disabilities for noninstitutionalized people 55 years of age and over by selected disabilities and country: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are for all races other than black. Canadian data are for all races]

Selected disability	Prevalence		Rank		Relative risk
	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	
Difficulty bending down	32.0	24.2	1	3	1.32
Difficulty standing 2 hours	27.0	25.7	2	2	1.05
Difficulty walking	22.3	21.4	3	6	1.04
Difficulty climbing steps	18.7	26.8	4	1	0.70
Difficulty doing heavy housework	18.2	22.1	5	5	0.82
Difficulty reaching over head	13.3	13.0	6	9	1.02
Unable to do heavy housework	10.8	15.5	7	7	0.70
Difficulty lifting 10 pounds	10.6	22.4	8	4	0.47
Unable to stand 2 hours	10.3	5.7	9	16	1.81
Unable to bend down	10.1	4.9	10	19	2.60
Unable to walk	9.3	6.8	11	15	1.41
Difficulty grasping	9.2	11.1	12	10	0.83
Difficulty shopping	7.4	13.5	13	8	0.55
Unable to climb steps	6.6	4.2	14	18	1.57
Unable to lift 10 pounds	5.0	9.5	15	11	0.53
Difficulty doing light housework	4.8	3.6	16	19	1.33
Difficulty preparing meals	4.6	7.8	17	12	0.59
Unable to read newsprint	4.6	2.0	17	24	2.30
Unable to shop	4.5	7.0	19	14	0.64
Difficulty managing money	3.1	7.7	20	13	0.40
Unable to reach over head	2.8	2.5	21	22	1.12
Unable to do light housework	2.6	2.2	22	23	1.18
Unable to prepare meals	2.3	3.3	23	20	0.70
Unable to manage money	2.0	2.6	24	21	0.77
Unable to grasp	0.8	0.6	25	25	1.33

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

whether the relative risk is high in one country or the other when considering the ten-year age groups. More important is that the rankings of the disabilities are similar for each age group.

It is possible that the differences in these measures could be due to differences in the wording or interpretation of the questions that were asked. However, examination of the relevant questions (shown in appendix II) does not suggest that these questions differ more than others where the rankings were similar.

Associations with control variables

The literature that demonstrates that the prevalence of disability is lower among people with higher levels of income or education, within any age-sex-race group, is so extensive that it cannot be cited here. Such a differential suggests that if preventive medical care is free and available, differences between the highest and lowest groups should be less than if such care is expensive or difficult to obtain. Therefore, one could hypothesize that the relative risk of the lowest income group would be less in Canada than in the United States.

Table K shows the relative risk of having each specified disability for persons in the lowest income quintile relative to those in the highest quintile. For most disabilities, the risk is greater among lower- than among higher-income people. The lowest relative risks, that is the smallest relative differences, are for the disabilities that may have different meanings (or cognitive demands) in different income groups. Managing money and preparing meals, for example, may have quite different meanings.

Again the relative risks only tell part of the story. The absolute difference between low- and high-income groups is also important.

Table K also shows that, in general, the ratio of the lowest to the highest income group is greater in Canada than it is in the United States. This is contrary to what might have been expected given the universal access to medical care in Canada. When the age 55–65 group is considered separately, the ratios of lowest- to highest-income groups are lower in Canada than in the United States. However, the same reversal noted before occurs for those ages 65–74 years. There is also a gradient by level of education in both countries.

Similar comparisons can be made for the other socioeconomic groups, for example, disability. One could compare the ratios between married people and either those never married or those previously married, or between people living with a spouse only and those in any other living arrangement.

A comparison according to the number of physician visits in the year prior to the interview is of interest since one might expect people who have a disability would see a physician, regardless of the medical care system. Therefore, unlike age, sex, or income, physician visits might result from, rather than precede, the disability. The question is: what proportion of people with the specified disability have not seen a physician within a year? It has already been shown (table H) that, in

Table J. Ranks and relative risks of selected disabilities for noninstitutionalized people by age and selected disabilities: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are for all races other than black. Canadian data are for all races]

Selected disability	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
	Rank			Rank			Rank		
	United States	Canada	Relative risk	United States	Canada	Relative risk	United States	Canada	Relative risk
Difficulty bending down	1	2	1.29	1	3	1.43	1	6	1.26
Difficulty standing 2 hours	2	1	0.97	2	2	1.16	2	5	1.04
Difficulty walking	3	5	1.28	3	6	1.05	3	3	0.91
Difficulty climbing steps	4	3	0.72	4	1	0.68	4	2	0.71
Difficulty doing heavy housework	5	6	1.21	5	4	0.79	5	1	0.67
Difficulty reaching over head	6	7	1.26	6	8	1.03	6	7	0.63
Difficulty grasping	7	9	1.12	7	7	0.68	7	12	1.06
Difficulty lifting 10 pounds	8	4	0.51	8	17	2.39	8	15	1.24
Unable to do heavy housework	9	8	0.87	9	13	1.42	9	4	0.50
Unable to bend down	10	16	2.35	10	5	0.44	10	18	2.11
Unable to stand 2 hours	11	11	1.33	11	10	0.82	11	10	0.85
Unable to walk	12	14	1.44	12	16	1.60	12	8	0.55
Difficulty shopping	13	10	0.66	13	9	0.50	13	17	1.45
Unable to climb steps	14	17	2.00	14	18	1.53	14	11	0.62
Unable to read newsprint	15	23	5.40	15	11	0.51	15	13	0.64
Difficulty doing light housework	15	17	1.50	15	20	1.41	15	9	0.51
Unable to lift 10 pounds	17	12	0.61	17	12	0.49	17	14	0.65
Difficulty preparing meals	18	13	0.57	18	24	1.95	18	18	1.23
Unable to reach over head	19	20	1.38	19	15	0.62	19	23	2.04
Unable to shop	20	17	0.94	20	22	0.92	20	12	0.45
Difficulty managing money	21	15	0.33	21	23	0.92	21	21	1.16
Unable to do light housework	22	24	2.67	22	14	0.34	22	20	0.89
Unable to prepare meals	23	21	0.64	23	19	0.46	23	22	1.03
Unable to grasp	24	24	1.67	24	21	0.52	24	24	1.19
Unable to manage money	25	22	0.50	25	25	1.33	25	25	1.08

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

general, people age 65 and over in the United States are less likely to see a physician than people the same age in Canada. However, those data did not control for whether the person had a disability.

Table L shows the proportion of people in the United States who had no physician visits in the year before the interview relative to the proportion of people in Canada with a similar disability. The data, which are based on the age-sex adjusted rates in the tables, do not show any consistent benefit for disabled older people in one country or the other. For 14 of the 25 disabilities, disabled persons in the United States are less likely to have seen a physician for any reason than persons with the same disability in Canada. For the other 15 disabilities, disabled persons in Canada are less likely to have seen a physician. However, for the 15 physical disabilities, the ratios favor Canada.

Table K. Relative risk of lowest to highest income quintile for noninstitutionalized people 55 years of age and over by selected disabilities: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are for all races other than black. Canadian data are for all races]

Selected disability	Ratio	
	United States	Canada
Difficulty walking	2.3	3.2
Unable to walk	2.1	3.8
Difficulty climbing steps	2.3	3.0
Unable to climb steps	2.2	4.8
Difficulty bending down	1.8	2.5
Unable to bend down	2.3	1.8
Difficulty standing	2.0	3.3
Unable to stand long periods	2.2	3.1
Difficulty grasping	2.4	6.8
Unable to grasp	2.0	–
Difficulty reaching over head	2.4	2.5
Unable to reach over head	2.5	3.4
Difficulty lifting weight	2.3	4.4
Unable to lift weight	1.6	3.3
Unable to read newsprint	2.1	6.3
Difficulty doing heavy housework	2.2	1.5
Unable to do heavy housework	1.9	2.0
Difficulty doing light housework	1.6	2.8
Unable to do light housework	1.0	3.6
Difficulty preparing meals	1.3	1.9
Unable to prepare meals	0.8	2.8
Difficulty shopping	1.8	2.2
Unable to shop	1.6	8.0
Difficulty managing money	0.9	1.6
Unable to manage money	0.8	1.0

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table L. Relative risk of having no physician visit among noninstitutionalized people 55 years of age and over by selected disabilities: United States, 1984 and Canada, 1985

[United States data are for all races other than black. Canada data are all races]

Selected disability	United States/Canada
Difficulty walking	1.3
Unable to walk	1.5
Difficulty climbing steps	0.6
Unable to climb steps	6.6
Difficulty bending down	1.6
Unable to bend down	6.4
Difficulty standing	1.2
Unable to stand long periods	1.6
Difficulty grasping	0.9
Unable to grasp	0.7
Difficulty reaching over head	1.3
Unable to reach over head	1.4
Difficulty lifting weight	0.7
Unable to lift weight	0.9
Unable to read newsprint	2.4
Difficulty doing heavy housework	1.1
Unable to do heavy housework	0.8
Difficulty doing light housework	1.9
Unable to do light housework	1.8
Difficulty preparing meals	0.5
Unable to prepare meals	1.0
Difficulty shopping	0.6
Unable to shop	0.8
Difficulty managing money	0.4
Unable to manage money	0.8

SOURCES: United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.
Canada: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Discussion

The United States and Canada are both large countries with democratic forms of government. Although they are similar in many respects, differences in their medical care systems have recently attracted much attention as the United States considers revising its medical care system. Canada, in theory, has equal access to medical care for people of all ages; the United States has relatively equal access only for people age 65 years and older.

If free universal access to medical care throughout life reduces the incidence and prevalence of disability, one would expect the level of disability among older people to be lower in Canada than in the United States and that the differential between people in the highest and lowest income groups would be less.

In fact, the situation is more complicated than that. When data are adjusted for differences in the age and sex distribution in the two countries, the prevalence of disability is not consistently higher in either country nor is the ratio of the lowest to the highest income group consistently higher. For the 55–64 age group, the differential between people in the highest- and lowest-income groups is lower in Canada than in the United States, but at older ages the reverse is the case. In this context, it is interesting to note that differences between Canada and the United States are relatively small compared with the differences between the black population and the rest of the population in the United States presumably because income, education, and other factors play an important role, regardless of the medical care system.

There are a number of possible explanations that should be considered.

First, the availability of free medical care, in and of itself, may have little to do with disability at older ages. Appropriate preventive care could prevent or postpone some physical disability, but much disability is due to injuries or to lifestyles that are not appreciably affected by physicians.

Second, while health insurance is not universally available to people under age 65 in the United States, most people have some form of health insurance coverage. Interpretion of the relationship between health insurance coverage and disability is made more complicated by adults age 18–64 who are limited in activity being less likely to have any insurance than adults who are not limited (10). Furthermore, there are differences in whether the insurance is public or private. Adults who are limited are less likely to have private coverage, but they are more likely to have public coverage than adults who are not limited (10).

Third, people in different countries or in different cultural groups may interpret questions differently. For example, difficulty managing money may mean something quite different to a person with a large investment portfolio than it does to someone living from paycheck to paycheck. Also, in some instances wording of the questions on the two surveys is different enough that it might account for some of the differences between the countries.

Fourth, the surveys that provided the data for this report were both surveys of the noninstitutionalized population. If a larger proportion of the people are in institutions in one country than in the other, that could affect levels of disability. The evidence is that older people in Canada are more likely to be in institutions than older people in the United States. This higher rate of institutionalization in Canada might account for a lower prevalence of reporting severe impairments in Canada.

Fifth, the questions, methods, response rates, and imputations were different in the two surveys. All possible care was taken to reduce the impact of such differences, but it was not possible to change the surveys themselves. Although, the effect of such differences cannot be evaluated, there was no evidence that they introduced bias. This, of course, does not preclude the presence of such bias.

Finally, the associations that are examined represent bivariate associations and the associations may be different if multivariate associations were investigated. For example, the question of interest with respect to education might be whether the associations with education are maintained after the data are adjusted for income.

It should be noted that the various problems arising in surveys because of nonresponse and methodological difficulties may be more serious when discussing prevalence than when discussing associations; that is, associations are probably more likely to be robust than prevalence estimates. With respect to associations, a number of points may be noted as follows.

First, with respect to the changes with age, the proportion of the population with reported disabilities consistently increase with age, both in the United States and in Canada. Sometimes these increases are not pronounced, but there are few instances when this pattern is not observed. Moreover, this increase appears to be greater than linear, and appears to approximate more closely to an exponential increase; the prevalence is sometimes several times higher in an age group ten years older (12).

Second, with respect to differences between males and females, women are consistently more likely to have one of the disabilities than men.

In summary, a number of the associations are similar in the United States and in Canada. Specifically, the differences between males and females and the relationship with age are similar. The relationships with income, marital status, family size, and education are also generally similar. These four variables are all related to socioeconomic status and the similarity suggests that health care is only one of many variables influencing the prevalence of disability.

An extension of the present study might provide useful results. A specific suggestion is the desirability of establishing a common data base, at least for the key indicators. The more the various questions are standardized, and not only in institutions, but also in agencies providing care in the community, the easier it will be to exploit the data that are being collected. The present study indicates that responses are sensitive to wording. Therefore, it might be useful to develop a set of agreed-on core questions that would be widely used in both the United States and in Canada.

Another important aspect is that the data are cross-sectional, which makes it difficult to draw many conclusions of particular interest. There are two issues. First, as shown by the present analyses, the effects of institutionalization and, by implication, death, present problems in making inferences since a cross-sectional study of an older population represents a selected population. A well-defined longitudinal study might overcome some of these difficulties. Second, at present there are no generally agreed-on outcome variables, apart from death and institutionalization. It may be useful, therefore, to have some quality-of-life measures that could be derived from the present data in conjunction with newly developed indices (13, 14). Autonomy, the absence of incontinence, the absence of falls, optimal drug utilization, etc. probably contribute to the quality of life. However, it is less clear how these variables can be operationalized.

Last, it would be useful if other countries participated in a similar type of project. A more extensive analysis of the relevant data could clarify the prevalence of disability in the world.

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List of detail tables

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

Guide to detailed tables

The tables show the percent of the noninstitutionalized population 55 years of age and over by age, sex, family income, education, marital status, family size and type, and number of physician visits in the past year with the specified disability. Data for the United States are for the population other than black in 1984. Data for Canada are for 1985.

Table 1. Difficulty walking for a quarter of a mile among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	22.3	14.8	14.6	15.1	22.1	20.9	23.1	38.6	31.8	42.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	38.4	39.0	40.5	38.1	34.2	34.0	34.3	44.4	39.7	45.9
2	29.9	26.3	32.0	23.2	27.1	28.8	25.9	39.5	36.5	41.4
3	21.6	16.6	19.7	14.5	19.8	20.2	19.4	33.5	26.8	38.8
4	17.2	10.3	11.1	9.5	16.4	17.0	15.7	33.0	23.7	39.5
5 (high)	16.7	7.4	6.9	8.1	13.8	11.0	17.0	39.3	29.8	46.0
Education										
0–8 years	10.9	31.2	26.8	35.3	31.2	28.6	33.5	43.4	35.8	48.6
9–12 years	20.6	13.3	15.1	12.1	20.9	20.8	21.0	35.9	29.0	39.4
13 or more years	15.0	8.6	7.8	9.6	13.2	11.7	14.7	31.4	24.6	35.1
Marital status										
Married	20.4	12.8	13.6	12.0	20.2	20.3	20.2	34.6	31.0	40.6
Not married	23.8	13.0	*20.9	*10.1	25.6	23.4	26.2	42.0	*34.8	43.6
Previously married	24.0	10.8	22.1	7.8	26.4	25.2	26.6	42.5	36.1	43.9
Family size and type										
1 person	24.9	20.8	19.5	21.3	24.7	23.5	25.1	36.6	30.5	38.0
Alone	24.3	20.5	17.9	21.7	24.4	22.8	24.9	35.9	29.5	37.3
2 persons	21.0	13.8	13.4	14.1	19.9	19.0	20.9	35.9	30.5	42.4
Spouse	19.6	12.7	13.0	12.3	19.4	19.0	19.8	32.7	30.0	37.4
3 or more persons	26.7	14.1	15.2	12.8	26.3	26.4	26.3	54.9	40.7	63.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	12.5	7.6	7.0	8.3	12.1	11.6	12.5	23.0	15.7	28.2
1–2	12.2	7.1	8.0	6.3	10.7	11.4	10.1	25.6	17.4	30.3
3–6	18.1	11.4	11.7	11.1	17.4	16.1	18.4	33.8	29.5	36.3
7–12	26.9	18.5	22.1	15.8	27.8	26.8	28.6	43.0	38.5	45.7
13 or more	42.4	34.9	37.3	33.3	41.4	40.4	41.6	60.3	54.1	63.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 2. Difficulty walking 400 meters without resting among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	21.4	11.6	10.2	13.0	21.1	19.0	22.9	42.3	33.5	47.8
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	27.7	19.9	*24.8	18.0	27.2	32.9	24.9	41.4	33.4	44.6
2	16.6	19.9	*	18.6	21.2	18.2	24.0	44.0	38.3	48.1
3	20.7	11.5	*14.0	9.6	19.3	20.1	18.7	40.0	*32.2	*47.9
4	21.0	10.6	8.6	13.1	20.2	15.7	25.0	41.6	*25.6	*52.4
5 (high)	8.6	5.8	5.1	7.0	15.3	11.3	*22.2	*45.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	26.8	16.8	18.1	15.5	28.0	21.4	34.1	45.2	38.4	50.2
9–12 years	19.1	10.8	5.4	15.3	17.2	20.3	15.1	41.1	*24.9	49.1
13 or more years	14.6	6.2	4.3	7.9	13.9	12.2	15.6	34.2	*25.5	38.2
Marital status										
Married	21.0	10.2	8.5	12.0	21.1	18.0	25.2	40.1	35.2	46.5
Not married	24.2	17.3	20.6	15.7	21.2	22.8	20.7	44.2	30.1	48.4
Previously married	25.5	18.6	*23.4	17.4	21.7	25.7	20.8	43.8	29.1	48.0
Family size and type										
1 person	22.8	15.9	*14.6	16.6	21.9	25.5	20.5	40.4	29.9	43.4
Alone	19.4	18.1	*17.4	18.2	21.7	24.9	20.3	38.5	32.6	10.1
2 persons	20.5	11.0	8.6	13.3	18.4	16.4	20.5	41.5	34.1	49.4
Spouse	20.2	10.7	8.3	13.1	18.5	16.4	21.1	40.4	36.5	45.3
3 or more persons	25.6	10.7	11.0	10.5	28.1	21.7	35.9	50.6	*36.9	59.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	9.8	3.1	*2.4	*4.0	10.5	9.5	11.6	19.2	*7.3	*31.4
1–2	12.1	3.6	3.1	4.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	30.4	18.9	39.6
3–6	19.8	10.6	11.0	10.3	18.3	17.5	19.0	41.9	38.2	44.0
7–12	32.6	21.3	*20.5	*22.1	39.2	38.3	39.9	46.0	*49.3	44.2
13 or more	41.6	54.5	*	*57.1	42.6	*37.2	*46.6	65.8	*53.3	71.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 3. Inability to walk for a quarter of a mile among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	9.3	4.6	4.2	4.9	8.3	7.4	8.9	21.0	15.5	24.2
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	16.4	14.6	12.8	15.6	15.1	13.5	15.6	24.7	19.3	26.4
2	12.0	8.2	10.2	7.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	21.1	18.8	22.6
3	8.3	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	17.6	11.6	22.3
4	6.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	17.8	11.4	22.3
5 (high)	7.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	6.0	5.2	7.0	22.5	16.2	26.9
Education										
0–8 years	7.5	9.8	8.2	11.3	12.9	11.6	14.0	24.4	18.1	28.6
9–12 years	8.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	7.5	6.6	8.1	19.2	13.5	22.0
13 or more years	5.8	2.4	2.0	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.6	15.3	11.2	17.5
Marital status										
Married	8.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.4	7.2	7.6	17.2	14.8	21.1
Not married	11.3	7.7	*7.4	*7.8	9.7	7.6	10.3	24.0	*18.0	25.3
Previously married	11.8	8.1	9.5	7.8	10.0	7.0	10.7	24.3	19.0	25.5
Family size and type										
1 person	9.1	6.5	2.4	8.4	8.6	6.3	9.2	19.4	14.8	20.4
Alone	8.7	6.5	1.9	8.5	8.4	5.7	9.1	18.7	14.2	19.7
2 persons	8.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	7.6	6.8	8.4	18.4	14.4	23.0
Spouse	7.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	7.2	6.8	7.6	15.6	14.0	18.3
3 or more persons	13.0	4.4	4.7	4.1	10.5	10.6	10.5	35.7	22.6	43.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	4.6	2.2	1.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	11.4	7.7	13.9
1–2	4.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.1	3.6	13.1	9.9	14.8
3–6	6.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	15.7	10.8	18.6
7–12	10.9	6.1	7.8	4.7	9.3	8.6	9.8	23.5	19.6	25.8
13 or more	19.7	12.4	13.9	11.3	18.8	17.3	19.9	36.8	28.9	40.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 4. Inability to walk 400 meters without resting among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	6.8	3.2	2.6	3.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	16.9	10.8	20.7
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	7.9	6.9	*9.7	5.8	5.6	6.6	5.2	11.9	9.6	12.8
2	7.5	5.3	*	3.3	6.3	6.6	6.0	21.1	12.8	27.1
3	6.3	3.2	*3.4	3.1	3.9	2.9	4.7	14.8	*8.0	*21.7
4	7.9	3.5	2.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.6	21.0	*13.7	*26.0
5 (high)	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	4.9	4.3	*5.9	*18.3	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	7.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	7.0	5.3	8.5	16.8	13.5	19.4
9–12 years	6.6	3.1	1.7	4.3	3.3	4.8	2.1	20.0	*6.2	26.8
13 or more years	4.7	1.8	1.3	2.3	4.4	5.7	3.1	11.9	*6.1	14.6
Marital status										
Married	6.8	2.4	1.4	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.1	16.5	11.1	23.6
Not married	8.5	6.3	10.3	4.3	5.6	6.2	5.4	17.3	10.3	19.3
Previously married	9.6	6.6	*13.9	4.7	5.6	7.5	5.1	17.6	11.6	19.4
Family size and type										
1 person	7.3	5.7	*9.0	3.8	3.5	6.2	2.5	15.3	11.6	16.3
Alone	7.4	6.5	*11.0	4.1	2.7	4.8	1.9	14.4	13.2	14.7
2 persons	6.8	2.9	1.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	16.9	8.9	25.3
Spouse	6.3	2.5	1.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	15.8	10.3	22.8
3 or more persons	9.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	10.5	7.9	13.7	21.7	*17.9	24.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.1	1.2	*1.1	*1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	8.3	*1.1	*15.6
1–2	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.8	1.1	11.3	5.9	15.6
3–6	4.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	3.7	3.1	4.1	12.0	10.0	13.1
7–12	10.2	7.0	*7.1	*7.0	8.1	10.9	6.2	19.8	*22.8	18.3
13 or more	17.2	17.9	*	*18.3	17.5	*13.1	*20.7	34.7	*15.4	*43.2

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 5. Difficulty walking up 10 steps without resting among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	18.7	13.0	10.7	15.0	18.5	15.3	21.1	31.5	24.3	35.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	33.1	35.4	33.3	36.7	29.7	25.5	31.2	36.8	31.2	38.7
2	25.3	22.4	22.9	22.2	24.6	23.6	25.3	32.4	29.6	34.2
3	17.5	14.4	14.2	14.5	15.4	14.5	16.3	26.8	20.2	31.9
4	14.0	9.6	8.9	10.3	12.0	10.8	13.2	25.8	15.1	33.2
5 (high)	14.1	6.0	4.3	8.0	11.7	7.0	17.1	32.3	22.1	39.4
Education										
0–8 years	11.1	25.9	20.7	30.8	27.2	22.9	31.0	36.2	28.1	41.6
9–12 years	22.2	11.9	10.2	17.5	17.0	14.0	26.3	28.7	21.2	53.4
13 or more years	12.6	7.7	6.9	8.7	11.2	8.3	14.1	24.4	18.2	27.8
Marital status										
Married	16.9	11.1	9.7	12.6	16.4	14.5	18.7	27.1	23.9	32.5
Not married	22.9	20.2	*18.4	*20.8	22.3	17.7	23.7	34.7	*26.6	36.5
Previously married	20.0	20.3	19.4	8.5	23.3	18.2	19.6	35.3	27.8	39.5
Family size and type										
1 person	21.0	19.1	15.7	20.6	21.6	17.5	22.8	29.7	21.6	31.5
Alone	20.5	18.4	13.6	20.5	21.6	17.1	22.9	29.3	21.0	31.2
2 persons	17.8	12.1	10.0	14.0	16.9	14.3	19.6	28.9	23.8	35.0
Spouse	16.7	11.3	9.6	12.9	16.3	14.2	18.6	26.1	23.2	31.0
3 or more persons	22.0	11.7	10.5	13.0	19.7	17.3	22.5	46.6	31.7	55.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	8.5	5.5	4.2	7.0	6.8	5.6	8.0	17.0	13.6	19.4
1–2	10.3	5.3	4.2	6.3	9.6	8.5	10.5	22.0	14.8	26.0
3–6	15.4	10.2	8.0	12.1	15.8	13.3	17.6	26.3	21.9	28.9
7–12	23.1	17.8	18.0	17.7	22.6	18.3	25.9	35.4	29.5	38.8
13 or more	31.7	33.9	33.3	19.8	35.7	31.1	24.9	51.0	39.3	56.9

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 6. Difficulty walking up and down a flight of stairs among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	26.8	18.1	14.5	21.5	27.2	20.9	32.6	44.4	29.9	52.7
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	35.2	30.4	*27.8	31.4	37.7	37.1	37.9	45.5	24.4	54.0
2	24.6	28.4	*	27.3	27.0	25.4	28.5	40.9	25.4	51.9
3	27.0	16.3	*19.9	13.6	27.4	18.9	33.9	48.0	*44.7	*51.4
4	25.5	16.3	11.0	23.0	22.4	13.6	32.0	45.0	*38.0	*49.7
5 (high)	11.7	11.5	9.9	14.5	15.6	11.1	*23.4	*40.4	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	33.6	26.6	22.1	31.2	33.7	25.2	41.6	45.2	32.8	54.4
9–12 years	23.9	15.1	10.9	18.5	23.6	17.4	28.0	45.3	*23.4	56.1
13 or more years	19.8	11.6	7.7	15.2	20.1	16.4	23.5	37.1	*28.0	41.3
Marital status										
Married	26.8	16.8	13.1	20.8	24.4	20.2	30.0	44.5	33.9	58.4
Not married	29.0	23.3	22.7	23.6	32.3	23.5	35.2	43.6	21.5	50.1
Previously married	28.9	25.0	*18.6	26.6	32.7	23.8	34.8	44.8	19.9	51.9
Family size and type										
1 person	29.6	23.8	*17.2	27.7	33.8	27.9	36.0	44.3	19.5	51.5
Alone	30.6	27.1	*21.2	30.3	31.9	27.5	33.7	43.7	22.2	49.7
2 persons	25.7	17.7	13.9	21.2	22.8	18.6	27.3	43.0	32.2	54.5
Spouse	26.3	17.4	13.5	21.1	22.4	19.2	26.3	45.3	34.7	58.7
3 or more persons	28.5	16.4	14.4	18.5	31.0	22.1	41.6	46.3	*36.7	52.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	14.9	8.9	*6.8	*11.6	13.5	14.2	12.8	26.3	*16.3	*36.6
1–2	17.2	9.3	5.3	13.1	19.3	15.7	22.8	29.1	22.0	34.8
3–6	26.2	19.8	16.0	22.6	24.8	16.1	32.1	42.4	28.0	50.7
7–12	37.3	27.4	*31.9	*22.6	42.9	38.3	46.0	51.1	*47.9	52.8
13 or more	44.7	57.3	*	*60.8	49.1	*36.3	*58.5	67.5	*36.0	*81.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 7. Inability to walk up 10 steps without resting among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	6.6	3.2	2.8	3.6	5.8	4.7	6.7	15.2	11.2	17.5
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	12.2	11.5	9.6	12.5	10.4	8.3	11.2	18.5	16.0	19.3
2	9.1	6.4	8.0	5.6	8.5	9.1	8.1	14.8	13.7	15.6
3	5.6	3.4	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	11.6	7.8	14.7
4	4.7	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	1.9	3.8	13.2	6.5	17.9
5 (high)	5.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	3.9	2.3	5.8	16.9	11.4	20.8
Education										
0–8 years	6.2	8.2	6.6	9.6	9.1	7.7	10.3	17.8	14.0	20.4
9–12 years	5.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.1	4.1	5.8	13.2	8.3	15.7
13 or more years	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	4.5	11.4	8.0	13.2
Marital status										
Married	5.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	5.2	4.5	6.0	11.9	10.9	13.6
Not married	8.0	5.2	*4.5	*5.4	7.0	5.5	7.5	17.5	*12.8	18.6
Previously married	8.4	5.3	5.7	5.2	7.4	6.2	7.7	17.9	13.6	18.9
Family size and type										
1 person	6.4	4.7	0.5	6.6	6.3	3.8	7.1	14.2	9.9	15.1
Alone	6.2	4.8	0.6	6.5	6.3	3.4	7.1	13.7	9.2	14.7
2 persons	6.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.3	4.2	6.4	12.9	10.9	15.4
Spouse	5.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	5.0	4.1	6.1	11.1	10.6	12.0
3 or more persons	9.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	7.2	7.3	7.0	26.4	15.0	33.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.4	8.4	5.9	10.2
1–2	3.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.8	1.6	3.7	10.1	8.3	11.1
3–6	4.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	4.0	3.6	4.3	9.7	7.3	11.2
7–12	7.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	6.2	5.9	6.5	17.2	13.3	19.5
13 or more	14.3	8.3	7.8	8.7	14.1	11.7	15.9	28.0	20.3	32.0

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 8. Inability to walk up and down a flight of stairs among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	4.2	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.8	2.3	5.0	10.5	5.1	13.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	5.8	3.7	*6.0	2.7	5.3	4.8	5.5	10.8	3.8	13.6
2	4.0	1.3	*	0.9	4.5	2.8	6.3	10.1	7.4	12.1
3	3.8	1.3	*3.4	0.0	2.5	0.7	3.9	8.5	*1.2	*15.9
4	4.2	1.0	0.0	2.4	4.1	3.6	4.6	10.3	*5.5	*13.5
5 (high)	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	*3.8	*15.9	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	5.4	2.2	3.5	0.9	6.1	3.0	9.0	10.7	7.8	12.8
9–12 years	3.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.2	*0.6	20.8
13 or more years	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	4.3	*0.0	6.2
Marital status										
Married	4.5	1.1	1.5	0.7	4.0	2.3	6.3	9.6	4.7	16.2
Not married	4.9	3.3	5.3	2.4	3.3	2.1	3.8	11.2	5.9	12.8
Previously married	5.4	3.4	*7.5	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.8	11.3	6.4	12.7
Family size and type										
1 person	5.5	4.4	*5.6	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	13.0	8.0	14.5
Alone	5.6	5.0	*6.8	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	12.0	9.2	12.8
2 persons	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.4	1.9	5.0	7.2	3.6	11.0
Spouse	3.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	3.3	1.9	4.9	8.4	4.2	13.8
3 or more persons	6.0	1.2	2.2	0.0	6.6	3.3	10.6	14.3	*6.4	19.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	0.5	0.2	*0.0	*0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	*0.0	*1.8
1–2	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.6	1.8	3.4	5.3	2.7	7.4
3–6	3.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.2	9.8	4.3	13.0
7–12	6.6	5.4	*9.7	*0.9	5.8	3.9	7.1	11.6	*8.1	13.4
13 or more	9.1	6.9	*	*5.2	11.4	*5.0	*16.1	20.0	*10.1	*24.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 9. Difficulty stooping, crouching, or kneeling among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	32.0	24.5	21.3	27.3	33.9	30.3	36.7	45.3	38.2	49.4
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	45.5	46.2	39.7	49.9	45.4	41.2	46.9	49.5	40.5	52.5
2	39.9	36.9	36.8	37.0	39.1	39.4	38.8	47.5	46.9	48.0
3	32.4	28.3	27.4	28.9	31.6	30.2	32.8	41.6	33.5	48.0
4	27.3	20.2	18.3	22.1	27.4	25.1	29.7	40.9	32.2	47.0
5 (high)	25.9	16.1	14.7	17.9	27.0	20.7	34.1	42.1	32.5	48.7
Education										
0–8 years	11.3	37.6	30.9	43.7	41.5	38.1	44.6	49.3	41.2	54.8
9–12 years	31.3	24.8	22.1	26.8	33.4	29.2	36.1	43.1	36.4	46.4
13 or more years	24.6	16.4	15.5	17.6	25.5	22.7	28.2	40.3	33.4	44.0
Marital status										
Married	30.8	22.9	21.0	25.0	32.8	30.2	36.0	41.2	38.6	45.3
Not married	34.2	30.6	*23.9	*33.0	35.7	29.5	37.4	48.8	*38.5	51.1
Previously married	35.5	31.7	26.8	33.0	37.1	31.9	38.4	49.5	38.2	51.9
Family size and type										
1 person	33.2	28.9	21.0	32.4	36.2	31.8	37.5	45.6	36.7	47.7
Alone	32.8	28.6	18.8	32.7	36.3	31.9	37.5	45.5	37.1	47.4
2 persons	31.4	24.3	21.2	27.1	33.2	30.1	36.5	41.3	37.0	46.5
Spouse	30.7	23.5	20.9	26.1	33.2	30.4	36.4	39.6	37.8	42.7
3 or more persons	33.8	22.8	21.6	24.2	32.5	30.0	35.5	58.1	47.2	64.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	19.9	13.3	11.3	15.7	21.5	20.2	22.8	30.3	25.8	33.5
1–2	20.9	14.1	13.3	14.7	21.7	19.5	23.5	34.2	26.4	38.7
3–6	28.7	22.1	20.7	23.4	29.3	25.5	32.0	41.9	36.7	44.9
7–12	38.9	32.4	30.0	34.3	41.2	39.1	42.8	49.3	42.9	53.1
13 or more	53.9	49.1	44.8	52.0	55.1	48.5	59.9	63.8	55.0	68.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 10. Difficulty bending down to pick up an object from the floor among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	24.2	19.0	19.5	18.6	23.7	19.8	27.0	35.9	31.0	38.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	30.3	23.8	*22.4	24.3	35.3	37.5	34.3	37.3	31.1	39.8
2	20.1	26.1	*	23.1	22.4	22.4	22.4	33.0	30.9	34.5
3	23.0	17.2	*22.8	13.1	21.4	17.1	24.6	35.1	*28.3	*42.1
4	24.7	22.6	24.6	20.2	19.0	11.5	27.3	36.7	*34.1	*38.4
5 (high)	12.0	12.4	11.6	14.0	16.9	13.9	*21.8	*43.1	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	31.0	27.4	31.3	23.5	30.3	24.0	36.3	39.1	34.8	42.4
9–12 years	21.2	18.0	15.4	20.1	19.4	16.5	21.4	32.0	*24.0	35.9
13 or more years	17.3	10.2	8.3	11.9	17.6	15.6	19.5	32.3	*26.6	34.9
Marital status										
Married	23.9	18.1	19.0	17.1	24.1	20.3	29.2	34.0	32.8	35.5
Not married	25.1	22.8	22.5	23.0	22.9	17.6	24.7	37.5	27.5	40.5
Previously married	24.4	21.1	*20.7	21.2	23.3	18.4	24.5	38.0	27.6	40.9
Family size and type										
1 person	23.8	20.6	*17.1	22.8	24.1	19.8	25.7	34.6	25.3	37.3
Alone	25.0	23.1	*21.0	24.3	23.5	20.4	24.8	34.1	28.7	35.6
2 persons	23.0	16.9	14.1	19.5	21.9	19.0	25.0	36.0	32.4	39.8
Spouse	22.8	17.2	14.0	20.2	21.8	19.6	24.7	34.8	33.9	35.9
3 or more persons	27.8	21.6	27.6	14.9	28.3	22.0	35.9	39.3	*34.4	42.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	12.3	7.1	*7.6	*6.4	12.3	15.8	8.7	20.7	*7.6	*34.1
1–2	15.9	11.3	15.8	7.0	16.2	12.7	19.5	25.1	24.3	25.7
3–6	22.8	18.1	15.1	20.2	19.9	16.9	22.4	38.2	39.3	37.6
7–12	37.8	37.4	*33.6	*41.3	39.1	36.4	40.9	35.9	*38.5	34.6
13 or more	36.3	51.1	*	*46.0	44.2	*28.7	*55.5	51.3	*37.5	*57.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 11. Inability to stoop, crouch, or kneel among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	10.1	6.1	4.8	7.2	9.8	7.7	11.5	19.0	13.1	22.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	17.7	17.0	13.2	19.2	18.2	13.1	20.0	22.8	14.7	25.4
2	13.0	10.2	12.2	9.2	12.3	12.5	12.2	19.2	17.9	20.1
3	9.4	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	6.6	8.4	14.9	9.3	19.3
4	7.5	4.0	2.8	5.1	6.1	4.5	7.6	16.3	9.5	21.0
5 (high)	7.8	2.7	1.9	3.7	6.3	5.1	7.7	19.9	12.3	25.1
Education										
0–8 years	5.5	12.2	10.1	14.1	15.4	11.8	18.6	22.5	16.0	26.9
9–12 years	9.0	5.8	4.7	6.6	8.8	7.3	9.7	17.2	10.9	20.3
13 or more years	6.3	3.3	2.5	4.2	5.5	3.7	7.3	13.5	9.6	15.7
Marital status										
Married	9.1	5.2	4.6	6.0	8.8	7.6	10.2	15.5	13.2	19.4
Not married	11.6	9.4	*7.0	*10.3	11.6	7.7	12.8	21.4	*13.1	23.3
Previously married	11.8	9.7	7.3	10.4	12.1	8.2	13.0	21.7	12.0	23.8
Family size and type										
1 person	10.2	8.2	3.3	10.4	11.2	7.6	12.3	18.7	10.3	20.6
Alone	9.9	8.2	2.3	10.7	11.3	7.1	12.5	18.2	9.8	20.1
2 persons	9.4	5.8	5.1	6.3	9.0	7.2	10.7	16.1	12.8	20.1
Spouse	8.8	5.3	4.8	5.9	8.7	7.3	10.3	14.7	12.9	17.7
3 or more persons	12.6	5.7	4.8	6.8	10.9	9.8	12.2	29.6	19.7	35.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.7	3.6	5.7	10.5	6.5	13.3
1–2	5.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	4.7	2.6	6.4	12.1	8.1	14.4
3–6	7.9	5.2	4.0	6.3	7.4	7.8	7.1	14.5	10.1	17.0
7–12	11.4	7.1	7.3	6.9	11.3	9.3	12.9	20.7	15.0	24.1
13 or more	20.7	15.7	12.1	18.2	20.7	15.8	24.2	33.1	24.8	37.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 12. Inability to bend down to pick up an object from the floor among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	4.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	4.1	3.2	6.8	9.0	7.3	10.0
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	4.8	2.6	*3.7	2.2	5.0	6.8	4.2	8.1	5.9	8.9
2	4.4	3.7	*	3.9	5.0	4.5	5.5	8.2	7.7	8.6
3	3.9	0.6	*0.7	0.6	2.3	1.6	2.9	11.4	*4.1	*18.8
4	4.5	2.5	1.6	3.7	5.2	2.8	7.9	6.9	*13.7	*2.3
5 (high)	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	2.3	0.9	*4.5	*14.5	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	6.3	4.2	5.2	3.1	6.4	4.4	8.3	10.7	10.9	10.6
9–12 years	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.5	*1.6	10.4
13 or more years	2.8	1.5	0.8	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	5.8	*1.0	8.1
Marital status										
Married	5.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	4.3	3.4	5.5	9.6	7.0	13.0
Not married	4.0	2.1	3.5	1.4	3.6	2.5	4.0	8.5	8.1	8.6
Previously married	4.1	2.0	*5.0	1.2	3.7	2.2	4.0	7.9	7.7	7.9
Family size and type										
1 person	4.1	3.2	*5.1	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.2	8.3	4.8	9.3
Alone	3.9	3.7	*6.3	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.8	5.8	5.5	5.9
2 persons	4.1	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.8	2.7	4.9	8.4	7.5	9.3
Spouse	4.3	2.1	0.4	3.9	3.5	2.8	4.3	8.8	7.1	11.0
3 or more persons	6.7	3.2	4.6	1.7	7.0	4.7	9.9	12.9	*10.8	14.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	0.8	0.3	*0.0	*0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	*1.1	*1.2
1–2	2.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	3.6
3–6	4.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.4	9.2	7.5	10.2
7–12	4.6	2.2	*1.2	*3.3	5.6	5.9	5.4	7.7	*16.7	3.0
13 or more	11.1	18.1	*	*12.2	12.2	*7.6	*15.7	20.5	*10.6	*24.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 13. Difficulty standing for about 2 hours among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	27.0	18.9	16.6	20.8	28.0	26.7	29.0	43.0	36.9	46.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	42.2	44.3	38.2	47.8	37.6	38.2	37.3	47.9	42.7	49.5
2	33.9	29.2	31.0	28.2	34.1	36.1	32.8	42.5	40.4	43.9
3	27.1	21.4	24.2	19.5	26.1	27.4	24.9	39.6	33.8	44.3
4	22.0	14.9	15.3	14.5	21.1	19.9	22.4	37.9	30.2	43.2
5 (high)	21.4	10.7	8.0	14.0	20.9	17.2	25.2	42.5	35.8	47.2
Education										
0–8 years	11.6	30.8	26.6	34.8	36.9	35.9	37.8	47.1	41.3	51.1
9–12 years	25.7	18.6	17.2	19.7	26.9	26.3	27.3	39.5	33.1	42.6
13 or more years	20.6	12.5	10.7	14.8	18.8	16.0	21.7	39.7	31.4	44.1
Marital status										
Married	24.8	16.8	16.0	17.7	26.3	26.2	26.6	38.2	36.6	40.7
Not married	31.0	26.8	*21.3	*28.9	30.7	27.6	31.6	46.8	*38.9	48.6
Previously married	31.5	27.0	21.1	28.6	32.2	29.5	32.8	47.4	39.9	49.1
Family size and type										
1 person	29.4	25.8	17.1	29.7	29.7	29.0	29.9	43.1	35.5	44.9
Alone	29.1	25.8	15.7	30.2	29.6	28.6	29.9	42.8	35.6	44.4
2 persons	25.6	17.9	16.3	19.4	26.7	25.9	27.6	38.7	35.5	42.4
Spouse	24.4	17.0	15.9	18.2	26.2	26.1	26.2	36.6	35.4	38.6
3 or more persons	30.3	17.3	17.1	17.7	29.8	27.9	32.1	58.1	47.0	64.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	15.2	9.9	7.5	12.6	15.5	15.9	15.1	25.2	20.3	28.6
1–2	15.9	9.0	9.9	8.3	15.4	14.8	15.7	31.5	28.0	33.5
3–6	23.1	15.5	15.1	16.0	23.1	21.9	23.9	39.5	34.3	42.5
7–12	32.8	24.9	23.6	25.9	34.5	34.4	34.7	47.3	42.7	50.0
13 or more	49.6	42.9	40.9	44.3	50.8	48.4	52.5	62.9	54.3	67.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 14. Difficulty standing for long periods of time among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	25.7	19.5	19.9	19.1	24.1	21.9	25.9	41.4	30.9	47.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	32.0	26.6	*27.4	26.3	34.5	33.3	35.0	41.0	29.4	45.7
2	22.9	26.3	*	26.5	23.4	25.0	21.8	40.4	30.2	47.8
3	25.9	19.6	*30.6	11.5	23.7	20.7	26.0	39.0	*30.8	*47.3
4	26.8	20.5	19.8	21.4	21.2	19.6	23.0	47.8	*37.1	*55.1
5 (high)	9.8	12.8	13.4	11.7	12.0	11.7	*12.5	*42.0	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	30.7	26.8	31.4	22.1	29.3	28.8	29.8	41.4	36.5	45.1
9–12 years	23.7	17.4	14.9	19.5	22.6	16.6	26.8	41.1	*11.2	55.9
13 or more years	20.1	18.1	10.4	15.6	16.6	17.0	16.2	41.1	*39.9	41.6
Marital status										
Married	25.8	18.5	18.7	18.2	23.9	22.9	25.4	40.8	33.4	50.4
Not married	26.8	23.4	27.2	21.6	24.3	17.6	26.5	42.0	25.8	46.8
Previously married	26.5	21.8	*23.5	21.4	25.8	20.8	27.0	42.3	24.5	47.3
Family size and type										
1 person	26.7	24.1	*22.7	24.9	25.6	18.5	28.3	39.9	23.5	44.7
Alone	27.0	23.8	*23.5	23.9	26.7	18.7	29.9	40.1	26.0	44.0
2 persons	24.7	18.1	16.4	19.7	21.4	21.0	21.8	40.6	29.9	51.9
Spouse	24.2	17.4	14.9	19.8	21.8	21.7	21.9	39.3	31.4	49.2
3 or more persons	29.2	19.5	24.0	14.7	29.9	26.8	33.8	48.4	*47.7	48.9
Doctor visits in past year										
None	13.1	10.2	*7.7	*13.5	9.7	10.9	8.4	20.2	*6.4	*34.3
1–2	16.5	10.8	12.9	8.9	16.3	12.8	19.7	27.9	22.5	32.2
3–6	24.3	21.5	19.9	22.6	19.7	17.4	21.7	37.9	31.0	42.0
7–12	38.1	31.8	*37.8	*25.4	39.7	41.2	38.7	50.4	*46.8	52.2
13 or more	42.5	54.9	*	*49.9	49.4	*49.3	*49.5	67.6	*50.3	*75.2

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 15. Inability to stand for about 2 hours among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	10.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	9.5	8.9	10.0	21.7	17.3	24.2
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	18.1	16.5	14.9	17.4	16.2	18.9	15.2	24.9	20.2	26.5
2	13.5	10.4	13.9	8.4	12.0	14.4	10.2	21.2	20.7	21.6
3	9.9	6.9	9.2	5.4	7.7	6.6	8.7	18.4	13.6	22.2
4	7.9	3.5	3.8	3.2	6.1	4.8	7.4	19.4	13.2	23.8
5 (high)	8.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	6.7	5.9	7.6	23.6	17.9	27.5
Education										
0–8 years	6.8	11.0	10.4	11.4	13.7	12.8	14.4	24.8	20.4	27.9
9–12 years	9.3	5.2	5.7	4.9	8.7	8.4	8.9	19.3	14.3	21.8
13 or more years	7.4	3.5	2.9	4.2	5.4	3.4	7.4	18.3	14.4	20.4
Marital status										
Married	8.8	4.9	5.3	4.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	17.7	16.8	19.2
Not married	12.4	8.1	*7.5	*8.3	11.7	11.3	11.8	24.5	*19.6	25.6
Previously married	12.5	7.7	8.2	7.6	12.1	11.2	12.3	24.9	20.0	25.9
Family size and type										
1 person	10.8	7.7	3.0	9.8	11.1	11.5	11.0	20.3	15.4	21.4
Alone	10.4	7.5	2.0	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.8	19.7	15.1	20.8
2 persons	9.4	5.2	5.9	4.6	8.4	7.8	9.1	19.1	16.7	21.9
Spouse	8.7	4.9	5.5	4.4	8.1	7.8	8.4	17.0	16.2	18.3
3 or more persons	13.7	5.4	5.6	5.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	35.3	23.3	42.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	12.0	8.1	14.6
1–2	5.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.2	3.3	4.8	13.5	13.0	13.8
3–6	7.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	6.9	7.7	6.4	17.9	14.9	19.6
7–12	12.0	7.8	9.2	6.7	11.0	9.8	11.8	22.6	17.0	26.0
13 or more	22.1	15.4	15.8	15.2	20.9	19.8	21.6	38.5	34.1	40.7

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 16. Inability to stand for long periods of time among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	5.7	4.2	3.6	4.6	6.7	4.8	8.3	17.5	12.7	20.4
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	9.2	4.7	*4.1	5.0	9.0	9.5	8.9	19.7	16.9	20.8
2	6.7	8.8	*	8.3	5.4	4.7	6.0	13.5	12.8	14.0
3	7.3	2.5	*4.3	1.1	6.6	2.9	9.5	16.6	*9.0	*24.3
4	8.8	2.8	2.1	3.7	8.4	5.5	11.5	20.6	*13.1	*25.7
5 (high)	3.0	4.3	3.6	5.7	3.3	1.0	*3.8	*21.8	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	9.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	9.6	6.9	12.2	18.2	16.8	19.3
9–12 years	7.2	4.0	3.1	4.8	5.0	3.4	6.1	18.6	*5.6	25.1
13 or more years	4.8	2.2	0.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.9	12.8	*5.4	16.3
Marital status										
Married	8.1	4.0	3.1	5.0	6.9	5.0	9.5	16.2	12.9	20.4
Not married	8.0	4.8	7.3	3.5	6.3	3.9	7.1	18.5	12.4	20.4
Previously married	8.2	4.7	*8.3	3.8	6.3	4.6	6.7	18.3	12.6	19.8
Family size and type										
1 person	8.1	6.8	*9.8	5.1	4.4	3.2	4.9	17.3	11.2	19.1
Alone	8.6	7.8	*12.1	5.5	4.4	2.9	5.0	16.4	12.7	17.4
2 persons	7.4	3.7	1.3	5.9	5.5	3.3	7.9	16.1	12.2	20.6
Spouse	7.2	4.0	1.3	6.5	5.4	3.3	7.9	15.0	12.4	18.3
3 or more persons	11.2	3.8	5.1	2.3	13.3	10.1	17.2	22.6	*17.8	25.5
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.4	1.7	*0.0	*3.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	8.2	*0.3	*16.3
1–2	4.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	4.7	2.4	6.8	9.2	8.1	10.1
3–6	6.9	4.7	3.1	5.8	4.1	3.4	4.7	16.3	9.4	20.3
7–12	7.8	2.0	*1.2	*2.9	8.8	9.4	8.5	18.1	*23.8	15.1
13 or more	18.6	25.9	*	*17.8	23.5	*16.2	*28.8	31.7	*24.0	*35.0

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 17. Difficulty using fingers to grasp among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	9.2	7.5	5.5	9.3	9.2	7.7	10.4	12.6	10.3	14.0
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	16.5	20.7	16.2	23.3	13.9	12.4	14.4	14.2	11.3	15.2
2	11.2	11.2	11.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	12.5	10.7
3	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.3	7.4	6.3	8.4	11.6	11.4	11.7
4	8.0	6.3	4.1	8.3	6.7	5.5	7.9	12.8	5.5	17.9
5 (high)	7.0	2.7	1.6	3.9	8.1	6.5	10.0	13.1	7.9	16.8
Education										
0–8 years	3.1	11.7	9.9	13.3	11.9	10.8	12.8	14.1	11.0	16.2
9–12 years	8.6	7.7	5.6	9.1	8.7	6.7	10.1	11.4	9.0	12.5
13 or more years	7.1	4.9	3.2	6.9	6.8	5.7	7.9	11.5	10.2	12.2
Marital status										
Married	8.5	6.7	5.2	8.4	8.6	7.5	10.0	10.8	10.1	11.9
Not married	10.5	10.6	*7.4	*11.7	10.4	8.8	10.8	14.0	*10.9	14.7
Previously married	11.1	11.4	8.1	12.3	10.9	9.1	11.3	14.5	11.9	15.1
Family size and type										
1 person	10.6	11.2	7.5	12.8	10.4	8.7	10.9	12.6	10.4	13.1
Alone	10.3	11.1	7.2	12.8	10.1	8.6	10.5	12.3	9.9	12.9
2 persons	8.8	7.7	5.3	9.8	8.6	7.4	9.8	10.5	9.0	12.3
Spouse	8.5	7.4	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.3	9.8	9.8	9.3	10.5
3 or more persons	10.1	5.5	5.3	5.8	9.7	8.4	11.2	19.9	16.7	21.8
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.3	4.1	2.4	6.1	5.2	4.1	6.3	7.1	5.3	8.4
1–2	4.9	2.7	1.9	3.4	6.0	5.0	6.7	7.9	7.0	8.4
3–6	7.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	7.7	5.9	9.0	11.3	10.5	11.8
7–12	11.0	10.8	8.8	12.3	10.2	8.7	11.4	12.8	9.4	14.9
13 or more	18.2	17.8	14.5	20.1	17.7	15.8	19.0	20.6	19.5	21.1

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 18. Difficulty using fingers to grasp or handle among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	11.1	6.7	7.0	6.4	11.2	6.9	14.9	19.8	16.2	22.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	15.0	11.7	*18.7	9.0	15.1	12.1	16.3	19.0	17.8	19.5
2	11.0	14.2	*	11.1	10.9	7.8	13.9	21.4	18.3	23.6
3	11.7	7.1	*7.7	6.6	11.3	8.0	13.9	19.7	*11.8	*27.8
4	10.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	12.8	3.3	23.1	18.8	*19.3	*18.5
5 (high)	2.2	3.2	3.8	2.1	3.0	3.5	*2.1	*18.6	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	13.1	7.5	7.2	7.7	14.9	9.8	19.6	21.3	18.8	23.2
9–12 years	9.4	6.0	6.9	5.2	9.5	4.0	13.5	17.1	*8.7	21.2
13 or more years	9.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	4.9	7.3	19.6	*16.9	20.9
Marital status										
Married	10.7	6.0	6.6	5.4	10.5	6.5	16.0	18.6	17.0	20.6
Not married	12.1	9.1	9.4	9.0	12.4	8.3	13.7	20.9	14.6	22.8
Previously married	10.5	7.7	*2.4	9.1	13.0	7.7	14.3	20.2	13.4	22.1
Family size and type										
1 person	12.2	9.6	*8.6	10.2	11.8	9.7	12.6	20.1	16.6	21.1
Alone	12.6	11.0	*10.6	11.2	11.3	9.2	12.1	19.3	17.1	20.0
2 persons	11.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	5.1	14.7	20.9	17.3	24.8
Spouse	11.1	7.3	6.9	7.7	9.5	5.3	14.7	19.6	18.8	20.6
3 or more persons	10.4	4.2	6.0	2.2	14.6	9.7	20.6	15.6	*11.1	18.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	6.0	3.4	*4.3	*2.1	7.7	8.2	7.1	9.3	*8.1	*10.5
1–2	8.3	3.5	4.6	2.5	7.8	4.6	10.9	18.7	18.4	18.9
3–6	9.4	5.3	4.5	5.9	10.4	7.4	13.0	16.5	10.7	19.8
7–12	13.9	10.2	*10.5	*9.9	15.4	11.3	18.1	20.1	*17.3	21.5
13 or more	19.1	27.1	*	*24.6	20.2	*3.8	*32.3	30.5	*27.7	*31.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 19. Inability to use fingers to grasp among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.5
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.6
2	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.3
3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6
4	0.5	0.2	*	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.3	2.8
5 (high)	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	*	1.1
Education										
0–8 years	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6
9–12 years	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.3
13 or more years	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.4
Marital status										
Married	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1
Not married	0.9	0.6	*0.4	*0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	*0.6	1.6
Previously married	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.7
Family size and type										
1 person	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.3
Alone	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1
2 persons	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Spouse	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
3 or more persons	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	2.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	0.4	0.2	*	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
1–2	0.3	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
3–6	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.7
7–12	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
13 or more	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.0	4.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 20. Inability to use fingers to grasp or handle among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	0.6	0.0	*0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.1
2	0.3	0.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
3	0.6	0.5	*1.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	*0.3	*0.0
4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	*1.1	*0.0
5 (high)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.0	*9.5	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.5
9–12 years	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	*0.3	0.9
13 or more years	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	*0.0	0.0
Marital status										
Married	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Not married	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.1
Previously married	0.4	0.0	*0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
Family size and type										
1 person	0.9	0.4	*0.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.5	1.1	2.9
Alone	0.7	0.4	*0.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6
2 persons	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4
Spouse	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
3 or more persons	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	*1.4	0.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	0.6	1.3	*2.2	*0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	*0.0	*0.3
1–2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
3–6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.6	1.0	3.5
7–12	0.6	0.4	*0.0	*0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	*0.0	0.1
13 or more	0.9	0.4	*	*0.6	0.9	*0.2	*1.5	2.1	*3.6	*1.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 21. Difficulty reaching up over head among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	13.3	10.6	9.8	11.4	13.5	11.8	14.8	18.8	14.0	21.7
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	23.8	27.3	28.4	26.7	21.2	17.2	22.7	22.7	15.3	25.1
2	17.3	17.3	17.8	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.7	17.1	18.1
3	12.2	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.1	16.4	13.1	18.9
4	10.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.7	8.3	16.9	10.6	21.2
5 (high)	10.1	5.2	4.9	5.5	9.9	6.4	13.9	19.0	10.9	24.7
Education										
0–8 years	4.6	17.9	15.7	19.9	19.3	17.8	20.6	21.4	15.7	25.3
9–12 years	12.9	10.9	10.7	11.0	13.0	11.2	14.1	17.9	13.7	19.9
13 or more years	8.4	6.1	5.5	6.9	7.4	5.6	9.2	14.2	9.3	16.9
Marital status										
Married	12.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	12.3	11.3	13.6	15.8	14.4	18.0
Not married	14.6	13.4	*9.3	*14.8	15.6	13.1	16.3	21.1	*12.9	23.0
Previously married	15.4	14.1	9.9	15.2	16.7	16.2	16.8	21.4	12.5	23.3
Family size and type										
1 person	14.3	13.3	9.1	15.2	15.9	12.9	16.7	18.8	11.5	20.5
Alone	14.2	13.6	9.5	15.3	15.8	12.5	16.7	18.3	11.4	19.8
2 persons	12.4	10.1	9.5	10.6	12.4	11.4	13.5	16.0	13.7	18.7
Spouse	12.0	9.7	9.5	9.9	12.3	11.3	13.4	15.3	14.4	16.8
3 or more persons	15.3	10.4	10.3	10.5	13.3	12.5	14.3	28.9	19.4	34.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	6.9	4.7	3.8	5.8	7.1	6.7	7.4	10.9	8.2	12.8
1–2	7.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.2	14.1	8.5	17.3
3–6	10.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	10.2	9.4	10.8	15.5	15.7	15.4
7–12	16.7	14.8	17.8	12.5	17.1	14.0	19.5	19.6	13.3	23.3
13 or more	26.3	25.4	20.5	28.7	25.0	22.4	26.9	31.8	25.4	35.1

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 22. Difficulty reaching above head among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	13.0	8.4	8.9	8.0	13.1	9.1	16.4	22.1	14.1	27.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	14.3	9.7	*9.2	9.9	16.6	14.7	17.5	21.7	16.4	23.8
2	13.2	16.4	*	12.7	11.8	9.4	14.2	27.9	18.0	35.0
3	13.0	8.2	*11.5	5.8	14.0	11.6	15.8	18.3	*7.7	*29.0
4	11.6	7.6	8.3	6.6	14.0	8.6	19.8	15.1	*13.3	*16.3
5 (high)	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.7	1.7	*15.2	*18.9	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	16.6	12.5	17.1	7.9	17.3	12.0	22.3	23.2	16.7	28.1
9–12 years	12.2	8.4	7.1	9.6	11.3	6.8	14.5	22.7	*9.8	29.0
13 or more years	8.1	3.6	0.8	6.1	8.0	6.5	9.4	18.2	*10.3	21.8
Marital status										
Married	13.6	8.5	9.3	7.5	13.0	10.1	16.8	21.8	15.8	29.8
Not married	11.7	8.4	6.4	9.4	13.2	5.1	16.0	22.4	10.7	25.9
Previously married	12.1	9.5	*6.5	10.2	14.9	6.2	16.9	21.9	10.5	25.1
Family size and type										
1 person	12.2	9.7	*6.9	11.3	13.0	6.4	15.5	21.2	11.4	24.1
Alone	12.7	11.0	*8.5	12.4	12.8	6.5	15.4	20.9	12.8	23.2
2 persons	12.4	7.1	5.1	9.0	10.6	7.9	13.6	23.6	16.4	31.2
Spouse	12.6	7.2	5.0	9.3	10.6	8.2	13.6	23.5	17.3	31.3
3 or more persons	15.9	9.9	15.0	4.4	20.5	14.7	27.4	20.1	*8.6	27.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.5	2.4	*4.1	*0.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.9	*3.9	*14.1
1–2	8.8	5.2	4.4	6.0	7.9	5.0	10.5	16.9	12.3	20.5
3–6	10.6	6.5	5.6	7.1	10.4	4.7	15.2	19.8	13.0	23.7
7–12	18.3	16.9	*19.0	*14.8	19.5	18.1	20.5	19.8	*15.2	22.1
13 or more	24.3	30.4	*	*23.2	30.9	*22.4	*37.2	41.4	*25.3	*48.5

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 23. Inability to reach up over head among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	5.6	4.0	6.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	5.2	4.9	5.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	6.5	2.6	7.8
2	3.8	3.6	2.7	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	6.1	6.4	5.9
3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	4.1	3.5	4.6
4	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	5.2	2.3	7.2
5 (high)	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.3	2.3	5.7	3.9	7.0
Education										
0–8 years	1.6	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.8	6.7	4.5	8.3
9–12 years	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.7	4.9	4.5	5.1
13 or more years	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.2	1.7	5.5
Marital status										
Married	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.8	4.2	5.7
Not married	3.2	2.5	*1.2	*2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	6.4	*3.5	7.0
Previously married	3.4	2.7	1.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	6.7	3.1	7.4
Family size and type										
1 person										
Alone	2.6	2.0	0.6	2.7	3.3	1.8	3.6	5.0	2.2	5.6
2 persons	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.7	4.2	5.4
Spouse	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
3 or more persons	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	10.1	6.6	12.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.8	2.2	3.2
1–2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	3.2
3–6	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.7	3.5	3.8
7–12	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.2	6.2	4.9	6.9
13 or more	6.8	4.8	4.1	5.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	12.1	7.6	14.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 24. Inability to reach above head among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	2.5	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.6	2.3	2.9	4.7	3.8	5.2
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	2.7	1.3	*0.0	1.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	1.8	1.2	2.1
2	2.0	3.0	*	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
3	2.4	0.3	*0.2	0.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	6.9	*3.8	*10.0
4	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.8	3.4	4.4	2.0	*4.7	*0.2
5 (high)	0.8	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	*0.0	*12.6	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	3.7	2.6	4.3	0.8	3.8	2.7	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.7
9–12 years	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.1	*0.9	5.6
13 or more years	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.4	*0.0	3.5
Marital status										
Married	2.6	1.0	1.7	0.3	2.9	2.6	3.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Not married	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.2	0.9	2.6	4.4	1.1	5.3
Previously married	2.7	2.3	*3.5	2.0	2.8	1.6	3.1	3.5	1.1	4.2
Family size and type										
1 person	2.6	2.4	*1.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	5.2	1.4	6.4
Alone	2.4	2.7	*2.4	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.8	1.4	4.5
2 persons	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	4.8	5.2	4.4
Spouse	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.5	6.0	5.0
3 or more persons	3.3	2.2	3.9	0.2	5.1	4.2	6.1	2.7	*1.8	3.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.0	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.6	*0.6	*4.7
1–2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.3
3–6	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.5	1.6	5.6	4.3	6.3
7–12	2.9	1.4	*1.2	*1.7	2.3	5.0	0.5	5.8	*8.6	4.3
13 or more	6.4	11.9	*	*4.2	10.9	*6.8	*14.0	7.6	*5.8	*8.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 25. Difficulty lifting or carrying 10 pounds among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	10.6	6.6	4.8	8.2	9.4	6.2	11.9	20.9	11.7	26.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	19.7	22.6	19.3	24.5	16.9	10.4	19.2	23.6	10.4	27.9
2	13.6	12.1	14.7	10.7	10.6	7.6	12.7	20.6	16.2	23.4
3	9.4	6.9	6.0	7.5	7.7	6.0	9.3	16.8	9.5	22.4
4	8.8	3.8	2.2	5.5	6.2	4.7	7.6	22.1	8.4	31.6
5 (high)	8.5	2.7	1.5	4.2	7.1	4.8	9.7	21.2	12.2	27.4
Education										
0–8 years	6.7	13.7	11.2	15.9	12.7	8.6	16.4	22.5	12.2	29.5
9–12 years	9.6	5.8	4.2	7.1	9.1	5.6	11.3	19.8	10.5	24.4
13 or more years	9.4	4.2	2.5	6.2	7.2	7.6	6.9	23.0	41.7	12.9
Marital status										
Married	8.9	5.3	4.3	6.3	7.9	6.4	9.9	14.9	11.2	21.0
Not married	12.9	11.4	*7.8	*12.7	12.2	5.1	14.2	25.2	*13.2	28.0
Previously married	13.5	11.8	9.7	12.3	13.1	5.9	14.8	25.4	13.7	27.9
Family size and type										
1 person	11.6	11.4	6.7	13.5	11.6	3.6	13.9	20.7	8.6	23.5
Alone	11.6	11.5	7.5	13.3	11.7	3.1	14.1	20.2	8.4	22.9
2 persons	9.8	6.3	4.9	7.5	8.1	6.2	10.1	17.2	11.3	24.1
Spouse	8.7	5.6	4.5	6.7	7.8	6.1	9.7	14.0	10.8	19.3
3 or more persons	13.4	5.0	4.1	6.1	10.6	8.4	13.3	34.7	18.7	43.9
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.7	2.9	2.0	3.9	3.4	2.2	4.8	14.6	7.4	18.8
1–2	8.5	5.3	4.7	5.7	7.5	5.3	9.0	17.0	9.7	21.4
3–6	8.4	5.1	4.6	5.6	7.3	5.4	8.7	17.1	9.8	21.3
7–12	12.1	8.2	6.7	9.4	11.0	7.6	13.6	22.4	11.9	28.6
13 or more	21.9	16.6	14.0	18.4	20.5	14.4	24.9	37.1	24.3	43.6

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 26. Difficulty carrying a 12 pound bag of groceries about 30 feet among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985.

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	22.4	13.0	8.7	17.0	21.2	13.7	27.6	41.8	23.2	53.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	27.5	17.8	*21.0	16.5	31.4	27.4	33.0	41.0	18.8	49.8
2	22.8	22.8	*	24.4	20.4	16.1	24.7	43.8	29.0	54.4
3	21.1	13.3	*10.1	15.7	19.8	12.8	25.3	36.2	*26.5	*45.9
4	22.0	13.1	7.3	20.6	17.6	6.7	29.6	40.1	*15.8	*56.5
5 (high)	6.3	6.9	5.8	8.8	12.5	7.5	*21.1	*51.8	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	27.6	18.6	14.6	22.5	26.5	18.7	33.9	43.7	25.1	57.6
9–12 years	21.5	12.6	6.2	17.9	21.2	11.4	28.3	44.1	*22.1	55.0
13 or more years	12.3	7.1	3.2	10.6	11.1	8.0	14.0	30.7	*15.6	37.7
Marital status										
Married	21.8	11.4	7.9	15.2	19.3	12.9	27.9	36.5	24.3	52.6
Not married	25.1	19.5	13.7	22.4	24.6	16.6	27.3	46.1	21.0	53.6
Previously married	25.5	21.3	*12.6	23.6	25.7	19.4	27.2	45.9	20.3	53.2
Family size and type										
1 person	25.0	20.8	*8.0	28.3	23.6	17.1	26.0	45.1	22.1	51.9
Alone	26.0	23.3	*8.8	31.0	23.7	16.5	26.6	45.4	25.1	51.1
2 persons	21.7	12.2	7.6	16.4	19.3	11.6	27.5	37.8	22.6	54.0
Spouse	21.8	12.1	7.1	17.0	18.7	11.7	27.3	37.2	24.6	52.9
3 or more persons	23.5	11.0	10.4	11.7	23.3	16.9	31.1	45.5	*27.9	56.5
Doctor visits in past year										
None	8.3	2.4	*1.2	*4.1	8.6	4.6	12.9	14.4	*1.9	*27.3
1–2	15.0	6.8	5.0	8.5	14.5	10.4	18.2	29.2	14.4	41.1
3–6	19.2	11.4	5.4	15.9	18.6	12.4	23.7	36.3	22.5	44.2
7–12	33.8	25.5	*16.6	*34.8	32.8	23.4	39.1	50.0	*33.9	58.4
13 or more	42.2	47.4	*	*47.3	44.3	*27.6	*56.7	75.1	*47.7	*87.2

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 27. Inability to lift or carry 10 pounds among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	4.9	2.3	1.8	2.7	4.1	2.8	5.2	12.0	6.5	15.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	7.6	7.1	5.8	7.9	7.1	3.4	8.4	13.0	3.6	16.1
2	6.6	5.3	7.2	4.2	5.1	4.3	5.6	11.2	10.1	12.0
3	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.5	9.0	4.5	12.6
4	4.6	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.6	1.8	3.3	13.9	5.0	20.1
5 (high)	4.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.7	2.6	4.8	14.0	9.6	17.1
Education										
0–8 years	4.4	5.0	3.4	6.4	6.3	4.2	8.2	13.3	7.7	17.2
9–12 years	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.5	4.5	10.9	5.2	13.8
13 or more years	3.6	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	9.9	5.6	12.3
Marital status										
Married	4.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.6	2.8	4.4	9.2	6.6	13.6
Not married	5.7	3.5	*3.3	*3.6	5.2	2.5	6.0	13.9	*6.9	15.5
Previously married	5.9	3.6	4.0	3.6	5.5	2.7	6.1	14.3	7.5	15.7
Family size and type										
1 person	4.4	3.4	1.5	4.2	4.5	1.2	5.5	10.4	3.2	12.0
Alone	4.2	3.1	1.7	3.8	4.4	0.8	5.4	9.9	3.1	11.5
2 persons	4.7	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.4	9.9	6.2	14.3
Spouse	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.8	3.4	2.7	4.2	8.1	6.0	11.8
3 or more persons	7.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	5.6	3.9	7.7	24.6	13.9	30.7
Doctor visits in past year										
None	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	6.0	2.5	8.4
1–2	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	7.6	5.1	9.1
3–6	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	8.5	4.7	10.7
7–12	5.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.4	5.3	12.7	7.5	15.8
13 or more	11.5	7.3	5.3	8.7	10.4	7.2	12.7	23.4	12.8	28.7

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 28. Inability to carry a 12-pound bag of groceries about 30 feet among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	9.5	3.8	3.2	4.4	8.1	5.2	10.6	23.4	11.4	30.7
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	10.1	5.6	*7.1	5.0	10.8	5.7	12.9	21.1	8.7	26.1
2	9.7	5.7	*	6.3	9.6	9.8	9.4	23.0	15.1	28.7
3	8.6	2.2	*3.8	0.9	6.5	2.8	9.4	22.1	*8.8	*35.6
4	10.0	2.1	0.0	4.7	9.1	4.3	14.3	25.3	*12.3	*34.2
5 (high)	3.1	4.8	4.5	5.3	2.2	1.3	*3.8	34.2	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	10.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	11.1	7.8	14.3	23.3	*15.2	29.4
9–12 years	9.5	3.0	1.2	4.5	6.8	3.9	8.9	25.4	*5.1	35.4
13 or more years	7.1	3.1	2.2	3.9	4.1	2.2	5.8	21.3	5.2	28.8
Marital status										
Married	9.3	3.3	2.5	4.2	7.5	5.3	10.6	19.6	10.6	31.5
Not married	10.4	5.6	7.3	4.8	9.1	4.4	10.7	26.4	13.1	30.4
Previously married	9.6	5.2	*4.4	5.3	8.8	3.0	10.2	26.7	11.6	31.0
Family size and type										
1 person	10.0	6.4	*5.6	6.8	8.0	4.2	9.4	25.4	11.1	29.6
Alone	9.9	7.3	*6.8	7.5	7.0	3.0	8.5	23.8	12.6	26.9
2 persons	9.4	3.6	2.2	5.0	7.6	4.8	10.6	20.8	10.1	32.1
Spouse	9.8	3.9	2.3	5.5	7.6	4.7	11.1	20.4	10.7	32.6
3 or more persons	10.4	3.0	3.9	2.0	9.8	6.9	13.4	26.1	*17.7	31.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	2.3	0.3	*0.0	*0.7	1.1	0.4	1.8	6.7	*1.1	*12.3
1–2	5.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	6.6	4.2	8.9	11.7	3.5	18.3
3–6	7.4	2.3	1.4	3.0	6.1	5.2	6.7	20.8	13.1	25.2
7–12	11.8	5.7	*4.2	*7.3	11.1	9.6	12.1	26.4	*17.2	31.2
13 or more	20.8	24.0	*	*17.9	20.7	*8.2	*29.9	47.8	*22.2	*59.1

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 29. Inability to read newsprint among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	4.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	10.4	8.9	11.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	8.3	8.6	6.5	9.8	5.3	3.8	5.8	13.8	14.4	13.6
2	5.4	3.6	4.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	4.3	9.6	8.9	10.0
3	3.4	2.0	3.4	1.1	2.4	2.1	2.7	7.6	6.8	8.3
4	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	10.2	7.5	12.0
5 (high)	3.9	2.1	2.4	1.7	3.2	3.6	2.7	9.0	6.2	11.0
Education										
0–8 years	4.1	5.4	6.5	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	12.7	11.4	13.6
9–12 years	4.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	9.1	6.6	10.3
13 or more years	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	7.0	6.3	7.4
Marital status										
Married	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	8.9	8.6	9.3
Not married	6.3	4.8	*6.4	*4.2	4.3	4.8	4.2	11.8	*10.0	12.2
Previously married	6.1	4.2	5.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.4	12.2	9.9	12.7
Family size and type										
1 person	5.7	4.8	6.0	4.2	3.9	4.9	3.6	10.0	8.0	10.5
Alone	5.6	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.6	9.9	8.1	10.4
2 persons	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.6	9.2	8.6	10.0
Spouse	3.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	8.3	8.4	8.1
3 or more persons	5.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.2	4.8	15.9	11.8	18.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	6.2	6.8	5.8
1–2	3.7	2.3	3.5	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.1	8.5	4.8	10.6
3–6	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	10.3	9.9	10.5
7–12	4.9	2.4	3.0	2.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	11.1	9.9	11.8
13 or more	7.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	6.6	6.9	6.5	15.6	12.4	17.2

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 30. Inability to see to read a newspaper among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.9	2.7	5.1	5.5	4.8
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	2.5	1.0	*3.5	0.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	6.0	6.3	5.9
2	1.8	1.2	*	0.5	2.6	1.7	3.5	3.6	5.0	2.6
3	2.1	0.4	*0.0	0.8	2.4	0.7	3.7	5.5	*6.2	*4.8
4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.9	5.4	*4.9	*5.8
5 (high)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	*1.1	*5.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.6	3.9	6.3	6.5	6.1
9–12 years	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.7	4.4	*4.4	4.3
13 or more years	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	*2.2	2.0
Marital status										
Married	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.0	3.6	6.5	6.0	7.2
Not married	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.8	3.9	4.5	3.7
Previously married	1.4	0.5	*0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.4	3.9	3.4	4.1
Family size and type										
1 person	1.4	1.1	*2.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Alone	1.5	1.2	*2.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
2 persons	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.8	4.1	6.2	5.7	6.6
Spouse	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.9	4.4	6.3	5.3	7.6
3 or more persons	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	8.1	*9.2	7.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.4	1.1	*1.3	*0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	*3.6	*5.0
1–2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	1.1	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
3–6	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.9	1.3	2.5	4.9	3.3	5.8
7–12	1.9	1.0	*1.0	*0.9	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.4	*5.4	3.9
13 or more	2.7	0.6	*	*1.0	1.1	*0.4	*1.6	9.3	*15.2	*6.7

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 31. Difficulty doing heavy housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	18.2	12.5	7.5	16.9	17.8	10.9	23.1	31.4	18.0	39.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	30.1	33.1	27.2	36.4	27.9	18.2	31.4	35.5	20.5	40.4
2	23.3	22.5	17.0	25.6	21.2	15.9	24.8	30.5	21.3	36.6
3	17.0	12.1	6.9	15.6	15.6	9.9	20.6	28.9	16.4	38.8
4	15.7	10.3	6.5	13.9	12.5	7.4	17.4	30.1	12.8	42.3
5 (high)	13.8	5.8	3.1	9.1	12.8	6.9	19.4	29.1	17.0	37.4
Education										
0–8 years	8.7	23.4	14.1	32.0	24.1	15.4	31.8	32.0	20.0	40.1
9–12 years	17.3	11.9	7.5	15.1	17.1	10.6	21.3	31.3	15.6	39.2
13 or more years	13.9	7.7	4.6	11.5	11.4	5.8	16.9	29.2	16.5	36.0
Marital status										
Married	16.5	10.7	6.9	14.8	15.0	10.0	21.3	23.5	16.0	35.8
Not married	21.9	19.4	*11.9	*22.1	22.6	14.2	25.1	37.2	*23.9	40.3
Previously married	22.2	19.3	12.4	21.2	24.1	15.7	26.1	37.5	24.4	40.3
Family size and type										
1 person	20.4	18.0	10.3	21.5	21.6	14.0	23.8	33.5	21.3	36.3
Alone	20.2	18.1	10.9	21.2	21.3	13.2	23.6	32.9	20.0	35.9
2 persons	17.6	12.2	7.2	16.6	16.2	9.8	22.8	26.1	16.1	37.9
Spouse	16.3	11.2	6.8	15.5	15.2	9.6	21.6	22.1	15.3	33.6
3 or more persons	20.1	10.6	7.3	14.4	17.0	12.6	22.3	42.8	22.3	54.5
Doctor visits in past year										
None	8.7	4.8	2.2	7.6	6.7	4.4	8.8	18.5	9.2	25.0
1–2	8.4	3.7	2.4	4.9	7.7	3.6	10.8	19.6	7.5	26.5
3–6	14.2	9.6	3.8	14.7	12.9	7.5	16.9	26.5	15.6	32.9
7–12	22.0	16.0	12.5	18.8	22.7	14.6	28.8	34.2	22.3	41.2
13 or more	38.8	36.2	26.8	42.6	37.1	24.0	46.5	50.9	33.4	59.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 32. Difficulty doing heavy housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	22.1	10.3	12.4	8.3	22.5	21.6	23.3	46.7	43.4	48.8
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	23.7	16.7	*28.5	12.0	19.4	29.1	15.3	35.9	38.2	35.0
2	21.5	14.9	*	14.4	26.4	28.4	24.4	43.8	40.4	46.3
3	23.1	9.1	*15.9	4.1	21.7	19.4	23.5	54.1	*54.2	*54.1
4	22.3	6.3	6.8	5.7	17.1	13.9	20.6	63.6	*50.1	*72.8
5 (high)	15.9	9.7	11.3	6.9	28.5	16.0	*49.8	*62.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	25.8	15.1	20.4	9.7	25.8	25.5	26.2	49.2	48.2	49.9
9–12 years	18.5	6.4	5.4	7.3	20.0	26.6	18.1	39.7	*31.6	43.7
13 or more years	21.9	9.3	10.1	8.5	20.4	13.9	26.4	51.2	*41.3	55.8
Marital status										
Married	23.5	10.6	12.8	8.2	22.9	22.2	23.9	51.7	50.4	53.4
Not married	19.8	9.2	10.1	8.7	21.8	19.2	22.6	42.7	28.9	46.8
Previously married	17.7	6.2	*6.8	6.1	19.1	19.7	18.9	42.1	28.0	46.1
Family size and type										
1 person	15.7	8.0	*5.6	9.5	16.6	17.1	16.4	32.6	26.1	34.5
Alone	13.3	6.3	*6.9	6.0	12.4	15.5	11.2	28.9	25.7	29.8
2 persons	23.2	10.2	10.8	9.6	21.3	20.6	22.2	52.2	46.6	58.2
Spouse	23.2	10.2	11.1	9.5	21.1	21.0	21.3	53.1	50.1	56.8
3 or more persons	31.4	11.3	16.7	5.5	34.3	27.9	42.0	68.6	*57.7	75.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	7.9	2.0	*3.4	*0.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	19.1	*11.9	*26.5
1–2	16.7	4.9	6.9	3.0	17.1	14.3	19.8	40.5	36.4	43.8
3–6	21.2	9.1	8.8	9.2	21.1	22.1	20.5	47.2	47.5	47.1
7–12	32.1	20.9	*30.8	*10.5	36.3	37.8	35.3	51.0	*56.6	48.4
13 or more	34.6	38.8	*	*33.4	38.8	*43.0	*35.8	64.7	*57.2	*68.0

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 33. Inability to do heavy housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	10.8	6.2	4.2	8.0	10.2	7.0	12.6	21.8	12.7	27.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	17.7	19.2	15.9	21.1	14.8	9.8	16.6	24.0	13.7	27.4
2	13.4	11.2	9.8	11.9	11.9	10.8	12.6	21.0	14.7	25.1
3	9.9	6.2	3.6	7.9	9.0	6.4	11.4	18.8	11.0	25.0
4	9.5	4.2	3.0	5.4	7.4	4.6	10.1	22.9	10.3	31.7
5 (high)	9.3	2.9	2.0	3.9	8.5	5.1	12.3	22.6	13.4	29.0
Education										
0–8 years	6.5	14.0	9.1	18.7	14.1	9.9	17.8	23.7	14.6	29.8
9–12 years	9.8	5.5	4.0	6.5	9.6	6.9	11.3	20.6	10.9	25.4
13 or more years	7.9	3.3	2.2	4.8	6.4	3.4	9.4	19.1	10.5	23.8
Marital status										
Married	9.5	5.3	3.8	7.0	8.8	6.8	11.2	15.5	11.2	22.4
Not married	12.9	9.6	*6.7	*10.6	12.6	7.4	14.1	26.5	*17.2	28.6
Previously married	12.7	8.9	6.4	9.6	13.4	7.8	14.7	26.5	17.0	28.5
Family size and type										
1 person	11.4	9.2	5.8	10.7	11.5	6.8	12.8	21.8	13.3	23.8
Alone	11.1	9.2	5.9	10.8	11.0	6.0	12.4	21.1	12.0	23.1
2 persons	10.1	5.7	3.7	7.4	9.1	6.7	11.6	17.9	11.1	26.0
Spouse	9.0	5.1	3.3	6.8	8.6	6.7	10.9	14.2	10.4	20.8
3 or more persons	14.6	5.9	4.6	7.5	11.9	8.3	16.4	35.5	19.8	44.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	4.6	2.0	1.3	2.9	3.0	2.0	4.0	11.9	5.9	16.1
1–2	4.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	4.0	3.1	4.8	12.6	4.5	17.3
3–6	7.1	3.6	1.7	5.2	6.3	4.2	7.9	16.1	9.6	19.9
7–12	12.8	8.4	7.7	9.0	12.0	8.4	14.7	23.6	15.2	28.5
13 or more	25.4	20.1	16.1	22.9	24.3	17.8	29.0	40.1	27.4	46.6

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 34. Inability to do heavy housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	15.5	7.1	8.8	5.3	15.0	14.5	15.4	34.5	29.7	37.5
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	17.6	9.6	*20.0	5.5	15.7	25.5	11.6	28.5	31.2	27.4
2	15.5	12.0	*	10.7	16.9	19.4	14.4	34.5	30.8	37.1
3	16.6	6.3	*14.0	0.7	13.9	12.3	15.1	40.6	*36.2	*45.0
4	14.5	3.0	1.2	5.2	13.4	7.5	19.9	37.8	*26.8	*45.3
5 (high)	9.0	7.9	8.9	6.1	13.8	8.2	*23.2	*42.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	18.9	11.2	15.0	7.4	18.3	17.9	18.6	36.5	34.0	38.4
9–12 years	13.5	4.8	4.2	5.2	13.1	13.4	12.8	33.6	*20.6	40.1
13 or more years	12.4	4.9	6.0	3.9	11.5	10.2	12.7	30.4	*25.1	32.9
Marital status										
Married	16.3	7.4	8.7	6.0	15.3	14.2	16.8	35.8	33.5	38.7
Not married	14.4	5.7	9.1	3.9	14.3	15.6	13.9	33.5	21.7	36.9
Previously married	13.7	4.8	*6.8	4.3	13.6	15.6	13.2	32.9	20.5	36.4
Family size and type										
1 person	11.0	4.0	*4.4	3.7	9.9	13.7	8.5	27.8	19.6	30.3
Alone	10.4	4.5	*5.4	4.1	8.8	13.0	7.1	24.6	20.4	25.7
2 persons	16.4	7.4	7.7	7.0	15.3	14.1	16.6	36.1	31.8	40.7
Spouse	16.7	7.4	7.8	7.1	15.5	14.3	16.9	37.0	34.3	40.5
3 or more persons	21.0	7.9	11.6	3.9	21.0	16.2	26.8	48.0	*36.9	54.9
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.9	2.0	*3.4	*0.0	5.5	4.3	6.7	13.4	*5.8	*21.2
1–2	10.0	1.9	2.3	1.5	10.2	7.9	12.3	26.6	23.3	29.3
3–6	12.9	4.4	4.1	4.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	31.5	31.4	31.6
7–12	23.8	17.1	*27.4	*6.3	24.0	27.3	21.8	39.6	*38.6	40.1
13 or more	29.4	33.9	*	*27.7	32.4	*36.5	*29.4	57.2	*46.7	*61.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 35. Difficulty doing light housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	4.1	3.2	4.8	11.1	7.1	13.4
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	8.2	8.8	9.3	8.5	6.2	5.4	6.5	10.7	6.4	12.1
2	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.6	5.1	4.4	5.7	10.7	9.6	11.4
3	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	9.1	6.1	11.5
4	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.7	3.5	12.4	4.3	18.0
5 (high)	5.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	4.1	3.4	4.9	15.2	8.2	20.2
Education										
0–8 years	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.5	4.1	6.8	12.6	7.6	15.9
9–12 years	4.0	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.7	3.0	4.1	9.2	6.3	10.7
13 or more years	3.9	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.9	2.1	3.8	10.0	6.7	11.9
Marital status										
Married	4.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.7	3.0	4.6	8.0	7.1	9.6
Not married	5.8	3.8	*3.9	*3.7	4.7	4.1	4.9	13.2	*7.3	14.6
Previously married	5.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	4.9	4.3	5.0	13.5	8.1	14.7
Family size and type										
1 person	4.6	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	2.1	4.1	9.4	5.3	10.4
Alone	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.4	1.5	3.9	8.8	4.6	9.7
2 persons	4.4	2.3	1.7	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.6	8.9	6.7	11.6
Spouse	3.9	2.2	1.4	2.9	3.7	3.0	4.4	7.3	6.5	8.6
3 or more persons	8.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.8	4.3	7.6	24.3	12.0	31.3
Doctor visits in past year										
None	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	5.9	3.2	7.8
1–2	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	6.7	3.4	8.6
3–6	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	8.0	6.6	8.9
7–12	5.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	4.2	3.9	4.5	10.4	7.5	12.1
13 or more	12.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	10.6	8.1	12.5	22.3	15.2	25.9

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 36. Difficulty doing light housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	9.0	9.8	8.5
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	3.1	2.4	*2.1	2.5	3.5	5.8	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.7
2	3.6	3.8	*	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.3	9.4	15.4	5.1
3	3.8	1.8	*4.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.3	10.1	*6.4	*14.0
4	5.8	0.9	0.0	2.1	3.5	1.6	5.5	19.0	*16.5	*20.8
5 (high)	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	3.0	4.7	*0.0	*12.0	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	5.0	1.7	1.4	2.1	5.1	4.6	5.6	11.9	14.5	10.0
9–12 years	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.9	7.0	*2.7	9.1
13 or more years	1.6	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	0.5	2.4	*0.8	3.1
Marital status										
Married	3.4	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	8.4	9.7	6.7
Not married	3.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.8	1.9	3.1	9.6	10.1	9.4
Previously married	3.5	0.8	*3.1	0.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	8.6	8.3	8.7
Family size and type										
1 person	2.1	1.2	*1.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	6.4	6.5	6.3
Alone	1.8	1.3	*2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.8	6.8	4.3
2 persons	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.2	8.7	8.6	8.7
Spouse	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.0	7.7	8.9	6.1
3 or more persons	8.0	1.9	1.0	2.9	9.6	8.0	11.4	17.8	*20.8	16.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.2	0.8	*1.4	*0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.4	*1.1	*5.8
1–2	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	7.6	7.9	7.3
3–6	3.4	1.3	0.5	1.8	2.8	3.9	1.8	9.3	12.7	7.4
7–12	3.1	1.6	*0.0	*3.3	2.5	6.3	0.0	6.5	*10.8	4.3
13 or more	9.7	9.6	*	*9.7	11.9	*5.2	*16.8	16.5	*13.3	*18.0

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 37. Inability to do light housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	7.3	5.5	8.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	3.6	3.0	4.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.5	5.9	4.7	6.3
2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	6.8	7.3	6.5
3	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	6.5	4.6	7.9
4	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.2	8.8	4.3	12.0
5 (high)	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	11.9	6.2	15.8
Education										
0–8 years	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	7.9	6.0	9.3
9–12 years	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	6.1	4.7	6.7
13 or more years	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.6	6.9	5.0	7.9
Marital status										
Married	2.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	5.7	5.5	6.1
Not married	3.0	1.4	*0.8	*1.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	8.3	*5.6	8.9
Previously married	2.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	8.5	6.1	9.0
Family size and type										
1 person	1.8	1.2	*	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.8	3.2	5.2
Alone	1.4	0.9	*	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	3.9	2.4	4.3
2 persons	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.6	5.5	7.9
Spouse	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.1	5.2	4.8
3 or more persons	5.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	3.8	2.8	5.0	18.2	9.7	23.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	4.1	2.9	4.9
1–2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.6	2.1	6.0
3–6	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	5.3	4.0	6.1
7–12	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.1	2.5	1.7	6.6	5.9	7.1
13 or more	6.4	2.9	4.0	2.2	6.0	5.3	6.4	14.3	13.1	14.9

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 38. Inability to do light housework among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	6.3	6.9	5.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	1.8	0.0	*0.0	0.0	3.4	5.2	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.1
2	1.6	1.3	*	0.0	1.9	2.8	1.1	5.2	8.8	2.6
3	2.7	0.4	*0.9	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	8.9	*5.9	*11.9
4	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.5	1.6	5.5	13.2	*12.7	*13.4
5 (high)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	*0.0	*10.9	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.1	3.3	4.8	7.9	10.0	6.3
9–12 years	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	5.5	*2.3	7.1
13 or more years	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.5	2.1	*0.2	3.0
Marital status										
Married	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.7	3.0	2.2	6.3	6.2	6.5
Not married	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	6.3	8.2	5.7
Previously married	2.2	0.4	*1.8	0.0	2.3	0.7	2.6	5.2	8.0	4.5
Family size and type										
1 person	1.4	0.7	*1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	4.8	6.2	4.4
Alone	1.2	0.8	*1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	6.4	2.2
2 persons	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	5.3	5.2	5.5
Spouse	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
3 or more persons	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.7	6.2	9.5	13.5	*15.5	12.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	0.8	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.1	*1.1	*5.0
1–2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	5.2	5.3	5.1
3–6	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.4	7.2	9.2	6.0
7–12	2.3	0.4	*0.0	*0.9	2.5	6.2	0.0	4.4	*7.0	3.1
13 or more	5.8	2.2	*	*0.0	11.2	*3.5	*16.8	9.9	*8.3	*10.7

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 39. Difficulty preparing meals among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	4.6	2.0	1.1	2.8	3.8	2.8	4.5	11.5	7.4	13.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	7.2	7.3	4.9	8.7	5.4	4.2	5.8	11.6	8.0	12.8
2	4.9	2.8	1.5	3.5	4.6	4.1	4.9	10.4	9.5	11.0
3	4.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.5	9.9	5.7	13.3
4	4.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.1	3.8	11.8	4.8	16.6
5 (high)	5.4	0.8	0.4	1.3	3.6	2.7	4.7	17.0	9.0	22.5
Education										
0–8 years	5.6	4.0	2.4	5.5	5.1	3.8	6.3	13.4	8.6	16.8
9–12 years	3.8	2.0	1.2	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.7	8.9	4.9	10.9
13 or more years	3.7	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.9	1.7	4.2	10.5	8.3	11.7
Marital status										
Married	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	3.2	2.3	4.4	8.8	6.9	12.0
Not married	5.8	3.4	*3.4	*3.4	4.8	5.2	4.7	13.5	*9.2	14.5
Previously married	5.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	5.0	5.3	4.9	13.9	9.7	14.8
Family size and type										
1 person	4.1	3.2	1.0	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	8.6	5.9	9.2
Alone	3.7	3.1	1.1	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.3	7.8	5.2	8.4
2 persons	4.2	2.1	1.2	2.9	3.4	2.5	4.4	7.1	0.7	14.8
Spouse	4.0	1.9	0.9	2.9	3.2	2.3	4.3	8.0	6.3	10.9
3 or more persons	7.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	5.4	3.5	7.6	25.4	13.7	32.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	6.4	4.0	8.1
1–2	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.3	6.4	2.9	8.4
3–6	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	8.3	5.5	10.0
7–12	5.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	12.4	9.0	14.3
13 or more	10.4	6.7	3.5	8.9	9.0	6.0	11.2	21.6	16.0	24.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 40. Difficulty preparing meals on a regular basis among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	7.8	3.5	5.2	1.9	7.7	12.2	3.9	17.6	24.3	13.4
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	6.0	2.6	*2.1	2.8	5.9	13.9	2.6	20.5	19.1	6.6
2	6.2	5.1	*	4.0	8.4	12.3	4.6	27.9	22.6	6.2
3	8.7	3.9	*9.2	0.0	6.5	10.0	3.7	40.2	*23.3	*21.1
4	11.5	2.5	3.5	1.2	11.4	15.0	7.5	35.9	*36.5	*30.4
5 (high)	3.1	3.8	4.8	2.1	6.8	10.8	*0.0	*36.2	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	9.8	5.4	8.9	1.8	10.3	13.9	6.9	20.2	26.6	15.3
9–12 years	6.1	1.9	3.2	0.9	5.2	9.1	2.5	15.6	*21.2	12.9
13 or more years	6.3	3.1	2.6	3.5	7.1	14.0	0.7	12.1	*19.4	8.8
Marital status										
Married	8.5	4.2	5.8	2.5	9.1	13.1	3.7	22.7	30.3	12.8
Not married	5.2	0.7	1.4	0.4	5.1	8.7	4.0	13.3	12.1	13.7
Previously married	4.6	0.4	*1.8	0.0	4.0	6.0	3.6	12.5	12.0	12.6
Family size and type										
1 person	2.8	1.0	*1.8	0.6	2.1	5.8	0.7	5.8	7.1	5.5
Alone	1.9	0.8	*1.2	0.6	1.4	4.0	0.3	3.7	5.0	3.3
2 persons	7.8	3.4	4.6	2.4	7.9	12.3	3.2	19.6	23.2	15.7
Spouse	7.7	3.7	4.8	2.6	8.2	12.6	2.9	19.4	24.4	13.1
3 or more persons	16.0	4.7	7.2	2.0	14.9	16.5	13.0	44.0	*57.0	35.6
Doctor visits in past year										
None	4.1	1.1	*1.8	*0.0	4.3	7.6	0.9	10.1	*5.0	*15.4
1–2	4.6	1.6	2.8	0.4	4.8	8.4	1.5	12.3	18.9	6.9
3–6	9.0	4.6	7.5	2.4	8.1	13.4	3.7	19.7	31.0	13.1
7–12	9.8	8.3	*11.7	*4.8	7.4	17.1	0.9	16.4	*21.8	13.6
13 or more	13.1	7.7	*	*6.5	18.1	*17.1	*18.9	24.9	*37.2	*19.5

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 41. Inability to prepare meals among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.7	5.2	7.5
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7	5.7	4.6	6.1
2	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.7	5.7	6.8	5.0
3	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.8	5.8	3.9	7.4
4	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	7.9	4.0	10.6
5 (high)	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	1.9	3.3	11.4	6.9	14.5
Education										
0–8 years	4.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	7.8	6.2	8.9
9–12 years	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	5.0	3.8	5.5
13 or more years	1.8	0.4	*	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	5.4	4.3	6.1
Marital status										
Married	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.2	4.9	5.9
Not married	2.7	1.2	*1.2	*1.1	1.9	2.6	1.7	7.6	*6.1	7.9
Previously married	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	7.7	6.5	8.0
Family size and type										
1 person	1.4	0.7	*	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	3.8	2.6	4.1
Alone	1.0	0.4	*	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0	1.8	3.3
2 persons	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.2	4.8	7.8
Spouse	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
3 or more persons	5.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	3.0	2.1	4.2	18.0	11.8	21.6
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	4.1	2.5	5.2
1–2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	3.8	2.1	4.8
3–6	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.8	3.5	5.6
7–12	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	6.7	6.4	6.9
13 or more	5.0	1.9	1.5	2.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	12.7	12.0	13.0

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 42. Inability to prepare meals on a regular basis among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	3.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.7	4.7	3.0	7.5	9.0	6.6
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	3.3	1.8	*0.0	2.5	4.1	7.8	2.6	4.9	7.3	3.9
2	3.4	3.0	*	2.7	5.1	6.2	4.1	5.2	8.6	2.8
3	2.3	0.4	*0.9	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	6.6	*6.2	*7.0
4	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.8	2.3	5.5	16.0	*14.5	*17.0
5 (high)	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	3.5	5.5	*0.0	*16.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	5.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	6.6	7.2	6.1	10.4	10.5	10.3
9–12 years	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	4.7	*8.6	2.8
13 or more years	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	3.3	0.0	2.3	*2.2	2.3
Marital status										
Married	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.0	4.9	2.9	8.8	11.0	5.9
Not married	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.2	3.6	3.0	6.4	4.8	6.9
Previously married	2.3	0.0	*0.0	0.0	2.9	3.6	2.8	5.8	5.7	5.9
Family size and type										
1 person	1.2	0.4	*0.0	0.6	1.1	3.8	0.1	2.7	1.4	3.1
Alone	0.7	0.4	*0.0	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
2 persons	3.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	3.0	4.0	1.8	8.5	9.6	7.4
Spouse	2.8	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.1	4.2	1.8	7.9	10.1	5.2
3 or more persons	8.1	2.1	2.7	1.5	9.7	7.0	12.9	17.7	*19.1	16.8
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.4	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	5.0	*3.6	*6.5
1–2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	1.4	4.4	5.8	3.3
3–6	3.4	0.9	0.0	1.6	3.7	5.7	2.1	8.7	11.1	7.3
7–12	4.3	4.1	*6.4	*1.8	3.2	7.9	0.0	6.1	*8.7	4.7
13 or more	7.9	4.9	*	*4.4	13.5	*9.0	*16.8	10.8	*11.8	*10.4

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 43. Difficulty shopping for personal items among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	7.4	3.3	2.7	3.8	6.1	4.4	7.3	18.4	11.8	22.2
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.2	6.9	11.4	21.4	13.1	24.0
2	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.4	7.8	17.1	14.6	18.7
3	6.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.8	5.5	14.5	7.7	19.8
4	6.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.6	2.8	4.5	17.8	9.8	23.4
5 (high)	7.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	5.6	3.8	7.6	22.0	14.7	27.1
Education										
0–8 years	7.1	8.2	7.4	9.0	8.7	6.4	10.7	21.1	13.2	26.4
9–12 years	6.4	2.6	2.1	3.0	5.5	3.8	6.6	16.5	10.5	19.6
13 or more years	5.2	1.9	1.4	2.6	4.0	2.8	5.1	14.1	9.7	16.4
Marital status										
Married	6.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	5.1	4.1	6.4	13.3	10.9	17.2
Not married	9.4	6.2	*5.5	*6.5	7.8	5.8	8.3	22.1	*14.4	23.8
Previously married	9.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	8.2	7.1	8.5	22.3	15.2	23.8
Family size and type										
1 person	7.5	5.5	2.6	6.8	6.8	4.4	7.4	16.8	10.4	18.3
Alone	7.1	5.5	2.9	6.6	6.2	3.5	7.0	16.0	9.5	17.5
2 persons	6.9	2.9	2.3	3.4	5.1	3.9	6.4	15.9	10.8	22.0
Spouse	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.9	4.8	3.8	6.0	7.0	10.2	1.6
3 or more persons	11.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	8.7	6.8	10.9	32.5	19.8	39.6
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.8	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	11.4	6.1	15.1
1–2	3.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.9	10.5	4.4	13.9
3–6	5.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.9	3.3	4.4	14.5	11.3	16.3
7–12	7.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	19.4	14.5	22.2
13 or more	16.2	10.8	10.0	11.4	14.1	9.7	17.2	32.2	20.6	38.1

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 44. Difficulty shopping for groceries among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	13.5	5.0	3.7	6.3	12.1	9.1	14.6	33.6	23.1	40.0
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	13.6	7.4	*8.1	7.1	13.5	16.8	12.1	27.0	15.0	31.8
2	14.2	10.6	*	11.4	11.7	13.0	10.4	35.0	28.1	40.5
3	11.9	8.3	*2.5	3.9	12.1	5.0	17.5	28.7	*22.6	*34.9
4	15.5	4.2	1.9	7.1	12.0	7.0	17.5	42.1	*24.2	*54.2
5 (high)	6.2	3.6	4.1	2.9	10.5	4.4	*20.8	*51.0	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	16.7	7.2	6.2	8.1	16.3	11.8	20.4	36.0	26.5	43.2
9–12 years	11.8	3.7	1.3	5.6	10.8	8.0	12.8	32.0	*14.5	40.6
13 or more years	9.8	4.3	3.2	5.4	6.8	6.0	7.5	26.5	*23.1	28.1
Marital status										
Married	14.8	5.3	3.7	7.1	12.9	9.3	17.8	33.2	27.1	41.1
Not married	11.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	10.7	8.5	11.4	33.9	15.0	39.5
Previously married	11.1	3.6	*0.7	4.4	11.2	8.2	11.9	33.8	15.8	39.0
Family size and type										
1 person	8.5	2.9	*1.1	3.9	5.3	9.1	3.9	27.3	14.1	31.2
Alone	8.2	3.3	*1.3	4.3	4.5	7.7	3.3	26.3	15.5	29.4
2 persons	14.4	5.7	2.9	8.2	12.0	8.4	15.9	32.8	22.4	43.9
Spouse	14.0	5.8	3.1	8.5	11.3	8.6	14.7	31.7	25.0	40.1
3 or more persons	21.8	5.0	5.6	4.4	21.7	11.3	34.3	53.6	*41.5	61.1
Doctor visits in past year										
None	6.5	1.4	*1.4	*1.3	5.1	4.8	5.8	16.1	*3.8	*28.7
1–2	8.5	2.1	0.9	3.3	9.3	6.3	12.2	19.2	12.8	24.3
3–6	11.5	2.5	0.4	4.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	35.9	34.0	37.1
7–12	18.8	14.0	*15.7	*12.2	18.3	16.0	19.8	31.1	*15.4	39.2
13 or more	27.9	21.3	*	*26.3	28.7	*17.3	*37.1	58.3	*41.2	*65.9

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 45. Inability to shop for personal items among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	4.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.6	12.7	8.7	14.9
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	7.6	6.6	9.3	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	14.1	10.4	15.3
2	5.3	2.9	2.4	3.2	4.6	5.2	4.2	11.8	11.5	12.0
3	3.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	9.8	5.6	13.1
4	4.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.6	13.3	6.0	18.4
5 (high)	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	3.3	2.8	3.8	15.5	10.0	19.4
Education										
0–8 years	6.2	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	14.8	10.3	17.9
9–12 years	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	11.0	7.4	12.8
13 or more years	3.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	2.6	1.8	3.3	9.0	5.8	10.8
Marital status										
Married	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	9.3	7.9	11.5
Not married	5.4	3.0	*2.6	*3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	15.0	*10.6	16.0
Previously married	5.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.3	3.6	15.1	10.9	16.0
Family size and type										
1 person	3.9	2.3	1.1	2.8	2.9	2.1	3.1	10.6	7.0	11.4
Alone	3.5	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.6	9.9	6.1	10.7
2 persons	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	10.7	7.9	14.0
Spouse	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	8.3	7.4	9.8
3 or more persons	8.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	5.6	5.1	6.2	26.5	15.9	32.5
Doctor visits in past year										
None	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	8.4	5.4	10.5
1–2	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.6	6.8	3.8	8.5
3–6	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	9.2	6.8	10.6
7–12	4.5	1.5	0.9	2.0	3.7	4.2	3.3	12.5	9.6	14.2
13 or more	10.1	5.2	6.0	4.6	8.3	7.4	8.9	23.7	18.2	26.5

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 46. Inability to shop for groceries among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	7.0	1.6	0.9	2.3	5.5	4.1	6.7	20.5	16.2	23.2
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	7.2	3.4	*1.6	4.2	6.4	10.2	4.9	16.7	12.5	18.3
2	7.1	2.6	*	3.2	5.8	4.4	7.1	20.6	19.1	21.7
3	6.5	0.8	*0.9	0.7	4.5	2.3	6.1	20.4	*14.0	*27.0
4	9.4	1.8	0.3	3.7	8.0	2.6	13.8	25.6	*19.4	*29.9
5 (high)	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	2.0	2.6	*1.1	*28.4	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	8.3	1.7	0.2	3.1	9.0	6.4	11.5	20.9	19.8	21.7
9–12 years	6.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.5	2.4	4.4	22.1	*6.2	30.0
13 or more years	5.5	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	16.8	*17.2	16.6
Marital status										
Married	7.9	1.6	0.5	2.8	5.2	4.0	6.9	23.0	18.5	28.6
Not married	6.5	1.8	3.7	0.9	6.0	4.4	6.5	18.5	11.4	20.6
Previously married	5.8	0.6	*0.7	0.6	6.0	3.7	6.6	18.9	11.6	21.0
Family size and type										
1 person	4.6	1.3	*1.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	1.8	11.9	10.0	16.6
Alone	4.1	1.4	*1.3	1.5	1.7	3.7	0.9	13.6	10.8	14.4
2 persons	7.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	5.1	3.0	7.3	10.4	15.3	28.2
Spouse	7.7	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.7	3.1	6.6	22.0	16.9	28.5
3 or more persons	11.5	1.4	0.0	2.9	10.7	6.6	15.6	20.7	*30.5	33.6
Doctor visits in past year										
None	3.4	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	3.1	2.0	4.3	9.2	*3.3	*15.3
1–2	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	4.0	2.8	5.1	8.6	8.1	8.9
3–6	6.9	1.8	0.4	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	23.1	26.1	21.3
7–12	7.0	4.2	*4.1	*4.3	4.9	7.3	3.3	16.3	*7.4	20.9
13 or more	15.9	6.3	*	*8.3	17.9	*7.3	*25.7	39.2	*25.8	*45.1

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 47. Difficulty managing money among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,517	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	3.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.7	9.2	7.1	10.4
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	3.8	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.3	8.7	6.8	9.3
2	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.5	4.1	1.4	8.2	8.0	8.4
3	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.0	2.8	1.3	8.2	5.9	10.1
4	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	9.2	4.8	12.2
5 (high)	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	15.0	11.6	17.4
Education										
0–8 years	4.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	11.3	8.2	13.4
9–12 years	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	7.2	6.2	7.7
13 or more years	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	7.0	5.5	7.7
Marital status										
Married	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.4	1.4	6.7	6.5	7.0
Not married	4.0	1.8	*1.7	*1.9	2.3	3.9	1.9	11.0	*9.3	11.4
Previously married	3.6	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.3	2.0	11.3	9.3	11.8
Family size and type										
1 person	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.4	0.9	7.0	6.5	7.1
Alone	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	0.9	6.4	5.7	6.6
2 persons	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	7.7	5.9	9.9
Spouse	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.5	5.7	5.5	6.0
3 or more persons	6.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	21.9	14.7	26.0
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.5	5.3	2.8	7.1
1–2	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	6.4	2.6	8.6
3–6	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	7.0	7.2	7.0
7–12	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.1	3.0	1.4	10.4	9.7	10.8
13 or more	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	5.0	5.8	4.4	14.7	11.1	16.5

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 48. Difficulty managing money among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	7.7	2.7	2.0	3.3	6.2	4.1	8.0	20.4	15.7	23.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	6.7	4.6	*5.6	4.3	7.5	4.7	8.7	10.8	4.4	13.3
2	8.6	5.7	*	7.1	6.1	6.6	5.6	23.1	21.5	24.2
3	6.6	1.6	*0.9	2.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	20.9	*17.4	*24.4
4	9.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	7.4	2.0	13.4	26.2	*15.9	*33.2
5 (high)	4.1	2.7	3.1	2.0	6.6	2.4	*13.7	*40.2	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	10.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	10.4	7.3	13.4	23.3	20.5	25.4
9–12 years	5.7	1.3	0.8	1.7	4.0	1.3	5.9	18.9	*7.0	24.8
13 or more years	4.4	2.5	1.3	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	12.4	*8.0	14.5
Marital status										
Married	9.6	2.9	1.9	3.9	6.8	4.1	10.5	24.5	19.2	31.4
Not married	5.8	1.9	2.8	1.4	5.1	4.2	5.4	17.0	8.5	19.6
Previously married	5.0	1.0	*0.0	1.3	4.6	3.5	4.9	16.8	9.9	18.8
Family size and type										
1 person	3.7	1.2	*0.0	1.9	1.9	4.2	1.1	12.7	6.3	14.5
Alone	3.1	1.3	*0.0	2.0	1.2	2.7	0.5	10.9	7.2	11.9
2 persons	8.7	2.8	1.6	3.8	5.3	3.3	7.5	23.9	16.5	31.8
Spouse	9.1	3.0	1.7	4.3	5.3	3.4	7.8	24.3	17.4	33.1
3 or more persons	13.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	14.7	6.3	24.8	30.6	*27.7	32.4
Doctor visits in past year										
None	5.3	2.6	*0.9	*4.9	3.6	0.5	7.0	10.2	*3.8	*16.8
1–2	4.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	6.4	6.2	6.7	10.2	7.3	12.5
3–6	7.4	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.0	21.4	24.9	19.3
7–12	7.2	2.7	*3.0	*2.4	7.5	3.3	10.2	16.9	*13.7	18.5
13 or more	14.3	7.8	*	*6.9	14.1	*2.7	*22.5	39.8	*20.3	*48.3

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Table 49. Inability to manage money among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	20,075	9,427	10,649	14,925	6,517	8,408	9,326	3,411	5,915
		Percent								
Total	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.0	6.2	4.8	7.1
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	2.2	1.1	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.0	5.5	4.4	5.9
2	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	3.2	1.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
3	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.5	5.9	4.5	7.0
4	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	6.9	3.3	9.3
5 (high)	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	10.9	7.7	13.1
Education										
0–8 years	3.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.6	3.4	1.9	7.5	5.4	9.0
9–12 years	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	4.6	4.3	4.8
13 or more years	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.2	3.9	5.9
Marital status										
Married	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	4.6	3.9	5.6
Not married	2.7	1.1	*1.7	*0.9	1.5	2.8	1.2	7.4	*6.9	7.5
Previously married	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	7.5	6.7	7.7
Family size and type										
1 person	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	3.8	4.1	3.7
Alone	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.4	3.3	3.7	3.2
2 persons	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	5.6	3.9	7.6
Spouse	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	3.9	3.5	4.5
3 or more persons	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.2	2.8	16.7	10.5	20.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	3.8	2.8	4.4
1–2	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.0	1.2	5.5
3–6	1.3	0.2	0.4	*	0.9	1.0	0.8	4.2	3.4	4.7
7–12	1.8	0.1	*	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.5	6.5	6.4	6.6
13 or more	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0	3.4	2.7	11.5	9.3	12.6

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table 50. Inability to manage money among people 55 years of age and over, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: Canada, 1985.

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands								
Total	...	2,311	1,109	1,202	1,573	722	851	900	334	556
		Percent								
Total	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.6	3.6	6.0	3.9	7.3
Income in quintiles										
1 (low)	2.2	2.0	*0.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.9	3.8
2	2.4	0.1	*	0.2	2.9	2.5	3.4	6.1	3.7	7.9
3	1.8	0.5	*0.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.5	*3.8	*5.3
4	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.1	5.7	14.4	*8.8	*18.2
5 (high)	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	4.1	1.4	*8.6	*6.7	*	*
Education										
0–8 years	4.3	1.3	2.1	0.5	5.9	3.2	8.5	7.5	5.4	9.1
9–12 years	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	*1.8	5.5
13 or more years	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.0	*0.2	5.8
Marital status										
Married	2.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.2	3.6	6.2	4.6	8.4
Not married	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.9	2.4	6.9
Previously married	2.3	0.0	*0.0	0.0	3.1	2.7	3.2	6.7	2.9	7.8
Family size and type										
1 person	1.5	0.4	*0.0	0.6	1.5	3.7	0.7	3.7	0.4	4.6
Alone	1.2	0.4	*0.0	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	4.8
2 persons	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	6.4	3.8	9.2
Spouse	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.6	3.7	7.9
3 or more persons	6.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	8.6	2.7	15.8	11.3	*9.9	12.2
Doctor visits in past year										
None	1.9	0.6	*1.0	*1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.9	*1.7	*8.1
1–2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.6	2.8	6.1
3–6	2.6	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
7–12	2.8	0.4	*0.0	*0.9	3.6	0.0	6.0	7.0	*7.2	6.9
13 or more	5.0	0.0	*	*0.0	7.8	*0.4	*13.2	12.4	*2.3	*16.8

*Data based on 50–99 sample persons in the denominator are considered unreliable. Data based on fewer than 50 sample persons in the denominator are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Appendixes

Contents

Appendix tables

Appendix I

The surveys, samples, and sampling errors

Surveys

United States

The source of data for the United States was the 1984 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the Supplement on Aging (SOA) to the 1984 NHIS. Both the NHIS and the SOA have been described in previous Vital and Health Statistics reports (14,15) and only brief descriptions will be given here.

The NHIS is the National Center for Health Statistics' large continuing survey of the health of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Each week a probability sample of households in the United States is visited by U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewers to obtain a wide range of information about the health and health care characteristics of people living in those households. In 1984, about 42,000 households (800 each week) were selected for the sample. The interviewers have special training on the NHIS in addition to their regular training, and response rates are relatively high. The household response rate in 1984 was 96.4 percent. The only item with a relatively low response rate was family income.

The NHIS questionnaire consists of a basic questionnaire that has major changes implemented only once a decade, and one or more supplements that are usually added to the survey for a year. In 1984 there were two supplements—the Health Insurance Supplement and the Supplement on Aging.

For the basic questionnaire, all adults who are in the household when the interviewer calls are asked to join the interview and to respond for themselves. In 1984, 82.4 percent of the people age 55 and older responded wholly or partially for themselves.

The SOA sample consisted of all persons age 65 and older in interviewed households and approximately half of those ages 55–64. The sample of persons ages 55–64 was selected by choosing one person in that age group in every household that included at least one eligible person.

For the SOA, the interviewers made an additional effort to encourage the selected participants to answer all questions for themselves. They encouraged the household respondent to ask the older person to talk to the interviewer if that person had not been present during the basic interview and, if necessary, they made extra calls. As a result, an even higher proportion—91.5 percent—of the responses to the SOA were self-responses. However, in a few cases information was obtained from a household respondent for the basic questionnaire, but no information was obtained for the supplement.

Because the NHIS and the SOA were designed to produce national estimates for the United States, weights were created so that estimates from the sample would agree with an independent estimate of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This post-stratification was done for each quarter and the quarterly weights were averaged for the annual weight. The NHIS and the SOA were independently post-stratified to this independent estimate. The SOA was done separately because of the half-sample of persons ages 55–64 and the lower response rate.

Canada

The source of data for Canada was Cycle One of the General Social Survey conducted by Statistics Canada in September and October of 1985. Only a brief description will be given here. A more detailed description can be found in the data file user's guide developed by Statistics Canada (16).

The General Social Survey is an annual survey designed to monitor changes in Canadian society and provide information on specific policy issues. The content of the survey can be divided into three sections: classification, core, and focus. The classification section consists of common demographic variables used to delineate population groups, such as age, gender, education, and income. Each year the core and focus components change. In 1985 the core content was health and the focus was on social support for the elderly.

The target population was those 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and full-time residents of institutions.

Various sampling procedures were used. They included two forms of random digit dialing to sample persons who were 15–64 years of age and persons 65 years and over whose households had recently rotated out of the Labor Force Survey and had at least one member over the age of 64. Weights were computed by Statistics Canada to adjust for sampling variability and non-response.

Two interviewing methods were used. Those 15–64 years old were interviewed by telephone and those 65 years and over were interviewed in person. The content of the questionnaires varied, depending on the age of the respondent and the type of interview.

Like the U.S. data, these Canadian survey data are based on a complex sampling design that can be expected to make

Table I. Number of people 55 years of age and over in the sample, by selected characteristics: United States, 1984

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races other than black]

Selected characteristic	Total	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	14,931	4,289	1,987	2,302	6,540	2,865	3,675	4,102	1,452	2,650
Income in quintiles										
1	2,560	364	129	235	1,022	265	757	1,174	277	897
2	3,193	564	195	369	1,564	643	921	1,065	409	656
3	3,151	732	296	436	1,582	748	834	837	360	477
4	3,156	1,138	560	578	1,398	689	709	620	249	371
5	2,871	1,491	807	684	974	520	454	406	157	249
Education										
0–8 years	4,183	684	322	362	1,740	825	915	1,759	692	1,067
9–12 years	7,375	2,421	1,016	1,405	3,411	1,346	2,065	1,543	498	1,045
13 or more years	3,214	1,152	632	520	1,337	666	671	725	242	483
Marital status										
Married	9,214	3,361	1,736	1,625	4,221	2,348	1,873	1,632	1,009	623
Not married	659	182	84	98	287	124	163	190	54	136
Previously married	4,935	688	144	544	1,985	375	1,610	2,262	378	1,884
Family size and type										
1 person	4,104	597	180	417	1,733	382	1,351	1,774	310	1,464
Alone	3,928	550	162	388	1,665	358	1,307	1,713	297	1,416
2 persons	8,070	2,396	1,114	1,282	3,862	1,968	1,894	1,812	964	848
Spouse	7,138	2,183	1,066	1,117	3,520	1,892	1,628	1,435	889	546
3 or more persons	2,757	1,296	693	603	945	515	430	516	178	338
Doctor visits per year										
None	2,972	1,057	558	499	1,251	609	642	664	266	398
1–2	2,606	850	395	455	1,142	490	652	614	218	396
3–6	3,375	960	440	520	1,496	637	859	919	327	592
7–12	3,370	779	338	441	1,502	653	849	1,089	389	700
13 or more	1,970	466	188	278	876	368	508	628	202	426

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

the sampling errors somewhat larger than for a simple random sample (16).

Samples

Tables I and II show the number of people in the sample for each cell of the detailed tables. Table I shows the sample numbers for the United States; Table II shows the sample numbers for Canada.

Sampling errors

The estimates in this report are based on a sample, rather than on the entire population of people 55 years and over, and they may differ from estimates based on a complete census using the same questions and interviewing techniques. In addition, the NHIS sample has a complex design that has the effect of making the sampling errors somewhat larger than they would be from a simple random sample of the same size using the same procedures. A conservative estimate is that, on the average, the variance is 20 percent larger than it would have been for a simple random sample of the same size using the same procedures (15). For the Canadian sample also, the sampling errors are larger than they would be for a simple random sample (16).

To estimate the sampling errors, convert the percentage to a proportion, calculate the variance of the proportion assuming simple random sampling, multiply that variance by 1.2 to allow for the complex sample design, then compute standard errors, confidence intervals, or significance tests.

For example, the estimate in Table 29 is that 10.4 percent of the women age 75 years and older living alone in the United States were unable to read newsprint. There were 1,464 women age 75 years and older who lived alone in the United States sample (table I). Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Variance (simple random sample)} &= pq/n \\
&= (.104)\,(.896)/1{,}464 \\
&= 0.0000637 \\
\text{Variance (complex sample)} &= (0.0000637)\,(1.2) \\
&= 0.0000764 \\
\text{Standard error (complex sample)} &= (0.0000764)^{1/2} \\
&= 0.00874 \\
\text{95 percent confidence interval} &= 10.5 \pm (1.96)\,(0.874) \\
&= 10.5 \pm 1.713
\end{aligned}$$

Table II. Number of people 55 years of age and over in the sample, by selected characteristics: Canada, 1985

[Data are based on noninstitutionalized persons of all races]

Selected characteristic	Age-sex adjusted rate	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	4,264	1,134	420	714	1,898	953	945	1,232	511	721
Income in quintiles										
1	1,115	197	52	145	474	171	303	444	139	305
2	1,027	182	31	151	468	241	227	377	175	202
3	889	234	72	162	464	227	237	191	98	93
4	695	257	113	144	296	176	120	142	68	74
5	538	264	152	112	196	138	58	78	31	47
Education										
0–8 years	1,926	357	136	221	870	476	394	699	311	388
9–12 years	1,353	406	141	265	627	291	336	320	127	193
13 or more years	905	344	134	210	368	172	196	193	64	129
Marital status										
Married	2,391	798	318	480	1,116	737	374	477	323	154
Not married	1,868	331	101	230	782	216	566	755	188	567
Previously married	1,561	250	51	199	635	135	500	676	152	524
Family size and type										
1 person	1,452	278	88	190	601	184	417	573	160	413
Alone	1,363	259	79	180	564	172	392	540	146	394
2 persons	2,011	623	229	394	918	531	387	470	269	201
Spouse	1,764	580	214	366	807	512	295	377	253	124
3 or more persons	801	233	103	130	379	238	141	189	82	107
Doctor visits in past year										
None	568	164	73	1	275	150	125	129	59	70
1–2	1,227	401	157	244	540	291	249	286	140	146
3–6	1,269	308	100	208	550	259	291	411	176	235
7–12	692	136	51	85	318	150	168	238	76	162
13 or more	440	110	32	78	188	93	95	142	52	90

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1, 1985.

Appendix II

Questions used on the surveys

Questions for the demographic data

United States	Canada
Sex — record if obvious. If not, ask.	Sex — interviewer coded.
What is ___ date of birth?	What is your date of birth?
Was the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months — that is, yours, [read names, including Armed Forces members living at home], more or less than $20,000? Include money from jobs, social security, retirement income, unemployment payments, public assistance, and so forth. Also include income from interest, dividends, net income from business, farm, or rent, and any other money income received. Of those income groups, which letter best represents the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months (that is, yours, [read names, including Armed Forces members living at home])? Include wages, salaries, and other items we just talked about.	What was the total income of all household members from all sources during 1984?
What is the highest grade or year of regular school ___ has ever attained?	How many years of elementary or secondary education have you completed? Have you graduated from secondary school? Have you had any further schooling beyond elementary/secondary school? What is the highest level?
Is ___ now married, widowed, divorced, separated or has ___ never been married?	Marital status — interviewer coded.
Family size and type was recoded from a family roster obtained on the National Health Interview Survey.	Family size and type — interviewer coded.
During the past 12 months, ABOUT how many times did [___/anyone] see or talk to a medical doctor or assistant (about ___)? (Do not count doctors seen while an overnight patient in a hospital.)	During the last 12 months, how many times did you see or talk to a general practitioner about your health? During the past 12 months, how many times did you see or talk to a medical specialist about your health?

Questions for disability data

United States	Canada
Please tell me if you have ANY difficulty doing the following activities: By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty walking for a quarter of a mile (that is about 2 or 3 city blocks)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty walking up 10 steps without resting? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty stooping, crouching, or kneeling? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty standing or being on your feet for about 2 hours? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty using your fingers to grasp or handle? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty reaching up over your head? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? By yourself and not using aids, do you have any difficulty lifting or carrying something as heavy as 10 pounds?	Now I would like to ask you some questions about what you can do on an average day, with any aids if you normally use them. Please exclude any temporary difficulties you might be experiencing due to pregnancy or injury. Do you have any trouble walking 400 meters without resting; that's about 3 city blocks? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble walking up and down a flight of stairs? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble, when standing, bending down to pick up an object from the floor? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble standing for long periods of time; for example, waiting in line at a bank for 20 minutes or more? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble using your fingers to grasp or handle? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble reaching over your head? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this? Do you have any trouble carrying an object of 5 kilograms 10 meters (that's like carrying a 12-pound bag of groceries about 30 feet)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to do this?

United States	Canada
If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: How much difficulty do you have (activity): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? Now I will ask about some other activities. Tell me about doing them by yourself. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty doing heavy housework (like scrubbing floors or washing windows)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty doing light housework (like doing dishes, straightening up, or light cleaning)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty preparing your own meals? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty managing your money (such as keeping track of expenses or paying bills)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? Because of a health or physical problem, do you have ANY difficulty shopping for personal items (such as toilet items or medicines)? If the sample person responded yes to this question, he or she was then asked: By yourself, how much difficulty do you have (IADL): some, a lot, or are you unable to do it? The next few questions are about how well you can see (wearing your [glasses/(or) contact lenses] if that's how you see best). Can you see well enough to read newspaper print?	The next questions are about household activities and who takes part in these activities in your home. If you had to, could you do heavy housework such as washing floors and cleaning windows without help? If the sample person responded no to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to (activity)? If you had to, could you do light housework such as washing dishes and dusting without help? If the sample person responded no to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to (activity)? If you had to make meals on a regular basis, could you do it without help? If the sample person responded no to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to (activity)? If you had to, could you manage your money without help? If the sample person responded no to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to (activity)? If you had to, could you do the grocery shopping without help? If the sample person responded no to this question, he or she was then asked: Are you completely unable to (activity)? Now I would like to ask you some questions about what you can do on an average day, with any aids if you normally use them. Do you have any trouble seeing well enough to read ordinary newsprint, with glasses if you normally wear them?

Appendix III

Methodology

Imputation of income

United States

Respondents to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey were asked if their total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months was greater or less than $20,000. Those who answered this question were handed a card listing more detailed income categories. The card for those with family incomes less than $20,000 had 19 categories under $20,000; the card for those with family incomes equal to or greater than $20,000 had 7 categories at $20,000 and above. The respondent was asked which of the categories best represented the family's income during the past 12 months.

Table III shows the distribution of responses to the two questions. There was no information from the first question for 5.0 percent of the persons age 55 and older in the sample and no information from the second question for 15.7 percent.

Data for persons with no information from the first question, the general income (which had a low nonresponse rate), were imputed first. The data were then imputed for the second question, detailed income. Unweighted sample data were used in both cases.

The first step in the imputation was to create a record for each family represented in the SOA that contained the values of five variables on the data file related to income. Table IV shows the categories used for each of the five variables. In addition, a randomly generated variate, uniformly distributed between 0 and 1 and named RANDOM, was added to each family record. The records were then partitioned into six imputation classes on the basis of race-ethnicity and educational attainment. Within each imputation class, records were sorted by family employment-pension status, family size, and RANDOM.

The second step was to impute general family income. A hot deck procedure with a cold start (17) was used within each sorted imputation class to replace missing values for general family income with imputation values. The cold start provided a value if the first record considered contained missing data. The starting value was the mode for the general family income variable for all records with a known response to this variable.

The third step was to impute detailed family income. To impute missing values for the detailed income variable, the general family income variable was added to the matrix. The same procedure for the detailed income variable was then used within each sorted imputation class.

Table III. Number and percent distribution of noninstitutionalized people 55 years of age and over in the sample, by income: United States, 1984

Income	*Number*	*Percent distribution*
Total	16,148	100.0
General income		
Less than $20,000	9,970	61.7
$20,000 or more	5,378	33.3
Unknown	800	5.0
Income under $20,000		
Less than $1,000	52	0.3
$1,000–1,999	90	0.6
$2,000–2,999	186	1.2
$3,000–3,999	475	2.9
$4,000–4,999	642	4.0
$5,000–5,999	561	3.5
$6,000–6,999	608	3.8
$7,000–7,999	621	3.8
$8,000–8,999	571	3.5
$9,000–9,999	682	4.2
$10,000–10,999	668	4.1
$11,000–11,999	404	2.5
$12,000–12,999	624	3.9
$13,000–13,999	345	2.1
$14,000–14,999	432	2.7
$15,000–15,999	426	2.6
$16,000–16,999	284	1.8
$17,000–17,999	303	1.9
$18,000–18,999	390	2.4
$19,000–19,999	448	2.8
Unknown	1,158	7.2
Income of $20,000 or more		
$20,000–24,999	1,365	8.5
$25,000–29,999	934	5.8
$30,000–34,999	720	4.5
$35,000–39,999	456	2.8
$40,000–44,999	376	2.3
$45,000–49,999	266	1.6
$50,000 or more	677	4.2
Unknown	584	3.6
Unknown	800	5.0

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

After the detailed income was imputed, the data were grouped into quintiles using the SAS® procedure PROC RANK (18). This procedure ranks the values of a variable from smallest to largest and arranges these values into the

Table IV. Indicators used in the imputation of unknown responses in the Supplement on Aging income variables: United States sample, 1984

Family employment/pension status:
- 1 is any person 21 years of age and over in the family is currently employed
- 2 is no person 21 years of age and over in the family is currently employed and all persons in the family are 65 years of age and over
  and any one person in the family shows Social Security income and some other pension source
- 3 is no person 21 years of age and over in the family is currently employed and all persons in the family are 65 years of age and over
  and any one person in the family shows Social Security income
- 4 is otherwise

Educational attainment:
- 1 is the maximum educational attainment of any person in the family is 11 or fewer years
- 2 is the maximum educational attainment of any person in the family is 12 years
- 3 is the maximum educational attainment of any person in the family is 13 or more years

Race/ethnicity:
- 1 is the race/ethnicity of the family reference person is Hispanic or black
- 2 is otherwise

Family size:
- 1 is the total family size is 1
- 2 is the total family size is 2 or more

Family income:
- 1 is less than $20,000
- 2 is $20,000 or more
- 3 is unknown

number of specified groups. Because income was to be presented in quintiles, the GROUP=5 option was specified. Tied values were given the mean of the corresponding ranks (averaged ranks). The results of this procedure are presented in Table V.

Canada

In the 1985 General Social Survey the respondents were asked the following four questions concerning income:

1. What was your income before taxes from wages, salaries, and self-employment during 1984?
2. What was your income from government sources such as Family Allowance; U.I.C.; Social Assistance, Canada; Quebec Pension Plan; or Old Age Security?
3. What was your income from interest, dividends, or private pensions?
4. What was the total income of all household members from all sources during 1984?

For the purpose of this analysis, the question concerning total household income was used. As can be seen in the distribution of the responses in table VI, the nonresponse for this question was relatively high (30.5 percent).

The available information required the use of a different method for imputing income data from that used for the U.S. data. However, variables similar to those used in the U.S. imputation—employment status, level of education, size of household, and the sum of the other income variables—were

Table V. Results of the ranking procedure: United States sample, 1984

Group	*Number*	*Percent distribution*
Total	16,148	100.0
1	3,077	19.1
2	3,499	21.7
3	3,339	20.7
4	3,280	20.3
5	2,953	18.3

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table VI. Number and percent distribution of people 55 years of age and over in the sample, by household income: Canada, 1985

Income	*Number*	*Percent distribution*
Total	4,264	100.0
Less than $5,000	126	3.0
$5,000–9,999	794	18.6
$10,000–14,999	750	17.6
$15,000–19,999	383	9.0
$20,000–24,999	253	5.9
$25,000–29,999	150	3.5
$30,000–34,999	134	3.1
$35,000–39,999	79	1.9
$40,000–44,999	70	1.6
$45,000–49,999	50	1.2
$50,000–59,999	59	1.4
$60,000–75,000	112	2.6
Unknown	1,304	30.5

NOTE: Household income is total household income coded as a continuous variable from $0 to $75,000 Canadian dollars and has been grouped for simplicity of presentation in this table.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

used to create 200 classification groups for imputation. Table VII gives the categories for each of the classification variables.

To impute income, the weighted household income mean of a group was substituted for missing data in the group. If a mean could not be calculated because there were no responding participants in the group, a mean was calculated using the classification variables for which there were data. For example, if there were no respondents in the group ''employed, other education, household of 4 or more persons, and in the first quintile of the sum of other income variables,'' the mean for ''employed, other education, and household of 4 or more persons'' was used. The results of this procedure are shown in table VIII.

Age adjustment

Data were age adjusted by the direct method of adjustment. The nonblack population 55 years of age and over of the United States, as estimated for the National Health Interview Survey, was used as the standard population.

Relative risks

All relative risks were obtained by dividing the U.S. estimates of disability by the corresponding Canadian estimates.

Table VII. Indicators used in the imputation of unknown responses in the General Social Survey income variables: Canada sample, 1985

Respondent's derived labor status:
- 1 is employed
- 2 is unemployed
- 3 is not in labor force
- 4 is not stated

Respondent's level of education:
- 1 is up to grade 8
- 2 is above grade 8
- 3 is secondary graduate
- 4 is some post secondary

Derived household size:
- 1 is 1 person
- 2 is 2 people
- 3 is 3 people
- 4 is more than 3 persons

Sum of other income variables[1]

[1]Total household income, before taxes, from wages, government sources, and from interest, dividends or private pensions, during 1984.

NOTE: Imputation divided into quartiles, plus a missing category, form five categories in total.

Table VIII. Results of the ranking procedure: Canada sample, 1985

Group	*Weighted number*	*Percent distribution*
Total	4,783,329	100.0
1	931,815	19.5
2	969,160	20.3
3	966,923	20.2
4	950,926	19.9
5	964,506	20.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey, Cycle 1. 1985.

Appendix IV

Estimates of the black population of the United States

This report was designed to provide the most accurate possible comparisons of older people in Canada and the United States. It would have been preferable to use the total noninstitutionalized population of each country, but there are fewer older black people in Canada than in the United States. An alternate strategy would have been to show only the nonblack population of each country, but race was not on the public-use file for Canada. Therefore, the data used for comparisons of the two countries were for all older Canadians, but only for the older Americans who are not black.

Table IX. Number of noninstitutionalized black people 55 years of age and over in the sample, by selected characteristics: United States, 1984

Selected characteristic	55–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	362	163	199	553	218	335	302	108	194
Income in quintiles									
1	110	40	70	253	82	171	154	42	112
2	78	32	46	143	58	85	85	46	39
3	70	34	36	92	47	45	26	9	17
4	56	32	24	41	21	20	27	9	18
5	48	25	23	24	10	14	10	2	8
Education									
0–8 years	148	71	77	327	135	192	188	77	111
9–11 years	81	35	46	99	41	58	44	9	35
12 years	80	34	46	79	23	56	36	13	23
13 or more years	47	20	27	34	12	22	22	5	17
Marital status									
Married	204	112	92	247	139	108	104	75	29
Separated or divorced	38	17	21	49	21	28	18	3	15
Widowed	62	10	52	194	32	162	165	23	142
Never married	20	7	13	28	11	17	7	3	4
Family size and type									
1	95	38	57	185	61	124	119	18	101
Alone	84	33	51	168	52	116	109	18	91
Nonrelative	11	5	6	17	9	8	10	0	10
2	118	47	71	216	91	125	126	67	59
Spouse	91	41	50	154	81	73	84	60	24
Relative	27	6	21	62	10	52	42	7	35
3 or more	149	78	71	152	66	86	57	23	34
Doctor visits per year									
None	83	48	35	102	55	47	50	21	29
1–2	56	29	27	70	33	37	43	21	22
3–6	77	30	47	98	43	55	56	20	36
7–12	75	26	49	148	48	100	73	23	50
13–24	35	13	22	91	25	66	48	15	33
25 or more	14	6	8	17	7	10	18	5	13

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

Table X. Number and percent of noninstitutionalized black Americans 55 years of age and over, by age: United States, 1984

Age	Total	Number	Percent
	Number in thousands		
55 and over	48,485	4,159	8.6
55–64	22,052	1,976	9.0
65–74	16,288	1,363	8.4
75 and over	10,145	820	8.1

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

This appendix provides some information about older black Americans and shows how they differ from other older Americans.

The information presented about older black Americans is limited by the relatively small number of them in the sample. There were only 1,217 black persons 55 years and older in the sample, and most of the cells contained fewer than 100 sample persons (table IX).

Those 1,217 sample persons represent 4,159,000 older black Americans living in the community in 1984. Among these older persons, the proportion who are black is lower at each older age group as shown in table X.

Older black Americans were more likely to be in the lower income and education categories. Approximately 40 percent had family incomes in the lowest 20 percent of all Americans 55 years of age and older. About 6 percent (compared with 2 percent of the general population) had not proceeded beyond 8th grade and another 19 percent (compared with 16 percent of the general population) had not finished high school. They were also less likely to be married (48 percent compared with 64 percent of the general population) and less likely to be widowed (30 versus 24 percent). The difference in the proportion living alone was not as great (28 percent compared with 24 percent for the general population).

A comparison of the patterns and relationships by age and sex for the prevalence of disabilities between the black population and the general population shows little difference between the two groups. That is, the prevalence of reported disabilities was higher at older ages and usually higher among women than among men (table XI).

More important, perhaps, the prevalence of reported disabilities was consistently higher among black than among

Table XI. Number and percent of noninstitutionalized black Americans 55 years of age and over with disabilities, by sex, age, and type of disability: United States, 1984

Selected disability	Total	Male			Female		
		55–64	65–74	75 years and over	55–64	65–74	75 years and over
	Number in thousands						
Total	4,159	857	559	302	1,119	8,004	518
	Percent						
Difficulty walking	34.8	25.3	33.0	36.0	28.1	4.0	58.2
Unable to walk	13.1	7.5	9.2	12.0	8.8	1.6	31.9
Difficulty climbing steps	31.8	21.0	27.6	28.3	28.8	3.9	52.0
Unable to climb steps	10.9	6.3	7.7	13.4	5.3	1.1	32.9
Difficulty bending down	38.4	21.3	32.1	37.9	36.6	5.3	55.9
Unable to bend down	12.8	3.8	9.6	11.8	11.7	1.7	27.7
Difficulty standing 2 hours	35.3	22.0	35.2	37.9	31.6	4.1	55.0
Unable to stand 2 hours	13.7	6.5	13.0	19.4	8.3	1.5	32.9
Difficulty grasping	12.2	5.5	12.3	3.6	15.3	1.2	21.4
Unable to grasp	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	4.6
Difficulty reaching over head	18.8	10.6	16.1	15.3	17.1	2.5	31.8
Unable to reach over head	3.1	0.6	3.4	5.4	1.1	0.3	10.8
Difficulty lifting 10 pounds	16.5	9.5	10.5	8.9	14.7	2.0	37.4
Unable to lift 10 pounds	6.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	2.6	0.8	23.1
Difficulty doing heavy housework	26.8	13.9	14.6	26.5	24.9	3.7	50.5
Unable to do heavy housework	17.0	10.4	9.5	22.7	12.0	1.9	40.0
Difficulty doing light housework	7.9	3.5	6.2	13.5	5.0	0.8	20.0
Unable to do light housework	5.1	3.5	3.9	12.9	1.9	0.4	12.7
Difficulty preparing meals	7.9	3.9	5.6	13.9	5.4	0.8	19.6
Unable to prepare meals	4.2	1.6	2.5	13.9	1.7	0.3	11.4
Difficulty managing money	4.9	3.7	4.5	12.4	0.9	0.3	14.7
Unable to manage money	3.4	1.2	4.0	9.8	0.4	0.2	11.2
Unable to read newsprint	8.3	7.0	8.1	18.0	5.8	0.8	11.7
Difficulty shopping	12.7	7.1	7.0	17.7	9.0	1.2	33.9
Unable to shop	7.8	3.1	4.7	15.7	5.4	0.6	22.8

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.

other older Americans. Table XII shows the age- sex adjusted prevalence for each of the specific limitations. The apparent prevalence was higher among black Americans for every measure, although the differences are not always statistically significant.

The higher level of disability among black than among other older Americans is not due to their having higher survival rates or higher rates of institutionalization. In fact, both survival and institutionalization rates are lower (19,20).

Table XII. Age-sex adjusted prevalence of disability for the noninstitutionalized population 55 years of age and over, by race: United States, 1984

Selected disability	*Black*	*Other than black*
	Percent	
Difficulty walking	35.1	22.3
Unable to walk	13.3	9.3
Difficulty climbing steps	31.9	18.7
Unable to climb steps	11.2	6.6
Difficulty bending down	38.4	32.0
Unable to bend down	12.8	10.1
Difficulty standing 2 hours	35.5	27.0
Unable to stand 2 hours	14.0	10.3
Difficulty grasping	12.1	9.2
Unable to grasp	1.6	0.8
Difficulty reaching over head	18.8	13.3
Unable to reach over head	3.2	2.8
Difficulty lifting 10 pounds	16.6	10.6
Unable to lift 10 pounds	7.1	5.0
Difficulty doing heavy housework	26.8	18.2
Unable to do heavy housework	17.2	10.8
Difficulty doing light housework	8.0	4.8
Unable to do light housework	5.2	2.6
Difficulty preparing meals	8.1	4.6
Unable to prepare meals	4.3	2.3
Difficulty managing money	5.1	3.1
Unable to manage money	3.6	2.0
Unable to read newsprint	8.4	4.6
Difficulty shopping	12.9	7.4
Unable to shop	8.0	4.5

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Supplement on Aging, National Health Interview Survey. 1984.