

Parent Ratings of Behavioral Patterns of Children United States

Specific behaviors, traits, degrees of responsibility, and use of "leisure" time of children, by age and sex.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1010

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

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. November 1971

Series 11 reports present findings from the National Health Examination Survey, which obtains data through direct examination, tests, and measurements of samples of the U.S. population. Reports 1 through 37 relate to the adult program; additional reports concerning this program are forthcoming and will be numbered consecutively. The present report is one of a number of reports of findings from the children and youth programs, Cycles II and III of the Health Examination Survey. These reports, emanating from the same survey mechanism, are being published in Series 11 but are numbered consecutively beginning with 101. It is hoped this will guide users to the data in which they are interested.



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COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual agreement, participated in the design and selection of the sample, and carried out the first stage of the field interviewing and certain parts of the statistical processing.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 11-No. 108

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1010

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 74-610278

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
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Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
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PARENT RATINGS OF BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS OF CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains information from parents' ratings of the behavioral patterns of their children 6-11 years of age in the noninstitutional population of the United States as obtained in the Health Examination Survey of 1963-65. Only age and sex differentials are considered in this first of a series of reports on various aspects of the behavior of children as rated by parents and teachers. These findings provide more definite baseline data on the behavior of American children of this age than have been available previously.

The Health Examination Survey is one of the major programs within the National Center for Health Statistics which carries out the National Health Survey as authorized in 1956 by the 84th Congress.

Three different survey programs are used to accomplish the objectives of the National Health Survey.¹ The Health Interview Survey, which is used to obtain information by household interview among samples of people, is concerned primarily with the impact of illness and disability upon the lives and actions of people. The Health Resources Division obtains health data as well as health resource and utilization information through surveys of hospitals, nursing homes, and other resident institutions and the entire range of personnel in the health occupations. The third program used for the National Health Survey is the Health Examination Survey.

In the Health Examination Survey, data are collected through direct physical examination,

tests, and measurements performed on the sample population selected for study. This is the most accurate way to obtain definite diagnostic data on the prevalence of certain medically defined illnesses. It is the only way to secure information on unrecognized and undiagnosed conditions as well as on a variety of physical, physiological, and psychological measurements within the population. In addition, it makes possible the study of relationships among the various examination findings and between these findings and certain demographic and socioeconomic factors.

The Health Examination Survey is carried out as a series of separate programs referred to as "cycles." Each cycle is concerned with some specific segment of the total U.S. population, usually a particular age group, and with certain specified aspects of health of that subpopulation. In the first cycle, data were obtained on the prevalence of certain chronic diseases and on the distribution of various measurements and other characteristics in a defined adult population.^{2,3}

For the second program or cycle of the Health Examination Survey, on which this report is based, a probability sample of the Nation's noninstitutionalized children 6-11 years of age was selected and examined. The examination focused particularly on health factors related to growth and development, but it also screened for heart disease, congenital abnormalities, ear-nose-throat conditions, and neuro-musculo-skeletal abnormalities. It included an examination by a pediatrician; an examination by a dentist; tests administered by a psychologist; and a variety of

tests, procedures, and measurements by technicians. A comprehensive description of the survey plan, sample design, content of the examination, and operation of the survey has been presented in another report.⁴

This second cycle of the survey was started in July 1963, and field collection operations were completed in December 1965. Of the 7,417 children selected for the sample, 7,119 (96 percent) were examined. This national sample is representative of the roughly 24 million children 6-11 years of age in the United States living outside institutions.

A standardized single-visit examination was given each child by the examining team in the specially designed mobile units used for the survey. Prior to the examination, information was obtained from the parent of the child, including demographic and socioeconomic data on the household members as well as medical history, behavioral, and related data on the child to be examined. Ancillary data for the child were requested from the school attended (or last attended), including grade placement, teacher's ratings of his behavior and adjustment, and health problems known to the teacher. Birth certificates for verification of the child's age and information related to the child at birth were also obtained.

Statistical notes on survey design, reliability of the data, and sampling and measurement error are shown in appendix I.

THE BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS

Behavioral information related to the growth and development of children was obtained in this survey from the parent, usually the mother, and from the school for those enrolled there. Ratings were given by the teacher who had sufficient knowledge of the child to do this fairly. Since this report presents only the ratings by the parent, the description of instruments used will be limited here to that phase.

Information from the parent was obtained in part on a self-administered medical history questionnaire left in the home of the sample child by the Census interviewer and in more detail on a supplemental medical history which was administered about 2 weeks later by the Health Examination Survey (HES) field representative (see appendix II). At the time the HES

field representative was obtaining this supplemental information, she also reviewed the self-administered history and answered questions that the parent may have had concerning that form.

The self-administered questionnaire included three items on the early developmental history—the age when he spoke his first real word, the age when he walked by himself, and the parent's rating of the relative speed with which the child learned to do certain things by or for himself such as eating or talking. Questions were also included here on sleeping or sleep-related habits or behavior.

On the interviewer-administered supplement, questions were asked about eating habits or problems; responsibilities in the home; peer relations; specific problem behaviors; the degree of adjustment (tension level, temper control); outside activities; and the extent of time spent in various specific activities in and outside the home such as watching television, listening to radio, reading, playing, and working or doing chores.

These questions, shown in appendix II, ranged from ones requiring recall of specific recent and earlier events or practices to those involving parents' ratings of their perception of certain aspects of the child's behavior.

The principal reasons for including these behavioral questions in the survey were for the study of interrelationships with other data from the examination such as school achievement, physical and mental growth and development, and sensory or other defects. However, the patterns shown here have considerable value per se as baseline data for assessing general problem areas in adjustment, emotional development, and the like.

FINDINGS

Early Behavior Development

Key elements in the early behavior development of children were rated on the basis of the parent's recall of the age at which the child first walked by himself; the age when he spoke his first real word; and the parent's impression of the speed, relative to other children, with

which the child learned to do things by or for himself such as eating or talking.

Nearly half (48 percent) of the American children 6-11 years old living outside institutions were reported as having started *walking* by themselves before their first birthday (table 1). By age 18 months over 95 percent had started to walk unaided. The pattern was similar at each year of age over the age range in the study. These findings are roughly consistent with those of others including Gesell in 1941,⁵ who indicated that in the second year, or by about 18 months, the child walks and runs. In the present study girls were reported as having started to walk somewhat earlier than boys. Except for the reversal at age 6 years the proportion of girls walking before their first birthday consistently exceeded that for boys.

Language development nearly paralleled the walking phases of motor development in children. Nearly 43 percent of the children (46 percent among those whose parents could remember this) had spoken their first real word before their first birthday and nearly 84 percent (91 percent of those for whom an age was given) had done so by age 18 months. The proportion starting to talk after 18 months—8 percent of the total, 9 percent among those for whom an age was reported—was significantly higher than for those whose starting to walk was delayed to this age (4 percent). Again these findings are roughly consistent with those from other studies including those of Bayley,⁶ Cattell,⁷ and Gesell.^{5,8,9} In the present survey, a higher proportion of girls than boys were reported to have spoken their first real word prior to their first birthday. Roughly 46 percent (50 percent of those whose parents could remember) of the girls spoke before age 1 year compared with 39 percent (43 percent of the "known" group) of the boys. Parallel findings have been reported by Oetzel and others.¹⁰

Parent ratings on *learning speed* showed that about one in five children (20 percent) were considered to have learned to do things by themselves faster and that less than one in 20 (4 percent) were slower than other children. Relatively more girls than boys were rated as having learned faster than other children (24 percent compared with 17 percent), the differences

being statistically significant throughout the age range in the study.

Sleep Behavior

Factors related to or possibly affecting sleep, which give some indication of the degree of independence and adjustment of children, are considered here. These include sleeping arrangements at home and frequency of sleeping away from home and family; indications of disturbed sleep such as sleep walking, unpleasant dreams, and the effect of television, radio, or movies on sleep; behavioral problems related to sleep including trouble going to bed or to sleep or taking a nap; and usual bedtime.

Sleep arrangements.—About one child out of four (25 percent) of this age range slept alone in a separate room (table 2). The proportion increased from 20 percent at age 6 to more than 30 percent at ages 10 and 11 years. The findings were similar in this respect for boys and girls, although these arrangements were reported for a slightly smaller proportion of younger boys under the age of 9 years than for girls of that age.

More than 40 percent (42 percent of the total, 44 percent of those for whom this question was answered) of children 6-11 years shared a room with a sibling but slept in a separate bed, and an additional roughly 24 percent shared a bed with a sibling. The proportion sharing a bedroom with a sibling was somewhat lower for the older children 10 and 11 years of age, while the proportion sharing a bed dropped off only at age 11 years.

Boys are more apt to share a room with a sibling of the same sex than are girls but, conversely, girls are more likely to share a bed with a sibling of the same sex, as shown in tables A and 2. This pattern is found throughout the age range with the differences large enough to be statistically significant at each year of age.

Information was not obtained on the extent of multiple sharing (with more than one sibling of the same or opposite sex).

Less than 5 percent of children shared a bedroom or a bed with their parents. They were slightly more likely to sleep in the same bedroom but in another bed rather than to share the same

Table A. Percent of children sharing sleeping arrangements with siblings, by sex: United States, 1963-65

Sleeping arrangement	Boys	Girls
	Percent	
Shares room with sibling of same sex-----	40.6	32.6
Shares room with sibling of opposite sex-----	5.4	6.0
Shares bed with sibling of same sex-----	19.9	24.3
Shares bed with sibling of opposite sex-----	1.3	1.3

bed. No consistent pattern by age was evident here. Relatively fewer boys than girls tended to share a bed with a parent, except at age 6.

More than half of children 6-11 years of age (57 percent) had slept away from home without a member of their family present (table 3). The proportion may be seen to increase steadily with age from 42 percent at 6 years to 70 percent at 11 years. Only about one in six children were reported to have done this frequently.

Boys were less likely than girls to have slept away from home, either frequently or just a few times. For all ages combined, the proportion among boys was 52 percent and among girls 62 percent. This sex differential persisted and was statistically significant throughout the age range, whether this was done frequently or only occasionally.

Sleep disturbance or related behavior.—Factors that may affect sleep or give evidence of disturbed sleep of children as reported by their parents are shown in table 4.

More than one child in four (27 percent) were considered by their parents to be influenced in how well they get to sleep or sleep by certain TV or radio programs or movies. No age or sex differentials in this rating were observable. Evidence of any substantial physical effects of these mass media from available research is essentially negative, however. Maccoby,¹¹

Himmelweit,¹² Furu,¹³ and others¹⁴ have found that television watching does postpone average bedtimes a few minutes but that children who have stayed up later appear to go to sleep more quickly. There are reports in the research literature of children who are frightened by evening television and unable to go to sleep and of children who are sleepy in school because they stayed up late at night to see a program, but in none of these studies can one find any evidence of widespread fatigue or other physical effects related to television. Moreover, substantial segments of TV time have been found to be taken from other mass media such as radio listening, reading of comic books, and attendance at movies. Older studies by Renshaw, Miller, and Marquis¹⁵ have found that restlessness during sleep increased after seeing motion pictures.

About 2 percent of the children were reported to have had frequent unpleasant dreams or nightmares and an additional 42 percent to have had them occasionally. No age or sex differentials were identifiable in the prevalence of this type of sleep disturbance.

Parents indicated that about 10 percent of these children did some sleepwalking; however, for less than 1 percent was this a frequent occurrence. The proportion was slightly lower among the younger children—both boys and girls—aged 6 and 7 years. At ages 8 and 9 more boys than girls were reported to have done this. Aside from this no consistent age or sex differentials were evident.

Indications of the prevalence of sleep-related behavioral problems are shown in table 5.

Considerable difficulty over an extended period of time in getting children to go to bed was indicated for about one out of every five children 6-11 years of age. The proportion remained fairly consistent for both boys and girls throughout this age range.

Parents of more than 12 percent of children of this age range reported that they had had quite a bit of trouble over a considerable period of time in getting them to go to sleep. No age-related trend was found. Relatively more girls than boys were reported to have created such a problem at each year of age; however, the

differences were too small to be statistically significant.

About 12 percent of children of this age range were reported to have given their parents substantial trouble in getting them to take a nap when they were little. No consistent age or sex differences in this respect were found.

Bedtime.—Parents indicated that for children 6-11 years of age the usual bedtime was before 9 o'clock (median time 8:50). Over 50 percent went to bed between 8 and 9 p.m. and just under one-third (32.6 percent) went between 9 and 10 (table 6). Less than 10 percent retired before 8 and about 2 percent at 10 or later. Parents of 6 percent of the children indicated they did not have any regular bedtime.

As expected, older children usually retired later than younger children (figure 1). Half of the 6-year-old group retired by or before 8:30, while half of the 11-year-olds retired by or before 9:10. There was essentially no difference between boys and girls in this respect to this practice. It should be kept in mind that these data are year-round averages and do not reflect any differences in practice that may exist between school-year and vacation time.

Eating Habits and Behavior

Parents' ratings of their children's eating habits with respect to the amount of food usually eaten and the degree of selectivity of food give some further insight into the overall behavioral patterns of American children.

About 10 percent of children 6-11 years of age were rated as eating too much. The proportion increased sharply with age up to 9 years, doubling from 6 percent at age 6 to nearly 13 percent at 9 years, then remained essentially constant among the older children 9 through 11 years. Both boys and girls show a similar pattern in this respect (table 7).

Relatively more children were rated as eating too little rather than too much—about 14 percent compared with the 10 percent who overeat. The proportion who were thought to eat too little decreases with age from 18 percent among 6-year-olds to 11 percent among 11-year-olds. Girls more often than boys were believed by their parents to be eating too little. This

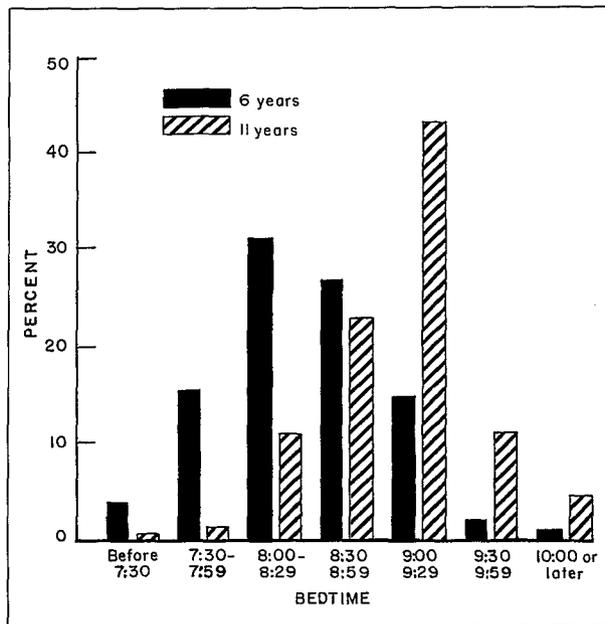


Figure 1. Percent distribution of time 6- and 11-year-old children usually go to bed.

differential is evident at each year of age and becomes greater among older children of 10 and 11 years.

The remaining three out of every four children were considered to usually eat enough. Here the proportion remains essentially invariant with age but somewhat higher for boys than girls.

Parents indicated that about 7 percent of children 6-11 years were very fussy about foods and refused to eat many things. Nearly 16 percent were considered somewhat fussy about the kinds of food eaten. There is a trend toward less selectivity or "fussiness" with food with increasing age (25 percent of the children were considered as being difficult about foods eaten at age 6 compared with 19 percent at age 11).

One possible indicator of the closeness and stability of the family relationship is the extent to which children regularly eat meals with their families. Over 90 percent (92 percent of the total, 94 percent of those for whom this question was answered) usually eat two meals or more per day with their families. No consistent age or sex differences were observable in this practice. More than 5 percent eat just one meal,

while less than 1 percent do not regularly eat any meals with their families (table 8).

Information was also obtained here on the number of meals these children had eaten sitting down with others on the day prior to the examination. More than 95 percent did so for two or three meals, only 2 percent ate just one meal, and again less than 1 percent did not eat in this manner. Thus the day prior to the examination was essentially typical for most of the examinees, and when meals were eaten with others they tended in general to be with the family.

Peer Relations

The degree of social or other skill development of children 6-11 years of age in this country has been rated by their parents with respect to the number and age of their friends, the extent to which their parents know these friends, their willingness to meet new friends, and their ability to get along with other children.

About three out of every five children (62 percent) of this age range were reported by their parents to have very many other children as good friends (15 percent) or to have a good number of friends and playmates (46 percent) (table 9). No consistent age or sex differences are evident here. The proportion who had only a few friends (37 percent) decreased somewhat over the age span studied, while the proportion with many good friends increased.

Challman,¹⁶ Hollingshead,¹⁷ and Tuddenham¹⁸ in their studies of friendships among children have found that next to sex age carries the most weight in peer group formations.

For the vast majority of children in the present study—over 80 percent at each year of age for boys and girls—these friends were mostly about the same age as the child. About 8 percent had mostly older friends, 3 percent mostly younger, and 4 percent no particular age concentration among their friends. Boys were similar to girls in this respect. An age-related trend, however, is evident. The proportion with mostly older friends decreased with age from about 10 percent at 6 and 7 years to 4 percent among 11-year-olds, while the proportion with friends predominantly of their own age increased with age from 81 percent at 6 and 7 years to 87 percent at 11 years.

Some indication of the parent-child relationship is given by the extent of acquaintance that the parent has with the child's friends. For about 80 percent, the parents stated they knew all, almost all, or quite a number of their child's friends by sight and by first and last names. This proportion remained essentially constant with age and was roughly the same for boys and girls (table 10).

Further evidence of the child's degree of social adjustment is shown by his willingness to meet new children and make new friends. About 22 percent of the children in this study were reported to be somewhat shy in this respect, the proportion decreasing steadily with age from 24 percent among 6-year-olds to 20 percent among those aged 10 and 11 years (table 11). Relatively more girls than boys were reported to be somewhat shy—23 percent compared with 20 percent. Except at age 8, the differential was maintained throughout the age range.

More than one-third of the children (34 percent) were reported by their parents to be about average in willingness to meet new children and make new friends. Here, boys (36 percent) were somewhat more likely to be rated average than were girls (33 percent).

The remaining 43 percent were said to be very outgoing and to make new friends easily, the proportion being the same for boys and girls and showing no consistent age trend.

With respect to children's ability to get along with other children, parents rated 95 percent as having no difficulty or being well-liked (46 percent) or getting along as well as most children (49 percent). The proportion rated in the first of these groups was slightly lower among boys than girls and increased fairly consistently with age, while the opposite pattern may be seen in the second group (table 12). Only about 4 percent of these children were reported to have difficulty getting along with many children. This rate shows no age-related trend but tends to be higher, though not significantly so, among boys than girls. These findings are in distinct contrast to those of Glidewell¹⁹ among mothers' ratings of third-grade public school children in St. Louis, Missouri, where the prevalence of such a problem was found to be four times as high as that from the present

survey and higher among girls than boys. The reason for this difference is not readily apparent from the available information on questions and interview techniques used in the St. Louis study.

Other Specific Behaviors

Other key aspects of behavior or emotional development of children rated by their parents in this study included problems with talking, fear of being alone in the dark, experiences disturbing to the child, running away, thumb-sucking, and bed-wetting.

Speech.—While the vast majority of children go through a period of baby talk which for most is relatively brief, some continue to show or develop a form of language disorder such as delayed speech, infantile speech, or other sound discrimination or articulation defect or a stutter that persists even well into the elementary school period.²⁰ From this study, problems with talking were recognized by parents and were reported for 8.4 percent of the children 6-11 years of age (table 13). The prevalence of such conditions decreased with age, from 12.8 percent at age 6 to 6.2 percent at age 11 years. The decrease was most rapid among the younger children up to 8 years of age.

Boys were more likely than girls to have such defects consistently throughout the age range in this study. The overall prevalence rates were 9.9 percent for boys 6-11 years compared with 6.8 percent for girls of this age. A similar decline with age—the rate at age 11 years being only about half that at age 6—may be seen for both boys and girls (figure 2).

The principal types of problems with talking identified by the parents in order of their prevalence were: hard to understand, 2.7 percent; stammering or stuttering, 2.0 percent; and lisping, 1.2 percent. In general the two most prevalent speech defects decreased with age and were more prevalent among boys than girls. Lisping, however, was reported slightly more frequently among girls than boys, though the difference was not large enough to be statistically significant.

The prevalence rates for speech defects from this study do not differ significantly from

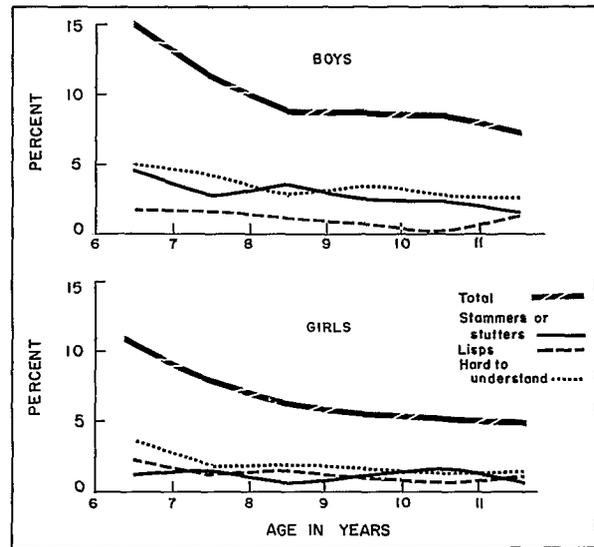


Figure 2. Percent of boys and girls for whom a problem with talking was reported, by age.

those of Davis²¹ and Glidewell¹⁹ among smaller groups of the child population. Davis²¹ in 1937 found the prevalence of articulation defects of 9.1 percent among the 6½-year-olds and 9.6 percent among the 9½-year-olds in a group of 173 singletons (nontwins) with siblings from a Minnesota study. Glidewell¹⁹ found in 1953 prevalence of speech trouble, based on mothers' reports, to be 9 percent among children in the third grade of the 15 public schools in St. Louis, Missouri.

Fear of the dark.—Parents responded affirmatively to the question "Does your child say that he is afraid to be left alone in the dark?" for nearly one child in four—23.3 percent of the children 6-11 years of age in this country (table 14 and figure 3). The prevalence of this fear or admitting to it among children tends to diminish with age from 28.2 percent at 6 years to 17.4 percent at 11 years.

Girls were more likely than boys to be reported as having such a fear, though at ages 6 and 7 there was essentially no difference between the sexes in this respect. Among boys, however, the prevalence of such a fear diminishes rapidly with age, the frequency at age 11 being

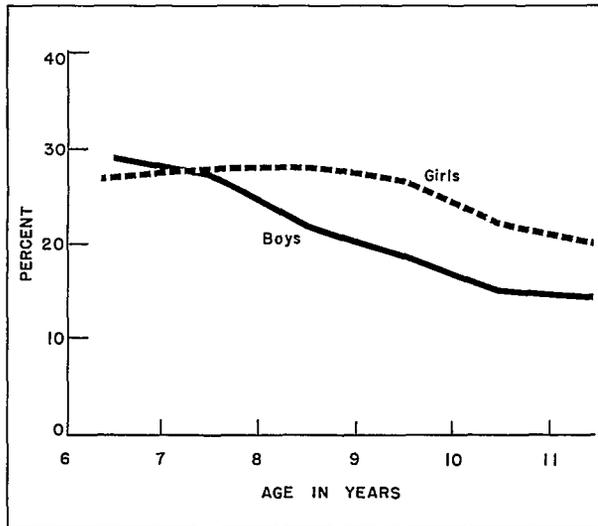


Figure 3. Percent of boys and girls who say they are afraid to be left alone in the dark, by age.

only half that at age 6 years. Girls as a group show essentially no change in the proportion who react this way until after age 9 when the proportion drops sharply but still remains substantially above that for boys of the corresponding age.

Disturbing experiences.—More than one child in four—25.7 percent—was reported to have had something happen that seemed to seriously upset or disturb him or her (table 15). The proportion was significantly lower for the 6-year-old group (20.0 percent) and there was only a slow upward trend in this from age 7 years on, the increase being from 25.1 percent to 29.2 percent at age 11. Girls were about as likely as boys to have had such an experience, and a similar age trend may be seen for each group.

The description of these events was so varied and imprecise in the open-end question "tell me about it" used by the interviewer that no attempt was made to classify them.

Parents most frequently recall such traumatic experiences that happened to their children within the previous year or two (table 16). At each age level in this study, with the exception of the 7-year-olds, the highest proportion were reported to have had such an experience within the previous year and the next highest a year earlier. At age 7 this pattern was reversed. The frequency

of occurrence then dropped off sharply at each age level from the second or third year of recall on back. This probably reflects to a considerable extent the recall problem over such a long period of time.

Running away from home.—Only about 2 percent of children 6-11 years of age had ever run away from home and stayed away so long that parents had to have people looking for them (table 17). No significant age or sex differentials were discernible.

The vast majority of these children had run away only once. About 10 percent of those reported to have run away did so twice, and only about 5 percent had done this three times or more.

Thumbsucking.—The carryover from the habit of thumb- or fingersucking that is almost universal among infants and still fairly prevalent among younger preschool children²² was reported to persist among 10 percent of children 6-11 years of age (table 18). The continuance of such a practice decreases sharply with age from 13.6 percent among 6-year-olds to 5.9 percent among 11-year-olds. The slight increase at age 9 probably reflects just sampling variance alone.

Girls are more likely than boys to persist in this practice (11.7 percent compared with 8.3 percent), though by age 11 the difference is negligible. Both groups show a similar age pattern in this practice.

Among those children whose parents indicate they still suck their thumbs, more than half are known to do so almost every day or night.

These findings are in general agreement with those of Glidewell¹⁹ who reported a prevalence in this practice of 9 percent among the third-grade children in St. Louis, 6 percent for boys and 11 percent for girls.

Bed-wetting.—More than one child in seven (15.4 percent) of this age range was reported to still wet the bed (table 18). No attempt was made to determine the cause—physical or emotional—of this problem. The proportion reported as having this problem of enuresis decreased sharply with age from 21.2 percent at age 6 to 10.4 percent at 11 years. About one-third of these children wet their beds as often as several times a week, another third several

times a month, and the remainder once a month or less often.

Boys were more likely than girls at each age in this study to have this problem, but the prevalence for both groups was reduced by age 11 to less than half that at age 6 years. Boys were also more likely to have such a problem frequently—several times a week—than were girls throughout the age span in the study.

Glidewell's findings¹⁹ among the third graders in St. Louis show a slightly lower prevalence rate than that from the present study, but this is probably due to differences in the way the question was asked. His responses were in relation to "wetting self" and gave no detail on frequency.

Traits

Information was obtained in this study on two behavior traits of children, the degree of tension or nervousness and the degree of temper control.

About one child in six (17.1 percent) was considered by his parent to be rather high strung, tense, or nervous. An additional 27.5 percent were rated as moderately tense (table 19). These proportions showed no consistent age or sex differentials that were of significance, except that relatively fewer younger girls of 6-8 years were said to be either moderately or more severely tense than boys of the same age or older boys or girls.

At the other extreme, 8.8 percent were rated as unusually calm and relaxed. Here again no age or sex differentials were evident.

Ratings on temper control show 17.3 percent of these children 6-11 years of age were considered by their parents to have a very strong temper which they lost easily (table 19). The proportion is slightly but not significantly higher among 6-year-olds but shows no consistent age trend. Boys were more likely than girls to be rated as having a strong temper throughout the age range in the study, the differences being more evident and statistically significant at the ages of 7 and 8.

One out of three children (33.3 percent) were reported as occasionally showing a fairly strong temper. Here there was no significant or con-

sistent age trend. However, boys were more likely than girls to display this degree of temper throughout the age range, the differences being most pronounced and statistically significant from 8 through 10 years.

Glidewell's findings from his study of third-grade public school children in St Louis¹⁹ show a lower proportion classed by their mothers as nervous but a slightly higher frequency having "temper tantrums" than the roughly comparable behavior problems from this survey. However, for both he found the prevalence among boys to be slightly less than among girls, in contrast to the findings above.

Responsibilities

One crude measure of the extent of responsibility that children of the age range in this study are given or accept within the home was obtained by asking the parent to list the tasks that the child was supposed to do regularly just as part of the family. More than three out of four children (78.3 percent) 6-11 years of age had one regular home task or more (table 20 and figure 4). The proportion increased consistently with age from 64.2 percent among 6-year-olds to 88.5 percent among the 11-year-old group. The pattern was similar for boys and girls.

The proportion doing three or more tasks regularly more than doubled over this age range, increasing from 19.8 percent among 6-year-olds to 46.9 percent among 11-year-olds (figure 5). Here again the pattern was similar for boys and girls. This steady increase undoubtedly, reflects both the learning of responsible behavior and the development of skills with age.

A further indicator of the extent of the child's responsibility within the home was obtained by asking whether he or she had a pet and if so how frequently he or she took care of it. Three out of five children (59.5 percent) aged 6-11 years were reported to have a pet (table 21). Younger children 6 and 7 years of age were somewhat less likely to have a pet than were older children. Other than this no consistent age pattern was evident. Boys were slightly more likely to have a pet than were girls; however, the difference in rates was not large

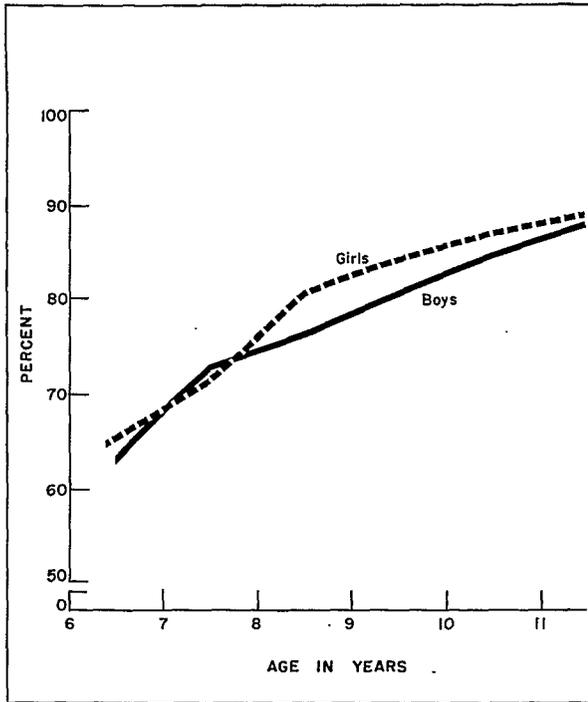


Figure 4. Percent of boys and girls having one regular home task or more, by age.

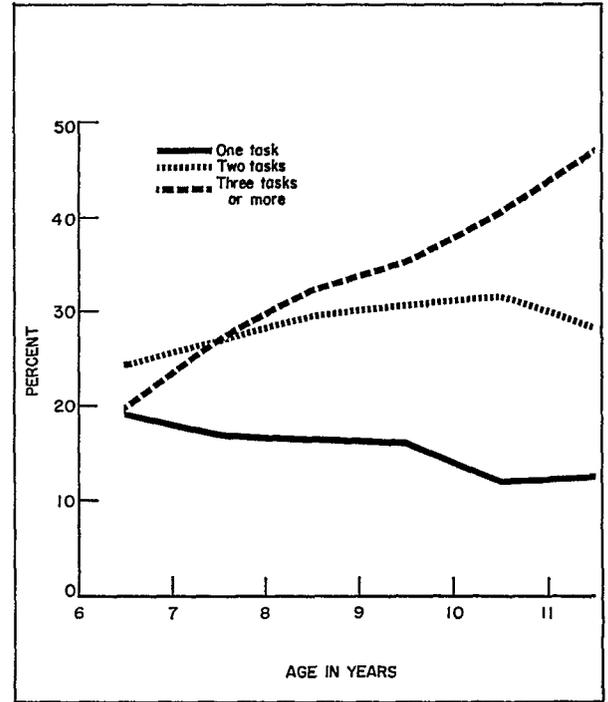


Figure 5. Percent of children with specified numbers of regular home tasks, by age.

enough to be statistically significant with the size and design of the sample used in this study.

Of those who owned pets, better than one-third (37.2 percent) usually took care of them. This proportion increased from 24 percent at age 6 to 46 percent at age 11. Boys, as indicated, were slightly but not significantly more likely than girls to own pets, but if they did they were more likely than girls to usually take care of them. This latter pattern was consistent over the age range in the study, though the differences were not statistically significant throughout.

One possibly negative aspect of responsibility was also rated by parents in this study. They were asked how much time in the usual day did their child spend away from home when they did not know definitely where he or she was. More than three out of four children 6-11 years of age (77.2 percent) did not spend any substantial amount of time away in this manner, the percentage decreasing with age from 82.0 percent at 6 years to 72.3 percent at 11 years (table 22 and figure 6). Girls were substantially more likely than boys to spend a negligible amount of time away from home without their parents'

knowledge of their whereabouts (83.8 percent compared with 70.9 percent), and the likelihood decreased steadily with age for boys but not for girls.

One child in five (20.0 percent) usually spent some time, but less than 2 hours, away in this manner, while a little more than 2 percent (2.2 percent) spent 2 or more hours away. As implied above, boys were consistently more likely to spend time away from home in this manner and the tendency for them, but not for girls, to do so increased consistently with age.

Organized Activity

The extent to which children of this age participated in organized group activities was determined from two questions on the interviewer-administered medical history. The parent was asked whether or not the child, aside from regular classes in school, took any special lessons or classes such as music, dancing, or athletics and, if so, what they were. The second question asked was whether the child belonged to any

clubs or groups such as Cub Scouts or Brownies. Identities of the particular organizations were requested for the affirmative replies to this question.

In classification, it proved impractical to maintain the distinction between the more "scholastically oriented" activities implied by the first question and the more "social or special-interest" organized groups by the second question. Responses from the two questions were combined into five activity groups as shown in table B.

As shown in table C, 42.8 percent of these children belonged to at least one of these organized group activities. The age trend of the proportion of children participating was consistent, increasing from 16.1 percent among 6-year-olds to 58.4 percent at age 11. A larger proportion of girls than boys at each age belonged to one such group or more, but, for a sample of the size and design used here, this difference is statistically significant only at age 7.

The differentials, that would be expected between boys and girls for participation in athletic activities and organized artistic interests may also be seen in tables C and 23. The "crossover" of the level of participation in

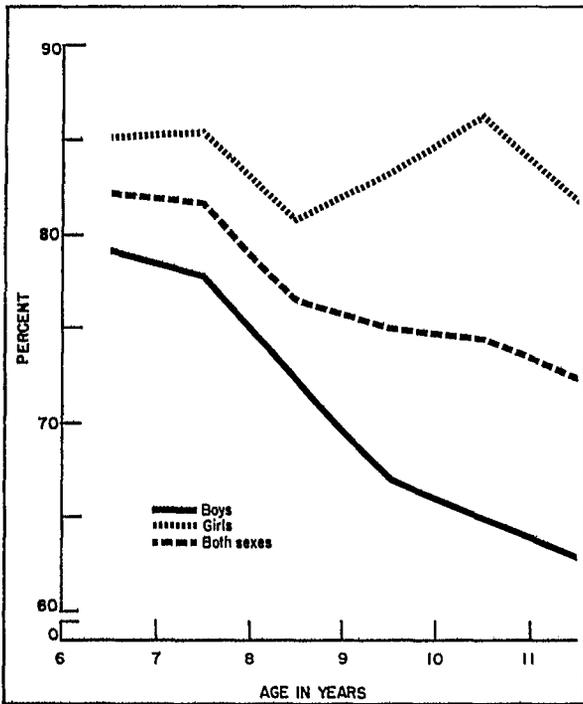


Figure 6. Percent of children with whereabouts known to parents at all times in a usual day, by age and sex.

Table B. Percent of children in one group activity or more: United States, 1963-65

Activity group	Percent of children belonging to one organization or more in activity group
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Blue Birds, or other similar group activities-----	21.9
Music, painting, dancing, and sculpturing-----	14.2
Bible school and other religious training or activities including church choir-----	10.0
Little League, bowling, swimming, riding, or other physical or athletic activities-----	9.2
Other group activities-----	5.0

Table C. Percent of children belonging to one organization or more in selected activity groups, by age, and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Percent belonging to one organization or more in one activity group or more	Percent belonging to one organization or more in an activity group				
		Scouts	Art	Religious	Athletic	Other
<u>Both sexes</u>						
6-11 years-----	42.8	21.9	14.2	10.0	9.2	5.0
6 years-----	16.1	1.1	5.3	6.2	2.9	2.7
7 years-----	28.0	9.1	8.1	9.0	4.3	3.7
8 years-----	45.4	27.1	13.2	10.2	8.9	3.9
9 years-----	52.7	31.8	15.9	10.8	11.2	4.9
10 years-----	58.3	33.1	20.2	11.8	14.3	7.2
11 years-----	58.4	31.1	24.0	12.7	14.8	8.4
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	40.2	18.2	9.3	9.2	13.1	5.9
6 years-----	15.1	0.8	2.8	6.9	3.4	3.2
7 years-----	21.4	2.6	3.5	9.0	5.0	3.4
8 years-----	42.3	22.6	7.8	9.1	12.7	4.8
9 years-----	50.6	28.7	9.4	9.8	14.6	5.4
10 years-----	57.6	28.3	13.5	9.9	21.1	9.5
11 years-----	57.1	27.3	20.0	10.7	23.0	9.2
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	45.4	25.8	19.3	10.8	5.3	4.2
6 years-----	17.1	1.4	7.8	5.2	2.4	2.2
7 years-----	34.9	15.7	12.8	9.0	3.4	4.1
8 years-----	48.6	31.6	18.5	11.2	4.9	2.9
9 years-----	54.9	34.8	22.6	11.8	7.8	4.4
10 years-----	59.0	38.0	27.0	13.7	7.2	4.7
11 years-----	59.8	34.9	27.9	14.5	6.5	7.6

religious activities for the two groups that occurs at about age 7 (with a higher proportion of younger boys belonging to one organized religious activity or more) is of interest but is not statistically significant.

Use of Time

The final aspects of the behavioral patterns of children on which information was obtained in

this survey were the general uses of their time when not eating, sleeping, or attending school. Parents were asked how much time (in hours or fraction of hours) they would guess their children spent on the usual day watching television; listening to the radio; reading newspapers, comics, or magazines; reading books (other than comic books); playing with friends; playing by himself; and working, principally doing chores.

Television.—Findings from this survey indicate that half of the children 6-11 years of age in this country usually spend just under 2 hours—1 hour and 53 minutes—or more a day watching television (table 24). The average time is slightly higher—2 hours 13 minutes per day. The median (as well as the average) time generally increases somewhat with age from 1 hour 42 minutes for 6-year-old children to 2 hours 3 minutes for the 11-year-olds. Between 10 and 12 percent did not usually watch television at all, the proportion being of about the same order of magnitude and remaining essentially invariant over the age range in the study (figure 7). A slight reduction with age may be seen in the proportion watching television for 1 hour or less a day. This was roughly compensated for by the slight increase with age in the proportion watching 4 hours or more (4.1 percent at 6 years to 8.3 percent at 11).

These findings are generally consistent with those from some of the other large-scale studies in this and other countries.¹⁴ Schramm, Lyle, and Parker²³ in 1961 studied the television viewing habits of some 6,000 children, 2,000 parents, and several hundred teachers in the United States and Canada. They found that by the time the child was in first grade (5 or 6 years) he was spending about 2 hours a day in front of the television set. The amount of time slowly increased with age, and with later bedtimes, until a peak was reached at age 12 or 13, when the average child was viewing about 3 hours a day. The daily averages here are also not unlike those found in England or Japan.^{12,13}

Radio.—About three of every four children 6-11 years of age in this country (77.3 percent) did not usually spend any time during the day listening to the radio (table 25). This abstinence, however, diminished with age from 86 percent among 6-year-olds to 64 percent among those of 11 years. Boys were slightly more likely than girls not to listen (79.5 percent compared with 75.0 percent), the differential being maintained to some extent throughout the age range.

Among those whose parents indicated they did usually listen (22.7 percent), half (43.2 percent) did so for less than 1 hour a day and 73 percent for less than 2 hours.

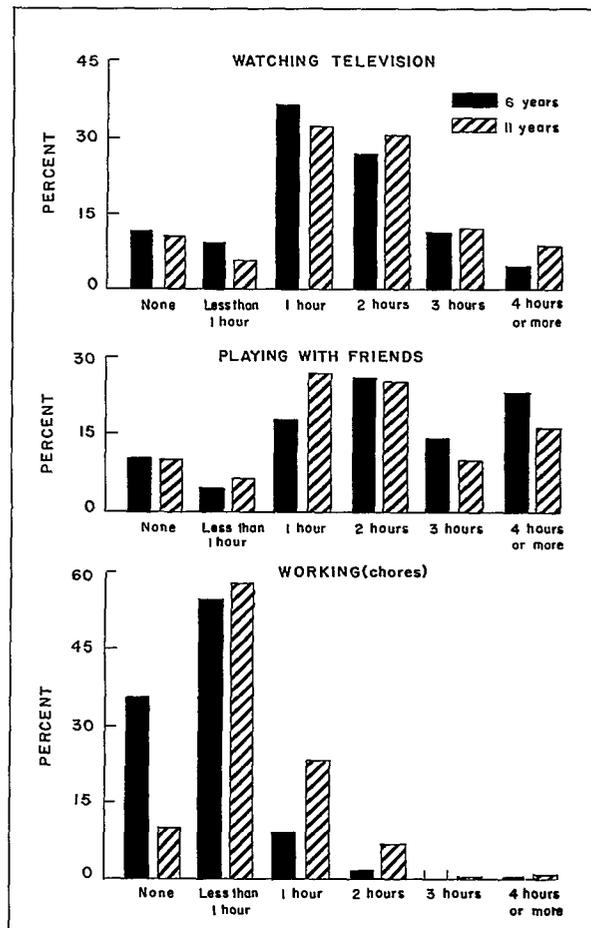


Figure 7. Percent distribution of major uses of "leisure" time for 6- and 11-year-old children.

Newspapers, comics, magazines.—Children of 6-11 years were more likely to spend some time during the day reading newspapers, comics, or magazines than listening to the radio. However, three out of five did not usually spend any time on this type of reading (table 26). This proportion fell off sharply with age, as reading facility improved, from 82 percent at 6 years to 44 percent at 11 years. Boys and girls followed a similar pattern here.

Of those who usually did spend some time with such material, 82 percent of those 6-11 years spent less than 1 hour and 92 percent spent less than 2 hours.

Books.—Children of 6-11 years were more likely to spend some time each day reading books than the briefer type of material. Half of the children spent 30 minutes or more doing this daily (table 27). However, two out of five (38.0 percent) did not usually spend any time reading books. This proportion dropped off sharply after age 6, when some reading facility would have been acquired in school, but remained between 30 and 40 percent throughout the rest of the age range, no further trend by age being evident.

Boys were more likely than girls not to do such reading at each year of age in this span.

Playing with friends.—The typical child in this age range was found to spend nearly 2½ hours each day (median time 2 hours 24 minutes) playing with friends (table 28). Nearly 11 percent did not do this at all, the proportion showing essentially no age or sex differentials (figure 7).

Boys were slightly more likely than girls to play with friends and, when they did, to spend more time doing so. There was some decrease in this practice with age, more so for girls than boys.

Playing by self.—Nearly three out of five children (59.5 percent) did not usually spend

any time during the day playing by themselves (table 29). Six-year-olds—both boys and girls—were somewhat less likely to omit this than those 7-11 years of age (53 percent compared with 59 to 63 percent for older children).

Of those who did play by themselves, one out of four did so for less than 1 hour and two out of three for less than 2 hours.

Working.—One out of five children 6-11 years of age (19.9 percent) did not usually do any work during the day, according to their parents (table 30). As used here, "work" consisted principally of chores around the home. This proportion dropped sharply with age from 35 percent at age 6 to 10 percent at age 11 (figure 7). Boys were just slightly less likely to avoid this than girls.

Of those four out of five who did some such work each day, the typical child worked 39 minutes (median value), the median time increasing steadily with age from 28 minutes at 6 years to 49 minutes at 11 years. Girls tended to work a few minutes longer than boys.

The typical child was thus found to use the 5 to 6 hours of the usual 24-hour day when he was not sleeping, attending school, or eating in the manner shown in table D.

Table D. Median length of time¹ spent per day by children in selected activities, by age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Activity	6-11 years			6-year olds	11-year olds
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls		
Watching television-----	1h-53m	1h-57m	1h-50m	1h-42m	2h-3m
Listening to radio-----	-	-	-	-	-
Reading newspapers, comics, or magazines-----	-	-	-	-	7m
Reading books-----	30m	15m	38m	-	39m
Playing with friends-----	2h-24m	2h-30m	2h-18m	2h-37m	2h-13m
Playing by self-----	-	-	-	-	-
Working (chores, etc.)-----	39m	35m	43m	28m	49m

¹50 percent spent this much time or less in these activities.

NOTE: h=hour, m=minute.

SUMMARY

This report has presented estimates of the distributions of selected behavioral patterns of children 6-11 years of age in the noninstitutional population of the United States by age and sex. The findings are based on the parents' ratings on both a self-administered and a trained interviewer-administered medical history for the children of this age examined in the Health Examination Survey of 1963-65. In the survey, a probability sample of 7,417 children were selected to represent the 24 million noninstitutionalized children of this age in the United States. The total of 7,119, or 96 percent, of the sample examined were found to be closely representative of American children of this age with respect to age, sex, race, region, and other available demographic and socioeconomic variables.

Included are data on key stages or aspects of early development of these children concerning

walking, talking, and general learning to do things by themselves; behaviors or patterns related to sleep reflecting the degree of independence allowed, disturbances of sleep, and certain behavioral problems; eating habits and related behavior; adequacy and extent of peer relations; other specific behavioral problems such as problems with talking, fear of the dark, seriously disturbing experiences, running away from home, thumbsucking, and bed-wetting; the degree of tension and temper control; the extent of responsibility in the home; the extent of participation in organized activities; and the general use of time in watching television, listening to the radio, reading newspapers, comics, magazines, or books, playing with friends or alone, and doing chores or other types of work.

Comparison was made, where possible, with findings from previous studies.

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Table 1. Percent of children by age starting to walk, age first real word spoken, parents' impression of learning speed, age, and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Age started walking				Age spoke first real word				Learning speed compared with other children			
	Under 1 year	1-1½ years	Over 1½ years	Unknown	Under 1 year	1-1½ years	Over 1½ years	Unknown	Faster	Same	Slower	Unknown
Both sexes												
Percent of children												
6-11 years-----	47.5	47.1	3.6	1.8	42.6	41.0	8.4	8.0	20.2	74.8	4.2	0.8
6 years-----	44.8	50.3	3.9	0.9	41.1	43.1	9.5	6.3	20.1	75.9	3.6	0.4
7 years-----	49.1	45.6	3.5	1.7	44.1	39.7	8.6	7.6	19.3	75.2	4.9	0.6
8 years-----	47.8	46.3	3.7	2.2	45.0	40.4	8.0	6.5	22.9	72.5	3.7	1.0
9 years-----	46.9	47.6	3.5	2.0	41.2	42.2	9.1	7.6	20.7	74.0	4.3	1.0
10 years-----	46.8	46.9	3.8	2.4	42.3	40.7	7.6	9.5	17.7	76.6	4.6	1.1
11 years-----	49.8	45.6	2.9	1.7	42.1	39.6	7.7	10.6	20.2	75.0	3.9	0.9
Boys												
6-11 years-----	45.9	48.6	3.8	1.6	39.3	42.7	9.9	8.0	16.9	76.7	5.5	0.9
6 years-----	46.9	49.2	3.5	0.4	41.4	41.3	11.2	6.1	17.6	77.9	4.2	0.4
7 years-----	46.1	48.7	3.7	1.4	39.7	43.1	10.5	6.7	16.8	76.0	6.4	0.7
8 years-----	43.4	49.8	4.5	2.2	37.4	45.1	10.3	7.2	17.1	76.1	5.7	1.1
9 years-----	45.8	47.4	4.7	2.1	38.1	44.1	10.3	7.4	16.8	76.2	5.9	1.0
10 years-----	46.1	47.6	3.9	2.4	41.5	40.6	8.6	9.3	14.6	78.3	5.7	1.4
11 years-----	47.4	48.9	2.7	1.0	37.7	42.2	8.6	11.4	18.5	75.7	4.9	0.9
Girls												
6-11 years-----	49.1	45.5	3.3	2.0	46.1	39.1	6.9	7.9	23.5	72.9	2.8	0.7
6 years-----	42.7	51.4	4.4	1.5	40.8	44.8	7.8	6.4	22.8	73.8	3.1	0.3
7 years-----	52.2	42.5	3.3	2.1	48.6	36.2	6.6	8.5	21.8	74.4	3.4	0.4
8 years-----	52.3	42.6	2.8	2.2	53.0	35.6	5.7	5.8	28.8	68.7	1.6	0.8
9 years-----	48.0	47.8	2.3	1.8	44.4	40.2	7.7	7.6	24.7	71.7	2.7	0.9
10 years-----	47.5	46.3	3.8	2.4	43.0	40.8	6.5	9.7	20.9	74.8	3.4	0.8
11 years-----	52.3	42.2	3.2	2.3	46.6	36.8	6.8	9.8	22.0	74.2	2.9	0.9
Standard error of percent of children												
6-11 years-----	1.11	1.18	0.34	0.15	1.30	1.18	0.63	0.38	0.51	0.56	0.42	0.14
Boys												
6-11 years-----	1.10	1.26	0.53	0.18	1.42	1.04	0.86	0.44	0.77	0.91	0.64	0.16
6 years-----	2.41	2.42	0.89	0.21	2.55	1.92	1.34	1.01	1.32	1.51	0.75	0.23
7 years-----	1.98	1.89	0.84	0.37	2.24	2.03	1.55	0.77	1.71	1.24	1.31	0.25
8 years-----	1.83	1.95	0.88	0.53	2.35	2.14	1.33	0.86	1.66	1.96	0.88	0.36
9 years-----	2.62	2.68	0.84	0.62	2.26	1.54	1.63	0.92	1.26	1.66	1.08	0.53
10 years-----	2.48	2.30	1.18	0.42	2.66	2.03	1.37	1.02	2.44	2.26	1.21	0.33
11 years-----	1.91	1.94	0.64	0.44	1.77	1.65	1.47	1.50	1.24	1.80	1.05	0.28
Girls												
6-11 years-----	1.42	1.47	0.41	0.19	1.38	1.51	0.57	0.54	0.42	0.50	0.34	0.15
6 years-----	2.46	2.54	0.86	0.42	2.05	2.37	2.03	0.95	1.84	1.84	0.65	0.24
7 years-----	2.85	2.49	0.62	0.33	2.85	2.87	0.84	1.19	1.22	1.22	0.64	0.19
8 years-----	1.40	1.74	0.83	0.43	2.62	2.39	0.87	0.93	1.78	1.79	0.37	0.40
9 years-----	2.36	2.38	0.55	0.67	2.27	2.60	0.82	0.99	1.79	2.25	0.56	0.53
10 years-----	2.68	2.88	1.00	0.60	2.26	2.50	1.17	1.11	1.72	1.93	0.96	0.39
11 years-----	1.57	1.70	0.74	0.44	1.68	1.47	1.17	1.41	1.63	1.58	0.76	0.45

Table 2. Percent of children by sleeping arrangements at home, age, and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Sleeping arrangements at home								
	Alone in separate room	Room with brother	Room with sister	Room with parent	Room with other person	Bed with brother	Bed with sister	Bed with parent	Bed with other person
<u>Both sexes</u>	Percent of children								
6-11 years-----	25.2	23.5	18.8	2.5	0.8	10.8	12.6	2.1	0.7
6 years-----	19.7	24.2	20.3	3.6	0.6	10.5	14.4	2.7	0.7
7 years-----	21.0	24.1	20.9	2.7	0.7	11.1	13.3	2.8	0.5
8 years-----	25.0	24.5	18.7	2.5	0.5	12.4	11.5	1.6	0.6
9 years-----	23.4	25.0	17.5	2.3	0.9	10.5	13.4	2.1	0.5
10 years-----	31.0	20.5	18.6	2.0	0.9	10.5	12.5	0.8	0.8
11 years-----	31.6	22.5	16.7	1.9	1.2	9.5	10.4	2.2	0.9
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	25.0	40.6	5.4	2.5	0.8	19.9	1.3	1.5	0.5
6 years-----	18.5	41.3	7.8	4.2	0.4	19.1	2.8	2.8	0.5
7 years-----	19.3	41.1	8.8	3.1	0.9	19.9	1.5	2.6	0.2
8 years-----	24.0	40.4	4.8	1.9	0.3	23.6	1.4	1.2	0.4
9 years-----	23.2	42.7	4.1	2.1	1.1	19.6	1.0	0.8	0.5
10 years-----	34.6	36.9	3.4	2.0	0.6	20.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
11 years-----	31.1	40.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	17.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	25.4	6.0	32.6	2.5	0.8	1.3	24.3	2.6	0.8
6 years-----	21.0	6.8	33.1	2.8	0.6	1.6	26.4	2.6	0.8
7 years-----	22.8	6.6	33.4	2.3	0.6	2.1	25.5	3.1	0.9
8 years-----	26.0	8.2	32.9	3.1	0.8	1.0	21.9	2.1	0.8
9 years-----	23.5	6.7	31.3	2.5	0.7	1.1	26.2	3.4	0.5
10 years-----	27.3	3.8	34.0	2.0	1.3	0.8	25.0	1.2	1.0
11 years-----	32.0	3.7	30.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	20.4	3.3	0.9
Standard error of percent of children									
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	1.14	0.70	0.87	0.21	0.14	0.98	0.99	0.20	0.07
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	1.26	1.39	0.40	0.24	0.18	1.77	0.24	0.19	0.11
6 years-----	1.86	2.05	1.23	0.73	0.23	2.56	0.46	0.60	0.29
7 years-----	2.43	2.82	1.31	0.40	0.41	2.14	0.54	0.61	0.20
8 years-----	1.45	1.48	0.76	0.42	0.23	2.03	0.52	0.28	0.27
9 years-----	1.89	2.37	0.68	0.45	0.53	2.64	0.50	0.32	0.30
10 years-----	2.34	3.09	0.82	0.59	0.30	2.16	0.24	0.37	0.22
11 years-----	2.07	2.35	0.70	0.48	0.43	2.46	0.36	0.50	0.42
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	1.20	0.32	1.72	0.28	0.11	0.25	1.87	0.26	0.15
6 years-----	1.99	1.34	2.43	0.75	0.31	0.34	2.87	0.69	0.45
7 years-----	2.20	0.77	2.09	0.54	0.30	0.44	2.25	0.58	0.24
8 years-----	1.92	1.07	2.71	0.72	0.35	0.70	2.57	0.53	0.35
9 years-----	1.74	1.44	2.84	0.70	0.23	0.44	2.17	1.03	0.31
10 years-----	2.53	0.74	2.36	0.47	0.33	0.31	3.32	0.59	0.71
11 years-----	1.76	0.76	2.32	0.60	0.36	0.72	2.16	0.80	0.35

Table 3. Percent of children who have slept away from home without their families, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Slept away from home				
	Total	Frequently	A few times	Never	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Percent of children					
6-11 years-----	57.1	9.0	45.8	42.6	0.3
6 years-----	41.6	3.3	36.6	58.3	0.1
7 years-----	48.0	6.1	40.3	51.8	0.1
8 years-----	54.3	7.1	45.4	45.2	0.5
9 years-----	63.2	11.3	49.9	36.7	0.2
10 years-----	66.7	13.2	50.6	32.8	0.5
11 years-----	70.4	14.1	53.0	29.2	0.4
<u>Boys</u>					
6-11 years-----	52.0	6.7	43.1	47.7	0.3
6 years-----	37.0	2.4	32.7	62.9	0.1
7 years-----	41.5	3.6	36.2	58.5	-
8 years-----	49.6	4.9	42.7	49.6	0.7
9 years-----	55.1	7.4	46.0	44.8	0.1
10 years-----	62.9	11.4	48.3	36.8	0.3
11 years-----	67.8	11.3	53.6	31.8	0.4
<u>Girls</u>					
6-11 years-----	62.4	11.4	48.6	37.4	0.3
6 years-----	46.5	4.2	40.6	53.5	-
7 years-----	54.7	8.7	44.5	45.0	0.3
8 years-----	59.1	9.2	48.2	40.7	0.2
9 years-----	71.5	15.3	53.7	28.2	0.3
10 years-----	70.6	15.0	53.0	28.6	0.7
11 years-----	73.1	16.9	52.4	26.5	0.3
Standard error of percent of children					
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	1.55	0.62	1.37	1.56	0.07
<u>Boys</u>					
6-11 years-----	1.68	0.50	1.40	1.69	0.07
6 years-----	2.41	0.51	2.21	2.48	0.13
7 years-----	2.47	1.04	2.37	2.47	-
8 years-----	2.53	1.12	2.52	2.49	0.29
9 years-----	2.55	1.19	2.86	2.55	0.11
10 years-----	3.24	1.41	2.58	3.10	-
11 years-----	2.34	1.59	2.35	2.40	0.18
<u>Girls</u>					
6-11 years-----	1.65	0.87	1.52	1.65	0.08
6 years-----	3.11	1.10	3.09	3.11	-
7 years-----	2.32	1.04	2.30	2.26	-
8 years-----	3.51	1.32	3.51	3.51	-
9 years-----	2.19	2.19	2.01	2.15	0.18
10 years-----	2.63	2.10	2.72	2.62	0.34
11 years-----	2.70	1.84	3.33	2.73	0.24

Table 4. Percent of children with sleep affected by television, radio, or movies; having unpleasant dreams or with a sleepwalking history; by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Sleep affected by TV, radio, or movies			Frequency of unpleasant dreams				Frequency of sleepwalking			
	Yes	No	Unknown	Frequently	Not often	Never	Unknown	Frequently	Not often	Never	Unknown
Percent of children											
<u>Both sexes</u>											
6-11 years-----	27.1	70.0	2.9	1.8	41.8	52.1	4.3	0.7	9.0	89.3	1.0
6 years-----	27.9	69.5	2.6	1.8	44.4	49.8	4.0	0.6	6.5	91.5	1.4
7 years-----	28.9	67.8	3.2	1.8	40.8	52.8	4.6	0.8	6.9	91.5	0.8
8 years-----	27.9	69.1	3.1	1.9	44.0	49.4	4.6	1.1	8.2	89.9	0.9
9 years-----	28.8	68.7	2.5	2.4	42.2	52.2	3.7	0.5	10.5	88.2	0.8
10 years-----	26.1	71.0	2.9	1.8	40.5	53.1	4.7	0.5	10.8	87.8	0.9
11 years-----	22.7	74.0	3.3	1.0	38.4	55.5	5.1	0.7	11.1	86.8	1.4
<u>Boys</u>											
6-11 years-----	27.0	70.1	2.9	1.9	41.2	52.0	4.8	0.6	9.6	88.7	1.1
6 years-----	29.4	67.7	3.0	2.3	44.7	48.2	4.8	0.4	7.0	91.4	1.1
7 years-----	29.6	67.5	2.9	2.2	39.1	53.6	5.2	0.6	6.6	91.5	1.3
8 years-----	29.0	68.4	2.6	1.9	46.6	47.1	4.4	1.2	9.6	88.0	1.2
9 years-----	26.3	71.7	2.0	2.6	39.4	53.7	4.3	0.3	12.1	86.7	0.9
10 years-----	27.0	69.8	3.2	1.8	38.0	55.7	4.5	0.8	10.5	87.8	0.9
11 years-----	20.2	76.1	3.7	0.8	39.3	54.3	5.6	0.6	12.2	86.2	1.0
<u>Girls</u>											
6-11 years-----	27.2	69.8	3.0	1.6	42.4	52.1	3.9	0.8	8.3	90.0	0.9
6 years-----	26.4	71.3	2.2	1.3	44.2	51.4	3.1	0.7	6.0	91.6	1.6
7 years-----	28.3	68.2	3.5	1.5	42.6	51.9	4.0	1.1	7.2	91.4	0.2
8 years-----	26.7	69.8	3.6	2.0	41.6	51.7	4.7	0.9	6.6	91.8	0.6
9 years-----	31.3	65.5	3.1	2.1	45.0	50.8	2.1	0.8	8.9	89.8	0.6
10 years-----	25.2	72.3	2.5	1.7	43.0	50.5	4.9	0.2	11.1	87.8	0.9
11 years-----	25.2	71.8	2.9	1.3	37.5	56.6	4.5	0.9	10.1	87.4	1.7
Standard error of percent of children											
Both sexes 6-11 years----	0.98	1.09	0.31	0.13	1.19	1.31	0.40	0.11	0.38	0.34	0.12
<u>Boys</u>											
6-11 years-----	0.90	1.00	0.29	0.16	1.17	1.37	0.52	0.14	0.52	0.55	0.17
6 years-----	1.79	2.12	0.90	0.58	2.33	2.09	0.77	0.26	0.75	0.97	0.30
7 years-----	1.96	2.19	0.58	0.69	2.78	2.45	1.06	0.36	1.02	1.15	0.43
8 years-----	2.35	2.17	0.49	0.66	1.59	2.33	0.75	0.38	1.20	1.32	0.22
9 years-----	1.73	2.06	0.56	0.68	2.01	1.81	0.86	0.24	1.44	1.61	0.31
10 years-----	1.77	1.84	0.52	0.63	2.15	2.61	1.09	0.38	1.07	1.02	0.32
11 years-----	1.65	1.51	0.67	0.37	2.14	2.47	1.09	0.30	1.38	1.55	0.33
<u>Girls</u>											
6-11 years-----	1.31	1.41	0.40	0.22	1.54	1.52	0.42	0.18	0.54	0.43	0.18
6 years-----	2.39	2.65	0.79	0.60	2.68	2.85	0.77	0.37	1.11	1.36	0.63
7 years-----	1.97	2.01	0.75	0.58	2.16	1.94	0.88	0.57	0.95	1.22	0.17
8 years-----	2.83	3.13	0.74	0.46	2.45	2.55	0.96	0.43	0.95	1.20	0.15
9 years-----	2.73	2.69	0.97	0.84	2.87	2.54	0.41	0.23	1.10	1.10	0.29
10 years-----	2.23	2.13	0.68	0.38	3.10	3.17	0.91	0.16	1.52	1.55	0.20
11 years-----	2.03	2.05	0.56	0.46	2.32	2.18	0.89	0.42	1.53	1.39	0.47

Table 5. Percent of children whose parents had trouble getting them to bed or to sleep or when little to take a nap, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Trouble getting child to bed			Trouble getting child to sleep			Trouble getting child to take a nap when little		
	Trouble	No trouble	Unknown	Trouble	No trouble	Unknown	Trouble	No trouble	Unknown
Percent of children									
<u>Both sexes</u>									
6-11 years-----	22.1	77.3	0.6	12.2	87.1	0.7	12.4	85.7	1.9
6 years-----	22.2	77.0	0.7	10.9	88.4	0.7	13.2	85.2	1.5
7 years-----	20.8	79.0	0.3	12.8	86.8	0.5	11.7	86.6	1.7
8 years-----	21.7	77.4	0.9	12.3	86.8	0.9	12.6	85.1	2.3
9 years-----	23.1	76.5	0.3	12.7	86.9	0.4	13.0	84.9	2.0
10 years-----	23.4	76.1	0.5	11.7	87.3	0.9	11.6	86.5	1.9
11 years-----	21.7	77.6	0.7	13.0	86.2	0.8	12.2	85.9	1.9
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	21.5	78.1	0.4	11.0	88.6	0.4	11.9	86.5	1.6
6 years-----	19.6	79.7	0.7	9.5	89.8	0.7	12.9	85.9	1.1
7 years-----	21.4	78.3	0.3	11.2	88.3	0.5	10.6	87.1	2.2
8 years-----	21.4	78.2	0.4	11.5	88.0	0.4	11.9	86.0	2.0
9 years-----	23.5	76.2	0.2	11.0	88.8	0.1	13.3	85.8	0.8
10 years-----	23.7	76.1	0.2	10.8	89.0	0.2	10.9	87.3	1.8
11 years-----	19.7	79.9	0.4	11.7	87.7	0.6	11.6	86.7	1.7
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	22.7	76.5	0.8	13.5	85.5	1.0	12.9	84.9	2.1
6 years-----	25.0	74.3	0.7	12.4	86.9	0.7	13.6	84.5	1.9
7 years-----	20.1	79.6	0.3	14.3	85.2	0.4	12.8	86.0	1.2
8 years-----	22.0	76.7	1.3	13.1	85.5	1.3	13.4	84.1	2.5
9 years-----	22.7	76.9	0.4	14.4	84.9	0.6	12.7	84.0	3.3
10 years-----	23.0	76.1	0.9	12.7	85.6	1.7	12.3	85.6	1.8
11 years-----	23.7	75.3	1.0	14.4	84.6	1.0	12.8	85.0	2.1
Standard error of percent of children									
Both sexes 6-11 years--	0.73	0.81	0.09	0.60	0.66	0.09	0.78	0.83	0.16
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.98	1.00	0.08	0.59	0.62	0.10	0.84	0.89	0.16
6 years-----	2.46	2.38	0.32	1.16	1.08	0.32	1.58	1.61	0.40
7 years-----	1.56	1.55	0.18	1.42	1.37	0.30	1.38	1.67	0.64
8 years-----	2.08	2.11	0.19	1.30	1.33	0.19	1.67	1.64	0.79
9 years-----	1.83	1.89	0.12	1.31	1.34	-	1.57	1.79	0.48
10 years-----	1.75	1.78	-	1.37	1.44	-	1.17	1.12	0.45
11 years-----	1.59	1.62	0.06	1.22	1.27	0.22	1.39	1.46	0.25
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.87	1.00	0.13	0.79	0.89	0.13	0.90	0.97	0.26
6 years-----	2.16	2.08	0.25	1.63	1.56	0.25	1.29	1.35	0.41
7 years-----	1.92	1.95	0.13	1.34	1.46	0.25	1.82	1.79	0.40
8 years-----	1.73	2.08	0.36	1.24	1.47	0.36	1.85	2.00	0.55
9 years-----	1.60	1.53	0.25	1.35	1.15	0.47	1.53	1.58	0.89
10 years-----	1.74	2.02	0.20	1.15	1.42	0.41	1.56	1.90	0.40
11 years-----	1.76	1.97	0.32	2.14	2.28	0.32	1.64	2.01	0.47

Table 6. Percent distribution of children by usual bedtime, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Usual bedtime								
	Total	6:00-6:29	6:30-6:59	7:00-7:29	7:30-7:59	8:00-8:29	8:30-8:59	9:00-9:29	
Both sexes									
6-11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	7.0	22.7	27.7	27.9	
6 years-----	100.0	0.1	0.3	3.3	15.2	31.2	26.9	14.2	
7 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	9.8	29.8	27.7	20.6	
8 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	7.2	26.0	32.5	23.3	
9 years-----	100.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	5.0	20.8	30.5	31.0	
10 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.6	16.1	25.1	37.0	
11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	11.0	23.1	43.1	
Boys									
6-11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	6.9	22.6	27.5	28.9	
6 years-----	100.0	0.2	0.4	3.7	16.7	29.8	25.9	13.4	
7 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	9.6	29.4	29.4	19.8	
8 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	6.8	27.4	31.4	24.4	
9 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	4.6	20.4	29.2	35.3	
10 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	16.0	24.6	38.6	
11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.3	23.9	43.9	
Girls									
6-11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	6.9	22.8	27.9	26.9	
6 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	13.7	32.7	27.8	14.9	
7 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	9.9	30.2	25.8	21.5	
8 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	7.7	24.5	33.6	22.3	
9 years-----	100.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	5.4	21.3	31.9	26.6	
10 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.9	16.1	25.7	35.3	
11 years-----	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	10.7	22.2	42.4	
Usual bedtime									
		9:30-9:59	10:00-10:29	10:30-10:59	11:00-11:29	11:30-11:59	None	Don't know	Median bedtime ¹
Both sexes									
6-11 years-----	4.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	8:50	
6 years-----	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.2	8:30	
7 years-----	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1	8:37	
8 years-----	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1	8:44	
9 years-----	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.1	8:52	
10 years-----	7.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.1	9:04	
11 years-----	10.7	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.2	9:10	
Boys									
6-11 years-----	4.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	8:50	
6 years-----	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.1	8:29	
7 years-----	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.2	8:37	
8 years-----	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	8:43	
9 years-----	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	8:54	
10 years-----	7.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.1	9:04	
11 years-----	8.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	9:10	
Girls									
6-11 years-----	5.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.1	8:50	
6 years-----	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.4	8:31	
7 years-----	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	8:37	
8 years-----	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	8:45	
9 years-----	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.1	8:50	
10 years-----	6.9	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.1	9:04	
11 years-----	12.6	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.5	0.1	9:10	

¹For 50 percent of those children bedtime was by or before this hour.

Table 7. Percent of children by amount of food eaten, degree of selectivity with food, age, and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Amount of food eaten				Degree of selectivity with food				
	Eats too much	Usually eats enough	Does not eat enough	Unknown	Eats nearly all kinds	Dislikes only a few kinds	Somewhat fussy about kinds	Will not eat many kinds	Unknown
Percent of children									
<u>Both sexes</u>									
6-11 years-----	10.4	74.2	14.3	1.0	44.2	31.8	15.8	7.0	1.1
6 years-----	6.2	74.5	18.1	1.2	41.1	32.8	16.7	8.4	1.0
7 years-----	8.3	74.8	16.1	0.8	41.9	31.0	18.4	7.7	1.0
8 years-----	10.0	74.6	14.2	1.2	44.5	31.6	15.2	7.2	1.5
9 years-----	12.7	73.5	12.8	0.9	45.1	32.6	14.6	6.8	1.0
10 years-----	12.9	73.4	12.9	0.8	47.3	28.7	16.4	6.6	1.1
11 years-----	12.9	74.7	11.3	1.1	46.1	34.2	13.1	5.4	1.3
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	10.4	75.8	13.0	0.8	44.7	31.9	15.5	6.7	1.2
6 years-----	6.0	76.0	17.0	0.9	41.3	32.6	17.6	7.5	0.9
7 years-----	8.9	74.9	15.5	0.8	43.0	32.3	15.7	7.7	1.2
8 years-----	10.2	76.3	12.4	1.1	43.8	31.9	16.1	6.1	2.1
9 years-----	12.7	72.7	13.3	1.2	46.6	29.8	15.7	6.7	1.1
10 years-----	12.8	75.6	11.0	0.6	46.8	30.3	15.1	7.0	0.8
11 years-----	12.0	79.1	8.5	0.4	47.1	34.5	12.5	5.2	0.7
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	10.5	72.7	15.6	1.2	43.8	31.7	16.1	7.3	1.1
6 years-----	6.3	72.9	19.2	1.5	40.8	33.0	15.8	9.3	1.0
7 years-----	7.7	74.7	16.8	0.8	40.7	29.7	21.2	7.7	0.8
8 years-----	9.9	72.8	16.1	1.2	45.3	31.2	14.3	8.2	0.8
9 years-----	12.7	74.4	12.3	0.6	43.4	35.4	13.5	6.8	0.8
10 years-----	13.0	71.0	15.0	1.1	47.7	27.0	17.7	6.2	1.3
11 years-----	13.8	70.2	14.1	1.9	45.0	33.9	13.6	5.6	1.9
Standard error of percent of children									
Both sexes 6-11 years-	0.55	0.90	0.40	0.12	1.32	1.08	0.50	0.55	0.18
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.67	0.94	0.44	0.13	1.56	1.13	0.69	0.66	0.24
6 years-----	0.83	2.26	1.66	0.37	3.11	2.79	1.70	0.98	0.37
7 years-----	1.46	1.73	1.22	0.36	2.75	1.95	1.95	1.29	0.34
8 years-----	1.18	1.80	1.30	0.39	1.90	1.86	1.32	1.01	0.73
9 years-----	1.89	2.63	1.34	0.43	2.23	1.87	1.40	1.10	0.42
10 years-----	1.41	1.88	1.05	0.32	2.86	2.38	1.38	1.64	0.24
11 years-----	1.61	1.84	1.06	0.19	2.26	1.89	1.49	0.77	0.31
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.53	0.99	0.59	0.15	1.34	1.20	0.67	0.57	0.18
6 years-----	1.04	2.21	1.83	0.46	1.93	2.26	1.53	1.04	0.47
7 years-----	1.42	2.18	1.35	0.22	1.80	2.06	1.90	1.19	0.31
8 years-----	1.07	2.51	1.70	0.30	2.42	1.92	1.14	1.06	0.24
9 years-----	1.63	1.92	1.06	0.31	2.05	2.20	1.26	1.36	0.34
10 years-----	1.26	1.47	1.58	0.27	2.47	2.27	1.87	0.92	0.37
11 years-----	1.40	1.93	1.41	0.63	2.15	2.15	1.68	1.16	0.52

Table 8. Percent of children by number of meals per day usually eaten with family, number eaten sitting down with others on day prior to examination, age, and sex with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Meals per day usually eaten with family				Meals eaten sitting down with others day prior to examination				
	Two or more	One	None	Unknown	None	One	Two	Three	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>									
Percent of children									
6-11 years-----	91.6	5.3	0.2	2.9	0.6	2.3	17.3	77.9	1.9
6 years-----	92.6	3.7	0.2	3.6	0.8	1.4	15.5	80.7	1.6
7 years-----	91.7	5.1	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.2	14.4	81.1	1.8
8 years-----	91.2	5.0	0.1	3.7	0.4	1.6	16.3	79.9	1.7
9 years-----	92.6	4.8	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.6	18.1	77.2	1.6
10 years-----	92.3	5.5	0.2	2.1	0.7	2.6	18.6	76.2	1.9
11 years-----	89.0	7.9	0.3	2.9	0.5	3.6	20.9	71.8	3.1
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	92.2	4.9	0.1	2.7	0.6	2.2	16.7	78.8	1.7
6 years-----	92.2	3.9	-	3.9	1.0	1.5	15.8	79.9	1.8
7 years-----	92.4	4.8	-	2.7	0.5	1.2	14.0	82.4	1.8
8 years-----	92.0	3.8	-	4.1	0.2	1.9	13.9	83.0	0.9
9 years-----	93.4	4.5	-	2.1	0.2	2.4	18.8	77.5	1.0
10 years-----	93.3	5.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	3.0	18.9	74.9	2.3
11 years-----	90.0	7.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	3.3	19.0	74.8	2.3
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	90.9	5.7	0.3	3.1	0.5	2.4	17.8	76.9	2.2
6 years-----	93.0	3.4	0.3	3.2	0.5	1.3	15.2	81.6	1.4
7 years-----	91.0	5.4	0.6	3.0	0.6	3.1	14.7	79.7	1.8
8 years-----	90.3	6.2	0.2	3.3	0.7	1.3	18.8	76.6	2.6
9 years-----	91.8	5.0	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.8	17.4	76.8	2.2
10 years-----	91.2	6.0	-	2.7	0.4	2.2	18.3	77.7	1.4
11 years-----	87.9	8.3	0.2	3.6	0.3	4.0	23.0	68.8	4.0
Standard error of percent of children									
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.73	0.41	0.06	0.60	0.11	0.35	1.12	1.36	0.31
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.76	0.39	0.06	0.56	0.16	0.35	1.28	1.48	0.31
6 years-----	1.13	0.73	-	0.99	0.40	0.73	1.43	1.78	0.58
7 years-----	1.32	1.05	-	0.69	0.29	0.44	1.94	2.20	0.44
8 years-----	1.26	0.95	-	1.01	0.16	0.48	1.65	1.91	0.23
9 years-----	0.90	0.94	-	0.48	0.21	0.64	2.33	2.32	0.30
10 years-----	0.93	0.86	0.24	0.55	0.41	0.46	1.59	2.00	0.82
11 years-----	1.90	1.41	0.25	0.80	0.33	0.95	2.33	3.02	0.84
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.82	0.59	0.09	0.69	0.14	0.39	1.18	1.50	0.38
6 years-----	1.18	0.92	0.22	0.92	0.40	0.55	2.00	2.27	0.47
7 years-----	1.04	1.01	0.31	0.87	0.31	0.87	1.23	1.28	0.48
8 years-----	1.34	1.11	0.13	0.95	0.31	0.48	1.76	2.28	0.59
9 years-----	1.28	0.77	0.23	0.79	0.26	0.95	1.58	2.27	0.57
10 years-----	1.85	1.47	-	0.94	0.24	0.49	1.89	2.29	0.36
11 years-----	1.55	1.32	0.20	0.96	0.20	0.84	2.34	2.49	1.36

Table 9. Percent of children by number and age of friends, age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Number of friends					Age of friends				
	Only a few	A good number	Many children good friends	None	Unknown	Older	About same age	Younger	Combination	Unknown
Percent of children										
<u>Both sexes</u>										
6-11 years-----	37.4	46.4	15.2	0.0	1.1	7.5	84.3	3.4	4.1	0.7
6 years-----	42.1	44.3	12.2	-	1.4	9.9	81.3	3.0	4.9	0.9
7 years-----	39.5	46.5	13.4	0.0	0.6	10.1	80.9	3.1	5.2	0.6
8 years-----	36.7	47.5	14.7	-	1.0	8.2	84.1	2.6	4.4	0.8
9 years-----	35.4	47.6	16.0	-	1.0	7.0	86.5	2.8	3.5	0.2
10 years-----	35.5	45.3	18.1	-	1.1	5.3	86.2	4.5	3.2	0.8
11 years-----	34.7	46.9	16.8	-	1.5	4.1	87.1	4.6	3.5	0.7
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	36.3	47.2	15.6	-	0.9	8.1	83.8	3.2	4.2	0.6
6 years-----	44.0	43.1	11.7	-	1.2	10.2	81.6	2.3	5.0	0.9
7 years-----	38.1	47.2	14.2	-	0.5	10.2	80.0	3.2	5.8	0.7
8 years-----	34.7	48.5	15.6	-	1.2	8.9	83.9	2.1	4.5	0.5
9 years-----	35.1	48.6	15.6	-	0.7	7.9	86.2	2.1	3.6	0.1
10 years-----	34.8	45.0	19.8	-	0.4	5.8	84.6	6.0	3.1	0.5
11 years-----	30.3	51.3	16.8	-	1.6	5.5	86.9	3.9	3.1	0.6
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	38.5	45.5	14.8	0.0	1.3	6.8	84.7	3.6	4.1	0.8
6 years-----	40.0	45.5	12.8	-	1.6	9.6	80.9	3.7	4.8	1.0
7 years-----	40.8	45.8	12.5	0.1	0.7	10.0	81.9	2.9	4.6	0.5
8 years-----	38.6	46.6	13.8	-	0.9	7.4	84.2	3.0	4.2	1.2
9 years-----	35.7	46.6	16.4	-	1.2	6.0	86.8	3.4	3.5	0.2
10 years-----	36.2	45.7	16.4	-	1.7	4.7	87.8	3.0	3.3	1.2
11 years-----	39.3	42.4	16.8	-	1.4	2.6	87.2	5.4	4.0	0.7
Standard error of percent of children										
Both sexes 6-11 years--	1.29	1.24	0.77	*	0.25	0.48	0.70	0.25	0.50	0.12
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	1.45	1.37	0.97	-	0.21	0.59	1.01	0.43	0.60	0.07
6 years-----	3.01	2.80	1.26	-	0.60	1.33	1.85	0.72	1.02	0.10
7 years-----	2.16	2.32	1.27	-	0.37	1.08	2.19	0.74	1.59	-
8 years-----	2.50	2.41	1.88	-	0.55	1.37	1.91	0.52	1.21	0.16
9 years-----	2.28	2.00	1.55	-	0.33	0.78	1.00	0.57	0.72	0.13
10 years-----	2.64	2.43	2.43	-	0.20	1.31	2.06	1.17	0.74	0.18
11 years-----	2.13	2.76	1.55	-	0.53	1.29	1.12	0.84	0.52	0.18
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	1.41	1.31	1.00	*	0.35	0.55	0.72	0.30	0.55	0.18
6 years-----	2.07	1.86	1.41	-	0.52	1.46	1.92	1.07	1.18	0.27
7 years-----	2.56	2.17	1.83	0.10	0.30	0.93	1.40	0.81	1.07	0.19
8 years-----	1.86	1.81	1.63	-	0.20	1.16	1.94	0.58	1.20	0.43
9 years-----	2.10	2.38	1.57	-	0.92	1.23	1.25	1.12	0.76	0.07
10 years-----	1.92	2.19	1.39	-	0.77	1.05	1.79	0.79	1.06	0.48
11 years-----	2.66	2.63	1.70	-	0.32	0.54	1.77	1.25	1.04	0.40

Table 10. Percent of children by parents' knowledge of friends, age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Number of friends known by parents					
	All	Almost all	Quite a number	Only a few	None	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>						
6-11 years-----	44.2	29.0	6.6	19.1	0.0	1.0
6 years-----	47.0	27.5	5.3	18.9	-	1.4
7 years-----	44.3	27.5	5.8	21.9	0.0	0.4
8 years-----	46.0	28.9	5.8	18.0	-	1.3
9 years-----	43.6	29.6	7.9	18.3	-	0.6
10 years-----	41.1	30.9	7.6	19.0	0.0	1.3
11 years-----	43.1	30.0	7.4	18.6	-	0.9
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	42.2	29.4	7.2	20.3	-	0.8
6 years-----	44.9	27.9	4.6	21.4	-	1.1
7 years-----	46.9	25.7	6.2	20.8	-	0.3
8 years-----	42.2	30.1	6.7	20.0	-	1.0
9 years-----	42.1	27.4	9.2	20.8	-	0.6
10 years-----	38.0	32.4	8.1	20.5	-	1.0
11 years-----	38.7	33.6	8.8	17.9	-	1.0
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	46.3	28.6	6.0	17.9	0.0	1.1
6 years-----	49.1	27.1	6.0	16.2	-	1.6
7 years-----	41.7	29.4	5.4	23.0	0.1	0.4
8 years-----	49.9	27.6	5.0	15.8	-	1.6
9 years-----	45.2	31.9	6.6	15.7	-	0.6
10 years-----	44.3	29.3	7.2	17.4	0.1	1.6
11 years-----	47.5	26.3	6.0	19.4	-	0.7
Standard error of percent of children						
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	1.96	1.16	0.48	1.57	*	0.15
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	1.99	1.17	0.60	1.73	-	0.22
6 years-----	2.60	2.39	1.08	2.32	-	0.46
7 years-----	2.42	2.00	0.84	2.38	-	0.26
8 years-----	3.18	2.71	1.35	2.18	-	0.61
9 years-----	2.37	1.64	0.92	2.24	-	0.26
10 years-----	3.35	2.48	1.32	2.75	-	0.38
11 years-----	2.18	2.02	1.94	2.13	-	0.28
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	2.12	1.42	0.48	1.52	*	0.16
6 years-----	3.21	1.77	1.23	2.25	-	0.48
7 years-----	3.28	2.96	0.77	2.18	0.10	0.18
8 years-----	2.77	2.35	0.84	2.14	-	0.46
9 years-----	2.98	2.41	1.27	1.34	-	0.32
10 years-----	2.19	2.00	1.23	1.87	0.10	0.45
11 years-----	3.79	2.18	0.79	3.17	-	0.19

Table 11. Percent of children by willingness to make new friends, age, and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Willingness to make new friends			
	Somewhat shy	About average willingness	Very outgoing--makes friends easily	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Percent of children				
6-11 years-----	21.8	34.2	43.3	0.7
6 years-----	24.3	33.6	41.7	0.4
7 years-----	23.8	31.6	44.3	0.4
8 years-----	22.1	32.0	45.2	0.8
9 years-----	20.3	35.8	43.4	0.5
10 years-----	19.9	36.2	43.0	0.9
11 years-----	19.9	36.6	42.3	1.2
<u>Boys</u>				
6-11 years-----	20.4	35.7	43.3	0.6
6 years-----	22.4	35.4	41.8	0.4
7 years-----	23.0	32.8	43.6	0.5
8 years-----	22.3	34.3	43.1	0.3
9 years-----	19.0	37.9	42.4	0.7
10 years-----	17.6	35.6	46.0	0.8
11 years-----	17.5	38.4	42.8	1.2
<u>Girls</u>				
6-11 years-----	23.2	32.8	43.3	0.7
6 years-----	26.3	31.6	41.7	0.4
7 years-----	24.5	30.4	44.9	0.2
8 years-----	21.8	29.6	47.3	1.3
9 years-----	21.7	33.6	44.3	0.4
10 years-----	22.2	36.8	40.0	1.0
11 years-----	22.4	34.8	41.7	1.2
Standard error of percent of children				
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.51	0.98	0.96	0.10
<u>Boys</u>				
6-11 years-----	0.46	1.21	1.02	0.15
6 years-----	1.46	2.68	2.33	0.22
7 years-----	1.96	1.96	2.03	0.31
8 years-----	1.64	2.27	2.62	0.09
9 years-----	1.71	2.02	2.53	0.56
10 years-----	1.58	2.61	2.18	0.34
11 years-----	1.53	2.77	2.58	0.44
<u>Girls</u>				
6-11 years-----	0.82	1.02	1.15	0.15
6 years-----	1.69	2.35	2.47	-
7 years-----	2.01	1.80	1.68	-
8 years-----	2.30	2.29	2.41	0.40
9 years-----	2.09	1.90	2.10	0.22
10 years-----	2.04	1.53	1.49	0.29
11 years-----	1.62	2.36	2.44	0.43

Table 12. Percent of children by ability to get along with other children, age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Ability to get along			
	No difficulty-- well liked	Liked as well as most children	Has difficulty with many children	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Percent of children				
6-11 years -----	45.9	49.2	4.2	0.6
6 years -----	42.8	52.6	3.9	0.7
7 years -----	42.5	53.8	3.5	0.2
8 years -----	46.8	48.1	4.3	0.9
9 years -----	45.8	48.4	5.6	0.2
10 years -----	48.3	46.5	4.3	0.9
11 years -----	49.8	45.2	4.0	1.0
<u>Boys</u>				
6-11 years -----	43.8	50.9	4.7	0.5
6 years -----	40.9	54.4	3.9	0.7
7 years -----	40.0	55.0	4.8	0.2
8 years -----	42.7	51.9	4.5	0.8
9 years -----	43.6	50.7	5.4	0.3
10 years -----	46.4	48.4	4.9	0.3
11 years -----	50.0	44.4	4.8	0.8
<u>Girls</u>				
6-11 years -----	48.1	47.4	3.8	0.7
6 years -----	44.8	50.6	3.8	0.7
7 years -----	45.1	52.6	2.1	0.2
8 years -----	51.0	44.1	4.0	0.9
9 years -----	48.0	46.1	5.8	0.1
10 years -----	50.2	44.6	3.7	1.4
11 years -----	49.6	46.0	3.2	1.2
Standard error of percent of children				
Both sexes 6-11 years -----	1.10	1.11	0.28	0.08
<u>Boys</u>				
6-11 years -----	1.09	1.17	0.40	0.12
6 years -----	1.79	1.84	0.95	0.31
7 years -----	2.60	2.80	0.63	0.17
8 years -----	2.21	2.04	0.71	0.24
9 years -----	1.95	1.67	0.80	0.20
10 years -----	2.06	2.19	0.95	0.15
11 years -----	2.38	2.36	0.75	0.29
<u>Girls</u>				
6-11 years -----	1.44	1.34	0.35	0.07
6 years -----	2.30	2.45	0.73	0.24
7 years -----	2.26	2.20	0.44	-
8 years -----	2.58	2.59	0.89	0.18
9 years -----	3.24	3.16	1.04	-
10 years -----	2.53	2.55	0.63	0.39
11 years -----	2.51	2.47	0.58	0.34

Table 13. Percent of children having had problems with talking, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Problem with talking							No problem with talking	Unknown
	Total	Stammered or stuttered	Lisped	Hard to understand	Other	More than one	Type unknown		
Percent of children									
<u>Both sexes</u>									
6-11 years-----	8.4	2.0	1.2	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.6	91.3	0.4
6 years-----	12.8	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.9	0.1	0.6	86.7	0.4
7 years-----	9.6	2.2	1.4	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.9	90.0	0.5
8 years-----	7.5	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	92.0	0.6
9 years-----	7.1	1.8	0.8	2.7	1.4	-	0.4	92.7	0.3
10 years-----	6.8	1.8	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.7	93.0	0.2
11 years-----	6.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	-	0.2	93.6	0.2
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	9.9	2.9	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.5	89.7	0.4
6 years-----	14.8	4.5	1.8	5.0	2.9	0.3	0.3	84.8	0.4
7 years-----	11.2	2.8	1.5	4.1	2.3	-	0.5	88.2	0.6
8 years-----	8.8	3.4	1.0	2.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	90.7	0.5
9 years-----	8.6	2.4	0.6	3.5	1.6	-	0.5	91.1	0.3
10 years-----	8.4	2.2	-	2.6	2.6	-	1.0	91.2	0.3
11 years-----	7.4	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.2	-	0.6	92.4	0.2
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	6.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	92.9	0.3
6 years-----	10.9	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.0	-	0.8	88.6	0.2
7 years-----	7.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.3	91.8	0.3
8 years-----	6.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	-	0.4	93.2	0.6
9 years-----	5.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	-	0.4	94.3	0.2
10 years-----	5.1	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	94.8	0.1
11 years-----	4.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	-	0.0	94.8	0.2
Standard error of percent of children									
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.47	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.16	*	*	0.46	0.09
<u>Boys</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.47	0.38	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.02	*	0.48	0.11
6 years-----	1.35	1.07	0.67	0.82	0.79	0.19	*	1.41	0.23
7 years-----	0.90	0.66	0.56	0.90	0.69	-	*	0.88	0.32
8 years-----	1.34	0.86	0.47	0.65	0.74	0.12	*	1.44	0.38
9 years-----	1.33	0.56	0.24	0.83	0.47	-	*	1.29	0.11
10 years-----	1.55	0.62	-	0.74	0.63	-	*	1.53	0.23
11 years-----	0.83	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.46	-	*	0.84	0.18
<u>Girls</u>									
6-11 years-----	0.63	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.29	*	*	0.61	0.13
6 years-----	1.59	0.44	0.69	0.75	0.75	-	*	1.55	0.16
7 years-----	1.46	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.77	0.14	*	1.44	0.19
8 years-----	0.93	0.34	0.67	0.36	0.50	-	*	1.00	0.49
9 years-----	0.97	0.44	0.37	0.57	0.50	-	*	1.01	0.17
10 years-----	0.87	0.64	0.35	0.58	0.50	0.15	*	0.87	0.12
11 years-----	1.01	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.75	-	*	0.97	0.20

Table 14. Percent of children afraid to be left alone in the dark, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Fear of dark		
	Afraid	Not afraid	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Percent of children			
6-11 years -----	23.3	74.2	2.5
6 years -----	28.2	68.5	3.3
7 years -----	27.6	69.5	2.9
8 years -----	24.9	73.0	2.1
9 years -----	22.7	75.2	2.1
10 years -----	18.5	79.3	2.2
11 years -----	17.4	80.5	2.1
<u>Boys</u>			
6-11 years -----	21.2	76.4	2.4
6 years -----	29.1	67.4	3.5
7 years -----	27.4	69.8	2.8
8 years -----	21.8	76.3	1.9
9 years -----	18.7	79.1	2.2
10 years -----	15.0	83.2	1.8
11 years -----	14.6	83.2	2.2
<u>Girls</u>			
6-11 years -----	25.5	72.0	2.5
6 years -----	27.2	69.7	3.1
7 years -----	27.9	69.1	3.0
8 years -----	28.1	69.6	2.3
9 years -----	26.9	71.2	1.9
10 years -----	22.1	75.3	2.6
11 years -----	20.3	77.7	2.0
Standard error of percent of children			
Both sexes 6-11 years -----	0.79	0.78	0.20
<u>Boys</u>			
6-11 years -----	0.77	0.73	0.30
6 years -----	1.71	1.87	0.64
7 years -----	2.14	1.91	0.75
8 years -----	2.15	2.50	0.36
9 years -----	1.66	1.60	0.40
10 years -----	1.45	1.43	0.71
11 years -----	1.21	1.62	0.48
<u>Girls</u>			
6-11 years -----	1.01	1.07	0.19
6 years -----	1.95	1.98	0.46
7 years -----	2.18	2.22	0.59
8 years -----	2.05	2.24	0.34
9 years -----	2.12	2.26	0.32
10 years -----	1.86	1.75	0.52
11 years -----	1.62	1.75	0.37

Table 15. Percent of children having had a disturbing experience, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Disturbing experience		
	No	Yes	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Percent of children			
6-11 years-----	73.7	25.7	0.6
6 years-----	79.4	20.0	0.6
7 years-----	74.5	25.1	0.4
8 years-----	73.6	25.6	0.8
9 years-----	72.0	27.5	0.5
10 years-----	72.1	27.2	0.7
11 years-----	70.3	29.2	0.6
<u>Boys</u>			
6-11 years-----	73.4	26.1	0.5
6 years-----	78.8	20.7	0.4
7 years-----	72.5	26.8	0.7
8 years-----	74.0	25.5	0.4
9 years-----	71.7	27.7	0.6
10 years-----	71.8	27.7	0.4
11 years-----	71.1	28.4	0.4
<u>Girls</u>			
6-11 years-----	74.0	25.2	0.7
6 years-----	80.0	19.4	0.8
7 years-----	76.6	23.2	0.2
8 years-----	73.1	25.7	1.2
9 years-----	72.3	27.3	0.4
10 years-----	72.4	26.6	1.0
11 years-----	69.4	29.9	0.6
Standard error of percent of children			
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.73	0.71	0.12
<u>Boys</u>			
6-11 years-----	0.87	0.86	0.07
6 years-----	1.90	1.92	0.10
7 years-----	2.65	2.45	-
8 years-----	1.69	1.58	0.16
9 years-----	1.99	1.94	0.13
10 years-----	1.83	1.76	0.18
11 years-----	2.26	2.20	0.18
<u>Girls</u>			
6-11 years-----	0.80	0.79	0.18
6 years-----	1.73	1.65	0.27
7 years-----	1.34	1.41	0.19
8 years-----	1.87	2.08	0.43
9 years-----	2.09	2.04	0.07
10 years-----	1.83	1.85	0.48
11 years-----	1.98	1.95	0.40

Table 16. Percent distribution of children having had a disturbing experience by age at time of disturbance, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age at time of disturbance	Age in years at time of examination						
	6-11 years	6	7	8	9	10	11
Both sexes							
Total who had had disturbance-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year-----	0.2	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	-
1 year-----	0.5	-	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
2 years-----	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.6	1.9	0.9
3 years-----	3.3	3.7	4.6	4.1	2.5	2.9	2.2
4 years-----	6.2	19.6	7.8	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.8
5 years-----	12.6	32.7	16.9	9.6	12.0	5.1	4.2
6 years-----	20.3	39.0	36.1	23.9	13.3	9.2	6.1
7 years-----	15.6	0.9	29.0	25.5	17.5	11.2	6.7
8 years-----	13.4	-	0.4	26.7	22.4	15.8	12.7
9 years-----	10.9	-	-	0.5	25.3	23.6	11.8
10 years-----	9.3	-	-	-	0.7	26.9	24.8
11 years-----	5.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	28.5
Boys							
Total who had had disturbance-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year-----	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year-----	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years-----	-----	-	17.2	-	-	-	-
3 years-----	-----	100.0	-	7.3	-	-	-
4 years-----	-----	-	12.3	10.0	-	-	-
5 years-----	-----	-	-	32.1	-	6.7	4.4
6 years-----	-----	-	70.5	-	-	9.7	18.0
7 years-----	-----	-	-	20.8	67.8	28.4	-
8 years-----	-----	-	-	29.8	32.2	-	6.0
9 years-----	-----	-	-	-	-	35.8	9.0
10 years-----	-----	-	-	-	-	19.4	21.7
11 years-----	-----	-	-	-	-	-	40.9
Girls							
Total who had had disturbance-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year-----	-----	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	-
1 year-----	-----	-	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
2 years-----	-----	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.7	1.9	0.9
3 years-----	-----	3.4	4.6	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.2
4 years-----	-----	19.6	7.8	6.3	2.3	2.9	1.9
5 years-----	-----	32.8	17.1	9.1	12.1	5.1	4.2
6 years-----	-----	40.1	35.7	24.4	13.3	9.2	5.7
7 years-----	-----	-	29.8	25.6	17.2	10.8	6.9
8 years-----	-----	-	-	27.3	22.3	16.2	12.9
9 years-----	-----	-	-	-	26.2	23.3	11.9
10 years-----	-----	-	-	-	-	27.2	24.9
11 years-----	-----	-	-	-	-	-	28.2

Table 17. Percent of children who have run away from home, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Ran away from home					
	Never	Once	Twice	Three times or more	Number Unknown	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Percent of children						
6-11 years-----	97.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
6 years-----	97.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	-	0.3
7 years-----	98.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
8 years-----	98.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
9 years-----	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
10 years-----	97.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
11 years-----	97.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	97.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
6 years-----	96.9	2.3	0.5	-	-	0.3
7 years-----	98.7	1.0	0.3	-	-	-
8 years-----	97.9	1.6	-	0.2	-	0.3
9 years-----	97.7	1.9	0.3	-	-	0.1
10 years-----	96.9	2.4	-	0.3	-	0.3
11 years-----	97.9	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
6 years-----	98.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	0.4
7 years-----	97.8	1.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.4
8 years-----	98.2	0.9	0.1	-	-	0.8
9 years-----	97.9	1.8	-	0.1	-	0.1
10 years-----	97.6	1.4	0.1	-	0.2	0.6
11 years-----	97.4	1.5	0.2	-	0.2	0.6
Standard error of percent of children						
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.32	0.22	0.03	0.06	*	0.12
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	0.32	0.26	0.06	0.05	*	0.07
6 years-----	0.70	0.64	0.30	-	-	0.10
7 years-----	0.46	0.46	0.04	-	-	-
8 years-----	0.58	0.50	-	0.16	-	0.16
9 years-----	0.70	0.53	0.22	-	-	0.13
10 years-----	0.79	0.75	-	0.25	-	0.18
11 years-----	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.18
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	0.44	0.25	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.18
6 years-----	0.82	0.25	0.19	0.65	-	0.27
7 years-----	0.65	0.58	-	0.10	0.14	0.19
8 years-----	0.68	0.39	0.10	-	-	0.43
9 years-----	0.77	0.76	-	0.14	-	0.07
10 years-----	0.73	0.44	0.12	-	0.17	0.48
11 years-----	0.92	0.66	0.20	-	0.19	0.40

Table 18. Percent of children by frequency of thumbsucking and of bed-wetting, age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Frequency of thumbsucking				Does not suck thumb	Unknown	Frequency of bed-wetting reported					Does not wet bed	Unknown
	Total	Almost every day	Once in a while	Frequency unknown			Total	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less often		
Percent of children													
<u>Both sexes</u>													
6-11 years-----	10.0	5.6	3.8	0.5	89.7	0.3	15.4	5.2	4.6	1.6	3.7	84.4	0.2
6 years-----	13.6	8.8	4.2	0.1	85.9	0.5	21.2	8.4	5.8	1.6	4.5	78.6	0.2
7 years-----	13.0	7.2	5.3	0.1	86.9	0.2	16.7	5.0	4.9	2.3	4.5	83.2	0.1
8 years-----	8.7	4.6	3.6	0.1	90.8	0.5	16.9	6.3	5.2	1.5	3.4	82.9	0.2
9 years-----	10.8	5.7	4.6	0.1	88.9	0.3	15.0	4.9	4.6	1.1	4.3	84.9	0.2
10 years-----	7.5	4.0	3.3	-	92.1	0.4	11.7	3.7	3.2	1.7	2.9	88.0	0.3
11 years-----	5.9	3.4	2.0	-	93.8	0.3	10.4	2.9	3.7	1.1	2.5	89.3	-
<u>Boys</u>													
6-11 years-----	8.3	4.8	3.2	0.3	91.3	0.4	18.3	6.9	5.0	1.7	4.2	81.6	0.2
6 years-----	11.7	8.1	3.4	-	87.3	0.9	25.4	11.3	5.5	2.1	5.2	74.4	0.1
7 years-----	11.5	6.7	4.5	0.3	88.3	0.2	18.8	6.0	5.4	2.6	4.8	81.2	-
8 years-----	5.7	2.7	3.0	-	93.8	0.5	19.1	8.2	5.8	1.3	3.5	80.8	0.1
9 years-----	8.6	4.3	3.6	-	90.9	0.5	18.5	6.7	6.2	1.0	4.6	81.3	0.2
10 years-----	6.3	3.7	2.6	-	93.3	0.4	14.2	5.2	3.1	2.0	3.7	85.8	-
11 years-----	5.6	3.0	2.0	-	94.4	-	13.0	3.9	4.1	1.4	3.4	86.5	0.6
<u>Girls</u>													
6-11 years-----	11.7	6.5	4.5	0.7	88.0	0.3	12.4	3.5	4.1	1.4	3.2	87.3	0.2
6 years-----	15.4	9.4	5.0	0.2	84.4	0.2	16.8	5.5	6.0	1.1	3.8	83.0	0.2
7 years-----	14.4	7.7	6.0	-	85.4	0.1	14.5	3.9	4.3	2.1	4.2	85.3	0.1
8 years-----	11.8	6.5	4.2	0.1	87.8	0.4	14.6	4.3	4.6	1.7	3.3	85.2	0.2
9 years-----	13.0	7.0	5.5	0.2	86.8	0.1	11.3	3.0	2.8	1.2	3.9	88.6	0.1
10 years-----	8.7	4.4	4.1	-	90.9	0.4	9.1	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.0	90.3	0.6
11 years-----	6.2	3.7	2.1	-	93.2	0.6	7.8	1.9	3.4	0.7	1.6	92.2	-
Standard error of percent of children													
Both sexes 6-11 years---	0.43	0.25	0.31	0.03	0.44	0.10	0.74	0.30	0.35	0.16	0.30	0.75	0.06
<u>Boys</u>													
6-11 years-----	0.50	0.40	0.33	0.03	0.49	0.15	0.88	0.52	0.50	0.24	0.38	0.89	0.06
6 years-----	1.49	1.27	0.84	-	1.60	0.62	1.98	1.25	0.99	0.56	0.80	1.95	0.13
7 years-----	1.04	1.29	0.90	0.21	1.03	0.21	1.00	0.86	0.70	0.67	0.67	1.00	-
8 years-----	0.90	0.71	0.55	-	1.00	0.22	1.74	1.05	1.03	0.49	0.65	1.75	-
9 years-----	1.60	0.99	0.85	-	1.54	0.17	2.20	0.92	1.35	0.47	0.96	2.20	0.19
10 years-----	0.84	0.78	0.56	-	1.01	0.33	1.39	1.11	0.70	0.60	0.77	1.39	-
11 years-----	0.77	0.54	0.61	-	0.77	-	1.29	0.71	1.04	0.41	0.83	1.31	0.31
<u>Girls</u>													
6-11 years-----	0.68	0.53	0.49	0.04	0.71	0.10	0.82	0.38	0.39	0.20	0.31	0.83	0.08
6 years-----	1.60	1.51	1.11	0.16	1.61	0.15	1.75	1.15	1.40	0.37	0.85	1.85	0.18
7 years-----	1.45	0.94	1.00	-	1.47	-	2.06	0.95	0.93	0.64	1.17	2.04	0.14
8 years-----	0.75	0.98	0.55	0.14	0.87	0.24	1.77	0.87	0.79	0.72	0.66	1.74	0.18
9 years-----	1.60	1.20	1.44	0.17	1.63	0.13	1.34	0.82	0.49	0.39	1.04	1.39	0.13
10 years-----	1.27	0.83	0.84	-	1.32	0.23	1.16	0.66	0.77	0.42	0.55	1.19	0.28
11 years-----	0.92	0.86	0.50	-	1.00	0.27	1.12	0.44	0.73	0.34	0.46	1.12	-

Table 19. Percent of children by degree of tension or nervousness and temper, age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Degree of tension or nervousness					Degree of temper				
	Rather high strung	Moderately tense	Moderately relaxed	Unusually calm and relaxed	Unknown	Frequent strong temper	Occasional strong temper	Mildly angry once in a while	Hardly ever angry	Unknown
Percent of children										
<u>Both sexes</u>										
6-11 years-----	17.1	27.5	45.8	8.8	0.8	17.3	33.3	36.0	12.8	0.4
6 years-----	14.6	26.1	49.9	8.4	0.9	19.1	31.8	35.2	13.4	0.6
7 years-----	16.0	27.3	46.9	9.1	0.7	17.0	32.4	37.7	12.8	0.1
8 years-----	16.5	26.6	47.2	9.0	0.7	16.1	33.2	36.7	13.6	0.4
9 years-----	18.3	29.4	43.4	8.1	0.8	15.7	34.7	36.2	13.0	0.4
10 years-----	19.1	25.9	43.9	10.4	0.7	18.1	33.8	35.3	12.3	0.5
11 years-----	18.2	29.8	43.0	7.9	1.1	18.2	34.4	35.1	12.0	0.4
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	17.6	29.4	43.3	9.0	0.7	19.8	36.0	33.1	10.7	0.4
6 years-----	13.8	29.3	47.5	8.6	0.8	21.5	33.2	32.2	12.4	0.6
7 years-----	16.7	31.7	42.0	8.9	0.7	20.1	33.3	35.6	11.0	-
8 years-----	18.0	28.5	43.7	9.2	0.5	20.8	37.3	31.7	10.0	0.3
9 years-----	18.6	30.2	42.3	8.1	0.8	16.9	38.2	32.2	12.1	0.6
10 years-----	20.1	26.3	42.5	10.8	0.3	18.3	37.8	33.8	9.6	0.4
11 years-----	18.7	30.3	41.6	8.4	0.9	20.9	36.8	33.1	8.8	0.4
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	16.6	25.5	48.4	8.7	0.9	14.8	30.6	39.0	15.1	0.4
6 years-----	15.5	22.8	52.5	8.3	1.0	16.5	30.3	38.3	14.3	0.6
7 years-----	15.2	22.9	51.9	9.3	0.6	13.7	31.6	39.8	14.7	0.2
8 years-----	15.0	24.6	50.7	8.9	0.8	11.2	28.9	41.8	17.5	0.6
9 years-----	18.0	28.5	44.6	8.2	0.7	14.4	31.1	40.4	13.9	0.2
10 years-----	18.0	25.4	45.4	10.0	1.2	17.8	29.7	36.8	15.1	0.6
11 years-----	17.7	29.3	44.4	7.4	1.3	15.3	31.9	37.1	15.2	0.5
Standard error of percent of children										
Both sexes 6-11 years----	0.48	0.76	0.69	0.62	0.16	0.61	0.79	0.65	0.65	0.12
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	0.60	0.93	0.77	0.88	0.18	0.73	0.96	0.75	0.54	0.07
6 years-----	1.45	2.19	2.54	1.24	0.42	2.37	2.02	2.11	1.50	0.10
7 years-----	1.65	2.80	2.50	2.03	0.36	1.29	2.18	2.06	1.53	-
8 years-----	1.71	1.96	2.53	1.44	0.22	1.58	1.90	1.56	1.24	0.16
9 years-----	1.52	1.92	2.13	1.19	0.27	1.68	2.41	1.78	1.35	0.13
10 years-----	1.73	2.29	2.30	1.43	0.14	1.69	2.98	1.85	1.48	0.18
11 years-----	2.15	2.08	2.40	1.35	0.47	1.90	2.13	1.93	1.04	0.18
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	0.58	1.01	1.05	0.63	0.17	0.81	0.76	1.01	0.93	0.18
6 years-----	1.69	2.62	2.63	1.28	0.42	1.71	1.90	2.24	1.87	0.27
7 years-----	1.31	1.29	1.77	1.57	0.26	1.48	1.69	1.96	1.08	0.19
8 years-----	1.21	2.03	1.94	1.09	0.18	1.13	1.59	2.39	1.81	0.43
9 years-----	1.80	2.31	2.52	1.22	0.35	1.74	1.27	1.96	1.47	0.07
10 years-----	0.98	2.14	2.13	1.34	0.33	1.80	1.99	2.57	1.34	0.48
11 years-----	1.51	2.90	2.38	0.96	0.46	1.28	1.61	1.65	1.62	0.40

Table 20. Percent of children by number of regular family tasks, age, and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Regular tasks assigned					
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Number unknown	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Percent of children						
6-11 years-----	21.2	15.6	28.4	33.3	1.0	0.5
6 years-----	35.3	19.0	24.2	19.8	1.2	0.5
7 years-----	27.6	17.0	27.1	27.1	0.8	0.4
8 years-----	20.9	16.4	29.3	31.9	0.9	0.5
9 years-----	17.1	16.1	30.6	35.1	0.7	0.4
10 years-----	13.9	12.4	31.4	40.4	1.4	0.5
11 years-----	11.1	12.5	28.3	46.9	0.8	0.4
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	22.3	15.6	27.1	33.6	1.1	0.3
6 years-----	36.2	18.8	22.4	20.3	1.7	0.5
7 years-----	27.0	17.7	26.7	27.4	0.8	0.3
8 years-----	23.2	15.3	27.3	33.2	0.7	0.3
9 years-----	19.2	16.3	29.6	34.2	0.6	0.1
10 years-----	15.1	12.4	28.4	41.8	1.8	0.5
11 years-----	11.8	12.6	28.2	46.4	0.9	0.2
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	20.0	15.7	29.9	32.9	0.8	0.6
6 years-----	34.3	19.3	26.0	19.3	0.5	0.6
7 years-----	28.2	16.2	27.5	26.7	0.8	0.5
8 years-----	18.6	17.5	31.4	30.5	1.2	0.8
9 years-----	15.0	16.0	31.6	36.0	0.7	0.8
10 years-----	12.6	12.4	34.4	39.0	1.1	0.6
11 years-----	10.4	12.4	28.4	47.4	0.7	0.6
Standard error of percent of children						
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	1.15	0.95	0.88	1.57	0.24	0.12
<u>Boys</u>						
6-11 years-----	1.24	1.24	1.08	1.65	0.29	0.07
6 years-----	2.48	1.39	2.05	1.76	0.64	0.10
7 years-----	1.93	2.04	1.51	2.18	0.37	-
8 years-----	1.97	1.91	1.91	2.65	0.32	0.16
9 years-----	1.65	1.59	2.11	1.83	0.40	0.13
10 years-----	2.40	2.36	2.53	2.94	0.68	0.18
11 years-----	1.59	1.70	2.33	2.77	0.32	0.18
<u>Girls</u>						
6-11 years-----	1.28	0.97	1.14	1.67	0.21	0.18
6 years-----	2.46	1.84	1.89	1.99	0.33	0.27
7 years-----	2.59	1.85	1.95	2.39	0.44	0.19
8 years-----	2.31	1.28	2.45	1.92	0.63	0.43
9 years-----	1.78	2.14	2.34	2.10	0.39	0.07
10 years-----	1.53	1.41	2.40	2.99	0.38	0.48
11 years-----	1.31	2.26	2.02	3.15	0.36	0.40

Table 21. Percent of children owning and caring for pets, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Does not own pet	Owns pet and cares for it--					Unknown
		Usually	Not usually but often	Sometimes but not often	Not at all	Degree not reported	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent of children					
6-11 years-----	40.1	22.1	8.2	21.0	7.9	0.3	0.4
6 years-----	44.9	13.6	5.3	23.6	12.1	0.2	0.4
7 years-----	42.6	16.7	7.6	22.8	9.1	0.7	0.4
8 years-----	39.2	22.4	8.0	20.9	8.5	0.4	0.6
9 years-----	39.4	25.6	9.1	19.1	6.3	0.2	0.4
10 years-----	36.1	26.9	10.2	20.4	5.5	0.4	0.4
11 years-----	38.1	28.1	9.0	18.8	5.5	0.1	0.4
<u>Boys</u>							
6-11 years-----	38.8	24.2	8.9	20.7	6.8	0.3	0.3
6 years-----	43.9	15.5	4.7	25.5	9.7	0.2	0.4
7 years-----	42.8	17.5	9.7	21.9	7.4	0.3	0.4
8 years-----	36.0	25.4	9.0	21.3	7.5	0.2	0.4
9 years-----	39.2	27.5	10.1	17.8	4.9	0.2	0.2
10 years-----	34.7	28.5	10.7	19.7	5.5	0.7	0.2
11 years-----	35.5	31.3	9.5	17.7	5.8	-	0.2
<u>Girls</u>							
6-11 years-----	41.5	19.9	7.4	21.3	9.0	0.4	0.5
6 years-----	45.8	11.6	5.9	21.6	14.4	0.2	0.4
7 years-----	42.5	15.9	5.5	23.8	10.8	1.1	0.3
8 years-----	42.4	19.3	6.9	20.5	9.6	0.6	0.8
9 years-----	39.6	23.5	8.1	20.4	7.7	0.2	0.5
10 years-----	37.6	25.2	9.7	21.1	5.6	0.2	0.6
11 years-----	40.7	24.8	8.5	19.9	5.3	0.1	0.7
Standard error of percent of children							
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	1.51	0.87	0.44	0.71	0.49	0.10	0.12
<u>Boys</u>							
6-11 years-----	1.62	0.93	0.54	0.93	0.50	0.11	0.07
6 years-----	2.16	1.68	0.89	2.55	1.34	0.18	0.10
7 years-----	2.09	1.16	1.16	1.53	1.02	0.22	*
8 years-----	2.98	1.61	1.18	2.02	1.08	0.15	0.16
9 years-----	3.03	2.34	1.11	1.56	1.01	0.18	0.13
10 years-----	2.41	2.19	1.52	1.55	1.02	0.35	0.18
11 years-----	1.93	1.75	0.76	1.87	0.81	-	0.18
<u>Girls</u>							
6-11 years-----	1.54	0.92	0.56	0.75	0.70	0.16	0.18
6 years-----	1.78	1.45	1.18	2.00	1.94	0.16	0.27
7 years-----	2.45	1.55	1.24	1.44	1.53	0.59	0.19
8 years-----	2.95	2.25	1.18	1.75	1.37	0.33	0.43
9 years-----	2.69	1.42	1.67	1.19	1.35	0.18	0.07
10 years-----	3.20	2.42	1.47	1.68	0.81	0.15	0.48
11 years-----	2.43	2.07	1.95	1.49	0.82	0.13	0.40

Table 22. Percent of children usually spending part of day away from home with whereabouts unknown to parents, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time away from home per day				
	None	Some-- less than 2 hours	Between 2 and 4 hours	More than 4 hours	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Percent of children					
6-11 years-----	77.2	20.0	1.9	0.3	0.5
6 years-----	82.0	15.8	1.3	0.1	0.8
7 years-----	81.6	16.4	1.4	0.3	0.4
8 years-----	76.5	20.9	1.6	0.3	0.7
9 years-----	75.0	22.2	2.5	0.1	0.2
10 years-----	75.5	21.3	2.2	0.4	0.6
11 years-----	72.3	24.2	2.5	0.4	0.6
<u>Boys</u>					
6-11 years-----	70.9	25.1	3.2	0.3	0.4
6 years-----	79.1	17.9	1.8	-	1.1
7 years-----	78.0	19.3	2.1	0.2	0.4
8 years-----	72.3	24.1	2.6	0.6	0.4
9 years-----	67.0	28.0	4.6	0.2	0.3
10 years-----	65.0	29.9	4.0	0.6	0.3
11 years-----	62.9	32.3	4.1	0.6	0.2
<u>Girls</u>					
6-11 years-----	83.8	14.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
6 years-----	85.0	13.5	0.8	0.2	0.4
7 years-----	85.3	13.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
8 years-----	80.8	17.6	0.6	-	0.9
9 years-----	83.3	16.2	0.4	-	0.1
10 years-----	86.3	12.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
11 years-----	81.9	15.8	0.9	0.3	1.0
Standard error of percent of children					
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.73	0.70	0.17	0.06	0.12
<u>Boys</u>					
6-11 years-----	1.03	1.05	0.29	0.08	0.07
6 years-----	1.99	2.04	0.68	-	0.10
7 years-----	2.12	1.74	0.61	0.18	-
8 years-----	2.00	1.94	0.51	0.29	0.16
9 years-----	2.11	2.31	0.99	0.16	0.13
10 years-----	1.89	2.22	0.69	0.40	0.18
11 years-----	1.99	2.03	0.63	0.29	0.18
<u>Girls</u>					
6-11 years-----	0.99	0.92	0.09	0.09	0.18
6 years-----	2.11	1.89	0.41	0.22	0.27
7 years-----	1.77	1.77	0.26	0.27	0.19
8 years-----	1.80	1.67	0.37	-	0.43
9 years-----	1.15	1.09	0.25	-	0.07
10 years-----	2.06	1.81	0.23	0.10	0.48
11 years-----	2.09	2.05	0.31	0.34	0.40

Table 23. Percent of children belonging to organizations or taking special lessons, by age and sex, with the corresponding standard error: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Activity group									
	Scouts, Brownies, etc.		Art classes or activities		Religious activities or training		Athletics		Other	
	Belongs to one organization	Belongs to two organizations or more	Belongs to one group	Belongs to two groups or more	Takes part in one group	Takes part in two groups or more	Belongs to one group	Belongs to two groups or more	Belongs to one group	Belongs to two groups or more
<u>Both sexes</u>	Percent of children									
6-11 years-----	21.5	0.4	12.0	2.2	9.1	0.9	7.8	1.4	4.7	0.3
6 years-----	1.1	-	4.8	0.5	5.8	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.7	-
7 years-----	9.0	0.1	7.1	1.0	8.3	0.7	4.1	0.2	3.5	0.2
8 years-----	26.8	0.3	11.0	2.2	9.2	1.0	7.5	1.4	3.8	0.1
9 years-----	31.3	0.5	13.2	2.7	9.6	1.2	9.6	1.6	3.9	1.0
10 years-----	32.7	0.4	17.7	2.5	10.6	1.2	11.6	2.7	6.6	0.6
11 years-----	30.0	1.1	19.0	5.0	11.5	1.2	12.2	2.6	8.2	0.2
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	17.9	0.3	7.9	1.4	8.8	0.4	10.7	2.4	5.4	0.5
6 years-----	0.8	-	2.8	-	6.8	0.1	3.0	0.4	3.2	-
7 years-----	2.6	-	3.1	0.4	8.7	0.3	4.8	0.2	3.4	-
8 years-----	22.3	0.3	7.5	0.3	8.6	0.5	11.2	1.5	4.7	0.1
9 years-----	28.6	0.1	7.9	1.5	9.0	0.8	11.8	2.8	4.1	1.3
10 years-----	28.0	0.3	11.5	2.0	9.5	0.4	16.3	4.8	8.5	1.0
11 years-----	26.5	0.8	15.3	4.7	10.3	0.4	18.3	4.7	8.9	0.3
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	25.3	0.5	16.2	3.1	9.4	1.4	4.8	0.5	4.0	0.2
6 years-----	1.4	-	6.8	1.0	4.6	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.2	-
7 years-----	15.6	0.1	11.2	1.6	7.9	1.1	3.4	-	3.7	0.4
8 years-----	31.4	0.2	14.5	4.0	9.7	1.5	3.7	1.2	2.8	0.1
9 years-----	34.0	0.8	18.6	4.0	10.2	1.6	7.4	0.4	3.7	0.7
10 years-----	37.5	0.5	24.1	2.9	11.8	1.9	6.7	0.5	4.6	0.1
11 years-----	33.6	1.3	22.7	5.2	12.6	1.9	5.9	0.6	7.5	0.1
Standard error of percent of children										
Both sexes 6-11 years-	1.16	0.11	0.73	0.28	0.50	0.14	0.62	0.17	0.42	0.07
<u>Boys</u>										
6-11 years-----	1.37	0.13	0.84	0.27	0.63	0.09	0.96	0.26	0.51	0.12
6 years-----	0.30	-	1.06	-	0.75	0.14	0.90	0.25	0.83	-
7 years-----	0.73	-	0.90	0.16	1.13	0.18	1.02	0.18	0.84	-
8 years-----	2.53	0.22	1.07	0.23	1.27	0.18	2.04	0.45	0.73	0.14
9 years-----	2.16	0.14	1.53	0.60	1.76	0.36	1.23	0.54	0.85	0.74
10 years-----	3.10	0.23	1.02	0.68	1.32	0.13	1.70	1.00	1.40	0.39
11 years-----	2.39	0.45	1.38	1.12	1.39	0.25	1.66	0.84	1.24	0.20
<u>Girls</u>										
6-11 years-----	1.38	0.14	0.88	0.39	0.71	0.25	0.47	0.15	0.48	0.07
6 years-----	0.48	-	1.23	0.48	1.20	0.29	0.57	0.46	1.07	-
7 years-----	1.38	0.14	1.19	0.67	1.12	0.35	0.76	-	0.85	0.27
8 years-----	2.62	0.22	1.56	1.17	1.30	0.75	0.84	0.50	0.68	0.11
9 years-----	2.33	0.41	1.84	0.69	1.40	0.68	1.10	0.26	0.93	0.28
10 years-----	3.17	0.39	2.32	0.66	1.69	0.56	1.21	0.35	1.04	0.13
11 years-----	2.03	0.55	2.42	1.08	1.56	0.60	0.92	0.28	1.26	0.14

Table 24. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day watching TV, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent watching TV												Median time watching TV ¹
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know	
<u>Both sexes</u>													
6-11 years--	100.0	11.2	0.7	6.6	22.6	11.4	30.0	11.3	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	1h 53m
6 years----	100.0	11.9	0.7	8.4	24.6	11.5	26.7	11.2	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	1h 42m
7 years----	100.0	11.6	0.8	7.7	24.2	10.9	29.6	10.0	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	1h 46m
8 years----	100.0	10.9	0.4	7.1	23.9	10.1	30.7	11.3	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1h 52m
9 years----	100.0	11.6	0.6	5.7	20.3	11.7	30.2	13.1	4.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	2 hr.
10 years---	100.0	10.4	1.3	5.5	21.6	12.5	32.7	10.5	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	1h 57m
11 years---	100.0	10.9	0.5	4.8	20.6	11.7	30.5	12.1	5.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	2h 3m
<u>Boys</u>													
6-11 years--	100.00	11.1	0.8	6.1	21.5	11.8	30.8	12.0	3.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	1h 57m
6 years----	100.00	12.2	0.9	7.0	22.4	11.2	29.3	11.7	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	1h 50m
7 years----	100.00	12.7	0.7	8.1	22.2	11.3	29.2	11.2	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	1h 47m
8 years----	100.00	11.1	0.5	7.0	22.3	10.6	31.7	11.6	3.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	1h 56m
9 years----	100.00	10.4	0.6	5.2	18.5	13.4	30.4	14.4	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	2h 47m
10 years---	100.00	10.2	1.5	4.3	21.7	13.5	32.4	10.5	3.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	1h 57m
11 years---	100.00	10.2	0.3	4.5	22.0	10.8	32.0	12.7	3.6	2.5	0.7	0.7	2h 4m
<u>Girls</u>													
6-11 years--	100.00	11.3	0.6	7.1	23.7	11.0	29.3	10.7	3.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1h 50m
6 years----	100.00	11.6	0.4	9.9	26.8	11.8	24.1	10.6	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.5	1h 33m
7 years----	100.00	10.5	0.8	7.3	26.3	10.4	30.0	8.9	2.7	0.8	0.4	1.9	1h 45m
8 years----	100.00	10.8	0.2	7.3	25.7	9.6	29.7	10.9	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1h 49m
9 years----	100.00	13.0	0.6	6.1	22.2	9.9	29.9	11.8	4.4	0.6	0.2	1.3	1h 55m
10 years---	100.00	10.7	1.0	6.6	21.5	11.4	33.0	10.5	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	1h 57m
11 years---	100.00	11.5	0.8	5.0	19.2	12.8	29.1	11.4	6.9	2.3	0.6	0.4	2h 2m

¹50 percent of children spent this much time or less watching TV.

NOTE: h=hour, m=minute.

Table 25. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day listening to radio, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent listening to radio											
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know
<u>Both sexes</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	77.3	2.8	7.0	6.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.8
6 years-----	100.0	85.7	1.8	4.3	3.9	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
7 years-----	100.0	84.1	1.4	5.3	4.0	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.5
8 years-----	100.0	80.1	3.5	5.5	5.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
9 years-----	100.0	76.7	3.3	6.9	6.8	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4
10 years-----	100.0	71.4	3.1	10.3	7.5	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0
11 years-----	100.0	64.5	4.2	9.8	8.9	2.6	4.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	3.5
<u>Boys</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	79.5	2.9	7.4	4.9	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
6 years-----	100.0	86.2	1.7	4.8	2.7	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
7 years-----	100.0	85.3	1.6	6.1	3.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
8 years-----	100.0	81.6	3.4	6.2	4.3	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
9 years-----	100.0	79.7	3.7	6.8	5.7	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
10 years-----	100.0	74.1	3.2	9.5	6.4	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
11 years-----	100.0	69.2	4.0	11.5	6.8	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.1	-	0.3	3.2
<u>Girls</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	75.0	2.8	6.5	7.1	1.1	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.1
6 years-----	100.0	85.2	1.9	3.8	5.1	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
7 years-----	100.0	82.9	1.2	4.5	4.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.1
8 years-----	100.0	78.5	3.6	4.9	5.8	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.9
9 years-----	100.0	73.6	2.8	7.1	7.9	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.6
10 years-----	100.0	68.6	2.9	11.1	8.6	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2
11 years-----	100.0	59.6	4.5	8.0	11.0	3.9	5.8	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	3.9

Table 26. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day reading newspapers, comics, or magazines, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent reading newspapers, comics, or magazines												Median time spent in such reading ¹	
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know		
<u>Both sexes</u>														
6-11 years-	100.0	60.1	18.9	13.7	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	-
6 years----	100.0	82.0	9.4	4.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	-
7 years----	100.0	72.9	12.9	9.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	-
8 years----	100.0	58.9	20.8	14.5	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	-
9 years----	100.0	53.6	21.6	16.6	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	-
10 years---	100.0	47.1	25.3	17.1	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3 min.
11 years---	100.0	44.1	23.8	21.8	6.9	0.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	7 min.
<u>Boys</u>														
6-11 years-	100.0	59.2	19.0	14.5	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	-
6 years----	100.0	82.0	9.8	4.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	-
7 years----	100.0	72.7	13.0	9.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	-
8 years----	100.0	58.0	19.4	17.0	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	-
9 years----	100.0	54.1	22.4	16.3	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	-
10 years---	100.0	45.9	25.2	17.2	6.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	5 min.
11 years---	100.0	40.2	24.9	23.4	7.3	1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	12 min.
<u>Girls</u>														
6-11 years-	100.0	61.0	18.7	12.9	3.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	-
6 years----	100.0	82.0	9.1	3.6	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	-
7 years----	100.0	73.0	12.9	8.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	-
8 years----	100.0	59.7	22.3	12.0	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	-
9 years----	100.0	53.0	20.9	17.0	3.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	-
10 years---	100.0	48.3	25.4	16.9	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2 min.
11 years---	100.0	48.1	22.6	20.1	6.4	0.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	3 min.

¹50 percent of children spent this amount of time or less.

Table 27. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day reading books, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent reading books												Median time spent in such reading ¹
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know	
<u>Both sexes</u>													
6-11 years-	100.0	38.0	11.9	23.7	14.8	2.6	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	30 min.
6 years----	100.0	55.2	11.8	19.1	7.3	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	-
7 years----	100.0	38.4	12.6	25.7	14.0	1.8	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	9 min.
8 years----	100.0	30.8	13.9	27.2	17.1	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.6	36 min.
9 years----	100.0	35.4	11.9	25.3	14.7	2.6	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	33 min.
10 years----	100.0	32.9	12.2	22.7	19.0	2.8	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	37 min.
11 years----	100.0	34.4	9.0	22.3	17.2	4.4	5.3	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	6.2	39 min.
<u>Boys</u>													
6-11 years-	100.0	43.1	13.4	22.3	11.8	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	15 min.
6 years----	100.0	56.9	12.8	16.7	7.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	-
7 years----	100.0	42.8	12.9	25.5	10.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	17 min.
8 years----	100.0	34.1	17.2	27.5	11.9	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	28 min.
9 years----	100.0	44.4	12.4	23.2	10.2	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	13 min.
10 years----	100.0	40.5	14.9	19.5	14.6	2.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	19 min.
11 years----	100.0	39.3	10.2	20.9	16.6	2.7	3.4	0.4	-	-	0.1	6.4	31 min.
<u>Girls</u>													
6-11 years-	100.0	32.7	10.4	25.2	17.9	3.3	4.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	38 min.
6 years----	100.0	53.4	10.7	21.5	7.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	-
7 years----	100.0	33.9	12.2	25.9	17.2	2.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	35 min.
8 years----	100.0	27.4	10.6	26.8	22.5	3.6	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.2	43 min.
9 years----	100.0	26.1	11.4	27.5	19.4	2.6	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	44 min.
10 years----	100.0	25.0	9.4	26.0	23.4	3.6	4.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	48 min.
11 years----	100.0	29.2	7.8	23.8	18.0	6.1	7.2	1.5	0.3	-	-	6.1	46 min.

¹50 percent of children spent this much time or less.

Table 28. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day playing with friends, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent playing with friends												Median time playing with friends ¹
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know	
Both sexes													
6-11 years-	100.0	10.7	0.8	4.4	16.0	7.7	26.1	12.8	5.7	3.5	10.2	2.1	2h. 24m.
6 years----	100.0	10.9	0.9	3.5	11.6	6.6	26.5	14.6	6.7	4.0	13.2	1.5	2h. 37m.
7 years----	100.0	10.9	0.7	3.7	14.5	7.2	25.3	13.6	5.7	4.2	11.7	2.5	2h. 31m.
8 years----	100.0	10.6	0.7	4.6	14.8	7.3	30.0	12.5	5.4	3.6	8.5	2.0	2h. 24m.
9 years----	100.0	9.8	0.5	5.2	17.6	7.9	24.6	13.3	4.6	4.1	10.8	1.6	2h. 22m.
10 years---	100.0	11.2	0.7	4.5	19.5	7.8	24.9	11.6	5.5	2.3	9.0	3.0	2h. 34m.
11 years---	100.0	10.6	1.1	5.0	18.3	9.4	25.3	11.3	6.4	2.6	7.5	2.5	2h. 13m.
Boys													
6-11 years-	100.0	9.5	0.6	3.4	15.3	7.8	26.7	14.2	5.4	3.8	11.3	2.0	2h. 30m.
6 years----	100.0	10.8	0.5	2.9	12.4	6.6	26.0	16.0	5.3	5.0	13.8	0.7	2h. 39m.
7 years----	100.0	8.3	0.5	3.3	14.7	7.8	25.4	14.9	5.6	5.0	12.4	2.1	2h. 36m.
8 years----	100.0	10.5	0.6	3.5	13.8	7.8	31.0	12.5	5.5	3.7	8.7	2.4	2h. 27m.
9 years----	100.0	9.0	0.0	3.4	18.8	6.5	25.4	14.4	4.4	4.0	12.6	1.5	2h. 29m.
10 years---	100.0	10.5	0.8	2.8	16.4	8.0	25.0	14.2	5.7	2.4	11.7	2.5	2h. 28m.
11 years---	100.0	8.0	1.0	4.5	16.1	10.3	27.5	13.0	5.9	2.8	8.2	2.7	2h. 22m.
Girls													
6-11 years-	100.0	11.8	1.0	5.5	16.7	7.5	25.5	11.4	6.0	3.2	9.0	2.4	2h. 18m.
6 years----	100.0	11.0	1.4	4.2	10.8	6.5	27.1	13.1	8.1	3.0	12.6	2.2	2h. 36m.
7 years----	100.0	13.6	1.0	4.0	14.3	6.6	25.2	12.2	5.8	3.5	11.0	2.8	2h. 25m.
8 years----	100.0	10.6	0.8	5.6	15.9	6.8	29.2	12.5	5.2	3.5	8.3	1.6	2h. 21m.
9 years----	100.0	10.7	1.0	7.1	16.3	9.3	23.8	12.2	4.7	4.2	9.0	1.7	2h. 14m.
10 years---	100.0	11.9	0.7	6.3	22.7	7.6	24.6	8.9	5.3	2.2	6.2	3.6	2h. 2m.
11 years---	100.0	13.3	1.2	5.6	20.7	8.4	23.0	9.5	6.9	2.5	6.8	2.1	2h. 2m.

¹50 percent of children spent this much time or less playing with friends.
NOTE: h=hour, m=minute.

Table 29. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day playing by himself, according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent playing by self											
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know
<u>Both sexes</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	59.5	1.6	8.0	14.5	2.6	6.7	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	3.6
6 years-----	100.0	52.7	1.4	8.8	16.3	2.8	9.4	2.8	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.1
7 years-----	100.0	58.9	1.8	7.8	15.5	2.9	6.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	3.4
8 years-----	100.0	59.8	1.5	7.0	15.1	2.4	7.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.4
9 years-----	100.0	61.0	1.9	7.1	15.9	2.6	5.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1
10 years-----	100.0	62.7	1.6	8.0	12.7	2.4	5.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	4.1
11 years-----	100.0	62.2	1.5	9.6	11.6	2.6	5.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.4
<u>Boys</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	59.0	1.9	8.2	14.8	2.6	6.8	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	3.6
6 years-----	100.0	52.7	1.9	9.5	14.5	3.2	9.6	2.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	3.4
7 years-----	100.0	60.4	2.0	8.3	15.7	2.3	5.8	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.9
8 years-----	100.0	58.5	1.9	6.8	16.2	2.6	6.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	3.8
9 years-----	100.0	60.3	2.2	6.3	16.7	2.9	5.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.2
10 years-----	100.0	61.9	1.5	8.3	12.5	2.3	7.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	4.3
11 years-----	100.0	60.8	1.7	10.1	12.8	2.0	6.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	-	4.4
<u>Girls</u>												
6-11 years-----	100.0	59.9	1.4	7.8	14.3	2.6	6.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	3.5
6 years-----	100.0	52.8	0.9	8.0	18.0	2.5	9.3	2.8	1.8	0.4	0.6	2.9
7 years-----	100.0	57.5	1.4	7.3	15.2	3.4	7.1	2.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	4.0
8 years-----	100.0	61.0	1.1	7.2	14.1	2.3	7.3	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0
9 years-----	100.0	61.7	1.7	7.8	15.1	2.2	5.9	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.0
10 years-----	100.0	63.5	1.7	7.7	12.9	2.4	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.0
11 years-----	100.0	63.5	1.4	9.0	10.2	3.1	5.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	4.3

Table 30. Percent distribution of children by time spent per day working (chores, etc.), according to age and sex: United States, 1963-65

Age and sex	Time spent working (chores, etc.)												Median time for those working ¹
	Total	None	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-1½ hours	1½-2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours or more	Don't know	
<u>Both sexes</u>													
6-11 years--	100.0	19.9	30.5	30.4	12.6	2.1	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	39m
6 years----	100.0	35.4	34.1	20.2	7.7	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	28m
7 years----	100.0	25.5	35.7	26.3	9.2	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	32m
8 years----	100.0	19.2	32.1	32.7	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	38m
9 years----	100.0	15.8	29.1	34.5	13.9	1.7	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	41m
10 years---	100.0	12.4	28.7	34.7	14.8	3.6	3.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	43m
11 years---	100.0	9.9	23.0	34.7	18.9	4.1	6.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	49m
<u>Boys</u>													
6-11 years--	100.0	21.2	34.3	29.2	9.8	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	35m
6 years----	100.0	36.0	36.6	18.0	7.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	26m
7 years----	100.0	25.7	37.6	25.1	8.5	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	30m
8 years----	100.0	21.9	34.3	31.7	8.0	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	35m
9 years----	100.0	17.9	32.2	33.5	10.9	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	38m
10 years---	100.0	13.4	36.1	32.6	10.8	1.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	37m
11 years---	100.0	11.4	28.6	34.8	14.2	3.4	4.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	44m
<u>Girls</u>													
6-11 years--	100.0	18.5	26.7	31.7	15.4	2.7	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	43m
6 years----	100.0	34.7	31.4	22.6	8.4	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	32m
7 years----	100.0	25.3	33.8	27.5	10.0	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	34m
8 years----	100.0	16.4	29.8	33.6	14.7	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	41m
9 years----	100.0	13.7	25.9	35.6	17.0	1.8	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	45m
10 years---	100.0	11.4	21.1	36.9	19.0	5.4	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	49m
11 years---	100.0	8.4	17.1	34.7	23.8	4.8	8.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	-	1.1	45m

¹50 percent of children with regular chores spent this much time or less in such work.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL NOTES

The Survey Design

The sample design for the second cycle of the Health Examination Survey, similar to the one used for the first cycle, was that of a multistage, stratified probability sample of loose clusters of persons in land-based segments. Successive elements dealt with in the process of sampling are primary sampling unit (PSU); census enumeration district (ED); segment, household, eligible child (EC); and, finally, the sample child (SC).

At the first stage, the nearly 2,000 PSU's into which the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska) has been divided and then grouped into 357 strata for use in the Current Population Survey and the Health Interview Survey were further grouped into 40 super-strata for use in Cycle II of the Health Examination Survey. The average size of each Cycle II stratum was 4.5 million persons, and all strata fell between the limits of 3.5 and 5.5 million. Grouping into 40 strata was done in a way that maximized homogeneity of the PSU's included in each stratum, particularly with regard to degree of urbanization, geographic proximity, and degree of industrialization. The 40 strata were classified into four broad geographic regions (each with 10 strata) of approximately equal population and cross-classified into four broad population density groups (each having 10 strata). Each of the 16 cells contained either two or three strata. A single stratum might include only one PSU (or only part of a PSU, for example, New York City which represented two strata) or several score PSU's.

To take account of the possible effect that the rate of population change between the 1950 and 1960 Census might have had on health, the 10 strata within each region were further classified into four classes ranging from those with no increase to those with the greatest relative increase. Each such class contained either two or three strata.

One PSU was then selected from each of the 40 strata. A controlled selection technique was used in which the probability of selection of a particular PSU

was proportional to its 1960 population. In the controlled selection an attempt was also made to maximize the spread of the PSU's among the States. While not every one of the 64 cells in the 4x4x4 grid contributes a PSU to the sample of 40 PSU's, the controlled selection technique ensured the sample's matching the marginal distributions in all three dimensions and being closely representative of all cross-classifications.

Generally, within a particular PSU, 20 ED's were selected with the probability of selection of a particular ED proportional to its population in the age group 5-9 years in the 1960 Census, which by 1963 roughly approximated the population in the target age group for Cycle II. A similar method was used for selecting one segment (cluster of households) in each ED. Each of the resultant 20 segments was either a bounded area or a cluster of households (or addresses). All the children in the age range properly resident at the address visited were EC's. Operational considerations made it necessary to reduce the number of prospective examinees at any one location to a maximum of 200. The EC's to be excluded for this reason from the SC group were determined by systematic subsampling.

The total sample included 7,417 children from 25 different States in the age group 6-11 years with approximately 1,000 in each of the single years of age.

Reliability

Measurement processes employed in the survey were highly standardized and closely controlled. Of course this does not mean that the correspondence between the real world and the survey results is exact. Data from the survey are imperfect for three major reasons: (1) results are subject to sampling error, (2) the actual conduct of a survey never agrees perfectly with the design, and (3) the measurement processes themselves are inexact even though standardized and controlled.

The first report on Cycle II⁴ describes in detail the faithfulness with which the sampling design was carried out. It notes that out of the 7,417 sample

children the 7,119 who were examined—a response rate of 96 percent—gave evidence that they were a highly representative sample of children of this age in the noninstitutional population of the United States. The response levels for the various demographic subgroups—including those for age, sex, race, region, population density, parent's educational level, and family income—show no marked differentials. Hence it appears unlikely that nonresponse could bias the findings much in these respects.

Measures used to control the quality of data from this survey in general have been cited previously.⁴ The Child's Medical History—Parent—was picked up personally by one of the HES interviewers who made an on-the-spot edit of the completed form and asked about any missing or questionable entries. Both this and the interviewer-administered questionnaire were reviewed for completeness and consistency by other staff in the field office. Additional information needed at this stage was then obtained from the parent before the field unit left that particular examination location.

Data recorded for each sample child are inflated in the estimation process to characterize the larger universe of which the sample child is representative. The weights used in this inflation process are a product of the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the child, an adjustment for nonresponse cases, and a poststratified ratio adjustment which increases precision by bringing survey results into closer alignment with known U.S. population figures by color and sex within single years of age 6-11.

In the second cycle of the Health Examination Survey the sample was the result of three stages of selection—the single PSU from each stratum, the 20 segments from each sample PSU, and the sample children from the eligible children. The probability of selecting an individual child is the product of the probability of selection at each stage.

Since the strata are roughly equal in population size and a nearly equal number of sample children were examined in each of the sample PSU's, the sample design is essentially self-weighting with respect to the target population; that is, each child 6 through 11 years old had about the same probability of being drawn into the sample.

The adjustment upward for nonresponse is intended to minimize the impact of nonresponse on final estimates by imputing to nonrespondents the characteristics of "similar" respondents. Here "similar" respondents were judged to be examined children in a sample PSU having the same age (in years) and sex as children not examined in that sample PSU.

The poststratified ratio adjustment used in the second cycle achieved most of the gains in precision which would have been attained if the sample had been drawn from a population stratified by age, color, and sex and made the final sample estimates of population agree exactly with independent controls prepared by

the Bureau of the Census for the U.S. noninstitutional population as of August 1, 1964 (approximate mid-survey point), by color and sex for each single year of age 6 through 11. The weight of every responding sample child in each of the 24 age, color, and sex classes is adjusted upward or downward so that the weighted total within the class equals the independent population control.

Sampling and Measurement Error

In the present report, reference has been made to efforts to minimize bias and variability of measurement techniques.

The probability design of the survey makes possible the calculation of sampling errors. The sampling error is used here to determine how imprecise the survey test results may be because they come from a sample rather than from the measurements of all elements in the universe.

The estimation of sampling errors for a study of the type of the Health Examination Survey is difficult for at least three reasons: (1) measurement error and "pure" sampling error are confounded in the data—it is not easy to find a procedure which will either completely include both or treat one or the other separately, (2) the survey design and estimation procedure are complex and accordingly require computationally involved techniques for the calculation of variances, and (3) from the survey are coming thousands of statistics, many for subclasses of the population for which there are a small number of cases. Estimates of sampling error are obtained from the sample data and are themselves subject to sampling error, which may be large when the number of cases in a cell is small or even occasionally when the number of cases is substantial.

Estimates of approximate sampling variability for selected statistics used in this report are presented in table I and in the detailed tables. These estimates have been prepared by a replication technique which yields overall variability through observation of variability among random subsamples of the total sample. The method reflects both "pure" sampling variance and a part of the measurement variance.

In accordance with usual practice, the interval estimate for any statistic may be considered the range within one standard error of the tabulated statistic with 68-percent confidence, or the range within two standard errors of the tabulated statistic with 95-percent confidence. The latter is used as the level of significance in this report.

An approximation of the standard error of a difference $d = x - y$ of two statistics x and y is given by formula $S_d = (S_x^2 + S_y^2)^{1/2}$ where S_x and S_y are the sampling errors, respectively, of x and y summarized in table I and shown in more detail in tables 1-5, 7-15, and 17-23.

Small Categories

In some tables magnitudes are shown for cells for which the sample size is so small that the sampling error may be several times as great as the statistic

itself. Obviously in such instances the statistic has no meaning in itself except to indicate that the true quantity is small. Such numbers, if shown, have been included in the belief that they may help to convey an impression of the overall story of the table.

Table I. Standard errors of estimates for percentages of children within the various behavioral categories: United States, 1963-65

Age	Percentage of children					
	75	50	25	10	5	1
	Standard error in percent					
Both sexes 6-11 years-----	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Either sex 6-11 years-----	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
6 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5
7 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5
8 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5
9 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5
10 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5
11 years-----	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5

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APPENDIX II

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 489; 42 U.S.C. 242c). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620-84.6

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

HES-256

(1-5)

CHILD'S MEDICAL HISTORY - Parent

NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Middle)	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.
(6-11)			

NOTE: Please complete this form by checking the correct boxes and/or filling in the blanks where applicable. When you have completed it, keep it until the representative of the Health Examination Survey calls on you within a few days. If there are some questions you do not understand, please complete the others and the person who comes for the form will help you with the ones that were unclear.

16. ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THE CHILD WHEN HE(SHE) FIRST WALKED BY HIMSELF?
 (34) 1 Under 1 year old 2 Between 1 and 1½ years old
 3 Over 1½ years old 4 Don't know
17. ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THE CHILD WHEN HE(SHE) SPOKE HIS FIRST REAL WORD?
 1 Under 1 year old 2 Between 1 and 1½ years old
 3 Over 1½ years old 4 Don't know
18. CHILDREN LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE EATING BY THEMSELVES AND TALKING AT DIFFERENT AGES. DO YOU THINK THIS CHILD WAS ESPECIALLY EAST IN LEARNING TO DO THINGS, ABOUT AVERAGE, OR SOMEWHAT SLOWER THAN OTHER CHILDREN?
 (36) 1 Faster than other children 2 About the same 3 Slower 4 Don't know
22. DOES THE CHILD AT PRESENT EVER SUCK HIS(HER) THUMB OR FINGERS, EITHER DURING THE DAY OR AT NIGHT?
 (40) 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 IF YES, about how often?
 1 Almost every day or night 2 Just once in a while 3 Don't know
24. AT THE PRESENT TIME DOES THE CHILD EVER WET THE BED?
 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 IF YES, about how often does this happen?
 1 Several times a week 2 Not every week but several times a month
 3 About once a month 4 Less often than once a month
50. IS THERE ANY PROBLEM WITH THE WAY HE(SHE) TALKS?
 (43) 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
 IF YES, what is the problem?
 1 Stammering or stuttering? 2 Lispering? 3 Hard to understand?
 4 Something else? What is that? _____

Here are some questions about your child's sleeping habits.

57. ABOUT WHAT TIME DOES HE(SHE) USUALLY GO TO BED ON NIGHTS WHEN NEXT DAY IS A SCHOOL DAY?

(54-55)

_____ P.M. 01 No usual time 02 Don't know

58. DO YOU FEEL THAT WATCHING OR HEARING CERTAIN KINDS OF TV OR RADIO PROGRAMS OR SEEING CERTAIN KINDS OF MOVIES MAKES ANY DIFFERENCE IN HOW WELL YOUR CHILD GETS TO SLEEP OR SLEEPS?

1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

IF YES, what kinds of programs or movies? _____

59. DOES HE(SHE) HAVE BAD (UNPLEASANT) DREAMS OR NIGHTMARES?

1 Yes, frequently 2 Yes, but not often 3 Never 4 Don't know

60. DOES HE(SHE) WALK IN HIS(HER) SLEEP?

1 Yes, frequently 2 Yes, but not often 3 Never 4 Don't know

61. HAS HE(SHE) SLEPT OVERNIGHT AT A FRIEND'S HOUSE WITHOUT YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY BEING THERE?

1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

IF YES, about how often?

1 Frequently 2 A few times

62. AT HOME, NOW, WHICH OF THESE DESCRIBE YOUR CHILD'S USUAL SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS?

(61)

1 Sleeps alone in separate room

Sleeps in separate bed in room shared with another person

2 With brother 3 With sister 4 With parent 5 With other person

Shares bed with another person

6 With brother 7 With sister 8 With parent 9 With other person

63. DOES YOUR CHILD SAY HE(SHE) IS AFRAID TO BE LEFT ALONE IN THE DARK?

(62)

1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Health Survey

(1-5) _____

Child's Medical History - Interviewer

NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Middle)	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.
(6-11)			

4. How many definite meals were there yesterday where the child sat down with others for a period of eating, and which meals were they?

5. Which one of the statements in each of these sets best describes

_____?

- a. (1) Eats too much (2) Usually eats enough (3) Doesn't eat enough
- b. (1) Eats nearly all kinds of food
 (2) Eats most kinds of foods, dislikes a few kinds
 (3) Somewhat fussy about kinds of food he (she) eats
 (4) Very fussy about food; won't eat many things
- c. (1) On most days, eats two or more meals with others in the family
 (2) On most days, eats one meal with others in the family
 (3) On most days, doesn't eat any of his (her) meals with other members of the family

9. Does _____ have certain tasks as jobs he (she) is supposed to do regularly just as part of the family?

Yes No

a. If yes, list them (up to 3 tasks).

10. Does he (she) have a pet? Yes No

a. If yes, does he (she) take care of it?

- Usually Sometimes but not often
- Not usually but often Not at all

I would like to ask a few questions about _____'s friends and playmates.

11. Does he (she) have
- a. Only a few b. A good number c. Very many other children who are good friends?
12. Are his (her) friends mostly
- a. Older b. About the same age as he is? c. Younger
13. How many of his (her) close friends do you know by sight and by first and last name?
- a. All b. Most all c. Quite a number d. Only a few
14. When it comes to meeting new children and making new friends is _____
- a. Somewhat shy b. About average willingness
- c. Very outgoing - makes friends easily
15. How well would you say he gets along with other children?
- a. No difficulty; is well liked
- b. As well as most children
- c. Has difficulty with many children
16. Has _____ ever "run away from home" -- that is, disappeared at a time when you thought this is what he (she) might be doing and stayed away so long that you had to have people start searching or looking for him (her)?
- Yes No
- a. If yes, how often has this happened? _____
- b. If yes, what was the reason? _____
17. Has anything ever happened that seemed to seriously upset or disturb your child?
- Yes No
- a. If yes -- Tell me about it. _____
- _____
- _____
- b. How old was he (she) at the time? _____
18. With respect to how relaxed or how tense or nervous your child is, would you rate him (her)
- a. Rather high strung, tense and nervous.
- b. Moderately tense.
- c. Moderately relaxed.
- d. Unusually calm and relaxed.

19. With respect to your child's temper or his (her) getting angry, would you rate him (her)
- a. Has a very strong temper, loses it easily.
 - b. Occasionally shows a fairly strong temper.
 - c. Gets angry once in a while but does not have a particularly strong temper.
 - d. Hardly ever gets angry or shows any temper.
20. Aside from regular classes in school, does _____ take any special lessons or classes (e.g., music, dance, athletics)?
- Yes No Don't know
- IF YES: What are they? _____
- _____
- _____
21. Does _____ belong to any clubs or group activities such as Cub Scouts, Brownies, etc.?
- Yes No Don't know
- IF YES: What ones? _____
- _____
22. About how much time does your child spend on the usual day away from home when you do not know definitely where he (she) is?
- a. None at all
 - b. Some but less than 2 hours
 - c. Between 2 and 4 hours
 - d. More than 4 hours
23. About how much time would you guess your child spends on the usual day doing each of the following:
- (Enter number of hours or fraction of hours or zero as appropriate)
- a. Watching television? _____
 - b. Listening to radio? _____
 - c. Reading newspapers, comics, magazines? _____
 - d. Reading books (except comic books)? _____
 - e. Playing with friends? _____
 - f. Playing by himself? _____
 - g. Working (doing chores, etc.)? _____

24. Have you ever had, over a considerable period of time, a good bit of trouble in getting your child to

a. Go to bed when you thought it was bedtime Yes No

b. Get to sleep after he (she) had gone to bed Yes No

c. Take a nap when he (she) was little Yes No

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