
Vital and Health Statistics

Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry: United States, 1983–85

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Data From the National Health Survey
No. 170

Estimates of health characteristics of the labor force are presented by occupation and industry of employment for persons 18 years of age and over. The health characteristics presented include respondent-assessed health status, limitation of activity, disability days, physician utilization, hospital utilization, acute conditions, chronic conditions, and health care coverage.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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Symbols

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

by John Gary Collins, M.B.A., Division of
Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

National estimates for selected health characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the labor force are presented in this report by the current occupation and by the industry of employment of the person. These estimates are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) by means of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) from 1983–85.

The labor force is defined for the purposes of NHIS as persons aged 18 years and over who, during the 2 weeks prior to the household interview, were classified as currently employed or currently unemployed. Currently employed persons are those who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview, they either worked at or had a job or business. Currently unemployed persons are those who during the 2-week period prior to the interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and those who had a job, but were on layoff or were looking for work. Currently employed persons are classified into 13 occupational categories plus an unknown group, and 13 industry categories plus an unknown group.

The majority of the estimates presented are annual averages based on data collected from 1983–85. The health

care coverage data, however, are based solely on the 1984 survey year. Occupation and industry data estimates are presented by respondent-assessed health status; limitation of activity due to chronic conditions; restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days; percent distribution of bed days in the past year; physician visit data; short-term hospital stay data; incidence of acute conditions; prevalence of selected chronic conditions; and health care coverage. Estimates are also shown by age, sex, race, family income, and education of individual for all the above health characteristics except chronic conditions and the specific groups of acute conditions.

The most recent NCHS report to focus on occupational health data from the National Health Interview Survey, by current occupation, is Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 133, Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, 1975–76 (1). In addition, a report has recently been prepared that addresses health characteristics by occupation and industry for persons 17 years of age and over, by longest job ever worked (2). That report is for data collected in the 1980 survey year. There are also several recent Series 10 reports that have used occupation and industry as analytic variables (3–6).

Highlights

Highlights of the data contained in this report for the 3-year period 1983–85 are summarized in the following statements.

- The labor force was comprised of 56 percent males and 44 percent females. However, some occupations consisted primarily of females: private household occupations (94 percent) and administrative support occupations (80 percent).
- Black persons accounted for less than 11 percent of the labor force, but almost 36 percent of private household occupations.
- More than 70 percent of the labor force were in the 18–44-year age group.
- More than 80 percent of the labor force were high school graduates, but only 21 percent were college graduates. However, 71 percent of persons in professional specialty occupations were college graduates.
- One of every four females in the labor force worked in administrative support occupations.
- Only 9 percent of persons employed in the construction industry were females.
- Whereas only 3 percent of the labor force was made up of persons 65 years of age and over, almost 10 percent of persons employed in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries were 65 years of age and over.
- The percent of persons whose respondent-assessed health status was fair or poor ranged from 3.2 percent of those in professional specialty occupations to 18.5 percent of persons in private household occupations.
- Almost one-third of black persons working in private household occupations had a respondent-assessed health status of fair or poor.
- Seventeen percent of persons in private household occupations were limited in activity due to chronic conditions. This was almost double the percent for all currently employed persons.
- Only 6.8 percent of persons in the mining industry were limited in activity, whereas 11.9 percent of those in the personal services industry were limited in activity.
- Among black persons, activity limitation ranged from 4.8 percent of those in sales occupations to 21.7 percent of those in private household occupations.
- Only about 3 of 10 persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had any bed days in the past 12 months, whereas more than half of the persons in professional specialty occupations had bed days.
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors had proportionately high numbers of restricted-activity and work-loss days per person per year, 11.9 and 7.3, respectively.
- Persons in the wholesale trade industry had fewer restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person than the currently employed population as a whole.
- Females in transportation and material-moving occupations had high rates of restricted-activity and work-loss days per person per year, 16.5 and 9.3 days, respectively.
- Of persons in administrative support occupations, 76.2 percent had a physician visit within a year, whereas only 57.6 percent of those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had a visit.
- Persons in the construction industry and those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had the lowest rates of physician visits.
- Persons in professional and related services industry averaged 5.2 physician visits per person per year, whereas those in the construction industry averaged only 2.9 visits per person.
- The annual rate of hospitalization for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors was 20 percent higher than the rate for all currently employed persons.
- Hospitalization rates ranged from 4.8 percent per year among persons in the entertainment and recreation services industry to 7.7 percent per year for those in the mining industry.
- Females working in precision production, craft, and repair occupations had a high rate of hospitalization, 9.4 percent per year.
- Less than half of the black persons working in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had had a physician visit in the previous 12 months.
- The reported incidence rate for acute respiratory conditions ranged from 48.9 per 100 persons per year in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 96.5 for persons in professional specialty occupations.
- The highest incidence of injuries was reported among persons employed as handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers, 43.7 injuries per 100 persons per year.
- Persons employed in the entertainment and recreation services industry had almost twice the incidence rate

for all acute conditions as did persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, 192.9 and 100.1 conditions per 100 persons per year, respectively.

- Incidence of injuries at work was very high in the construction industry, 26.9 per 100 persons per year, compared with 10.2 for all currently employed persons.
- Technicians and related support occupations and administrative support occupations had workers with a prevalence rate for migraine headache that was 50 percent higher than the rate for all currently employed persons.
- The prevalence rates for both high blood pressure and arthritis among persons in private household occupations far exceeded the prevalence rates reported for any other occupational group.
- Persons in the personal services industry had a prevalence rate for varicose veins of the lower extremities that was more than twice the rate reported among all currently employed persons.
- Persons in the mining industry had a very high prevalence rate for chronic sinusitis, 219.9 per 1,000 persons per year.
- The highest prevalence rates for hearing impairments were reported among persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries, and in the construction industry.
- Hospital and physician care coverage ranged from less than 60 percent of persons in private household occupations to over 90 percent of persons in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; professional specialty occupations; technicians and related support occupations; and administrative support occupations.
- Almost 95 percent of persons in the public administration industry had hospital and physician care coverage.

Sources and limitations of data

The information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week, a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household.

One of the strengths of NHIS is that it allows data to be combined over multiple years. This increases the stability of the estimates because augmenting the sample size leads to smaller sampling errors. Combining data over time is possible because of the sampling design of the NHIS and its use of standard questions over several years. Combining data is particularly desirable when making estimates for relatively rare events or population subgroups—in this case, occupation and industry groupings.

Therefore, data for this report are based on information obtained from 1983–85. Annual averages for these 3 years are presented; health insurance data, however, are based solely on the 1984 NHIS.

The NHIS sample for the 3 years 1983–85 was composed of about 117,000 eligible households containing approximately 303,000 persons living at the time of interview. The total noninterview rate for NHIS was about 3.7 percent; 2.3 percent was due to respondent refusal and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The NHIS sample design for 1983 and 1984 was the same as had been used since the mid-1970's. In 1985, the NHIS adopted several new sample design features although, conceptually, the sampling plan remained the same as the previous design. The major changes included (a) reducing the number of primary sampling locations from 376 to 198 for sampling efficiency, (b) oversampling the black population to improve the precision of the statistics, (c) subdividing the NHIS sample into four separate representative panels to facilitate linkage to other National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) surveys, and (d) using an all-area frame not based on the decennial census to facilitate NCHS survey linkage and to conduct NHIS followback surveys.

Descriptions of the survey designs, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the surveys are presented for both the old (1983–84) and new (1985) sample designs in appendix I. Because the

estimates are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section titled "Reliability of estimates." Formulas for calculating relative sampling errors, and instructions for their use, are given in appendix I.

All information collected in the survey results from reports by responsible family members residing in the household. When possible, all adult family members participate in the interview. However, proxy responses are accepted for family members who are not at home and are required for all children and for family members who do not meet the NHIS criteria required of a respondent. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of a question.

The major concepts for which estimates are shown in this report are defined in appendix II. Appendix III includes selected portions of the questionnaires used in 1983, 1984, and 1985 to obtain the information presented in this report. These questionnaires are presented in their entirety in the "Current Estimates" reports for these years: Series 10, No. 154; Series 10, No. 156; and Series 10, No. 160, respectively (7–9). Illnesses and injuries are coded using a slight modification of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (10). The Division of Health Interview Statistics of NCHS should be contacted for information about coding and editing procedures used to produce the final data file from which the estimates shown in this report are derived.

In this report, such terms as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test, with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

An asterisk is placed beside certain figures to indicate more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Figures marked with an asterisk are given primarily to allow the reader to combine them with related estimates, thereby

possibly producing a more reliable overall estimate for a broader category.

In this report, when a statistic is reported as being high or low, this means that it is high or low compared with that statistic for all occupation or industry groups in the labor

force, taken collectively. When statistics are referenced comparatively as high and low, it indicates that the statistics were the top and bottom figures in the occupation or industry groups, excluding the unreliable statistics marked with asterisks.

Related Health Interview Survey data on occupation and industry

NHIS data focusing on health characteristics by occupation and industry have not been published frequently. There have been two Series 10 reports devoted to health characteristics by occupation. The first, Series 10, No. 21 (11), titled "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, July 1961–June 1963," placed its main emphasis on occupational categories in the labor force—the combined currently employed and unemployed. The second, Series 10, No. 133 (1), titled "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, 1975–76," contained data for the entire labor force, and for the currently employed and currently unemployed, separately. A third Series 10 report, which has recently been prepared, is titled "Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry of Longest Employment, United States, 1980" (2). This report includes the entire population 17 years of age and over regardless of current employment status, and is unique in that health characteristics are presented for the first time

by categories of occupation and industry of *longest* employment. In addition to the above reports that focus on health characteristics by occupation and/or industry, there are a number of relatively recent NHIS reports that have utilized occupation and industry as an analytic variable. Series 10, No. 142 (3), titled "Americans Assess Their Health: United States, 1978," contains data on respondent assessed health status by category of occupation and industry, presented according to age and years of education completed. Occupation and industry categories are shown by days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, according to sex and age in two NHIS publications: Series 10, No. 143, titled "Disability Days: United States, 1980" (4), and in Series 10, No. 158, titled "Disability Days: United States, 1983" (6). Finally, Series 10, No. 152, titled "Hospitalization of Persons Under 65 Years of Age, United States, 1980–81" (5), contains hospital discharge data by broad occupational groups and by industry.

Characteristics of labor force

During the 3-year period 1983--85, the average number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force was 111,770,000, of whom 104,045,000, or 93.1 percent, were currently employed, and the remaining 6.9 percent unemployed. Currently employed persons are defined in the NHIS as persons 18 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview that they either worked at or had a job or business. Included in the currently employed population are persons who were looking for work, but were not on layoff from the job. Currently unemployed persons are those persons 18 years of age and over who, during the 2-week period prior to the interview, did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and those who had a job but were on layoff and were looking for work. As explained in appendix II, the NHIS definition of currently employed persons differs somewhat from that of the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Persons in the labor force are classified by occupation and industry of employment by code numbers, as found in the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations of the U.S. Bureau of the Census* (12).

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

The 13 occupational classes plus the residual class shown in the detailed tables are collapsed from more specific occupational codes in the Classified Index. These specific codes are detailed in appendix II. The 13 occupational classes used in this report, and the accompanying census codes, are as follows:

<i>Occupation classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	003-037
Professional specialty occupations	043-199
Technicians and related support occupations	203-235
Sales occupations	243-285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.	308-389
Private household occupations	403-407
Protective service occupations.	413-427
Service occupations, except protective and household	433-469
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	473-499
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	503-699
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	703-799
Transportation and material moving occupations	803-859
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.	863-889

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

The 13 industrial classes plus the residual code shown in the detailed tables are also collapsed from more specified industrial codes in the Classified Index. These specific codes are detailed in appendix II as well. The 13 industrial classes used in this report, and the accompanying census codes and standard industrial classification codes (SIC), are as follows:

<i>Industrial classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>	<i>SIC code</i>
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.	010-031	01-09
Mining	040-050	10-14
Construction	060	15-17
Manufacturing.	100-392	201-394
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	400-472	40-497
Wholesale trade	500-571	501-5199
Retail trade.	591-691	531-5999
Finance, insurance, and real estate.	700-712	60-67
Business and repair services	721-760	731-7699
Personal services	761-791	701-729, 88
Entertainment and recreation services.	800-802	78, 791-799
Professional and related services	812-881	801-899
Public administration	900-932	911-97

Table A. Number and percent distribution of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by employment status, according to age, sex, race, family income, and education of individual: United States, 1983-85

Characteristic	Total labor force ¹		Currently employed		Currently unemployed	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All persons 18 years of age and over ¹	111,770	100.0	104,045	93.1	7,725	6.9
Age						
18-44 years	78,951	100.0	72,791	92.2	6,160	7.8
45-64 years	29,442	100.0	28,049	95.3	1,393	4.7
65 years and over	3,377	100.0	3,205	94.9	171	5.1
Sex						
Male	62,581	100.0	58,479	93.4	4,102	6.6
Female	49,189	100.0	45,566	92.6	3,623	7.4
Race						
White	97,136	100.0	91,265	94.0	5,872	6.0
Black	11,885	100.0	10,234	86.1	1,651	13.9
Family income						
Less than \$10,000	11,991	100.0	9,564	79.8	2,427	20.2
\$10,000-\$24,999	35,071	100.0	32,540	92.8	2,530	7.2
\$25,000 or more	51,388	100.0	49,472	96.3	1,916	3.7
Education of individual						
Less than 12 years	19,429	100.0	17,137	88.2	2,293	11.8
12-15 years	68,550	100.0	63,998	93.4	4,553	6.6
16 years or more	22,899	100.0	22,077	96.4	822	3.6

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

As mentioned above, during the years 1983-85 the average size of the labor force 18 years of age and over was 111,770,000 persons. The labor force composition in numbers and percents is shown in table A by employment status according to age, sex, race, family income, and education of individual. Data shown in this table indicate that unemployment is higher among persons 18-44 years of age, more than twice as high for black persons as for white persons, higher among persons with less than 12 years of education, and higher among persons in families with incomes of less than \$10,000.

Occupation

Table B provides a numerical and percent distribution of the labor force by employment status and occupation, and table 1 provides dual percent distributions of the labor force by occupation across demographic variables and by demographic variables across occupation. The demographic variables included are age, sex, race, family income, and education of individual. These distributions are important to note because some of the apparent differences among health variables in this report may well be related to the demographic makeup of the occupation. The distribution of occupations as shown in table B indicates that administrative support occupations are most prevalent, 14.5 percent. Other occupations that contain relatively large proportions of the population are professional specialty occupations, precision production, craft, and repair occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and sales occupations—12.1 percent, 11.6 percent, 11.3 percent, and 10.4 percent, respectively. Data from

Table B. Number and percent distribution of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85

Employment status and occupation	Total labor force	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
All statuses	111,770	100.0
Currently employed	104,045	93.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,616	11.3
Professional specialty occupations	13,514	12.1
Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	2.9
Sales occupations	11,601	10.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,215	14.5
Private household occupations	836	0.7
Protective service occupations	1,595	1.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	10,353	9.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	7.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	3.3
Unknown occupation and military	1,811	1.7
Currently unemployed	7,725	6.9

table 1 that are relevant to analysis of the health variables in succeeding sections include the following:

- Whereas 70.0 percent of persons currently employed are 18-44 years of age, only 51.3 percent of persons in private household occupations and 61.0 percent of

those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations are in the 18–44 years age group. Similarly, those two occupational groups have much higher percents of workers who are 65 years of age and over.

- Female workers account for 94.0 percent of persons in private household occupations and almost 80 percent of those in administrative support occupations. Male workers account for more than 90 percent of persons in transportation and material moving occupations and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Males also dominate protective service occupations and farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, accounting for 85.5 percent and 84.5 percent of these groups, respectively.
- White persons account for a relatively small proportion of private household occupations, 62.2 percent compared with 87.7 percent of all currently employed persons. Conversely, black persons account for a relatively large proportion of private household workers and a low proportion of executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.
- The low family income group, less than \$10,000, had high proportions of persons in private household occupations, farming, forestry, and fishery occupations, and service occupations, whereas the high income group, \$25,000 or more, had high proportions of persons in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and professional specialty occupations.
- Persons with less than 12 years of education accounted for only 1.8 percent of professional specialty occupations, but constituted 50.0 percent of private household occupations. Persons with 12–15 years of education accounted for 82.8 percent of administrative support occupations, whereas persons with 16 years or more of education had a high proportion of persons in professional specialty occupations, 71.1 percent.
- Among the younger workers, 18–44 years of age, administrative support occupations were most prevalent, whereas among senior citizens aged 65 years and over, sales occupations were the most common.
- The most frequent employment for males was precision production, craft, and repair occupations, whereas administrative support occupations were most common among females.
- White persons reported at least 11.0 percent of its labor force in each of five different occupational categories. However, black persons reported high proportions in only two occupational groups, service occupations and administrative support occupations.
- The largest proportion of low family income workers, those earning less than \$10,000 a year, were in service occupations. Persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group reported high proportions of workers in administrative support occupations, precision production, craft, and repair occupations, and service occupations. About half of those in the \$25,000 or more income group were in professional specialty occupations,

executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and administrative support occupations.

- About half of the currently employed persons with less than 12 years of education were concentrated in three occupational groups—precision production, craft, and repair occupations, service occupations, and machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Persons with 16 years or more of education were predominantly in two occupational groups—professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.

Industry

Numbers and percent distributions of persons in the labor force by employment status and industry are presented in table C. Table 2 includes dual percent distributions of persons in the labor force by industry across demographic variables and by demographic variables across industries. The demographic variables included are age, sex, race, family income, and education of individual. The distribution of industry of employment as shown in table C shows that the three industries employing the most persons are the manufacturing industry, the professional and related services industry, and the retail trade industry, accounting for 18.6, 18.5, and 14.6 percent of the labor force, respectively.

Data from table 2 that are germane to analysis of health variables by industry follow.

- The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and the personal services industry have proportionately higher percents of workers 65 years of age and over.
- The construction industry, mining industry, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries are male dominated, with proportions of males being 91.4, 85.1, and 80.0 percent, respectively.

Table C. Number and percent distribution of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by employment status and industry: United States, 1983–85

<i>Employment status and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force</i>	
	<i>Number in thousands</i>	<i>Percent distribution</i>
All statuses	111,770	100.0
Currently employed	104,045	93.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	2.9
Mining	1,014	0.9
Construction	6,701	6.0
Manufacturing	20,845	18.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	6.8
Wholesale trade	3,684	3.3
Retail trade	16,274	14.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	6.0
Business and repair services	5,535	5.0
Personal services	3,953	3.5
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	1.1
Professional and related services	20,637	18.5
Public administration	4,882	4.4
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	1.6
Currently unemployed	7,725	6.9

- Proportionately high percents of women are found in the personal services industry—71.6 percent—and in the professional and related services industry—66.6 percent.
- The largest percent of black employees is found in the personal services industry, 17.4 percent.
- Whereas persons in families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 constitute only 9.2 percent of all currently employed persons, they account for 21.8 percent of workers in the personal services industry.
- Persons reporting 16 years or more of education had a high proportion of workers in the professional and related services industry.
- Only 1 of every 16 persons working in the public administration industry and in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries had less than 12 years of education.
- Whereas only 2.5 percent of the labor force 18–44 years of age worked in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, 9.3 percent of the labor force 65 years of age and over worked in that industry.
- 9.8 percent of males in the labor force worked in the construction industry compared with only 1.2 percent of females in the labor force. Conversely, 27.9 percent of females in the labor force worked in the professional and related services industry compared with only 11.0 percent of males in the labor force.
- Approximately two of every five persons in the labor force who had 16 years or more of education were employed in the professional and related services industry.

Health characteristics

Respondent-assessed health status

The categories related to this concept in the NHIS result from asking the respondent, "Would you say ____'s health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" As such, it is based on a respondent's opinion and not directly on any clinical evidence. For the purposes of this report, responses of fair and poor have been combined into one category. It should be noted that higher percents of older persons, black persons, persons in lower income families, and persons with the lowest level of education had high percents of respondent-assessed fair or poor health. This will help explain some of the differences among occupations and industries.

Occupation

Tables 3–7 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by respondent-assessed health status, according to employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics. Throughout analysis of these tables, the focus will be on the percents of persons with respondent-assessed health status of "fair or poor," as they would appear to be the group suffering most from health problems.

Table D contains the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force whose health status was assessed to be either fair or poor, by employment status and occupation, and table 3 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status according to age, employment status, and occupation. The percent of persons with assessed health status of fair or poor was 6.7 percent for the total labor force and ranged from 3.2 percent of persons in professional specialty occupations to 18.5 percent of those in private household occupations. Although the percent of persons with assessed health status of fair or poor increased markedly from the youngest to the oldest age group, the above occupational groups remained at the bottom and top of the range in each of the three age groups.

Table 4 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status, according to sex, employment status, and occupation. Among males, persons in professional specialty occupations and technicians and related support occupations had only 2.8 percent with fair or poor assessed health status, whereas those in

Table D. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with respondent-assessed health status of either fair or poor, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983–85

<i>Employment status and occupation</i>	<i>Percent with fair or poor respondent-assessed health status</i>
All statuses	6.7
Currently employed	6.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4.0
Professional specialty occupations	3.2
Technicians and related support occupations	4.1
Sales occupations	5.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5.2
Private household occupations	18.5
Protective service occupations	7.2
Service occupations, except protective and household	9.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.3
Unknown occupation and military	8.3
Currently unemployed	11.5

farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had a relatively high 10.8 percent with fair or poor assessed health status. Female professional specialty occupation workers also had a relatively low 3.6 percent with fair or poor assessed health status, compared with a high of 19.0 percent of females with fair or poor assessed health status among those in private household occupations.

The percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status is shown according to race, employment status, and occupation in table 5. For both white persons and black persons, those in professional specialty occupations had a relatively low percent with fair or poor assessed health status, 2.9 percent among white persons and 5.8 percent among black persons. Occupations for which the percents of white workers with fair or poor assessed health status were high were private household occupations, farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, and machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors—10.8 percent, 9.6 percent, and 9.1 percent, respectively. Among black persons, almost one of every three working in private household occupations had their health status assessed as fair or poor, and more than one of every five working in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were assessed as being in fair or poor health.

Table 6 contains the percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status according to family income, employment status, and occupation. Workers in professional specialty occupations had low percents with fair or poor assessed health status in each of the three family income categories: less than \$10,000, \$10,000–\$24,999, and \$25,000 or more. Private household workers had three to four times the rate of fair or poor assessed health as did persons in professional specialty occupations for each of the income groupings. The rates of fair or poor assessed health status were considerably higher for all occupations in the lower income bracket of less than \$10,000 than in the higher income bracket of \$25,000 or more.

The percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation, is shown in table 7. The percent of persons in the labor force that had fair or poor assessed health, by educational level, is as follows:

- Less than 12 years—15.7
- 12–15 years—5.5
- 16 years or more—2.5

It is interesting to note that in the education group of less than 12 years, more than 10 percent of persons in each of the occupations had assessed health status of fair or poor, with private household workers having a high of 26.8 percent. Private household workers also had the highest percent of fair or poor assessed health status among persons with 12–15 years of education, 10.3 percent. There was no significant variation among the education group of 16 years or more regarding fair or poor health status, due primarily to relatively small reported estimates.

Industry

Tables 8–12 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by respondent-assessed health status, according to employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics. As in the occupational analysis, the focus for the industry analysis is on percents of persons with respondent-assessed health status of fair or poor.

Table E presents the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with respondent-assessed health status of either fair or poor, by employment status and industry, and table 8 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by assessed health status according to age, employment status, and industry. The percent of persons with assessed health status of fair or poor was 6.7 percent for the total labor force, ranging from 4.6 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries to 11.0 percent in the personal services industry. Persons working in the personal services industry had a high percent of workers with fair or poor assessed health in each of the three age groups shown. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries also had a higher-than-average percent of workers with fair or poor assessed health status in each of the age

Table E. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with respondent-assessed health status of either fair or poor, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983–85

<i>Employment status and industry</i>	<i>Percent with fair or poor respondent-assessed health status</i>
All statuses	6.7
Currently employed	6.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	9.7
Mining	6.5
Construction	6.7
Manufacturing	6.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5.8
Wholesale trade	5.1
Retail trade	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.6
Business and repair services	6.8
Personal services	11.0
Entertainment and recreation services	5.3
Professional and related services	5.2
Public administration	5.9
Unknown and armed forces	8.3
Currently unemployed	11.5

groups, whereas the finance, insurance, and real estate industries workers had lower-than-average percents of fair or poor health assessed in all three age groups.

Table 9 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by assessed health status according to sex, employment status, and industry. Among males, those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had the highest percent of workers with fair or poor assessed health status, 10.2 percent, whereas female workers in the personal services industry had the highest fair or poor assessed health status, 12.5 percent.

The percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status is shown according to race, employment status, and industry in table 10. Both white persons and black persons had proportionately high percents of workers with fair or poor assessed health status in the personal services industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries.

Table 11 contains the percent distributions of the labor force by assessed health status according to family income, employment status, and industry. Among those in the less than \$10,000 family income group, workers in the personal services industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had high rates of fair or poor respondent-assessed health status, 19.0 percent and 17.0 percent, respectively. Workers in the \$10,000–\$24,999 family income group had a proportionately high rate of fair or poor assessed health status in the personal services industry. Among persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group there was not much variation in reported rates of fair or poor assessed health status among the industries.

The percent distribution of the labor force by respondent-assessed health status, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry, is shown in table 12. Among workers with less than 12 years of education, the percent with fair or poor assessed health ranged

from 12.9 percent in the wholesale trade industry to 21.0 percent in the personal services industry. Workers in the personal services industry with 12–15 years of education also had a high rate of fair or poor assessed health, 7.2 percent, compared with 5.2 percent for all currently employed workers with 12–15 years of education. Workers with 16 years or more of education had low rates of fair or poor assessed health in all industries.

Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions

The concept of “limitation of activity” used in this report refers to long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment. The measurement of this concept in NHIS permits one to distinguish among (a) persons unable to carry on their usual activity, (b) persons

limited in the amount or kind of their usual activity, (c) persons limited but not in their usual activity, and (d) persons not limited. The category of persons limited in their major activity includes those in the first two groups; that is, those unable to carry on the usual activity for their age-sex group, whether it is working, keeping house, going to school, or capacity for independent living, and those restricted in other activities such as civic, church, or recreational activities.

For the purpose of this report, categories (a) and (b) above will be combined and termed “limited in major activity” and category (c) will be termed “limited, but not in major activity.” As the population that is under consideration in this report is the labor force, the major activity for this population would be working. Figure 1 shows the percent of persons in the labor force who are limited in activity, by demographic characteristics. This may help explain some differences by occupation and industry.

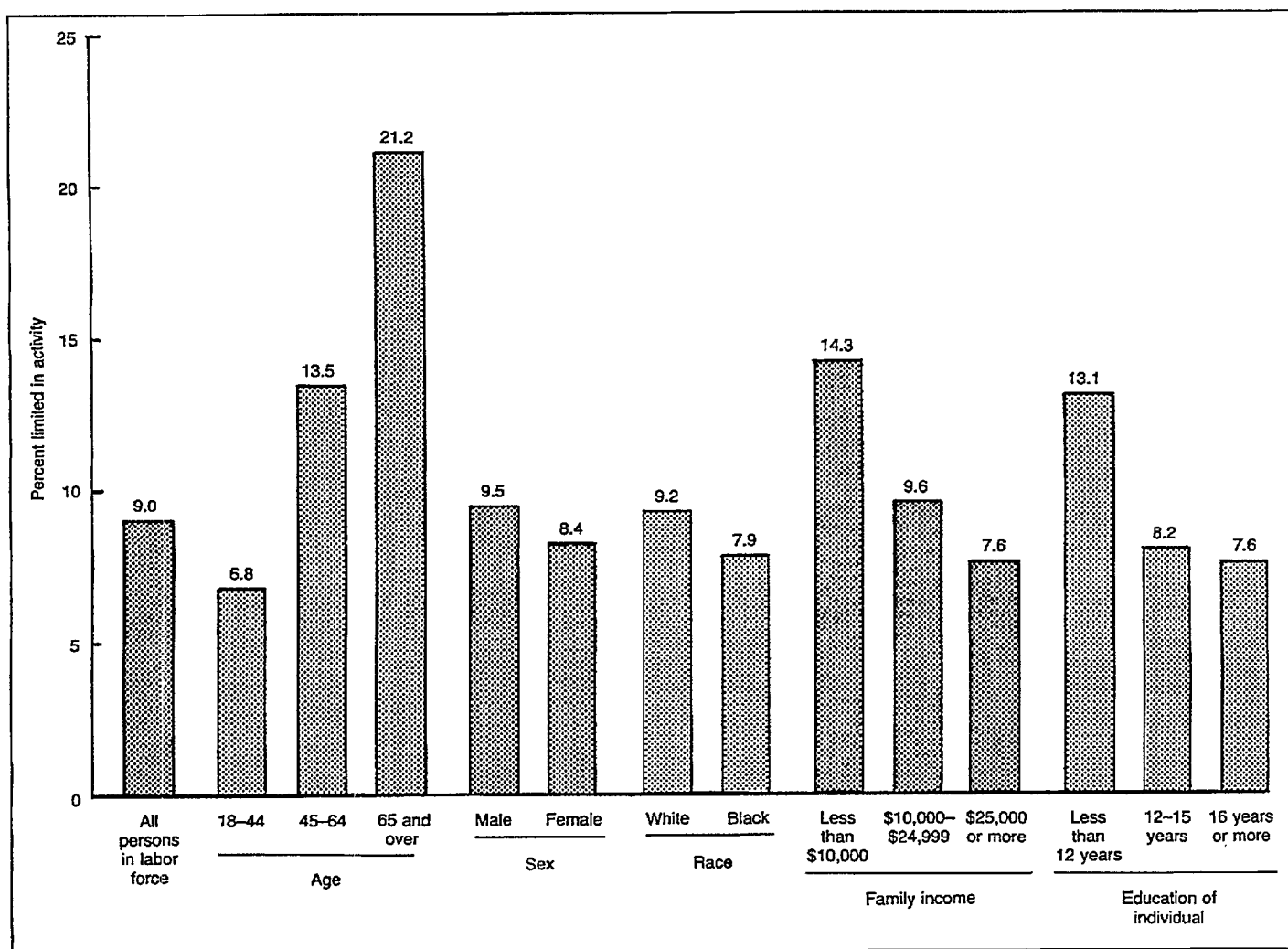


Figure 1. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1983-85

Occupation

Tables 13–17 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by limitation of activity, according to employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics. The following analysis concentrates on percents of the population with any limitation of activity, whether it be in major or other activity.

Table F contains the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who are limited in their activities due to chronic conditions, by employment status and occupation, and table 13 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity according to age, employment status, and occupation. The percent of persons limited in activity ranged from 7.5 percent of those in administrative support occupations to 17.0 percent in private household occupations. Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had the second highest percent with limitation of activity, 11.6 percent.

Among persons 18–44 years of age and 45–64 years of age, persons in private household occupations had the highest percent of workers with limitation of activity. There was not much variability among persons in other occupations in the 18–44-year age group. In the 45–64-year age group, proportionately high percents of persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and of handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers were limited in activity. The data for about half the occupations were unreliable in the age group 65 years and over; hence, no analytic comments are presented.

Table 14 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to sex, employment status, and occupation. Among males, high percents of activity limitation were reported among those working in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and among those in service occupations, 11.4 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. Male private household workers also had a high percent of activity limitation, 12.0 percent, but this figure

Table F. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who are limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983–85

<i>Employment status and occupation</i>	<i>Percent with limitation of activity</i>
All statuses	9.0
Currently employed	8.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8.4
Professional specialty occupations	8.1
Technicians and related support occupations	8.3
Sales occupations	9.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7.5
Private household occupations	17.0
Protective service occupations	9.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	9.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9
Unknown occupation and military	9.7
Currently unemployed	13.2

was not reliable due to relatively few observations in that category. Female workers had high percents of activity limitation among those in private household occupations, 17.3 percent, and among women in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, 13.0 percent.

The percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity is shown according to race, employment status, and occupation in table 15. Among both white and black persons, those in private household occupations had the highest percents of activity limitation, 14.4 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively. Black persons in sales occupations had activity limitation reported among only 4.8 percent of their workers.

Table 16 contains the percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to family income, employment status, and occupation. In the family income group of less than \$10,000, persons in private household occupations and protective service occupations had high percents of workers with activity limitation, 22.6 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively, compared with 13.9 percent for all currently employed persons in that income range. Among persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income range, private household workers had a rate of limitation of activity among workers that was 40 percent higher than the rate for all currently employed persons in that income group. Workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and protective service occupations had rates more than 20 percent higher than those of all currently employed persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income range. Among the workers in the income group of \$25,000 or more, none of the occupational groups had much variation in the percents of workers limited in activity.

The percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation, is shown in table 17. Workers in private household occupations and protective service occupations had high percents of activity limitation in the less-than-12-years education group, 20.3 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively. Among persons with 12–15 years of education, the highest percent of limitation of activity was reported among private household workers, 13.4 percent, compared with 7.9 percent for all currently employed persons in this group. For those with 16 years or more of education, there was little variation in percents of activity limitation among the occupations for which there were sufficient data for reliable estimates.

Industry

Tables 18–22 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by limitation of activity, according to employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics. As in the occupational analysis, the focus of the industry analysis will be on percents of the population with any limitation of activity. Table G shows the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who are limited in activity, by employment status and industry, and table 18 presents the

Table G. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who are limited in activity due to chronic conditions, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85

<i>Employment status and industry</i>	<i>Percent with limitation of activity</i>
All statuses	9.0
Currently employed	8.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	11.3
Mining	6.8
Construction	8.6
Manufacturing	8.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	8.7
Wholesale trade	8.1
Retail trade	8.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.6
Business and repair services	10.4
Personal services	11.9
Entertainment and recreation services	8.4
Professional and related services	8.6
Public administration	8.4
Unknown and armed forces	9.6
Currently unemployed	13.2

percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to age, employment status, and industry. The percent of workers limited in activity ranged from 6.8 percent in the mining industry to 11.9 percent in the personal services industry, with an average 9.0 percent limited in activity for all currently employed persons. Among persons 18-44 years of age, workers in the personal services industry and the business and repair services industry had higher-than-average percents with limitation of activity. In the 45-64-year age group, workers in the personal services industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had high percents of activity limitation, 18.1 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively. Among persons 65 years of age and over, several industries had insufficient data for analysis of the activity limitation variable.

Table 19 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to sex, employment status, and industry. Among males, the percent of workers limited in activity ranged from 7.2 percent in the mining industry to 11.7 percent in the personal services industry, whereas the percent of all currently employed workers limited in activity was 9.2 percent. Female workers in the personal services industry and in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry had the highest percents of activity limitation, 12.0 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively.

The percent distribution of the labor force by activity limitation is shown according to race, employment status, and industry in table 20. Among white persons, only 6.9 percent of workers in the mining industry had activity limitation, whereas 11.4 percent of workers in the personal services industry and 11.3 percent of those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had limitation of activity. Black persons also had a high percent of workers with activity limitation in the personal services industry, 14.8 percent. There were several industries for which black workers had less than 6 percent with limitation of activity.

Table 21 contains the percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to family income, employment status, and industry. Among the less than

\$10,000 family income group, workers in the personal services industry had a high percent of activity limitation, 18.8 percent. Workers in the personal services industry, business and repair services industry, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries all had rates of limitation of activity that were about 20 percent higher than that for all currently employed persons in the \$10,000-\$24,999 family income category. In the income group of \$25,000 or more, the percent of activity limitation ranged from 6.3 percent of workers in the mining industry to 8.8 percent of those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. Most of the rates of activity limitation for the industries clustered around the 7.5 percent reported for all currently employed workers in the \$25,000 or more family income group.

The percent distribution of the labor force by limitation of activity, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry, is shown in table 22. Among workers with less than 12 years of education, the percent with activity limitation ranged from 10.4 percent of persons in the manufacturing industry to 17.3 percent of workers in the personal services industry. Two industries had estimates that were unreliable and hence are not included in the aforementioned range. Workers in the business and repair services industry and the personal services industry had high percents of activity limitation among workers with 12-15 years of education, whereas mining industry workers had relatively low percents of activity limitation. Workers with 16 years or more of education had a high percent of activity limitation among persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries.

Short-term disability days

In addition to limitation of activity, which reflects long-term disability due to chronic conditions, short-term disability, which refers to days of disability associated with episodes of illness and injuries, is measured in the NHIS. These days are classified as four types—restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days. Because this report focuses on persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, school-loss days are not relevant. A day of restricted activity is defined as a day in which a person reduced his or her normal activities for more than half of the day because of illness or injury. Such a day may also be a day of bed disability if the person stayed in bed for more than half of the day. All inpatient hospital days are classified as bed days, even if the patient was not in bed in the hospital. Time lost from work for more than one-half of the day is counted as a work-loss day. All bed days and work-loss days are restricted-activity days, but the converse is not true.

Another way to examine the data on bed-disability days is to ask the question (shown in appendix III): “‘During the past 12 months (that is, since (12-month date) a year ago), about how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed more than half of the day?’ (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital.)” (The name of each family member is substituted for the two dashes.) Responses are

Table H. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months, and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1983-85

Characteristic	Percent of persons with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months	Restricted-activity days	Days per person per year	
			Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ²
Age				
All ages 18 years and over ¹	8.9	9.9	3.7	4.8
18-44 years	8.5	9.4	3.6	4.5
45-64 years	9.4	11.0	3.8	5.6
65 years and over	11.6	13.7	4.8	5.8
Sex				
Male	7.0	8.6	2.9	4.3
Female	11.2	11.7	4.6	5.5
Race				
White	8.8	9.8	3.6	4.7
Black	10.1	11.5	4.8	6.4
Family income				
Less than \$10,000	12.4	13.7	5.6	6.2
\$10,000-\$24,999	9.7	10.9	4.0	5.6
\$25,000 or more	7.9	9.0	3.2	4.3
Education of individual				
Less than 12 years	10.6	12.6	4.6	6.8
12-15 years	9.0	9.7	3.6	4.8
16 years or more	7.3	8.7	3.1	3.6

¹Includes persons other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

²Based on currently employed population.

classified in five groups: None, 1-7, 8-30, 31-180, and 181 days or more. In this report, the latter two categories have been condensed into one, 31-365 days, as less than 2 percent of the population being studied falls into one of those two categories. For purposes of the analysis, the focus of this variable will be on the percent of persons reporting 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months, because this is the group whose health is most likely to have been adversely affected. Table H shows the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force who reported 8 bed-disability days or more in the past 12 months and the restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year for persons in the labor force, by demographic characteristics. This table can be used as a guide to help explain some of the differences reported by occupation and industry. Work-loss days reported in this table refer only to those currently employed.

Occupation

Tables 23-27 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by the number of bed-disability days in the past 12 months and the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table J contains the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 8 bed-disability days or more in the past 12 months, and the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per

year, by employment status and occupation. Table 23 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months; and disability days per person per year, according to age, employment status, and occupation. The percent of persons with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 7.1 percent of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 10.4 percent of workers in private household occupations. The number of restricted-activity days per person per year was high among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, 11.9 days, and lower than average among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, 8.1 days. There was not much variation in the number of bed days per person per year among the occupational groups, as less than 1 day per person separated the range of days reported among the occupations. Work-loss days varied considerably, however, ranging from 3.8 per person in professional specialty occupations to 7.3 per person among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.

Among persons 18-44 years of age, workers in administrative support occupations had a higher-than-average 10.1 percent with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months compared with 8.2 percent for all currently employed persons. The number of restricted-activity days per person per year ranged from 6.6 among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 10.6 for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations also had a relatively small number of bed-disability days in this age group. Work-loss days for persons 18-44 years of age were 50 percent higher among

Table J. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months, and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85

Employment status and occupation	Percent of persons with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months	Restricted-activity days	Days per person per year	
			Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
All statuses	8.9	9.9	3.7	...
Currently employed	8.4	9.5	3.4	4.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7.2	8.6	3.1	4.0
Professional specialty occupations	8.5	9.0	3.4	3.8
Technicians and related support occupations	9.3	9.9	3.2	4.7
Sales occupations	8.2	8.5	3.1	4.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9.7	10.2	3.7	5.0
Private household occupations	10.4	10.5	3.4	4.4
Protective service occupations	8.3	9.0	3.6	4.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	9.9	10.3	3.8	5.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7.1	8.1	3.0	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7.4	8.9	2.9	5.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.9	11.9	3.5	7.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.3	10.1	3.0	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.3	9.1	3.2	5.6
Unknown occupation and military	7.6	10.1	4.3	3.4
Currently unemployed	13.9	16.0	8.0	...

machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors than for all currently employed persons in the age group.

In the 45-64 years age group there was a wide range in the percent of persons who had 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months, from 6.5 percent among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 14.4 percent of persons in private household occupations. Restricted-activity days per person per year were high among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors in this age group, 14.4 days. Persons in private household occupations and technicians and related support occupations also had higher-than-average numbers of restricted-activity days in this age group, 13.2 and 13.1 days per person, respectively. Estimates of bed-disability days were unreliable for four occupational groups in this age bracket, and variation was not great among persons in the remaining occupations. Work-loss days varied considerably, however, from 3.8 per person in professional specialty occupations to 8.4 per person for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Insufficient estimates were available among persons 65 years of age and over to allow for any meaningful comments.

Table 24 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months, as well as disability days per person per year, according to sex, employment status, and occupation. Among males, the percent of persons with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 5.8 among those in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations to about 7.8 percent in three occupational groups. There was a much larger variance among females, for whom the percent with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months varied from 8.2 percent among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 14.2 percent in protective service occupations. Restricted-activity days per person per year were high among both males and females working as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors and in transportation and material moving occupations.

There was little variation in bed-disability days reported for males or females among occupational groups. Work-loss days were higher than average for both males and females working as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors and those in transportation and material moving occupations.

The percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and the number of disability days per person per year are shown according to race, employment status, and occupation in table 25. Among white persons, the percent with 8 bed-disability days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 6.9 percent of those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 10.1 percent of workers in service occupations. The scenario was quite different among black persons, for whom the percent with 8 bed-disability days or more ranged from 6.1 percent among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 15.7 percent of technicians and related support occupations. Among white persons, both restricted-activity days and work-loss days were highest among machine operators, inspectors, and assemblers. Very little variation in the number of bed-disability days was reported by white persons among the occupational groups.

The data on disability days among black persons were unreliable for many occupational categories; hence, comments on the data would not be relevant.

Table 26 contains the percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and the number of disability days per person per year, according to family income, employment status, and occupation. In the family income group of less than \$10,000, the percent of persons with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 8.5 percent among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 13.5 percent of persons in sales occupations. Among persons in the \$10,000-\$24,999 family income group, high percents of workers in private

household occupations, and technicians and related support occupations, had 8 bed days or more (11.4 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively). Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers were again at the lower end of the range, with 7.2 percent having 8 bed days or more. In the \$25,000-or-more family income group, a higher-than-average percent of workers in administrative support occupations had 8 days or more of bed disability.

In both the less-than-\$10,000 and the \$10,000–\$24,999 family income groups, persons working as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors had high numbers of restricted-activity days and work-loss days per person. There were no large variations in the numbers of bed-disability days reported among the occupational categories in these two income groups. Among persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group, the number of restricted-activity days per person ranged from 6.7 among farming, forestry, and fishing workers to 10.3 days for persons in transportation and material moving occupations. There was little variation from the average number of bed-disability days for all currently employed persons among the occupational groups in this income bracket. Work-loss days per person were high among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; persons in transportation and material moving occupations; and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers in the \$25,000-or-more family income group.

The percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and the number of disability days per person per year, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation, are shown in table 27. Among persons with less than 12 years of education, the percent with 8 or more bed days in the past 12 months ranged from 8.7 percent among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 12.0 percent among those in private household occupations. Persons in sales occupations and service occupations also had a high percent of workers with 8 or more bed days. Among workers in professional specialty occupations with 12–15 years of education, 10.5 percent had 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months. This was higher than the 8.6 percent reported for all currently employed persons in that educational group. About half of the occupational groups had insufficient data for reliable estimates for those with 16 years or more of education; hence, no analysis was made.

Among persons with less than 12 years of education, both restricted-activity days and work-loss days were highest among workers in professional specialty occupations. Estimates of bed-disability days were unreliable for persons in several occupational groups. For persons with 12–15 years of education, there was not a great deal of variation in the number of disability days among the occupational groups, except for a low number of restricted-activity days reported for persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and a higher-than-average number of work-loss days reported for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Data on disability days for persons with 16 years or more of education were unreliable for more than half of the occupational groups.

Industry

Tables 28–32 contain percent distributions of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by number of bed-disability days in the past 12 months and the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table K shows the percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 8 bed-disability days or more in the past 12 months, and the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, by employment status and industry. Table 28 presents the percent distribution of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and disability days per person per year, according to age, employment status, and industry. The percent of workers with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 6.4 percent of those in the mining industry to 10.0 percent of persons working in the public administration industry, with an average of 8.4 percent for all currently employed persons. The percent with 8 bed days or more was also high for persons 18–44 years of age working in the public administration industry, 10.1 percent. Among persons 45–64 years of age, workers in the personal services industry and the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries had high percents of persons with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months, 11.0 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. A majority of the estimates for bed days in the past 12 months among persons 65 years of age and over were unreliable.

Rates for restricted-activity days were relatively stable across the industries, except for the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and the wholesale trade industry, whose workers had low numbers of restricted-activity days for those in the 18–44-year and 45–64-year age groups. Rates for bed-disability and work-loss days were also rather stable among workers across industries. However, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and the wholesale trade industry both had low rates of bed-disability and work-loss days among persons in the 18–44-year age group. The wholesale trade industry workers also had very few work-loss days per person among the 45–64-year age group. Work-loss days per person were higher than average for those in the transportation, communications, and public utilities industries for workers in the 18–44-year and 45–64-year age groups.

Table 29 shows the percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months; and disability days per person per year, according to sex, employment status, and industry. Among males, the percent of persons with 8 bed days or more was high for workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry, whereas females working in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries and in the public administration industry had a high percent of workers with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months. The numbers of restricted-activity days and work-loss days per person were high for both males and

Table K. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months, and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85

Employment status and industry	Percent of persons with 8 bed-disability days or more in past 12 months	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
All statuses	8.9	9.9	3.7	...
Currently employed	8.4	9.5	3.4	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7.8	7.6	2.9	4.4
Mining	6.4	8.8	*2.5	4.6
Construction	7.6	9.3	3.1	4.8
Manufacturing	7.9	9.7	3.2	5.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	9.1	10.6	3.6	5.9
Wholesale trade	7.1	7.2	2.2	3.4
Retail trade	8.2	8.5	3.3	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.8	10.0	4.1	4.8
Business and repair services	8.9	9.2	3.2	4.4
Personal services	9.4	9.7	3.3	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	9.0	10.4	4.2	4.4
Professional and related services	9.5	10.1	3.5	4.7
Public administration	10.0	10.3	3.8	5.5
Unknown and armed forces	7.4	10.1	4.1	3.1
Currently unemployed	13.9	16.0	8.0	...

females working in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. Bed-disability days were also high for females in that industry grouping.

The percent distributions of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and disability days per person per year are shown according to race, employment status, and industry in table 30. Among white persons, the percent of those with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months ranged from 6.6 percent of workers in the mining industry to 10.0 percent of workers in the public administration industry. Data for black workers were unreliable for several industries, but a proportionately high 11.6 percent of black workers in the professional and related services industry had 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months.

White persons had high numbers of restricted activity and bed-disability days per person among workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry and high numbers of work-loss days per person for those in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries and the manufacturing industry. Data on disability days for black persons were unreliable for most of the industries. However, black persons in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries reported a higher number of restricted-activity days per person than did all currently employed black persons.

Table 31 contains the percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and number of disability days per person per year, according to family income, employment status, and industry. Persons in the public administration industry had a high percent of workers with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months in all three family income categories: Less than \$10,000, \$10,000-\$24,999, and \$25,000 or more. Entertainment and recreational services industry workers had high percents of

workers with 8 bed days or more among those in the income groups of less than \$10,000 and \$10,000-\$24,999.

Disability day data were unreliable for several industries among workers in families with income less than \$10,000. In fact, no analysis of bed-disability days is possible. Restricted-activity days per person per year were particularly high among finance, insurance, and real estate industries employees, and work-loss days per person were high among persons in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries for workers in the less than \$10,000 family income group. There was not much variation in the number of disability days per person in the \$10,000-\$24,999 income group. The exceptions were a low number of restricted-activity days among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries; a high number of bed-disability days per person among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries and a high number of work-loss days per person among persons in the manufacturing industry. There was a wide range of restricted-activity days per person among those in the \$25,000 or more family income group, from 5.7 days among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to 10.5 days among those in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. There was not much variability in the number of bed-disability days in this income group. Work-loss days per person were high among workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries, and low among workers in the wholesale trade industry for persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group.

The percent distribution of the labor force by bed days in the past 12 months and the disability days per person per year, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry, are shown in table 32. Among workers with less than 12 years of education, the percent of persons with 8 bed days or more was high for those in the personal

services industry and in the professional and related services industry. The public administration industry and the professional and related services industry had high percents of workers with 8 bed days or more in the past 12 months among persons with 12–15 years of education, whereas workers in the business and repair services industry with 16 years or more of education had a high percent with 8 bed days or more among employees.

High numbers of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days per person were reported among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries for persons with less than 12 years of education. Persons with 12–15 years of education had a high number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days among workers in the public administration industry. Several industries did not have reliable estimates of disability days for persons with 16 years or more of education. However, workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries had a higher number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person than did all currently employed persons with 16 years or more of education.

Utilization of medical services

Information is obtained through the NHIS on the utilization of physician and short-stay hospital services by the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

In this report, two measures of physician visits are used: Percent of persons with a physician visit in the past year and incidence of physician visits. Data on the percent of persons with a visit in the past year are obtained through responses to the question “About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a medical doctor?” The response is entered into a precoded time-period category. The incidence of physician visits is obtained from responses to a series of questions regarding a visit to the doctor within the 2 weeks prior to the NHIS interview. These 2-week visit data are weighted to provide annual estimates.

A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided by the physician or by another person working under the physician’s supervision.

Three measures of short-stay hospital utilization are used in this report: Percent of persons with a hospital episode in the past year, hospital discharges per 100 persons per year, and average length of stay per discharge. All three measures are derived from questions about the hospitalization of each household member during the year prior to interview. The percent of persons with a hospital episode in the past year is obtained from responses to the question regarding the number of hospital episodes a person has had in the 12 months prior to interview. The episode must be a continuous period of stay of 1 night or more as an inpatient. A response of one or more episodes would include a respondent in this category. Hospital dis-

charges and the accompanying days of stay focus on the hospital stays as the unit of analysis, rather than the person: A short-stay discharge is defined as the completion of a hospital stay of 1 night or more as an inpatient, after which the patient was discharged alive. Hospital days are additive; hence, length of stay is obtained by dividing number of days by number of discharges. Deliveries are excluded from all hospital utilization data presented in this report.

Table L shows physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by selected demographic characteristics. This table can be used to help explain some of the observed differences in the occupation and industry data.

Occupation

Tables 33–37 contain physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table M presents physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and occupation, and table 33 shows physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by age, employment status, and occupation. The percent of persons with a physician visit in the past 12 months ranged from 57.6 percent among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 76.2 percent among administrative support occupation workers. Persons in administrative support occupations also had many more visits to the physician per year than did those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, 5.2 visits per person versus 2.8 visits. Among workers 18–44 and 45–64 years of age, the utilization pattern was similar, with persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations having low utilization of physician services and the administrative support workers having high utilization. Among persons 65 years of age and over, high physician utilization was reported among workers in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and professional specialty occupations.

The percent of persons 18 years of age and over with a hospital episode in the past year varied from 5.6 percent of handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 7.9 percent of machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Discharges per 100 persons per year were high among private household workers and machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, whereas the average length of stay was clearly highest among persons in protective service occupations. Among workers 18–44 years of age, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors had a high percent of workers with a hospital episode and a high rate of hospital discharges, whereas persons in protective service occupations had a very high average length of stay per discharge. Among persons 45–64 years of age, hospital utilization data for episodes and discharges were reported to be high among technicians and related support occupations; machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; and workers in service occupations. There was not much variation in length-of-stay data. Short-stay hospital utilization data for

Table L. Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1983–85

Characteristic	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ²		
	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge in days
Age					
All ages 18 years and over ¹	69.2	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.9
18–44 years	68.4	4.1	5.8	7.4	4.2
45–64 years	70.3	4.6	8.9	11.8	6.8
65 years and over	77.1	5.8	12.9	18.1	7.6
Sex					
Male	61.8	3.3	6.3	7.9	6.3
Female	78.5	5.6	7.5	10.1	5.5
Race					
White	69.4	4.4	6.9	8.9	5.8
Black	68.7	4.1	6.9	9.1	6.7
Family income					
Less than \$10,000	67.3	4.5	7.5	10.1	6.6
\$10,000–\$24,999	68.2	4.2	7.3	9.4	6.1
\$25,000 or more	72.1	4.6	6.5	8.3	5.4
Education of individual					
Less than 12 years	63.2	3.9	8.5	11.0	6.5
12–15 years	69.5	4.3	6.9	8.9	5.8
16 years or more	74.1	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.5

¹Includes persons other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

²Excludes deliveries.

Table M. Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983–85

Employment status and occupation	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge in days
All statuses	69.2	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.9
Currently employed	69.3	4.2	6.6	8.4	5.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	71.5	4.7	6.7	8.7	5.5
Professional specialty occupations	75.2	5.1	5.8	7.5	5.3
Technicians and related support occupations	74.5	4.8	6.7	9.5	5.9
Sales occupations	68.4	4.0	6.4	7.9	5.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	76.2	5.2	6.8	8.4	5.7
Private household occupations	71.7	4.2	7.5	10.4	*5.3
Protective service occupations	68.5	3.7	6.8	7.9	8.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	70.7	4.3	7.3	9.1	6.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57.6	2.8	6.0	7.3	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	60.5	3.1	6.4	8.1	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	67.2	3.9	7.9	10.2	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	63.6	3.3	6.1	8.1	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	61.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	6.4
Unknown occupation and military	61.6	4.2	6.4	8.9	6.8
Currently unemployed	67.3	5.1	9.9	15.3	6.9

¹Excludes deliveries.

persons 65 years and over were unreliable for a number of occupational groups and hence are not suitable for analysis.

Table 34 shows physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by sex, employment status, and occupation. Among males, the percent with a physician visit in the past year ranged from 54.9 percent among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 67.2 percent among those in professional specialty occupations. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 2.6 per person

among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 3.8 per person in professional specialty occupations. Among females, utilization of physician services was high among workers in transportation and material moving occupations and low among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

The percent of males with a hospital episode in the past year and the discharge rate per 100 persons was reported to be high among machine operators, assemblers, and

inspectors. The average length of stay was very high among those in protective service occupations. Among females, hospital utilization for episodes in the past year was reported to be high among workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations, and a high rate of discharges was reported among those in transportation and material moving occupations, indicating a high rate of multiple hospitalizations among these workers. There was not much difference in the length-of-stay data by occupation among females.

Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data are shown by race, employment status, and occupation in table 35. Among white persons, physician visit utilization was high for workers in administrative support occupations, professional specialty occupations, and technicians and related support occupations. White persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had a low level of physician utilization. Black persons also had high physician utilization among workers in professional specialty occupations and administrative support occupations, and low utilization among workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Hospital episode and discharge utilization was high among white persons in private household occupations and among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. The average length of stay per discharge was highest for white persons working in protective service occupations. Black persons had high hospital episode and discharge utilization among technicians and related support occupations. Length-of-stay estimates among black persons were unreliable.

Table 36 contains physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by family income, employment status, and occupation. Among persons in all three family income groups—less than \$10,000, \$10,000–\$24,999, and \$25,000 or more—utilization of physician services was high among technicians and related support occupations, professional specialty occupations, and administrative support occupations, and low for persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. In the \$25,000 or more family income group, persons in private household occupations also had a high utilization of physician services.

Hospital episode and discharge rates among the less than \$10,000 family income group were reported to be high for workers in private household occupations and among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Length-of-stay data for this income group were unreliable for most occupational categories.

For persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 family income group, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors and workers in protective service occupations exhibited high rates of hospital episodes and discharges, whereas handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers had a high average length of stay. There was not much variance in utilization of hospital services for workers in the \$25,000 or more family income group. However, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors did have higher episode and discharge

rates than did all currently employed persons in this income group. Persons in protective service occupations had an average length of stay that was more than double that of all currently employed persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group.

Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data are shown by education of individual, employment status, and occupation in table 37. The percent of persons with less than 12 years of education who had a physician visit in the past year ranged from 54.1 percent of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations to 74.2 percent among technicians and related support occupations. Technicians and related support occupations also had workers with a higher number of visits per person per year than did those in other occupations in the less than 12 years education group. Persons with 12–15 years of education had high physician visit utilization among workers in administrative support occupations and low utilization for workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Persons with 16 years or more of education in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations also had low physician utilization.

The pattern of hospital utilization among persons with less than 12 years of education was clouded by unreliable estimates for some key occupational groups. Of the occupations with reliable data, a high percent of workers in sales occupations had a hospital episode in the past year, whereas those in professional specialty occupations had a high rate of hospital discharges. Administrative support workers with less than 12 years of education had a high average length of stay. For the group with 12–15 years of education, technicians and related support occupations had high episode and discharge utilization of short-stay hospitals, and workers in protective service occupations had the highest average length of stay. Hospital utilization data for persons with 16 years or more of education were unreliable for about half of the occupational groups.

Industry

Tables 38–42 contain physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table N shows physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry; and table 38 presents physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by age, employment status, and industry. The percent of persons having a physician visit in the past 12 months varied greatly, from 57.8 percent of persons in the construction industry to 76.9 percent of those in the professional and related services industry. Physician visits per person per year were high among workers in the professional and related services industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, and low among those in the construction industry and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. Among workers 18–44 years and 45–64 years of age, physician utilization was high among those in the

Table N. Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85

Employment status and industry	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge in days
All statuses	69.2	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.9
Currently employed	69.3	4.2	6.6	8.4	5.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	58.7	3.0	6.0	7.8	6.0
Mining	65.4	3.8	7.7	10.1	*4.8
Construction	57.8	2.9	5.6	6.5	5.9
Manufacturing	68.3	4.0	7.2	8.9	5.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	70.4	4.1	7.1	8.8	6.9
Wholesale trade	66.1	3.7	6.2	7.2	5.2
Retail trade	66.4	3.8	6.1	7.6	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	73.9	5.1	6.3	8.9	5.6
Business and repair services	65.9	4.2	6.0	7.6	5.9
Personal services	69.8	4.3	7.2	9.8	5.4
Entertainment and recreation services	68.7	3.9	4.8	6.9	*5.1
Professional and related services	76.9	5.2	6.9	8.9	6.0
Public administration	75.9	4.8	6.7	8.4	5.8
Unknown and armed forces	62.1	4.2	6.2	8.2	6.6
Currently unemployed	67.3	5.1	9.9	15.3	6.9

¹Excludes deliveries.

professional and related services industry and low among those in the construction industry, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. Persons 45-64 years of age also had high utilization of physician services among those workers in the public administration industry. For workers 65 years of age and over, data on utilization of physician services were unreliable for several industries; hence, no analysis was performed.

The percent of workers having a hospital episode in the past year was highest for those in the mining industry and lowest among persons in the entertainment and recreation services industry. Hospital discharges per 100 persons per year were high among those in the mining industry and in the personal services industry and low among workers in the construction industry. The average length of stay per discharge was reported to be high for workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. Mining industry workers had high hospital utilization (episodes and discharges) among persons 18-44 years of age. Construction industry and professional and related services industry workers had a high length of stay per discharge in the 18-44-year age group. Among persons 45-64 years of age, hospital episodes, discharges, and length of stay per discharge were all high for workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. Among workers 65 years of age and over, the data were unreliable for about half the industries and, as a result, no comments are made.

Table 39 shows physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by sex, employment status, and industry. High percents of both males and females in the public administration industry had a physician visit within a year. Among males, physician visits per person per year were high in the public administration industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries whereas females had high rates of visits among workers in several industries. The

variation in visits per person per year among females ranged from 4.0 visits among those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to 6.3 visits per worker in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industry. Short-stay hospital utilization (episodes and discharges) was highest for male workers in the mining industry, whereas female workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries had the highest hospital utilization and the highest average length of stay per discharge.

Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization are shown by race, employment status, and industry in table 40. The percents of persons having a physician visit in the past year and physician visits per person per year were high for both white and black workers in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries, and the construction industry had low physician utilization among both white persons and black persons.

White persons in the mining industry and the personal services industry had high hospital utilization (episodes and discharges). There was not much variance in the average length of stay per discharge among white persons. Hospitalization data were unreliable for black persons in several industries. Among the industries with sufficient information, hospital utilization was high for black workers in the professional and related services industry and the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries.

Table 41 contains physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data by family income, employment status, and industry. Persons in all three income groups had high percents of workers with a physician visit in the past year among those in the professional and related services industry and the public administration industry. Conversely,

persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and the construction industry had low percents with a physician visit in the past year among workers in all three income groups. The number of physician visits per person per year for those in the income group of less than \$10,000 ranged from 2.5 per person in the construction industry to 6.1 per person in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Workers in the income groups of \$10,000–\$24,999 and \$25,000 or more had a high rate of visits per person among those in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group also had a high rate of visits per person among personal services industry workers.

Hospital utilization data were unreliable for several industries in the income group less than \$10,000; hence, comments on these data are inappropriate. Persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group had high hospital utilization among workers in the public administration industry and professional and related services industry, whereas the average length of stay per discharge was reported to be high among workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. There was not much variation by industry in the percent of workers having a hospital episode in the past year among persons in the \$25,000 or more family income group. Mining industry workers, however, had a high rate of discharge per 100 persons per year, indicating a number of multiple episodes of hospitalization. Average length-of-stay data were unreliable for several industries in this income group; hence, no comment has been made.

Physician visit and short-stay hospital utilization data are shown by education of individual, employment status, and industry in table 42. Physician utilization among persons with less than 12 years of education was high for workers in the professional and related services industry and the public administration industry. Low physician utilization was reported among workers in the construction industry, mining industry, and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries for those with less than 12 years of education. Persons with 12–15 years of education had high physician utilization among those in the professional and related services, the public administration, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Among persons with 16 years or more of education, the percents having a physician visit in the past year were high among mining industry, public administration industry, and professional and related services industry workers. The number of visits per person per year in this group ranged from 2.8 per person in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to 5.3 per person in the professional and related services industry.

Hospital utilization and length of stay among persons with less than 12 years of education was high among finance, insurance, and real estate industries workers, and a high rate of discharges was reported among those in the mining industry. Among persons with 12–15 years of

education, high percents of persons with a hospital episode in the past year were reported among workers in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the mining industry. High rates of hospital discharges were also reported for those with 12–15 years of education in the professional and related services industry and the public administration industry. There was only minimal variance by industry in the length of stay per discharge in this group. Hospital utilization data for persons with 16 years or more of education were unreliable for about half of the industries; hence, no analysis was done.

Acute conditions

An acute condition is defined by the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) as a type of illness or injury that ordinarily lasts less than 3 months, was first noticed less than 3 months before the reference date of the interview, and was serious enough to have had an impact on behavior. Only two types of impact are considered: First, whether the illness or injury caused the person to cut down for at least one-half of a day on the things he or she usually does and, second, whether a physician was contacted regarding the illness or injury.

If a physician was contacted regarding the illness or injury, the acute condition is regarded as being medically attended. For purposes of analysis, acute conditions are grouped into the following broad groups: Infectious and parasitic conditions, respiratory conditions, digestive conditions, injuries, and other acute conditions.

Because several of the acute condition groups do not have reliable data when broken down by occupation and industry, the condition groups above will be presented only by occupation and by industry for all persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force. However, data on all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions will be shown for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and by selected demographic characteristics for occupation and for industry.

The percent distribution of acute conditions for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force is shown by condition group in Figure 2. Respiratory conditions accounted for about one-half of all acute conditions. It should be noted prior to analysis by occupation and by industry that acute condition incidence is higher among younger persons, higher among females than males, higher among white persons than black persons, higher among persons in lower-income families, and higher among those with 16 years or more of education.

Occupation

Table 43 contains acute condition incidence rates per 100 persons per year and the percent of conditions medically attended for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by condition group, employment status, and occupation. Work injuries, a subclassification of injuries,

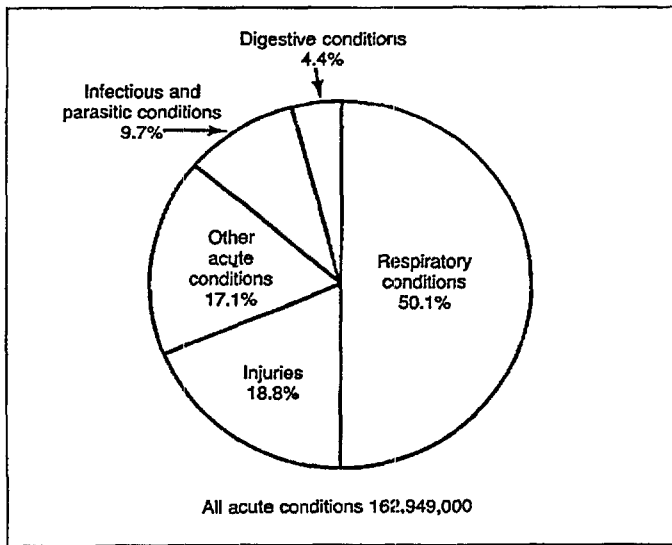


Figure 2. Percent distribution of acute conditions for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by type of condition group: United States, 1983-85

are also shown. The rates for all acute conditions were low among workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and private household occupations, and high among persons in professional specialty occupations and administrative support occupations. The pattern was similar for respiratory condition incidence. A high incidence rate for infectious and parasitic conditions was reported among technicians and related support occupations, whereas the incidence rate of injuries was high among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers and among those in precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Work injuries were also high among the above two occupational categories and also for persons in transportation and material moving occupations and farming, forestry, and fishing

occupations. The incidence of digestive conditions was above average for machine operators, inspectors, and assemblers and for workers in service occupations.

The percent of acute conditions that were medically attended ranged from 50.5 percent of technicians and related support occupations to 63.1 percent among workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Only 33.9 percent of acute respiratory conditions were medically attended. Medically attended respiratory conditions were high among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and service occupations (41.9 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively). Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations also had a high percent of injuries medically attended, 94.1 percent, compared with 88.3 percent of injuries that were medically attended among all persons in the labor force.

Tables 44-48 contain incidence rates per 100 persons per year and the percent of conditions medically attended for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table O contains incidence rates and percent of conditions medically attended for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and occupation; and table 44 shows the acute condition data by age, employment status, and occupation. Persons in the 18-44-year age group had high rates of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions among workers in administrative support occupations and professional specialty occupations. Workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and transportation and material moving occupations had low incidence rates for all acute conditions. The percent of all acute conditions that were medically attended ranged from 48.8 percent of technicians and related support occupations workers to 59.8 percent of handlers, equipment

Table O. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year and percent medically attended, for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85

Employment status and occupation	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All statuses	145.8	54.5	73.0	33.9
Currently employed	146.9	54.3	74.1	33.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	144.0	53.2	78.4	32.6
Professional specialty occupations	170.7	50.7	96.5	31.0
Technicians and related support occupations	159.1	50.5	82.8	34.8
Sales occupations	135.7	55.6	65.3	31.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	169.7	53.6	88.3	35.8
Private household occupations	109.1	58.3	64.6	*53.3
Protective service occupations	151.1	53.8	76.4	36.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	158.1	55.8	77.9	40.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	104.9	63.1	48.9	41.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	128.8	54.3	58.1	28.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	141.9	56.5	65.0	33.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	112.4	55.1	53.3	28.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	139.7	59.2	60.2	32.8
Unknown occupation and military	109.7	60.2	47.3	51.0
Currently unemployed	131.2	57.5	58.8	33.0

cleaners, helpers, and laborers for those in the 18–44-year age group. Among persons 45–64 years of age, there was a wide range in the incidence of all acute conditions, from 63.2 per 100 persons per year among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 157.6 per 100 persons per year for those in protective service occupations. Technicians and workers in related support occupations also had a high incidence rate, 149.8 per 100 persons per year. The percent of conditions medically attended for this age group was high among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, for whom almost three of every four conditions were medically attended. Acute condition data for persons 65 years of age and over were unreliable and hence were not analyzed.

Table 45 shows all acute condition and acute respiratory condition incidence data by sex, employment status, and occupation. The incidence rates for all acute conditions were high among males in professional specialty occupations and administrative support occupations. Females had high acute condition incidence among those in protective service occupations, transportation and material moving occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and professional specialty occupations. Among males, the percent of all acute conditions that were medically attended ranged from 42.4 percent of technicians and workers in related support occupations to 63.0 percent of those working in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, whereas the percent medically attended for females ranged from 52.4 percent of those in professional specialty occupations to 76.8 percent of women handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers. The incidence rates of acute respiratory conditions were high for both males and females working in professional specialty occupations and administrative support occupations. Males also had a high incidence rate among technicians and related support occupations workers, whereas females working in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations had a high incidence rate of acute respiratory conditions.

Data on incidence rates and medical attention for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions are shown by race, employment status, and occupation in table 46. White persons had a high incidence rate for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions among workers in professional specialty occupations, technicians and related support occupations, and administrative support occupations. Medical attention was reported to be high among white persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Acute condition data were unreliable for several occupational groups among black persons. For those groups with reliable estimates, the incidence rate among black persons for all conditions was high for those in administrative support occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and professional specialty occupations.

Table 47 contains incidence rates and medical attention data for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions, by family income, employment status, and occu-

pation. For persons in the income group of less than \$10,000, high incidence rates for all acute conditions were reported among workers in administrative support occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and sales occupations. The highest percents of conditions that were medically attended were among those in transportation and material moving occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (66.2 percent and 65.0 percent, respectively). The incidence of acute respiratory diseases was highest for those in administrative support occupations and professional specialty occupations among persons in the less than \$10,000 income group.

In the other two income groups—\$10,000–\$24,999 and \$25,000 or more—workers in professional specialty occupations, administrative support occupations, and technicians and related support occupations had a high incidence of all acute conditions. Those in professional specialty occupations also had a high incidence of acute respiratory diseases in both income groups. The percent of all acute conditions that were medically attended among persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group ranged from 47.3 percent of those in professional specialty occupations to 69.4 percent of persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. It is interesting to note that persons in occupations with a high incidence of conditions were at the bottom of the scale with regard to medical attention. For persons in the income group of \$25,000 or more, the highest percents of medical attention for all acute conditions were reported among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (65.9 percent and 65.6 percent, respectively).

Incidence and medical attention data for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions are shown by education of individual, employment status, and occupation in table 48. For persons with less than 12 years of education, workers in administrative support occupations reported high incidence rates for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions. In several occupational groups, there was a high incidence rate for all acute conditions among persons with 12–15 years of education. These groups included persons in professional specialty occupations, administrative support occupations, technicians and related support occupations, and service occupations. Persons in professional specialty occupations had the highest incidence rate for acute respiratory conditions. For persons with 12–15 years of education, the percent of all medically attended acute conditions ranged from 49.8 percent of technicians and workers in related support occupations, to 61.0 percent of those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. For persons with 16 years or more of education, the data were unreliable for about half of the occupational groups. Of the occupations with sufficient data, the highest rates of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions were reported among workers in administrative support occupations. The data on medical attention for this group do not have much utility.

Industry

Table 49 contains acute condition incidence rates per 100 persons per year and the percent of conditions medically attended for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by condition group, employment status, and industry. Work injuries, a subclassification of injuries, are also shown. The incidence rates for all acute conditions ranged from 100.1 per 100 persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to 192.9 per 100 persons in the entertainment and recreation services industry. Other industries with workers having a high incidence of all acute conditions were the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. Medical attention for all acute conditions was most frequent among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. The industries for which the incidence rates for all acute conditions were high also had workers who had high incidence rates for acute respiratory diseases. A high incidence rate for infectious and parasitic conditions was reported among persons in the public administration industry. Persons in both the construction industry and the entertainment and recreation services industry had the highest incidence rates for injuries. Interestingly, those in the construction industry had a proportionately low percent of injuries that had medical attention. Workers in the construction industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had a high incidence rate of work injuries.

Tables 50–54 contain incidence rates per 100 persons per year and the percent of conditions medically attended for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions, for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics. Table P contains incidence rates and percent of conditions medically attended for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions, for persons 18

years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry; and table 50 shows acute condition data by age, employment status, and industry.

Persons in the 18–44-year group had a pattern of high incidence for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions that was similar to that for all persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force. That is, high incidence rates were reported among workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry, the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. There was little variation in the rates of medical attention reported by persons 18–44 years of age among the industries. Among persons 45–64 years of age, workers in the public administration industry and the professional and related services industry had high incidence rates for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions. High incidence rates of acute respiratory disease were also reported by persons 45–64 years of age in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries and in the business and repair services industry. The highest rates of medical attention for all acute conditions among persons 45–64 years of age were among those in the personal services industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries (78.2 percent and 73.4 percent, respectively). Acute condition data estimates for persons 65 years of age and over were unreliable.

Table 51 shows all acute condition and acute respiratory condition incidence data by sex, employment status, and industry. The incidence rates for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions were high among males in the entertainment and recreation services industry, the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. The pattern was similar among females with the exception of women in the business and repair services industry, who also reported high incidence rates. The percent of all acute conditions that were medically

Table P. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year and percent medically attended, for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983–85

<i>Employment status and industry</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
All statuses	145.8	54.5	73.0	33.9
Currently employed	146.9	54.3	74.1	33.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	100.1	60.0	45.5	38.9
Mining	131.8	51.1	57.1	*28.3
Construction	131.5	54.0	58.8	29.1
Manufacturing	143.0	54.0	68.7	29.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	134.9	55.7	71.3	40.2
Wholesale trade	127.1	54.2	53.8	31.8
Retail trade	135.7	56.4	65.3	32.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	161.2	55.7	86.3	37.7
Business and repair services	146.4	49.2	82.3	29.6
Personal services	124.2	56.1	68.3	38.0
Entertainment and recreation services	192.9	50.8	108.1	*27.3
Professional and related services	175.2	54.2	92.7	36.5
Public administration	167.6	49.6	86.4	32.1
Unknown and armed forces	117.7	58.3	57.3	47.6
Currently unemployed	131.2	57.5	58.8	33.0

attended ranged from 42.5 percent among males in the business and repair services industry to 59.8 percent of men in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry. Among females, medical attention for all acute conditions was low among women in the entertainment and recreation services industry, 45.6 percent. In contrast, women in the wholesale trade industry reported that 61.3 percent of acute conditions were medically attended.

Data on incidence rates and medical attention for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions are shown by race, employment status, and industry in table 52. The incidence rate for all acute conditions among white persons ranged from 101.9 per 100 persons per year for workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to 195.3 per 100 persons in the entertainment and recreation services industry. White persons in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries also had above average incidence rates for all acute conditions. Acute respiratory disease incidence was also high among white persons in the industries mentioned above. The percent of acute conditions that were medically attended among white persons varied from 48.3 percent of workers in the business and repair services industry to 58.5 percent of those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. The percent of acute respiratory conditions that were medically attended varied quite markedly among white persons, from 26.5 percent of those in the construction industry to 41.3 percent of workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. Acute condition incidence data for black persons were unreliable for about half of the industries. For those with sufficient data for reliable estimates, the incidence rates of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions were high among black persons working in the public administration industry and the professional and related services industry.

Table 53 contains incidence rates and medical attention data for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions by family income, employment status, and industry. For persons in the income bracket of less than \$10,000, high incidence rates for all acute conditions were reported among workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry and the professional and related services industry. Workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry also had a high rate of medical attention for all acute conditions, 78.1 percent. Data on acute respiratory conditions were unreliable for a large number of industries for those in the income group of less than \$10,000. Among the industries for which there were reliable estimates, persons in the professional and related services industry reported the highest incidence of acute respiratory diseases.

For workers in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group, the incidence rates for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions were high for persons in the public administration industry and the professional and related services industry. The percent of all acute conditions that

were medically attended was high among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, 66.0 percent. For persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group, the highest percent of medical attention for acute respiratory diseases was reported among those in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

For persons in the income group of \$25,000 or more, incidence rates for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions were reported to be high among those in the entertainment and recreation services industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. The percent of all acute conditions medically attended for persons in this income group ranged from 47.1 percent of those in the mining industry to 57.7 percent of persons in the retail trade industry.

Incidence and medical attention data for all acute conditions and for acute respiratory conditions are shown by education of individual, employment status, and industry in table 54. For persons with less than 12 years of education, the incidence of all acute conditions was high among those in the entertainment and recreation services industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. The percent of all acute conditions that were medically attended was also high for those in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, 74.6 percent. Data for acute respiratory disease incidence were unreliable for about half of the industry groupings. Among the industries for which data were reliable, high incidence of acute respiratory disease was reported in the business and repair services industry and the professional and related services industry. The incidence rates for all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions among persons with 12–15 years of education were high for workers in the professional and related services industry, the public administration industry, and the entertainment and recreation services industry. For the 12–15-year education group, the percent of medical attention for all acute conditions ranged from 50.6 percent for persons in the public administration industry to 60.3 percent for those in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. A high percent of acute respiratory conditions was medically attended among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

Persons with 16 years or more of education had a high incidence of all acute conditions among workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry, whereas low incidence for all acute conditions was reported among persons in the wholesale trade and retail trade industries. Data on medical attention were unreliable for about half the industry groups among persons with 16 years or more of education. Of those industries with reliable data, the percent of conditions medically attended was highest among workers in the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. The incidence rate for acute respiratory diseases ranged from 56.4 per 100 persons in the retail trade industry to 117.0 per 100 persons in the business and repair services industry. This range excludes industries for which the data were unreliable.

Chronic conditions

Chronic conditions are defined as conditions that either (a) were first noticed 3 months or more before the reference date of the interview or (b) belong to a group of conditions (including heart disease, diabetes, and others) that are considered chronic regardless of when they began. For the purpose of estimating the prevalence of reported chronic conditions, the total NHIS sample is divided into six representative subsamples; each subsample is administered one of six checklists of types of chronic conditions. Respondents are asked to indicate the presence or absence of each condition specified on the particular list administered to them. Because the presence or absence of many types of chronic conditions is often difficult to ascertain, several "impact" questions are asked about each condition reported. Information is elicited on whether the person has been hospitalized for the condition and the number of days he or she stayed in bed because of the condition during the 12 months prior to the interview. It should be noted that undiagnosed conditions are not reported in the NHIS because the respondent is unaware of such a condition and no physical testing is done to diagnose them.

For this report, only chronic conditions that were high in prevalence are included. The prevalence estimate for each condition included was at least 1.8 million for all persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force. Even with this stipulation, it was not useful to present the chronic condition data by demographic characteristics, as too many estimates were unreliable. This is due to the fact that estimates are from a one-sixth subsample of NHIS, and when presented by a 13-way classification, many cell sizes are very small. Hence, the 21 selected high prevalence chronic conditions are shown only by employment status, occupation, and industry.

Occupation

Table 55 contains the prevalence rates for selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and occupation.

Circulatory conditions—Prevalence rates for four circulatory conditions are included: Ischemic heart disease, high blood pressure, varicose veins of lower extremities, and hemorrhoids. Data for ischemic heart disease were unreliable for persons in several occupations. Of those with reliable data, the prevalence rate for ischemic heart disease was high among workers in transportation and material moving occupations. The rate for high blood pressure varied greatly, ranging from 77.3 per 1,000 persons working as handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to 206.9 per 1,000 persons in private household occupations. The high rate for private household workers was most likely age related. The prevalence rates from varicose veins were high among persons in service occupations, professional specialty occupations, and sales occupations. Hemorrhoids were most prevalent among persons in transportation and

material moving occupations and professional specialty occupations.

Respiratory conditions—Four high prevalence respiratory conditions are included in table 55: Chronic bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, and chronic sinusitis. A high prevalence rate from chronic bronchitis was reported among workers in service occupations. The rates from asthma and hay fever were high among technicians and related support occupation workers. Hay fever rates were also high among persons in professional specialty occupations. Chronic sinusitis was very prevalent among those in administrative support occupations.

Digestive conditions—Three high-prevalence digestive conditions are included: Gastric, duodenal, and peptic ulcers; hernia of abdominal cavity, and indigestion and other disorders of the digestive system. High prevalence rates from ulcers were reported among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers; precision production, craft, and repair occupation workers; and persons in transportation and material moving occupations. The rate of hernias for occupations with reliable estimates ranged from 14.1 per 1,000 persons in professional specialty occupations to 22.1 per 1,000 machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. The prevalence rate from indigestion was high among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Impairments—Three types of impairments are shown in table 55: Visual impairments, hearing impairments, and deformity or orthopedic impairment of the back. High rates from visual impairments were reported among workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations; handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers; and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and precision production, craft, and repair occupations had high rates of hearing impairments, whereas those in administrative support occupations had a low rate. A high rate for deformities or orthopedic impairment of the back was reported among those in private household occupations.

Nervous system and sense organ conditions—Prevalence data for three nervous system and sense organ conditions are shown: Tinnitus, migraine headache, and other headache. The prevalence rate from tinnitus was high among persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and low among those in administrative support occupations. The prevalence rates from migraine headaches were highest among technicians and related support occupations and administrative support occupations. Prevalence data from other headaches were unreliable for several occupational categories. Of those with reliable estimates, the rates of other headache were higher than average among persons in administrative support occupations and among machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.

Other conditions—Prevalence data for four additional chronic conditions are included: Arthritis, bursitis, dermatitis, and diabetes. A very high prevalence rate from arthritis was reported among workers in private household occupations. Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations also had a high prevalence rate from arthritis. This

is most likely age related. There were several occupational groups with unreliable bursitis prevalence estimates, and there was little variation among the occupational groups with reliable data. Dermatitis prevalence rates were highest among persons in professional specialty occupations, and technicians and related support occupations. Prevalence data for diabetes were unreliable for half of the occupational categories. Of the groups with reliable data, a high prevalence rate was reported among persons in service occupations.

Industry

Table 56 contains prevalence rates for selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry. The same conditions included in table 55 are also shown in this table.

Circulatory conditions—Prevalence data for ischemic heart disease were unreliable for about half of the industries. For industries with reliable estimates, the prevalence rate of ischemic heart disease was highest for persons in the public administration industry. High blood pressure prevalence rates were also highest among workers in the public administration industry, whereas they were low among those in the mining industry. The prevalence rate of varicose veins was 65.8 per 1,000 persons in the personal services industry. This was more than double the rate for all persons in the labor force. Prevalence rates from hemorrhoids ranged from 44.8 per 1,000 persons in the business and repair services industry to 70.3 per 1,000 persons in the public administration industry.

Respiratory conditions—High prevalence rates for chronic bronchitis were reported among persons in the personal services industry. Chronic bronchitis prevalence rates were also higher than average among workers in the professional and related services industry and the public administration industry. Persons in the professional and related services industry also had high prevalence rates for both asthma and hay fever. There was a wide range in prevalence rates for chronic sinusitis, from 128.9 per 1,000 persons in the wholesale trade industry to 219.9 per 1,000 persons in the mining industry.

Digestive conditions—The data for prevalence rates of both ulcers and hernia were unreliable for several industries. Of the industries with reliable estimates, not much variation in the prevalence rates of ulcers was noted, whereas the rates of hernia were reportedly high among workers in the personal services industry and the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries. Workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and the manufacturing industry had high prevalence rates of indigestion.

Impairments—There was a high prevalence rate of visual impairments reported among persons in the construction industry. Construction industry workers and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries workers both had a prevalence rate from hearing impairments that was 50 percent higher than the rate for all persons in the labor

force. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of the back were high in prevalence among workers in the entertainment and recreation services industry.

Nervous system and sense organ conditions—The highest prevalence rate from tinnitus was among workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, 37.5 per 1,000 persons. Persons in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry had a low prevalence rate from tinnitus, only 12.1 per 1,000 persons. The prevalence rate of migraine headache was high among workers in three industry groups: The finance, insurance, and real estate industries; the professional and related services industry; and the public administration industry. Workers in the personal services industry reported a high prevalence rate from other headache.

Other conditions—There was a large range in the prevalence rate of arthritis among persons in the various industries, from 84.3 per 1,000 persons in the construction industry to 167.0 per 1,000 persons for those in the personal services industry. Workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries also had a high prevalence of arthritis, 154.7 per 1,000 persons. Persons in the public administration industry had a high prevalence rate from bursitis, whereas construction workers had a low rate.

Dermatitis also was reported to be low in prevalence among construction industry workers. Persons in the professional and related services industry and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries had a high prevalence rate from dermatitis. Prevalence data for diabetes were unreliable for several industries. Of those with reliable estimates, personal services industry workers had a high prevalence rate.

Health care coverage

The 1984 National Health Interview Survey questionnaire included questions on health care coverage of the population. The coverage included private health insurance, Medicare, public assistance health care, and military-Veterans Administration health care. Definitions of the types of health care coverage are given in appendix II. Information was obtained on two types of health care coverage, hospital coverage and doctor or surgical coverage.

Table Q shows percent with hospital coverage and percent with doctor or surgical coverage for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by demographic characteristics. This table shows that health care coverage is higher among older persons, higher among females than males, higher among white persons than black persons, and higher among persons in the high education and income groups. This will help explain some of the differences shown in the occupation and industry analyses of health care coverage.

Occupation

Tables 57–61 contain hospital and doctor or surgical insurance coverage data for persons 18 years of age and

Table Q. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1984

Characteristic	Percent with—	
	Hospital coverage	Doctor or surgical coverage
Age		
All ages ¹	84.0	83.4
18–44 years	81.4	80.8
45–64 years	89.5	88.7
65 years and over	97.8	96.7
Sex		
Male	83.1	82.4
Female	85.3	84.6
Race		
White	85.1	84.5
Black	76.6	75.4
Family Income		
Less than \$10,000	60.6	59.5
\$10,000–\$24,999	81.8	81.1
\$25,000 or more	93.9	93.5
Education of Individual		
Less than 12 years	72.3	71.4
12–15 years	84.9	84.1
16 years or more	93.1	92.7

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

over in the labor force, by employment status, occupation, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table R presents the hospital and doctor or surgical coverage data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force by employment status and occupation; and table 57 shows the health care coverage data by age, employment status, and occupation. In general, there was very little difference between the percent of persons with hospital coverage and the percent with doctor or surgical coverage. Therefore, the interoccupational comparisons will focus on the generic term, health care coverage. There was a wide range among occupational groups in the percent of persons 18 years and over who had health insurance coverage. Less than 60 percent of persons in private household occupations had coverage, whereas more than 90 percent of technicians and related support occupations, professional specialty occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and administrative support occupations had coverage.

The same pattern shown above for all persons 18 years and over was also exhibited for persons 18–44 years of age, with more than 90 percent of persons in the four occupational groups noted above having health care coverage and less than 60 percent of those in private household occupations having coverage. Among workers 45–64 years of age, 90 percent or more of persons in most occupational groups had health care coverage. However, less than 60 percent of private household occupation employees had health care coverage. Persons in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations also had a lower-than-average percent with health care coverage among persons 45–64 years of

Table R. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1984

Employment status and occupation	Percent with—	
	Hospital coverage	Doctor or surgical coverage
All statuses	84.0	83.4
Currently employed	85.8	85.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	91.8	91.3
Professional specialty occupations	93.4	92.9
Technicians and related support occupations	94.2	93.9
Sales occupations	86.3	85.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91.7	91.2
Private household occupations	59.8	57.8
Protective service occupations	89.6	88.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	74.0	73.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	70.2	69.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	82.3	81.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	86.8	85.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	82.9	82.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75.0	74.1
Unknown occupation and military	67.7	67.6
Currently unemployed	59.9	59.3

age. Almost all persons 65 years of age and over in the labor force had health care coverage (more than 97 percent), and more than 90 percent of every occupational group had health care coverage among those 65 years of age and over.

Table 58 shows health care coverage data by sex, employment status, and occupation. The pattern of coverage for both males and females by occupation was similar. More than 90 percent of males and females in professional specialty occupations, technicians and related support occupations, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations, and administrative support occupations had health care coverage. Conversely, males and females in private household occupations, farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, and service occupations had lower-than-average percents of health care coverage.

Data on health care coverage are shown by race, employment status, and occupation in table 59. The pattern of health care coverage for white persons was similar to that for all persons 18 years of age and over; that is, a high percent of those in office-based occupations had health care coverage, whereas only 60 percent of those in private household occupations had health care coverage.

Among black persons, less than half of those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had health care coverage, about 60 percent of those in private household occupations had health care insurance coverage, and approximately 70 percent of black persons in service occupations and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers had health care coverage. Black persons in office-based occupations had relatively high health care coverage,

approximately 87 to 90 percent depending on the occupation.

Table 60 contains health care coverage data by family income, employment status, and occupation. There is a great variation in the percent of persons with coverage among the income groups, from approximately 60 percent of those in the income group of less than \$10,000 to about 94 percent of workers in the income group of \$25,000 or more. For persons in the income group of less than \$10,000, technicians and related support occupations workers and professional specialty occupation workers had the highest percents of health care coverage (approximately 80 and 78 percent, respectively). Among private household occupation workers, less than half of the employees had health care coverage; in five other occupational groups, less than 60 percent of the workers had health care coverage.

For persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group, high percents of health care coverage were reported among those in the office-based occupations. In addition, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors and workers in protective service occupations also had a high percent of workers with coverage. Private household workers had a low percent of health care coverage (about 66 percent) in this income group. In the income bracket of \$25,000 or more, 92 to 97 percent of persons had health care coverage in nine of the occupational groups. At the lower end of the spectrum in this income group were workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, of whom about 85 percent had health care coverage.

Health care coverage data are shown by education of individual, employment status, and occupation in table 61. For persons with less than 12 years of education, proportionately high percents of health care coverage were reported among workers in administrative support occupations, protective service occupations, technicians and related support occupations, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Persons working in private household occupations and farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had low percents of health care coverage among employees in this education group.

Persons with 12–15 years of education in private household occupations had health insurance among only 62 percent of the workers, compared with approximately 94 percent of technicians and workers in related support occupations. About 9 of every 10 persons in other office-based occupations and in protective service occupations in the 12–15-year education group had health care coverage.

The percent of persons with health care coverage was 90 percent or more among workers in eight occupational groups for those with 16 years or more of education. Conversely, the percent of employees having health care coverage was less than 80 percent among handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers, and persons in service occupations. Health care coverage estimates for private household occupation workers were unreliable for this education group.

Industry

Tables 62–66 contain hospital and doctor or surgical coverage data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status, industry, and selected demographic characteristics.

Table S shows hospital and doctor or surgical coverage data for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, by employment status and industry; and table 62 contains health care coverage data by age, employment status, and industry. The interindustry comparisons will be made using the term health care coverage, because there is very little difference in the percents of persons having hospital coverage and doctor or surgical coverage. The percent of persons with health care coverage ranged from about 72 percent of those in the personal services industry, the construction industry, and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries to more than 94 percent of workers in the public administration industry. Other industries with high percents of persons reporting health care coverage were the professional and related services industry, the manufacturing industry, the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, and the transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries.

The above pattern of health care coverage by industry was virtually identical for persons 18–44 years of age. Among persons 45–64 years of age, health care coverage was low among workers in the personal services industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, whereas more than 90 percent of the workers in seven different industries had health care coverage. More than 93 percent of persons 65 years of age and over had health care coverage in every industry group, and more than 97 percent of the total labor force 65 years of age and over had coverage.

Table S. Percent of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by employment status and industry: United States, 1984

Employment status and industry	Percent with—	
	Hospital coverage	Doctor or surgical coverage
All statuses	84.0	83.4
Currently employed	85.8	85.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	72.8	71.9
Mining	87.5	86.8
Construction	72.5	71.6
Manufacturing	91.7	91.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	90.0	89.4
Wholesale trade	88.7	87.9
Retail trade	79.3	78.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	91.3	90.8
Business and repair services	78.3	77.6
Personal services	72.2	71.3
Entertainment and recreation services	75.6	74.9
Professional and related services	92.2	91.7
Public administration	94.7	94.3
Unknown and armed forces	67.2	67.2
Currently unemployed	59.9	59.3

Table 63 shows health care coverage data by sex, employment status, and industry. About 71 percent of males working in the construction industry and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had health care coverage, whereas over 95 percent of males in the public administration industry had coverage. Females working in the personal services industry had the lowest percentage of workers with health care coverage, about 71 percent. Conversely, more than 90 percent of females working in the mining industry, public administration industry, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, professional and related services industry, manufacturing industry, and transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries had health care coverage.

Data on health care coverage are shown by race, employment status, and industry in table 64. The pattern of health care coverage for white persons paralleled that shown for all persons in the labor force. More than 90 percent of those in the public administration industry, professional and related services industry, manufacturing industry, finance, insurance, and real estate industries, and transportation, communications, and other public utilities industries had health care coverage. Among white workers in the construction industry, personal services industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, and entertainment and recreation services industries, only 73 to 76 percent reported having health care coverage.

Only about one of every two black persons in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries had health care coverage. Black persons working in the construction industry and the business and repair services industry also had a low level of health care coverage, approximately 60 percent. Conversely, about 93 percent of black persons in the public administration industry had health care coverage.

Table 65 contains health care coverage data by family income, employment status, and industry. Among persons in the income group of less than \$10,000, only about 40 percent of construction industry employees had health care

coverage, whereas more than 80 percent of those working in the public administration industry had coverage.

For persons in the \$10,000–\$24,999 income group, workers in the public administration, professional and related services, and manufacturing industries had high percents of health care coverage. Industries for which employees had low percents of coverage included the construction industry, the entertainment and recreational services industry, and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries. Among persons in the income group of \$25,000 or more, the percent of workers with health care coverage ranged from about 86 percent of those in the construction industry to almost 97 percent of employees in the professional and related services industry. Ninety percent or more of workers in 10 of the 13 industry groups had health care coverage in this income group.

Health care coverage data are shown by level of education, employment status, and industry in table 66. For persons with less than 12 years of education, only three of every five persons had coverage in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries and the construction industry. Conversely, 9 of every 10 workers in the public administration industry had health care coverage. The percent of workers with 12–15 years of education that had health care coverage ranged from about 74 percent of those in the personal services industry to almost 95 percent of persons in the public administration industry. Interestingly, workers in seven of the industries had coverage for 88 percent or more of their employees, whereas those in the remaining six industries had coverage for 81 percent or less of the employees. Among persons with 16 years or more of education, the percent of workers that had health care coverage was 90 percent or greater in 8 of the 13 industry groups. Almost 98 percent of those in the mining industry had health care coverage. At the other end of the spectrum, persons in the entertainment and recreation services industry had coverage among only about 80 percent of the employees.

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Table 3. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

Age, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
65 years and over		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	27.5	24.2	31.4	16.4
Currently employed	3,205	100.0	28.0	24.4	31.1	16.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	400	100.0	38.5	24.8	25.5	11.0
Professional specialty occupations	363	100.0	39.4	23.1	27.5	9.4
Technicians and related support occupations	40	100.0	*25.0	*25.0	*40.0	*10.0
Sales occupations	499	100.0	30.5	23.8	29.7	15.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	353	100.0	28.9	27.2	32.9	10.8
Private household occupations	113	100.0	*14.2	29.2	30.1	25.7
Protective service occupations	72	100.0	*19.4	*23.6	*26.4	*29.2
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	403	100.0	23.6	23.8	33.0	19.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	315	100.0	21.0	19.0	38.1	21.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	100.0	26.3	27.5	29.4	16.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	100.0	*19.0	26.7	37.9	*17.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	100.0	*26.7	*27.8	31.1	*14.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers . . .	62	100.0	*21.0	*21.0	*38.7	*21.0
Unknown occupation and military	122	100.0	*15.6	24.6	31.1	27.9
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	18.7	21.6	37.4	23.4

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 4. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983–85

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

Sex, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Male		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	43.7	28.0	21.6	6.4
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	44.4	28.2	21.1	6.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	8,299	100.0	51.0	28.4	16.5	3.8
Professional specialty occupations	6,870	100.0	55.1	27.8	14.1	2.8
Technicians and related support occupations	1,656	100.0	50.4	30.1	16.5	2.8
Sales occupations	6,091	100.0	48.3	29.0	17.4	5.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	3,262	100.0	42.6	31.0	21.0	5.2
Private household occupations	50	100.0	*36.0	*18.0	*36.0	*10.0
Protective service occupations	1,363	100.0	46.4	26.0	20.1	7.3
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	3,519	100.0	38.2	27.5	25.9	7.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,719	100.0	38.6	24.2	26.0	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,858	100.0	41.3	28.6	23.0	6.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,633	100.0	36.1	29.1	26.7	7.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,152	100.0	37.0	28.2	26.8	7.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,011	100.0	41.0	26.3	24.6	7.8
Unknown occupation and military	997	100.0	39.2	24.9	25.3	8.2
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	34.5	25.1	28.7	11.1
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	37.8	30.0	24.8	7.1
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	38.3	30.3	24.4	6.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	4,317	100.0	45.8	30.2	19.5	4.4
Professional specialty occupations	6,644	100.0	48.0	31.3	16.9	3.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,603	100.0	41.3	31.3	21.8	5.6
Sales occupations	5,510	100.0	38.9	30.4	24.2	6.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	12,953	100.0	38.5	32.9	23.1	5.2
Private household occupations	786	100.0	22.6	25.2	32.3	19.0
Protective service occupations	232	100.0	39.7	28.4	24.6	*6.9
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	6,834	100.0	32.4	27.9	29.7	9.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	499	100.0	35.7	25.5	28.7	9.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,108	100.0	32.9	27.3	30.7	8.8
Machine operations, assemblers, and inspectors	3,249	100.0	25.7	26.9	35.1	11.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	370	100.0	34.6	31.4	26.5	7.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	647	100.0	32.5	26.4	30.1	10.8
Unknown occupation and military	814	100.0	32.2	29.2	27.1	8.4
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	32.2	26.4	29.1	12.0

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 5. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983–85

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

Race, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
White		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	42.5	29.3	21.9	6.0
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	43.0	29.4	21.5	5.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	11,696	100.0	50.0	28.9	17.0	3.9
Professional specialty occupations	12,182	100.0	52.9	29.6	14.4	2.9
Technicians and related support occupations	2,827	100.0	47.5	30.5	18.1	3.7
Sales occupations	10,676	100.0	44.4	29.7	20.1	5.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	14,190	100.0	40.4	32.9	21.7	4.8
Private household occupations	520	100.0	28.5	26.2	33.8	10.8
Protective service occupations	1,350	100.0	46.2	26.7	20.0	7.0
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	8,224	100.0	36.1	28.8	27.2	7.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,955	100.0	39.1	24.7	26.0	9.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,726	100.0	41.2	28.6	23.1	6.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,585	100.0	32.5	28.8	29.4	9.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,885	100.0	37.3	29.2	26.2	7.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,972	100.0	41.3	27.1	23.6	7.7
Unknown occupation and military	1,477	100.0	37.4	27.1	24.9	8.0
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	35.0	26.7	27.5	10.3
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	30.3	26.1	31.4	11.8
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	30.6	26.8	31.0	11.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	629	100.0	35.8	31.8	26.1	6.2
Professional specialty occupations	914	100.0	35.8	29.3	28.9	5.8
Technicians and related support occupations	318	100.0	32.1	33.0	27.0	7.9
Sales occupations	650	100.0	36.9	27.2	27.5	7.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	1,692	100.0	30.9	29.6	30.6	8.6
Private household occupations	300	100.0	12.3	23.0	31.7	32.3
Protective service occupations	223	100.0	40.8	26.0	24.7	8.5
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	1,792	100.0	26.1	24.1	33.9	15.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	197	100.0	27.4	19.8	31.5	20.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	984	100.0	32.5	27.9	29.1	10.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,074	100.0	27.1	25.3	35.2	11.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	582	100.0	34.4	23.9	29.7	11.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	100.0	29.9	22.4	35.6	12.0
Unknown occupation and military	281	100.0	26.7	26.0	33.1	11.0
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	28.1	22.1	33.7	15.6

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 6. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	32.2	26.2	28.0	13.4
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	33.2	27.1	26.9	12.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	395	100.0	42.5	29.6	20.5	7.1
Professional specialty occupations	688	100.0	45.9	30.2	18.2	5.5
Technicians and related support occupations	179	100.0	42.5	32.4	18.4	*6.7
Sales occupations	1,005	100.0	35.9	28.4	24.4	11.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	1,063	100.0	34.7	32.6	24.4	7.8
Private household occupations	328	100.0	17.7	23.5	35.4	23.2
Protective service occupations	149	100.0	47.7	16.8	19.5	*14.8
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	2,151	100.0	27.6	27.9	29.6	14.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	679	100.0	32.8	22.2	27.1	17.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	958	100.0	36.6	23.3	26.7	13.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	821	100.0	26.3	25.5	32.3	16.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	411	100.0	33.6	25.1	29.9	11.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	588	100.0	34.4	25.5	29.6	10.2
Unknown occupation and military	149	100.0	20.1	24.8	31.5	21.5
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	28.3	22.8	32.1	16.6
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	37.1	29.3	25.3	8.1
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	37.5	29.5	24.9	7.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	2,624	100.0	42.7	30.7	20.2	6.1
Professional specialty occupations	2,910	100.0	47.9	31.6	16.5	3.9
Technicians and related support occupations	1,003	100.0	43.0	30.0	21.7	5.2
Sales occupations	3,370	100.0	39.4	29.6	23.3	7.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	5,327	100.0	36.4	32.5	24.4	6.6
Private household occupations	271	100.0	26.2	28.4	30.3	14.4
Protective service occupations	473	100.0	40.8	27.1	23.0	8.9
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	4,022	100.0	32.9	27.8	29.5	9.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,151	100.0	38.2	24.8	26.5	10.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,512	100.0	37.4	28.8	25.1	8.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,370	100.0	31.1	27.8	30.6	10.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,756	100.0	34.3	30.0	27.1	8.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,428	100.0	36.4	26.5	27.6	9.2
Unknown occupation and military	321	100.0	29.0	28.7	26.8	15.0
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	32.8	26.6	29.4	10.8
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	46.8	29.8	19.2	4.0
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	47.0	29.9	19.1	3.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	8,320	100.0	52.0	28.9	15.8	3.1
Professional specialty occupations	8,766	100.0	53.4	29.3	14.5	2.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,791	100.0	48.6	30.9	17.1	3.2
Sales occupations	5,757	100.0	48.5	29.8	18.0	3.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	8,120	100.0	42.3	32.9	20.7	4.0
Private household occupations	104	100.0	37.5	28.8	24.0	*9.6
Protective service occupations	809	100.0	48.3	28.9	18.5	4.2
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	2,932	100.0	42.6	28.5	24.6	4.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	846	100.0	46.1	27.0	20.7	6.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,895	100.0	44.2	29.6	21.2	4.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,760	100.0	35.5	30.3	27.6	6.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,815	100.0	40.7	28.8	24.6	5.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,160	100.0	47.3	26.8	20.3	5.5
Unknown occupation and military	395	100.0	46.6	30.6	18.5	*3.5
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	42.5	29.0	21.9	6.3

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 7. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	26.3	23.9	33.7	15.7
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	26.6	24.3	33.4	15.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	810	100.0	29.3	27.7	29.4	13.2
Professional specialty occupations	240	100.0	29.6	24.2	34.2	12.5
Technicians and related support occupations	132	100.0	25.8	31.1	32.6	*10.6
Sales occupations	1,271	100.0	30.4	23.7	31.4	14.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	1,019	100.0	28.9	26.9	30.6	13.2
Private household occupations	418	100.0	15.3	20.1	36.8	26.8
Protective service occupations	187	100.0	27.3	21.9	30.5	20.3
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	2,972	100.0	24.1	22.8	35.8	16.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,147	100.0	23.7	21.4	34.6	19.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,201	100.0	29.1	25.7	30.7	14.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,784	100.0	24.5	24.1	36.1	15.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,482	100.0	28.1	25.0	33.8	12.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,175	100.0	28.4	23.4	32.7	15.2
Unknown occupation and military	300	100.0	21.7	26.0	33.3	18.3
Currently unemployed	2,293	100.0	24.4	20.6	36.3	18.1
12-15 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	40.8	30.5	23.0	5.5
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	41.2	30.7	22.7	5.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	6,542	100.0	45.0	30.1	20.3	4.4
Professional specialty occupations	3,641	100.0	44.7	31.7	19.3	4.1
Technicians and related support occupations	2,293	100.0	43.1	31.4	21.1	4.4
Sales occupations	7,882	100.0	42.0	30.8	21.6	5.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	13,434	100.0	38.9	33.1	22.9	4.8
Private household occupations	388	100.0	30.7	30.4	28.4	10.3
Protective service occupations	1,175	100.0	45.8	27.4	21.0	5.8
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	6,846	100.0	38.0	29.9	25.8	6.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,789	100.0	45.2	26.2	22.5	5.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,014	100.0	43.6	29.8	21.6	4.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,855	100.0	35.6	30.4	27.3	6.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,846	100.0	40.8	30.5	23.3	5.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,335	100.0	44.2	28.3	22.3	4.8
Unknown occupation and military	957	100.0	37.5	28.8	25.4	6.9
Currently unemployed	4,553	100.0	35.3	27.7	26.9	9.7
16 years or more		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	55.2	28.6	13.5	2.5
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	55.4	28.6	13.4	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	5,225	100.0	57.7	28.0	12.1	2.0
Professional specialty occupations	9,606	100.0	54.8	28.9	13.5	2.6
Technicians and related support occupations	825	100.0	56.8	28.8	11.6	*2.5
Sales occupations	2,410	100.0	57.1	28.9	11.7	2.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	1,729	100.0	49.6	31.3	15.8	3.1
Private household occupations	*14	100.0	*57.1	*21.4	*21.4	*-
Protective service occupations	220	100.0	61.4	25.9	*11.4	*1.8
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	456	100.0	49.3	29.4	17.1	*4.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	242	100.0	55.4	25.6	16.9	*2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	661	100.0	57.3	23.9	16.0	*2.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	100.0	48.1	30.6	18.6	*2.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	100.0	51.0	24.8	20.0	*4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	100.0	58.6	*20.7	*16.2	*4.5
Unknown occupation and military	250	100.0	54.8	26.8	15.2	*2.8
Currently unemployed	822	100.0	48.7	29.8	18.0	3.3

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 8. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
All ages 18 years and over						
Total labor force	111,770	100.0	41.1	28.9	23.0	6.7
Currently employed	104,045	100.0	41.7	29.1	22.5	6.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	100.0	39.7	24.5	25.7	9.7
Mining	1,014	100.0	44.8	28.2	20.1	6.5
Construction	6,701	100.0	42.0	29.0	22.1	6.7
Manufacturing	20,845	100.0	38.7	29.3	24.8	6.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	100.0	41.6	29.8	22.4	5.8
Wholesale trade	3,684	100.0	44.2	29.4	21.2	5.1
Retail trade	16,274	100.0	41.5	29.1	22.9	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	100.0	45.5	30.3	19.4	4.6
Business and repair services	5,535	100.0	42.6	28.9	21.5	6.8
Personal services	3,953	100.0	34.6	27.0	27.0	11.0
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	100.0	45.4	27.4	21.8	5.3
Professional and related services	20,637	100.0	44.5	29.7	20.4	5.2
Public administration	4,882	100.0	42.0	29.9	22.1	5.9
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	100.0	37.5	26.9	24.9	8.3
Currently unemployed	7,725	100.0	33.4	25.7	28.9	11.5
18-44 years						
Total labor force	78,951	100.0	45.3	29.6	20.3	4.5
Currently employed	72,791	100.0	46.0	29.9	19.6	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,981	100.0	47.7	25.6	21.0	5.2
Mining	756	100.0	48.5	28.2	18.7	4.4
Construction	4,827	100.0	46.8	29.3	19.4	4.1
Manufacturing	14,421	100.0	42.7	30.2	22.1	4.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,262	100.0	45.7	31.1	19.3	3.6
Wholesale trade	2,578	100.0	49.3	28.7	18.8	3.1
Retail trade	12,271	100.0	45.4	29.8	20.3	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,668	100.0	48.7	31.7	16.5	2.9
Business and repair services	4,009	100.0	46.8	29.3	19.3	4.5
Personal services	2,528	100.0	40.3	29.0	24.3	6.1
Entertainment and recreation services	917	100.0	48.5	28.8	19.2	3.4
Professional and related services	14,155	100.0	48.8	30.2	17.3	3.5
Public administration	3,247	100.0	46.8	31.0	17.8	4.3
Unknown and armed forces	1,173	100.0	42.7	28.1	22.4	4.6
Currently unemployed	6,160	100.0	36.0	26.3	27.7	9.6
45-64 years						
Total labor force	29,442	100.0	31.6	27.4	29.3	11.3
Currently employed	28,049	100.0	32.0	27.6	29.1	10.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	28.7	24.0	31.3	15.6
Mining	246	100.0	34.1	28.9	24.0	12.6
Construction	1,752	100.0	29.3	28.2	29.3	13.1
Manufacturing	6,117	100.0	29.9	27.2	30.9	11.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,208	100.0	32.6	27.3	29.1	10.7
Wholesale trade	1,008	100.0	32.2	32.1	26.5	9.1
Retail trade	3,451	100.0	29.6	27.3	30.9	11.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,751	100.0	38.9	27.5	25.5	7.9
Business and repair services	1,332	100.0	33.0	27.3	27.5	11.9
Personal services	1,135	100.0	25.4	23.4	32.2	18.7
Entertainment and recreation services	271	100.0	35.8	25.1	28.8	10.0
Professional and related services	5,832	100.0	35.3	29.0	26.9	8.5
Public administration	1,512	100.0	33.1	27.6	30.8	8.4
Unknown and armed forces	503	100.0	30.4	25.2	29.0	12.1
Currently unemployed	1,393	100.0	23.7	23.5	33.2	19.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 8. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
65 years and over		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	27.5	24.2	31.4	16.4
Currently employed	3,250	100.0	28.0	24.4	31.1	16.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	314	100.0	22.0	18.5	38.9	20.4
Mining	*12	100.0	*25.0	*25.0	*33.3	*8.3
Construction	123	100.0	32.5	26.0	26.0	*14.6
Manufacturing	307	100.0	26.7	27.7	32.9	12.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106	100.0	25.5	*19.8	40.6	*13.2
Wholesale trade	98	100.0	31.6	*21.4	30.6	*15.3
Retail trade	552	100.0	28.6	23.7	31.5	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	100.0	31.7	24.4	28.6	14.5
Business and repair services	194	100.0	23.7	30.4	27.3	18.0
Personal services	290	100.0	22.1	24.1	29.7	23.8
Entertainment and recreation services	47	100.0	*38.3	*14.9	*31.9	*14.9
Professional and related services	650	100.0	33.8	25.5	29.1	11.4
Public administration	124	100.0	26.6	29.0	27.4	*16.9
Unknown and armed forces	126	100.0	*16.7	22.2	31.0	28.6
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	18.7	21.6	37.4	23.4

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 9. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Male		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	43.7	28.0	21.6	6.4
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	44.4	28.2	21.1	6.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,580	100.0	40.0	24.0	25.4	10.2
Mining	863	100.0	44.1	28.3	20.3	7.0
Construction	6,124	100.0	42.3	28.6	22.1	6.8
Manufacturing	14,091	100.0	41.3	29.3	22.9	6.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,537	100.0	42.6	29.0	21.9	6.2
Wholesale trade	2,697	100.0	44.4	29.9	20.6	4.9
Retail trade	7,764	100.0	46.2	27.9	20.0	5.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,823	100.0	50.8	27.2	17.1	4.7
Business and repair services	3,464	100.0	44.6	27.5	20.9	6.8
Personal services	1,124	100.0	41.6	28.1	22.7	7.2
Entertainment and recreation services	729	100.0	47.2	25.0	21.7	6.0
Professional and related services	6,895	100.0	51.0	27.5	17.1	4.2
Public administration	2,851	100.0	45.1	28.4	20.9	5.5
Unknown and armed forces	938	100.0	42.8	24.9	22.4	7.9
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	34.5	25.1	28.7	11.1
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	37.8	30.0	24.8	7.1
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	38.3	30.3	24.4	6.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	646	100.0	38.7	26.3	26.9	7.6
Mining	151	100.0	48.3	27.8	19.2	*4.0
Construction	578	100.0	39.3	32.5	22.5	5.5
Manufacturing	6,754	100.0	33.2	29.3	28.8	8.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,040	100.0	38.8	32.1	24.0	4.8
Wholesale trade	987	100.0	43.6	28.0	22.8	5.6
Retail trade	8,510	100.0	37.2	30.1	25.5	6.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,858	100.0	41.6	32.6	21.0	4.6
Business and repair services	2,071	100.0	39.4	31.2	22.6	6.7
Personal services	2,830	100.0	31.8	26.6	28.7	12.5
Entertainment and recreation services	506	100.0	42.9	31.0	21.9	*4.2
Professional and related services	13,742	100.0	41.3	30.8	22.0	5.7
Public administration	2,032	100.0	37.6	32.0	23.7	6.5
Unknown and armed forces	863	100.0	31.6	29.1	27.5	8.8
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	32.2	26.4	29.1	12.0

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 10. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
White		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	42.5	29.3	21.9	6.0
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	43.0	29.4	21.5	5.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,006	100.0	40.6	24.7	25.4	8.8
Mining	954	100.0	44.7	28.3	19.9	6.7
Construction	6,102	100.0	43.1	29.1	21.3	6.3
Manufacturing	18,378	100.0	39.6	29.7	23.9	6.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,441	100.0	42.7	30.4	21.3	5.3
Wholesale trade	3,425	100.0	44.6	29.8	20.5	4.9
Retail trade	14,522	100.0	42.1	29.5	22.2	5.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,001	100.0	46.5	30.3	18.8	4.2
Business and repair services	4,911	100.0	43.2	29.3	20.7	6.6
Personal services	3,123	100.0	37.7	27.6	25.9	8.5
Entertainment and recreation services	1,085	100.0	46.6	28.2	20.3	4.8
Professional and related services	17,715	100.0	46.7	30.1	18.8	4.3
Public administration	4,074	100.0	44.3	29.5	20.7	5.3
Unknown and armed forces	1,528	100.0	38.4	27.0	24.1	8.0
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	35.0	26.7	27.5	10.3
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	30.3	26.1	31.4	11.8
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	30.6	26.8	31.0	11.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	150	100.0	28.0	22.0	30.0	20.7
Mining	44	100.0	*43.2	*29.5	*27.3	*2.3
Construction	492	100.0	29.5	28.9	30.1	11.2
Manufacturing	1,961	100.0	29.7	25.9	33.1	10.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	976	100.0	34.0	27.4	29.3	8.8
Wholesale trade	207	100.0	35.3	23.2	32.4	*8.7
Retail trade	1,232	100.0	34.2	25.4	30.8	9.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	546	100.0	36.1	28.9	25.3	9.2
Business and repair services	492	100.0	36.8	25.4	29.7	7.9
Personal services	688	100.0	20.1	24.9	31.8	22.5
Entertainment and recreation services	127	100.0	34.6	22.8	32.3	*9.4
Professional and related services	2,410	100.0	29.0	27.1	31.7	11.8
Public administration	687	100.0	28.8	32.2	30.3	8.7
Unknown and armed forces	221	100.0	27.6	26.2	32.1	11.3
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	28.1	22.1	33.7	15.6

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 11. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status according to family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	32.2	26.2	28.0	13.4
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	33.2	27.1	26.9	12.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	616	100.0	32.6	23.1	26.9	17.0
Mining	47	100.0	*36.2	*19.1	*29.8	*14.9
Construction	626	100.0	36.1	26.4	23.8	13.6
Manufacturing	1,250	100.0	31.0	24.0	31.4	13.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	340	100.0	34.7	28.2	27.6	9.4
Wholesale trade	193	100.0	42.0	26.9	21.8	*9.8
Retail trade	2,198	100.0	33.2	29.1	27.2	10.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	100.0	38.2	27.4	22.2	12.0
Business and repair services	612	100.0	32.2	27.6	27.6	12.3
Personal services	861	100.0	23.6	24.9	32.4	19.0
Entertainment and recreation services	165	100.0	40.0	26.7	23.0	*10.3
Professional and related services	1,964	100.0	36.5	29.7	23.4	10.4
Public administration	221	100.0	36.2	24.4	24.9	14.0
Unknown and armed forces	145	100.0	20.7	23.4	32.4	22.1
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	28.3	22.8	32.1	16.6
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	37.1	29.3	25.3	8.1
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	37.5	29.5	24.9	7.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,143	100.0	39.6	24.9	26.1	9.2
Mining	281	100.0	44.1	26.3	21.4	*8.2
Construction	2,384	100.0	38.7	29.3	24.4	7.3
Manufacturing	6,854	100.0	34.1	29.8	27.1	8.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,077	100.0	37.9	28.6	24.8	8.3
Wholesale trade	1,119	100.0	40.5	28.2	23.9	7.3
Retail trade	5,518	100.0	38.0	29.7	24.7	7.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,770	100.0	39.2	33.3	21.3	6.1
Business and repair services	1,794	100.0	38.6	29.8	22.7	8.6
Personal services	1,429	100.0	34.6	27.6	27.2	10.0
Entertainment and recreation services	422	100.0	41.5	27.7	24.6	*5.9
Professional and related services	6,067	100.0	39.3	29.3	24.2	7.0
Public administration	1,372	100.0	34.8	32.1	25.4	7.6
Unknown and armed forces	312	100.0	30.4	30.4	24.7	14.1
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	32.8	26.6	29.4	10.8
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	46.8	29.8	19.2	4.0
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	47.0	29.9	19.1	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	48.4	26.0	20.2	5.1
Mining	587	100.0	45.8	29.8	19.1	4.9
Construction	2,813	100.0	47.1	29.8	18.6	4.3
Manufacturing	10,463	100.0	43.2	30.3	21.6	4.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,370	100.0	44.6	31.0	20.0	4.2
Wholesale trade	1,944	100.0	48.0	30.2	18.3	3.4
Retail trade	6,469	100.0	47.7	28.8	19.6	3.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,877	100.0	49.4	29.4	17.6	3.4
Business and repair services	2,469	100.0	48.9	29.6	17.6	3.9
Personal services	1,121	100.0	44.2	31.0	20.0	4.7
Entertainment and recreation services	503	100.0	52.5	27.2	18.3	*2.0
Professional and related services	10,702	100.0	49.7	30.2	16.8	3.1
Public administration	2,849	100.0	46.2	30.0	19.6	4.1
Unknown and armed forces	376	100.0	47.9	29.5	17.8	*4.3
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	42.5	29.0	21.9	6.3

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 12. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by respondent-assessed health status, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983–85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Respondent-assessed health status				
		All persons ¹	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Less than 12 years						
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	26.3	23.9	33.7	15.7
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	26.6	24.3	33.4	15.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,053	100.0	23.7	21.2	35.3	19.2
Mining	205	100.0	27.3	27.3	28.8	16.1
Construction	1,767	100.0	28.9	26.9	30.7	13.4
Manufacturing	4,587	100.0	26.0	24.6	34.3	14.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,105	100.0	26.8	25.1	33.2	14.5
Wholesale trade	542	100.0	29.2	26.6	31.2	12.9
Retail trade	2,850	100.0	30.4	24.0	31.9	13.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	100.0	28.6	24.3	28.8	18.2
Business and repair services	935	100.0	27.7	24.8	32.0	15.2
Personal services	1,168	100.0	20.9	21.1	36.3	21.0
Entertainment and recreation services	189	100.0	29.6	18.5	37.6	*13.8
Professional and related services	1,714	100.0	23.3	23.5	36.3	16.6
Public administration	309	100.0	24.6	28.8	30.4	16.5
Unknown and armed forces	288	100.0	24.7	23.6	33.0	18.4
Currently unemployed	2,293	100.0	24.4	20.6	36.3	18.1
12–15 years						
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	40.8	30.5	23.0	5.5
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	41.2	30.7	22.7	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,827	100.0	45.6	26.9	21.8	5.3
Mining	543	100.0	44.0	28.7	22.5	*4.6
Construction	4,325	100.0	45.5	30.1	19.7	4.5
Manufacturing	13,031	100.0	38.9	31.3	24.3	5.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,404	100.0	42.3	31.0	21.8	4.6
Wholesale trade	2,465	100.0	43.8	30.5	21.2	4.5
Retail trade	11,570	100.0	42.6	30.2	22.0	5.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,352	100.0	41.6	32.2	21.8	4.2
Business and repair services	3,442	100.0	41.7	30.7	21.8	5.7
Personal services	2,469	100.0	38.5	30.3	23.8	7.2
Entertainment and recreation services	802	100.0	46.5	29.6	19.8	4.0
Professional and related services	9,751	100.0	39.3	31.3	23.7	5.5
Public administration	3,068	100.0	39.3	30.3	24.2	6.1
Unknown and armed forces	949	100.0	38.8	28.9	24.3	7.1
Currently unemployed	4,553	100.0	35.3	27.7	26.9	9.7
16 years or more						
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	55.2	28.6	13.5	2.5
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	55.4	28.6	13.4	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	309	100.0	59.5	22.7	15.2	*2.3
Mining	263	100.0	60.1	27.8	*8.7	*3.0
Construction	567	100.0	57.5	27.5	12.9	*1.9
Manufacturing	3,102	100.0	57.5	27.7	12.4	2.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,026	100.0	54.4	29.2	13.6	*2.5
Wholesale trade	660	100.0	58.6	27.4	12.9	*0.9
Retail trade	1,767	100.0	52.6	30.3	14.4	2.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,893	100.0	58.3	27.2	11.6	2.7
Business and repair services	1,126	100.0	58.2	27.3	11.7	2.8
Personal services	276	100.0	59.4	25.0	13.4	*2.2
Entertainment and recreation services	238	100.0	54.6	27.7	16.4	*1.3
Professional and related services	9,097	100.0	54.3	29.2	13.7	2.6
Public administration	1,482	100.0	51.6	29.3	15.9	3.3
Unknown and armed forces	271	100.0	53.5	29.9	13.3	*3.0
Currently unemployed	822	100.0	48.7	29.8	18.0	3.3

¹Includes unknown respondent-assessed health status.

Table 13. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	All persons ¹	Degree of limitation of activity			
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
All ages 18 years and over			Percent distribution			
Total labor force	111,770	100.0	91.0	9.0	5.8	3.2
Currently employed	104,045	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.5	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,616	100.0	91.6	8.4	4.6	3.8
Professional specialty occupations	13,514	100.0	91.9	8.1	4.1	4.0
Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	100.0	91.7	8.3	5.3	3.0
Sales occupations	11,601	100.0	91.0	9.0	5.6	3.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,215	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.5	3.0
Private household occupations	836	100.0	83.0	17.0	11.1	5.9
Protective service occupations	1,595	100.0	90.9	9.1	6.1	3.0
Service occupations, except protective and household	10,353	100.0	90.6	9.4	6.5	2.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	100.0	88.4	11.6	8.6	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.6	3.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	100.0	91.2	8.9	6.3	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	100.0	91.2	8.8	6.3	2.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	100.0	91.1	8.9	6.5	2.4
Unknown occupation and military	1,811	100.0	90.3	9.7	6.8	2.9
Currently unemployed	7,725	100.0	86.8	13.2	10.2	3.0
18-44 years						
Total labor force	78,951	100.0	93.2	6.8	4.3	2.4
Currently employed	72,791	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.0	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,026	100.0	93.6	6.4	3.5	2.9
Professional specialty occupations	9,585	100.0	93.7	6.3	3.0	3.3
Technicians and related support occupations	2,578	100.0	93.0	7.0	4.3	2.6
Sales occupations	8,008	100.0	93.7	6.3	3.8	2.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11,679	100.0	94.1	5.9	3.6	2.3
Private household occupations	429	100.0	91.4	8.6	*6.1	*2.6
Protective service occupations	1,146	100.0	94.1	5.9	4.1	*1.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	7,417	100.0	93.2	6.9	4.8	2.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,963	100.0	93.3	6.7	5.3	1.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,104	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.1	2.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,601	100.0	93.0	7.0	5.0	2.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,125	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.4	2.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,946	100.0	93.1	6.9	5.0	1.9
Unknown occupation and military	1,186	100.0	94.4	5.6	3.7	*1.9
Currently unemployed	6,160	100.0	89.3	10.7	8.3	2.4
45-64 years						
Total labor force	29,442	100.0	86.5	13.5	9.1	4.4
Currently employed	28,049	100.0	86.9	13.1	8.7	4.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,190	100.0	88.8	11.3	6.4	4.9
Professional specialty occupations	3,565	100.0	88.5	11.5	6.4	5.1
Technicians and related support occupations	640	100.0	86.7	13.4	9.1	4.4
Sales occupations	3,094	100.0	85.8	14.3	9.6	4.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4,183	100.0	88.7	11.3	6.9	4.4
Private household occupations	293	100.0	73.0	27.0	19.1	*7.8
Protective service occupations	377	100.0	84.1	15.9	11.1	*4.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,533	100.0	84.6	15.4	10.9	4.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	940	100.0	83.0	17.0	14.3	*2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,608	100.0	87.0	13.0	8.9	4.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,165	100.0	87.0	13.0	9.0	4.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,307	100.0	85.8	14.2	10.3	3.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	650	100.0	83.1	16.9	12.8	*4.2
Unknown occupation and military	503	100.0	86.3	13.7	10.3	*3.4
Currently unemployed	1,393	100.0	77.9	22.1	17.7	4.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 13. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Degree of limitation of activity</i>				
		<i>All persons¹</i>	<i>With no limitation of activity</i>	<i>With limitation of activity</i>		
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Limited in major activity</i>	<i>Limited but not in major activity</i>
65 years and over		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	78.8	21.2	11.1	10.1
Currently employed	3,205	100.0	79.3	20.7	10.8	10.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	400	100.0	79.5	20.5	8.8	11.8
Professional specialty occupations	363	100.0	78.8	21.2	9.6	11.6
Technicians and related support occupations	40	100.0	85.0	*15.0	*10.0	*5.0
Sales occupations	499	100.0	80.8	19.2	10.0	9.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	353	100.0	83.6	16.4	8.2	8.2
Private household occupations	113	100.0	77.0	*23.0	*9.7	*13.3
Protective service occupations	72	100.0	76.4	*23.6	*12.5	*12.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	100.0	81.1	19.1	10.7	8.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	315	100.0	73.7	26.3	12.4	14.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	100.0	79.2	20.8	*10.6	*10.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	100.0	78.4	*21.6	*15.5	*6.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	100.0	84.4	*15.6	*12.2	*4.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	100.0	83.9	*16.1	*11.3	*4.8
Unknown occupation and military	122	100.0	68.0	32.0	*22.1	*10.7
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	70.2	30.4	18.1	*12.3

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income and unknown education of individual.

Table 14. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>Degree of limitation of activity</i>				
		<i>All persons</i>	<i>With no limitation of activity</i>	<i>With limitation of activity</i>		
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Limited in major activity</i>	<i>Limited but not in major activity</i>
Male		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.2	3.3
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	90.8	9.2	5.8	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	8,299	100.0	91.1	8.9	4.8	4.1
Professional specialty occupations	6,870	100.0	91.4	8.6	4.4	4.3
Technicians and related support occupations	1,656	100.0	90.6	9.4	6.0	3.4
Sales occupations	6,091	100.0	90.6	9.4	5.8	3.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	3,262	100.0	90.3	9.7	5.9	3.8
Private household occupations	50	100.0	88.0	*12.0	*6.0	*4.0
Protective service occupations	1,363	100.0	90.7	9.2	6.1	3.2
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	3,519	100.0	89.1	10.9	7.7	3.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,719	100.0	88.6	11.4	8.5	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,858	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.5	3.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,633	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.5	2.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,152	100.0	91.2	8.8	6.2	2.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,011	100.0	91.3	8.7	6.3	2.4
Unknown occupation and military	997	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.7	2.8
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	86.2	13.8	11.3	2.5
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	91.6	8.4	5.3	3.1
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	92.0	8.0	5.0	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	4,317	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.2	3.3
Professional specialty occupations	6,644	100.0	92.5	7.5	3.8	3.7
Technicians and related support occupations	1,603	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.7	2.6
Sales occupations	5,510	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.4	3.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	12,953	100.0	93.1	6.9	4.2	2.8
Private household occupations	786	100.0	82.6	17.3	11.5	5.9
Protective service occupations	232	100.0	91.8	8.2	*6.0	*1.7
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	6,834	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.9	2.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	499	100.0	86.8	13.0	9.0	*4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,108	100.0	91.5	8.6	5.7	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,249	100.0	91.7	8.3	5.9	2.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	370	100.0	91.4	8.9	*6.5	*2.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	647	100.0	90.6	9.4	7.1	*2.2
Unknown occupation and military	814	100.0	90.2	9.8	6.9	*2.9
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	87.4	12.6	9.0	3.6

Table 15. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	Degree of limitation of activity				
		All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
White		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	90.8	9.2	5.8	3.3
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	91.1	8.9	5.5	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11,696	100.0	91.4	8.6	4.7	3.9
Professional specialty occupations	12,182	100.0	91.6	8.4	4.2	4.2
Technicians and related support occupations	2,827	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.4	3.1
Sales occupations	10,676	100.0	90.7	9.3	5.8	3.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14,190	100.0	92.3	7.7	4.6	3.1
Private household occupations	520	100.0	85.4	14.4	9.2	5.4
Protective service occupations	1,350	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.3	2.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	8,224	100.0	90.3	9.7	6.7	3.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,955	100.0	88.4	11.6	8.4	3.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,726	100.0	91.2	8.8	5.7	3.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,585	100.0	90.7	9.3	6.5	2.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,885	100.0	91.1	8.9	6.3	2.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,972	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.5	2.6
Unknown occupation and military	1,477	100.0	89.6	10.4	7.0	3.2
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	86.1	13.9	10.6	3.3
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.7	2.1
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	92.6	7.4	5.2	2.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	629	100.0	93.3	6.5	*3.2	*3.3
Professional specialty occupations	914	100.0	94.4	5.6	3.1	*2.5
Technicians and related support occupations	318	100.0	91.2	8.8	*5.7	*3.5
Sales occupations	650	100.0	95.2	4.8	*4.0	*0.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,692	100.0	94.1	5.9	3.8	2.0
Private household occupations	300	100.0	78.3	21.7	14.7	*7.0
Protective service occupations	223	100.0	91.0	*9.4	*5.4	*3.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	1,792	100.0	91.2	8.8	6.3	2.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	197	100.0	87.8	*12.2	*11.2	*1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	984	100.0	94.4	5.6	4.4	*1.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,074	100.0	93.6	6.4	5.1	*1.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	582	100.0	91.6	8.2	6.4	*1.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	100.0	92.5	7.7	6.0	*1.5
Unknown occupation and military	281	100.0	93.2	7.1	*5.7	*1.4
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	89.2	10.8	9.0	1.9

Table 16. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	All persons	Degree of limitation of activity			
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	85.7	14.3	10.2	4.1
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	86.1	13.9	9.7	4.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	395	100.0	87.3	12.7	8.1	*4.6
Professional specialty occupations	688	100.0	86.3	13.7	7.1	6.5
Technicians and related support occupations	179	100.0	91.1	*8.9	*5.6	*3.4
Sales occupations	1,005	100.0	86.0	14.0	9.7	4.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,063	100.0	88.9	11.1	7.1	4.0
Private household occupations	328	100.0	77.7	22.6	15.5	*7.0
Protective service occupations	149	100.0	81.2	18.8	*12.8	*5.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,151	100.0	87.0	13.0	9.0	4.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	679	100.0	84.2	15.8	11.3	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	958	100.0	85.7	14.3	10.8	3.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	821	100.0	86.8	13.2	10.4	*2.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	411	100.0	85.2	14.8	11.9	*3.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	588	100.0	87.2	12.8	9.2	*3.6
Unknown occupation and military	149	100.0	75.2	24.8	18.8	*6.0
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	83.9	16.1	12.4	3.6
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	90.4	9.6	6.5	3.1
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	90.7	9.3	6.2	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2,624	100.0	90.2	9.8	6.1	3.7
Professional specialty occupations	2,910	100.0	91.2	8.8	4.9	4.0
Technicians and related support occupations	1,003	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.9	*2.6
Sales occupations	3,370	100.0	90.1	9.9	6.5	3.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5,327	100.0	91.7	8.3	4.8	3.5
Private household occupations	271	100.0	86.7	13.3	*8.9	*4.4
Protective service occupations	473	100.0	88.6	11.4	8.2	*3.2
Service occupations, except protective and household	4,022	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.7	2.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,151	100.0	88.4	11.6	8.9	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,512	100.0	91.0	9.0	6.1	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,370	100.0	90.9	9.1	6.6	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,756	100.0	91.8	8.2	5.8	2.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,428	100.0	91.3	8.7	6.6	2.1
Unknown occupation and military	321	100.0	84.4	15.6	13.1	*2.5
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	87.0	13.0	10.4	2.7
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.4	3.2
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.3	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,320	100.0	92.1	7.9	3.9	3.9
Professional specialty occupations	8,766	100.0	92.6	7.4	3.6	3.8
Technicians and related support occupations	1,791	100.0	92.2	7.8	4.5	3.2
Sales occupations	5,757	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.5	3.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8,120	100.0	93.2	6.8	4.1	2.6
Private household occupations	104	100.0	93.3	*6.7	*3.8	*3.8
Protective service occupations	809	100.0	94.3	5.7	*3.2	*2.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,932	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.7	2.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	846	100.0	91.5	8.5	6.4	*2.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,895	100.0	92.6	7.4	4.5	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,760	100.0	92.5	7.5	5.0	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,815	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.5	3.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,160	100.0	92.8	7.1	5.0	*2.1
Unknown occupation and military	395	100.0	88.6	11.4	*5.6	*5.8
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	89.6	10.4	7.8	2.7

Table 17. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	All persons	Degree of limitation of activity			
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	86.9	13.1	9.5	3.6
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	87.3	12.7	9.1	3.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	810	100.0	84.4	15.6	10.9	4.6
Professional specialty occupations	240	100.0	83.8	16.3	*9.2	*6.7
Technicians and related support occupations	132	100.0	86.4	*12.9	*12.1	*1.5
Sales occupations	1,271	100.0	86.0	14.0	9.8	4.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,019	100.0	87.4	12.5	7.9	4.7
Private household occupations	418	100.0	79.7	20.3	13.9	*6.5
Protective service occupations	187	100.0	80.7	19.8	*11.2	*8.0
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,972	100.0	86.8	13.2	9.5	3.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,147	100.0	83.7	16.2	12.0	4.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,201	100.0	88.9	11.1	8.0	3.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,784	100.0	89.6	10.3	7.6	2.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,482	100.0	89.1	10.9	8.2	2.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,175	100.0	88.3	11.7	8.7	3.0
Unknown occupation and military	300	100.0	84.7	15.3	11.7	*4.0
Currently unemployed	2,293	100.0	84.2	15.8	12.5	3.3
12-15 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	91.8	8.2	5.4	2.9
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.0	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6,542	100.0	91.5	8.5	4.9	3.6
Professional specialty occupations	3,641	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.0	3.5
Technicians and related support occupations	2,293	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.4	3.1
Sales occupations	7,882	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.5	3.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13,434	100.0	92.8	7.2	4.3	2.8
Private household occupations	388	100.0	86.6	13.4	8.5	*4.9
Protective service occupations	1,175	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.9	*2.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,846	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.2	2.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,789	100.0	91.3	8.7	6.7	2.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,014	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.7	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,855	100.0	92.2	7.9	5.4	2.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,846	100.0	92.4	7.6	5.1	2.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,335	100.0	92.9	7.1	5.0	2.0
Unknown occupation and military	957	100.0	90.5	9.4	6.5	2.9
Currently unemployed	4,553	100.0	87.4	12.6	9.6	2.9
16 years or more		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	92.4	7.6	3.9	3.8
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	92.4	7.6	3.8	3.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5,225	100.0	92.8	7.2	3.2	4.0
Professional specialty occupations	9,606	100.0	92.3	7.7	3.6	4.1
Technicians and related support occupations	825	100.0	92.8	7.2	4.0	*3.2
Sales occupations	2,410	100.0	92.6	7.4	3.9	3.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,729	100.0	92.8	7.2	4.0	3.1
Private household occupations	*14	100.0	*85.7	*14.3	*7.1	*7.1
Protective service occupations	220	100.0	94.5	*5.9	*2.7	*3.2
Service occupations, except protective and household	456	100.0	91.0	9.0	6.1	*3.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	242	100.0	90.1	*9.9	*5.8	*4.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	661	100.0	91.8	8.2	4.8	*3.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	100.0	93.4	*6.6	*3.8	*2.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	100.0	89.7	*10.3	*8.3	*2.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	100.0	89.2	*10.8	*8.1	*2.7
Unknown occupation and military	250	100.0	91.2	*8.4	*4.8	*4.0
Currently unemployed	822	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.4	*2.8

Table 18. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	All persons ¹	Degree of limitation of activity			
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
All ages 18 years and over		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	111,770	100.0	91.0	9.0	5.8	3.2
Currently employed	104,045	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.5	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	100.0	88.7	11.3	7.7	3.5
Mining	1,014	100.0	93.2	6.8	3.7	3.1
Construction	6,701	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.9	2.7
Manufacturing	20,845	100.0	91.9	8.1	5.0	3.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.6	3.1
Wholesale trade	3,684	100.0	91.9	8.1	5.0	3.0
Retail trade	16,274	100.0	91.7	8.3	5.5	2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.5	3.1
Business and repair services	5,535	100.0	89.6	10.4	6.8	3.6
Personal services	3,953	100.0	88.1	11.9	8.0	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	100.0	91.6	8.4	5.1	3.2
Professional and related services	20,637	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.0	3.5
Public administration	4,882	100.0	91.6	8.4	5.0	3.3
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	100.0	90.4	9.6	6.8	2.8
Currently unemployed	7,725	100.0	86.8	13.2	10.2	3.0
18-44 years						
Total labor force	78,951	100.0	93.2	6.8	4.3	2.4
Currently employed	72,791	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.0	2.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,981	100.0	94.0	6.0	4.2	1.8
Mining	756	100.0	94.3	5.8	*2.8	*2.9
Construction	4,827	100.0	93.5	6.4	4.4	2.0
Manufacturing	14,421	100.0	93.6	6.4	3.9	2.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,262	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.2	2.2
Wholesale trade	2,578	100.0	94.3	5.7	3.2	2.5
Retail trade	12,271	100.0	93.7	6.3	4.1	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,668	100.0	94.8	5.2	2.9	2.2
Business and repair services	4,009	100.0	92.1	7.9	4.9	3.0
Personal services	2,528	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.3	2.7
Entertainment and recreation services	917	100.0	94.0	6.0	3.4	*2.6
Professional and related services	14,155	100.0	93.3	6.7	3.9	2.8
Public administration	3,247	100.0	93.6	6.4	4.0	2.4
Unknown and armed forces	1,173	100.0	94.6	5.4	3.6	*1.8
Currently unemployed	6,160	100.0	89.3	10.7	8.3	2.4
45-64 years						
Total labor force	29,442	100.0	86.5	13.5	9.1	4.4
Currently employed	28,049	100.0	86.9	13.1	8.7	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	82.8	17.2	13.8	3.5
Mining	246	100.0	89.8	*10.2	*6.5	*3.3
Construction	1,752	100.0	86.3	13.7	9.8	3.9
Manufacturing	6,117	100.0	88.2	11.8	7.3	4.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,208	100.0	86.5	13.5	8.7	4.8
Wholesale trade	1,008	100.0	87.1	12.9	8.9	4.0
Retail trade	3,451	100.0	86.0	14.0	9.9	4.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,751	100.0	87.7	12.3	7.8	4.5
Business and repair services	1,332	100.0	84.3	15.7	11.0	4.7
Personal services	1,135	100.0	81.9	18.1	13.0	5.0
Entertainment and recreation services	271	100.0	84.9	15.5	10.7	*4.8
Professional and related services	5,832	100.0	87.9	12.1	7.3	4.8
Public administration	1,512	100.0	88.2	11.8	6.9	4.9
Unknown and armed forces	503	100.0	86.1	13.9	10.7	*3.2
Currently unemployed	1,393	100.0	77.9	22.1	17.7	4.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 18. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Degree of limitation of activity</i>				
		<i>All persons¹</i>	<i>With no limitation of activity</i>	<i>With limitation of activity</i>		
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Limited in major activity</i>	<i>Limited but not in major activity</i>
65 years and over		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	78.8	21.2	11.1	10.1
Currently employed	3,205	100.0	79.3	20.7	10.8	10.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	314	100.0	73.2	27.1	12.1	15.0
Mining	*12	100.0	*91.7	*8.3	*0.0	*8.3
Construction	123	100.0	78.0	*22.0	*10.6	*11.4
Manufacturing	307	100.0	81.4	18.2	10.1	*8.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106	100.0	78.3	*21.7	*11.3	*10.4
Wholesale trade	98	100.0	78.6	*21.4	*14.3	*7.1
Retail trade	552	100.0	81.9	17.9	8.9	9.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	100.0	79.4	20.6	*10.3	*9.9
Business and repair services	194	100.0	75.3	24.7	14.9	*9.8
Personal services	290	100.0	76.9	23.1	12.1	11.0
Entertainment and recreation services	47	100.0	85.1	*14.9	*8.5	*8.5
Professional and related services	650	100.0	82.5	17.7	8.5	9.1
Public administration	124	100.0	82.3	*17.7	*9.7	*8.1
Unknown and armed forces	126	100.0	68.3	31.0	*20.6	*10.3
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	70.2	30.4	18.1	*12.3

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 19. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Degree of limitation of activity				
		All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
Male		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.2	3.3
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	90.8	9.2	5.8	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,580	100.0	88.9	11.1	8.0	3.1
Mining	863	100.0	92.8	7.2	3.8	3.4
Construction	6,124	100.0	91.5	8.5	6.0	2.5
Manufacturing	14,091	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.2	3.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,537	100.0	90.8	9.2	5.9	3.3
Wholesale trade	2,697	100.0	91.7	8.4	5.2	3.2
Retail trade	7,764	100.0	91.2	8.8	5.8	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,823	100.0	90.9	9.1	5.3	3.8
Business and repair services	3,464	100.0	89.4	10.6	7.1	3.5
Personal services	1,124	100.0	88.3	11.7	8.3	3.5
Entertainment and recreation services	729	100.0	90.4	9.6	6.6	*3.0
Professional and related services	6,895	100.0	89.9	10.1	6.0	4.2
Public administration	2,851	100.0	90.9	9.1	5.2	3.9
Unknown and armed forces	938	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.7	*2.6
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	86.2	13.8	11.3	2.5
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	91.6	8.4	5.3	3.1
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	92.0	8.0	5.0	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	646	100.0	88.1	11.9	6.8	5.1
Mining	151	100.0	95.4	*4.6	*3.3	*2.0
Construction	578	100.0	90.0	9.9	5.5	*4.5
Manufacturing	6,754	100.0	92.8	7.2	4.6	2.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,040	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.7	2.5
Wholesale trade	987	100.0	92.7	7.2	4.8	*2.4
Retail trade	8,510	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.2	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,858	100.0	93.4	6.6	3.9	2.7
Business and repair services	2,071	100.0	90.1	9.9	6.2	3.7
Personal services	2,830	100.0	88.0	12.0	7.9	4.2
Entertainment and recreation services	506	100.0	93.3	6.7	*3.2	*3.6
Professional and related services	13,742	100.0	92.2	7.8	4.6	3.2
Public administration	2,032	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.9	2.5
Unknown and armed forces	863	100.0	90.0	10.0	7.0	3.0
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	87.4	12.6	9.0	3.6

Table 20. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Degree of limitation of activity				
		All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
White		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	90.8	9.2	5.8	3.3
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	91.1	8.9	5.5	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,006	100.0	88.7	11.3	7.6	3.8
Mining	954	100.0	93.1	6.9	3.9	3.0
Construction	6,102	100.0	91.3	8.7	6.0	2.8
Manufacturing	18,378	100.0	91.6	8.4	5.2	3.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,441	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.5	3.2
Wholesale trade	3,425	100.0	91.9	8.2	5.0	3.2
Retail trade	14,522	100.0	91.3	8.7	5.7	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,001	100.0	92.2	7.8	4.6	3.2
Business and repair services	4,911	100.0	89.2	10.8	7.0	3.8
Personal services	3,123	100.0	88.6	11.4	7.6	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	1,085	100.0	91.5	8.5	5.3	3.3
Professional and related services	17,715	100.0	91.2	8.8	5.1	3.7
Public administration	4,074	100.0	91.2	8.8	5.4	3.4
Unknown and armed forces	1,528	100.0	90.1	9.9	6.7	3.2
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	86.1	13.9	10.6	3.3
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.7	2.1
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	92.6	7.4	5.2	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	150	100.0	88.7	*12.0	*11.3	*0.7
Mining	44	100.0	95.5	*4.5	*2.3	*2.3
Construction	492	100.0	92.7	7.3	*5.5	*1.6
Manufacturing	1,961	100.0	94.2	5.8	4.1	1.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	976	100.0	91.9	8.1	5.8	*2.2
Wholesale trade	207	100.0	92.8	*7.2	*6.8	*0.5
Retail trade	1,232	100.0	94.6	5.4	4.4	*1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	546	100.0	94.1	5.9	*3.5	*2.4
Business and repair services	492	100.0	92.5	7.5	5.9	*1.6
Personal services	688	100.0	85.2	14.8	10.2	4.7
Entertainment and recreation services	127	100.0	92.9	*6.3	*3.9	*2.4
Professional and related services	2,410	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.2	2.7
Public administration	687	100.0	94.2	5.8	*2.9	*2.9
Unknown and armed forces	221	100.0	92.3	*8.1	*7.7	*0.5
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	89.2	10.8	9.0	1.9

Table 21. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Degree of limitation of activity				
		All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	85.7	14.3	10.2	4.1
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	86.1	13.9	9.7	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	616	100.0	84.7	15.3	10.6	4.9
Mining	47	100.0	93.6	*4.3	*4.3	*-
Construction	626	100.0	86.1	13.9	10.5	*3.4
Manufacturing	1,250	100.0	88.3	11.7	7.9	3.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	340	100.0	84.4	15.6	11.2	*4.4
Wholesale trade	193	100.0	88.1	*12.4	*8.3	*3.6
Retail trade	2,198	100.0	87.7	12.3	8.9	3.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	100.0	84.9	14.8	10.5	*4.3
Business and repair services	612	100.0	83.2	16.8	13.1	*3.8
Personal services	861	100.0	81.2	18.8	12.8	6.0
Entertainment and recreation services	165	100.0	86.7	*13.9	*8.5	*5.5
Professional and related services	1,964	100.0	87.7	12.3	7.8	4.5
Public administration	221	100.0	85.1	14.9	*10.4	*5.0
Unknown and armed forces	145	100.0	74.5	26.2	20.0	*6.2
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	83.9	16.1	12.4	3.6
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	90.4	9.6	6.5	3.1
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	90.7	9.3	6.2	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,143	100.0	89.0	11.1	7.8	3.3
Mining	281	100.0	93.6	*6.4	*3.2	*3.2
Construction	2,384	100.0	91.3	8.6	6.2	2.4
Manufacturing	6,854	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.9	2.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,077	100.0	91.0	9.0	6.0	3.0
Wholesale trade	1,119	100.0	90.9	9.1	6.0	3.1
Retail trade	5,518	100.0	91.4	8.6	5.7	2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,770	100.0	91.7	8.3	4.9	3.4
Business and repair services	1,794	100.0	88.7	11.2	7.9	3.3
Personal services	1,429	100.0	88.7	11.3	7.4	3.8
Entertainment and recreation services	422	100.0	91.2	8.5	*6.2	*2.4
Professional and related services	6,067	100.0	90.2	9.8	6.3	3.5
Public administration	1,372	100.0	90.6	9.4	5.8	3.6
Unknown and armed forces	312	100.0	83.7	16.0	13.1	*2.9
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	87.0	13.0	10.4	2.7
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.4	3.2
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.3	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	91.1	8.8	5.6	3.2
Mining	587	100.0	93.7	6.3	*3.6	*2.7
Construction	2,813	100.0	92.6	7.4	4.7	2.7
Manufacturing	10,463	100.0	92.3	7.7	4.3	3.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,370	100.0	91.8	8.2	5.1	3.1
Wholesale trade	1,944	100.0	93.0	6.9	4.1	2.9
Retail trade	6,469	100.0	93.0	7.0	4.3	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,877	100.0	93.1	6.9	4.0	3.0
Business and repair services	2,469	100.0	91.9	8.0	4.3	3.8
Personal services	1,121	100.0	92.5	7.5	5.0	2.5
Entertainment and recreation services	503	100.0	93.2	7.0	*3.2	*3.8
Professional and related services	10,702	100.0	92.7	7.3	3.9	3.4
Public administration	2,849	100.0	92.8	7.2	4.2	3.0
Unknown and armed forces	376	100.0	89.4	10.6	4.8	5.9
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	89.6	10.4	7.8	2.7

Table 22. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	All persons	Degree of limitation of activity			
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited in major activity	Limited but not in major activity
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	86.9	13.1	9.5	3.6
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	87.3	12.7	9.1	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,053	100.0	84.0	16.0	11.2	4.8
Mining	205	100.0	91.7	*8.3	*5.4	*2.9
Construction	1,767	100.0	88.7	11.3	8.8	2.4
Manufacturing	4,587	100.0	89.7	10.4	7.1	3.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,105	100.0	86.7	13.3	8.4	4.9
Wholesale trade	542	100.0	89.1	10.9	7.0	*3.9
Retail trade	2,850	100.0	87.9	12.1	8.7	3.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	100.0	84.6	15.4	11.3	*4.0
Business and repair services	935	100.0	86.1	13.9	10.9	*2.9
Personal services	1,168	100.0	82.7	17.3	12.2	5.1
Entertainment and recreation services	189	100.0	88.9	*11.1	*9.0	*1.6
Professional and related services	1,714	100.0	84.9	15.1	10.9	4.1
Public administration	309	100.0	86.7	13.6	9.7	*3.6
Unknown and armed forces	288	100.8	84.4	15.6	12.2	*3.5
Currently unemployed	2,293	100.0	84.2	15.8	12.5	3.3
12-15 years		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	91.8	8.2	5.4	2.9
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.0	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,827	100.0	91.4	8.6	6.1	2.6
Mining	543	100.0	94.1	6.1	*2.9	*3.1
Construction	4,325	100.0	92.3	7.7	5.0	2.7
Manufacturing	13,031	100.0	92.3	7.7	4.7	2.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,404	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.2	2.7
Wholesale trade	2,465	100.0	92.1	7.9	5.1	2.8
Retail trade	11,570	100.0	92.5	7.5	4.8	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,352	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.4	2.9
Business and repair services	3,442	100.0	90.2	9.8	6.3	3.5
Personal services	2,469	100.0	90.3	9.7	6.3	3.4
Entertainment and recreation services	802	100.0	92.1	7.7	5.0	*2.9
Professional and related services	9,751	100.0	91.9	8.1	5.0	3.0
Public administration	3,068	100.0	92.1	7.9	4.9	3.0
Unknown and armed forces	949	100.0	90.9	9.1	6.2	*2.8
Currently unemployed	4,553	100.0	87.4	12.6	9.6	2.9
16 years or more		Percent distribution				
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	92.4	7.6	3.9	3.8
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	92.4	7.6	3.8	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	309	100.0	90.3	9.7	*5.2	*4.5
Mining	263	100.0	92.8	*7.2	*4.2	*3.0
Construction	567	100.0	92.6	7.6	*4.1	*3.5
Manufacturing	3,102	100.0	93.4	6.6	2.9	3.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,026	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.7	2.9
Wholesale trade	660	100.0	93.6	6.2	*3.0	*3.2
Retail trade	1,767	100.0	92.4	7.6	4.4	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,893	100.0	93.3	6.7	3.2	3.5
Business and repair services	1,126	100.0	90.9	9.1	4.4	4.7
Personal services	276	100.0	90.9	*9.1	*5.4	*3.6
Entertainment and recreation services	238	100.0	91.2	*8.4	*2.5	*5.9
Professional and related services	9,097	100.0	92.3	7.7	3.8	4.0
Public administration	1,482	100.0	91.9	8.0	4.1	3.9
Unknown and armed forces	271	100.0	91.1	8.9	4.8	4.1
Currently unemployed	822	100.0	90.8	9.2	6.4	*2.8

Table 23. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

Age, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
65 years and over		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	69.2	18.5	9.4	2.2	13.7	4.8	...
Currently employed	3,205	100.0	69.5	18.7	9.1	2.0	12.7	4.0	5.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	400	100.0	68.3	20.5	8.5	*2.3	12.9	*3.7	6.8
Professional specialty occupations	363	100.0	65.3	21.5	10.5	*1.9	14.1	*6.0	7.3
Technicians and related support occupations	40	100.0	*52.5	*32.5	*10.0	*2.5	*5.6	*2.6	*2.2
Sales occupations	499	100.0	70.7	19.0	7.6	*2.4	12.0	*4.5	*4.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	353	100.0	70.3	20.1	7.6	*1.4	10.7	*1.9	*5.7
Private household occupations	113	100.0	76.1	*13.3	*8.8	*0.9	*13.2	*2.0	*7.1
Protective service occupations	72	100.0	76.4	*12.5	*8.3	*1.4	*5.1	*2.3	*3.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	100.0	69.5	17.9	10.4	*1.2	13.0	*2.9	*6.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	315	100.0	74.6	14.0	8.6	*2.5	13.8	*4.9	*7.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	100.0	70.2	20.0	*8.2	*0.8	*6.2	*2.7	*3.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	100.0	64.7	*15.5	*18.1	*1.7	*26.0	*3.7	*12.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	100.0	75.6	*15.6	*5.6	*3.3	*5.7	*4.8	*2.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	100.0	72.6	*17.7	*8.1	*1.6	*5.3	*1.5	*1.7
Unknown occupation and military	122	100.0	58.2	*21.3	*13.1	*5.7	28.7	*12.7	*2.0
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	63.7	16.4	*14.0	*5.3	32.0	*19.3	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 24. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Male									
		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	61.6	30.9	5.6	1.4	8.6	2.9	...
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	61.4	31.4	5.4	1.3	8.2	2.7	4.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,299	100.0	59.3	34.7	4.7	1.1	7.2	2.5	3.3
Professional specialty occupations	6,870	100.0	53.3	40.3	5.1	0.9	7.3	2.6	3.0
Technicians and related support occupations	1,656	100.0	54.3	38.8	5.7	*1.0	7.7	2.6	3.8
Sales occupations	6,091	100.0	62.1	31.6	4.9	1.1	6.9	2.3	3.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3,262	100.0	57.1	35.5	5.7	1.3	8.7	2.4	4.0
Private household occupations	50	100.0	70.0	*20.0	*10.0	*-	*6.4	*0.4	*4.5
Protective service occupations	1,363	100.0	62.4	30.1	5.4	*1.8	8.2	3.1	4.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	3,519	100.0	63.9	27.7	6.1	1.7	8.0	2.6	4.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,719	100.0	70.2	22.4	5.1	1.9	8.2	3.2	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,858	100.0	62.8	29.9	5.8	1.2	8.6	2.8	4.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,633	100.0	63.6	28.4	6.2	1.5	10.4	2.7	6.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,152	100.0	65.8	26.2	6.2	1.6	9.6	2.8	5.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,011	100.0	65.2	27.7	5.2	1.4	8.6	2.8	5.1
Unknown occupation and military	997	100.0	65.9	23.6	4.4	*1.2	7.1	*2.7	2.7
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	64.8	23.6	7.8	3.1	14.3	7.0	...
Female									
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	50.6	37.6	9.2	2.0	11.7	4.6	...
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	50.8	37.9	8.9	1.9	11.2	4.2	5.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,317	100.0	47.5	42.1	8.6	1.5	11.2	4.4	5.2
Professional specialty occupations	6,644	100.0	42.8	45.8	9.3	1.7	10.8	4.2	4.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,603	100.0	44.9	42.6	9.5	2.6	12.2	3.9	5.7
Sales occupations	5,510	100.0	52.8	36.0	8.8	2.0	10.2	4.1	5.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12,953	100.0	49.1	40.1	8.7	1.7	10.6	4.1	5.2
Private household occupations	786	100.0	61.6	26.6	8.4	*2.0	10.7	*3.6	4.4
Protective service occupations	232	100.0	51.3	34.5	*9.9	*4.3	*13.3	*6.6	*6.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,834	100.0	55.5	32.9	9.3	1.8	11.5	4.4	5.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	499	100.0	61.1	30.3	6.2	*2.0	7.7	*2.2	*3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,108	100.0	55.2	31.9	10.0	*2.1	12.5	4.0	7.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,249	100.0	59.5	29.5	8.6	2.0	13.9	4.6	8.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	370	100.0	54.1	31.4	9.7	*3.8	16.5	*5.4	9.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	647	100.0	55.6	33.5	7.7	*2.2	11.7	*4.7	7.9
Unknown occupation and military	814	100.0	58.4	27.4	7.5	*2.8	13.8	6.1	4.3
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	48.3	33.9	13.2	4.1	17.9	9.2	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 25. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
White		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	55.9	34.9	7.1	1.7	9.8	3.6	...
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	55.9	35.3	6.9	1.5	9.4	3.3	4.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11,696	100.0	55.1	37.5	6.0	1.2	8.6	3.1	3.9
Professional specialty occupations	12,182	100.0	47.4	43.9	7.1	1.2	9.0	3.3	3.7
Technicians and related support occupations	2,827	100.0	48.8	42.2	7.1	1.6	10.1	3.2	4.6
Sales occupations	10,676	100.0	57.2	34.1	6.8	1.5	8.5	3.1	4.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14,190	100.0	50.3	39.7	7.9	1.6	9.9	3.6	4.7
Private household occupations	520	100.0	59.4	29.8	7.7	*1.5	9.3	*2.9	*3.8
Protective service occupations	1,350	100.0	59.9	31.4	6.3	2.2	8.7	3.6	4.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	8,224	100.0	56.3	33.0	8.4	1.7	10.0	3.5	4.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,955	100.0	68.2	24.4	5.1	1.8	8.0	3.0	4.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,726	100.0	61.3	30.9	6.2	1.3	9.1	3.0	5.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,585	100.0	60.8	30.1	7.1	1.8	12.0	3.5	7.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,885	100.0	63.6	27.9	6.4	1.9	10.6	2.9	6.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,972	100.0	61.9	30.1	5.8	1.6	9.0	3.2	5.3
Unknown occupation and military	1,477	100.0	61.6	26.0	5.9	2.0	10.2	3.9	2.9
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	55.8	29.4	10.5	3.7	16.4	7.9	...
Black		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	62.9	26.3	8.2	1.9	11.5	4.8	...
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	63.2	26.5	8.0	1.7	11.0	4.2	6.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	629	100.0	57.6	33.5	7.0	*1.7	10.8	*4.2	5.8
Professional specialty occupations	914	100.0	54.3	33.9	9.7	*1.5	11.3	4.3	6.1
Technicians and related support occupations	318	100.0	56.3	27.4	11.9	*3.8	*9.4	*4.6	*6.6
Sales occupations	650	100.0	62.2	28.3	7.7	*1.4	8.8	*3.9	4.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,692	100.0	52.9	34.6	10.2	1.7	13.0	5.2	7.2
Private household occupations	300	100.0	65.7	20.7	10.3	*2.7	13.2	*4.3	*5.7
Protective service occupations	223	100.0	65.5	27.4	*5.4	*1.8	*11.2	*4.2	*5.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	1,792	100.0	66.0	23.6	7.6	2.1	12.5	5.0	6.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	197	100.0	77.7	*12.7	*6.1	*3.0	*11.1	*4.3	*6.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	984	100.0	70.2	21.6	6.1	*1.1	8.4	*2.0	5.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,074	100.0	66.9	23.1	8.3	*1.3	11.8	4.1	8.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	582	100.0	72.9	19.1	6.2	*1.4	7.3	*3.3	*4.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	100.0	71.6	21.7	4.8	*1.3	10.0	*2.9	7.0
Unknown occupation and military	281	100.0	66.9	20.6	*5.3	*1.8	*10.1	*5.7	*6.1
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	61.5	25.0	9.4	3.1	14.7	8.3	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 26. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	55.7	31.4	9.6	2.8	13.7	5.6	...
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	55.4	32.3	9.3	2.4	13.0	4.8	6.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	395	100.0	51.9	35.4	9.9	*2.8	12.6	*3.9	*5.4
Professional specialty occupations	688	100.0	42.2	41.1	10.9	*1.7	10.0	*3.7	*2.9
Technicians and related support occupations	179	100.0	44.7	45.3	*6.1	*3.4	*16.0	*5.9	*7.3
Sales occupations	1,005	100.0	52.9	32.9	11.1	*2.4	13.6	5.4	6.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,063	100.0	48.0	39.1	10.2	*2.4	12.5	5.2	5.1
Private household occupations	328	100.0	62.8	25.9	8.2	*2.1	12.1	*3.9	*5.6
Protective service occupations	149	100.0	68.5	24.2	*6.7	*0.7	*6.7	*2.1	*3.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,151	100.0	55.6	31.7	10.0	2.2	12.7	5.1	6.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	679	100.0	64.4	24.6	7.5	*2.8	12.0	*4.4	6.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	958	100.0	60.2	28.7	8.5	*2.3	13.0	4.8	7.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	821	100.0	58.2	29.0	10.0	*2.6	18.1	5.6	9.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	411	100.0	62.0	26.8	7.3	*3.6	12.6	*4.1	8.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	588	100.0	59.7	31.1	6.5	*2.0	10.4	*3.1	6.3
Unknown occupation and military	149	100.0	54.4	26.2	*8.7	*8.1	23.9	*11.6	*5.0
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	56.7	27.9	10.9	4.1	16.5	8.5	...
\$20,000-\$24,999									
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	55.5	34.5	7.9	1.8	10.9	4.0	...
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	55.3	35.0	7.7	1.7	10.4	3.7	5.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2,624	100.0	52.6	38.6	7.0	1.7	9.8	3.9	5.0
Professional specialty occupations	2,910	100.0	44.1	45.8	8.0	1.9	9.6	3.8	4.2
Technicians and related support occupations	1,003	100.0	47.4	41.3	9.4	*1.8	10.1	4.1	5.2
Sales occupations	3,370	100.0	55.2	35.4	7.6	1.6	9.0	3.2	4.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5,327	100.0	47.4	41.7	8.9	1.7	11.4	4.1	5.7
Private household occupations	271	100.0	61.6	25.8	*9.2	*2.2	*8.0	*3.1	*3.2
Protective service occupations	473	100.0	62.2	28.5	6.8	*2.5	8.1	*3.8	*3.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	4,022	100.0	57.6	31.2	8.9	1.8	11.1	4.1	6.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,151	100.0	68.1	24.2	5.4	*2.1	8.3	3.3	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,512	100.0	59.8	31.8	6.7	1.4	9.8	3.3	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,370	100.0	59.9	30.6	7.5	1.9	13.0	4.0	8.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,756	100.0	63.4	28.3	6.5	1.7	9.7	2.2	5.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,428	100.0	63.4	29.1	5.5	*1.7	9.5	3.3	6.2
Unknown occupation and military	321	100.0	58.6	28.3	9.0	*2.8	17.3	*5.9	*4.1
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	57.7	27.7	10.5	3.4	16.3	7.6	...
\$25,000 or more									
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	55.3	36.5	6.5	1.4	9.0	3.2	...
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	55.3	36.7	6.4	1.3	8.7	3.0	4.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,320	100.0	54.6	38.3	5.8	1.0	8.2	2.9	3.7
Professional specialty occupations	8,766	100.0	48.2	43.7	6.8	1.1	8.7	3.2	3.7
Technicians and related support occupations	1,791	100.0	49.4	41.9	6.8	1.7	9.1	2.5	4.3
Sales occupations	5,757	100.0	57.8	35.0	5.8	1.2	7.6	2.8	3.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8,120	100.0	50.7	39.7	7.7	1.7	9.7	3.5	4.7
Private household occupations	104	100.0	53.8	35.6	*9.6	*1.9	*11.6	*0.7	*4.5
Protective service occupations	809	100.0	57.1	34.6	5.8	*2.5	9.9	*3.8	5.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,932	100.0	58.0	33.2	7.0	1.6	8.5	2.8	4.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	846	100.0	66.9	27.1	4.3	*1.4	6.7	*2.2	4.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,895	100.0	62.1	31.0	5.5	1.1	8.2	2.5	4.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,760	100.0	62.6	28.9	6.7	1.5	9.8	2.8	6.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,815	100.0	64.0	27.5	6.4	1.8	10.3	3.0	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,160	100.0	62.6	30.1	5.6	*1.3	10.2	3.8	5.9
Unknown occupation and military	395	100.0	54.4	35.7	7.3	*1.5	10.3	*3.7	*3.8
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	54.3	32.6	9.9	2.9	15.7	7.9	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 27. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	64.6	24.3	8.2	2.4	12.6	4.6	...
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	64.8	24.5	8.0	2.2	12.1	4.0	6.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	810	100.0	65.7	25.1	7.2	*1.9	13.2	5.3	6.4
Professional specialty occupations	240	100.0	58.3	29.6	*10.4	*1.3	20.1	*9.0	11.6
Technicians and related support occupations	132	100.0	54.5	32.6	*10.6	*2.3	*13.3	*3.1	*7.8
Sales occupations	1,271	100.0	60.4	27.1	9.3	2.6	10.9	3.5	5.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,019	100.0	57.8	30.5	8.3	*2.6	14.4	4.9	7.1
Private household occupations	418	100.0	63.6	23.2	9.8	*2.2	10.7	*3.7	*4.4
Protective service occupations	187	100.0	67.4	22.5	5.9	*3.7	*13.2	*4.3	*7.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,972	100.0	62.3	25.2	9.4	2.3	12.0	3.9	6.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,147	100.0	71.5	18.8	6.5	2.6	10.6	4.2	6.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,201	100.0	67.2	23.5	7.3	1.5	10.8	3.7	6.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,784	100.0	65.2	24.3	8.1	2.0	14.3	3.8	8.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,482	100.0	67.8	22.6	7.2	2.1	9.9	2.8	5.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,175	100.0	66.6	24.3	6.4	2.3	10.6	*2.9	6.2
Unknown occupation and military	300	100.0	64.0	24.7	*5.7	*5.0	16.4	*10.3	*4.2
Currently unemployed	2,293	100.0	62.6	22.9	9.8	4.0	16.7	9.5	...
12-15 years									
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	56.6	34.0	7.3	1.7	9.7	3.6	...
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	56.7	34.3	7.0	1.6	9.2	3.3	4.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6,542	100.0	56.7	35.0	6.6	1.4	8.4	3.2	4.2
Professional specialty occupations	3,641	100.0	48.8	40.3	8.6	1.9	9.7	3.6	4.4
Technicians and related support occupations	2,293	100.0	49.7	39.7	8.0	2.2	10.1	3.5	5.1
Sales occupations	7,882	100.0	57.7	33.6	6.9	1.5	8.5	3.2	4.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13,434	100.0	50.6	39.2	8.2	1.7	10.0	3.7	5.0
Private household occupations	388	100.0	60.6	29.1	7.5	*2.1	9.9	*3.2	*3.7
Protective service occupations	1,175	100.0	59.7	31.2	6.9	*2.0	8.5	3.7	4.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,846	100.0	57.2	33.0	7.8	1.5	9.7	3.8	4.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,789	100.0	67.9	25.5	4.6	1.6	6.6	2.4	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,014	100.0	60.7	31.8	5.7	1.3	8.4	2.6	4.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,855	100.0	60.0	31.5	6.7	1.6	10.4	3.3	6.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,846	100.0	63.4	28.5	6.2	1.6	9.8	2.9	5.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,335	100.0	61.9	31.1	5.2	1.2	8.2	3.1	5.3
Unknown occupation and military	957	100.0	63.1	26.5	6.7	*1.7	10.7	*3.6	3.9
Currently unemployed	4,553	100.0	55.5	29.7	10.8	3.5	16.0	7.9	...
16 years or more									
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	50.4	42.0	6.2	1.1	8.7	3.1	...
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	50.5	42.2	6.0	1.0	8.5	3.0	3.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5,225	100.0	51.8	41.9	5.1	0.9	8.1	2.7	3.4
Professional specialty occupations	9,606	100.0	47.7	44.4	6.6	1.0	8.5	3.2	3.4
Technicians and related support occupations	825	100.0	48.7	44.6	5.9	*0.6	8.9	*2.5	3.2
Sales occupations	2,410	100.0	56.0	37.6	5.2	*1.0	7.0	2.7	2.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,729	100.0	47.1	44.1	7.3	*1.1	9.3	3.3	4.0
Private household occupations	*14	100.0	*57.1	*35.7	*7.1	*	*28.9	*1.4	*27.6
Protective service occupations	220	100.0	59.5	36.4	*2.3	*1.8	*7.6	*2.4	*3.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	456	100.0	47.6	42.8	7.9	*1.3	9.7	*3.5	*4.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	242	100.0	62.0	33.1	*4.1	*0.8	*7.7	*2.1	*4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	661	100.0	56.1	38.0	5.4	*0.5	8.9	*3.5	5.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	100.0	59.6	31.7	*6.0	*2.2	*15.8	*4.2	*10.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	100.0	60.7	31.7	*4.8	*2.8	*21.1	*6.2	*12.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	100.0	60.4	27.9	*9.0	*1.8	*15.6	*8.8	*8.0
Unknown occupation and military	250	100.0	59.2	33.6	*5.6	*1.2	*7.2	*2.7	*2.7
Currently unemployed	822	100.0	50.0	37.3	9.9	*2.6	13.9	5.2	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 28. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
All ages 18 years and over									
Total labor force	111,770	100.0	56.8	33.9	7.2	1.7	9.9	3.7	...
Currently employed	104,045	100.0	56.8	34.3	6.9	1.5	9.5	3.4	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	100.0	68.4	24.4	5.2	1.6	7.6	2.9	4.4
Mining	1,014	100.0	60.4	32.7	5.4	*1.0	8.8	*2.5	4.6
Construction	6,701	100.0	62.8	29.1	6.2	1.4	9.3	3.1	4.8
Manufacturing	20,845	100.0	59.2	32.5	6.5	1.4	9.7	3.2	5.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	100.0	56.7	33.9	7.3	1.8	10.6	3.6	5.9
Wholesale trade	3,684	100.0	58.3	34.3	5.9	1.2	7.2	2.2	3.4
Retail trade	16,274	100.0	59.3	32.0	6.7	1.5	8.5	3.3	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	100.0	52.3	39.5	6.2	1.6	10.0	4.1	4.8
Business and repair services	5,535	100.0	56.5	34.3	7.2	1.7	9.2	3.2	4.4
Personal services	3,953	100.0	60.5	29.5	7.7	1.7	9.7	3.3	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	100.0	54.3	35.9	7.5	1.5	10.4	4.2	4.4
Professional and related services	20,637	100.0	50.2	39.9	8.0	1.5	10.1	3.5	4.7
Public administration	4,882	100.0	50.2	39.3	8.1	1.9	10.3	3.8	5.5
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	100.0	62.4	26.4	5.6	1.8	10.1	4.1	3.1
Currently unemployed	7,725	100.0	57.0	28.4	10.3	3.6	16.0	8.0	...
18-44 years									
Total labor force	78,951	100.0	53.2	37.8	7.0	1.5	9.4	3.6	...
Currently employed	72,791	100.0	53.0	38.4	6.8	1.4	9.0	3.3	4.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,981	100.0	64.4	28.8	4.9	*1.3	6.3	2.2	3.5
Mining	756	100.0	58.2	34.8	5.8	*0.9	8.6	*2.5	4.7
Construction	4,827	100.0	59.3	33.1	5.9	1.2	8.5	2.7	4.1
Manufacturing	14,421	100.0	55.6	36.3	6.4	1.3	9.2	3.2	5.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,262	100.0	53.6	37.7	6.8	1.6	10.0	3.6	5.4
Wholesale trade	2,578	100.0	54.2	38.4	6.1	1.1	7.3	2.5	3.6
Retail trade	12,271	100.0	56.4	35.2	6.6	1.4	8.1	3.2	4.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,668	100.0	46.9	45.0	6.4	1.3	9.7	3.9	4.6
Business and repair services	4,009	100.0	53.6	37.6	7.0	1.5	8.5	3.3	3.9
Personal services	2,528	100.0	55.3	35.8	6.7	1.7	9.0	3.3	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	917	100.0	50.1	40.3	7.1	*1.7	10.1	4.3	4.1
Professional and related services	14,155	100.0	45.7	44.7	7.9	1.4	9.7	3.4	4.4
Public administration	3,247	100.0	46.0	43.6	8.3	1.8	10.0	4.0	5.2
Unknown and armed forces	1,173	100.0	61.6	29.6	4.5	*0.8	6.7	*2.8	2.9
Currently unemployed	6,160	100.0	55.8	30.4	10.0	3.1	14.2	7.3	...
45-64 years									
Total labor force	29,442	100.0	64.9	25.2	7.3	2.1	11.0	3.8	...
Currently employed	28,049	100.0	65.0	25.4	7.1	1.9	10.5	3.5	5.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	74.6	18.7	4.4	*1.9	8.4	4.0	5.4
Mining	246	100.0	66.7	26.8	*4.5	*1.2	*9.9	*2.5	*4.5
Construction	1,752	100.0	71.9	18.9	6.8	1.8	11.8	4.2	7.0
Manufacturing	6,117	100.0	67.1	24.1	6.6	1.9	10.4	3.1	6.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,208	100.0	63.3	25.4	8.5	2.4	12.2	3.5	7.2
Wholesale trade	1,008	100.0	67.7	25.4	5.3	*1.6	7.0	*1.5	2.9
Retail trade	3,451	100.0	67.7	23.0	6.8	1.9	9.0	3.3	5.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,751	100.0	64.0	28.2	5.4	2.3	9.9	4.6	5.1
Business and repair services	1,332	100.0	64.0	26.2	7.4	2.0	11.3	3.2	5.8
Personal services	1,135	100.0	69.4	18.9	9.1	*1.9	10.4	3.5	3.5
Entertainment and recreation services	271	100.0	64.9	24.4	*8.9	*1.1	*11.4	*4.5	*5.2
Professional and related services	5,832	100.0	59.3	30.4	8.1	1.7	11.0	3.6	5.4
Public administration	1,512	100.0	57.9	31.7	7.7	2.1	10.2	3.0	5.6
Unknown and armed forces	503	100.0	64.4	20.5	6.6	*3.4	13.6	*5.2	*4.0
Currently unemployed	1,393	100.0	61.9	21.2	11.0	5.2	21.9	10.1	...

See footnote at end of table.

Table 28. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
65 years and over		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	3,377	100.0	69.2	18.5	9.4	2.2	13.7	4.8	...
Currently employed	3,205	100.0	69.5	18.7	9.1	2.0	12.7	4.0	5.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	314	100.0	74.8	13.4	8.9	*2.5	13.2	*4.5	*7.2
Mining	*12	100.0	*75.0	*25.0	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-
Construction	123	100.0	72.4	*17.9	*7.3	*2.4	*1.2	*0.5	*0.3
Manufacturing	307	100.0	68.1	20.5	9.1	*1.3	14.5	*3.2	*7.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106	100.0	72.6	*17.9	*5.7	*2.8	*8.0	*5.8	*4.0
Wholesale trade	98	100.0	71.4	*18.4	*8.2	*1.0	*7.8	*2.2	*4.9
Retail trade	552	100.0	71.4	18.1	8.7	*1.4	12.2	*4.8	6.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	100.0	69.5	17.2	*8.4	*3.8	17.0	*5.7	*7.2
Business and repair services	194	100.0	67.0	20.6	*9.3	*2.6	*9.6	*1.8	*5.4
Personal services	290	100.0	71.4	15.9	11.4	*1.0	13.2	*2.6	*5.8
Entertainment and recreation services	47	100.0	74.5	*14.9	*8.5	*-	*11.3	*1.2	*5.7
Professional and related services	650	100.0	66.3	21.7	9.8	*1.4	10.9	*3.0	5.0
Public administration	124	100.0	66.9	*21.0	*8.9	*2.4	*19.2	*6.7	*10.0
Unknown and armed forces	126	100.0	60.3	*20.6	*11.1	*5.6	*27.2	*12.3	*1.6
Currently unemployed	171	100.0	63.7	16.4	*14.0	*5.3	32.0	*19.3	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 29. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Male									
		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	62,581	100.0	61.6	30.9	5.6	1.4	8.6	2.9	...
Currently employed	58,479	100.0	61.4	31.4	5.4	1.3	8.2	2.7	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,580	100.0	70.7	22.6	4.6	1.6	7.6	3.1	4.7
Mining	863	100.0	63.5	29.8	5.1	*1.2	8.9	*2.4	4.4
Construction	6,124	100.0	63.9	28.4	5.9	1.4	9.3	2.9	4.9
Manufacturing	14,091	100.0	61.4	31.5	5.5	1.2	8.6	2.8	4.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,537	100.0	60.7	31.6	5.8	1.6	9.4	2.8	5.4
Wholesale trade	2,697	100.0	61.3	32.7	4.7	1.1	6.5	1.7	3.1
Retail trade	7,764	100.0	64.6	28.8	4.9	1.3	6.9	2.3	3.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,823	100.0	58.1	35.8	4.5	1.3	8.6	3.4	3.8
Business and repair services	3,464	100.0	61.3	31.5	5.8	1.2	7.2	2.5	3.4
Personal services	1,124	100.0	66.6	26.8	5.2	*1.1	6.1	*1.9	3.4
Entertainment and recreation services	729	100.0	57.6	33.6	6.9	*1.5	9.0	*3.1	3.6
Professional and related services	6,895	100.0	55.4	37.6	5.6	1.0	7.9	2.3	3.6
Public administration	2,851	100.0	55.2	36.6	6.5	1.4	8.7	2.8	4.5
Unknown and armed forces	938	100.0	66.3	24.0	4.5	*1.4	7.5	*2.9	*2.5
Currently unemployed	4,102	100.0	64.8	23.6	7.8	3.1	14.3	7.0	...
Female									
Total labor force	49,189	100.0	50.6	37.6	9.2	2.0	11.7	4.6	...
Currently employed	45,566	100.0	50.8	37.9	8.9	1.9	11.2	4.2	5.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	646	100.0	59.0	31.6	7.4	*1.4	7.5	*2.3	*3.4
Mining	151	100.0	42.4	50.3	*7.3	*-	*8.3	*3.3	*5.4
Construction	578	100.0	51.6	37.2	9.5	*1.2	9.0	*4.2	*3.9
Manufacturing	6,754	100.0	54.5	34.6	8.5	1.9	11.9	4.0	6.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,040	100.0	45.8	39.9	11.3	2.5	14.0	5.8	7.3
Wholesale trade	987	100.0	50.2	38.7	9.2	*1.7	9.2	*3.5	4.3
Retail trade	8,510	100.0	54.4	35.0	8.4	1.7	9.9	4.1	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,858	100.0	48.0	42.2	7.5	1.9	11.0	4.7	5.5
Business and repair services	2,071	100.0	48.7	39.0	9.6	2.6	12.6	4.3	6.1
Personal services	2,830	100.0	58.1	30.5	8.7	1.9	11.1	3.8	4.1
Entertainment and recreation services	506	100.0	49.4	39.1	8.5	*1.6	12.5	*5.8	5.7
Professional and related services	13,742	100.0	47.6	41.1	9.2	1.7	11.3	4.0	5.3
Public administration	2,032	100.0	43.2	43.2	10.5	2.6	12.4	5.1	6.8
Unknown and armed forces	863	100.0	58.2	29.1	6.8	*2.3	12.9	5.5	3.7
Currently unemployed	3,623	100.0	48.3	33.9	13.2	4.1	17.9	9.2	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 30. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
White									
		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	97,136	100.0	55.9	34.9	7.1	1.7	9.8	3.6	...
Currently employed	91,265	100.0	55.9	35.3	6.9	1.5	9.4	3.3	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,006	100.0	67.6	25.1	5.2	1.5	7.5	2.8	4.4
Mining	954	100.0	59.6	33.3	5.6	*1.0	9.4	*2.6	4.9
Construction	6,102	100.0	62.4	29.7	6.1	1.4	9.4	3.1	4.9
Manufacturing	18,378	100.0	58.1	33.6	6.5	1.5	9.8	3.2	5.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,441	100.0	56.0	34.7	7.1	1.8	10.4	3.5	5.7
Wholesale trade	3,425	100.0	57.7	35.1	5.9	1.2	7.3	2.2	3.4
Retail trade	14,522	100.0	58.2	32.9	6.9	1.5	8.6	3.3	4.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,001	100.0	52.0	40.0	6.0	1.7	9.7	4.0	4.6
Business and repair services	4,911	100.0	55.3	35.5	7.2	1.7	9.4	3.2	4.4
Personal services	3,123	100.0	58.5	31.7	7.7	1.6	9.8	3.3	3.8
Entertainment and recreation services	1,085	100.0	53.6	36.5	7.6	*1.4	10.9	4.3	4.7
Professional and related services	17,715	100.0	49.1	41.3	7.8	1.4	9.8	3.3	4.3
Public administration	4,074	100.0	49.1	40.4	8.2	1.8	9.8	3.6	5.2
Unknown and armed forces	1,528	100.0	61.3	27.4	5.6	1.9	9.8	3.7	2.4
Currently unemployed	5,872	100.0	55.8	29.4	10.5	3.7	16.4	7.9	...
Black									
Total labor force	11,885	100.0	62.9	26.3	8.2	1.9	11.5	4.8	...
Currently employed	10,234	100.0	63.2	26.5	8.0	1.7	11.0	4.2	6.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	150	100.0	80.7	*12.0	*4.0	*2.7	*11.9	*5.9	*6.4
Mining	44	100.0	77.3	*20.5	*-	*-	*0.4	*0.4	*-
Construction	492	100.0	69.1	21.5	6.7	*1.4	8.3	*2.0	*3.6
Manufacturing	1,961	100.0	67.0	23.8	7.4	*1.3	9.8	3.7	6.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	976	100.0	61.3	28.0	8.3	*1.6	12.9	4.9	7.9
Wholesale trade	207	100.0	68.6	22.7	*6.3	*2.4	7.8	*1.9	*3.7
Retail trade	1,232	100.0	67.5	24.5	6.3	*1.3	8.4	3.6	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	546	100.0	54.8	35.0	8.4	*1.5	12.6	*5.5	7.3
Business and repair services	492	100.0	67.5	22.4	8.1	*1.4	8.2	*3.4	*4.7
Personal services	688	100.0	67.9	20.3	8.6	*2.3	10.0	*3.2	4.4
Entertainment and recreation services	127	100.0	59.8	29.1	*7.9	*2.4	*4.7	*1.7	*1.6
Professional and related services	2,410	100.0	56.8	30.8	9.6	2.0	13.8	5.0	7.8
Public administration	687	100.0	56.3	32.6	8.3	*2.5	12.9	5.2	7.5
Unknown and armed forces	221	100.0	68.8	19.5	*6.3	*1.8	*12.8	*6.5	*7.2
Currently unemployed	1,651	100.0	61.5	25.0	9.4	3.1	14.7	8.3	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 31. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Less than \$10,000									
		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	11,991	100.0	55.7	31.4	9.6	2.8	13.7	5.6	...
Currently employed	9,564	100.0	55.4	32.3	9.3	2.4	13.0	4.8	6.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	616	100.0	64.9	24.0	7.8	*2.3	11.8	*4.8	6.8
Mining	47	100.0	66.0	*23.4	*8.5	*2.1	*20.9	*4.6	*15.5
Construction	626	100.0	62.3	28.0	7.5	*2.2	11.1	*3.4	6.0
Manufacturing	1,250	100.0	57.8	30.6	8.9	*2.1	14.8	5.1	8.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	340	100.0	60.3	27.4	8.8	*3.2	14.6	*4.5	9.1
Wholesale trade	193	100.0	60.6	33.2	*3.6	*2.1	*9.2	*2.4	*4.5
Retail trade	2,198	100.0	53.9	33.8	9.6	2.0	12.3	5.1	5.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	100.0	55.4	31.1	8.6	*4.6	16.7	*8.3	*7.1
Business and repair services	612	100.0	57.5	30.2	10.0	*2.5	12.7	*4.1	6.0
Personal services	861	100.0	58.0	29.3	9.5	*2.7	13.3	5.1	5.2
Entertainment and recreation services	165	100.0	46.7	37.0	*14.5	*1.8	*6.2	*1.9	*2.8
Professional and related services	1,964	100.0	47.6	39.4	10.2	2.3	12.1	4.3	5.3
Public administration	221	100.0	56.6	29.9	*10.9	*2.7	*14.5	*4.2	*5.8
Unknown and armed forces	145	100.0	55.9	24.8	*9.7	*7.6	27.8	*12.1	*5.2
Currently unemployed	2,427	100.0	56.7	27.9	10.9	4.1	16.5	8.5	...
\$10,000-\$24,999									
Total labor force	35,071	100.0	55.5	34.5	7.9	1.8	10.9	4.0	...
Currently employed	32,540	100.0	55.3	35.0	7.7	1.7	10.4	3.7	5.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,143	100.0	68.5	24.7	4.9	*1.7	7.8	*2.8	4.5
Mining	281	100.0	61.9	31.3	*5.7	*1.1	*8.7	*2.3	*6.2
Construction	2,384	100.0	61.2	29.8	7.1	1.5	10.4	3.4	5.3
Manufacturing	6,854	100.0	57.9	33.1	7.0	1.7	11.3	3.6	6.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,077	100.0	56.0	33.7	7.8	2.1	10.9	3.7	6.1
Wholesale trade	1,119	100.0	53.5	37.4	7.6	*1.4	9.8	3.3	5.1
Retail trade	5,518	100.0	57.6	33.6	6.9	1.5	8.6	3.2	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,770	100.0	48.9	41.6	7.3	2.0	10.4	4.9	5.0
Business and repair services	1,794	100.0	56.3	34.7	6.7	1.9	10.6	3.7	4.9
Personal services	1,429	100.0	59.6	30.8	7.8	*1.2	8.3	3.0	3.9
Entertainment and recreation services	422	100.0	53.1	35.5	8.3	*2.6	11.3	*5.9	*4.9
Professional and related services	6,067	100.0	47.9	40.6	9.5	1.8	11.6	4.2	5.9
Public administration	1,372	100.0	47.6	39.6	10.1	2.5	11.0	3.6	6.1
Unknown and armed forces	312	100.0	55.1	32.4	9.6	*2.6	16.0	*5.6	*3.3
Currently unemployed	2,530	100.0	57.7	27.7	10.5	3.4	16.3	7.6	...
\$25,000 or more									
Total labor force	51,388	100.0	55.3	36.5	6.5	1.4	9.0	3.2	...
Currently employed	49,472	100.0	55.3	36.7	6.4	1.3	8.7	3.0	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	100.0	65.7	28.0	4.6	*1.2	5.7	*2.1	3.1
Mining	587	100.0	57.4	36.1	5.5	*1.0	8.2	*2.3	*3.1
Construction	2,813	100.0	62.2	31.0	5.4	1.0	8.0	2.6	4.0
Manufacturing	10,463	100.0	58.1	34.1	6.2	1.3	8.4	2.8	4.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,370	100.0	54.9	36.1	7.1	1.6	10.5	3.4	5.7
Wholesale trade	1,944	100.0	58.4	34.8	5.6	*1.1	6.4	*1.7	2.6
Retail trade	6,469	100.0	59.3	33.1	6.0	1.3	7.9	3.0	4.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,877	100.0	51.4	41.0	6.0	1.3	9.8	3.7	4.9
Business and repair services	2,469	100.0	54.2	37.0	6.9	1.6	7.7	2.8	3.7
Personal services	1,121	100.0	59.9	31.4	6.7	*1.5	9.5	*2.1	3.6
Entertainment and recreation services	503	100.0	56.1	37.6	5.4	*0.8	10.3	*3.1	5.1
Professional and related services	10,702	100.0	49.7	41.7	7.0	1.2	9.2	3.0	4.0
Public administration	2,849	100.0	49.4	41.4	7.2	1.7	9.7	3.9	5.2
Unknown and armed forces	376	100.0	55.9	36.2	*5.9	*1.3	9.7	*3.8	*3.1
Currently unemployed	1,916	100.0	54.3	32.6	9.9	2.9	15.7	7.9	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 32. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the work force and percent distribution by number of bed days in past 12 months; and number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year, according to education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Number of bed days in past 12 months					Restricted- activity days	Bed- disability days	Work- loss days
		Total	None	1-7	8-30	31-365			
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution					Days per person per year		
Total labor force	19,429	100.0	64.6	24.3	8.2	2.4	12.6	4.6	...
Currently employed	17,137	100.0	64.8	24.5	8.0	2.2	12.1	4.0	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,053	100.0	71.8	18.5	6.3	2.7	9.7	4.1	5.8
Mining	205	100.0	68.8	20.5	*7.8	*2.0	*15.5	*3.9	*8.8
Construction	1,767	100.0	68.0	22.9	7.4	*1.3	11.4	3.8	7.0
Manufacturing	4,587	100.0	66.1	24.0	7.5	1.9	12.6	3.7	7.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,105	100.0	65.2	23.4	7.9	2.7	12.9	3.3	7.5
Wholesale trade	542	100.0	63.3	28.0	6.6	*2.0	9.3	*3.0	4.8
Retail trade	2,850	100.0	62.6	26.6	8.2	2.1	10.7	3.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	100.0	60.5	27.9	7.3	*3.8	16.9	8.5	8.1
Business and repair services	935	100.0	68.1	22.7	7.2	*1.9	10.8	*2.9	5.9
Personal services	1,168	100.0	62.6	23.8	10.4	2.5	12.9	4.7	5.5
Entertainment and recreation services	189	100.0	59.3	28.6	*10.6	*1.1	*11.7	*5.2	*5.5
Professional and related services	1,714	100.0	59.6	27.5	9.9	2.2	13.5	3.5	7.6
Public administration	309	100.0	64.4	26.2	*6.5	*3.2	*10.4	*3.5	*5.4
Unknown and armed forces.	288	100.0	63.2	24.3	*6.9	4.9	17.8	*10.7	*4.0
Currently unemployed.	2,293	100.0	62.6	22.9	9.8	4.0	16.7	9.5	...
12-15 years									
Total labor force	68,550	100.0	56.6	34.0	7.3	1.7	9.7	3.6	...
Currently employed	63,998	100.0	56.7	34.4	7.0	1.6	9.2	3.3	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,827	100.0	67.0	26.6	4.9	*1.1	6.6	2.4	3.8
Mining	543	100.0	59.7	33.5	5.7	*0.7	7.1	*2.4	*3.8
Construction	4,325	100.0	62.0	30.3	5.7	1.5	8.4	2.8	4.1
Manufacturing	13,031	100.0	58.4	33.3	6.6	1.4	9.2	3.2	5.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,404	100.0	56.1	34.5	7.3	1.7	10.3	3.6	5.7
Wholesale trade	2,465	100.0	58.2	34.4	5.9	1.3	7.1	2.2	3.5
Retail trade	11,570	100.0	58.5	33.0	6.6	1.4	8.2	3.2	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,352	100.0	51.8	39.6	6.7	1.6	9.8	3.9	5.0
Business and repair services	3,442	100.0	55.8	35.0	7.1	1.7	9.0	3.1	4.4
Personal services	2,469	100.0	59.8	31.5	6.8	1.5	8.4	2.8	3.1
Entertainment and recreation services	802	100.0	54.1	35.9	7.2	*2.0	10.0	*3.8	4.4
Professional and related services	9,751	100.0	50.8	38.1	8.9	1.8	10.6	3.8	5.3
Public administration	3,068	100.0	50.6	37.8	8.9	2.2	11.2	4.3	6.3
Unknown and armed forces.	949	100.0	63.5	27.6	6.2	1.4	9.8	*3.1	3.5
Currently unemployed.	4,553	100.0	55.5	29.7	10.8	3.5	16.0	7.9	...
16 years or more									
Total labor force	22,899	100.0	50.4	42.0	6.2	1.1	8.7	3.1	...
Currently employed	22,077	100.0	50.5	42.2	6.0	1.0	8.5	3.0	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	309	100.0	63.8	32.0	*2.9	*0.6	*6.2	*1.9	*3.1
Mining	263	100.0	55.5	41.1	*3.0	*0.8	*7.3	*1.7	*3.0
Construction	567	100.0	52.9	40.6	5.8	*0.7	9.6	*2.9	*3.7
Manufacturing	3,102	100.0	51.9	42.2	4.7	0.9	7.5	2.7	3.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,026	100.0	50.1	41.7	6.7	*1.3	10.1	4.1	5.7
Wholesale trade	660	100.0	54.5	39.2	5.6	*0.5	5.9	*1.6	*1.9
Retail trade	1,767	100.0	58.5	34.9	5.3	*0.8	6.8	2.8	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,893	100.0	51.6	41.9	5.0	*1.3	9.1	3.6	3.6
Business and repair services	1,126	100.0	48.6	42.5	7.5	*1.3	8.6	3.7	3.3
Personal services	276	100.0	56.2	36.6	*5.4	*0.7	*9.2	*2.4	*4.6
Entertainment and recreation services	238	100.0	50.4	42.0	*6.3	*0.4	*10.9	*4.6	*3.7
Professional and related services	9,097	100.0	47.7	44.3	6.7	1.0	9.0	3.1	3.6
Public administration	1,482	100.0	46.4	45.3	6.8	*1.1	8.3	2.9	3.7
Unknown and armed forces.	271	100.0	58.3	35.8	*4.8	*1.5	*8.7	*3.6	*1.9
Currently unemployed.	822	100.0	50.0	37.3	9.9	*2.6	13.9	5.2	...

¹Includes unknown bed days in past 12 months.

Table 33. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ²		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
All ages 18 years and over						
Total labor force	111,770	69.2	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.9
Currently employed	104,045	69.3	4.2	6.6	8.4	5.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,616	71.5	4.7	6.7	8.7	5.5
Professional specialty occupations	13,514	75.2	5.1	5.8	7.5	5.3
Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	74.5	4.8	6.7	9.5	5.9
Sales occupations	11,601	68.4	4.0	6.4	7.9	5.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,215	76.2	5.2	6.8	8.4	5.7
Private household occupations	836	71.7	4.2	7.5	10.4	*5.3
Protective service occupations	1,595	68.5	3.7	6.8	7.9	8.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	10,353	70.7	4.3	7.3	9.1	6.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	57.6	2.8	6.0	7.3	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	60.5	3.1	6.4	8.1	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	67.2	3.9	7.9	10.2	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	63.6	3.3	6.1	8.1	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	61.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	6.4
Unknown occupation and military	1,811	61.6	4.2	6.4	8.9	6.8
Currently unemployed	7,725	67.3	5.1	9.9	15.3	6.9
18-44 years						
Total labor force	78,951	68.4	4.1	5.8	7.4	5.2
Currently employed	72,791	68.6	4.1	5.5	6.9	5.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,026	70.2	4.4	5.3	6.6	5.3
Professional specialty occupations	9,585	75.2	5.0	4.7	6.1	5.0
Technicians and related support occupations	2,578	75.1	4.6	5.9	7.9	5.2
Sales occupations	8,008	67.5	3.7	5.3	6.3	4.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11,679	76.7	5.2	6.1	7.5	5.1
Private household occupations	429	70.2	3.7	*5.8	8.6	*3.5
Protective service occupations	1,146	67.5	3.4	5.6	6.5	8.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	7,417	69.9	4.1	6.2	7.8	5.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,963	53.4	2.5	4.4	4.9	6.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,104	58.7	2.9	5.3	6.4	5.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,601	66.5	3.6	7.0	8.6	5.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,125	61.3	3.1	4.8	6.4	4.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,946	60.2	3.2	5.1	6.3	5.9
Unknown occupation and military	1,186	59.0	3.1	4.6	6.5	*6.0
Currently unemployed	6,160	66.9	4.9	8.7	13.1	5.7
45-65 years						
Total labor force	29,442	70.3	4.6	8.9	11.8	6.8
Currently employed	28,049	70.4	4.5	8.7	11.3	6.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,190	72.8	4.8	8.8	11.3	5.7
Professional specialty occupations	3,565	74.2	4.9	8.1	10.5	5.3
Technicians and related support occupations	640	72.0	5.7	9.8	15.8	7.3
Sales occupations	3,094	69.6	4.5	8.8	11.0	6.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4,183	74.8	4.8	8.2	10.5	6.8
Private household occupations	293	72.4	4.2	*8.2	*9.6	*6.7
Protective service occupations	377	71.6	4.2	9.5	10.1	*9.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,533	72.4	5.0	9.8	11.9	7.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	940	61.2	3.1	7.1	10.2	6.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,608	64.2	3.7	8.7	11.4	6.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,165	68.5	4.6	9.8	13.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,307	68.3	3.8	9.3	12.2	7.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	650	64.6	4.2	7.8	9.2	*7.4
Unknown occupation and military	503	62.4	4.6	7.8	9.3	*7.9
Currently unemployed	1,393	67.3	5.5	13.4	21.8	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

Age, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ²		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
65 years and over						
Total labor force	3,377	77.1	5.8	12.9	18.1	7.6
Currently employed	3,205	76.8	5.7	12.3	16.8	7.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	400	81.5	7.6	15.0	23.8	5.9
Professional specialty occupations	363	82.9	7.1	13.5	17.1	*7.9
Technicians and related support occupations	40	77.5	*5.2	*12.5	*10.0	*6.0
Sales occupations	499	75.4	5.1	10.4	14.6	11.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	353	77.9	6.0	9.6	11.0	*5.4
Private household occupations	113	75.2	6.6	*12.4	*19.5	*6.8
Protective service occupations	72	68.1	*5.0	*11.1	*18.1	*9.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	74.2	4.5	11.2	15.9	*7.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	315	72.7	3.8	12.4	14.0	*6.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	73.7	3.1	14.5	20.0	*6.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	76.7	*5.5	*16.4	*20.7	*5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	74.4	*3.1	*7.8	*7.8	*14.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	71.0	*3.1	*4.8	*6.5	*15.0
Unknown occupation and military	122	82.8	13.3	*18.9	30.3	*7.3
Currently unemployed	171	83.0	8.8	23.4	43.3	7.9

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

²Excludes deliveries.

Table 34. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>Physician visits</i>		<i>Short-stay hospitals¹</i>		
		<i>Percent with visit in year</i>	<i>Visits per person per year</i>	<i>Percent with episode in year</i>	<i>Discharges per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Average length of stay per discharge</i>
Male						
Total labor force	62,581	61.8	3.3	6.3	7.9	6.3
Currently employed	58,479	62.2	3.2	6.1	7.5	6.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,299	66.8	3.7	6.6	8.5	5.7
Professional specialty occupations	6,870	67.2	3.8	5.1	6.6	5.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,656	67.1	3.6	5.6	7.5	6.5
Sales occupations	6,091	61.3	3.2	5.8	6.7	5.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3,262	63.0	3.5	6.1	6.8	7.0
Private household occupations	50	66.0	*3.8	*2.0	*6.0	*10.0
Protective service occupations	1,363	66.4	3.3	6.5	7.6	9.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	3,519	60.4	2.8	6.7	7.7	7.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,719	54.9	2.6	5.9	7.1	6.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,858	59.2	2.9	6.2	7.7	5.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,633	61.9	3.2	7.5	9.6	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,152	61.6	3.0	5.9	7.6	6.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,011	58.4	3.1	5.2	6.0	6.8
Unknown occupation and military	997	53.6	2.5	6.0	7.8	6.5
Currently unemployed	4,102	57.3	4.2	8.8	12.7	7.8
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	78.5	5.6	7.5	10.1	5.5
Currently employed	45,566	78.5	5.5	7.3	9.4	5.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,317	80.4	6.4	7.0	9.1	5.2
Professional specialty occupations	6,644	83.4	6.3	6.6	8.6	5.1
Technicians and related support occupations	1,603	82.1	6.0	7.9	11.5	5.4
Sales occupations	5,510	76.2	4.9	7.1	9.2	5.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12,953	79.6	5.6	6.9	8.7	5.4
Private household occupations	786	72.0	4.3	8.0	10.7	*5.2
Protective service occupations	232	81.0	5.7	*8.6	*10.3	*5.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,834	76.0	5.1	7.6	9.8	5.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	499	72.1	3.8	6.4	8.8	*5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,108	75.1	5.1	9.4	12.2	5.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,249	74.8	4.9	8.5	10.9	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	370	85.7	6.5	8.4	13.8	*4.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	647	74.2	4.7	7.4	10.7	*5.5
Unknown occupation and military	814	71.4	6.4	6.9	10.2	*7.1
Currently unemployed	3,623	78.7	6.2	11.2	18.3	6.2

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 35. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Race, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
White						
Total labor force	97,136	69.4	4.4	6.9	8.9	5.8
Currently employed	91,265	69.6	4.3	7.6	8.5	5.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11,696	71.5	4.7	6.8	8.7	5.4
Professional specialty occupations	12,182	75.3	5.0	5.9	7.6	5.3
Technicians and related support occupations	2,827	74.8	4.8	6.6	9.2	5.6
Sales occupations	10,676	68.7	4.1	6.5	8.2	5.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14,190	76.2	5.1	6.8	8.4	5.5
Private household occupations	520	71.3	4.2	8.1	12.3	*4.9
Protective service occupations	1,350	68.4	3.7	7.0	7.9	9.2
Service occupations, except protective and household	8,224	71.4	4.5	7.4	9.3	6.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,955	58.2	2.8	6.0	7.1	5.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,726	60.7	3.2	6.6	8.3	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,585	67.3	4.1	8.1	10.5	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,885	63.7	3.4	6.3	8.4	5.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,972	62.0	3.3	5.7	7.1	6.4
Unknown occupation and military	1,477	62.3	4.6	6.8	9.0	6.9
Currently unemployed	5,872	67.4	5.3	10.2	15.7	7.1
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	68.7	4.1	6.9	9.1	6.7
Currently employed	10,234	69.0	4.0	6.6	8.2	6.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	629	74.1	4.4	6.8	9.4	*8.1
Professional specialty occupations	914	78.1	6.1	6.0	9.0	*5.3
Technicians and related support occupations	318	73.9	4.1	8.5	13.5	*7.4
Sales occupations	650	67.2	3.0	6.0	5.4	*6.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,692	77.7	5.4	7.3	8.7	7.1
Private household occupations	300	73.7	4.5	*7.0	*7.7	*6.6
Protective service occupations	223	69.1	4.0	*5.4	*7.6	*7.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	1,792	69.1	3.6	7.3	9.0	5.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	197	48.7	*2.6	*5.6	*7.6	*16.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	984	59.8	2.9	5.8	7.2	*6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,074	67.7	3.5	7.7	8.8	5.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	582	63.1	2.5	5.2	6.2	*8.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	56.7	3.6	5.4	5.9	*6.8
Unknown occupation and military	281	60.5	2.6	*4.6	*7.5	*7.9
Currently unemployed	1,651	66.7	4.5	8.7	14.5	6.5

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 36. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
Less than \$10,000						
Total labor force	11,991	67.3	4.5	7.5	10.1	6.6
Currently employed	9,564	67.8	4.5	7.1	9.4	6.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	395	69.6	5.3	7.3	8.9	*4.6
Professional specialty occupations	688	75.0	4.9	5.4	7.0	*8.3
Technicians and related support occupations	179	81.0	5.9	*11.7	*15.1	*4.1
Sales occupations	1,005	70.0	4.0	7.0	7.1	*6.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,063	77.2	6.2	7.1	10.7	*4.3
Private household occupations	328	70.4	4.9	9.5	11.3	*5.8
Protective service occupations	149	67.1	4.4	*5.4	*7.4	*6.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,151	71.7	4.8	6.8	8.6	7.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	679	53.5	2.9	6.5	8.4	9.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	958	56.3	3.1	6.4	9.4	7.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	821	69.8	4.4	8.2	13.8	5.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	411	56.7	3.4	6.6	8.3	*9.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	588	58.0	3.3	6.5	8.2	*7.6
Unknown occupation and military	149	69.8	7.2	*16.1	21.5	*7.3
Currently unemployed	2,447	65.2	4.6	8.9	12.9	6.1
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	68.2	4.2	7.3	9.4	6.1
Currently employed	32,540	68.3	4.2	7.1	8.9	5.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2,624	69.0	4.9	6.7	7.1	5.9
Professional specialty occupations	2,910	75.3	5.1	6.2	8.8	5.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,003	74.9	4.3	6.4	8.3	*5.9
Sales occupations	3,370	67.0	4.3	6.9	9.0	5.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5,327	76.7	5.3	7.0	8.6	6.0
Private household occupations	271	71.6	3.4	*5.5	*10.0	*3.5
Protective service occupations	473	66.8	3.5	8.7	9.9	*6.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	4,022	70.5	4.3	8.1	9.9	5.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,151	58.4	3.0	5.6	7.0	*5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,512	59.3	3.1	7.1	9.2	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,370	66.9	3.8	8.6	10.6	6.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,756	62.8	3.1	6.1	8.0	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,428	60.8	3.3	5.5	5.7	8.0
Unknown occupation and military	321	67.0	5.0	11.5	16.8	*8.0
Currently unemployed	2,530	66.9	4.8	10.3	15.8	7.3
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	72.1	4.6	6.5	8.3	5.4
Currently employed	49,472	72.1	4.5	6.4	8.0	5.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,320	72.9	4.7	6.7	9.0	5.4
Professional specialty occupations	8,766	76.3	5.1	5.8	7.4	4.8
Technicians and related support occupations	1,791	74.6	5.2	6.1	9.3	5.4
Sales occupations	5,757	70.1	4.0	5.9	7.3	5.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8,120	77.4	5.3	6.8	8.2	5.7
Private household occupations	104	80.8	*5.3	*5.8	*5.8	*5.0
Protective service occupations	809	70.1	3.7	6.2	6.6	11.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,932	73.1	4.4	7.0	8.8	5.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	846	62.5	2.9	7.1	8.3	*5.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,895	63.6	3.4	5.7	7.0	5.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,760	68.2	4.2	7.7	9.0	4.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,815	68.0	3.7	6.1	8.3	5.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,160	65.6	4.4	5.3	8.1	*4.8
Unknown occupation and military	395	71.4	5.3	*6.3	7.6	*3.9
Currently unemployed	1,916	73.6	6.4	10.4	17.0	6.2

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 37. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Education of individual, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
Less than 12 years						
Total labor force	19,429	63.2	3.9	8.5	11.0	6.5
Currently employed	17,137	63.5	3.9	8.2	10.4	6.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	810	64.9	4.9	8.9	10.2	6.7
Professional specialty occupations	240	70.0	5.1	*8.8	18.8	*4.8
Technician and related support occupations	132	74.2	7.1	*10.6	*12.1	*8.6
Sales occupations	1,271	65.7	3.9	9.8	11.2	6.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,019	72.2	5.2	8.6	12.2	8.1
Private household occupations	418	72.2	4.4	8.6	11.2	*5.9
Protective service occupations	187	59.9	4.1	*9.6	*10.7	*11.9
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,972	68.5	4.1	8.4	10.0	7.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,147	54.1	3.0	7.2	8.9	6.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,201	56.2	3.1	7.4	9.2	5.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,784	67.1	4.3	8.9	11.5	6.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,482	61.2	3.1	7.4	9.9	6.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,175	58.8	3.2	6.4	8.0	6.1
Unknown occupation and military	300	61.7	4.0	11.7	13.7	*7.6
Currently unemployed	2,293	61.1	4.6	10.5	15.4	6.5
12-15 years						
Total labor force	68,550	69.5	4.3	6.9	8.9	5.8
Currently employed	63,998	69.5	4.2	6.7	8.4	5.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6,542	70.3	4.8	7.4	9.5	5.5
Professional specialty occupations	3,641	73.6	4.8	7.3	9.0	5.9
Technicians and related support occupations	2,293	74.1	4.6	7.6	10.7	5.8
Sales occupations	7,882	68.6	4.0	6.4	7.9	5.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13,434	76.5	5.2	6.8	8.3	5.5
Private household occupations	388	70.9	4.0	*6.2	9.5	*4.6
Protective service occupations	1,175	69.2	3.6	7.1	8.4	8.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,846	71.7	4.4	6.9	8.9	5.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,789	59.4	2.5	5.3	6.7	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,014	61.7	3.1	6.1	7.8	5.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,855	67.3	3.7	7.4	9.4	5.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,846	64.5	3.4	5.6	7.3	5.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,335	62.4	3.5	5.2	6.1	6.0
Unknown occupation and military	957	65.9	4.3	6.1	9.4	5.9
Currently unemployed	4,553	69.3	5.3	10.1	15.6	7.0
16 years or more						
Total labor force	22,899	74.1	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.5
Currently employed	22,077	74.0	4.7	5.2	6.7	5.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5,225	73.9	4.5	5.6	7.4	5.4
Professional specialty occupations	9,606	75.9	5.2	5.2	6.7	5.0
Technicians and related support occupations	825	75.4	5.0	3.6	5.7	*5.5
Sales occupations	2,410	69.2	3.9	4.7	6.1	7.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,729	77.1	4.9	5.4	6.6	4.9
Private household occupations	*14	*78.6	*7.8	*21.4	*21.4	*6.7
Protective service occupations	220	72.7	4.0	*2.7	*3.2	*4.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	456	72.4	4.4	6.4	7.7	*5.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	242	61.6	2.9	*5.4	*4.1	*5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	661	67.3	2.9	5.3	6.5	*4.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	66.1	4.3	*7.1	*8.2	*3.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	73.8	*3.3	*3.4	*6.2	*6.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	62.2	*4.8	*4.5	*8.1	*19.0
Unknown occupation and military	250	70.4	4.1	*6.8	*6.4	*3.8
Currently unemployed	822	74.6	5.8	6.9	13.0	7.8

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 38. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ²		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
All ages 18 years and over						
Total labor force	111,770	69.2	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.9
Currently employed	104,045	69.3	4.2	6.6	8.4	5.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	58.7	3.0	6.0	7.8	6.0
Mining	1,014	65.4	3.8	7.7	10.1	*4.8
Construction	6,701	57.8	2.9	5.6	6.5	5.9
Manufacturing	20,845	68.3	4.0	7.2	8.9	5.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	70.4	4.1	7.1	8.8	6.9
Wholesale trade	3,684	66.1	3.7	6.2	7.2	5.2
Retail trade	16,274	66.4	3.8	6.1	7.6	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	73.9	5.1	6.3	8.9	5.6
Business and repair services	5,535	65.9	4.2	6.0	7.6	5.9
Personal services	3,953	69.8	4.3	7.2	9.8	5.4
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	68.7	3.9	4.8	6.9	*5.1
Professional and related services	20,637	76.9	5.2	6.9	8.9	6.0
Public administration	4,882	75.9	4.8	6.7	8.4	5.8
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	62.1	4.2	6.2	8.2	6.6
Currently unemployed	7,725	67.3	5.1	9.9	15.3	6.9
18-44 years						
Total labor force	78,951	68.4	4.1	5.8	7.4	5.2
Currently employed	72,791	68.6	4.1	5.5	6.9	5.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,981	54.6	2.6	4.5	5.5	5.3
Mining	756	65.6	3.5	7.4	10.8	*4.9
Construction	4,827	56.1	2.7	4.5	5.0	5.7
Manufacturing	14,421	67.6	3.9	6.2	7.5	5.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,262	69.3	4.0	5.7	6.9	5.0
Wholesale trade	2,578	65.1	3.5	5.1	5.6	4.7
Retail trade	12,271	65.8	3.6	5.3	6.7	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,668	73.8	5.1	5.1	6.9	4.5
Business and repair services	4,009	64.7	3.8	5.0	6.2	4.3
Personal services	2,528	69.8	4.0	5.9	7.8	4.8
Entertainment and recreation services	917	68.0	3.8	4.1	5.6	*4.4
Professional and related services	14,155	77.0	5.2	5.8	7.6	5.7
Public administration	3,247	75.9	4.7	5.9	6.7	5.0
Unknown and armed forces	1,173	59.0	3.0	4.3	5.2	*6.2
Currently unemployed	6,160	66.9	4.9	8.7	13.1	5.7
45-64 years						
Total labor force	29,442	70.3	4.6	8.9	11.8	6.8
Currently employed	28,049	70.4	4.5	8.7	11.3	6.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	62.4	3.3	7.1	11.3	6.3
Mining	246	64.2	5.0	*8.5	*8.1	*4.6
Construction	1,752	61.4	3.4	8.2	10.4	6.3
Manufacturing	6,117	69.7	4.4	9.2	11.8	6.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,208	72.5	4.2	10.4	12.9	8.2
Wholesale trade	1,008	67.6	3.8	8.3	10.1	5.8
Retail trade	3,451	67.5	4.4	8.2	9.7	5.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,751	73.1	4.8	8.2	11.6	6.6
Business and repair services	1,332	67.9	5.2	7.9	10.7	7.9
Personal services	1,135	67.8	4.4	9.1	11.9	5.9
Entertainment and recreation services	271	69.0	4.3	*7.0	*11.1	*6.8
Professional and related services	5,832	76.4	5.1	9.0	11.4	6.2
Public administration	1,512	76.1	5.1	8.3	11.5	6.8
Unknown and armed forces	503	63.8	4.9	8.0	10.4	*7.1
Currently unemployed	1,393	67.3	5.5	13.4	21.8	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Physician visits</i>		<i>Short-stay hospitals²</i>		
		<i>Percent with visit in year</i>	<i>Visits per person per year</i>	<i>Percent with episode in year</i>	<i>Discharges per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Average length of stay per discharge</i>
65 years and over						
Total labor force	3,377	77.1	5.8	12.9	18.1	7.6
Currently employed	3,205	76.8	5.7	12.3	16.8	7.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	314	74.2	4.5	11.8	12.7	*7.1
Mining	*12	*75.0	*3.6	*8.3	*0.0	*0.0
Construction	123	74.8	*1.9	*11.4	*11.4	*4.5
Manufacturing	307	73.3	4.3	12.1	18.2	*5.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106	78.3	*3.3	*11.3	*16.0	*23.0
Wholesale trade	98	79.6	7.6	*13.3	*20.4	*5.8
Retail trade	552	73.0	5.2	11.1	14.5	7.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	80.9	6.4	15.3	26.3	7.9
Business and repair services	194	77.3	5.4	14.4	16.0	*8.8
Personal services	290	77.2	6.4	11.7	18.3	*6.7
Entertainment and recreation services	47	80.9	*4.0	*4.3	*6.4	*3.0
Professional and related services	650	79.4	6.2	12.6	15.5	7.3
Public administration	124	72.6	6.2	*8.9	*15.3	*6.3
Unknown and armed forces	126	84.1	12.6	*17.5	27.8	*6.7
Currently unemployed	171	83.0	8.8	23.4	43.3	7.9

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of the individual.

²Excludes deliveries.

Table 39. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
Male						
Total labor force	62,581	61.8	3.3	6.3	7.9	6.3
Currently employed	58,479	62.2	3.2	6.1	7.5	6.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,580	55.0	2.8	5.7	7.4	6.4
Mining	863	62.3	3.6	7.9	10.4	*5.0
Construction	6,124	56.0	2.7	5.5	6.5	6.1
Manufacturing	14,091	64.0	3.4	6.8	8.5	5.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,537	66.3	3.3	6.5	7.6	6.6
Wholesale trade	2,697	61.4	3.3	5.8	7.1	5.5
Retail trade	7,764	57.6	2.7	5.5	6.5	6.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,823	66.1	4.0	6.0	8.1	6.2
Business and repair services	3,464	58.0	2.9	5.7	7.1	6.2
Personal services	1,124	58.7	2.7	6.1	8.2	5.8
Entertainment and recreation services	729	64.1	3.3	3.8	5.1	*5.9
Professional and related services	6,895	67.4	3.9	6.1	7.6	6.9
Public administration	2,851	69.8	4.0	6.2	7.7	6.0
Unknown and armed forces	938	53.6	2.5	6.1	7.8	*5.8
Currently unemployed	4,102	57.3	4.2	8.8	12.7	7.8
Female						
Total labor force	49,189	78.5	5.6	7.5	10.1	5.5
Currently employed	45,566	78.5	5.5	7.3	9.4	5.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	646	73.8	4.0	7.0	9.4	*5.0
Mining	151	82.8	4.9	*6.6	*7.9	*3.7
Construction	578	77.3	4.5	7.4	6.7	*4.1
Manufacturing	6,754	77.2	5.5	8.0	9.9	5.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,040	81.3	6.3	8.8	12.0	7.3
Wholesale trade	987	79.1	4.9	7.4	7.6	*4.5
Retail trade	8,510	74.5	4.8	6.7	8.7	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,858	79.5	5.9	6.6	9.4	5.2
Business and repair services	2,071	78.9	6.2	6.5	8.4	5.4
Personal services	2,830	74.2	5.0	7.7	10.4	5.3
Entertainment and recreation services	506	75.5	4.7	6.1	9.5	*4.5
Professional and related services	13,742	81.7	5.9	7.3	9.6	5.6
Public administration	2,032	84.3	6.0	7.3	9.4	5.7
Unknown and armed forces	863	71.4	6.1	6.4	8.7	7.4
Currently unemployed	3,623	78.7	6.2	11.2	18.3	6.2

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 40. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Race, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>Physician visits</i>		<i>Short-stay hospitals¹</i>		
		<i>Percent with visit in year</i>	<i>Visits per person per year</i>	<i>Percent with episode in year</i>	<i>Discharges per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Average length of stay per discharge</i>
White						
Total labor force	97,136	69.4	4.4	6.9	8.9	5.8
Currently employed	91,265	69.6	4.3	6.7	8.5	5.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,006	59.2	3.0	6.0	7.7	5.2
Mining	954	65.3	4.0	7.8	9.6	*4.9
Construction	6,102	58.2	2.9	5.6	6.4	5.9
Manufacturing	18,378	68.7	4.1	7.2	9.2	5.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,441	70.2	4.0	7.1	8.8	6.4
Wholesale trade	3,425	66.4	3.7	6.2	7.4	4.8
Retail trade	14,522	67.1	3.9	6.3	7.9	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,001	73.9	5.1	6.3	9.1	5.6
Business and repair services	4,911	66.7	4.3	6.2	7.8	5.9
Personal services	3,123	71.1	4.5	7.5	10.6	5.3
Entertainment and recreation services	1,085	68.4	3.9	5.1	7.2	*5.1
Professional and related services	17,715	77.1	5.3	6.9	8.8	5.9
Public administration	4,074	75.5	4.8	7.1	8.8	5.7
Unknown and armed forces	1,528	62.8	4.4	6.5	8.3	6.5
Currently unemployed	5,872	67.4	5.3	10.2	15.7	7.1
Black						
Total labor force	11,885	68.7	4.1	6.9	9.1	6.7
Currently employed	10,234	69.0	4.0	6.6	8.2	6.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	150	48.7	*3.0	*4.7	*8.7	*18.2
Mining	44	65.9	*1.0	*2.3	*6.8	*4.3
Construction	492	53.9	1.9	6.5	8.9	*5.9
Manufacturing	1,961	66.4	3.8	7.3	8.1	5.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	976	72.1	4.4	7.9	8.6	9.8
Wholesale trade	207	65.2	4.1	*7.2	*5.3	*13.9
Retail trade	1,232	63.2	2.7	5.5	6.4	*5.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	546	73.8	4.5	5.9	7.0	*5.3
Business and repair services	492	58.9	3.3	*4.3	6.7	*5.7
Personal services	688	66.3	3.8	6.7	7.3	*6.3
Entertainment and recreation services	127	70.1	*3.9	*3.1	*4.7	*5.0
Professional and related services	2,410	77.7	5.1	7.8	10.8	6.2
Public administration	687	77.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	*6.8
Unknown and armed forces	221	61.1	*2.9	*3.6	*6.8	*9.4
Currently unemployed	1,651	66.7	4.5	8.7	14.5	6.5

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 41. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Physician visits		Short-stay hospitals ¹		
		Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Average length of stay per discharge
Less than \$10,000						
Total labor force	11,991	67.3	4.5	7.5	10.1	6.6
Currently employed	9,564	67.8	4.5	7.1	9.4	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	616	52.6	3.3	6.5	8.3	*9.4
Mining	47	*53.2	*4.4	*12.8	*23.4	*3.3
Construction	626	52.2	2.5	5.8	4.8	*8.8
Manufacturing	1,250	64.9	4.4	7.4	10.9	6.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	340	64.7	3.7	*7.4	10.6	*9.4
Wholesale trade	193	65.8	5.2	*4.1	*3.1	*7.2
Retail trade	2,198	69.1	4.1	6.4	8.6	6.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	67.7	6.1	*7.7	11.1	*6.1
Business and repair services	612	62.7	4.4	6.9	7.7	*7.1
Personal services	861	70.3	4.2	9.2	11.6	5.3
Entertainment and recreation services	165	72.7	4.6	*4.8	*5.5	*5.1
Professional and related services	1,964	78.0	5.6	6.8	9.7	7.0
Public administration	221	77.4	4.6	*9.0	*12.2	*5.1
Unknown and armed forces	145	71.7	7.6	*16.6	22.1	*7.6
Currently unemployed	2,427	65.2	4.6	8.9	12.9	6.1
\$10,000-\$24,999						
Total labor force	35,071	68.2	4.2	7.3	9.4	6.1
Currently employed	32,540	68.3	4.2	7.1	8.9	5.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,143	59.2	3.3	5.3	8.2	*5.0
Mining	281	60.9	3.3	*7.8	*6.0	*4.1
Construction	2,384	55.4	3.0	6.0	7.3	6.4
Manufacturing	6,854	67.4	3.7	7.6	9.4	5.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,077	68.9	3.8	7.3	8.3	7.3
Wholesale trade	1,119	65.1	3.7	7.4	8.0	6.2
Retail trade	5,518	65.7	4.0	6.1	7.4	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,770	74.1	5.1	7.3	8.6	6.6
Business and repair services	1,794	63.0	3.8	6.5	7.6	5.2
Personal services	1,429	68.4	3.9	6.6	9.4	5.2
Entertainment and recreation services	422	67.1	3.7	*5.0	*6.9	*4.7
Professional and related services	6,067	77.2	5.4	7.8	10.5	6.4
Public administration	1,372	76.7	5.1	8.2	10.6	5.6
Unknown and armed forces	312	69.6	5.0	12.2	16.3	*7.4
Currently unemployed	2,530	66.9	4.8	10.3	15.8	7.3
\$25,000 or more						
Total labor force	51,388	72.1	4.6	6.5	8.3	5.4
Currently employed	49,472	72.1	4.5	6.4	8.0	5.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	63.8	3.1	6.7	8.2	*5.3
Mining	587	69.8	4.3	7.0	11.1	*5.2
Construction	2,813	62.2	3.1	5.1	5.7	5.4
Manufacturing	10,463	70.4	4.4	7.0	8.6	5.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,370	73.0	4.4	6.8	8.7	6.2
Wholesale trade	1,944	68.3	3.8	6.1	7.2	4.8
Retail trade	6,469	68.3	3.8	5.8	7.1	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,877	75.4	5.1	6.0	9.0	4.7
Business and repair services	2,469	70.1	4.6	5.5	7.7	5.6
Personal services	1,121	72.9	5.2	6.6	8.4	*4.7
Entertainment and recreation services	503	71.0	4.1	*4.0	6.6	*4.9
Professional and related services	10,702	77.9	5.3	6.7	8.2	5.3
Public administration	2,849	76.2	5.0	6.2	7.5	6.1
Unknown and armed forces	376	68.6	4.8	*6.1	*6.6	*3.1
Currently unemployed	1,916	73.6	6.4	10.4	17.0	6.2

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 42. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and average utilization of physician and hospital services, by education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Education of individual, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>Physician visits</i>		<i>Short-stay hospitals¹</i>		
		<i>Percent with visit in year</i>	<i>Visits per person per year</i>	<i>Percent with episode in year</i>	<i>Discharges per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Average length of stay per discharge</i>
Less than 12 years						
Total labor force	19,429	63.2	3.9	8.5	11.0	6.5
Currently employed	17,137	63.5	3.9	8.2	10.4	6.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,053	53.8	3.1	7.0	10.1	6.6
Mining	205	53.7	3.2	*10.2	17.6	*5.3
Construction	1,767	52.3	2.9	6.1	6.4	6.2
Manufacturing	4,587	64.9	4.1	8.4	10.4	6.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,105	65.8	3.7	10.0	13.1	8.0
Wholesale trade	542	62.9	2.9	8.1	9.8	*5.7
Retail trade	2,850	62.8	3.6	7.9	9.5	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	67.8	4.9	11.3	15.4	8.3
Business and repair services	935	57.2	3.4	6.1	7.7	*6.4
Personal services	1,168	68.4	4.3	9.5	11.9	6.2
Entertainment and recreation services	189	69.8	4.2	*3.2	*1.6	*1.3
Professional and related services	1,714	74.9	4.9	9.4	12.6	7.5
Public administration	309	71.8	5.0	8.7	10.4	*9.1
Unknown and armed forces	288	63.9	4.3	12.8	15.3	*7.8
Currently unemployed	2,293	61.1	4.6	10.5	15.4	6.5
12-15 years						
Total labor force	68,550	69.5	4.3	6.9	8.9	5.8
Currently employed	63,998	69.5	4.2	6.7	8.4	5.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,827	60.9	2.9	5.5	7.0	5.8
Mining	543	63.7	4.2	7.6	8.1	*4.2
Construction	4,325	58.9	2.8	5.6	6.6	5.9
Manufacturing	13,031	68.3	4.0	7.2	8.9	5.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,404	70.7	4.1	6.9	8.0	6.2
Wholesale trade	2,465	66.0	3.9	6.0	6.4	5.0
Retail trade	11,570	67.5	3.9	6.0	7.5	5.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,352	74.6	5.2	6.3	9.2	5.4
Business and repair services	3,442	66.0	4.0	6.3	7.7	6.0
Personal services	2,469	70.6	4.3	6.5	9.2	4.9
Entertainment and recreation services	802	67.7	3.7	5.1	7.7	*5.9
Professional and related services	9,751	77.5	5.3	7.8	10.3	6.0
Public administration	3,068	75.6	4.8	7.7	9.6	5.6
Unknown and armed forces	949	65.9	4.0	5.5	7.7	*5.3
Currently unemployed	4,553	69.3	5.3	10.1	15.6	7.0
16 years or more						
Total labor force	22,899	74.1	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.5
Currently employed	22,077	74.0	4.7	5.2	6.7	5.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	309	63.8	2.8	*4.5	*4.5	*5.1
Mining	263	78.3	3.5	*6.1	*8.7	*5.1
Construction	567	67.9	3.8	*4.4	6.5	*4.6
Manufacturing	3,102	73.2	4.3	5.2	6.7	4.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,026	74.5	4.3	5.4	8.4	8.4
Wholesale trade	660	69.4	3.6	5.3	7.6	*4.9
Retail trade	1,767	66.4	3.4	4.5	5.4	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,893	73.6	5.0	5.3	6.9	4.8
Business and repair services	1,126	73.3	5.2	5.0	7.1	*4.9
Personal services	276	71.0	4.4	*5.1	*6.9	*6.9
Entertainment and recreation services	238	71.0	4.4	*5.0	*8.4	*3.3
Professional and related services	9,097	76.7	5.3	5.5	6.9	5.3
Public administration	1,482	77.3	4.7	4.1	5.7	*5.4
Unknown and armed forces	271	70.8	4.5	*5.9	*6.6	*3.2
Currently unemployed	822	74.6	5.8	6.9	13.0	7.8

¹Excludes deliveries.

Table 43. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and specific groups of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Employment status and occupation	Total	Infectious					Infectious					Work			
	labor force in thousands	All acute conditions	and parasitic conditions	Respiratory conditions	Digestive conditions	Injuries	Work Other Injuries	All acute conditions	and parasitic conditions	Respiratory conditions	Digestive conditions	Injuries	Other Injuries		
All persons	Incidence per 100 persons per year						Percent medically attended								
All statuses	111,770	145.8	14.1	73.0	6.4	27.4	24.9	9.5	54.5	49.9	33.9	43.8	88.3	83.2	90.9
Currently employed	104,045	146.9	14.4	74.1	6.3	27.4	24.7	10.2	54.3	49.7	33.9	43.6	88.6	82.9	90.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations . . .	12,616	144.0	15.1	78.4	4.4	23.2	22.9	6.7	53.2	51.7	32.6	*40.8	92.0	87.9	93.5
Professional specialty occupations	13,514	170.7	16.6	96.5	5.8	25.5	26.3	5.0	50.7	50.2	31.0	54.5	89.7	84.9	97.5
Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	159.1	24.2	82.8	*5.0	22.9	24.1	*6.7	50.5	*48.6	34.8	*38.3	81.9	79.0	*84.5
Sales occupations	11,601	135.7	12.6	65.3	5.9	24.1	27.7	4.8	55.6	46.1	31.8	58.7	88.4	87.0	89.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical . . .	16,215	169.7	20.3	88.3	7.0	21.0	33.2	3.5	53.6	53.1	35.8	37.8	85.8	84.3	100.0
Private household occupations	836	109.1	*15.8	64.6	*3.7	*9.6	*15.6	*2.2	58.3	*29.5	*53.3	*100.0	*53.8	*100.0	*100.0
Protective service occupations	1,595	151.1	*23.3	76.4	*7.7	*22.1	*21.6	*8.7	53.8	*37.5	36.3	*82.9	*92.1	*83.8	*79.7
Service occupations, except protective and household . . .	10,353	158.1	15.4	77.9	8.9	25.2	30.7	7.9	55.8	53.0	40.5	*42.7	87.6	74.0	88.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	104.9	*5.2	48.9	*4.0	33.5	13.3	21.9	63.1	*29.9	41.9	*30.0	94.1	*85.7	90.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	128.8	8.6	58.1	6.8	38.9	16.4	21.0	54.3	37.5	28.7	*41.4	87.7	80.4	90.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	141.9	10.7	65.0	8.9	32.5	24.9	16.9	56.5	47.3	33.8	*40.3	91.5	79.6	92.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	112.4	*6.5	53.3	*3.8	33.9	14.8	23.1	55.1	*66.4	28.5	*25.3	88.0	78.1	84.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	139.7	13.4	60.2	*3.7	43.7	18.7	25.1	59.2	*59.1	32.8	*0.0	89.7	84.5	88.3
Unknown occupation and military	1,811	109.7	*16.5	47.3	*8.2	*17.3	*20.4	*2.3	60.2	*54.5	51.0	*39.9	*78.3	*79.1	*100.0
Currently unemployed	7,725	131.2	10.1	58.8	7.0	27.7	27.7	...	57.5	53.9	33.0	*46.3	83.9	87.3	...

Table 44. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All ages 18 years and over		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	111,770	145.8	54.5	73.0	33.9
Currently employed	104,045	146.9	54.3	74.1	33.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,616	144.0	53.2	78.4	32.6
Professional specialty occupations	13,514	170.7	50.7	96.5	31.0
Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	159.1	50.5	82.8	34.8
Sales occupations	11,601	135.7	55.6	65.3	31.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,215	169.7	53.6	88.3	35.8
Private household occupations	836	109.1	58.3	64.6	*53.3
Protective service occupations	1,595	151.1	53.8	76.4	36.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	10,353	158.1	55.8	77.9	40.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	104.9	63.1	48.9	41.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	128.8	54.3	58.1	28.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	141.9	56.5	65.0	33.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	112.4	55.1	53.3	28.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	139.7	59.2	60.2	32.8
Unknown occupation and military	1,811	109.7	60.2	47.3	51.0
Currently unemployed	7,725	131.2	57.5	58.8	33.0
18-44 years					
Total labor force	78,951	163.3	53.6	81.3	31.9
Currently employed	72,791	165.3	53.4	82.8	31.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,026	166.5	50.6	92.8	29.7
Professional specialty occupations	9,585	189.3	52.1	106.1	31.7
Technicians and related support occupations	2,578	162.4	48.8	82.1	32.1
Sales occupations	8,008	148.3	53.4	68.1	27.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11,679	190.4	52.9	98.1	35.2
Private household occupations	429	145.9	*47.6	*86.9	*42.1
Protective service occupations	1,146	154.5	57.3	81.5	*42.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	7,417	182.3	54.8	90.0	37.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,963	123.1	58.9	68.5	39.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,104	145.3	55.1	63.3	25.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,601	157.5	53.5	72.8	28.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,125	126.1	51.5	61.3	23.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,946	158.9	59.8	67.1	34.6
Unknown occupation and military	1,186	125.2	55.6	48.7	*39.8
Currently unemployed	6,160	140.6	57.3	62.8	31.7
45-64 years					
Total labor force	29,442	105.1	56.7	54.2	39.5
Currently employed	28,049	105.8	56.6	54.9	39.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,190	106.2	59.3	55.0	41.5
Professional specialty occupations	3,565	127.2	43.1	77.6	27.6
Technicians and related support occupations	640	149.8	56.3	84.8	*40.9
Sales occupations	3,094	108.5	61.3	59.2	41.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4,183	117.5	56.1	64.0	37.7
Private household occupations	293	*64.2	*72.3	*23.2	*48.5
Protective service occupations	377	157.6	*43.3	*63.4	*7.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,533	97.0	62.3	47.5	56.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	940	84.4	73.6	*22.6	*54.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,608	90.2	49.7	44.9	35.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,165	105.7	66.5	46.6	51.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,307	84.5	68.0	35.2	*47.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	650	63.2	*50.1	*35.1	*18.0
Unknown occupation and military	503	*74.2	*64.6	*45.3	*68.0
Currently unemployed	1,393	91.6	60.2	41.2	*44.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 44. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
65 years and over		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	3,377	90.0	70.7	43.7	59.2
Currently employed	3,205	88.5	72.2	42.9	62.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	400	*89.0	*76.4	*37.0	*42.6
Professional specialty occupations	363	*105.8	*77.3	*26.2	*53.7
Technicians and related support occupations	40	*95.0	*100.0	*95.0	*100.0
Sales occupations	499	102.4	*70.1	*58.9	*55.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	353	*103.4	*62.2	*49.6	*46.9
Private household occupations	113	*86.7	*100.0	*86.7	*100.0
Protective service occupations	72	*63.9	*54.3	*63.9	*54.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	*95.8	*50.0	*48.1	*48.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	315	*52.7	*73.5	*5.7	*100.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	*87.8	*77.2	*57.6	*82.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	116	*65.5	*100.0	*29.3	*100.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	*40.0	*50.0	*40.0	*50.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	*33.9	*100.0	*—	*—
Unknown occupation and military	122	*104.9	*100.0	*42.6	*100.0
Currently unemployed	171	*119.9	*49.8	*59.6	*16.7

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 45. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Sex, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands ¹	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Male		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	62,581	124.7	51.3	63.1	29.6
Currently employed	58,479	126.1	51.1	64.1	29.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,299	117.0	48.7	67.4	30.6
Professional specialty occupations	6,870	150.9	48.8	86.0	27.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,656	142.6	42.4	79.2	*27.8
Sales occupations	6,091	114.9	49.2	59.3	28.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3,262	145.9	49.8	76.8	32.8
Private household occupations	50	*74.0	*100.0	*36.0	*100.0
Protective service occupations	1,363	132.3	47.6	64.9	*26.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	3,519	125.0	48.2	65.7	33.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,719	97.4	63.0	44.1	41.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,858	124.6	54.1	56.7	28.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,633	135.0	51.8	64.8	28.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,152	103.9	52.6	50.6	23.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,011	141.6	55.7	62.4	30.7
Unknown occupation and military	997	103.3	53.1	41.8	*37.9
Currently unemployed	4,102	105.4	54.5	49.8	27.2
Female					
Total labor force	49,189	172.6	57.5	85.6	37.9
Currently employed	45,566	173.6	57.3	86.9	37.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,317	196.0	58.5	99.7	35.3
Professional specialty occupations	6,644	191.1	52.4	107.3	33.8
Technicians and related support occupations	1,603	176.1	57.4	86.5	41.5
Sales occupations	5,510	158.7	60.7	72.0	34.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12,953	175.7	54.4	91.1	36.4
Private household occupations	786	111.5	56.5	66.3	*51.8
Protective service occupations	232	261.2	72.3	*143.5	*61.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,834	175.2	58.7	84.3	43.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	499	145.7	63.3	*75.4	*43.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,108	174.0	56.1	73.5	*26.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,249	151.7	62.4	65.2	41.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	370	208.1	68.8	*84.1	*59.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	647	131.2	76.8	*50.4	*45.4
Unknown occupation and military	814	117.6	67.8	54.1	*63.4
Currently unemployed	3,623	160.5	59.8	69.1	37.8

Table 46. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Race, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
White		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	97,136	149.2	53.9	75.7	33.0
Currently employed	91,265	149.8	53.7	76.4	32.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11,696	144.4	52.5	80.2	32.5
Professional specialty occupations	12,182	172.2	50.3	98.0	30.5
Technicians and related support occupations	2,827	171.3	49.1	91.4	33.3
Sales occupations	10,676	136.5	56.4	66.3	33.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14,190	171.2	52.5	90.0	34.2
Private household occupations	520	119.6	*55.8	*68.1	*48.6
Protective service occupations	1,350	157.9	52.5	81.6	*33.0
Service occupations, except protective and household	8,224	165.1	55.9	81.7	38.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,955	105.6	61.4	49.8	40.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,726	133.3	53.9	59.7	27.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,585	145.1	55.6	68.1	32.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,885	117.7	54.7	57.3	29.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,972	145.6	56.5	65.1	29.5
Unknown occupation and military	1,477	109.7	63.4	48.3	*51.0
Currently unemployed	5,872	139.7	57.3	64.4	34.9
Black					
Total labor force	11,885	124.5	59.5	53.7	44.2
Currently employed	10,234	127.8	59.7	55.6	46.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	629	157.7	65.0	*52.9	*38.1
Professional specialty occupations	914	154.8	59.2	72.6	*44.7
Technicians and related support occupations	318	*93.1	*66.2	*35.8	*70.2
Sales occupations	650	145.1	51.5	*53.8	*20.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,692	165.8	62.8	79.2	50.6
Private household occupations	300	*96.7	*63.8	*61.7	*62.7
Protective service occupations	223	*113.0	*59.9	*52.5	*67.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	1,792	122.4	51.4	57.1	50.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	197	*80.2	*100.0	*13.2	*100.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	984	90.9	63.0	48.9	*48.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,074	136.0	59.8	52.3	*39.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	582	84.7	*60.4	*29.0	*21.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	96.2	*64.3	*33.8	*42.1
Unknown occupation and military	281	*108.9	*48.4	*45.2	*56.7
Currently unemployed	1,651	104.7	58.2	41.4	*26.4

Table 47. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and occupation	Total labor force in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	11,991	175.4	56.4	87.5	38.7
Currently employed	9,564	178.4	56.6	89.0	40.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	395	207.8	65.0	*87.3	*48.4
Professional specialty occupations	688	189.2	58.5	119.0	*41.4
Technicians and related support occupations	179	*197.2	*49.9	*120.7	*56.0
Sales occupations	1,005	202.0	50.5	96.7	*26.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,063	209.2	54.8	119.5	43.3
Private household occupations	328	*94.5	*54.5	*44.2	*63.4
Protective service occupations	149	*197.3	*63.6	*63.1	*37.2
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,151	195.4	61.5	97.1	52.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	679	138.9	59.6	74.4	*39.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	958	151.8	52.3	79.3	*27.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	821	188.9	51.5	72.6	*22.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	411	159.1	66.2	*60.3	*30.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	588	120.7	*51.8	*53.7	*32.0
Unknown occupation and military	149	*139.6	*39.4	*91.3	*46.3
Currently unemployed	2,427	163.6	55.5	81.6	31.1
\$10,000-\$24,999					
Total labor force	35,071	159.8	54.5	78.6	32.9
Currently employed	32,540	162.2	54.2	80.4	32.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2,624	174.2	50.7	98.5	33.2
Professional specialty occupations	2,910	208.8	47.3	126.4	27.7
Technicians and related support occupations	1,003	189.6	49.6	93.0	*29.4
Sales occupations	3,370	142.2	62.5	62.5	40.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5,327	192.6	51.2	104.3	31.8
Private household occupations	271	*127.7	*63.3	*79.0	*49.5
Protective service occupations	473	149.9	65.2	*64.7	*49.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	4,022	171.5	52.9	82.0	35.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,151	107.4	69.4	46.3	*39.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,512	146.1	53.3	61.9	27.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,370	139.0	58.4	61.7	33.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,756	116.2	51.4	59.3	*33.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,428	154.9	62.9	60.0	*29.2
Unknown occupation and military	321	142.1	*73.9	*58.9	*47.1
Currently unemployed	2,530	128.9	59.9	54.5	36.4
\$25,000 or more					
Total labor force	51,388	138.5	53.9	70.6	32.7
Currently employed	49,472	139.7	53.8	71.6	32.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,320	137.4	53.5	76.0	32.1
Professional specialty occupations	8,766	158.8	50.5	85.6	30.0
Technicians and related support occupations	1,791	151.5	50.8	80.2	36.7
Sales occupations	5,757	124.7	52.4	63.6	27.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8,120	157.6	55.5	77.1	37.8
Private household occupations	104	*124.0	*43.4	*66.3	*24.6
Protective service occupations	809	145.1	49.7	87.1	*32.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,932	129.1	53.3	66.6	32.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	846	90.8	65.9	*44.2	*58.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,895	123.9	55.8	58.0	29.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,760	137.6	56.3	69.7	38.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,815	99.2	56.7	45.1	*25.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,160	146.0	65.6	64.2	*41.7
Unknown occupation and military	395	158.0	*51.6	*59.7	*36.4
Currently unemployed	1,916	105.8	57.1	42.6	*28.3

Table 48. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Education of individual, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	19,429	127.9	59.3	58.9	38.5
Currently employed	17,137	127.6	59.1	59.5	38.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	810	119.8	55.6	63.5	*37.0
Professional specialty occupations	240	*133.3	*65.6	*62.1	*38.3
Technicians and related support occupations	132	*234.8	*68.4	*133.3	*44.9
Sales occupations	1,271	127.9	55.4	64.6	*32.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,019	177.0	58.1	92.4	*39.1
Private household occupations	418	105.3	*68.4	*67.5	*63.5
Protective service occupations	187	*142.8	*68.5	*46.0	*54.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,972	150.5	59.7	69.7	46.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,147	97.5	62.6	39.7	*41.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,201	119.1	53.8	54.2	32.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,784	134.7	64.1	54.7	41.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,482	94.7	55.0	48.7	*32.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,175	111.8	59.8	52.0	*19.6
Unknown occupation and military	300	*89.3	*59.0	*38.7	*52.6
Currently unemployed	2,293	129.5	60.1	54.4	38.2
12-15 years					
Total labor force	68,550	146.3	55.3	71.6	34.6
Currently employed	63,998	147.2	55.1	72.4	34.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6,542	142.0	55.2	76.9	37.0
Professional specialty occupations	3,641	166.9	50.2	94.7	29.6
Technicians and related support occupations	2,293	162.9	49.8	85.0	35.9
Sales occupations	7,882	136.9	58.1	65.8	32.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13,434	166.1	54.7	84.4	37.2
Private household occupations	388	113.1	*44.9	*58.0	*33.3
Protective service occupations	1,175	152.8	53.8	74.1	*35.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,846	161.9	55.8	79.5	38.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,789	103.7	61.0	53.7	*41.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,014	130.4	56.2	56.2	28.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,855	146.7	52.7	69.4	28.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,846	119.0	55.8	54.6	29.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,335	153.8	58.5	65.0	36.9
Unknown occupation and military	957	105.2	59.5	42.8	*54.4
Currently unemployed	4,553	133.1	58.4	59.4	33.2
16 years or more					
Total labor force	22,899	161.0	48.9	90.3	29.3
Currently employed	22,077	162.2	49.0	91.1	29.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5,225	150.8	50.4	83.3	27.1
Professional specialty occupations	9,606	173.5	50.7	98.3	31.4
Technicians and related support occupations	825	137.9	47.9	69.3	*28.1
Sales occupations	2,410	135.6	46.8	65.2	28.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,729	192.1	42.7	114.5	24.3
Private household occupations	*14	*-	*-	*-	*-
Protective service occupations	220	*150.5	*44.1	*111.8	*33.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	456	154.6	*37.4	108.6	*41.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	242	*147.9	*76.3	*65.7	*46.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	661	156.9	*36.5	105.0	*19.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	*133.3	*38.1	*94.0	*43.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	145	*162.8	*50.4	*81.4	*-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	*146.8	*62.6	*61.3	*64.7
Unknown occupation and military	250	184.8	*56.3	*102.0	*36.5
Currently unemployed	822	129.9	45.6	68.7	*22.5

Table 49. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and specific groups of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Employment status and industry	Total labor force in thousands	Incidence per 100 persons per year						Percent medically attended							
		All acute conditions	Infectious and parasitic conditions	Respiratory conditions	Digestive conditions	Injuries	Work Other	All acute conditions	Infectious and parasitic conditions	Respiratory conditions	Digestive conditions	Injuries	Work Other		
All persons															
Total labor force	111,770	145.8	14.1	73.0	6.4	27.4	24.9	9.5	54.5	49.9	33.9	43.8	88.3	83.2	90.9
Currently employed	104,045	146.9	14.4	74.1	6.3	27.4	24.7	10.2	54.3	49.7	33.9	43.6	88.6	82.9	90.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	100.1	*7.3	45.5	*2.2	30.4	14.7	19.1	60.0	*38.3	38.9	*25.0	86.0	87.1	84.1
Mining	1,014	131.8	*16.5	57.1	*5.2	*32.1	*20.9	*13.8	51.1	*22.8	*28.3	*0.0	*100.0	*73.6	*100.0
Construction	6,701	131.5	7.6	58.8	6.1	45.4	13.7	26.9	54.0	*43.4	29.1	*28.2	82.2	84.5	83.6
Manufacturing	20,845	143.0	12.8	68.7	6.8	31.1	23.6	14.5	54.0	53.5	29.6	42.9	91.6	79.2	94.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	134.9	15.1	71.3	6.0	22.9	19.7	10.1	55.7	45.4	40.2	*48.0	89.3	83.3	86.7
Wholesale trade	3,684	127.1	15.0	53.8	*6.8	28.0	23.5	10.9	54.2	*33.6	31.8	*43.8	83.2	87.0	*81.8
Retail trade	16,274	135.7	12.5	65.3	6.2	25.5	26.1	6.8	56.4	62.2	32.7	52.5	87.5	83.4	91.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	161.2	19.0	86.3	*4.7	22.7	28.7	*4.3	55.7	52.5	37.7	*30.9	92.3	87.2	*88.1
Business and repair services	5,535	146.4	14.1	82.3	*4.8	22.0	23.3	8.2	49.2	56.5	29.6	*19.9	86.3	85.0	94.9
Personal services	3,953	124.2	11.8	68.3	*9.4	16.3	18.4	*3.6	56.1	*59.8	38.0	*53.5	94.4	87.8	*100.0
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	192.9	*14.7	108.1	*11.1	41.5	*17.5	*11.1	50.8	*59.7	*27.3	*70.1	91.0	*80.6	*100.0
Professional and related services	20,637	175.2	18.3	92.7	6.4	25.0	32.8	6.4	54.2	45.8	36.5	51.2	88.3	83.4	98.3
Public administration	4,882	167.6	20.7	86.4	*8.0	26.0	26.6	*6.8	49.6	*36.8	32.1	*30.1	93.5	79.6	*100.0
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	117.7	*11.4	57.3	*4.8	23.6	*20.5	*5.4	58.3	*55.3	47.6	*20.7	*80.0	*73.7	*100.0
Currently unemployed	7,725	131.2	10.1	58.8	7.0	27.7	27.7	...	57.5	53.9	33.0	*46.3	83.9	87.3	...

Table 50. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Age, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands ¹	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All ages 18 years and over		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	111,770	145.8	54.5	73.0	33.9
Currently employed	104,045	146.9	54.3	74.1	33.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	100.1	60.0	45.5	38.9
Mining	1,014	131.8	51.1	57.1	*28.3
Construction	6,701	131.5	54.0	58.8	29.1
Manufacturing	20,845	143.0	54.0	68.7	29.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	134.9	55.7	71.3	40.2
Wholesale trade	3,684	127.1	54.2	53.8	31.8
Retail trade	16,274	135.7	56.4	65.3	32.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	161.2	55.7	86.3	37.7
Business and repair services	5,535	146.4	49.2	82.3	29.6
Personal services	3,953	124.2	56.1	68.3	38.0
Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	192.9	50.8	108.1	*27.3
Professional and related services	20,637	175.2	54.2	92.7	36.5
Public administration	4,882	167.6	49.6	86.4	32.1
Unknown and armed forces	1,801	117.7	58.3	57.3	47.6
Currently unemployed	7,725	131.2	57.5	58.8	33.0
18-44 years					
Total labor force	78,951	163.3	53.6	81.3	31.9
Currently employed	72,791	165.3	53.4	82.8	31.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,981	114.1	53.3	61.0	*32.5
Mining	756	141.4	48.9	67.3	*28.7
Construction	4,827	151.6	55.0	64.9	26.4
Manufacturing	14,421	161.9	52.2	78.4	27.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,262	145.8	54.0	76.5	36.0
Wholesale trade	2,578	144.3	51.6	61.2	29.3
Retail trade	12,271	149.1	55.3	69.3	30.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,668	181.1	55.0	95.3	36.8
Business and repair services	4,009	165.0	48.4	89.5	25.9
Personal services	2,528	152.8	49.6	88.3	30.9
Entertainment and recreation services	917	207.6	52.2	112.3	*24.0
Professional and related services	14,155	199.8	54.8	105.1	35.7
Public administration	3,247	186.4	50.3	97.5	35.4
Unknown and armed forces	1,173	123.5	53.7	59.7	*41.9
Currently unemployed	6,160	140.6	57.3	62.8	31.7
45-64 years					
Total labor force	29,442	105.1	56.7	54.2	39.5
Currently employed	28,049	105.8	56.6	54.9	39.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	77.7	73.4	*23.7	*64.1
Mining	246	*108.5	*59.9	*28.5	*24.3
Construction	1,752	81.1	48.3	44.2	*37.2
Manufacturing	6,117	103.0	59.9	48.1	35.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,208	113.9	61.2	60.6	52.6
Wholesale trade	1,008	85.3	63.7	*31.5	*36.2
Retail trade	3,451	94.5	60.1	54.9	41.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,751	114.7	55.6	66.9	38.0
Business and repair services	1,332	101.4	51.3	64.4	*41.7
Personal services	1,135	69.3	78.2	*25.5	*55.4
Entertainment and recreation services	271	*146.1	*43.2	*104.4	*33.6
Professional and related services	5,832	123.5	51.0	67.7	38.9
Public administration	1,512	132.9	47.7	64.2	*19.6
Unknown and armed forces	503	114.7	*63.1	*62.6	*57.5
Currently unemployed	1,393	91.6	60.2	41.2	*44.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 50. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
65 years and over		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	3,377	90.0	70.7	43.7	59.2
Currently employed	3,205	88.5	72.2	42.9	62.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	314	*78.0	*82.0	*12.1	*100.0
Mining	*12	*_	*_	*_	*_
Construction	123	*59.3	*65.8	*25.2	*100.0
Manufacturing	307	*54.4	*88.6	*28.7	*78.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106	*34.0	*50.0	*34.0	*50.0
Wholesale trade	98	*106.1	*66.3	*89.8	*60.2
Retail trade	552	95.8	*70.5	*42.0	*41.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	*117.6	*77.3	*55.7	*64.4
Business and repair services	194	*72.7	*66.7	*54.6	*56.6
Personal services	290	*89.3	*84.9	*61.4	*100.0
Entertainment and recreation services	47	*176.6	*54.2	*48.9	*100.0
Professional and related services	650	103.8	64.9	*48.0	*44.2
Public administration	124	*98.4	*50.0	*64.5	*53.8
Unknown and armed forces	126	*74.6	*100.0	*13.5	*100.0
Currently unemployed	171	*119.9	*49.8	*59.6	*16.7

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 51. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
Male		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	62,581	124.7	51.3	63.1	29.6
Currently employed	58,479	126.1	51.1	64.1	29.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,580	90.0	59.8	42.0	38.0
Mining	863	127.3	53.2	55.4	*29.9
Construction	6,124	131.1	54.8	56.8	30.9
Manufacturing	14,091	134.0	51.1	66.4	25.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,537	120.4	53.2	66.2	36.4
Wholesale trade	2,697	123.0	51.2	55.1	*25.9
Retail trade	7,764	104.6	52.3	53.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,823	140.2	50.7	73.9	34.5
Business and repair services	3,464	120.6	42.5	67.7	24.0
Personal services	1,124	83.6	59.1	47.0	*38.4
Entertainment and recreation services	729	152.9	56.7	91.8	*36.3
Professional and related services	6,895	146.5	49.1	80.4	30.7
Public administration	2,851	141.2	43.6	72.6	27.0
Unknown and armed forces	938	104.2	52.5	51.7	*30.7
Currently unemployed	4,102	105.4	54.5	49.8	27.2
Female					
Total labor force	49,189	172.6	57.5	85.6	37.9
Currently employed	45,566	173.6	57.3	86.9	37.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	646	140.2	60.3	*59.4	*41.4
Mining	151	*157.0	*41.4	*66.9	*19.8
Construction	578	135.5	*46.0	79.6	*15.9
Manufacturing	6,754	162.0	59.0	73.5	36.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,040	174.4	60.5	85.0	48.2
Wholesale trade	987	138.6	61.3	50.4	*49.1
Retail trade	8,510	164.1	58.8	75.8	35.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,858	176.6	58.6	95.4	39.5
Business and repair services	2,071	189.7	56.4	106.5	35.7
Personal services	2,830	140.2	55.3	76.7	37.9
Entertainment and recreation services	506	250.4	45.6	131.6	*18.3
Professional and related services	13,742	189.6	56.2	98.9	38.9
Public administration	2,032	204.6	55.5	105.6	37.0
Unknown and armed forces	863	132.4	63.3	63.5	*62.4
Currently unemployed	3,623	160.5	59.8	69.1	37.8

Table 52. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Race, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
White		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	97,136	149.2	53.9	75.7	33.0
Currently employed	91,265	149.8	53.7	76.4	32.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,006	101.9	58.5	47.5	38.8
Mining	954	140.0	51.1	60.7	*28.3
Construction	6,102	136.3	53.1	60.1	26.5
Manufacturing	18,378	146.2	52.8	71.2	28.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,441	138.5	55.6	73.6	41.3
Wholesale trade	3,425	129.1	54.4	56.2	32.7
Retail trade	14,522	138.9	56.8	68.0	33.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,001	164.7	54.3	89.5	35.5
Business and repair services	4,911	149.1	48.3	85.9	28.6
Personal services	3,123	137.5	56.6	74.7	37.3
Entertainment and recreation services	1,085	195.3	49.5	107.6	*25.7
Professional and related services	17,715	178.0	53.5	95.8	34.3
Public administration	4,074	166.2	48.4	87.0	31.0
Unknown and armed forces	1,528	111.6	59.7	55.0	48.5
Currently unemployed	5,872	139.7	57.3	64.4	34.9
Black					
Total labor force	11,885	124.5	59.5	53.7	44.2
Currently employed	10,234	127.8	59.7	55.6	46.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	150	*70.7	*100.0	*_	*_
Mining	44	*_	*_	*_	*_
Construction	492	*76.0	*68.7	*47.2	*67.7
Manufacturing	1,961	132.8	66.0	53.6	39.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	976	110.7	57.6	51.5	*29.4
Wholesale trade	207	*110.6	*50.2	*20.3	*_
Retail trade	1,232	110.2	50.7	36.5	*20.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	546	133.9	68.7	*64.3	*70.1
Business and repair services	492	110.6	*52.8	*52.8	*55.0
Personal services	688	79.2	*52.7	*45.5	*44.1
Entertainment and recreation services	127	*136.2	*72.8	*74.8	*50.5
Professional and related services	2,410	155.8	60.5	68.9	59.8
Public administration	687	178.0	51.3	81.7	*31.2
Unknown and armed forces	221	*159.3	*55.7	*80.1	*46.9
Currently unemployed	1,651	104.7	58.2	41.1	*26.4

Table 53. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Family income, employment status, and industry	Total labor force in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Less than \$10,000		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	11,991	175.4	56.4	87.5	38.7
Currently employed	9,564	178.4	56.6	89.0	40.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	616	125.5	63.1	*55.0	*39.5
Mining	47	*217.0	*80.4	*-	*-
Construction	626	123.2	52.1	65.7	*50.4
Manufacturing	1,250	183.4	53.9	72.2	*28.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	340	163.2	*49.0	*89.4	*26.6
Wholesale trade	193	*176.7	*81.2	*26.9	*55.8
Retail trade	2,198	180.4	49.1	86.3	29.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	166.2	*70.6	*58.8	*64.4
Business and repair services	612	167.0	46.3	99.3	*18.3
Personal services	861	135.3	56.0	64.1	*39.9
Entertainment and recreation services	165	337.6	78.1	*166.7	*69.1
Professional and related services	1,964	226.5	62.0	138.0	52.1
Public administration	221	*116.7	*45.7	*42.1	*24.7
Unknown and armed forces	145	*184.8	*53.0	*120.0	*57.5
Currently unemployed	2,427	163.6	55.5	81.6	31.1
\$10,000-\$24,999					
Total labor force	35,071	159.8	54.5	78.6	32.9
Currently employed	32,540	162.2	54.2	80.4	32.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,143	104.0	66.0	47.9	*41.3
Mining	281	*97.2	*57.9	*42.3	*35.3
Construction	2,384	162.8	60.3	66.4	32.7
Manufacturing	6,854	154.0	51.4	72.8	26.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,077	131.4	51.7	65.3	30.7
Wholesale trade	1,119	155.8	48.3	66.0	*29.3
Retail trade	5,518	149.5	58.0	70.6	36.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,770	170.0	56.7	103.3	42.9
Business and repair services	1,794	146.8	52.4	76.4	30.6
Personal services	1,429	125.0	52.4	71.3	*31.2
Entertainment and recreation services	422	160.2	*36.7	*87.4	*11.1
Professional and related services	6,067	209.0	53.3	108.9	33.1
Public administration	1,372	211.0	52.7	109.4	37.6
Unknown and armed forces	312	152.2	*63.2	*80.4	*44.6
Currently unemployed	2,530	128.9	59.9	54.5	36.4
\$25,000 or more					
Total labor force	51,388	138.5	53.9	70.6	32.7
Currently employed	49,472	139.7	53.8	71.6	32.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	930	85.7	57.5	*40.9	*47.4
Mining	587	146.8	47.1	70.7	*29.4
Construction	2,813	111.0	51.6	49.0	*22.0
Manufacturing	10,463	136.6	55.9	69.3	32.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,370	139.9	56.4	76.4	43.0
Wholesale trade	1,944	111.2	56.0	53.7	*33.7
Retail trade	6,469	118.9	57.7	56.4	28.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,877	167.5	53.4	87.8	33.9
Business and repair services	2,469	145.3	48.5	86.9	29.5
Personal services	1,121	139.2	56.5	82.2	*36.9
Entertainment and recreation services	503	168.8	*46.9	96.0	*20.5
Professional and related services	10,702	155.7	52.4	79.6	33.6
Public administration	2,849	155.1	49.7	81.6	31.1
Unknown and armed forces	376	134.8	*47.3	*48.9	*18.5
Currently unemployed	1,916	105.8	57.1	42.6	*28.3

Table 54. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force, incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent of conditions medically attended, by education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

<i>Education of individual, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands</i>	<i>All acute conditions</i>		<i>Acute respiratory conditions</i>	
		<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>	<i>Incidence per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Percent medically attended</i>
Less than 12 years		Percent distribution			
Total labor force	19,429	127.9	59.3	58.9	38.5
Currently employed	17,137	127.6	59.1	59.5	38.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,053	95.8	59.5	43.3	*41.9
Mining	205	*96.1	*52.3	*18.5	44.7
Construction	1,767	124.9	53.4	57.6	*35.4
Manufacturing	4,587	129.3	61.8	54.8	32.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,105	119.8	64.0	55.6	*50.7
Wholesale trade	542	122.9	*59.9	*39.3	*8.0
Retail trade	2,850	126.6	53.9	61.5	30.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	178.7	74.6	*69.7	*55.9
Business and repair services	935	141.0	52.0	75.5	*28.3
Personal services	1,168	111.0	61.7	58.0	*52.3
Entertainment and recreation services	189	222.8	*41.6	*138.1	*19.9
Professional and related services	1,714	139.6	66.7	71.1	58.9
Public administration	309	140.1	*53.1	*80.9	*36.4
Unknown and armed forces	288	*108.0	*48.9	*66.3	*50.3
Currently unemployed	2,293	129.5	60.1	54.4	38.2
12-15 years					
Total labor force	68,550	146.3	55.3	71.6	34.6
Currently employed	63,998	147.2	55.1	72.4	34.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,827	102.4	60.3	48.0	*39.8
Mining	543	132.4	59.1	*56.7	*32.5
Construction	4,325	132.4	56.5	57.3	29.5
Manufacturing	13,031	146.9	53.3	69.8	30.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,404	132.1	52.5	72.2	37.9
Wholesale trade	2,465	130.8	53.9	54.5	37.1
Retail trade	11,570	141.7	57.8	67.9	33.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,352	150.8	58.3	84.1	42.2
Business and repair services	3,442	134.9	52.3	72.8	33.2
Personal services	2,469	127.7	53.8	68.7	31.4
Entertainment and recreation services	802	166.5	53.4	95.9	*32.4
Professional and related services	9,751	183.2	55.7	89.0	37.2
Public administration	3,068	176.6	50.6	87.2	32.6
Unknown and armed forces	949	108.9	61.5	53.2	*53.7
Currently unemployed	4,553	133.1	58.4	59.4	33.2
16 years or more					
Total labor force	22,899	161.0	48.9	90.3	29.3
Currently employed	22,077	162.2	49.0	91.1	29.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	309	*98.1	*59.7	*43.4	*23.1
Mining	263	159.7	*36.9	*88.2	*20.3
Construction	567	150.3	*40.0	73.0	*13.5
Manufacturing	3,102	148.7	46.3	86.4	23.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,026	169.6	62.4	85.9	*43.1
Wholesale trade	660	111.8	*46.5	61.8	*23.3
Retail trade	1,767	112.0	48.5	56.4	*31.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,893	180.4	46.6	93.7	25.2
Business and repair services	1,126	184.0	42.2	117.0	*24.1
Personal services	276	154.0	*52.5	*105.4	*36.8
Entertainment and recreation services	238	247.5	*51.6	*120.2	*22.0
Professional and related services	9,097	174.4	50.5	101.3	32.8
Public administration	1,482	153.4	47.2	83.2	*30.3
Unknown and armed forces	271	194.1	*51.5	*96.3	*24.1
Currently unemployed	822	129.9	45.6	68.7	*22.5

Table 55. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85

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

Employment status and occupation		Total labor force in thousands	Condition						
			Diabetes	Migraine headache	Other headache	Ischemic heart disease	High blood pressure	Varicose veins of lower extremities	Hemorrhoids
All persons			Rate per 1,000 persons per year						
1	Total labor force	111,770	17.7	41.2	26.0	16.7	111.2	30.1	55.8
2	Currently employed	104,045	17.2	40.4	25.8	16.4	111.2	30.1	56.5
3	Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,616	19.8	39.2	26.0	20.1	134.0	21.0	58.5
4	Professional specialty occupations	13,514	11.5	50.8	23.1	16.7	94.9	38.3	70.7
5	Technicians and related support occupations	3,259	*5.5	61.1	*24.2	*15.3	106.5	32.8	62.0
6	Sales occupations	11,601	18.5	43.1	24.5	21.2	109.6	37.9	64.8
7	Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,215	14.2	59.5	29.8	12.3	98.6	30.7	47.4
8	Private household occupations	836	*34.7	*50.2	*53.8	*9.6	206.9	*26.3	*63.4
9	Protective service occupations	1,595	*38.9	*20.1	*13.8	*27.0	109.7	*18.2	62.7
10	Service occupations, except protective and household	10,353	28.5	43.5	32.8	11.1	116.9	50.0	49.3
11	Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,218	*22.1	*20.8	*23.9	*22.1	101.9	27.3	57.2
12	Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,966	12.8	22.0	17.8	16.6	119.5	18.6	53.7
13	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,881	18.1	33.9	32.1	12.3	113.1	32.0	52.9
14	Transportation and material moving occupations	4,522	*16.6	21.7	20.1	29.9	120.5	*11.3	74.5
15	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,659	*15.6	23.2	25.7	*7.9	77.3	*15.6	32.5
16	Unknown occupation and military	1,811	*12.1	*21.0	*25.4	*9.4	122.6	*24.3	*24.3
17	Currently unemployed	7,725	24.7	51.7	28.1	20.8	112.4	31.1	46.9

Table 56. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85

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

Employment status and industry		Total labor force in thousands	Condition						
			Diabetes	Migraine headache	Other headache	Ischemic heart disease	High blood pressure	Varicose veins of lower extremities	Hemorrhoids
All persons			Rate per 1,000 persons per year						
1	Total labor force	111,770	17.7	41.2	26.0	16.7	111.2	30.1	55.8
2	Currently employed	104,045	17.2	40.4	25.8	16.4	111.2	30.1	56.5
3	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,226	*21.7	*22.3	27.9	*20.1	111.0	26.0	62.0
4	Mining	1,014	*7.9	*17.8	*13.8	*4.9	78.9	*13.8	*45.4
5	Construction	6,701	15.2	24.0	13.4	19.0	100.3	*10.4	48.6
6	Manufacturing	20,845	17.9	31.8	29.2	18.8	123.4	26.8	56.9
7	Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,577	19.5	33.7	24.0	19.3	98.6	15.8	66.9
8	Wholesale trade	3,684	*16.6	33.9	*14.7	*15.5	113.5	*18.7	55.6
9	Retail trade	16,274	14.2	38.5	24.5	14.2	91.6	35.9	49.9
10	Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,680	17.7	57.5	25.1	16.8	91.6	29.6	62.9
11	Business and repair services	5,535	*12.8	39.0	28.7	*13.4	89.6	17.9	44.8
12	Personal services	3,953	24.3	48.6	38.5	*7.6	129.3	65.8	55.1
13	Entertainment and recreation services	1,235	*13.0	*29.1	*17.0	*	118.2	*10.5	*56.7
14	Professional and related services	20,637	17.8	55.8	27.9	15.0	122.7	43.1	60.4
15	Public administration	4,882	19.5	55.5	26.4	26.6	144.8	24.6	70.3
16	Unknown and armed forces	1,801	*19.4	*20.5	*26.1	*16.7	123.8	*27.2	*26.7
17	Currently unemployed	7,725	24.7	51.7	28.1	20.8	112.4	31.1	46.9

Table 55. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year, by employment status and occupation: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Condition—Con.</i>														
<i>Chronic bronchitis</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Hay fever</i>	<i>Chronic sinusitis</i>	<i>Arthritis</i>	<i>Bursitis</i>	<i>Dermatitis</i>	<i>Visual impairments</i>	<i>Hearing impairments</i>	<i>Deformity or orthopedic impairment of back</i>	<i>Tinnitus</i>	<i>Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers</i>	<i>Hernia of abdominal cavity</i>	<i>Indigestion and other disorders of the digestive system</i>	
Rate per 1,000 persons per year—Con.														
38.7	29.9	107.1	160.9	104.0	23.6	36.8	34.0	81.8	72.6	21.4	22.2	17.9	30.0	1
37.8	29.3	107.7	161.5	103.9	23.4	36.5	34.1	82.6	71.8	21.4	21.9	17.8	29.8	2
32.9	30.7	129.7	162.9	104.8	20.6	35.4	44.4	87.3	68.6	22.3	20.1	20.8	28.2	3
38.0	34.8	151.3	173.2	88.3	28.1	53.1	35.1	72.9	77.2	24.9	14.7	14.1	24.6	4
50.3	42.7	156.5	178.9	88.4	*23.0	54.0	*15.0	77.9	72.1	25.2	*18.4	*13.5	35.6	5
35.5	29.7	112.4	168.6	107.2	25.4	33.0	34.7	69.6	72.1	17.8	19.2	19.7	27.8	6
44.3	33.5	119.8	186.0	93.6	24.9	48.2	19.2	51.7	74.9	13.6	19.2	14.6	30.3	7
*38.3	*25.1	*83.7	163.9	266.7	*34.7	*46.7	*58.6	*76.6	106.5	*34.7	*32.3	*29.9	*43.1	8
*29.5	*19.4	110.3	134.2	104.7	*7.5	*21.3	*43.9	112.9	87.1	*20.7	*21.9	*11.9	*35.7	9
58.4	32.2	95.4	156.7	125.9	25.4	39.5	29.3	71.7	78.2	16.9	24.5	15.0	23.3	10
*22.7	31.7	77.1	151.0	156.6	*15.5	*20.8	41.3	122.7	65.3	32.9	*13.1	*20.5	46.0	11
28.5	21.6	80.7	155.3	102.6	21.1	21.8	47.0	119.5	69.5	24.4	30.7	21.6	30.8	12
36.0	18.1	65.9	142.0	109.9	28.7	31.5	29.3	109.4	62.9	26.6	24.5	22.1	33.8	13
29.4	27.4	76.5	157.9	89.6	18.4	22.1	32.7	97.3	77.2	24.5	29.0	18.8	39.1	14
35.0	23.2	73.0	99.8	80.3	*16.4	25.4	46.7	79.5	61.2	27.1	30.9	*15.6	34.7	15
*21.5	*24.8	59.1	101.0	83.4	*12.1	*10.5	*21.5	48.6	*33.7	*9.9	*19.3	*14.4	*18.8	16
50.2	37.3	99.3	152.1	105.8	26.1	40.5	32.6	70.0	83.2	21.1	27.2	19.5	31.7	17

Table 56. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 persons per year, by employment status and industry: United States, 1983-85—Con.

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

<i>Condition—Con.</i>														
<i>Chronic bronchitis</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Hay fever</i>	<i>Chronic sinusitis</i>	<i>Arthritis</i>	<i>Bursitis</i>	<i>Dermatitis</i>	<i>Visual impairments</i>	<i>Hearing impairments</i>	<i>Deformity or orthopedic impairment of back</i>	<i>Tinnitus</i>	<i>Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers</i>	<i>Hernia of abdominal cavity</i>	<i>Indigestion and other disorders of the digestive system</i>	
Rate per 1,000 persons per year—Con.														
38.7	29.9	107.1	160.9	104.0	23.6	36.8	34.0	81.8	72.6	21.4	22.2	17.9	30.0	1
37.8	29.3	107.7	161.5	103.9	23.4	36.5	34.1	82.6	71.8	21.4	21.9	17.8	29.8	2
*20.1	34.1	88.3	139.5	154.7	*19.5	29.1	43.1	120.3	75.3	37.5	*15.2	*19.2	40.6	3
*31.6	*45.4	95.7	219.9	99.6	*12.8	*34.5	*67.1	*72.0	*50.3	*25.6	*39.4	*27.6	*57.2	4
29.1	15.8	91.8	138.0	84.3	16.4	20.9	53.1	119.5	69.7	27.5	24.0	17.3	26.7	5
27.6	23.2	89.4	159.2	95.9	25.4	31.8	35.0	104.4	60.2	24.6	24.8	19.4	38.6	6
36.8	34.2	96.3	163.5	89.5	24.8	36.3	38.4	86.6	78.3	20.7	26.3	25.6	28.8	7
41.3	28.0	99.6	128.9	105.3	23.9	37.2	44.2	55.9	82.2	*11.9	*17.6	*15.7	26.3	8
39.4	27.9	95.1	155.5	95.0	22.3	33.3	29.9	67.3	63.0	18.1	23.8	13.9	23.6	9
33.5	30.7	130.2	177.4	96.1	27.8	47.9	28.0	67.7	76.9	12.1	19.9	19.9	28.4	10
40.3	29.8	112.2	146.7	92.9	21.1	38.8	34.5	82.2	82.7	26.7	21.9	19.3	34.9	11
55.4	30.9	111.3	179.9	167.0	25.8	44.3	25.0	80.7	96.4	27.6	26.1	27.8	24.3	12
*53.4	*32.4	99.6	139.3	134.4	*17.0	*43.7	*26.7	87.4	109.3	*22.7	*14.6	*8.1	*24.3	13
48.3	37.1	140.2	179.7	111.7	23.0	48.8	28.0	64.7	77.0	19.7	17.3	14.7	25.8	14
46.3	30.3	128.2	185.0	122.9	32.4	27.7	39.7	94.8	79.7	19.5	19.5	*15.0	32.4	15
*21.7	*22.8	70.0	85.5	80.5	*12.8	*3.9	*21.7	*40.0	*38.9	*10.0	*17.2	*14.4	*16.1	16
50.2	37.3	99.3	152.1	105.8	26.1	40.5	32.6	70.0	83.2	21.1	27.2	19.5	31.7	17

Table 57. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984

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

<i>Age, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
All ages 18 years and over			
Total labor force	112,286	84.0	83.4
Currently employed	104,819	85.8	85.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12,578	91.8	91.3
Professional specialty occupations	13,625	93.4	92.9
Technicians and related support occupations	3,398	94.2	93.9
Sales occupations	11,741	86.3	85.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16,147	91.7	91.2
Private household occupations	864	59.8	57.8
Protective service occupations	1,532	89.6	88.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	10,229	74.0	73.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3,209	70.2	69.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13,168	82.3	81.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,059	86.8	85.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,638	82.9	82.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,688	75.0	74.1
Unknown occupation and military	1,943	67.7	67.6
Currently unemployed	7,467	59.9	59.3
18-44 years			
Total labor force	79,350	81.4	80.8
Currently employed	73,429	83.4	82.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7,928	90.7	90.3
Professional specialty occupations	9,684	92.3	91.9
Technicians and related support occupations	2,719	94.1	93.8
Sales occupations	8,028	83.8	82.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11,693	90.3	89.7
Private household occupations	446	52.0	52.0
Protective service occupations	1,116	87.5	86.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	7,298	69.1	68.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,961	62.5	61.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,232	79.0	78.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,814	85.2	84.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,241	79.4	78.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,008	72.5	71.7
Unknown occupation and military	1,258	65.8	65.7
Currently unemployed	5,921	56.3	55.7
45-64 years			
Total labor force	29,465	89.5	88.7
Currently employed	28,121	90.4	89.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,267	93.4	92.7
Professional specialty occupations	3,560	95.9	95.2
Technicians and related support occupations	641	94.2	93.9
Sales occupations	3,194	90.7	89.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4,078	95.1	94.7
Private household occupations	299	58.2	53.8
Protective service occupations	338	93.8	92.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,539	84.5	83.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	925	77.5	76.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,673	89.5	88.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,147	90.6	89.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,299	90.5	90.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	623	85.4	84.1
Unknown occupation and military	539	64.4	64.4
Currently unemployed	1,344	70.2	69.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 57. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by age, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
65 years and over			
Total labor force	3,471	97.8	96.7
Currently employed	3,270	97.8	96.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	383	97.4	96.1
Professional specialty occupations	381	97.9	97.4
Technicians and related support occupations	*38	*100.0	*100.0
Sales occupations	518	98.8	97.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	376	100.0	99.5
Private household occupations	119	93.3	89.1
Protective service occupations	78	100.0	100.0
Service occupations, except protective and household	393	95.9	95.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	322	96.3	94.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	263	100.0	98.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	98	100.0	100.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	97	97.9	95.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	93.0	93.0
Unknown occupation and military	147	95.2	95.2
Currently unemployed	202	98.0	98.0

¹Includes unknown health care coverage, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 58. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by sex, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Male			
Total labor force	63,076	83.1	82.4
Currently employed	59,238	85.0	84.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,221	91.8	91.4
Professional specialty occupations	6,876	92.9	92.4
Technicians and related support occupations	1,783	95.0	95.1
Sales occupations	6,268	88.2	87.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3,327	90.4	90.1
Private household occupations	*32	*34.4	*34.4
Protective service occupations	1,342	90.5	89.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	3,515	73.3	72.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,718	70.1	69.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12,115	82.1	81.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,659	87.2	86.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,295	82.5	81.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,062	74.0	73.2
Unknown occupation and military	1,024	65.8	65.2
Currently unemployed	3,838	53.0	52.3
Female			
Total labor force	49,210	85.3	84.6
Currently employed	45,518	86.7	86.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4,357	91.7	91.0
Professional specialty occupations	6,749	93.9	93.4
Technicians and related support occupations	1,615	93.3	92.6
Sales occupations	5,473	84.2	83.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12,820	92.1	91.4
Private household occupations	833	60.7	58.6
Protective service occupations	190	83.2	81.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,714	74.3	73.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	491	71.3	70.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,053	84.7	84.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,400	86.2	85.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	343	87.2	86.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	627	79.4	78.1
Unknown occupation and military	919	69.7	70.2
Currently unemployed	3,628	67.2	66.7

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 59. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by race, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984

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

<i>Race, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
White			
Total labor force	97,476	85.1	84.5
Currently employed	91,927	86.6	85.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11,680	92.3	91.9
Professional specialty occupations	12,285	93.6	93.1
Technicians and related support occupations	2,925	94.6	94.2
Sales occupations	10,814	87.1	86.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14,030	92.4	91.9
Private household occupations	555	60.4	59.3
Protective service occupations	1,289	90.4	89.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	8,115	75.0	74.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,949	72.0	71.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11,937	82.6	81.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,782	87.2	86.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,943	82.9	82.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,986	76.5	75.5
Unknown occupation and military	1,636	67.5	67.4
Currently unemployed	5,549	61.7	61.1
Black			
Total labor force	11,932	76.6	75.4
Currently employed	10,251	80.3	79.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	624	88.1	86.4
Professional specialty occupations	923	90.2	89.9
Technicians and related support occupations	358	90.8	91.1
Sales occupations	640	77.8	74.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,763	87.7	86.8
Private household occupations	288	60.4	56.6
Protective service occupations	220	86.4	85.5
Service occupations, except protective and household	1,761	71.7	70.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	181	48.1	44.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	949	78.6	77.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,009	86.9	85.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	638	83.5	81.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	629	68.4	67.9
Unknown occupation and military	269	68.0	68.0
Currently unemployed	1,681	54.2	53.1

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 60. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by family income, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984

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

<i>Family income, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Less than \$10,000			
Total labor force	15,197	60.6	59.5
Currently employed	12,544	63.3	62.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	725	68.0	66.5
Professional specialty occupations	1,101	78.6	77.6
Technicians and related support occupations	302	79.5	80.1
Sales occupations	1,405	63.2	61.1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,500	72.7	71.2
Private household occupations	359	48.5	45.1
Protective service occupations	163	65.6	60.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,485	58.3	57.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	712	52.4	51.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1,323	57.9	57.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,159	66.4	65.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	452	55.1	53.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	676	50.4	49.4
Unknown occupation and military	182	74.7	74.7
Currently unemployed	2,652	48.0	47.4
\$10,000–\$24,999			
Total labor force	35,970	81.8	81.1
Currently employed	33,495	83.5	82.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2,732	86.0	85.1
Professional specialty occupations	3,019	89.1	88.9
Technicians and related support occupations	1,059	94.1	93.2
Sales occupations	3,491	87.2	82.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5,488	91.4	90.9
Private household occupations	293	66.2	65.5
Protective service occupations	476	86.1	84.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	4,147	75.9	75.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,109	70.5	69.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,666	78.4	77.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,406	88.1	86.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,829	81.4	80.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,445	75.6	74.6
Unknown occupation and military	334	79.0	79.9
Currently unemployed	2,475	58.5	57.7
\$25,000 or more			
Total labor force	50,537	93.9	93.5
Currently employed	48,785	94.4	93.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8,151	95.7	95.4
Professional specialty occupations	8,803	97.0	96.6
Technicians and related support occupations	1,860	97.0	96.9
Sales occupations	5,652	94.2	93.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7,877	95.5	95.1
Private household occupations	96	88.5	86.5
Protective service occupations	787	96.6	96.6
Service occupations, except protective and household	2,717	86.8	86.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	879	85.3	84.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,860	92.6	92.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,795	94.9	94.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,824	92.6	91.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,130	88.5	87.8
Unknown occupation and military	356	91.9	91.9
Currently unemployed	1,752	82.0	81.5

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 61. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by education of individual, employment status, and occupation: United States, 1984

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

<i>Education of individual, employment status, and occupation</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Less than 12 years			
Total labor force	19,445	72.3	71.4
Currently employed	17,244	75.0	74.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	792	83.7	82.4
Professional specialty occupations	213	79.3	79.3
Technicians and related support occupations	123	85.4	83.7
Sales occupations	1,262	75.6	74.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	994	88.5	88.2
Private household occupations	406	56.4	52.0
Protective service occupations	150	85.3	84.0
Service occupations, except protective and household	3,066	70.5	69.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,175	59.3	58.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,316	72.7	71.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,828	83.7	82.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,439	79.6	78.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,172	67.7	66.9
Unknown occupation and military	309	77.0	78.0
Currently unemployed	2,201	50.4	49.8
12-15 years			
Total labor force	68,890	84.9	84.1
Currently employed	64,449	86.4	85.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6,528	89.8	89.4
Professional specialty occupations	3,723	89.1	88.6
Technicians and related support occupations	2,419	94.0	93.8
Sales occupations	8,043	86.5	85.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13,386	92.1	91.4
Private household occupations	425	61.6	61.6
Protective service occupations	1,157	89.5	88.3
Service occupations, except protective and household	6,589	75.5	74.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,758	76.8	76.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9,117	85.8	85.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,992	88.6	87.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,976	84.4	83.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,365	78.4	77.6
Unknown occupation and military	972	76.4	76.0
Currently unemployed	4,441	61.8	61.1
16 years or more			
Total labor force	22,885	93.1	92.7
Currently employed	22,139	93.7	93.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5,205	95.6	95.2
Professional specialty occupations	9,658	95.4	95.0
Technicians and related support occupations	852	96.1	95.5
Sales occupations	2,393	92.0	91.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,739	91.2	90.9
Private household occupations	*18	*72.2	*72.2
Protective service occupations	206	92.7	92.7
Service occupations, except protective and household	491	77.6	78.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	234	82.9	81.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	637	85.7	86.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	161	91.8	90.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	173	90.8	90.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	113	73.5	71.7
Unknown occupation and military	239	89.5	89.5
Currently unemployed	756	77.5	77.5

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 62. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984

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

<i>Age, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
All ages 18 years and over			
Total labor force	112,286	84.0	83.4
Currently employed	104,819	85.8	85.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,252	72.8	71.9
Mining	1,014	87.5	86.8
Construction	7,026	72.5	71.6
Manufacturing	21,104	91.7	91.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,595	90.0	89.4
Wholesale trade	3,816	88.7	87.9
Retail trade	16,546	79.3	78.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,503	91.3	90.8
Business and repair services	5,451	78.3	77.6
Personal services	3,870	72.2	71.3
Entertainment and recreation services	1,238	75.6	74.9
Professional and related services	20,627	92.2	91.7
Public administration	4,837	94.7	94.3
Unknown and armed forces	1,939	67.2	67.2
Currently unemployed	7,467	59.9	59.3
18-44 years			
Total labor force	79,350	81.4	80.8
Currently employed	73,429	83.4	82.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,005	66.8	66.2
Mining	785	86.4	85.6
Construction	5,014	67.7	66.8
Manufacturing	14,678	90.1	89.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,279	88.7	88.0
Wholesale trade	2,686	86.6	85.6
Retail trade	12,518	76.3	75.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,483	90.2	89.6
Business and repair services	3,937	75.5	74.9
Personal services	2,480	68.0	67.7
Entertainment and recreation services	936	71.4	70.4
Professional and related services	14,086	91.0	90.5
Public administration	3,290	93.6	93.3
Unknown and armed forces	1,251	65.0	65.0
Currently unemployed	5,921	56.3	55.7
45-64 years			
Total labor force	29,465	89.5	88.7
Currently employed	28,121	90.4	89.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	917	77.2	76.3
Mining	220	90.9	90.9
Construction	1,880	83.4	82.6
Manufacturing	6,147	95.3	94.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,193	92.9	92.7
Wholesale trade	1,039	93.2	92.9
Retail trade	3,447	87.0	85.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,765	93.0	92.8
Business and repair services	1,342	84.1	83.2
Personal services	1,097	74.9	73.0
Entertainment and recreation services	260	87.3	87.3
Professional and related services	5,866	94.6	93.8
Public administration	1,415	96.2	96.2
Unknown and armed forces	534	64.0	64.0
Currently unemployed	1,344	70.2	69.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 62. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by age, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984—Con.

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

<i>Age, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
65 years and over			
Total labor force	3,471	97.8	96.7
Currently employed	3,270	97.8	96.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	329	96.4	94.5
Mining	*9	*100.0	*100.0
Construction	132	100.0	97.0
Manufacturing	279	99.3	99.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	124	93.5	92.7
Wholesale trade	91	100.0	100.0
Retail trade	581	97.4	95.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	255	99.2	98.0
Business and repair services	173	96.0	94.8
Personal services	293	97.3	95.6
Entertainment and recreation services	42	100.0	100.0
Professional and related services	675	98.2	97.8
Public administration	133	100.0	98.5
Unknown and armed forces	154	96.1	96.1
Currently unemployed	202	98.0	98.0

¹Includes unknown health care coverage, races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual.

Table 63. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by sex, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984

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

<i>Sex, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Male			
Total labor force	63,076	83.1	82.4
Currently employed	59,238	85.0	84.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,617	71.6	70.7
Mining	887	86.6	85.9
Construction	6,406	71.7	70.7
Manufacturing	14,307	92.2	91.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,509	89.6	89.0
Wholesale trade	2,786	89.2	88.4
Retail trade	7,977	79.0	78.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,731	90.2	89.4
Business and repair services	3,458	77.3	76.7
Personal services	1,015	74.7	74.1
Entertainment and recreation services	752	75.0	73.5
Professional and related services	6,981	92.4	91.9
Public administration	2,822	95.4	95.4
Unknown and armed forces	989	63.6	63.4
Currently unemployed	3,838	53.0	52.3
Female			
Total labor force	49,210	85.3	84.6
Currently employed	45,581	86.7	86.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	635	77.5	76.7
Mining	127	93.7	93.7
Construction	619	81.3	80.6
Manufacturing	6,797	90.8	89.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,086	91.2	90.6
Wholesale trade	1,030	87.4	86.7
Retail trade	8,569	79.5	78.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,773	92.1	91.8
Business and repair services	1,993	79.9	79.2
Personal services	2,856	71.3	70.3
Entertainment and recreation services	486	76.5	77.0
Professional and related services	13,646	92.2	91.6
Public administration	2,015	93.6	92.8
Unknown and armed forces	950	70.9	71.2
Currently unemployed	3,628	67.2	66.7

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 64. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by race, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984

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

<i>Race, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
White			
Total labor force	97,476	85.1	84.5
Currently employed	91,927	86.6	85.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,025	73.8	73.0
Mining	945	87.9	87.2
Construction	6,435	73.6	72.6
Manufacturing	18,661	92.1	91.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6,387	90.4	89.9
Wholesale trade	3,525	89.4	88.6
Retail trade	14,808	80.4	79.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,825	91.7	91.1
Business and repair services	4,821	80.3	79.7
Personal services	3,079	73.9	73.3
Entertainment and recreation services	1,064	76.4	75.6
Professional and related services	17,629	93.4	92.9
Public administration	4,034	95.1	94.6
Unknown and armed forces	1,688	68.0	68.0
Currently unemployed	5,549	61.7	61.1
Black			
Total labor force	11,932	76.6	75.4
Currently employed	10,251	80.3	79.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	139	51.1	48.9
Mining	50	84.0	84.0
Construction	474	61.0	61.0
Manufacturing	1,904	90.0	88.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,004	87.8	85.7
Wholesale trade	220	78.6	78.6
Retail trade	1,206	70.9	69.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	547	87.6	88.3
Business and repair services	516	60.3	58.3
Personal services	662	65.4	63.0
Entertainment and recreation services	149	70.5	70.5
Professional and related services	2,485	85.0	83.8
Public administration	681	93.0	93.1
Unknown and armed forces	213	62.9	62.9
Currently unemployed	1,681	54.2	53.1

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 65. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by family income, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984

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

<i>Family income, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Less than \$10,000			
Total labor force	15,197	60.6	59.5
Currently employed	12,544	63.3	62.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	653	55.6	54.7
Mining	79	60.8	60.8
Construction	835	40.4	38.8
Manufacturing	1,883	72.5	71.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	516	64.0	64.9
Wholesale trade	311	61.4	58.5
Retail trade	2,864	55.9	54.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	492	70.1	69.1
Business and repair services	728	54.9	53.6
Personal services	968	55.3	53.8
Entertainment and recreation services	183	56.8	54.1
Professional and related services	2,506	76.5	75.1
Public administration	341	82.7	80.9
Unknown and armed forces	186	66.1	66.1
Currently unemployed	2,652	48.0	47.4
\$10,000-\$24,999			
Total labor force	35,970	81.8	81.1
Currently employed	33,495	83.5	82.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,118	70.9	70.1
Mining	309	81.6	80.9
Construction	2,475	67.2	66.1
Manufacturing	7,076	90.5	89.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,138	86.4	85.4
Wholesale trade	1,120	86.7	85.9
Retail trade	5,703	77.7	77.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,793	88.7	88.3
Business and repair services	1,859	73.6	72.8
Personal services	1,524	74.4	73.6
Entertainment and recreation services	449	70.6	69.9
Professional and related services	6,154	90.8	90.1
Public administration	1,466	93.9	93.5
Unknown and armed forces	310	77.4	77.4
Currently unemployed	2,475	58.5	57.7
\$25,000 or more			
Total labor force	50,537	93.9	93.5
Currently employed	48,785	94.4	93.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	997	87.9	87.0
Mining	559	94.5	94.5
Construction	2,853	86.6	86.0
Manufacturing	10,472	96.5	96.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4,290	95.7	95.2
Wholesale trade	2,010	95.0	94.2
Retail trade	6,402	91.1	90.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,663	96.2	95.7
Business and repair services	2,364	90.1	89.8
Personal services	981	88.7	88.5
Entertainment and recreation services	484	90.1	90.1
Professional and related services	10,633	96.9	96.6
Public administration	2,754	96.5	96.4
Unknown and armed forces	324	91.0	91.0
Currently unemployed	1,752	82.0	81.5

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

Table 66. Number of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force and percent with hospital coverage and with doctor or surgical coverage, by education of individual, employment status, and industry: United States, 1984

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

<i>Education of individual, employment status, and industry</i>	<i>Total labor force in thousands¹</i>	<i>Percent with hospital coverage</i>	<i>Percent with doctor or surgical coverage</i>
Less than 12 years			
Total labor force	19,445	72.3	71.4
Currently employed	17,244	75.0	74.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,091	59.8	58.9
Mining	221	72.9	71.9
Construction	1,885	62.4	61.2
Manufacturing	4,588	86.5	85.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,009	81.9	81.0
Wholesale trade	547	78.2	77.5
Retail trade	2,915	68.3	67.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	448	70.8	70.8
Business and repair services	910	65.4	64.8
Personal services	1,164	65.9	63.8
Entertainment and recreation services	195	66.2	66.2
Professional and related services	1,683	85.8	85.3
Public administration	314	90.1	88.9
Unknown and armed forces	273	75.1	75.1
Currently unemployed	2,201	50.4	49.8
12-15 years			
Total labor force	68,890	84.9	84.1
Currently employed	64,449	86.4	85.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,803	78.7	78.1
Mining	539	89.2	88.3
Construction	4,496	75.3	74.4
Manufacturing	13,166	92.5	91.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,544	90.9	90.3
Wholesale trade	2,608	90.0	89.0
Retail trade	11,723	81.0	80.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,188	92.7	92.2
Business and repair services	3,382	77.7	76.8
Personal services	2,398	74.0	73.6
Entertainment and recreation services	817	76.7	75.6
Professional and related services	9,734	90.4	89.7
Public administration	3,061	94.9	94.6
Unknown and armed forces	991	74.4	74.4
Currently unemployed	4,441	61.8	61.1
16 years or more			
Total labor force	22,855	93.1	92.7
Currently employed	22,130	93.7	93.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	316	88.6	85.8
Mining	249	97.6	97.6
Construction	580	86.2	85.9
Manufacturing	3,215	96.6	96.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,002	94.8	94.3
Wholesale trade	648	92.1	92.4
Retail trade	1,187	86.8	85.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,842	93.3	92.7
Business and repair services	1,134	90.2	90.0
Personal services	268	85.4	85.4
Entertainment and recreation services	219	79.5	79.5
Professional and related services	9,127	95.5	95.2
Public administration	1,437	95.1	94.8
Unknown and armed forces	275	91.6	91.6
Currently unemployed	756	77.5	77.5

¹Includes unknown health care coverage.

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Appendix I

Technical notes on methods

Background

This report is one of a series of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households included in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Data are obtained on the personal, sociodemographic, and health characteristics of the family members and unrelated individuals living in these households.

Field operations for the survey are conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by NCHS. The U.S. Bureau of the Census participates in the survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the interviews. The data are then transmitted to NCHS for preparation, processing, and analysis.

Summary reports and reports on special topics for each year's data are prepared by the staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics for publication in Series 10 publications of NCHS. Data are also tabulated for other reports published by NCHS staff and for use by other organizations and by researchers within and outside the government. Since 1969, public use tapes have been prepared for each year of data collection.

It should be noted that the health characteristics described by NHIS estimates pertain only to the resident, civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include persons residing in nursing homes, members of the armed forces, institutionalized persons, or U.S. nationals living abroad.

Statistical design of NHIS

General design

Data from NHIS have been collected continuously since 1957. The sample design of the survey has undergone changes following each decennial census. This periodic redesign of the NHIS sample allows the incorporation of the latest population information and statistical methodology into the survey design.

The data presented in this report are from two sample designs. For the years 1983 and 1984, data are based on the sample design that had been in use since 1973; 1985 data are based on a new sample design intended for use until 1995.

For both sample designs, the sample design plan of the NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population and the weekly samples are additive over time. This design permits estimates for high-frequency measures or for large population groups to be produced from a short period of data collection. Estimates for low-frequency measures or for smaller population subgroups can be obtained from a longer period of data collection. The annual sample is designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected standard metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Because interviewing is done throughout the year, there is no seasonal bias for annual estimates.

The continuous data collection also has administrative and operational advantages because fieldwork can be handled on a continuing basis with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample selection

The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. For the years 1983 and 1984 the sample selection was as follows: The first stage of the sample design consisted of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

- Area segments, which are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1980 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1980.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general, the list frame

included the larger urban areas of the United States, from which about two-thirds of the NHIS sample was selected.

The average NHIS sample for the years 1983 and 1984 consisted of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yielded a probability sample of about 106,000 persons per year.

For the year 1985 (and subsequent years through the mid-1990's), the sample selection is as follows. For the first stage of the sample design, the United States is considered to be a universe composed of approximately 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's). A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The 52 largest PSU's are selected into the sample with certainty and are referred to as self-representing PSU's. The other PSU's in the universe are referred to as non-self-representing PSU's. These PSU's are clustered into 73 strata, and 2 sample PSU's are chosen from each stratum with probability proportional to size. This gives a total of 198 PSU's selected in the first stage.

Within a PSU, two types of second-stage units, referred to as segments, are used. Area segments, the first type, are defined geographically and contain an expected eight households. Permit area segments, the second type, cover geographical areas containing housing units built after the 1980 census. The permit area segments are defined using updated lists of building permits issued in the PSU since 1980 and contain an expected four households.

Within each segment all occupied households are targeted for interview. On occasion, a sample segment may contain a large number of households. In this situation, the households are subsampled to provide a manageable interviewer workload.

The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1985 to 1995 will consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 will be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons.

New features of NHIS sample redesign

Starting in 1985, the NHIS design incorporated several new design features. The major changes include the following:

1. *The use of an all-area frame.* The NHIS sample is now designed so that it can serve as a sample frame for other NCHS population-based surveys. In previous NHIS designs about two-thirds of the sample was obtained from lists of addresses compiled at the time of

the decennial census; that is, a list frame. Due to U.S. Bureau of the Census confidentiality restrictions, these sample addresses could be used for only those surveys being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The methodology used to obtain addresses in the 1985 NHIS area frame does not use the census address lists. The sample addresses thus obtained can be used as a sampling frame for other NCHS surveys.

2. *The NHIS as four panels.* Four national subdesigns, or panels, constitute the full NHIS. Each panel contains a representative sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Each of the four panels has the same sampling properties, and any combination of panels defines a national design. The panels were constructed to facilitate the linkage of NHIS to other surveys, and also to efficiently make large reductions in the size of the sample by eliminating panels from the survey.

Budgetary considerations required the NHIS sample to be reduced by 25 percent for the 1985 data collection year. This was accomplished by dropping one panel from the NHIS design. For 1985 the sample consisted of 5,588 segments containing 44,000 assigned households. Of the 36,300 households eligible for interview, 34,844 households were actually interviewed, resulting in a sample of 91,531 interviewed persons.

3. *The oversampling of black persons.* One of the goals in designing the current NHIS was to improve the precision of estimates for black persons. This was accomplished by the use of differential sampling rates in PSU's with between about 5 and 50 percent black population. Sampling rates for selection of segments were increased in areas known to have the highest concentrations of black persons. Segment sampling rates were decreased in other areas within the PSU to ensure that the total sample in each PSU was the same size as it would have been without oversampling black persons.
4. *The reduction of the number of sampled PSU's.* Interviewer travel to sample PSU's constitutes a large component of the total field costs for the NHIS. The previous NHIS design included 376 PSU's. Research showed that reducing the number of sample PSU's while increasing the sample size within the PSU's would reduce travel costs and also maintain the reliability of health estimates. The design now contains 198 PSU's.
5. *The selection of two PSU's per non-self-representing stratum.* In the previous design, one PSU was selected from each non-self-representing stratum. This feature necessitated the use of less efficient variance estimation procedures; the selection of two PSU's allows more efficient variance estimation methodology. In both designs, the self-representing strata are collapsed to form pseudo-PSU's for variance estimation.

Collection and processing of data

The NHIS questionnaire contains two major parts. The first consists of topics that remain relatively the same from year to year. Among these topics are the incidence of acute conditions, the prevalence of chronic conditions, persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, restriction in activity due to impairment or health problems, and utilization of health care services involving physician care and short-stay hospitalization. The second part consists of special topics added as supplements to each year's questionnaire.

Careful procedures are followed to assure the quality of data collected in the interview. Most households in the sample are contacted by mail before the interviewers arrive. Potential respondents are informed of the importance of the survey and assured that all information obtained in the interview will be held in strict confidence. Interviewers make repeated trips to a household when a respondent is not immediately found. The success of these procedures is indicated by the response rate for the survey, which has been between 96 and 98 percent over the years.

When contact is made, the interviewer attempts to have all family members of the household 19 years of age and over present during the interview. When this is not possible, proxy responses for absent adult family members are accepted. In most situations, proxy respondents are used for persons under 19 years of age. Persons 17 and 18 years of age may respond for themselves, however.

Interviewers undergo extensive training and retraining. The quality of their work is checked by means of periodic observation and by reinterview. Their work is also evaluated by statistical studies of the data they obtain in their interviews. A field edit is performed on all completed interviews so that if there are any problems with the information on the questionnaire, respondents may be recontacted to solve the problem.

Completed questionnaires are sent from the U.S. Bureau of the Census field offices to NCHS for coding and editing. To ensure the accuracy of coding, a 5-percent sample of all questionnaires is recoded and keyed by other coders. A 100-percent verification procedure is used if certain error tolerances are exceeded. Staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics then edit the files to remove impossible and inconsistent codes.

The interview, fieldwork, and data processing procedures summarized above are described in detail in Series 1, No. 18 (13).

Estimation procedures

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to reflect these complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. The estimates presented in this report are based upon sample person counts for the years 1983, 1984, and 1985, which are weighted to produce national estimates. All data in this report are averages for the 3 years 1983–85 except for the

health insurance data, which are based solely on the 1984 NHIS. The weight for each sample person is the product of four component weights:

1. *Probability of selection.* The basic weight for each person is obtained by multiplying the reciprocals of the probabilities of selection at each step in the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. *Household nonresponse adjustment within segment.* In NHIS, interviews are completed in about 96 percent of all eligible households. Because of household nonresponse, a weighting adjustment is required. The nonresponse adjustment weight is a ratio with the number of households in a sample segment as the numerator and the number of households actually interviewed in that segment as the denominator. This adjustment reduces bias in an estimate to the extent that persons in the noninterviewed households have the same characteristics as the persons in the interviewed households in the same segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.* The weight for persons in the non-self-representing PSU's is ratio adjusted to the 1980 population within four race-residence classes of the non-self-representing strata within each geographic region.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-race.* Within each of 60 age-sex-race cells (table I), a weight is constructed each quarter to ratio-adjust the first-stage population estimate based on the NHIS to an independent estimate of the population of each cell. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are updated quarterly.

The main effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the target population by age, sex, race, and residence. The poststratification adjustment helps to reduce the component of bias resulting from sampling frame undercoverage; furthermore, this adjustment frequently reduces sampling variance.

Table I. The 60 poststratification age-sex-race cells in the National Health Interview Survey

Age	Black		All other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	X	X	X	X
1–4 years	X	X	X	X
5–9 years	X	X	X	X
10–14 years	X	X	X	X
15–17 years	X	X	X	X
18–19 years	X	X	X	X
20–24 years	X	X	X	X
25–29 years	X	X	X	X
30–34 years	X	X	X	X
35–44 years	X	X	X	X
45–49 years	X	X	X	X
50–54 years	X	X	X	X
55–64 years	X	X	X	X
65–74 years	X	X	X	X
75 years and over . . .	X	X	X	X

Types of estimates

As noted, NHIS data are collected on a weekly basis, with each week's sample representing the resident, civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living during that week. The weekly samples are consolidated to produce quarterly files (each consisting of data for 13 weeks). Weights to adjust the data to represent the U.S. population are assigned to each of the four quarterly files. These quarterly files are later consolidated to produce the annual file, which is the basis of most tabulations of NHIS data.

NHIS uses various reference periods to reduce the amount of bias associated with respondent memory loss. A 2-week reference period is used in collecting data on the incidence of acute conditions, restriction in activity due to a health problem, and physician contacts. Each of these measures health events that may be forgotten soon after they occur. Examples of such events are telephoning a physician about a minor illness, missing a day from work because of a routine health problem, or having a cold. Either a 12- or 6-month (depending on the type of statistic) reference period is used for hospitalization data because hospitalization ordinarily involves a major event in a person's life and is not quickly forgotten. Chronic condition prevalence estimates are based on a 12-month reference period.

Because most NHIS estimates based on a 2-week reference period are designed to represent the number of health events for a 12-month period, these data must be adjusted to an annual basis. Data based on a 2-week reference period are multiplied by 6.5 to produce the 13-week estimate for the quarter. These reference-period adjustments are made at the time that the quarterly files are produced. Therefore, the data can be used to produce estimates for each quarter and are used that way to study seasonal variation. The data from the four quarterly files (representing the number of events in each quarter) are summed to produce the annual estimate. Although these data are collected for only 2 weeks for each person included in the survey, any unusual event that may have occurred during a particular 2-week period does not bias the estimate because the quarterly estimate is a sum of the estimates produced for each week's sample during the entire quarter and the annual estimate is the sum of the four quarters.

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, the annual estimate results from summing the weighted quarterly files and dividing by 4. This division is necessary because, as noted above, each quarterly file has been weighted to produce an estimate of the number of persons in the U.S. population with a given characteristic. Summing the four quarters and dividing by 4 in effect averages these quarterly results for the year. Thus, the type of prevalence estimate ordinarily derived from NHIS data is an annual average prevalence estimate.

For data related to short-stay hospital discharges that are based on a 6-month reference period, cases identified during any quarter of data collection are multiplied by 2 to produce a quarterly estimate of the annual number of characteristics associated with short-stay hospital discharges. The NHIS average annual estimate of hospital discharges is derived by summing the four quarterly estimates and dividing by 4, just as the prevalence estimates are.

Reliability of estimates

Because NHIS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey and processing procedures. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling errors. To the extent possible, these types of errors are kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures described earlier (14). Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to examine this problem. The results have been published in several reports (15–18).

Nonsampling errors

Interviewing process. Information, such as the number of days of restricted activity caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source because only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information. However, there are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For example, for diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. Further, a respondent may not answer a question in the intended manner because he or she has not properly understood the question, has forgotten the event, does not know, or does not wish to divulge the answer. Regardless of the type of measure, all NHIS data are estimates of known reported morbidity, disability, and so forth.

Reference period bias. NHIS estimates do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period because data are not collected in the interview for persons who died or became institutionalized during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period is the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (such as 1 year) might be significant, especially for older persons.

Underreporting associated with a long reference period is most germane to data on hospitalization. Analysis has

shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with an increase in the time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting using a 12-month recall period is in the neighborhood of 10 percent. The underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be about 5 percent (19). For this reason, hospital discharge data are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview.

Because hospitalization is common in the period immediately preceding death or institutionalization and older persons are much more likely to die than younger ones, the data should not be used to estimate the volume of hospitalization of the elderly, although it can be used as a characteristic of elderly people.

It should further be noted that, although the reported frequencies and rates related to hospital episodes are presented by the year in which the data were collected, the estimates are, in most cases, based on hospitalizations that occurred during the year of data collection and the prior year. Overall, approximately one-half of the reported hospitalizations for the 12-month reference period occurred in the year prior to the year of data collection.

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

Rounding of numbers. In published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Combining data years. To reduce sampling error, data for a number of years may be combined. However, in so doing, the questionnaire for each of the years should be checked, because even a small change in the questionnaire design may lead to large changes in the derived estimates. This caution also applies to using NHIS data on health measures where changes in other events, such as legislative changes, have occurred over time.

Sampling errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling error, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The

chances are about 68 in 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 in 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 in 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times as large.

Individual standard errors were not computed for each estimate in this report. Instead, standard errors were computed for a broad spectrum of estimates. Regression techniques were then applied to produce equations from which a standard error for any estimate can be approximated. The regression equations, represented by parameters *a* and *b*, are presented in table II. Rules explaining their use are presented in the section below.

The reader is cautioned that this procedure will give an approximate standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error. The reader is further cautioned that particular care should be exercised when the denominator is small.

Table II. Estimated standard error parameters for the 1983-85 National Health Interview Surveys

Parameter set	Characteristic	Estimated parameters	
		a	b
I	Number of acute conditions	0.00003648	26,165.7
II	Days of restricted-activity or bed days	0.00011219	189,950.4
III	Days lost from work or school	-0.00001157	127,898.4
IV	Prevalence of chronic conditions	0.00001764	7,165.5
V	Number of physician contacts based on a 2-week reference period	0.00001721	51,534.8
VI	Hospital discharges based on a 6-month reference period	0.00001463	2,413.9
VII	Hospital discharge days based on a 6-month reference period	0.00074957	35,965.4
VIII	Population estimates for demographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics	-0.00001035	1,716.8
IX	Age-sex-race population based upon combining the poststratification cells of table I	0.0	0.0
X	1984 population estimates for demographic socioeconomic and health characteristics	-0.00002398	3,825.2

NOTE: The 1983 and 1984 NHIS contained full samples, whereas the 1985 NHIS contained a 3/4 sample. Parameter set X is for 1984 only.

General rules for determining standard errors

To produce approximate standard errors for NHIS estimates, the reader must first determine the type of characteristic to be estimated, that is, the parameter set in table II to be used. The reader must then determine the type of estimate for which the standard error is needed. The type of estimate corresponds to one of four general rules for determining standard errors.

Rule 1. *Estimated number of people or events*—For the estimated number of people or events published in NHIS reports, there are two cases to consider. For the first case, if the estimated number is any combination of the poststratification age-sex-race cells in table I, then its value has been adjusted to

official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and its standard error is assumed to be 0.0. This corresponds to parameter set IX in table II. As an example, this would be the case for the number of persons in the U.S. target population or the number of black persons in the 18–44-year age group. Although the race class “white” is not specifically adjusted to U.S. Bureau of the Census figures, it dominates the poststratification “all other” race class, and, consequently, the age-sex-“all other” race combinations of table I can be treated as age-sex-white combinations for the purpose of approximating standard errors. Because the data in this report are based on currently employed persons in the labor force, the first case would not apply to these estimates.

For the second case, the standard errors for all other estimates of numbers of people or events, such as the number of people limited in activity or the number of acute conditions, are approximated by using the parameters provided in table II and formula 1 below.

If the aggregate x for a characteristic has associated parameters a and b , then the approximate standard error for x , $SE(x)$, can be computed by the formula

$$SE(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Example of rule 1. As shown in table 51, the estimated incidence rate of acute conditions for males 18 years of age and over in the labor force is 124.7 per 100 persons. The estimated number of acute conditions can be obtained by multiplying this rate, 124.7, by the population for males 18 years of age and over in the labor force, which is 62,581,000. The resulting estimate would be 78,039,000 acute conditions. From table II, parameter set I, the a and b parameters for the numbers of acute conditions are 0.00003648 and 26,165.7, respectively. Using formula 1, the estimated standard error is

$$\sqrt{(0.00003648)(78,039,000)^2 + (26,165.7)(78,039,000)} = 1,505,000$$

An approximate 95-percent confidence interval for the number of acute conditions for males is from 75,029,000 to 81,049,000.

Rule 2. Proportions, and percents when the denominator is not generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes—If p represents an estimated percent, b is the parameter from table II associated with the numerator characteristics, and y is the number of persons in the denominator upon which p is based, then the standard error of p may be approximated by

$$SE(p) = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100 - p)}{y}} \quad (2)$$

(If p is a proportion, then the above formula can be used but with 100 replaced by 1.0.)

Example of rule 2. In table 4, it is estimated that 37.8 percent of females 18 years of age and over in the labor force had assessed health status of excellent. The percent is based upon the denominator estimate of 49,189,000 females 18 years of age and over in the workplace. From table II, parameter set VIII, parameter b associated with health status is 1,716.8. Using formula 2, the standard error for the estimated percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1,716.8(37.8)(100.0 - 37.8)}{49,189,000}} = 0.3 \text{ percent}$$

An approximate 95-percent confidence interval for the percent of females 18 years of age and over in the labor force having excellent assessed health status is from 37.2 to 38.4 percent.

Rule 3. Rates when the denominator is not generated by the poststratification age-sex-race classes—If the estimated rate p is expressed as the ratio of two estimates, $p = x/y$ (inflated by 100 or 1,000 when appropriate), then the estimated standard error for p is given by the formula

$$SE(p) = p \sqrt{\frac{SE(x)^2}{x^2} + \frac{SE(y)^2}{y^2} - 2r \frac{SE(x)}{x} \frac{SE(y)}{y}} \quad (3)$$

where $SE(x)$ and $SE(y)$ are computed using rule 1 and x and y are obtained from the tables. No estimates of r , the correlation between the numerator and denominator, are presented in this report; therefore, only the first two terms are available. The reader must assume that $r = 0.0$. Assuming $r = 0.0$ will yield an overestimate of the standard error if r is actually positive and an underestimate if r is negative.

Example of rule 3. Table 27 shows an estimate of 3.1 bed-disability days per person per year for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 16 years or more of education. From table 27, it can be seen that the population of persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 16 years or more of education is 22,899,000 persons, which can be used as the denominator. The total number of bed-disability days can be roughly estimated by multiplying the 3.1 days per person by the population—22,899,000. The result is an estimated 70,986,900 bed-disability days, which would be the numerator. From table II, parameter set II, the numerator a and b parameters are 0.00011219 and 189,950.4, respectively. From parameter set

VIII, the denominator a and b values are -0.0001035 and $1,716.8$, respectively. Using rule 1, the standard error for the numerator is approximately $3,748,000$ days and the standard error for the denominator is approximately $184,081$ persons. Using formula 3 with $r = 0.0$, the standard error of the rate is estimated by

$$3.1 \sqrt{\frac{3,748,000^2}{70,986,900^2} + \frac{184,081^2}{22,899,000^2}} =$$

0.2 day per person

An approximate 95-percent confidence interval for the number of bed-disability days per person 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 16 years or more of education is from 2.7 days to 3.5 days.

Rule 4. *Difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and proportion)*—If x_1 and x_2 are two estimates, then the standard error of the difference ($x_1 - x_2$) can be computed as follows:

$$SE(x_1 - x_2) =$$

$$\sqrt{SE(x_1)^2 + SE(x_2)^2 - 2rSE(x_1)SE(x_2)}$$

where $SE(x_1)$ and $SE(x_2)$ are computed using rules 1–3 as appropriate and r is the correlation coefficient between x_1 and x_2 .

Assuming $r = 0.0$ will result in an accurate standard error if the two estimates are actually uncorrelated and will result in an overestimate of the standard error if the correlation is positive or an underestimate if the correlation is negative.

Example of rule 4. Table 4 contains estimates of 37.8 percent of females 18 years of age and over in the labor force and 43.7 percent of males 18 years of age and over in the labor force having excellent assessed health status. In the example of rule 2, it was shown that the standard error of the female percent is approximately 0.3 percent. The standard error for the male percent, computed similarly, is 0.3 percent. From formula 4, with $r = 0$, the standard error estimated for the difference $(43.7 - 37.8) = 5.9$ is

$$\sqrt{(0.3)^2 + (0.3)^2} = 0.4 \text{ percent.}$$

An approximate 95-percent confidence interval for this difference is from 5.1 to 6.7 percent.

Relative standard errors

Prior to 1985, relative standard error (RSE) curves were presented in *Current estimates* for approximating relative standard errors. For readers who wish to continue using them, the following provides guidance. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate x itself. This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate:

$$RSE = 100 \frac{SE(x)}{x}$$

Example of a relative standard error. In the example from rule 3, it was shown that the estimated rate of 3.1 bed-disability days per person per year for all persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force with 16 years or more of education had an estimated standard error of 0.2 day. The relative standard error for the rate is

$$100 \frac{0.2}{3.1} = 6.5 \text{ percent.}$$

Appendix II

Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Terms relating to labor force

Currently employed—Persons 18 years of age and over who reported that any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

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

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

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability, the estimates include three primary conceptual differences: (1) NHIS estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over, and CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over; (2) NHIS uses a 2-week reference period, whereas CPS uses a 1-week reference period; (3) NHIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, whereas CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

Currently unemployed—Persons 18 years of age and over who during the 2-week period prior to interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and those who had a job but were on layoff or were looking for work, are considered currently unemployed.

Not in labor force—Persons not in the labor force include those under 18 years of age and those who did not at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview have a job or business, were not looking for work, and were not on layoff from a job. In general, persons excluded from the labor force are children under the age of 18, retired persons, physically handicapped persons unable to work, and housewives or charity workers who receive no pay.

Terms relating to occupation

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

The classification of occupations presented in this report and the code numbers as found in the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (12) are shown below, along with the more specific occupational codes that make up the occupational categories shown in this report.

<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	003-037
Officials and administrators, public administration	003-006
Managers and administrators, except public administration	007-009, 013-019
Management related occupations	023-029, 033-037
Professional specialty occupations	043-199
Engineers	044-049, 053-059
Architects and surveyors	043, 063
Natural, mathematical, and computer scientists	064-069, 073-079
Health diagnosing occupations	084-089
Health assessment and treating occupations	095-099, 103-106
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	113-119, 123-129, 133-139, 143-149, 153-159, 163-165
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	183-189, 193-195, 197-199
Other professional specialty occupations	166-169, 173-179

<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>
Technicians and related support occupations.	203-235
Health technologists and technicians	203-208
Technologists, technicians except health	213-218, 223-229, 233-235
Sales occupations.	243-285
Supervisors and proprietors	243
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	253-259
Other sales.	263-269, 274-278, 283-285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.	308-389
Computer equipment operators	308-309
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	313-315
Financial records processing occupations	337-339, 343-344
Mail and message distributing	354-357
Other administrative support	303-307, 316-319, 323, 325-329, 335- 336, 345-349, 353, 359, 363-366, 368- 369, 373-379, 383- 387, 389
Private household occupations.	403-407
Protective service occupations	413-427
Police and firefighters	413-414, 416-418, 423-424
Other protective service occupations.	415, 425-427
Service occupations, except protective and household	433-469
Food service	433-439, 443-444
Health service	445-447
Cleaning and building service	448-449, 453-455
Personal service	456-459, 463-469
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	473-499
Farm operators and managers	473-476
Farm workers and other agricultural workers	477, 479, 483-489
Forestry and fishing occupations	494-499
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	503-699
Mechanics and repairers	503, 505-509, 514- 519, 523, 525-527, 529, 533-536, 538- 539, 543-544, 547, 549
Construction and extractive trades	553-558, 563-567, 569, 573, 575-577, 579, 583-585, 587- 589, 593-599, 613- 617
Precision production occupations.	633-637, 639, 643- 647, 649, 653-659, 666-669, 673-679, 683-684, 686-689, 693-696, 699
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	703-799
Machine operators and tenderers, except precision	703-709, 713-715, 717, 719, 723-729, 733-739, 743-745, 747-749, 753-759, 763-766, 768-769, 773-774, 777, 779
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	783-787, 789, 793- 799
Transportation and material moving occupations	803-859
Motor vehicle operators.	803-806, 808-809, 813-814
Other transportation, except motor vehicles	823-826, 828-829, 833-834
Material moving equipment operators	843-845, 848-849, 853, 855-856, 859
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	863-889
Construction laborers	869
Freight, stock, and material handlers.	863-867, 873, 875- 878, 883, 885, 887- 889

Terms relating to industry

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

The classification of industry presented in this report is shown below, with the corresponding codes found in the *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations*, U.S. Bureau of the Census (12) and the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (20). In addition, the more specific industry codes that make up the industry categories shown in this report are included.

<i>Industrial classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>	<i>SIC code</i>
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.	010-031	01-09
Agriculture.	010-011, 020-021	01-02, 07, 078
Forestry and fisheries	030-031	08-09
Mining.	040-050	10-14
Construction	060	15-17
Manufacturing	100-392	201-394
Nondurable goods		
Food and kindred products	100-102, 110-112, 120-122	201-209
Textile mill and finished textile products.	132, 140-142, 150-152	221-229, 231-239
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	171-172	271-279
Chemicals and allied products	180-182, 190-192	281-287, 289
Other nondurable goods	130, 160-162, 200-201, 210-212, 220-222	21, 261-266, 291, 295, 299, 301-304, 306- 307, 311, 313, 314, 315-317, 319
Durable goods		
Furniture, lumber, and wood	230-232, 241-242	331-332, 334
Primary metal industries	270-272, 280	3331-3334, 3339, 3351, 3353-3357, 3361-3362, 3369, 339
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	281-282, 290-292, 300	341-349
Machinery, except electrical	310-312, 320-322, 331-332	351-359
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.	340-342, 350	361-367, 369
Transportation equipment	351-352, 360-362, 370	371-376, 379
Other and not specified durable goods	250-252, 261- 262, 301, 371- 372, 380-382, 390-392	321-329, 381- 387, 394
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.	400-472	40-497
Railroads.	400	40
Trucking service and warehousing.	410-411	421-423
Other transportation	401-402, 412, 420-422, 432	41, 43-47
Communications	440-442	481-483, 489
Utilities and sanitary	460-462, 470- 472	491-497
Wholesale trade.	500-571	501-5199
Retail trade	591-691	531-5999
General merchandise stores.	591-592, 600	531, 533, 539
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	601-602, 610- 611	541-546, 549
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	612, 620-622	551-557, 559
Eating and drinking places.	641	58
Other and not specified retail trade.	580-582, 590, 630-632, 640, 642, 650-652, 660-662, 670- 672, 681-682, 691	521, 523, 525- 527, 56, 571- 573, 591-593, 5941-5949, 5961-5963, 598, 5992- 5994, 5999

<i>Industrial classification</i>	<i>Census code</i>	<i>SIC code</i>
Finance, insurance, and real estate.	700-712	60-67
Banking and credit agencies.	700-702	60-61
Insurance, real estate, and other finance.	710-712	62-67
Business and repair services.	721-760	731-7699
Business services.	721-722, 730- 732, 740-742, 750	731-737, 7391-7397, 7399, 751, 752, 754
Repair services.	751-752, 760	753, 762-764, 7692, 7694, 7699
Personal services.	761-791	701-729, 88
Private households.	761	88
Other personal services.	762, 770-772, 780-782, 790- 791	701-704, 721- 726, 729
Entertainment and recreation services.	800-802	78, 791-799
Professional and related services.	812-881	801-899
Hospitals.	831	806
Health services, except hospitals.	812, 820-822, 830, 832, 840	801-803, 8041-8042, 8049, 805, 807-809
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges.	842, 850	821-822
Other educational services.	851-852, 860	823-824, 829
Social services, religious, and membership organizations.	861-862, 870- 872, 880-881	832-833, 835- 836, 839, 84, 861-866, 869
Legal, engineering, and other professional services.	841, 882, 890- 892	81,891-893, 899
Public administration.	900-932	911-97

Terms relating to disability

Disability—Disability is a general term that refers to any long- or short-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition. *Limitation of activity* refers to a long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the average kind or amount of activities associated with his or her age group. *Restriction of activity* refers to particular kinds of behavior usually associated with a reduction in activity due to either long- or short-term conditions. Thus limitation of activity refers to what a person is generally capable of doing, but restriction of activity ordinarily refers to a relatively short-term reduction in a person's activities below his or her normal capacity.

Limitation of activity because of chronic conditions—Persons are classified in terms of the major activity usually associated with their particular age group. The major activities for persons 18 years of age and over in the labor force are (1) working, for persons 18-69 years of age, and (2) capacity for independent living (such as the ability to bathe, shop, dress, and eat without needing the help of another person) for those 70 years of age and over. People aged 18-69 years who are classified as keeping house are also classified by their ability to work at a job or business. (In this report, the major activity of persons 65-69 years of age is assumed to be working; however, questions were also asked about the capacity for independent living in this age group, which would permit an alternative definition of limitation.)

In regard to these activities, each person is classified into one of four categories: (1) unable to perform the major

activity, (2) able to perform the major activity but limited in the kind or amount of this activity, (3) not limited in the major activity but limited in the kind or amount of other activities, and (4) not limited in any way. In regard to these four categories, NHIS publications often classify persons only by whether they are limited (groups 1-3) or not limited (group 4). Persons are not classified as limited in activity unless one or more chronic conditions are reported as the cause of the activity limitation. If more than one condition is reported, the respondent is asked to identify the condition that is the major cause of the limitation.

Restriction of activity—Four types of restricted activity are measured in NHIS: *bed days*, *work-loss days* for currently employed persons 18 years of age and over, *school-loss days* for children 5-17 years of age, and *cut-down days*. School-loss days are not relevant to this report.

A *bed day* is one during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury. All hospital days for inpatients are considered bed days even if the patient was not in bed more than half a day.

A *work-loss day* is one on which a currently employed person 18 years of age and over missed more than half a day from a job or business.

A *cut-down day* is a day on which a person cuts down for more than half a day on the things he or she usually does.

Work-loss and cut-down days refer to the short-term effects of illness or injury. However, bed days are a measure of both long- and short-term disability, because a chronically ill bedridden person and a person with a cold could both report having spent more than half a day in bed due to an illness.

The number of restricted-activity days is the number of days a person experienced at least one of the types of activity restriction just described. It is the most inclusive measure of disability days and the least descriptive; 4 days of restricted activity may mean 4 bed days associated with serious illness or 4 days during which a person merely cut down on his or her usual activities due to a mild illness.

A single restricted-activity day may involve both a bed day and a work-loss day. However, a cut-down day cannot overlap with either of these types of disability days. In calculating the sum of restricted-activity days, each day is counted only once even if more than one type of activity restriction was involved.

Assessed health status—The categories related to this concept result from asking the respondent, "Would you say ___'s health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" As such, it is based on a respondent's opinion and not directly on any clinical evidence.

Terms relating to conditions

Condition—Condition is a general term that includes any specific illness, injury, or impairment. Condition data are derived from the survey in two ways. First, respondents are asked to identify any conditions that caused certain types of impact associated with health, such as a visit to a doctor or a day spent in bed. Second, respondents are read

lists of selected chronic conditions and asked whether they or any family members have any of these conditions.

At a later point in the survey, a series of questions is asked about each of the conditions identified in either of the two ways just described. The information obtained on each condition helps to clarify the nature of the condition and whether medical services have been involved in its diagnosis or treatment. It also aids in the coding of the condition. All conditions except impairments are coded according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (10), with certain modifications adopted to make the codes more suitable for information derived from a household survey. A special set of codes devised by NHIS is used to code impairments.

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the respondent indicates it was first noticed more than 3 months before the reference date of the interview, or (2) it is a type of condition that ordinarily has a duration of more than 3 months. Examples of conditions that are considered chronic regardless of their time of onset are diabetes, heart conditions, emphysema, and arthritis. A complete list of these conditions may be obtained by contacting the Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Impairment—An impairment is a chronic or permanent defect, usually static in nature, that results from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. It represents a decrease in or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. Impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology in the special NHIS impairment codes.

Acute condition—A condition is considered acute if (1) it was first noticed no longer than 3 months before the reference date of the interview and (2) it is not one of the conditions considered chronic regardless of the time of onset (see definition of chronic condition). However, any acute condition not associated with either at least one doctor visit or at least 1 day of restricted activity during the reference period is considered to be of minor consequence and is excluded from the final data produced by the survey.

Onset of condition—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time the person or family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions—The incidence of a condition is the number of cases that had their onset during a specified period of time. A person may have more than one acute condition during a period of time or may have the same condition, such as a headache, more than once. Ordinarily, however, a chronic condition can begin only one time during a given reference period.

Prevalence of conditions—The prevalence of a condition is the number of persons who have the condition at a given point in time. Although the prevalence of acute conditions is a meaningful concept, it is seldom used in

health statistics, which generally focus on the incidence of acute conditions. If the prevalence of a chronic condition is measured during a period of time (for example, each week during a year), then the resulting estimate of prevalence is an average of 52 weekly prevalence estimates. This is called an average annual point prevalence estimate.

Injury condition—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature-of-injury code numbers (800–999) in the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (10). In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes poisonings and impairments caused by accidents or nonaccidental violence. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only injuries that involved medical attention or at least a half day of restricted activity.

Terms relating to physician visits

Physician visit—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. (Physician visits with hospital inpatients are not included.) The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition, "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (such as a test for diabetes) or a single procedure (such as a measles inoculation) when this single service is administered identically to all persons who are at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest x ray in a tuberculosis-chest-x-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest x ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician is consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice is sought, even if that person does not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit with a hospital inpatient can be counted as the last time a physician was seen even though it is not included in the "physician visit" category.

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey, a hospital is defined as any institution either (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field* or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Short-stay hospital—A short-stay hospital is one in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

Hospital day—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. It is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus, a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Hospital days during the year—The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12-month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

Hospital episode—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient, except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges that occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

Length of hospital stay—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge (see "hospital discharge").

Average length of stay—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for that group.

Terms relating to health care coverage

Private health insurance—This is any plan specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical or hospital expenses of the insured individual. The insurance can be either a group or an individual policy with the premiums paid by the individual, his employer, a third party, or a combination of these. Benefits received can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital or doctor. However, the plan must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits rather than an informal one. For

example, an employer simply paying the hospital bill for an employee would not constitute a health insurance plan.

For the National Health Interview Survey, private health insurance excludes the following kinds of plans: (1) plans limited to the "dread diseases" such as cancer and polio, (2) free care such as public assistance, public welfare, and Medicaid; care given free of charge to veterans; care given by the Uniformed Services Dependents Medical Care Program, care given under the Uniformed Services Dependents Medical Care Program; care given under the Crippled Children Program or similar programs; and care of persons admitted to a hospital for research purposes, (3) insurance that pays bills only for accidents, such as liability insurance held by a car or property owner, insurance that covers children for accidents at school or camp, and insurance for workers that covers them only for accidents, injuries, or diseases incurred on the job, and (4) insurance that pays only for loss of income.

Medicare—Medicare is a federally sponsored health-care program for persons receiving social security benefits.

Public assistance health care—Persons are classified as covered by public assistance health care if a "yes" response was obtained for them to any of the following four questions: (1) Does anyone in the family now receive assistance through the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program, sometimes called AFDC or ADC? (2) Does anyone in the family now receive the "Supplemental Security Income" or "SSI" gold-colored check? (3) Does anyone in the family now have a Medicaid card which looks like this? (4) Is anyone in the family now covered by any other public assistance program that pays for health care?

Persons are classified as not covered by public assistance health care if a "no" response was obtained for them for all four questions.

Military-Veterans Administration health care—Persons are classified as covered by military-Veterans Administration health care if a "yes" response was obtained for them to any of the following four questions: (1) Does anyone in the family now receive military retirement payments from any branch of the Armed Forces or a pension from the Veterans Administration? (2) Is anyone in the family now covered by CHAMP-VA, which is medical insurance for dependents or survivors of disabled veterans? (3) Is anyone in the family now covered by any other program that provides health care for military dependents or survivors of military persons? (4) Does ___ now receive compensation for this disability from the Veterans Administration?

Persons are classified as not covered by military-Veterans Administration health care if a "no" response was obtained for them for all four questions.

Demographic terms

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

Race—In this report, data are presented for two racial groups, white and black. Data for races other than white

and black are included when totals are presented. Race characterization is based on the description of the racial background given by the respondent.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview.

Income from all sources—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives—is included.

Education of individual—The categories of educational status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools where persons are given a formal education are included. A “regular” school is one that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Appendix III Questionnaires and flashcards

|| SP | Old age . Smoking asked

A. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION PAGE		1																																																																	
<p>1a. What are the names of all persons living or staying here? Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents this home. Enter name in REFERENCE PERSON column</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons living or staying here? Enter names in columns.</p> <p>c. I have listed (read names). Have I missed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any babies or small children? - any lodgers, boarders, or persons you employ who live here? - anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home traveling or in a hospital? - anyone else staying here? <p>d. Do all of the persons you have named usually live here? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (APPLY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP RULES. Delete nonhousehold members by an "X" from 1-C2 and enter reason.)</p> <p>Probe if necessary Does -- usually live somewhere else?</p> <p>Ask for all persons beginning with column 2</p> <p>2. What is -- relationship to (reference person)?</p> <p>3. What is -- date of birth? (Enter date and age and mark sex.)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">1. First name</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Mid. Init.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Age</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Last name</td> <td>Sex 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">2. Relationship REFERENCE PERSON</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">3. Date of birth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Month</td> <td>Date</td> <td>Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">C1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOSP. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>WORK 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wb</td> <td>RD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wb</td> <td>2-WK. DV <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td></td> <td>Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">C2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LA</td> <td>RA</td> <td>DV</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>INJ</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CL LTR HS</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>COND</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LA</td> <td>RA</td> <td>DV</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>INJ</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CL LTR HS</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>COND</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LA</td> <td>RA</td> <td>DV</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>INJ</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CL LTR HS</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>COND</td> </tr> </table>	1. First name	Mid. Init.	Age	Last name		Sex 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	2. Relationship REFERENCE PERSON			3. Date of birth			Month	Date	Year	C1			HOSP. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	WORK 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wb	RD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wb	2-WK. DV <input type="checkbox"/> None	Number		Number	C2			LA	RA	DV			INJ			CL LTR HS			COND	LA	RA	DV			INJ			CL LTR HS			COND	LA	RA	DV			INJ			CL LTR HS			COND
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<p>A1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REFERENCE PERIODS</p> <p>2-WEEK PERIOD</p> <p>12-MONTH DATE</p> <p>13-MONTH HOSPITAL DATE</p> <p>A2</p> <p>ASK CONDITION LIST</p>	<p>A3</p> <p>Refer to ages of all related HH members.</p> <p>4a. Are any of the persons in this family now on full-time active duty with the armed forces? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)</p> <p>b. Who is this? Delete column number(s) by an "X" from 1 - C2.</p> <p>c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 4b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Ask for each person in armed forces:</p> <p>d. Where does -- usually live and sleep, here or somewhere else? Mark box in person's column.</p> <p>4d. <input type="checkbox"/> Living at home <input type="checkbox"/> Not living at home</p>																																																																		
<p>5. We would like to have all adult family members who are at home take part in the interview. Are (names of persons 17 and over) at home now? If "Yes," ask: Could they join us? (Allow time)</p> <p>Read to respondent(s). This survey is being conducted to collect information on the nation's health. I will ask about hospitalizations, disability, visits to doctors, illness in the family, and other health related items.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOSPITAL PROBE</p> <p>6a. Since (13-month hospital date) a year ago, was -- a patient in a hospital OVERNIGHT?</p> <p>b. How many different times did -- stay in any hospital overnight or longer since (13-month hospital date) a year ago?</p>	<p>6a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Mark "HOSP." box, THEN NP)</p> <p>b. } (Make entry in "HOSP." box, THEN NP) Number of times</p>																																																																		
<p>Ask for each child under one.</p> <p>7a. Was -- born in a hospital?</p> <p>Ask for mother and child</p> <p>b. Have you included this hospitalization in the number you gave me for --?</p>	<p>7a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Correct 6 and "HOSP." box)</p>																																																																		
FOOTNOTES																																																																			

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE			
B1	Refer to age.	B1	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-69 (7) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NP)
1.	What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS; working at a job or business, keeping house, going to school, or something else? Priority if 2 or more activities reported: (1) Spent the most time doing. (2) Considers the most important.	1.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (2) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (3) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (5) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Something else (5)
2a.	Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep -- from working at a job or business?	2a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b.	Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of work -- can do because of any impairment or health problem?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)
3a.	Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep -- from doing any housework at all?	3a.	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b.	Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of housework -- can do because of any impairment or health problem?	b.	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)
4a.	What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur? / -- have the operation?] Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did -- have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation -- Reask question 3 where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...? OR reask 4b/c.	4a.	(Enter condition in C2, THEN 4b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 4c)
b.	Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation?	b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 4a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4d)
c.	Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 4a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d.	Mark box if only one condition. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?	d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition Main cause _____
5a.	Does any impairment or health problem keep -- from working at a job or business?	5a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b.	Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of work -- could do because of any impairment or health problem?	b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (7) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No
B2	Refer to questions 3a and 3b.	B2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> "Yes" in 3a or 3b (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (6)
6a.	Is -- limited in ANY WAY in any activities because of an impairment or health problem?	6a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b.	In what way is -- limited? Record limitation, not condition.	b.	Limitation _____
7a.	What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur? / -- have the operation?] Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did -- have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation -- Reask question 2, 5, or 6 where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...? OR reask 7b/c.	7a.	(Enter condition in C2, THEN 7b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 7c)
b.	Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation?	b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (7d)
c.	Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d.	Mark box if only one condition. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?	d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition Main cause _____

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE, Continued

B3	Refer to age	B3	0 Under 5 (10) 2 18-69 (NP) 1 5-17 (11) 3 70 and over (8)
8. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS; working at a job or business, keeping house, going to school, or something else? Priority if 2 or more activities reported: (1) Spent the most time doing, (2) Considers the most important.		8.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Something else
9a. Because of any impairment or health problem, does -- need the help of other persons with -- personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around this home?		9a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Because of any impairment or health problem, does -- need the help of other persons in handling -- routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?		b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No (12)
10a. Is -- able to take part AT ALL in the usual kinds of play activities done by most children -- age?		10a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No (13)
b. Is -- limited in the kind OR amount of play activities -- can do because of any impairment or health problem?		b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (12)
11a. Does any impairment or health problem NOW keep -- from attending school?		11a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Does -- attend a special school or special classes because of any impairment or health problem?		b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Does -- need to attend a special school or special classes because of any impairment or health problem?		c.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Is -- limited in school attendance because of -- health?		d.	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No
12a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY in any activities because of an impairment or health problem?		12a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. In what way is -- limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____ Limitation
13a. What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur?/--have the operation?] Ask if operation over 3 months ago: For what condition did -- have the operation? If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation -- Reask question where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...? OR reask 13b/c.		13a.	(Enter condition in C2, THEN 13b) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 13c)
b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation?		b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 13a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13d)
c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition?		c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 13a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation? Mark box if only one condition.		d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition _____ Main cause
FOOTNOTES			

B. LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES PAGE, Continued			
B4	Refer to age.	B4	0 Under 5 (NP) 2 60-69 (14) 1 5-59 (B5) 3 70 and over (NP)
B5	Refer to "Old age," and "LA" boxes. Mark first appropriate box.	B5	<input type="checkbox"/> "Old age" box marked (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Entry in "LA" box (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NP)
14a. Because of any impairment or health problem, does -- need the help of other persons with -- personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around this home? <i>If under 18, skip to next person, otherwise ask.</i>		14a.	1 Yes (15) No
b. Because of any impairment or health problem, does -- need the help of other persons in handling -- routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?		b.	2 Yes 3 No (NP)
15a. What (other) condition causes this? Ask if injury or operation: When did [the (injury) occur? / -- have the operation?] Ask if operation over 3 months ago. For what condition did -- have the operation? <i>If pregnancy/delivery or 0-3 months injury or operation --</i> <i>Reask question 14 where limitation reported, saying: Except for -- (condition), ...?</i> <i>OR reask 15b'c.</i>		15a.	<i>(Enter condition in C2, THEN 15b)</i> 1 Old age (Mark "Old age" box, THEN 15c)
b. Besides (condition) is there any other condition that causes this limitation?		b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 15a and b1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15d)
c. Is this limitation caused by any (other) specific condition?		c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 15a and b1) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Mark box if only one condition</i>		d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of this limitation?			_____ Main cause
FOOTNOTES			

D. RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PAGE PERSON 1	
<i>Hand calendar.</i> {The next questions refer to the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, (date) and ending this past Sunday (date).}	
D1	Refer to age. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 5 (4) <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 (3) <input type="checkbox"/> 18 and over (1)
1a. DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, did -- work at any time at a job or business, not counting work around the house? (Include unpaid work in the family [farm/business].) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Mark "Wa" box, THEN 2) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Even though -- did not work during those 2 weeks, did -- have a job or business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Mark "Wb" box, THEN 2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4)	
2a. During those 2 weeks, did -- miss any time from a job or business because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (4)	
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from -- job or business because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> None (4) <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="No. of work-loss days"/> (4)	
3a. During those 2 weeks, did -- miss any time from school because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (4)	
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from school because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="No. of school-loss days"/>	
4a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)	
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed more than half of the day because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> None (6) <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="No. of bed days"/> (D2)	
D2	Refer to 2b and 3b. <input type="checkbox"/> No days in 2b or 3b (6) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 or more days in 2b or 3b (5)
5. On how many of the (number in 2b or 3b) days missed from [work/school] did -- stay in bed more than half of the day because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="No. of days"/>	
Refer to 2b, 3b, and 4b. 6a. (Not counting the day(s) [missed from work missed from school (and) in bed]), Was there any (OTHER) time during those 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things -- usually does because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (D3)	
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) [missed from work missed from school (and) in bed]), During that period, how many (OTHER) days did -- cut down for more than half of the day because of illness or injury? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input style="width: 50px;" type="text" value="No. of cut-down days"/>	
D3	Refer to 2-6. <input type="checkbox"/> No days in 2-6 (Mark "No" in RD, THEN NP) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 or more days in 2-6 (Mark "Yes" in RD, THEN 7)
Refer to 2b, 3b, 4b, and 6b. 7a. What (other) condition caused -- to [miss work miss school (or) stay in bed (or) cut down] during those 2 weeks? (Enter condition in C2, THEN 7b)	
b. Did any other condition cause -- to [miss work miss school (or) stay in bed (or) cut down] during that period? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 7a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
FOOTNOTES	

E. 2-WEEK DOCTOR VISITS PROBE PAGE

Read to respondent(s):
 These next questions are about health care received during the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar.

E1	Refer to age.	E1	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 (1b) <input type="checkbox"/> 14 and over (1a)
	1a. During those 2 weeks, how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Include all types of doctors, such as dermatologists, psychiatrists, and ophthalmologists, as well as general practitioners and osteopaths.) (Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital.) ----- b. During those 2 weeks, how many times did anyone see or talk to a medical doctor about ---? (Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital.)	1a. and b.	00 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (NP) Number of times
	2a. (Besides the time(s) you just told me about) During those 2 weeks, did anyone in the family receive health care at home or go to a doctor's office, clinic, hospital or some other place? Include care from a nurse or anyone working with or for a medical doctor. Do not count times while an overnight patient in a hospital. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (3a)		
	b. Who received this care? Mark "DR Visit" box in person's column. ----- c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 2b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No	2b.	<input type="checkbox"/> DR Visit
	Ask for each person with "DR Visit" in 2b: d. How many times did -- receive this care during that period?	d.	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Number of times
	3a. (Besides the time(s) you already told me about) During those 2 weeks, did anyone in the family get any medical advice, prescriptions or test results over the PHONE from a doctor, nurse, or anyone working with or for a medical doctor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (E2)		
	b. Who was the phone call about? Mark "Phone call" box in person's column. ----- c. Were there any calls about anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 3b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No	3b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
	Ask for each person with "Phone call" in 3b: d. How many telephone calls were made about ---?	d.	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Number of calls
E2	Add numbers in 1, 2d, and 3d for each person. Record total number of visits and calls in "2-WK. DV" box in item C1.		

FOOTNOTES

F. 2-WEEK DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		DR VISIT 1	
Refer to CI, "2-WK, DV" box.		PERSON NUMBER _____	
F1	Refer to age.	F1	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 (1b) <input type="checkbox"/> 14 and over (1a)
1a. On what (other) date(s) during those 2 weeks did -- see or talk to a medical doctor, nurse, or doctor's assistant? b. On what (other) date(s) during those 2 weeks did anyone see or talk to a medical doctor, nurse, or doctor's assistant about --? c. Were there any other visits or calls for -- during that period? Make necessary correction to 2-WK DV box in CI.		1a. and b. Month _____ Date _____ OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before c. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 1a or b and c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask 2-5 for each visit)	
2. Where did -- receive health care on (date in 1), at a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, some other place, or was this a telephone call? If doctor's office Was this office in a hospital? If hospital. Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If clinic Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, a public health clinic, or some other kind of clinic? If lab: Was this lab in a hospital? What was done during this visit? (Footnote)		2. 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Not in hospital Hospital: 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 08 <input type="checkbox"/> O.P. clinic 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Co. or ind. clinic 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Other clinic 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Lab 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Lab 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight patient 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
Ask 3b if under 14. 3a. Did -- actually talk to a medical doctor? b. Did anyone actually talk to a medical doctor about --? c. What type of medical person or assistant was talked to? d. Does the (entry in 3c) work with or for ONE doctor or MORE than one doctor? e. For this [visit/call] what kind of doctor was the (entry in 3c) working with or for -- a general practitioner or a specialist? f. Is that doctor a general practitioner or a specialist? g. What kind of specialist?		3a. and b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3f) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> DK if M.D. (3c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (3c) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK who was seen (3f) c. _____ Type 99 <input type="checkbox"/> DK d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> One (3f) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> None (4) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> More 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK e. and f. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> GP (4) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist (3g) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (4) g. _____ Kind of specialist	
Ask 4b if under 14. 4a. For what condition did -- see or talk to the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] on (date in 1)? Mark first appropriate box. b. For what condition did anyone see or talk to the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] about -- on (date in 1)? Mark first appropriate box. c. Was a condition found as a result of the [test(s)/examination] ? d. Was this [test/examination] because of a specific condition -- had? e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of -- pregnancy? f. What was the matter? g. During this [visit/call] was the [doctor/(entry in 3c)] talked to about any (other) condition? h. What was the condition?		4a. and b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C2, THEN 4g) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (4e) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Test(s) or examination (4c) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (4g) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4h) <input type="checkbox"/> No d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4h) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4g) e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (4g) f. _____ Condition (Item C2, THEN 4g) g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (5) h. <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (4e) _____ Condition (Item C2, THEN 4g)	
Mark box if "Telephone" in 2. 5a. Did -- have any kind of surgery or operation during this visit, including bone settings and stitches? b. What was the name of the surgery or operation? If name of operation not known, describe what was done. c. Was there any other surgery or operation during this visit?		5a. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone in 2 (Next DR visit) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Next DR visit) b. (1) _____ (2) _____ c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 5b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No	

G. HEALTH INDICATOR PAGE		
<p>1a. During the 2-week period outlined in red on that calendar, has anyone in the family had an injury from an accident or other cause that you have not yet told me about?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <hr/> <p>b. Who was this? Mark "Injury" box in person's column.</p>		1b. <input type="checkbox"/> Injury
<p>c. What was -- injury? Enter injury(ies) in person's column.</p>		c. _____ Injury
<p>d. Did anyone have any other injuries during that period?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 1b, c, and d) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Ask for each injury in 1c:</p>		e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Enter injury in G2, THEN 1e for next injury) <input type="checkbox"/> No (1e for next injury)
<p>2. During the past 12 months, (that is, since (12-month date) a year ago) ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital.)</p>		2. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ No. of days
<p>3a. During the past 12 months, ABOUT how many times did [--/anyone] see or talk to a medical doctor or assistant (about --)? (Do not count doctors seen while an overnight patient in a hospital.) (Include the (number in 2-WK DV box) visit(s) you already told me about.)</p>		3a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None (3b) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when overnight patient in hospital _____ } (NP) No. of visits
<p>b. About how long has it been since [--/anyone] last saw or talked to a medical doctor or assistant (about --)? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.</p>		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Interview week (Reask 3b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 yr. (Reask 3a) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 2 yrs. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 yrs., less than 5 yrs. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs. or more 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never
<p>4. Would you say -- health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?</p>		4. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Fair 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Very good 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Poor 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Good
<p>Mark box if under 18. 5a. About how tall is -- without shoes?</p>		5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 (NP) _____ Feet _____ Inches
<p>b. About how much does -- weigh without shoes?</p>		b. _____ Pounds
FCOTNOTES		

H. CONDITION LISTS 1 AND 2

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2
 Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

1	1a. Does anyone in the family (read names) NOW have – If "Yes," ask 1b and c. b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else NOW have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column.		2	2a. Does anyone in the family (read names) NOW have – If "Yes," ask 2b and c. b. Who is this? c. Does anyone else NOW have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column.	
	A. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back? (Permanent stiffness – joints will not move at all.) B. Paralysis of any kind? 1d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have – If "Yes," ask 1e and f. e. Who was this? f. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. C–L are conditions affecting the bone and muscle. M–W are conditions affecting the skin.			A–L are conditions affecting Hearing Vision Speech M–AA are impairments.	
	C. Arthritis of any kind or rheumatism? D. Gout? E. Lumbago? F. Sciatica? G. A bone cyst or bone spur? H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage? I. A slipped or ruptured disc? J. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine? K. Bursitis? L. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?	Reask 1d M. A tumor, cyst, or growth of the skin? N. Skin cancer? O. Eczema or psoriasis? (ek'sa-ma) or (so-rye'uh-sis) P. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin? Q. TROUBLE with acne? R. A skin ulcer? S. Any kind of skin allergy? T. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble? U. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails? V. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses? W. Any disease of the hair or scalp?		A. Deafness in one or both ears? B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears? C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears? D. Blindness in one or both eyes? E. Cataracts? F. Glaucoma? G. Color blindness? H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina? I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes EVEN when wearing glasses? J. A cleft palate or harelip? K. Stammering or stuttering? L. Any other speech defect? M. Loss of taste or smell which has lasted 3 months or more? N. A missing finger, hand, or arm; toe, foot, or leg?	Reask 2a O. A missing joint? P. A missing breast, kidney, or lung? Q. Palsy or cerebral palsy? (ser'a-bral) R. Paralysis of any kind? S. Curvature of the spine? T. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine? U. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet? V. A clubfoot? W. A trick knee? X. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, or back? (Permanent stiffness – joints will not move at all.) Y. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm? Z. Mental retardation? AA. Any condition caused by an accident or injury which happened more than 3 months ago? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?

H. CONDITION LISTS 3 AND 4

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2:
 Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has had any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

<p>3</p> <p>3a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (<u>read names</u>) have – If "Yes," ask 3b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Make no entry in item C2 for cold; flu; red, sore, or strep throat; or "virus" even if reported in this list. Conditions affecting the digestive system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. Gallstones?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Reask 3a N. Enteritis?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Any other gallbladder trouble?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Diverticulitis? (Dye-ver-tic-yoo-lye'tis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Cirrhosis of the liver?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">P. Colitis?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Fatty liver?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Q. A spastic colon?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. Hepatitis?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">R. FREQUENT constipation?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. Yellow jaundice?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">S. Any other bowel trouble?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">G. Any other liver trouble?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">T. Any other intestinal trouble?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. An ulcer?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">U. Cancer of the stomach, intestines, colon or rectum?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. A hernia or rupture?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">V. During the past 12 months, did anyone (else) in the family have any other condition of the digestive system? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? – What was the condition? Enter in item C2, THEN reask V.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. Any disease of the esophagus?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">K. Gastritis?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">L. FREQUENT indigestion?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Any other stomach trouble?</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	A. Gallstones?	Reask 3a N. Enteritis?	B. Any other gallbladder trouble?	O. Diverticulitis? (Dye-ver-tic-yoo-lye'tis)	C. Cirrhosis of the liver?	P. Colitis?	D. Fatty liver?	Q. A spastic colon?	E. Hepatitis?	R. FREQUENT constipation?	F. Yellow jaundice?	S. Any other bowel trouble?	G. Any other liver trouble?	T. Any other intestinal trouble?	H. An ulcer?	U. Cancer of the stomach, intestines, colon or rectum?	I. A hernia or rupture?	V. During the past 12 months, did anyone (else) in the family have any other condition of the digestive system? If "Yes," ask: Who was this? – What was the condition? Enter in item C2, THEN reask V.	J. Any disease of the esophagus?		K. Gastritis?		L. FREQUENT indigestion?		M. Any other stomach trouble?		<p>4</p> <p>4a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (<u>read names</u>) have – If "Yes," ask 4b and c.</p> <p>b. Who was this?</p> <p>c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. A–B are conditions affecting the glandular system C is a blood condition D–I are conditions affecting the nervous system J–Y are conditions affecting the genito-urinary system</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. A goiter or other thyroid trouble?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Reask 4a N. Any other kidney trouble?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Diabetes?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Bladder trouble?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Anemia of any kind?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">P. Any disease of the genital organs?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Epilepsy?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Q. 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H. CONDITION LISTS 5 AND 6

Read to respondent(s) and ask list specified in A2.
Now I am going to read a list of medical conditions. Tell me if anyone in the family has had any of these conditions, even if you have mentioned them before.

<p>5</p> <p>5a. Has anyone in the family <i>{read names}</i> EVER had – If "Yes," ask 5b and c.</p> <p>5b. Who was this?</p> <p>5c. Has anyone else EVER had – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Conditions affecting the heart and circulatory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. Rheumatic fever?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">G. A stroke or a cerebrovascular accident? (ser'a-bro vas ku-lar)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Rheumatic heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">H. A hemorrhage of the brain?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Hardening of the arteries or arteriosclerosis?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">I. Angina pectoris? (pek'to-ris)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Congenital heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">J. A myocardial infarction?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. Coronary heart disease?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">K. Any other heart attack?</td> </tr> </table> <p>5d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have – If "Yes," ask 5e and f.</p> <p>5e. Who was this?</p> <p>5f. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Conditions affecting the heart and circulatory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">L. Damaged heart valves?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Q. Any blood clots?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Tachycardia or rapid heart?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">R. Varicose veins?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. A heart murmur?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">S. Hemorrhoids or piles?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Any other heart trouble?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">T. 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DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone else have – Enter condition and letter in appropriate person's column. Make no entry in item C2 for cold, flu, red, sore, or strep throat; or "virus" even if reported in this list. Conditions affecting the respiratory system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">A. Bronchitis?</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">K. A missing lung? <i>Reask 6a.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B. Asthma?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">L. Lung cancer?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">C. Hay fever?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">M. Emphysema?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">D. Sinus trouble?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">N. Pleurisy?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">E. A nasal polyp?</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">O. Tuberculosis?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">F. 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If only 1 time, ask:</p> <p>2. How long did it last? If 1 month or longer, enter in item C2. If less than 1 month, do not record. If tonsils or adenoids were removed during past 12 months, enter the condition causing removal in item C2.</p>	A. Bronchitis?	K. A missing lung? <i>Reask 6a.</i>	B. Asthma?	L. Lung cancer?	C. Hay fever?	M. Emphysema?	D. Sinus trouble?	N. Pleurisy?	E. A nasal polyp?	O. Tuberculosis?	F. A deflected or deviated nasal septum?	P. Any other work-related respiratory condition, such as dust on the lungs, silicosis, asbestosis, or pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis?	G. * Tonsillitis or enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids?	Q. During the past 12 months did anyone (else) in the family have any other respiratory, lung, or pulmonary condition? If "Yes," ask: Who was this?—What was the condition? Enter in item C2, THEN reask Q.	H. * Laryngitis?	I. A tumor or growth of the throat, larynx, or trachea?	J. A tumor or growth of the bronchial tube or lung?	
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J. HOSPITAL PAGE		HOSPITAL STAY 1		
1. Refer to C1, "HOSP." box.		1. PERSON NUMBER _____		
2. You said earlier that -- was a patient in the hospital since (<u>3-month hospital date</u>) a year ago. On what date did -- enter the hospital ((the last time/the time before that))? Record each entry date in a separate Hospital Stay column.		Month	Date	Year 19 ____
3. How many nights was -- in the hospital?		3. 0000 <input type="checkbox"/> None (Next HS) _____ Nights		
4. For what condition did -- enter the hospital? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? If "No," ask: What was the matter? • For newborn ask: Was the baby normal at birth? If "No," ask: What was the matter? • For initial "No condition" ask: Why did -- enter the hospital? • For tests, ask: What were the results of the tests? If no results, ask: Why were the tests performed? 		4. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No condition <input type="checkbox"/> Condition } (5)		
J1	Refer to questions 2, 3, and 2-week reference period.	J1 <input type="checkbox"/> At least one night in 2-week reference period (Enter condition in C2, THEN 5) <input type="checkbox"/> No nights in 2-week reference period (5)		
5a. Did -- have any kind of surgery or operation during this stay in the hospital, including bone settings and stitches?		5a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)		
b. What was the name of the surgery or operation? If name of operation not known, describe what was done.		b. (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____		
c. Was there any other surgery or operation during this stay?		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 5b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6. What is the name and address of this hospital?		6. Name Number and street City or County State		
FOOTNOTES				

1. Name of condition _____

Mark "2-wk. ref. pd." box without asking if "DV" or "HS" in C2 as source.

2. When did [---/anyone] last see or talk to a doctor or assistant about -- (condition)?

0 <input type="checkbox"/> Interview week (Reask 2)	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 yrs., less than 5 yrs
1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-wk. ref. pd.	6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 yrs. or more
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 2 weeks, less than 6 mos	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. seen, DK when
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos., less than 1 yr	8 <input type="checkbox"/> DK if Dr. seen
4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 yr., less than 2 yrs	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. never seen } (3b)

3a. (Earlier you told me about -- (condition)) Did the doctor or assistant call the (condition) by a more technical or specific name?

1 Yes 2 No 9 DK

Ask 3b if "Yes" in 3a, otherwise transcribe condition name from item 1 without asking

b. What did he or she call it? _____ Specify

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Color Blindness (NC)	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer (3a)
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Normal pregnancy, normal delivery, vasectomy } (5)	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Old age (NC)
	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (3c)

c. What was the cause of -- (condition in 3b)? (Specify) _____

Mark box if accident or injury 0 Accident/injury (5)

d. Did the (condition in 3b) result from an accident or injury?

1 Yes (5) 2 No

Ask 3e if the condition name in 3b includes any of the following words:

Allment	Cancer	Disease	Problem
Anemia	Condition	Disorder	Rupture
Asthma	Cyst	Growth	Trouble
Attack	Defect	Measles	Tumor
Bad			Ulcer

e. What kind of (condition in 3b) is it? _____ Specify

Ask 3f only if allergy or stroke in 3b-e

f. How does the [allergy/stroke] NOW affect --? (Specify) _____

For Stroke, fill remainder of this condition page for the first present effect. Enter in item C2 and complete a separate condition page for each additional present effect.

Ask 3g if there is an impairment (refer to Card CP2) or any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Abscess	Damage	Palsy
Ache (except head or ear)	Growth	Paralysis
Bleeding (except menstrual)	Hemorrhage	Rupture
Blood clot	Infection	Sore (ness)
Boil	Inflammation	Stiff (ness)
Cancer	Neuralgia	Tumor
Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Ulcer
Cyst	Pain	Varicose veins
		Weakness

g. What part of the body is affected? _____ Specify

Show the following detail

Head skull, scalp, face

Back/spine/vertebrae upper, middle, lower

Side left or right

Ear inner or outer; left, right, or both

Eye left, right, or both

Arm shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist, left, right, or both

Hand entire hand or fingers only, left, right, or both

Leg hip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle; left, right, or both

Foot entire foot, arch, or toes only; left, right, or both

Except for eyes, ears, or internal organs, ask 3h if there are any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Infection Sore Soreness

h. What part of the (part of body in 3b-g) is affected by the [infection/sore/soreness] -- the skin, muscle, bone, or some other part? _____

Specify _____

Ask if there are any of the following entries in 3b-f:

Tumor Cyst Growth

4. Is this [tumor/cyst/growth] malignant or benign?

1 Malignant 2 Benign 9 DK

5. a. When was -- (condition in 3b/3f) first noticed?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-wk. ref. pd.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 2 weeks to 3 months
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 3 months to 1 year
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 1 year to 5 years
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 5 years

b. When did -- (name of injury in 3b)? _____

Ask probes as necessary:
 (Was it on or since (first date of 2-week ref. period) or was it before that date?)
 (Was it less than 3 months or more than 3 months ago?)
 (Was it less than 1 year or more than 1 year ago?)
 (Was it less than 5 years or more than 5 years ago?)

K1	<p>Refer to RD and C2. <input type="checkbox"/> "Yes" in "RD" box AND more than 1 condition in C2 (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (K2)</p>	<p>13. Is this (condition in 3b) the result of the same accident you already told me about? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Record condition page number where accident questions first completed.) → Page No. (NC) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																
	<p>6a. During the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, did -- (condition) cause -- to cut down on the things -- usually does? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (K2)</p> <p>b. During that period, how many days did -- cut down for more than half of the day? 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (K2) _____ Days</p>	<p>14. Where did the accident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes premises) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p>																
	<p>7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- stay in bed for more than half of the day because of this condition? 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Days</p>	<p>15a. Was -- under 18 when the accident happened? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (16) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Was -- in the Armed Forces when the accident happened? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (16) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Was -- at work at -- job or business when the accident happened? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																
	<p>Ask if "Wa/Wb" box marked in C1: 8. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from -- job or business because of this condition? 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Days</p>	<p>16a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (17)</p> <p>b. Was more than one vehicle involved? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Was [it/either one] moving at the time? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																
	<p>Ask if age 5-17: 9. During those 2 weeks, how many days did -- miss more than half of the day from school because of this condition? 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Days</p>	<p>17a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:60%;">Part(s) of body *</th> <th>Kind of injury</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ask if box 3, 4, or 5 marked in Q.5: b. What part of the body is affected now? How is -- (part of body) affected? Is -- affected in any other way?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:60%;">Part(s) of body *</th> <th>Present effects **</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Enter part of body in same detail as for 3g. ** If multiple present effects, enter in C2 each one that is not the same as 3b or C2 and complete a separate condition page for it.</p>	Part(s) of body *	Kind of injury							Part(s) of body *	Present effects **						
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K2	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition has "CL LTR" in C2 as source (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition does not have "CL LTR" in C2 as source (K4)																	
	<p>10. About how many days since (12-month date) a year ago, has this condition kept -- in bed more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital.) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Days</p>																	
	<p>11. Was -- ever hospitalized for -- (condition in 3b)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																	
K3	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing extremity or organ (K4) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (12)																	
	<p>12a. Does -- still have this condition? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (K4) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Under control (K4) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (K4)</p> <p>c. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month OR Number { <input type="checkbox"/> Months <input type="checkbox"/> Years</p> <p>d. Was this condition present at any time during the past 12 months? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																	
K4	<input type="checkbox"/> Not an accident injury (NC) <input type="checkbox"/> First accident injury for this person (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (13)																	

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE			
L1	Refer to age	L1	Under 5 (NP) 5-17 (2) 18 and over (1)
1a. Did -- EVER serve on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States?		1a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)
b. When did -- serve? <i>Mark box in descending order of priority. Thus, if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, mark VN.</i>		b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> VN 5 <input type="checkbox"/> PVN 2 <input type="checkbox"/> KW 8 <input type="checkbox"/> OS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> WWII 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK 4 <input type="checkbox"/> WWI
<i>Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to April '75) VN Korean War (June '50 to Jan. '55) KW World War II (Sept. '40 to July '47) WWII World War I (April '17 to Nov. '18) WWI Post Vietnam (May '75 to present) PVN Other Service (all other periods) OS</i>		c.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (2)
c. Was -- EVER an active member of a National Guard or military reserve unit?		d.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK
d. Was ALL of -- active duty service related to National Guard or military reserve training?			
2a. What is the highest grade or year of regular school -- has ever attended?		2a.	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten (NP) Elem 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High 9 10 11 12 College 1 2 3 4 5 6+
b. Did -- finish the (number in 2a) [grade/year]?		b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Hand Card R. Ask first alternative for first person, ask second alternative for other persons.</i> 3a. [What is the number of the group or groups which represents -- race?] What is -- race?		3a.	1 2 3 4 5) _____ Specify
<i>Circle all that apply.</i> 1 - Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian 4 - White 2 - Asian or Pacific Islander 5 - Another group not listed - Specify 3 - Black		b.	1 2 3 4 5) _____ Specify
<i>Ask if multiple entries.</i> b. Which of those groups; that is, (entries in 3a) would you say BEST represents -- race?		c.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W 2 <input type="checkbox"/> B 3 <input type="checkbox"/> O
c. Mark observed race of respondent(s) only.			
<i>Hand Card O.</i> 4a. Are any of those groups -- national origin or ancestry? (Where did -- ancestors come from?)		4a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
b. Please give me the number of the group. <i>Circle all that apply.</i> 1 - Puerto Rican 5 - Chicano 2 - Cuban 6 - Other Latin American 3 - Mexican/Mexicano 7 - Other Spanish 4 - Mexican American		b.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued

L2	Refer to "Age" and "Wa/Wb" boxes in C1.	L2	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 (NP) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wa box marked (6a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wb box marked (5a) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Neither box marked (5b)
5a. Earlier you said that --- has a job or business but did not work last week or the week before. Was --- looking for work or on layoff from a job during those 2 weeks?		5a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6b)
b. Earlier you said that --- didn't have a job or business last week or the week before. Was --- looking for work or on layoff from a job during those 2 weeks?		b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. Which, looking for work or on layoff from a job?		c.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff (6b)
6a. Earlier you said that --- worked last week or the week before. Ask 6b.			
b. For whom did --- work? Enter name of company, business, organization, or other employer.		6b. and c.	Employer <input type="checkbox"/> NEV(6g) <input type="checkbox"/> AF(6e)
c. For whom did --- work at --- last full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more? Enter name of company, business, organization, or other employer or mark "NEV" or "AF" box in person's column.			
d. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm.		d.	Industry
e. What kind of work was --- doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer. If "AF" in 6b/c, mark "AF" box in person's column without asking.		e.	Occupation <input type="checkbox"/> AF (NP)
f. What were --- most important activities or duties at that job? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.		f.	Duties
Complete from entries in 6b-f. If not clear, ask:		Class of worker	
g. Was --- An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commission? P Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? A FEDERAL government employee? F Ask: Is the business incorporated? A STATE government employee? S Yes I A LOCAL government employee? L No SE Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? WP NEVER WORKED or never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more NEV		9.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> P 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F 6 <input type="checkbox"/> SE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> S 7 <input type="checkbox"/> WP 4 <input type="checkbox"/> L 8 <input type="checkbox"/> NEV
FOOTNOTES			

L. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND PAGE, Continued																																
<p>Mark box if under 14. If "Married" refer to household composition and mark accordingly.</p> <p>7. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has -- never been married?</p>		<p>7.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married -- spouse in HH 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Married -- spouse not in HH 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>																														
<p>8a. Was the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months -- that is, yours, (read names, including Armed Forces members living at home) more or less than \$20,000? Include money from jobs, social security, retirement income, unemployment payments, public assistance, and so forth. Also include income from interest, dividends, net income from business, farm, or rent, and any other money income received.</p> <p>Read if necessary: Income is important in analyzing the health information we collect. For example, this information helps us to learn whether persons in one income group use certain types of medical care services or have certain conditions more or less often than those in another group.</p> <p>Read parenthetical phrase if Armed Forces member living at home or if necessary</p> <p>b. Of those income groups, which letter best represents the total combined FAMILY income during the past 12 months (that is, yours, (read names, including Armed Forces members living at home)? Include wages, salaries, and the other items we just talked about</p> <p>Read if necessary: Income is important in analyzing the health information we collect. For example, this information helps us to learn whether persons in one income group use certain types of medical care services or have certain conditions more or less often than those in another group.</p>		<p>8a.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 or more (Hand Card I) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$20,000 (Hand Card J)</p> <p>b.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00 <input type="checkbox"/> A</td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/> K</td> <td>20 <input type="checkbox"/> U</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 <input type="checkbox"/> B</td> <td>11 <input type="checkbox"/> L</td> <td>21 <input type="checkbox"/> V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 <input type="checkbox"/> C</td> <td>12 <input type="checkbox"/> M</td> <td>22 <input type="checkbox"/> W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 <input type="checkbox"/> D</td> <td>13 <input type="checkbox"/> N</td> <td>23 <input type="checkbox"/> X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 <input type="checkbox"/> E</td> <td>14 <input type="checkbox"/> O</td> <td>24 <input type="checkbox"/> Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 <input type="checkbox"/> F</td> <td>15 <input type="checkbox"/> P</td> <td>25 <input type="checkbox"/> Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06 <input type="checkbox"/> G</td> <td>16 <input type="checkbox"/> Q</td> <td>26 <input type="checkbox"/> ZZ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07 <input type="checkbox"/> H</td> <td>17 <input type="checkbox"/> R</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>08 <input type="checkbox"/> I</td> <td>18 <input type="checkbox"/> S</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>09 <input type="checkbox"/> J</td> <td>19 <input type="checkbox"/> T</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	00 <input type="checkbox"/> A	10 <input type="checkbox"/> K	20 <input type="checkbox"/> U	01 <input type="checkbox"/> B	11 <input type="checkbox"/> L	21 <input type="checkbox"/> V	02 <input type="checkbox"/> C	12 <input type="checkbox"/> M	22 <input type="checkbox"/> W	03 <input type="checkbox"/> D	13 <input type="checkbox"/> N	23 <input type="checkbox"/> X	04 <input type="checkbox"/> E	14 <input type="checkbox"/> O	24 <input type="checkbox"/> Y	05 <input type="checkbox"/> F	15 <input type="checkbox"/> P	25 <input type="checkbox"/> Z	06 <input type="checkbox"/> G	16 <input type="checkbox"/> Q	26 <input type="checkbox"/> ZZ	07 <input type="checkbox"/> H	17 <input type="checkbox"/> R		08 <input type="checkbox"/> I	18 <input type="checkbox"/> S		09 <input type="checkbox"/> J	19 <input type="checkbox"/> T	
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R	a. Mark first appropriate box.	Ra.	<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present for all questions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Present for some questions 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not present</p>																													
	b. Enter person number of respondent.	b.	<p>Person number(s) of respondent(s)</p> <hr/>																													
L3	Enter person number of first parent listed or mark box.	L3	<p>Person number of parent</p> <hr/> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None in household</p>																													
L4	Enter person number of spouse or mark box.	L4	<p>Person number of spouse</p> <hr/> <p>00 <input type="checkbox"/> None in household</p>																													
FOOTNOTES																																

M. HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE

Read to respondent(s)
Medicare is a Social Security health insurance program for disabled persons and for persons 65 years old and over. People covered by Medicare have a card that looks like this.
 Show card.

1a. Is anyone in this family, that is (read names), now covered by Medicare? Yes No (4) DK
 b. Is --- now covered?

1b. 1 Covered 9 DK
 2 Not covered

Ask for each person with "Covered" in 1b:
 2a. Is --- now covered by the part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills?
 Mark box in person's column. 2a. 1 Yes 9 DK
 2 No
 b. Is --- now covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills? This is the Medicare plan for which --- or some agency must pay a certain amount each month. Mark box in person's column. b. 1 Yes 9 DK
 2 No

Ask for each person with "DK" in 2a and/or b:
 3. May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for --- (and ---) to determine the type of coverage? Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card N A" box. 3. 1 Hospital
 2 Medical
 3 Card N A

We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.
 4a. (Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family now covered by a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital, doctor's or surgeon's bill? Yes No (M1) DK (M1)
 b. What is the name of the plan? Record in Table H.I.
 c. Is anyone in the family now covered by any other health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital, doctor's or surgeon's bill? Yes (Reask 4b and c) No (5)

TABLE H.I.			
PLAN 1 6a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (6) b. Is it now carried through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	6a. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK b. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	7. Is --- covered under this (name) plan? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	7.
PLAN 2 6a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (6) b. Is it now carried through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	6a. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK b. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	7. Is --- covered under this (name) plan? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	7.
PLAN 3 6a. Was this (name) plan obtained through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (6) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK (6) b. Is it now carried through an employer or union? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	6a. Does this plan pay any part of hospital expenses? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK b. Does this plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK	7. Is --- covered under this (name) plan? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered (NP)	7.
M1	Review 1 and 7 for each person and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare and/or insurance, or "Not covered."	M1 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Covered (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered under 65 (NP) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not covered 65 and over (NP)	
Ask for each person "Not covered" in M1. If "Not covered 65 and over," include "or Medicare" 8a. (Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons.) Hand Card M. Which of those statements describes why --- is not covered by any health insurance (or Medicare)? Any other reason? _____ Circle all reasons given. Mark box if only one reason. If "Not covered 65 and over," in M1, include "or Medicare" b. What is the MAIN reason --- is not covered by any health insurance (or Medicare)?		8a. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 _____ Specify 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one reason 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 _____ Specify	

M. HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE, Continued

<p><i>Ask only if persons under 20 in family</i></p> <p>9a. Does anyone in this family now receive assistance through the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" Program, sometimes called "AFDC" or "ADC"?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (10) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>		
<p>b. Does --- now receive AFDC or ADC?</p>		<p>9b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>10a. Does anyone in this family now receive the "Supplemental Security Income" or "SSI" gold-colored check?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (11) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>		
<p>b. Does --- now receive this check?</p>		<p>10b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>11a. There is a national program called Medicaid which pays for health care for persons in need. (In this State it is also called <i>(name)</i>). During the past 12 months, has anyone in this family received health care which has been or will be paid for by Medicaid (or <i>(name)</i>)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (12) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>		
<p>b. Has --- received this care in the past 12 months?</p>		<p>11b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>12a. Does anyone in the family now have a Medicaid (or <i>(name)</i>) card which looks like this? Show Medicaid card(s).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (13) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>		
<p>b. Does --- now have this card?</p>		<p>12b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p><i>Ask for each person with "Yes" in 12b.</i></p> <p>c. May I please see --- (and ---) card(s)? <i>Mark appropriate box(es) in person's column.</i></p>		<p>c.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid card seen 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Current 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Expired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No card seen 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other card seen</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify _____</p>
<p>13a. Is anyone in the family now covered by any other public assistance program that pays for health care?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Next page) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>		
<p>b. Is --- now covered?</p>		<p>13b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>

FORM HS-1 (1984) (8 9-83)

M. HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE, Continued

<p>14a. Does anyone in the family now receive military retirement payments from any branch of the Armed Forces or a pension from the Veterans Administration? Do not include VA disability compensation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (15) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p> <p>b. Does --- now receive military retirement or a VA pension?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ask for each person with "Yes" in 14b.</p> <p>c. Which does --- receive -- the Armed Forces retirement, the VA pension or both? Mark box in person's column.</p>	<p>14b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p> <p>c.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VA 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p>
<p>15a. Is anyone in the family now covered by CHAMP -- VA, which is medical insurance for dependents or survivors of disabled veterans?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (16) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p> <p>b. Is --- now covered by CHAMP -- VA?</p>	<p>15b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>16a. Is anyone in the family now covered by any other program that provides health care for military dependents or survivors of military persons?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (M2) <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p> <p>b. Is --- now covered?</p>	<p>16b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DK</p>
<p>M2 Refer to "AF" box above person's column.</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> AF box marked (17) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NP)</p>
<p>17a. Does --- have a disability related to --- service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>b. Does --- now receive compensation for this disability from the Veterans Administration?</p>	<p>17a.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>b.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>	

M. HEALTH INSURANCE PAGE, Continued

<p>18a. During the past 12 months, that is since (12 month date) a year ago, have (read names of related HH members 18 or over) been laid off from a job or lost a job?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (M4) <input type="checkbox"/> DK (M4)</p> <p>b. Who was this? Mark "Laid off/lost job" box in person's column.</p> <p>c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 18b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Ask 18d, e, and f for each person with "Laid off/lost job" in 18b.</p> <p>d. How many times has -- been laid off or lost a job during the past 12 months?</p> <p>e. In what month was -- laid off or did -- lose a job ((the last time/the time before that)?</p> <p>f. For ANYTIME during (that/those) job layoff(s) or job loss(es), did -- receive unemployment insurance benefits?</p>	<p>18b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Laid off/lost job</p> <p>d. _____ Times</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Time 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Time 3</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>19a. Because of (names of persons in 18b) job layoff(s) or job loss(es), did anyone in the family lose any health insurance coverage that had been carried through (that/those) job(s)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (M4) <input type="checkbox"/> DK (M4)</p> <p>b. Who was this? Mark "Lost coverage" box in person's column.</p> <p>c. Anyone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 19b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>19b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Lost coverage</p>
<p>M3 Refer to 19b and mark appropriate box.</p>	<p>M3 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Lost coverage (20) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not lose coverage (NP)</p>
<p>20a. For ANYTIME during (that/those) job layoff(s) or job loss(es), was -- without any type of health insurance coverage? (Do not include health care programs, such as Medicaid, AFDC, or military benefit programs, as health insurance coverage.)</p> <p>b. For how long was -- without some type of health insurance coverage? (How many months is that?)</p>	<p>20a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>b. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month _____ Months</p>
<p>21a. For ANYTIME during (that/those) job layoff(s) or job loss(es), was -- covered by any health care program, such as Medicaid, AFDC, or a military benefit program?</p> <p>b. For how long was -- covered by some health care program? (How many months is that?)</p>	<p>21a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>b. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month _____ Months</p>
<p>M4 Refer to age(s) and mark appropriate box</p>	<p>M4 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No person 55+ in family (HH pg 1) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Supplement on Aging)</p>

CARD R

- 1. Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian**
- 2. Asian or Pacific Islander**
- 3. Black**
- 4. White**

FORMS 501 1985 10 2 84

CARD O

- 1. Puerto Rican**
- 2. Cuban**
- 3. Mexican/Mexicano**
- 4. Mexican American**
- 5. Chicano**
- 6. Other Latin American**
- 7. Other Spanish**

Card R
Card O

U.S. Census Bureau

FORMS 501 1985 10 2 84

CARD I

- U \$20,000 -- \$24,999**
- V \$25,000 -- \$29,999**
- W ... \$30,000 -- \$34,999**
- X \$35,000 -- \$39,999**
- Y \$40,000 -- \$44,999**
- Z \$45,000 -- \$49,999**
- ZZ... \$50,000 and over**

FORMS 501 1985 10 2 84

CARD J

- A Less than \$1,000 (including loss)**
- B \$1,000 -- \$1,999**
- C \$2,000 -- \$2,999**
- D \$3,000 -- \$3,999**
- E \$4,000 -- \$4,999**
- F \$5,000 -- \$5,999**
- G \$6,000 -- \$6,999**
- H \$7,000 -- \$7,999**
- I \$8,000 -- \$8,999**
- J \$9,000 -- \$9,999**
- K \$10,000 -- \$10,999**
- L \$11,000 -- \$11,999**
- M \$12,000 -- \$12,999**
- N \$13,000 -- \$13,999**
- O \$14,000 -- \$14,999**
- P \$15,000 -- \$15,999**
- Q \$16,000 -- \$16,999**
- R \$17,000 -- \$17,999**
- S \$18,000 -- \$18,999**
- T \$19,000 -- \$19,999**

Card I
Card J

U.S. Census Bureau

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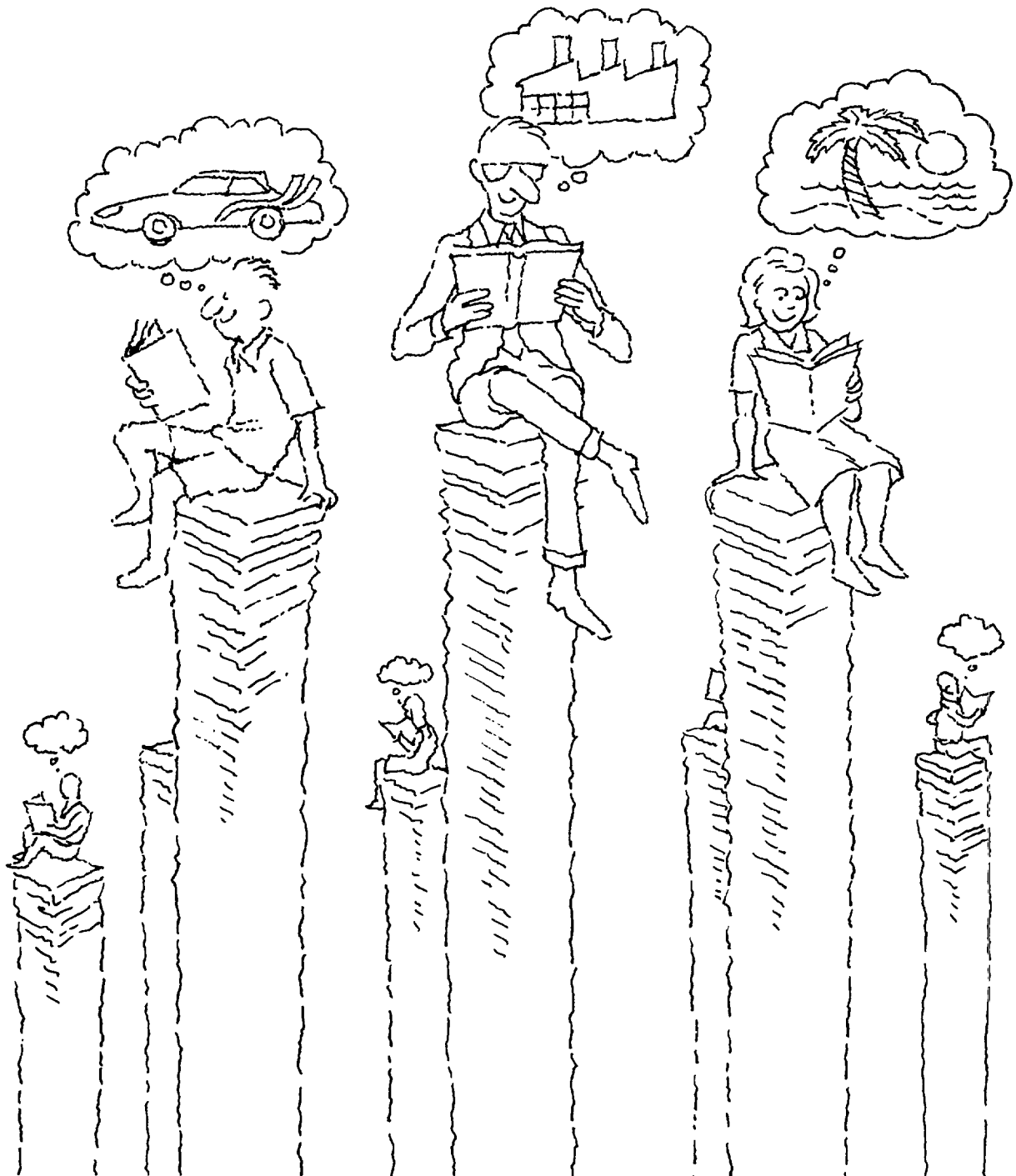
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