

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**Selected
Health Characteristics
by Occupation**

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United States - July 1961 - June 1963

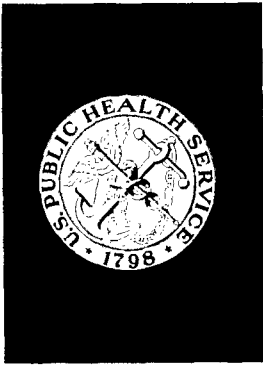
Statistics on disability, illness, and medical services among persons in the labor force, by occupation and other personal, social, and economic characteristics. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1961-June 1963.

Washington, D.C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Surgeon General



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IN THIS REPORT data are presented on disability, illness, and the use of medical services for persons in the labor force, according to occupation. In the detailed tables, information on the health of persons in the labor force is shown by the demographic characteristics of the 11 occupational groups summarized from the code categories in the Classified Index of Occupations and Industries used for the 1960 Decennial Census.

For purposes of analysis and graphic presentation, these 11 groups have been further condensed into 4 major occupational categories. White-collar workers include professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales, and kindred workers; blue-collar workers include craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers; service workers include private household and all other types of service workers; and farm workers include farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers.

The basic population group in this report is the labor force, defined in the Health Interview Survey as persons aged 17 years and over who worked at or had a job or business, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. However, when a certain measure of illness or disability, such as days of work loss, can be applied only to the currently employed or is of particular interest in relation to employment status, data for the currently employed population are shown. Currently employed persons are those in the labor force who worked at or had a job during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview.

In general, data in this report indicate that farmers and farm laborers have a higher rate of chronic illness and associated disability than persons in nonfarm occupations. Farm workers spend less money for health services and are least prepared to meet health expenses by means of hospital and surgical insurance than any other occupational group.

SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS BY OCCUPATION

Geraldine A. Gleeson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SELECTED FINDINGS

Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1961-June 1963, approximately 7.3 percent of the 71.5 million persons in the labor force had chronic limitations affecting their ability to work. By occupational status, this percentage with chronic disability ranged from 3.7 percent among professional, technical, and kindred workers to 19.0 percent among farmers and farm managers. Regardless of demographic characteristics, the rate of chronic limitation was lowest among white-collar workers and became progressively higher among blue-collar, service, and farm workers.

The pattern of temporary disability, in terms of days of restricted activity—that is, days on which persons had to cut down on their usual activities—was quite similar to that for chronic limitation. The number of days of work loss increased appreciably with age for all occupational groups, with the highest rate, 11.5 days per currently employed person per year, occurring among farm workers aged 45 years and over.

Even though the rates of acute and chronic conditions among working persons were much lower than for other segments of the population, illness and injury among persons in the labor force were still important causes of absenteeism. Some of the leading causes of chronic limitation among persons in the labor force were heart conditions, arthritis or rheu-

matism, and orthopedic impairments. Approximately 20 out of every 1,000 white-collar workers were limited in ability to work or to carry on other activities because of orthopedic impairment, as compared with 52 per 1,000 among farm workers. The high proportion of persons aged 45 years and over among farmers accounted for a part of this difference. The rates of heart conditions and arthritis and rheumatism causing activity limitation were also higher for farm workers than for other occupational groups.

The rates of acute conditions of all types and of acute respiratory conditions were higher among white-collar and service workers than for blue-collar and farm workers. On the other hand, the rate of persons injured was significantly higher among blue-collar and farm workers. In both of these groups, accidents while at work were responsible for a high proportion of the injuries. Of the 346.8 persons injured per 1,000 blue-collar workers, 206.7 were injured while at work; of the 294.7 injured per 1,000 farm workers, 175.7 were injured in work accidents.

Approximately 6 million discharges from short-stay hospitals (84.2 per 1,000 persons in the labor force) occurred during an average year. This number represented about 27 percent of the discharges for the entire population of the United States. The rate of hospital discharges was highest among service workers (98.5 discharges per 1,000) and lowest among farm workers (64.8 per 1,000). The

length of hospital stay was slightly higher among blue-collar and farm workers than for white-collar and service workers. This differential may have been related to the high rates of work injuries among blue-collar and farm workers.

In the four major occupational categories, 84.5 percent of the white-collar workers had hospital insurance coverage, as compared with 76.6 percent of the blue-collar workers, 64.8 percent of the service workers, and 42.0 percent of farm workers. The rate of health insurance coverage was particularly low among farmers, farm laborers, and private household workers—occupational groups which have little opportunity to obtain insurance through organized employee groups.

Among persons in the labor force the average expenditure per year was \$142 for medical and dental expenses, including expenses paid through insurance benefits; the average expenditure among persons in the total population was \$129. Total expenses ranged from \$84 for the farm worker to \$169 for the white-collar worker. The highest proportion of expenses in each of the occupational groups was for the payment of doctor bills. With the exception of dental expenses, all types of health expenses increased with advancing age.

SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

During July 1961-June 1963, information was collected on the occupational status of persons included in the Health Interview Survey sample population. The inclusion of this item on the questionnaire used in the health interviews made it possible to derive statistics pertaining to health characteristics of various occupational groups in the labor force of the United States.

The information contained in this report is based on data collected in a continuous nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed to obtain information relating to the health characteristics of each member of the household.

The Survey is limited to the civilian, non-institutional population of the United States.

For some kinds of information, such as the incidence of acute conditions, the effect of this restriction on the data is negligible; for other types, such as the prevalence of specific chronic conditions for which the rate of institutionalization is relatively high, a considerable underestimation may result. Another general qualification of the Survey is that the collected information refers only to persons who were alive at the time of interview. This exclusion of information for persons who died prior to interview tends to somewhat reduce certain types of estimates. Hospital data, for example, provide information on the hospital experience of the population but do not assess the total amount of care provided by hospital facilities during a given year.

In the Health Interview Survey, interviews are conducted during each year in approximately 42,000 households composed of 134,000 persons. The estimates in this report that have been derived from 2 years of data collection are based on approximately twice the number of households and persons shown above. Since the estimates from interview data are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same procedures.

Most of the estimates shown are based on 2 years of data collection, July 1961-June 1963. However, for two of the health-related items included in the report, health insurance coverage and personal health expenses, information was not collected during the entire 2-year period. For these items, it was necessary to present data based on shorter periods of collection. Comparative estimates shown throughout the report for the total population of the United States are derived from statistics presented in other reports and from unpublished data.

A description of the design of the Survey, the methods of estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. As previously mentioned, the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population and are therefore subject to sampling error. Although most of these errors are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated

number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. For this reason, particular attention should be directed to the section in Appendix I entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in Appendix I.

Certain terms used in the report are defined in Appendix II. An illustration of the questionnaire used in the Survey during the period July 1962-June 1963 can be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, "Current Estimates," Series 10, No. 5.

THE LABOR FORCE

Information on occupational status was obtained during the data-collection period July 1961-June 1963 for all members of the labor force. Included in the labor force, as defined in the Health Interview Survey, are all persons aged 17 years and over who worked at or had a job or business, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. Those who worked or had a job at any time during this period are further defined as currently employed persons. The others, classified as looking for work or on layoff during the period, are considered unemployed.

Data presented in this report are not intended to be official labor force estimates. The classification of the labor force into appropriate groups for the study of comparative illness and disability rates required procedures for describing employment and occupational status which resulted in estimates similar to, but not precisely the same as, official data released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For example, this report includes only persons 17 years of age or over, whereas official labor force estimates include persons aged 14 years and over. Also, the Health Interview Survey employs a 2-week reference period—that is, a person who worked at any time during a 2-week period is included among the currently employed—whereas official employment data are based on a 1-week refer-

ence period. Furthermore, official figures include unpaid family workers only if they worked 15 or more hours during the week, while the Survey does not distinguish between persons who work more than or less than 15 hours per week.

In this report, persons in the labor force and in the currently employed population are classified by occupation to code categories in the Classified Index of Occupations and Industries used for the 1960 Decennial Census. The 11 summary groups (and a residual group consisting of new workers and persons of unknown occupational status) shown in the detailed tables represent a further adaptation of the occupation classification system used in 1960 census reports. For purposes of analysis and graphic presentation, these groups were even further condensed into four major categories often used in the presentation of labor statistics:

<i>Occupational category</i>	<i>Census code</i>
<i>White-collar workers</i>	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	000-195
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-Clerical and kindred workers -----	250-285, R 301-360, Y, Z
Sales workers-----	380-395, S
<i>Blue-collar workers</i>	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers -----	601-721, T, W
Laborers, except farm and mine -----	960-973, X
<i>Service workers</i>	
Private household workers-	801-803, P
Other service workers-----	810-890
<i>Farm workers</i>	
Farmers and farm managers -----	222, N
Farm laborers and foremen-	901, 905, U, V

Because the data included here were collected weekly throughout the year and cumulated for the year, the estimates refer to average employment and unemployment during July 1961-June 1963. Official estimates, on the other hand, are obtained for discrete points of time during the year. (For official labor force estimates and definitions, see *Employment and Earnings*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Since the major emphasis in this report is on the comparative amount of illness and disability in the occupational categories, the labor force, rather than the currently employed population, is considered the basic population group. However, when a certain measure of illness or disability—such as time lost from work—can be applied only to the currently employed or is of particular interest in relation to employment status, data for the

Table A. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by selected demographic characteristics according to occupational category: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Characteristic	Occupational category				
	Total labor force ¹	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Service workers	Farm workers
	Percent distribution				
All persons-17+ years-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	65.3	55.9	83.4	34.5	87.7
Female-----	34.7	44.1	16.6	65.5	12.3
<u>Age</u>					
17-44 years-----	60.0	60.5	62.7	54.7	48.2
45-64 years-----	35.2	34.9	34.4	37.8	40.3
65+ years-----	4.7	4.6	2.9	7.5	11.6
<u>Color</u>					
White-----	88.6	95.8	87.7	70.0	84.6
Nonwhite-----	11.4	4.2	12.3	30.0	15.4
<u>Family income</u>					
Under \$4,000-----	27.1	15.1	27.8	48.9	60.1
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	33.3	30.8	40.3	28.8	19.3
\$7,000+-----	33.6	48.2	26.7	16.2	11.7
Unknown-----	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.1	8.8
<u>Education of individual</u>					
Under 9 years-----	25.8	8.9	36.4	38.2	54.9
9-12 years-----	52.8	52.3	55.6	52.8	36.5
13+ years-----	19.8	38.0	5.7	6.9	6.3
Unknown-----	1.7	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.3

¹Includes persons of unknown occupation (and new workers) who could not be distributed according to occupational category.

currently employed population are shown. Material relating to the comparative amounts of disability among the currently employed and the currently unemployed populations, by occupation and by selected demographic characteristics, can be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, "Disability Among Persons in the Labor Force, by Employment Status," Series 10, No. 7.

In the interpretation of the differences in the health characteristics of the occupational groups, it is helpful to have some knowledge of the population composition within the several groups. Table A shows the distribution of the four major occupational classes by such demographic characteristics as sex, age, color, family income, and education of the individual.

About 24.8 million persons, or one-third of the estimated 71.5 million persons in the labor force, were females. The greatest concentrations of women occurred among white-collar workers, where they represented 44.1 percent of the total number, and among service workers, where they represented 65.5 percent of the total.

About 39.9 percent of the persons in the labor force were 45 years of age and over. Among service and farm workers the proportion of older persons was considerably higher; 45.3 percent of the service workers and 51.9 percent of the farm workers were aged 45 years or over. While nonwhite workers con-

stituted about 11.4 percent of the total labor force, the proportion in the four major occupational classes ranged from 4.2 percent among white-collar workers to 30.0 percent among service workers.

The amount of family income and the number of years of formal education received were highly correlated with occupational level. The proportion of persons with income less than \$4,000 ranged from 15.1 percent among white-collar workers to 60.1 percent among farm workers, while the percentage with less than 9 years of formal education equaled 98.9 percent in the former group, as compared with 54.9 percent in the latter.

Another factor which is of interest in the study of health measures among the occupational classes is the degree of stability within classes. To obtain a gross measure of this characteristic, all persons 20 years of age and over who reported an occupation were asked if they had been doing this kind of work (implied from the occupation) for the past 3 years. From the estimates derived from responses to this question, it was determined that approximately 75 percent of the white-collar and blue-collar workers aged 20 years and over had been in the same or a similar type of occupation for at least 3 years, as compared with 67 percent of the service workers and 86 percent of the farm workers. In the more detailed occupational groups, the percentage with

Table B. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by class of worker according to occupational category: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Occupational category	Class of worker					
	Total	Private-paid	Federal Government	Other government	Self-employed	Unpaid
	Percent distribution					
All occupations-----	100.0	73.2	3.3	9.1	13.5	0.9
White-collar workers-----	100.0	64.8	5.5	12.6	16.1	0.9
Blue-collar workers-----	100.0	88.4	2.0	4.3	5.2	0.2
Service workers-----	100.0	75.6	1.6	15.6	6.7	0.5
Farm workers-----	100.0	35.1	0.0	0.4	59.6	4.9

at least 3 years in the same occupation ranged from a low of 62 percent among laborers (exclusive of farm and mine) to 93 percent among farmers or farm managers.

Table B shows the distribution of the major occupational groups by class of worker. About 88.4 percent of the blue-collar workers were classified as private-paid. Approximately 64.8 percent of the white-collar workers were private-paid; 18.1 percent were employed by Federal, State, or local governments; and 16.1 percent were self-employed. About three-fourths of the service workers were private-paid, and 6.7 percent were self-employed. The 15.6 percent of the service workers employed by government (other than Federal) was composed principally of protective service workers such as firemen and policemen. The farm workers classified as private-paid (35.1 percent) were for the most part farm laborers, and a high proportion of the 59.6 percent reported as self-employed were farm owners.

DISABILITY IN THE LABOR FORCE

In the Health Interview Survey two aspects of disability due to illness or injury are measured: (1) long-term disability due to chronic disease, described in terms of a person's inability to carry on all or part of his regular activities, and (2) short periods of disability measured in terms of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss attributable to either chronic or acute illness. Both of these measures are appropriate to use in determining the relative amount of disability in occupational groups. The one, activity limitation, estimates the number of persons who have been able to remain in the labor force even though they are limited in the amount or kind of work they can do or are limited in a lesser capacity. The rate of work loss in the currently employed segment of the occupational groups provides an estimate of the economic toll due to days of work absence associated with chronic illness or with conditions of shorter duration (acute conditions).

Long-Term Disability

For each person for whom at least one chronic condition was reported during the interview, the respondent was shown a card appropriate to the person's major activity and was asked which statement on the card best fitted the activity status of the person. For all males and for females who reported their major activity as working, these statements were as follows:

1. Not able to work at all
2. Able to work, but limited in amount of work or kind of work
3. Able to work, but limited in kind or amount of other activities
4. Not limited in any of these ways

In general, persons in the labor force were classified according to their ability to work. Females who had worked at some time during the 2-week period prior to interview yet had reported their major activity as keeping house were classified according to their activity status in relation to keeping house. However, it is unlikely that many women who kept house and were also employed outside the home, either part-time or seasonally, would have been limited in their ability to carry on either activity.

Approximately 37,448,000 persons, 52.4 percent of the 71,485,000 persons in the labor force, had one or more chronic conditions. Included in this percentage were 7.3 percent who were either limited in their ability to work or were unable to work (even though they were still in the labor force) and 3.7 percent who were limited in other activities, such as participation in recreational or social events.

Since in the various occupational groups the percentage of persons with limitation in ability to work is the most meaningful measure of the relative amount of disability in these groups, estimates of the distribution of persons in the labor force by limitation status are shown in tables 1-11 according to a number of demographic characteristics. In general, these tables show that regardless of demographic characteristics the highest rates of chronic limitation were found among persons engaged in farm work (owners, managers, and

laborers) and among private household workers.

When the four broad occupational categories were considered according to age, sex, or color, the percentage of persons limited in working ability was lowest among white-collar workers. This proportion increased consistently among blue-collar and service workers, and it was highest among farm workers (table C). As in other segments of the population, the proportion of limited persons in the labor force increased with advancing age. The percentage of males limited in their ability to work exceeded the percentage of females so limited. These relationships were consistent for all four major occupational categories.

The proportion of nonwhite persons in the labor force who were limited in their working ability was slightly higher than the proportion of limited working persons among the white population. However, the difference in the amount of limitation by color was not significant for

any of the four occupational categories (table C).

A high percentage of limitation in ability to work was associated with low income and with a low level of educational attainment (fig. 1). In each of the occupational categories the proportion of persons with limited ability to work became less as the amount of family income increased.

There is little doubt that the high rates of chronic disability among persons living in families with income less than \$4,000 are responsible to some degree for the reduced income in this group. Rates of chronic illness not causing activity limitation are greatest among persons in high income groups. Only among persons whose chronic illness is associated with limitation of activity is there an inverse relationship of the prevalence of chronic illness and the amount of family income (Series 10, No. 9).

Because educational attainment is highly correlated with level of family income, in the

Table C. Percent of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force with chronic limitation affecting ability to work, by occupational category, age, sex, and color: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Age, sex, and color	Occupational category				
	All occupations	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Service workers	Farm workers
Percent of persons limited in ability to work					
All persons-17+ years-----	7.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	17.0
<u>Age</u>					
17-44 years-----	4.4	3.2	4.8	6.2	7.8
45-64 years-----	10.0	6.9	10.4	12.8	20.8
65+ years-----	24.1	19.8	23.0	20.9	42.1
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	8.2	6.5	7.5	11.4	17.8
Female-----	5.6	3.7	5.9	9.0	11.2
<u>Color</u>					
White-----	7.1	5.3	7.3	9.5	16.9
Nonwhite-----	8.7	5.0	6.7	10.6	17.8

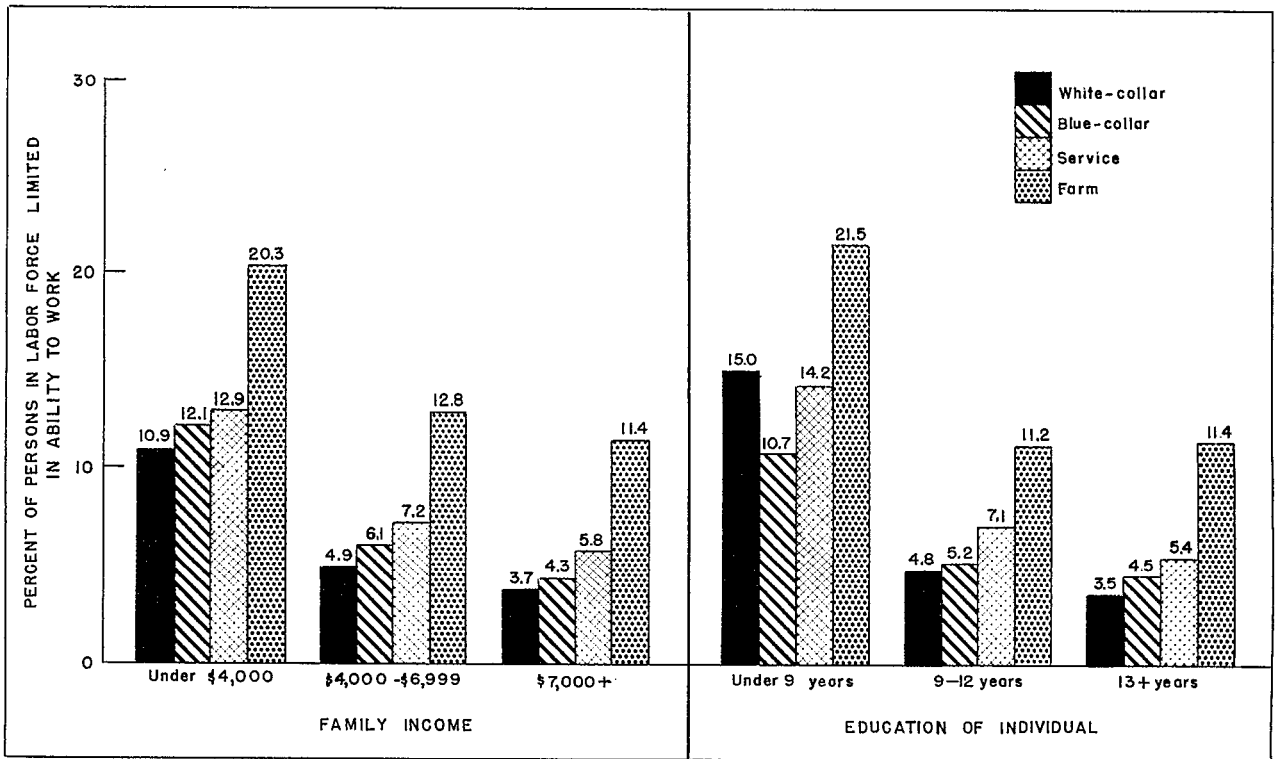


Figure 1. Percent of persons in the labor force with chronic limitation affecting their ability to work, by occupational category, family income, and education of the individual.

educational groups the general pattern of limitation in ability to work was quite similar to that shown for family income. However, in the lowest educational group, less than 9 years of formal schooling, there was a notable exception to the usual trend. The un-

usually high rate of disability among white-collar workers with less than 9 years of schooling was due to the large proportion of persons aged 45 years and over included in this group. As shown in table D, approximately 75 percent of the white-collar workers with less than

Table D. Percent of white-collar workers aged 45+ years, by educational level: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Educational level	White-collar workers		
	Total	45+ years	
		Number	Number	Percent
Under 9 years-----	2,729,000	2,039,000	74.7
9-12 years-----	16,049,000	5,767,000	35.9
13+ years-----	11,652,000	4,143,000	35.6

9 years of education were aged 45 years or over, as compared with 36 percent among those with 9 or more years of schooling. Contributing to the high rate of disability among white-collar workers of low educational status were older persons classified as proprietors, salesmen, or clerical workers who either went into business or were employed before present educational standards for employment had been established.

Disability Days

The estimated number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss among persons in the labor force was derived from responses to questions in table I of the questionnaire used in the Survey. For each illness or injury reported in response to the illness-recall questions, additional questions were asked to elicit the number of disability days during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview which could be attributed to each of the conditions.

From responses to these questions, estimates of person-days of short-term disability were derived. If a day of disability was attributable to more than one illness, the day was counted as only 1 person-day of disability.

Annual estimates can be derived by appropriately weighting the 2-week estimates of disability. Furthermore, the continuous sampling throughout the year in the Survey removes seasonal bias from annual estimates for all items for which the 2-week-recall period is used.

Days of Restricted Activity and Bed Disability

Based on data collected during the period July 1961-June 1963, persons in the labor force annually accounted for about 887.5 million days of restricted activity. This represented approximately 30 percent of the 2,957.4 million days estimated for persons of all ages. When the estimate was limited to persons aged 17 years and over, the labor force contrib-

uted 40 percent of the total 2,237.5 million days.

The number of days of restricted activity per year per person in the labor force was 12.4 days, as compared with 19.1 days for all persons aged 17 years and over. While the rate of restricted activity was only slightly lower for currently employed persons than for all persons in the labor force, the rate of restricted activity, as well as the rate of bed disability, was considerably lower for the currently employed (11.7 days per person) than for the unemployed (21.6 days per person). (See table 2, Series 10, No. 7.)

In the occupational groups, the rate of days of restricted activity was notably higher among farmers, including farm managers (18.4 days per person per year), and among private household workers (19.1 days) than for any of the other groups (tables 12 and 13). The high rates of disability for these two groups were consistent for males and females, although the numbers of female farmers and farm managers and of male private household workers were quite small (tables 14 and 15). However, when these groups were considered by age, it was apparent that the excessive rate of disability among farmers was attributable to the large number of farmers aged 45 years and over (table 13). In comparison with other occupational groups, in which a high proportion of workers retired with advancing age, farmers tended to remain in the labor force. Private household workers had a high rate of restricted activity regardless of age. It is possible that persons with limitations in their ability to work sought this kind of employment because it offered more flexibility in job attendance.

The rates of bed disability for the occupational groups did not vary to the same extent as the days of restricted activity. Among farmers, particularly, the rate of bed disability was equivalent to that for other occupational groups. A possible explanation of the pattern of disability among farmers is related to the kinds of illnesses they experienced. Farmers, a group including a large proportion of older persons, had the highest rate of chronic limitation, much of which was associated with conditions such as arthritis and ortho-

pedic impairment. They also had the lowest rate of acute illness. This may have resulted in many days of restricted activity but few days of bed disability, which are usually associated with acute episodes of illness.

Nonwhite persons who were currently employed had, on the average, 3.2 more days of restricted activity and 1.8 more days of bed disability than did white persons. Occupational groups in which the rates were markedly higher among nonwhite persons include farmers and farm managers; craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers; private household workers; and all classes of laborers (tables 16 and 17).

Days of Work Loss

To insure that information on absence from work was obtained for both full-time and part-time workers in the population, the question regarding work loss was asked for all persons 17 years of age and over. However, in the processing of the data this item was edited to include only the days reported for the currently employed population (persons who either worked or had a job at any time during the 2 weeks prior to the week of interview).

Following a pattern similar to that for days of restricted activity, the rate of work loss was lowest among white-collar workers and highest among farmers and farm laborers (fig. 2). However, the high rate of work loss among farm workers was due to the excessive rate of work loss among those aged 45 years and over. This rate was appreciably higher among nonwhite farmers and service workers than among white persons in these occupational categories.

Since rates of work loss may be influenced by whether actual loss of pay is involved, comparative data are shown in table E for the occupational categories according to class of worker. Tabulated information was not available for the entire period July 1961-June 1963, so the data shown in table E pertain only to the interval July 1961-June 1962. However, the general pattern of work loss was probably quite similar for the two periods. When currently employed persons of all ages were considered, the rate of work loss was highest

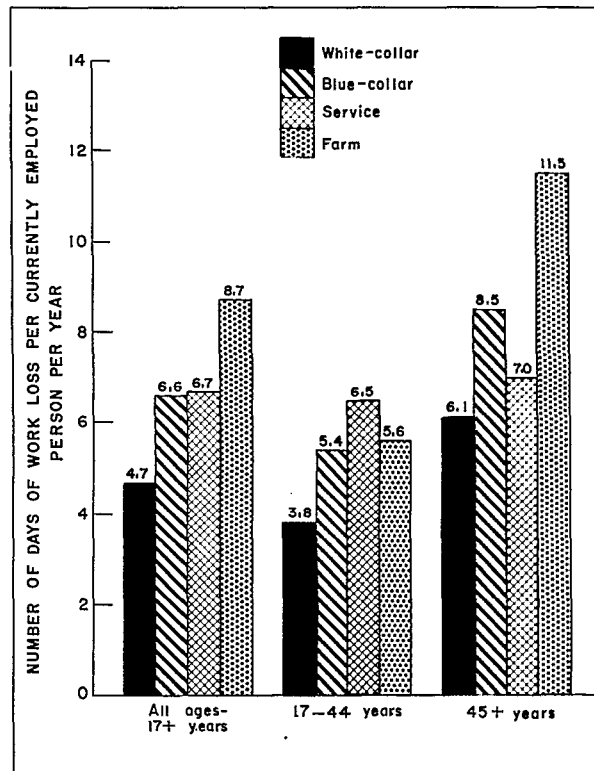


Figure 2. Number of days of work loss per currently employed person per year, by occupational category and age.

among self-employed persons and among those working for the Federal Government. Because of the sick-leave privileges granted to Federal workers and the flexibility of work schedules for self-employed persons, absenteeism was less likely to involve actual loss of income in these two classes than in other classes of workers. The large proportion of farmers in the self-employed group accounted for the high rate of work loss among the self-employed, since farmers had a higher rate of absenteeism than any of the other occupational categories (fig. 2). Among Federal employees, the rate of work loss was highest among blue-collar and service workers, while the high rate of work loss among the self-employed was attributable to blue-collar and farm workers.

Table E. Average number of days of work loss per currently employed person per year, by class of worker, age, and occupational category: United States, July 1961-June 1962

Age and occupational category	Class of worker					
	All classes	Private-paid	Federal Government	Other government	Self-employed	Unpaid
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of days of work loss per person per year					
All occupations--	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	4.1
White-collar workers---	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	2.6
Blue-collar workers----	6.5	6.6	9.1	5.4	6.1	*
Service workers-----	6.6	6.4	8.0	8.1	4.1	*
Farm workers-----	7.6	7.4	...	...	8.2	3.1
<u>17-44 years</u>						
All occupations--	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.5	2.5
White-collar workers---	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.2
Blue-collar workers----	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	3.9	*
Service workers-----	6.1	6.3	7.1	6.2	3.0	*
Farm workers-----	5.3	5.9	...	...	5.0	3.4
<u>45+ years</u>						
All occupations--	7.4	7.2	9.4	7.0	8.0	7.1
White-collar workers---	6.1	5.5	8.3	6.1	7.2	*
Blue-collar workers----	8.6	8.7	12.8	5.4	7.9	*
Service workers-----	7.2	6.6	9.9	10.6	5.0	*
Farm workers-----	9.8	10.2	...	...	9.9	*

Among currently employed persons 17-44 years of age the rates of work loss were actually lower among Federal employees and self-employed persons than among those working for privately owned organizations or for local governments. Even so, absenteeism due to illness was appreciably higher among Federal employees classified as service workers than for any of the other classes of service workers. It is apparent from the data shown in table E that the high rates of work loss among persons aged 45 years and over who were classified as Federal workers and as self-employed persons were responsible for the excessive amounts of work loss for these two classes among currently employed persons of all ages.

ILLNESS AMONG PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE

Even though illness and injury among persons in the labor force were important causes of absenteeism, the rate of acute and chronic ailments among working persons was much lower than in other segments of the population. The high incidence of childhood diseases and respiratory conditions among persons under 17 years of age and the increased prevalence of chronic conditions among persons aged 45 years and over, many of whom are forced to drop out of the labor force because of illness, have been responsible for the general characterization of the labor force (particularly the cur-

rently employed) as a comparatively healthy group of people.

Chronic Conditions

Estimates of chronic conditions based on health interviews include those the respondent is aware of, is willing to report to an interviewer, and can describe accurately enough to permit essentially reliable diagnostic classification. To encourage respondents to report conditions, many illness-recall questions are asked during the interview. As a result, all types of conditions are reported, ranging in severity from hay fever and sinusitis to heart conditions and cancer. Because of this broad spectrum of diseases, the measure "persons with one or more chronic conditions," which is used in the Survey to describe the extent of chronic illness in the population, loses much of its sensitivity. It can be seen from data shown in tables 18 and 19 that more than half of the persons in the labor force had one or more chronic conditions.

To provide a more meaningful measure of the effect of chronic illness on persons in the labor force, estimates of the persons with activity limitation resulting from chronic illness per 1,000 population are shown in these tables. Although the same data were presented on a percentage basis earlier in this report, they are repeated here to serve as a baseline on which to project the amount of disability due to heart conditions, arthritis and rheumatism, and orthopedic impairments—some of the leading causes of disability in the labor force.

Because of the magnitude of the sampling error, the estimates of disability due to these 3 condition categories are not reliable for some of the 12 occupational groups shown in the detailed tables. However, in table F estimates are summarized into the four major occupational categories. It is apparent from this table that farmers and farm laborers, regardless of age, had a higher rate of activity limitation than any other occupational group. Orthopedic impairment was the leading cause of activity limitation in all of the occupational groups, but it was particularly high among farm workers aged 45 years and over. Heart conditions and

arthritis and rheumatism causing activity limitation were also more prevalent among farm workers aged 45 years and over than among other workers of the same age. Among white-collar workers the rate of heart conditions causing activity limitation was consistently higher than for blue-collar workers.

The low rate of activity limitation among females as compared with that for males was probably due to the fact that females are more likely to drop out of the labor force when they become limited in their ability to work.

Acute Conditions

The 118.5 million acute conditions occurring during a year among persons in the labor force represented about 30 percent of the 401.3 million cases for the entire population. The rate per 1,000 persons in the labor force was 1,658.2 conditions per year (table 20), as compared with 1,753.0 among all persons 17+ years. For respiratory conditions, comparable rates were 949.7 per 1,000 in the labor force and 997.9 among all persons 17 years and over.

With the exception of those for laborers (both farm and other), the rates of acute conditions were higher among persons aged 17-44 years than among those aged 45 years and over in all occupational groups. In general, rates of acute conditions were higher among females than among males (table 21).

For the four occupational categories shown in figure 3, acute conditions occurred less frequently among blue-collar and farm workers than among white-collar and service workers. These rates reflect the pattern established for acute respiratory conditions, a category comprising more than 50 percent of the total acute conditions in each occupational group.

Persons Injured

Based on data collected during the 2-year period July 1961-June 1963, an annual estimate of 19 million persons in the labor force sustained injuries. This represented an annual rate of 266.4 persons injured per 1,000 population in the labor force, as compared with a rate of 242.9 per 1,000 in the general population 17 years and older.

Table F. Extent of chronic illness and activity limitation among persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by occupational category, age, and sex: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Occupational category, age, and sex	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Persons with limitation due to:		
	Total	With limitation of activity	Heart conditions	Arthritis or rheumatism	Orthopedic impairment
<u>ALL PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE</u>					
Number per 1,000 persons in labor force					
All occupations--	523.9	109.9	14.5	12.1	26.5
White-collar workers---	529.2	92.0	14.7	8.7	19.9
Blue-collar workers----	503.2	104.9	11.3	11.0	28.8
Service workers-----	550.7	138.5	17.7	17.4	30.6
Farm workers-----	589.9	213.4	27.6	33.3	52.4
<u>AGE</u>					
<u>17-44 years</u>					
White-collar workers---	476.9	62.1	5.1	3.1	17.5
Blue-collar workers----	444.2	72.0	3.9	4.3	24.8
Service workers-----	465.7	91.1	6.2	5.4	23.7
Farm workers-----	447.1	105.8	8.6	4.8	33.8
<u>45-64 years</u>					
White-collar workers---	595.5	122.8	24.7	14.9	22.7
Blue-collar workers----	592.7	149.5	21.6	20.3	34.7
Service workers-----	639.3	181.2	30.2	29.6	40.9
Farm workers-----	697.1	261.8	37.6	47.9	63.9
<u>65+ years</u>					
White-collar workers---	712.4	267.9	66.1	33.1	30.9
Blue-collar workers----	715.8	282.9	49.1	45.2	45.2
Service workers-----	722.6	268.6	38.0	45.3	29.2
Farm workers-----	809.1	491.1	69.6	101.4	89.5
<u>SEX</u>					
<u>Male</u>					
White-collar workers---	537.3	106.9	19.9	8.1	24.6
Blue-collar workers----	499.8	106.1	11.8	10.6	31.7
Service workers-----	498.1	142.6	21.6	10.2	35.6
Farm workers-----	590.0	219.0	28.3	34.1	54.8
<u>Female</u>					
White-collar workers---	518.8	73.1	8.1	9.4	14.1
Blue-collar workers----	519.7	98.6	8.8	13.4	15.0
Service workers-----	578.1	136.2	15.4	21.3	27.9
Farm workers-----	589.6	175.4	20.5	29.9	35.4

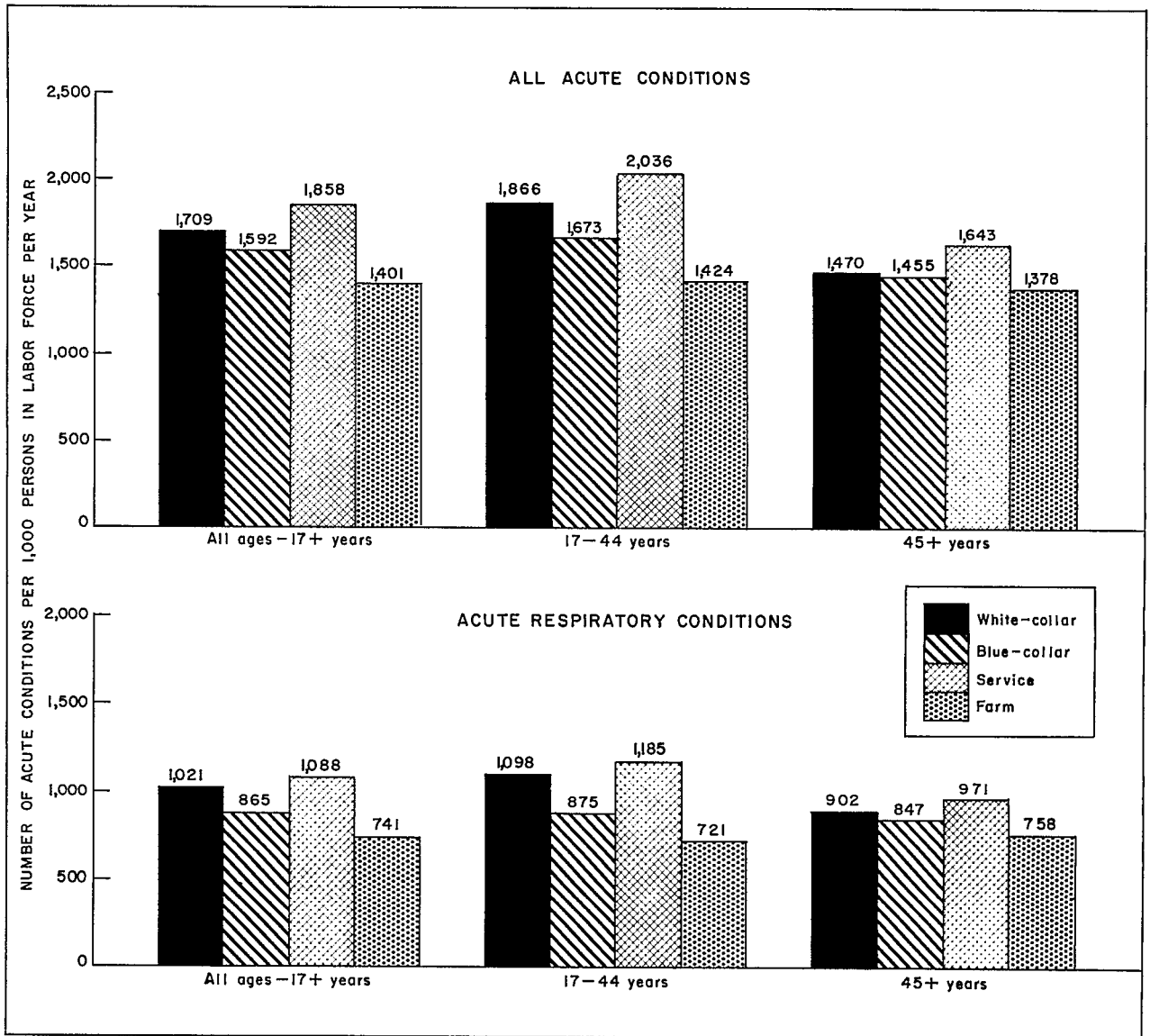


Figure 3. Incidence of acute conditions among persons in the labor force per year, by occupational category and age.

In tables 22-25, data on persons injured are shown according to the class of accident causing the injury. In some instances accidents may have been categorized in more than one class. For example, a person injured in a car accident while working at his job may

have been appropriately classified as injured in a motor vehicle accident and also in an accident while at work. For this reason, the summation of the rates for the various classes of accidents shown in these tables exceeds the rate of persons injured.

Estimates shown in table 22 indicate that about 44 percent of the persons in the labor force sustaining injuries were injured while at work. Because the estimate of persons injured was based on injuries occurring during the 2-week period prior to interview and because the currently employed population was defined as persons working or having a job during that same period, a person injured while at work must, by definition, have been classified as currently employed. However, in order that comparability with other classes of accidents could be maintained, the rates for work injuries shown in tables G, 23, and 25 were based on persons in the labor force. These rates would have been slightly higher if they had been based on the currently em-

ployed population estimates shown in table 38.

The highest rates of work injury occurred among laborers (except farm or mine); craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers; operatives and kindred workers; farmers; and farm laborers. Rates of injury in these occupational groups were higher among persons aged 17-44 years than among those aged 45 years and over.

Home accidents were highest among professional, technical, and kindred workers and among private household workers. Females, representing a comparatively large proportion of the persons in these two groups, were responsible for these high rates (table 24).

Injuries in moving and nonmoving motor vehicles occurred most frequently among blue-

Table G. Average annual number of persons injured per 1,000 persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by class of accident, sex, and occupational category: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Sex and occupational category	All persons injured ¹	Class of accident				
		Motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Moving	Non-moving			
		Average number of persons injured per 1,000 persons in labor force				
<u>Both sexes</u>						
White-collar workers-----	203.9	23.6	12.0	44.1	79.7	59.3
Blue-collar workers-----	346.8	29.5	23.8	206.7	69.4	56.1
Service workers-----	240.1	21.4	*	83.5	86.4	64.5
Farm workers-----	294.7	*	*	175.7	85.5	53.1
<u>Male</u>						
White-collar workers-----	208.3	30.7	16.4	63.6	66.0	54.9
Blue-collar workers-----	366.4	27.6	27.0	232.6	65.0	58.3
Service workers-----	269.6	*	*	102.5	65.2	85.9
Farm workers-----	297.1	*	*	191.0	76.0	52.4
<u>Female</u>						
White-collar workers-----	198.3	14.4	*	19.5	97.1	64.9
Blue-collar workers-----	248.5	39.2	*	77.3	91.3	44.6
Service workers-----	224.6	17.7	*	73.3	97.4	53.1
Farm workers-----	278.0	*	*	*	*	*

¹The summation of rates by class of accident will exceed the rate of persons injured because accidents resulting in injury may be classified in more than one category.

collar workers (table G). The rates of work accidents were higher among males than among females in the labor force, while the rate of home accidents was markedly higher among females.

Persons aged 17-44 years were injured more frequently than those aged 45 years and over. This difference by age was most pronounced among blue-collar workers and farmers (fig. 4).

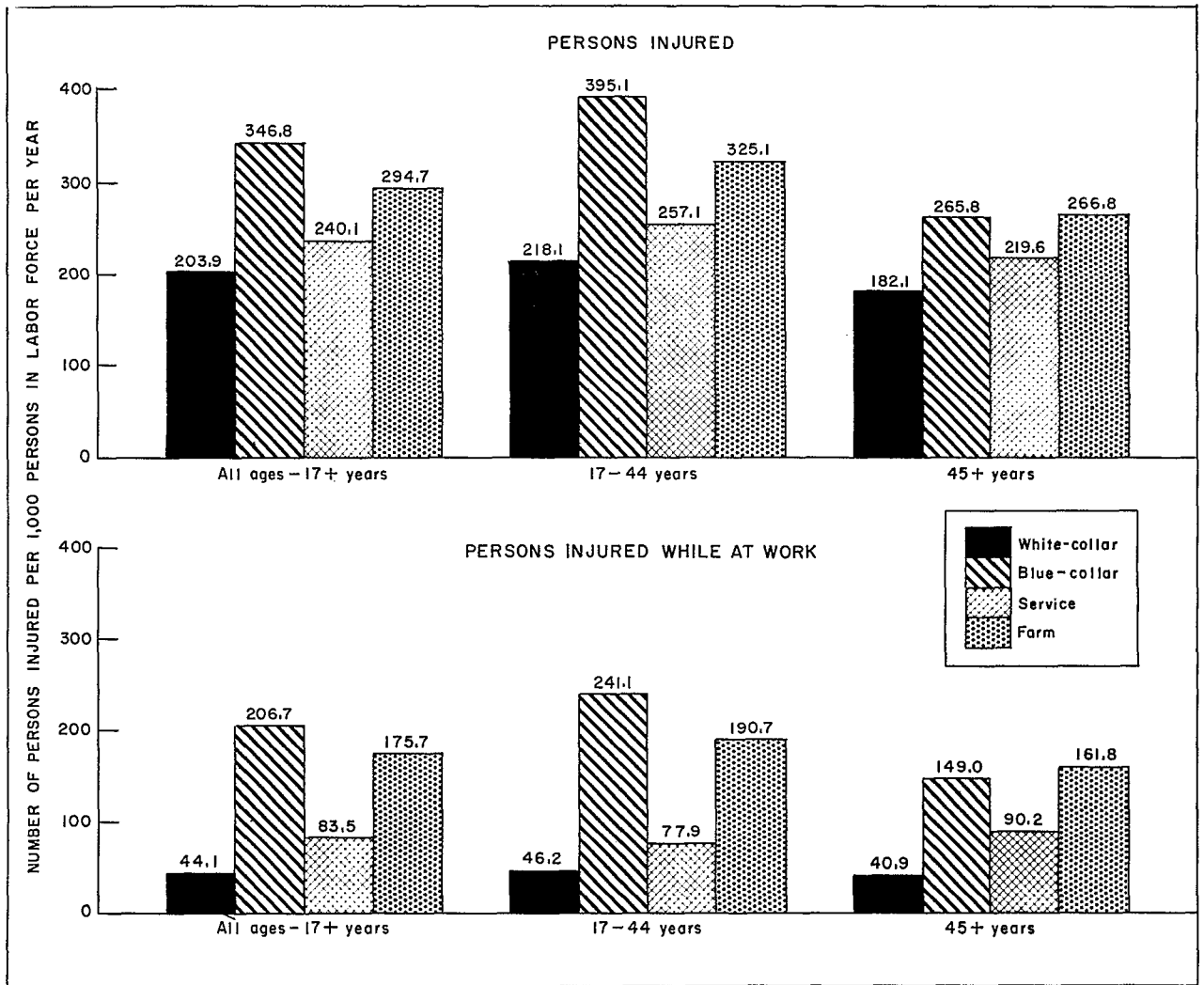


Figure 4. Number of persons injured and those injured while at work per 1,000 persons in the labor force per year, by occupational category and age.

MEDICAL SERVICES

In this report, data on the use of medical services are limited to the volume of hospital discharges, the number of hospital days, and the average length of stay per discharge for persons in the labor force and for those currently employed. Unfortunately, information on physician and dental visits was not collected during the 2-year period when occupation was an item on the interview questionnaire. However, two related topics, health insurance coverage and expenditures for medical and dental care, provide some information on the use of medical services among persons in the labor force.

Hospital Discharges and Hospital Days

As mentioned earlier, data collected in the Health Interview Survey refer only to persons who were alive at the time of the interview. For this reason, hospital data provide information on the hospital experience of the living population but do not assess the total amount of care provided by short-stay hospitals during a given year.

In the collection of data on hospitalization, information is obtained on all hospital stays during the year prior to interview. Validation studies on the completeness of reporting, in which information given in the interview was compared with hospital records, show that comparatively recent hospitalizations are easily recalled by the respondent. However, the accuracy with which hospital episodes are reported decreases as the interval between date of hospital discharge and date of interview increases. (See *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 6, p. 31.) For this reason, in the processing of the collected data only those hospital discharges which occurred during the most recent 6 months prior to interview were included in the estimates. By doubling the weights used in adjusting the sample data in order to represent the entire population, it was possible to obtain an estimate of the number of hospital discharges in an average year. Hos-

pital days were adjusted in the same manner.

Approximately 6 million discharges, or 84.2 per 1,000 persons in the labor force, occurred during an average year (tables 26 and 27). This number represented about 27 percent of the discharges for the entire population during the same period. Hospital days for discharges during an average year amounted to approximately 52 million for persons in the labor force, representing about 32 percent of the days for the entire population. The average length of stay per discharge was 8.6 days, slightly longer than the average of 8.4 hospital days for the general population. The length of stay ranged from 7.0 days among clerical and kindred workers to 10.4 days among craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. The length of stay for this latter group may have been associated with the high rate of persons injured, particularly in work accidents.

For persons in the labor force who were aged 17-44 years, the rate of hospital discharge was lower and the length of stay was shorter than comparable measures for persons aged 45 years and over. However, among service workers the rate of discharge was higher for younger persons (table H).

The difference in the rates of hospital discharges for white persons (86.1 per 1,000 persons) and nonwhite persons (69.7 per 1,000) in the labor force was about the same as the difference by color in the general population. However, this color difference was not consistent in the various occupational groups (table 28). Among clerical and kindred workers and sales workers there was little difference in the rates of discharges for white and nonwhite persons; among private household workers, the rate of hospital discharge was higher for nonwhite than for white persons.

The average length of hospital stay was slightly shorter among white-collar workers than among persons in other occupational categories (fig. 5). Among persons in the labor force aged 45 years and over, hospital stay was shorter for white-collar and service workers than for blue-collar and farm workers.

Table H. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by occupational category, age, and sex: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Age and sex	Occupational category				
	All occupations	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Service workers	Farm workers
Average number of hospital discharges per 1,000 persons in labor force					
All persons-17+ years-----	84.2	83.7	82.6	98.5	64.8
<u>Age</u>					
17-44 years-----	81.1	79.2	78.3	109.6	49.6
45+ years-----	88.9	90.6	89.7	85.4	78.9
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	73.1	71.8	73.7	88.8	63.9
Female-----	105.1	98.9	127.1	103.6	69.0

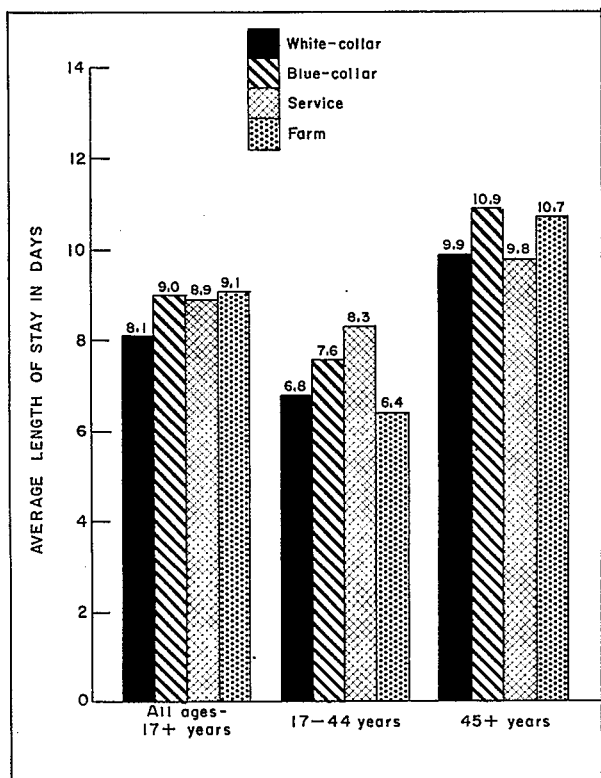


Figure 5. Average length of stay in short-stay hospitals among persons in the labor force, by occupational category and age.

Health Insurance Coverage

In this report, health insurance coverage is defined as any plan, group or individual, specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical expenses of the insured person. Excluded are plans limited to "dread diseases," free care given to veterans or given through health programs such as the Uniformed Services Dependents Medical Care Plan and the Crippled Children Program, insurance which pays bills only for accidents, and insurance which pays only for loss of income. A more precise definition of health insurance as considered in the Health Interview Survey can be found in Appendix II.

Data on two major forms of insurance coverage, hospital and surgical, are shown for the period July 1962-June 1963. Approximately 76.4 percent of the persons 17 years of age and over in the labor force had hospital insurance, and 71.0 percent had surgical insurance. Comparable rates for all persons aged 17 years and over not in the labor force were 63 percent with hospital insurance coverage and 57 percent with surgical insurance. While the rates of coverage among persons aged 17 years and over in the labor force were significantly higher than those for persons not

in the labor force, the difference was far less than that existing between rates for employed and unemployed persons in the labor force. Comparative data on insurance coverage for employed and unemployed persons are shown by age and for occupational categories in an earlier report, Series 10, No. 11, tables 15 and 16. It should be noted that estimates for the category "farmers and farm managers" shown in table 16 also included data for craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Through an oversight in the preparation of the table, the occupational category was inaccurately described.

Among the occupational groups the highest rates of hospital insurance were for professional, technical, and kindred workers (87.2 percent) and for clerical and kindred work-

ers (86.7 percent). For both males and females in these two groups the rate of hospital insurance coverage was over 85 percent and the surgical insurance was in excess of 80 percent (tables 29 and 30).

Particularly low rates of health insurance were noted for farmers, farm laborers, and private household workers. These low coverage rates were probably due to the irregular work patterns of many members of these groups as well as to their lack of opportunity to obtain insurance through organized employee groups.

In the four major occupational categories, the white-collar workers had hospital insurance coverage approximating 85 percent (fig. 6); there was very little difference in the rate of coverage for males (84.2 percent) and for

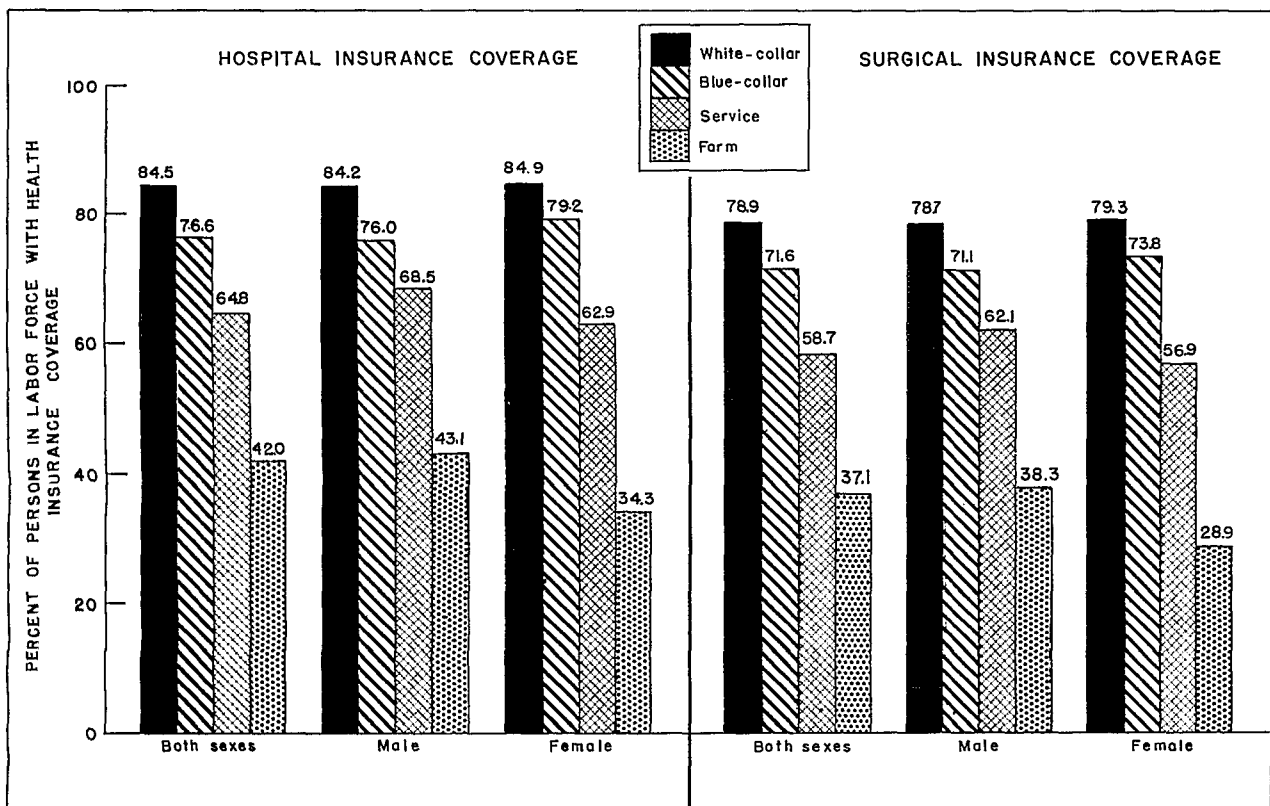


Figure 6. Percent of persons in the labor force with hospital and surgical insurance, by occupational category and sex.

females (84.9 percent). About 77 percent of the blue-collar workers had hospital insurance coverage, with the rate for females (79.2) exceeding that for males (76.0 percent).

The lower rate of coverage among female service workers in comparison with the rate for males in this occupational category was due to the high proportion of females classified as private household workers, a group with a very low rate of health insurance coverage (table 30). The coverage rate for farm workers (42.0 percent) was heavily weighted by the high proportion of males in this category. In all of the occupational categories the pattern of surgical insurance coverage was quite similar to that for hospital insurance, although in each category the coverage level was 5 or 6 percentage points lower for surgical insurance.

From data shown in table J it is apparent that insurance coverage among white- and blue-collar workers followed a typical pattern when considered by age. This pattern consisted of a comparatively low rate of coverage among those 17-24 years of age, peak rates for the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years, and a de-

crease in coverage for those 65 years and over to a level equivalent to that for persons aged 17-24 years. For service and farm workers, however, the peak rates of coverage among those 25-64 years of age were sustained among those aged 65 years and over who were still in the labor force. The reduction in coverage among white- and blue-collar workers aged 65 years and over may have been related to the fact that many persons retired from these occupational groups at age 65. Persons who remain in the labor force beyond age 65 years probably consist of a heterogeneous group. Many stay in the working population because they have insufficient retirement benefits and therefore would be less likely to have insurance coverage. On the other hand, service and farm workers, particularly private household workers and farm owners, tend to remain in the working population beyond 65 years of age; thus, their insurance coverage rates would not be essentially different from those for persons aged 45-64 years in these occupational categories (tables 31 and 32).

Table J. Percent of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force with health insurance, by age and occupational category: United States, July 1962-June 1963

Occupational category	All ages	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
<u>With hospital insurance</u>					
Percent of persons with coverage					
All occupations-----	76.4	65.6	78.3	80.1	67.4
White-collar workers-----	84.5	77.3	85.6	87.4	76.1
Blue-collar workers-----	76.6	63.1	77.4	82.3	67.6
Service workers-----	64.8	54.2	66.3	68.5	64.3
Farm workers-----	42.0	27.0	42.7	45.9	45.2
<u>With surgical insurance</u>					
All occupations-----	71.0	59.7	73.7	74.4	58.9
White-collar workers-----	78.9	71.0	80.9	81.4	67.5
Blue-collar workers-----	71.6	57.5	73.1	77.0	58.5
Service workers-----	58.7	48.0	61.2	62.2	54.7
Farm workers-----	37.1	23.5	37.8	40.8	39.7

Personal Health Expenses

Data on the amount of money persons spend for health care during an average year were collected in the Health Interview Survey during July-December 1962. Even though the collection of information was limited to a time span of 6 months, the period to which the questions on expenditures referred was the 12 months prior to interview. Therefore, annual estimates largely free from seasonal bias could be derived from the responses to these questions.

The material on health expenses was collected by self-enumeration. On completion of the routine health questionnaire, the interviewer gave the respondent forms designed to obtain information for each member of the family about the types and amounts of his health expenses during the year prior to interview. These forms, which on completion were submitted by mail, became a part of the person's interview record. This procedure encouraged respondents to refer to medical bills and other records so that the data submitted would be more complete and accurate.

Households for which forms were not returned or for which certain items of data were missing were contacted by telephone to obtain the needed information. Despite this followup procedure, nonresponse was about 6 percent. Because of the unstated expenditures, the estimates of health costs presented in this report were based on known data. This procedure was based on the assumption that medical expenses for the entire labor force (or currently employed) were distributed in the same proportion as expenses for members of the labor force who responded in the sample population.

Health-expense data shown in this report represent the value of services received or products purchased by persons in the labor force and include expenses paid for by health insurance. Excluded are the costs of health insurance premiums as well as services or items paid for either by Federal, State, or local agencies or by welfare or other free-care programs. Also excluded are expenses of families of military personnel if the expenses were covered by medicare.

Based on data collected in the Survey, the average person 17 years of age and over in the labor force spent approximately \$142 per year for medical and dental care. In comparison, the average expenditure for the total population (persons of any age) was \$129, and for persons 17 years and over, \$164. There was very little difference in health expenses per person in the labor force and per currently employed person (tables 33-36); however, since the labor force data were heavily weighted by the estimates for currently employed persons, this similarity does not mean that there was little or no difference in health expenses for currently employed and for unemployed persons.

The types of expenses that were noticeably higher in the labor force than in the general population were doctor and dental expenses. The higher amounts in these two types of health expenses were attributable for the most part to the relatively large expenditures of white-collar workers. For all of the age groups shown in table K, dental expenses were markedly higher among white-collar workers than among persons in other occupational categories; in all age groups 25 years and over, doctor expenses followed this same pattern. The unusually high doctor and hospital expenses among service workers aged 17-24 years were due to expenses reported by private household workers. Undoubtedly some part of these expenses were associated with prenatal and postnatal care and hospitalization for delivery.

All types of health expenses for farm workers were significantly lower than for any of the other occupational categories. Although all kinds of medical expenses increased with advancing age in each of the four major occupational categories, the differentials in successive age groups among farm workers were less than the differences by age in the other occupational groups.

The average amount of health expense per person for those aged 65 years and over in the labor force was \$195. Persons of the same age group in the general population spent an average of \$208 per person for health purposes. The types of expenses that contributed to this difference were hospital costs, which

averaged \$53 for the total population aged 65 years and over and \$48 for persons in the same age group in the labor force, and expenses for medicine, which amounted to \$54

per person per year in the general population and \$42 for those in the labor force who were 65 years of age or over.

Table K. Health expenses per person aged 17+ years in the labor force per year, by type of expense, age, and occupational category: United States, July-December 1962

Age and occupational category	Type of expense					
	All expenses	Hospital	Doctor	Dental	Medicine	Other
<u>All ages</u>	Health expenses per person per year in dollars					
All occupations-----	142	31	47	24	27	13
White-collar workers-----	169	32	57	32	31	16
Blue-collar workers-----	123	31	39	18	23	11
Service workers-----	140	34	48	19	28	12
Farm workers-----	84	17	26	11	20	11
<u>17-24 years</u>						
All occupations-----	99	20	33	23	14	9
White-collar workers-----	125	23	41	31	18	13
Blue-collar workers-----	74	14	24	18	11	6
Service workers-----	115	33	43	18	14	8
Farm workers-----	45	9	13	9	8	7
<u>25-44 years</u>						
All occupations-----	125	27	43	23	23	9
White-collar workers-----	147	27	53	30	26	11
Blue-collar workers-----	106	27	35	17	19	8
Service workers-----	125	28	44	20	25	8
Farm workers-----	84	16	28	10	19	10
<u>45-64 years</u>						
All occupations-----	176	39	58	26	35	19
White-collar workers-----	204	37	68	35	40	22
Blue-collar workers-----	164	43	51	21	32	17
Service workers-----	168	41	55	20	34	18
Farm workers-----	93	17	29	13	22	12
<u>65+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	195	48	60	20	42	24
White-collar workers-----	276	73	82	34	52	35
Blue-collar workers-----	157	34	51	14	39	21
Service workers-----	137	29	49	7	37	15
Farm workers-----	103	26	27	8	28	14

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Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
All ages-17+ years					
All occupations-----	71,485	34,037	29,594	2,634	5,220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,376	3,823	3,914	332	307
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,662	956	1,066	135	505
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	7,425	3,252	3,299	307	568
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,530	5,392	4,333	375	430
Sales workers-----	4,361	1,985	1,873	185	319
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,546	4,485	4,035	361	665
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,465	6,803	5,324	419	919
Private household workers-----	2,337	911	1,016	115	296
Service workers, except private household-----	6,779	3,186	2,741	254	598
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,691	830	572	55	235
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,548	1,907	1,220	83	338
Unknown (including new workers)-----	764	507	201	*	*
17-44 years					
All occupations-----	42,923	23,221	16,666	1,151	1,884
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	5,327	2,647	2,398	152	129
Farmers and farm managers-----	977	489	381	*	75
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	3,422	1,673	1,491	101	157
Clerical and kindred workers-----	7,295	4,091	2,798	203	203
Sales workers-----	2,521	1,300	1,040	73	108
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	5,436	2,864	2,187	159	226
Operatives and kindred workers-----	8,860	4,969	3,250	210	430
Private household workers-----	1,143	567	440	*	98
Service workers, except private household-----	3,839	2,096	1,425	108	210
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,121	671	335	*	89
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	2,356	1,422	760	*	138
Unknown (including new workers)-----	627	433	161	*	*
45-64 years					
All occupations-----	25,167	9,896	11,489	1,267	2,516
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	2,697	1,058	1,361	154	123
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,269	384	555	72	257
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	3,449	1,424	1,567	171	287
Clerical and kindred workers-----	2,967	1,224	1,400	156	186
Sales workers-----	1,593	624	731	90	148
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,779	1,525	1,704	180	370
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,296	1,744	1,932	195	426
Private household workers-----	946	290	446	57	153
Service workers, except private household-----	2,503	954	1,134	126	289
Farm laborers and foremen-----	484	146	208	*	107
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,058	451	412	*	154
Unknown (including new workers)-----	127	71	*	*	*
65+ years					
All occupations-----	3,395	920	1,440	217	819
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	353	118	154	*	55
Farmers and farm managers-----	417	83	130	*	173
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	554	154	241	*	123
Clerical and kindred workers-----	268	77	134	*	*
Sales workers-----	247	60	102	*	63
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	331	97	144	*	69
Operatives and kindred workers-----	308	90	142	*	63
Private household workers-----	249	53	130	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	436	136	182	*	98
Farm laborers and foremen-----	86	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	135	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	10	*	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 2. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status according to age and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	47.6	41.4	3.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.6	46.7	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.0	5.1	19.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	43.8	44.4	4.1	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.5	42.9	4.2	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.0	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.5	39.5	3.1	6.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.0	43.5	4.9	12.7
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	47.0	40.4	3.7	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.1	33.8	3.3	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	66.4	26.3	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	54.1	38.8	2.7	4.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	49.7	45.0	2.9	2.4
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	50.1	39.0	*	7.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	48.9	43.6	3.0	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	56.1	38.4	2.8	2.8
Sales workers-----	100.0	51.6	41.3	2.9	4.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	52.7	40.2	2.9	4.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	56.1	36.7	2.4	4.9
Private household workers-----	100.0	49.6	38.5	*	8.6
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	54.6	37.1	2.8	5.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	59.9	29.9	*	7.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	60.4	32.3	*	5.9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	69.1	25.7	*	*
<u>45-64 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	39.3	45.7	5.0	10.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	39.2	50.5	5.7	4.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	30.3	43.7	5.7	20.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	41.3	45.4	5.0	8.3
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	41.3	47.2	5.3	6.3
Sales workers-----	100.0	39.2	45.9	5.6	9.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	40.4	45.1	4.8	9.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	40.6	45.0	4.5	9.9
Private household workers-----	100.0	30.7	47.1	6.0	16.2
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	38.1	45.3	5.0	11.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	30.2	43.0	*	22.1
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	42.6	38.9	*	14.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	55.9	*	*	*
<u>65+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	27.1	42.4	6.4	24.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	33.4	43.6	*	15.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	19.9	31.2	*	41.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	27.8	43.5	*	22.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	28.7	50.0	*	*
Sales workers-----	100.0	24.3	41.3	*	25.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	29.3	43.5	*	20.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	29.2	46.1	*	20.5
Private household workers-----	100.0	21.3	52.2	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	31.2	41.7	*	22.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	*	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 3. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force with 1+ chronic conditions, and the proportion currently employed, by chronic limitation status, age, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions					
	Not limited in ability to work			Limited in ability to work		
	In labor force	Currently employed		In labor force	Currently employed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>	In thousands			In thousands		
All occupations-----	32,228	30,782	95.5	5,220	4,805	92.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,246	4,172	98.3	307	295	96.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,201	1,194	99.4	505	501	99.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	3,606	3,548	98.4	568	557	98.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	4,708	4,494	95.5	430	388	90.2
Sales workers-----	2,058	1,985	96.5	319	296	92.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	4,396	4,261	96.9	665	602	90.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	5,743	5,373	93.6	919	834	90.8
Private household workers-----	1,131	1,083	95.8	296	277	93.6
Service workers, except private household-----	2,995	2,847	95.1	598	536	89.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	627	593	94.6	235	214	91.1
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,303	1,173	90.0	338	291	86.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	217	58	26.7	40	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>						
All occupations-----	17,817	16,854	94.6	1,884	1,706	90.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	2,550	2,510	98.4	129	123	95.3
Farmers and farm managers-----	413	411	99.5	75	75	100.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	1,592	1,564	98.2	157	154	98.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,001	2,840	94.6	203	184	90.6
Sales workers-----	1,113	1,069	96.0	108	98	90.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	2,346	2,279	97.1	226	206	91.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	3,460	3,214	92.9	430	394	91.6
Private household workers-----	478	444	92.9	98	88	89.8
Service workers, except private household-----	1,534	1,440	93.9	210	186	88.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	361	341	94.5	89	80	89.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	796	707	88.8	138	112	81.2
Unknown (including new workers)-----	173	*	*	20	*	*
<u>45-64 years</u>						
All occupations-----	12,755	12,332	96.7	2,516	2,328	92.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,515	1,488	98.2	123	118	95.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	627	624	99.5	257	254	98.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	1,737	1,710	98.4	287	281	97.9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	1,557	1,509	96.9	186	171	91.9
Sales workers-----	821	798	97.2	148	140	94.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	1,884	1,825	96.9	370	336	90.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	2,127	2,020	95.0	426	383	89.9
Private household workers-----	503	490	97.4	153	147	96.1
Service workers, except private household-----	1,260	1,213	96.3	289	261	90.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	232	219	94.4	107	97	90.7
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	453	415	91.6	154	134	87.0
Unknown (including new workers)-----	40	*	*	16	*	*
<u>65+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	1,657	1,596	96.3	819	771	94.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	181	173	95.6	55	54	98.2
Farmers and farm managers-----	161	159	98.8	173	173	100.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	277	274	98.9	123	122	99.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	150	145	96.7	41	33	80.5
Sales workers-----	123	118	95.9	63	58	92.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	166	157	94.6	69	59	85.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	156	139	89.1	63	57	90.5
Private household workers-----	150	149	99.3	45	42	93.3
Service workers, except private household-----	202	194	96.0	98	89	90.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	34	*	*	39	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	54	51	94.4	46	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	3	*	*	4	*	*

Table 4. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status, sex, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>					
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	71,485	34,037	29,594	2,634	5,220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,376	3,823	3,914	332	307
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,662	956	1,066	135	505
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	7,425	3,252	3,299	307	568
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,530	5,392	4,333	375	430
Sales workers-----	4,361	1,985	1,873	185	319
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,546	4,485	4,035	361	665
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,465	6,803	5,324	419	919
Private household workers-----	2,337	911	1,016	115	296
Service workers, except private household-----	6,779	3,186	2,741	254	598
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,691	830	572	55	235
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,548	1,907	1,220	83	338
Unknown (including new workers)-----	764	507	201	*	40
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	46,707	22,460	18,747	1,655	3,844
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	5,275	2,453	2,400	222	201
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,482	902	974	120	486
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	6,114	2,694	2,678	258	484
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,201	1,606	1,245	136	215
Sales workers-----	2,580	1,192	1,070	99	220
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,275	4,354	3,919	349	653
Operatives and kindred workers-----	9,430	4,875	3,618	259	678
Private household workers-----	48	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	3,094	1,561	1,093	91	348
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,335	664	442	*	194
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,440	1,847	1,182	79	332
Unknown (including new workers)-----	432	298	103	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	24,778	11,576	10,847	979	1,376
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	3,101	1,370	1,514	110	106
Farmers and farm managers-----	180	54	92	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	1,312	558	621	49	84
Clerical and kindred workers-----	7,328	3,786	3,088	240	214
Sales workers-----	1,781	793	803	86	99
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	271	131	116	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,035	1,928	1,706	160	241
Private household workers-----	2,290	896	992	114	287
Service workers, except private household-----	3,685	1,624	1,648	163	250
Farm laborers and foremen-----	356	166	130	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	108	60	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	332	209	99	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 5. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status according to sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>		Percent distribution			
All occupations-----	100.0	47.6	41.4	3.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.6	46.7	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.0	5.1	19.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	43.8	44.4	4.1	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.5	42.9	4.2	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.0	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.5	39.5	3.1	6.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.0	43.5	4.9	12.7
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	47.0	40.4	3.7	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.1	33.8	3.3	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	66.4	26.3	*	5.2
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	48.1	40.1	3.5	8.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	46.5	45.5	4.2	3.8
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	36.3	39.2	4.8	19.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	44.1	43.8	4.2	7.9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.2	38.9	4.2	6.7
Sales workers-----	100.0	46.2	41.5	3.8	8.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	46.9	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.7	38.4	2.7	7.2
Private household workers-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	50.5	35.3	2.9	11.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.7	33.1	*	14.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	69.0	23.8	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	46.7	43.8	4.0	5.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	44.2	48.8	3.5	3.4
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	30.0	51.1	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	42.5	47.3	3.7	6.4
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.7	42.1	3.3	2.9
Sales workers-----	100.0	44.5	45.1	4.8	5.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	48.3	42.8	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.8	42.3	4.0	6.0
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.1	43.3	5.0	12.5
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	44.1	44.7	4.4	6.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	46.6	36.5	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	55.6	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	63.0	29.8	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 6. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status, color, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Color and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
<u>All persons-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	71,485	34,037	29,594	2,634	5,220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,376	3,823	3,914	332	307
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,662	956	1,066	135	505
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	7,425	3,252	3,299	307	568
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,530	5,392	4,333	375	430
Sales workers-----	4,361	1,985	1,873	185	319
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,546	4,485	4,035	361	665
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,465	6,803	5,324	419	919
Private household workers-----	2,337	911	1,016	115	296
Service workers, except private household-----	6,779	3,186	2,741	254	598
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,691	830	572	55	235
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,548	1,907	1,220	83	338
Unknown (including new workers)-----	764	507	201	*	*
<u>White-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	63,351	29,603	26,816	2,416	4,515
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	7,952	3,585	3,758	316	293
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,509	900	1,011	129	468
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	7,255	3,158	3,243	304	550
Clerical and kindred workers-----	9,947	5,031	4,155	356	405
Sales workers-----	4,248	1,915	1,839	183	310
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	8,938	4,134	3,837	345	622
Operatives and kindred workers-----	11,787	5,783	4,794	389	821
Private household workers-----	1,074	378	494	75	127
Service workers, except private household-----	5,304	2,401	2,221	206	476
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,174	579	401	*	154
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	2,564	1,350	893	61	259
Unknown (including new workers)-----	600	389	168	*	*
<u>Nonwhite-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	8,134	4,434	2,778	218	704
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	425	238	156	*	*
Farmers and farm managers-----	153	56	55	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	171	94	56	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	583	362	177	*	*
Sales workers-----	113	69	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	608	351	199	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,677	1,020	530	*	*
Private household workers-----	1,264	533	522	*	169
Service workers, except private household-----	1,475	785	520	*	122
Farm laborers and foremen-----	517	251	171	*	81
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	984	557	327	*	79
Unknown (including new workers)-----	164	119	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 7. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status according to color and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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

Color and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>All persons-17+ years</u>		Percent distribution			
All occupations-----	100.0	47.6	41.4	3.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.6	46.7	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.0	5.1	19.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	43.8	44.4	4.1	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.5	42.9	4.2	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.0	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.5	39.5	3.1	6.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.0	43.5	4.9	12.7
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	47.0	40.4	3.7	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.1	33.8	3.3	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	66.4	26.3	*	*
<u>White-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	46.7	42.3	3.8	7.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.1	47.3	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.3	5.1	18.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	43.5	44.7	4.2	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.6	41.8	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.1	43.3	4.3	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	46.3	42.9	3.9	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	49.1	40.7	3.3	7.0
Private household workers-----	100.0	35.2	46.0	7.0	11.8
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	45.3	41.9	3.9	9.0
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.3	34.2	*	13.1
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	52.7	34.8	2.4	10.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	64.8	28.0	*	*
<u>Nonwhite-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	54.5	34.2	2.7	8.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	56.0	36.7	*	*
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	36.6	35.9	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	55.0	32.7	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	62.1	30.4	*	*
Sales workers-----	100.0	61.1	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	57.7	32.7	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	60.8	31.6	*	5.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	42.2	41.3	*	13.4
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	53.2	35.3	*	8.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	48.5	33.1	*	15.7
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	56.6	33.2	*	8.0
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	72.6	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 8. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status, family income, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>All incomes²</u>					
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	71,485	34,037	29,594	2,634	5,220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,376	3,823	3,914	332	307
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,662	956	1,066	135	505
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	7,425	3,252	3,299	307	568
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,530	5,392	4,333	375	430
Sales workers-----	4,361	1,985	1,873	185	319
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,546	4,485	4,035	361	665
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,465	6,803	5,324	419	919
Private household workers-----	2,337	911	1,016	115	296
Service workers, except private household-----	6,779	3,186	2,741	254	598
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,691	830	572	55	235
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,548	1,907	1,220	83	338
Unknown (including new workers)-----	764	507	201	*	40
<u>Under \$4,000</u>					
All occupations-----	19,375	8,549	7,548	751	2,526
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,030	431	474	*	80
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,380	440	536	70	335
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	968	350	396	*	179
Clerical and kindred workers-----	1,725	837	701	70	116
Sales workers-----	921	373	366	54	129
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	1,808	822	673	56	257
Operatives and kindred workers-----	3,941	1,913	1,494	119	415
Private household workers-----	1,632	600	714	82	235
Service workers, except private household-----	2,823	1,222	1,139	124	338
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,237	579	418	*	195
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,629	809	562	*	220
Unknown (including new workers)-----	282	174	75	*	*
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>					
All occupations-----	23,822	11,595	9,953	853	1,422
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	2,274	1,053	1,046	89	86
Farmers and farm managers-----	619	249	243	*	89
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	1,959	904	847	72	137
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,748	1,866	1,600	133	149
Sales workers-----	1,484	682	646	62	94
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	4,001	1,901	1,693	147	260
Operatives and kindred workers-----	5,549	2,786	2,262	187	314
Private household workers-----	400	192	160	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	2,229	1,095	909	65	160
Farm laborers and foremen-----	223	120	79	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,141	621	414	*	76
Unknown (including new workers)-----	195	127	54	*	*
<u>\$7,000+</u>					
All occupations-----	24,041	11,496	10,618	935	993
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,752	2,157	2,274	192	128
Farmers and farm managers-----	397	146	178	*	49
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	3,866	1,688	1,811	169	197
Clerical and kindred workers-----	4,510	2,339	1,863	158	150
Sales workers-----	1,660	773	755	63	69
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,284	1,504	1,510	142	127
Operatives and kindred workers-----	3,272	1,673	1,343	104	152
Private household workers-----	142	51	69	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	1,333	660	544	55	73
Farm laborers and foremen-----	114	59	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	545	331	178	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	167	112	49	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

²Includes persons with unknown family income.

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status according to family income and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>All incomes²</u>					
Percent distribution					
All occupations-----	100.0	47.6	41.4	3.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.6	46.7	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.0	5.1	19.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	43.8	44.4	4.1	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.5	42.9	4.2	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.0	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.5	39.5	3.1	6.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.0	43.5	4.9	12.7
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	47.0	40.4	3.7	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.1	33.8	3.3	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	66.4	26.3	*	5.2
<u>Under \$4,000</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	44.1	39.0	3.9	13.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	41.8	46.0	*	7.8
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	31.9	38.8	5.1	24.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	36.2	40.9	*	18.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	48.5	40.6	4.1	6.7
Sales workers-----	100.0	40.5	39.7	5.9	14.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.5	37.2	3.1	14.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	48.5	37.9	3.0	10.5
Private household workers-----	100.0	36.8	43.8	5.0	14.4
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	43.3	40.3	4.4	12.0
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	46.8	33.8	*	15.8
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	49.7	34.5	*	13.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	61.7	26.6	*	*
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	48.7	41.8	3.6	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	46.3	46.0	3.9	3.8
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	40.2	39.3	*	14.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	46.1	43.2	3.7	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	49.8	42.7	3.5	4.0
Sales workers-----	100.0	46.0	43.5	4.2	6.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.5	42.3	3.7	6.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.2	40.8	3.4	5.7
Private household workers-----	100.0	48.0	40.0	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	49.1	40.8	2.9	7.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	53.8	35.4	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	54.4	36.3	*	6.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	65.1	27.7	*	*
<u>\$7,000+</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	47.8	44.2	3.9	4.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.4	47.9	4.0	2.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	36.8	44.8	*	12.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	43.7	46.8	4.4	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.9	41.3	3.5	3.3
Sales workers-----	100.0	46.6	45.5	3.8	4.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.8	46.0	4.3	3.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.1	41.0	3.2	4.6
Private household workers-----	100.0	35.9	48.6	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	49.5	40.8	4.1	5.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	51.8	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	60.7	32.7	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	67.1	29.3	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

²Includes persons with unknown family income.

Table 10. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status, education of individual, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
All educational levels ²					
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	71,485	34,037	29,594	2,634	5,220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,376	3,823	3,914	332	307
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,662	956	1,066	135	505
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	7,425	3,252	3,299	307	568
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,530	5,392	4,333	375	430
Sales workers-----	4,361	1,985	1,873	185	319
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,546	4,485	4,035	361	665
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,465	6,803	5,324	419	919
Private household workers-----	2,337	911	1,016	115	296
Service workers, except private household-----	6,779	3,186	2,741	254	598
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,691	830	572	55	235
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,548	1,907	1,220	83	338
Unknown (including new workers)-----	764	507	201	*	*
Under 9 years					
All occupations-----	18,417	7,643	7,540	764	2,470
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	204	72	79	*	*
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,369	421	535	75	338
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	1,151	422	487	55	187
Clerical and kindred workers-----	761	313	331	*	83
Sales workers-----	614	221	254	*	101
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	2,950	1,220	1,269	133	328
Operatives and kindred workers-----	5,061	2,315	2,085	181	480
Private household workers-----	1,203	398	555	56	193
Service workers, except private household-----	2,281	926	950	103	303
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,021	460	349	*	175
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,656	793	599	*	227
Unknown (including new workers)-----	147	83	*	*	*
9-12 years					
All occupations-----	37,722	19,192	15,148	1,305	2,077
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,974	946	856	85	87
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,038	440	420	*	132
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	3,821	1,721	1,682	161	257
Clerical and kindred workers-----	7,590	4,011	3,064	251	265
Sales workers-----	2,663	1,267	1,123	105	168
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	5,613	2,780	2,348	200	285
Operatives and kindred workers-----	7,551	4,039	2,909	214	388
Private household workers-----	1,000	465	399	*	92
Service workers, except private household-----	3,815	1,914	1,516	135	251
Farm laborers and foremen-----	550	304	183	*	46
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,611	962	521	*	89
Unknown (including new workers)-----	496	343	128	*	*
13+ years					
All occupations-----	14,154	6,579	6,500	529	547
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	6,166	2,786	2,970	231	179
Farmers and farm managers-----	213	79	97	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	2,344	1,057	1,090	90	108
Clerical and kindred workers-----	2,110	1,031	916	89	74
Sales workers-----	1,033	473	475	*	47
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	779	377	350	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	571	297	224	*	*
Private household workers-----	82	*	45	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	544	275	225	*	*
Farm laborers and foremen-----	60	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	161	88	65	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	91	64	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

²Includes unknown levels.

Table 11. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by chronic limitation status according to education of individual and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		
			With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in major activity ¹
<u>All educational levels¹</u>					
Percent distribution					
All occupations-----	100.0	47.6	41.4	3.7	7.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.6	46.7	4.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	35.9	40.0	5.1	19.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	43.8	44.4	4.1	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.6	4.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.5	42.9	4.2	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.0	42.3	3.8	7.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	50.5	39.5	3.1	6.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	39.0	43.5	4.9	12.7
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	47.0	40.4	3.7	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	49.1	33.8	3.3	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	53.7	34.4	2.3	9.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	66.4	26.3	*	*
<u>Under 9 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	41.5	40.9	4.1	13.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	35.3	38.7	*	*
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	30.8	39.1	5.5	24.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	36.7	42.3	4.8	16.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	41.1	43.5	*	10.9
Sales workers-----	100.0	36.0	41.4	*	16.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	41.4	43.0	4.5	11.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.7	41.2	3.6	9.5
Private household workers-----	100.0	33.1	46.1	4.7	16.0
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	40.6	41.6	4.5	13.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	45.1	34.2	*	17.1
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	47.9	36.2	*	13.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	56.5	*	*	*
<u>9-12 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	50.9	40.2	3.5	5.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	47.9	43.4	4.3	4.4
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	42.4	40.5	*	12.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	45.0	44.0	4.2	6.7
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	52.8	40.4	3.3	3.5
Sales workers-----	100.0	47.6	42.2	3.9	6.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	49.5	41.8	3.6	5.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	53.5	38.5	2.8	5.1
Private household workers-----	100.0	46.5	39.9	*	9.2
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	50.2	39.7	3.5	6.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	55.3	33.3	*	8.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	59.7	32.3	*	5.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	69.2	25.8	*	*
<u>13+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	46.5	45.9	3.7	3.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.2	48.2	3.7	2.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	37.1	45.5	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	100.0	45.1	46.5	3.8	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	48.9	43.4	4.2	3.5
Sales workers-----	100.0	45.8	46.0	*	4.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	48.4	44.9	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	52.0	39.2	*	*
Private household workers-----	100.0	*	54.9	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	50.6	41.4	*	*
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	54.7	40.4	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	70.3	*	*	*

¹Major activity refers to ability to work.

Table 12. Average annual number of days of disability for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by age and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
Average number of days of disability in thousands					
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	887,454	312,606	812,500	286,411	398,876
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	85,306	33,924	82,619	32,527	33,177
Farmers and farm managers-----	49,004	13,001	48,583	12,669	24,953
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	84,835	29,600	83,195	28,775	37,035
Clerical and kindred workers-----	111,178	41,858	102,360	39,124	47,997
Sales workers-----	49,882	19,018	45,790	17,021	21,663
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	110,438	36,060	99,601	33,360	54,099
Operatives and kindred workers-----	172,987	60,491	155,922	55,361	86,932
Private household workers-----	44,577	15,645	40,019	14,071	13,823
Service workers, except private household-----	96,981	37,715	86,994	33,490	44,056
Farm laborers and foremen-----	24,227	9,067	21,643	7,715	11,954
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	52,358	14,041	44,191	11,992	22,631
Unknown (including new workers)-----	5,681	2,185	1,582	*	554
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	435,584	168,298	394,761	152,732	193,044
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	48,037	20,355	46,470	19,616	17,320
Farmers and farm managers-----	9,702	3,340	9,603	3,255	5,479
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	28,184	10,879	27,407	10,372	11,532
Clerical and kindred workers-----	69,837	26,865	64,134	24,886	29,252
Sales workers-----	23,423	9,635	21,134	8,725	9,425
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	49,692	17,437	45,259	16,047	23,641
Operatives and kindred workers-----	96,019	37,397	85,251	33,333	47,733
Private household workers-----	18,358	8,196	16,469	7,575	6,630
Service workers, except private household-----	50,277	20,611	44,805	18,323	23,554
Farm laborers and foremen-----	11,856	4,241	10,846	3,610	5,858
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	26,181	7,677	22,490	6,716	12,510
Unknown (including new workers)-----	4,019	1,665	893	*	*
<u>45+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	451,870	144,308	417,740	133,679	205,832
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	37,269	13,569	36,150	12,911	15,857
Farmers and farm managers-----	39,302	9,661	38,981	9,413	19,474
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	56,651	18,721	55,788	18,403	25,503
Clerical and kindred workers-----	41,341	14,993	38,226	14,239	18,745
Sales workers-----	26,460	9,383	24,656	8,296	12,238
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	60,746	18,623	54,342	17,313	30,458
Operatives and kindred workers-----	76,968	23,094	70,671	22,028	39,199
Private household workers-----	26,220	7,449	23,550	6,496	7,193
Service workers, except private household-----	46,704	17,104	42,189	15,167	20,502
Farm laborers and foremen-----	12,371	4,827	10,797	4,105	6,097
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	26,177	6,364	21,701	5,276	10,121
Unknown (including new workers)-----	1,661	520	688	*	*

Table 13. Average number of days of disability per person per year for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by age and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	12.4	4.4	12.0	4.2	5.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	10.2	4.1	10.0	4.0	4.0
Farmers and farm managers-----	18.4	4.9	18.4	4.8	9.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	11.4	4.0	11.4	3.9	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10.6	4.0	10.1	3.9	4.8
Sales workers-----	11.4	4.4	10.9	4.0	5.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	11.6	3.8	10.8	3.6	5.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	12.8	4.5	12.4	4.4	6.9
Private household workers-----	19.1	6.7	18.1	6.4	6.2
Service workers, except private household-----	14.3	5.6	13.6	5.2	6.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	14.3	5.4	13.5	4.8	7.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	14.8	4.0	13.9	3.8	7.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	7.4	2.9	6.7	*	2.3
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	10.1	3.9	9.8	3.8	4.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	9.0	3.8	8.9	3.7	3.3
Farmers and farm managers-----	9.9	3.4	9.9	3.3	5.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	8.2	3.2	8.1	3.1	3.4
Clerical and kindred workers-----	9.6	3.7	9.2	3.6	4.2
Sales workers-----	9.3	3.8	8.7	3.6	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers-----	9.1	3.2	8.6	3.1	4.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	10.8	4.2	10.4	4.1	5.8
Private household workers-----	16.1	7.2	15.7	7.2	6.3
Service workers, except private household-----	13.1	5.4	12.5	5.1	6.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	10.6	3.8	10.2	3.4	5.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	11.1	3.3	10.8	3.2	6.0
Unknown (including new workers)-----	6.4	2.7	5.8	*	*
<u>45+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	15.8	5.1	15.2	4.9	7.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	12.2	4.4	12.1	4.3	5.3
Farmers and farm managers-----	23.3	5.7	23.3	5.6	11.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	14.2	4.7	14.1	4.7	6.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	12.8	4.6	12.2	4.5	6.0
Sales workers-----	14.4	5.1	13.9	4.7	6.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers-----	14.8	4.5	13.8	4.4	7.7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	16.7	5.0	16.3	5.1	9.0
Private household workers-----	21.9	6.2	20.2	5.6	6.2
Service workers, except private household-----	15.9	5.8	15.0	5.4	7.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	21.7	8.5	20.0	7.6	11.3
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	22.0	5.3	19.9	4.8	9.3
Unknown (including new workers)-----	12.1	3.8	8.4	*	*

Table 14. Average annual number of days of disability for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
Average number of days of disability in thousands					
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	887,454	312,606	812,500	286,411	398,876
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	85,306	33,924	82,619	32,527	33,177
Farmers and farm managers-----	49,004	13,001	48,583	12,669	24,953
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	84,835	29,600	83,195	28,775	37,035
Clerical and kindred workers-----	111,178	41,858	102,360	39,124	47,997
Sales workers-----	49,882	19,018	45,790	17,021	21,663
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	110,438	36,060	99,601	33,360	54,099
Operatives and kindred workers-----	172,987	60,491	155,922	55,361	86,932
Private household workers-----	44,577	15,645	40,019	14,071	13,823
Service workers, except private household-----	96,981	37,715	86,994	33,490	44,056
Farm laborers and foremen-----	24,227	9,067	21,643	7,715	11,954
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	52,358	14,041	44,191	11,992	22,631
Unknown (including new workers)-----	5,681	2,185	1,582	*	554
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	536,606	181,196	496,096	168,849	257,007
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	49,332	19,505	47,515	18,498	19,597
Farmers and farm managers-----	45,238	11,585	45,105	11,466	23,765
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	65,701	23,008	64,740	22,560	30,237
Clerical and kindred workers-----	28,530	10,501	26,607	10,035	13,358
Sales workers-----	23,601	8,980	21,844	8,262	10,226
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	107,896	35,599	97,580	32,989	53,076
Operatives and kindred workers-----	102,051	35,600	94,545	34,100	53,834
Private household workers-----	877	*	668	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	39,775	14,139	36,291	12,804	19,937
Farm laborers and foremen-----	18,164	7,176	16,266	6,141	9,588
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	51,632	13,577	43,715	11,617	22,391
Unknown (including new workers)-----	3,809	1,287	1,221	*	554
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	350,848	131,410	316,404	117,562	141,869
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	35,974	14,419	35,105	14,028	13,580
Farmers and farm managers-----	3,766	1,417	3,478	1,203	1,189
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	19,134	6,591	18,455	6,215	6,798
Clerical and kindred workers-----	82,648	31,357	75,753	29,089	34,640
Sales workers-----	26,281	10,038	23,945	8,759	11,437
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	2,542	*	2,022	*	1,024
Operatives and kindred workers-----	70,936	24,891	61,377	21,261	33,098
Private household workers-----	43,701	15,405	39,351	13,831	13,378
Service workers, except private household-----	57,206	23,576	50,703	20,687	24,119
Farm laborers and foremen-----	6,062	1,891	5,378	1,574	2,366
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	727	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	1,872	899	*	*	*

Table 15. Average number of days of disability per person per year for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 III]

Sex and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>					
Average number of days of disability per person per year					
All occupations-----	12.4	4.4	12.0	4.2	5.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	10.2	4.1	10.0	4.0	4.0
Farmers and farm managers-----	18.4	4.9	18.4	4.8	9.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	11.4	4.0	11.4	3.9	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10.6	4.0	10.1	3.9	4.8
Sales workers-----	11.4	4.4	10.9	4.0	5.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	11.6	3.8	10.8	3.6	5.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	12.8	4.5	12.4	4.4	6.9
Private household workers-----	19.1	6.7	18.1	6.4	6.2
Service workers, except private household-----	14.3	5.6	13.6	5.2	6.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	14.3	5.4	13.5	4.8	7.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	14.8	4.0	13.9	3.8	7.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	7.4	2.9	6.7	*	2.3
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	11.5	3.9	11.1	3.8	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	9.4	3.7	9.2	3.6	3.8
Farmers and farm managers-----	18.2	4.7	18.3	4.6	9.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	10.7	3.8	10.7	3.7	5.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	8.9	3.3	8.6	3.3	4.3
Sales workers-----	9.1	3.5	8.7	3.3	4.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	11.6	3.8	10.9	3.7	5.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	10.8	3.8	10.6	3.8	6.0
Private household workers-----	18.3	*	14.2	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	12.9	4.6	12.3	4.4	6.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	13.6	5.4	12.9	4.9	7.6
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	15.0	3.9	14.2	3.8	7.3
Unknown (including new workers)-----	8.8	3.0	7.4	*	3.4
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	14.2	5.3	13.6	5.1	6.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	11.6	4.6	11.6	4.6	4.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	20.9	7.9	19.6	6.8	6.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	14.6	5.0	14.4	4.8	5.3
Clerical and kindred workers-----	11.3	4.3	10.8	4.2	4.9
Sales workers-----	14.8	5.6	14.2	5.2	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9.4	*	7.9	*	4.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	17.6	6.2	16.8	5.8	9.1
Private household workers-----	19.1	6.7	18.2	6.4	6.2
Service workers, except private household-----	15.5	6.4	14.7	6.0	7.0
Farm laborers and foremen-----	17.0	5.3	15.9	4.6	7.0
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	6.7	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	5.6	2.7	*	*	*

Table 16. Average annual number of days of disability for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by color and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Color and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
Average number of days of disability in thousands					
<u>White-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	762,916	264,390	703,303	243,749	341,751
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	80,361	31,811	77,923	30,479	31,272
Farmers and farm managers-----	43,340	11,865	43,019	11,617	22,749
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	82,698	28,694	81,154	27,965	36,225
Clerical and kindred workers-----	106,021	39,163	97,603	36,679	44,796
Sales workers-----	48,627	18,429	44,586	16,467	20,866
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	101,666	32,677	91,026	29,977	48,922
Operatives and kindred workers-----	151,135	51,714	136,697	47,964	75,960
Private household workers-----	16,937	4,562	15,316	4,101	4,076
Service workers, except private household-----	76,525	28,989	69,875	25,660	33,896
Farm laborers and foremen-----	15,139	5,357	13,424	4,384	7,250
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	36,422	9,347	31,610	8,182	15,505
Unknown (including new workers)-----	4,044	1,782	1,071	*	*
<u>Nonwhite-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	124,539	48,216	109,198	42,662	57,125
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	4,945	2,113	4,696	2,047	1,905
Farmers and farm managers-----	5,664	1,136	5,565	1,051	2,204
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	2,137	905	2,041	810	810
Clerical and kindred workers-----	5,157	2,695	4,758	2,445	3,202
Sales workers-----	1,255	590	1,204	553	797
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	8,772	3,383	8,575	3,383	5,177
Operatives and kindred workers-----	21,852	8,777	19,225	7,397	10,972
Private household workers-----	27,641	11,084	24,703	9,971	9,747
Service workers, except private household-----	20,456	8,725	17,119	7,831	10,160
Farm laborers and foremen-----	9,087	3,710	8,220	3,331	4,705
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	15,937	4,694	12,581	3,810	7,126
Unknown (including new workers)-----	1,637	*	511	*	*

Table 17. Average number of days of disability per person per year for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by color and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Color and occupation	Labor force		Currently employed		
	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days of work loss
<u>White-17+ years</u>					
Average number of days of disability per person per year					
All occupations-----	12.0	4.2	11.6	4.0	5.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	10.1	4.0	10.0	3.9	4.0
Farmers and farm managers-----	17.3	4.7	17.2	4.7	9.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	11.4	4.0	11.3	3.9	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10.7	3.9	10.2	3.8	4.7
Sales workers-----	11.4	4.3	10.9	4.0	5.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	11.4	3.7	10.6	3.5	5.7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	12.8	4.4	12.4	4.3	6.9
Private household workers-----	15.8	4.2	14.8	4.0	3.9
Service workers, except private household-----	14.4	5.5	13.9	5.1	6.7
Farm laborers and foremen-----	12.9	4.6	12.0	3.9	6.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	14.2	3.6	13.7	3.5	6.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	6.7	3.0	5.4	*	*
<u>Nonwhite-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	15.3	5.9	14.8	5.8	7.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	11.6	5.0	11.4	5.0	4.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	37.0	7.4	37.3	7.1	14.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	12.5	5.3	12.4	4.9	4.9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	8.8	4.6	8.8	4.5	5.9
Sales workers-----	11.1	5.2	11.5	5.3	7.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	14.4	5.6	15.2	6.0	9.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13.0	5.2	12.8	4.9	7.3
Private household workers-----	21.9	8.8	20.9	8.4	8.3
Service workers, except private household-----	13.9	5.9	12.7	5.8	7.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	17.6	7.2	17.2	7.0	9.8
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	16.2	4.8	14.4	4.4	8.2
Unknown (including new workers)-----	10.0	*	12.8	*	*

Table 18. Extent of chronic illness and activity limitation in the labor force, and selected conditions causing limitation, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Persons with limitation of activity due to:		
	Total	With limitation of activity	Heart conditions	Arthritis or rheumatism	Orthopedic impairment
Both sexes-17+ years					
Number of persons in the labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	37,448	7,854	1,038	867	1,897
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,553	639	119	61	148
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,706	640	95	112	152
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	4,174	875	169	77	194
Clerical and kindred workers-----	5,137	805	91	75	165
Sales workers-----	2,377	504	73	53	105
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	5,061	1,026	143	113	287
Operatives and kindred workers-----	6,662	1,338	123	136	369
Private household workers-----	1,427	411	45	75	82
Service workers, except private household-----	3,593	852	116	84	197
Farm laborers and foremen-----	862	289	*	33	76
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,641	421	35	44	109
Unknown (including new workers)-----	257	55	*	*	*
Male-17+ years					
All occupations-----	24,246	5,499	786	539	1,450
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	2,823	423	87	*	112
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,581	606	91	104	145
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	3,419	742	147	58	171
Clerical and kindred workers-----	1,595	351	53	*	68
Sales workers-----	1,388	319	55	*	71
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	4,921	1,002	140	109	284
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,555	937	88	82	308
Private household workers-----	33	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	1,532	439	66	30	108
Farm laborers and foremen-----	671	230	*	*	64
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,593	411	34	44	109
Unknown (including new workers)-----	134	32	*	*	*
Female-17+ years					
All occupations-----	13,202	2,355	252	328	447
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,731	216	32	32	36
Farmers and farm managers-----	126	34	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	754	133	*	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,542	454	38	51	97
Sales workers-----	988	185	*	*	34
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	140	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	2,106	401	34	54	61
Private household workers-----	1,393	401	43	73	79
Service workers, except private household-----	2,061	413	49	54	88
Farm laborers and foremen-----	190	60	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	48	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	123	*	*	*	*

Table 19. Extent of chronic illness and activity limitation in the labor force, and selected conditions causing limitation per 1,000 persons in the labor force, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Persons with limitation of activity due to:		
	Total	With limitation of activity	Heart conditions	Arthritis or rheumatism	Orthopedic impairment
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	523.9	109.9	14.5	12.1	26.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	543.6	76.3	14.2	7.3	17.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	640.9	240.4	35.7	42.1	57.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	562.2	117.8	22.8	10.4	26.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	487.8	76.4	8.6	7.1	15.7
Sales workers-----	545.1	115.6	16.7	12.2	24.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	530.2	107.5	15.0	11.8	30.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	494.8	99.4	9.1	10.1	27.4
Private household workers-----	610.6	175.9	19.3	32.1	35.1
Service workers, except private household-----	530.0	125.7	17.1	12.4	29.1
Farm laborers and foremen-----	509.8	170.9	*	19.5	44.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	462.5	118.7	9.9	12.4	30.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	336.4	72.0	*	*	*
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	519.1	117.7	16.8	11.5	31.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	535.2	80.2	16.5	*	21.2
Farmers and farm managers-----	637.0	244.2	36.7	41.9	58.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	559.2	121.4	24.0	9.5	28.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	498.3	109.7	16.6	*	21.2
Sales workers-----	538.0	123.6	21.3	*	27.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	530.6	108.0	15.1	11.8	30.6
Operatives and kindred workers-----	483.0	99.4	9.3	8.7	32.7
Private household workers-----	687.5	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	495.2	141.9	21.3	9.7	34.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	502.6	172.3	*	*	47.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	463.1	119.5	9.9	12.8	31.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	310.2	74.1	*	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	532.8	95.0	10.2	13.2	18.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	558.2	69.7	10.3	10.3	11.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	700.0	188.9	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	574.7	101.4	*	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	483.4	62.0	5.2	7.0	13.2
Sales workers-----	554.7	103.9	*	*	19.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	516.6	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	521.9	99.4	8.4	13.4	15.1
Private household workers-----	608.3	175.1	18.8	31.9	34.5
Service workers, except private household-----	559.3	112.1	13.3	14.7	23.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	533.7	168.5	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	444.4	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	370.5	*	*	*	*

Table 20. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions among persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, conditions per 1,000 persons in the labor force, and percent medically attended, by age and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All acute conditions			Acute respiratory conditions		
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Percent medically attended	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Percent medically attended
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	118,533	1,658.2	67.3	67,892	949.7	55.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	15,914	1,900.0	68.3	9,640	1,150.9	59.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	3,860	1,450.0	66.1	2,126	798.6	55.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	10,352	1,394.2	71.3	6,096	821.0	62.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	18,976	1,802.1	66.6	11,205	1,064.1	55.6
Sales workers-----	7,214	1,654.2	66.2	4,390	1,006.6	54.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	14,285	1,496.4	68.5	7,974	835.3	54.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	22,523	1,672.7	67.7	12,361	918.0	53.6
Private household workers-----	4,701	2,011.6	62.3	2,747	1,175.4	51.9
Service workers, except private household-----	12,235	1,804.8	71.9	7,168	1,057.4	63.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	2,237	1,322.9	47.9	1,098	649.3	32.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	5,474	1,542.8	62.0	2,624	739.6	42.9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	762	997.4	50.8	465	608.6	35.7
<u>17-44 years</u>						
All occupations-----	76,262	1,776.7	67.0	42,744	995.8	54.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	10,950	2,055.6	67.4	6,642	1,246.9	58.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,588	1,625.4	74.2	860	880.2	62.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	5,287	1,545.0	65.5	2,961	865.3	54.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	13,948	1,912.0	66.0	8,075	1,106.9	53.8
Sales workers-----	4,450	1,765.2	67.9	2,710	1,075.0	55.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	8,683	1,597.3	65.9	4,623	850.4	50.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	15,601	1,760.8	67.6	8,207	926.3	52.3
Private household workers-----	2,668	2,334.2	67.3	1,528	1,336.8	57.1
Service workers, except private household-----	7,474	1,946.9	73.0	4,374	1,139.4	62.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,399	1,248.0	50.4	652	581.6	32.7
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,578	1,518.7	63.8	1,734	736.0	43.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	635	1,012.8	49.0	*	*	*
<u>45+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	42,271	1,480.0	68.0	25,147	880.4	58.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,964	1,627.5	70.1	2,997	982.6	61.2
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,271	1,347.0	60.4	1,265	750.3	50.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	5,066	1,265.6	77.4	3,135	783.2	70.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	5,029	1,554.6	68.3	3,130	967.5	60.3
Sales workers-----	2,763	1,501.6	63.5	1,680	913.0	51.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	5,603	1,362.9	72.4	3,350	814.9	60.7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	6,921	1,502.9	67.9	4,155	902.3	56.0
Private household workers-----	2,033	1,701.3	55.8	1,218	1,019.2	45.4
Service workers, except private household-----	4,760	1,619.6	70.3	2,794	950.7	65.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	838	1,467.6	43.7	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,895	1,589.8	58.6	890	746.6	41.5
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 21. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions among persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, conditions per 1,000 persons in the labor force, and percent medically attended, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All acute conditions			Acute respiratory conditions		
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Percent medically attended	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Percent medically attended
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	118,533	1,658.2	67.3	67,892	949.7	55.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	15,914	1,900.0	68.3	9,640	1,150.9	59.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	3,860	1,450.0	66.1	2,126	798.6	55.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	10,352	1,394.2	71.3	6,096	821.0	62.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	18,976	1,802.1	66.6	11,205	1,064.1	55.6
Sales workers-----	7,214	1,654.2	66.2	4,390	1,006.6	54.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	14,285	1,496.4	68.5	7,974	835.3	54.5
Operatives and kindred workers-----	22,523	1,672.7	67.7	12,361	918.0	53.6
Private household workers-----	4,701	2,011.6	62.3	2,747	1,175.4	51.9
Service workers, except private household-----	12,235	1,804.8	71.9	7,168	1,057.4	63.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	2,237	1,322.9	47.9	1,098	649.3	32.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	5,474	1,542.8	62.0	2,624	739.6	42.9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	762	997.4	50.8	*	*	*
<u>Male-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	70,112	1,501.1	67.2	39,664	849.2	54.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	9,181	1,740.5	66.7	5,628	1,066.9	55.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	3,541	1,426.7	67.6	1,948	784.9	57.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	8,109	1,326.3	72.4	4,758	778.2	62.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	5,217	1,629.8	67.8	3,378	1,055.3	59.4
Sales workers-----	3,397	1,316.7	66.9	1,934	749.6	56.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	13,995	1,508.9	68.3	7,830	844.2	54.4
Operatives and kindred workers-----	14,513	1,539.0	67.4	7,791	826.2	50.3
Private household workers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	4,670	1,509.4	69.1	2,710	875.9	64.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,700	1,273.4	49.1	860	644.2	35.2
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	5,369	1,560.8	61.9	2,573	748.0	41.8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	48,420	1,954.2	67.5	28,228	1,139.2	57.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers----	6,733	2,171.2	70.4	4,012	1,293.8	63.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	2,244	1,710.4	67.5	1,338	1,019.8	62.3
Clerical and kindred workers-----	13,759	1,877.6	66.1	7,827	1,068.1	54.0
Sales workers-----	3,817	2,143.2	65.5	2,456	1,379.0	52.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	8,010	1,985.1	68.3	4,570	1,132.6	59.1
Private household workers-----	4,650	2,030.6	62.3	2,728	1,191.3	52.3
Service workers, except private household-----	7,565	2,052.9	73.7	4,458	1,209.8	62.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	537	1,508.4	44.1	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 22. Average annual number of persons injured (aged 17+ years) in the labor force, by class of accident, age, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Class of accident				
	All classes	While at work	Home	Other, including motor vehicle	
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>		Average number of persons injured in the labor force in thousands			
All occupations-----	19,047	8,370	5,499	7,124	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,981	433	839	778	
Farmers and farm managers-----	764	465	237	259	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	1,251	361	482	606	
Clerical and kindred workers-----	2,261	452	795	1,184	
Sales workers-----	764	109	331	343	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,161	1,888	600	983	
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,466	2,515	994	1,497	
Private household workers-----	534	136	361	171	
Service workers, except private household-----	1,655	625	427	686	
Farm laborers and foremen-----	519	300	135	136	
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,584	1,087	248	426	
Unknown (including new workers)-----	106	*	*	*	
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	12,675	5,660	3,151	5,237	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,222	274	467	514	
Farmers and farm managers-----	329	190	*	151	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	646	242	217	369	
Clerical and kindred workers-----	1,732	271	511	1,104	
Sales workers-----	449	71	162	216	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	2,098	1,300	378	676	
Operatives and kindred workers-----	3,328	1,910	689	1,122	
Private household workers-----	251	48	131	120	
Service workers, except private household-----	1,030	340	238	517	
Farm laborers and foremen-----	353	210	118	59	
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,153	805	136	358	
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	
<u>45+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	6,372	2,711	2,348	1,887	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	760	159	372	264	
Farmers and farm managers-----	436	275	182	108	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	605	119	265	237	
Clerical and kindred workers-----	529	181	284	*	
Sales workers-----	315	*	170	127	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	1,063	588	222	308	
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,138	606	305	375	
Private household workers-----	283	*	230	*	
Service workers, except private household-----	625	285	189	169	
Farm laborers and foremen-----	166	*	*	*	
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	432	282	113	*	
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 23. Average annual number of persons injured (aged 17+ years) per 1,000 persons in the labor force, by class of accident, age, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Class of accident			
	All classes	While at work	Home	Other, including motor vehicle
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>	Average number of persons injured per 1,000 persons in labor force per year			
All occupations-----	266.4	117.1	76.9	99.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	236.5	51.7	100.2	92.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	287.0	174.7	89.0	97.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	168.5	48.6	64.9	81.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	214.7	42.9	75.5	112.4
Sales workers-----	175.2	25.0	75.9	78.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	331.1	197.8	62.9	103.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	331.7	186.8	73.8	111.2
Private household workers-----	228.5	58.2	154.5	73.2
Service workers, except private household-----	244.1	92.2	63.0	101.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	306.9	177.4	79.8	80.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	446.4	306.4	69.9	120.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	138.7	*	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>				
All occupations-----	295.3	131.9	73.4	122.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	229.4	51.4	87.7	96.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	336.7	194.5	*	154.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	188.8	70.7	63.4	107.8
Clerical and kindred workers-----	237.4	37.1	70.0	151.3
Sales workers-----	178.1	28.2	64.3	85.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	385.9	239.1	69.5	124.4
Operatives and kindred workers-----	375.6	215.6	77.8	126.6
Private household workers-----	219.6	42.0	114.6	105.0
Service workers, except private household-----	268.3	88.6	62.0	134.7
Farm laborers and foremen-----	314.9	187.3	105.3	52.6
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	489.4	341.7	57.7	152.0
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*
<u>45+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	223.1	94.9	82.2	66.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	249.2	52.1	122.0	86.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	258.6	163.1	107.9	64.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	151.1	29.7	66.2	59.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	163.5	56.0	87.8	*
Sales workers-----	171.2	*	92.4	69.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	258.6	143.0	54.0	74.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	247.1	131.6	66.2	81.4
Private household workers-----	236.8	*	192.5	*
Service workers, except private household-----	212.7	97.0	64.3	57.5
Farm laborers and foremen-----	290.7	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	362.4	236.6	94.8	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	160.6	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 24. Average annual number of persons injured (aged 17+ years) in the labor force, by class of accident, sex, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Class of accident			
	All classes	While at work	Home	Other, including motor vehicle
Average number of persons injured in the labor force in thousands				
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	19,047	8,370	5,499	7,124
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,981	433	839	778
Farmers and farm managers-----	764	465	237	259
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	1,251	361	482	606
Clerical and kindred workers-----	2,261	452	795	1,184
Sales workers-----	764	109	331	343
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,161	1,888	600	983
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,466	2,515	994	1,497
Private household workers-----	534	136	361	171
Service workers, except private household-----	1,655	625	427	686
Farm laborers and foremen-----	519	300	135	136
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,584	1,087	248	426
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*
<u>Male-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	13,724	7,292	3,088	5,053
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,273	298	443	601
Farmers and farm managers-----	677	445	185	243
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	987	361	307	517
Clerical and kindred workers-----	806	324	183	414
Sales workers-----	510	109	201	219
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,128	1,888	600	950
Operatives and kindred workers-----	3,437	2,210	591	1,126
Private household workers-----	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	831	306	205	403
Farm laborers and foremen-----	457	284	105	120
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,550	1,052	248	426
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	5,323	1,078	2,411	2,071
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	709	136	396	177
Farmers and farm managers-----	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	264	*	175	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	1,455	128	612	770
Sales workers-----	253	*	130	124
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,029	306	403	371
Private household workers-----	518	119	361	171
Service workers, except private household-----	824	319	221	283
Farm laborers and foremen-----	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 25. Average annual number of persons injured (aged 17+ years) per 1,000 persons in the labor force, by class of accident, sex, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Class of accident			
	All classes	While at work	Home	Other, including motor vehicle
Average number of persons injured per 1,000 persons in labor force per year				
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	266.4	117.1	76.9	99.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	236.5	51.7	100.2	92.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	287.0	174.7	89.0	97.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	168.5	48.6	64.9	81.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	214.7	42.9	75.5	112.4
Sales workers-----	175.2	25.0	75.9	78.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	331.1	197.8	62.9	103.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	331.7	186.8	73.8	111.2
Private household workers-----	228.5	58.2	154.5	73.2
Service workers, except private household-----	244.1	92.2	63.0	101.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	306.9	177.4	79.8	80.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	446.4	306.4	69.9	120.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*
<u>Male-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	293.8	156.1	66.1	108.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	241.3	56.5	84.0	113.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	272.8	179.3	74.5	97.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	161.4	59.0	50.2	84.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	251.8	101.2	57.2	129.3
Sales workers-----	197.7	42.2	77.9	84.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	337.3	203.6	64.7	102.4
Operatives and kindred workers-----	364.5	234.4	62.7	119.4
Private household workers-----	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	268.6	98.9	66.3	130.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	342.3	212.7	78.7	89.9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	450.6	305.8	72.1	123.8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>				
All occupations-----	214.8	43.5	97.3	83.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	228.6	43.9	127.7	57.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	201.2	*	133.4	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	198.6	17.5	83.5	105.1
Sales workers-----	142.1	*	73.0	69.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	255.0	75.8	99.9	91.9
Private household workers-----	226.2	52.0	157.6	74.7
Service workers, except private household-----	223.6	86.6	60.0	76.8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 26. Average annual number of hospital discharges and hospital days for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by age and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 III

Age and occupation	Labor force				Currently employed			
	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>All ages-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	6,019	84.2	51,641	8.6	5,541	81.7	47,155	8.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	633	75.6	5,900	9.3	610	74.2	5,563	9.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	190	71.4	1,839	9.7	188	71.1	1,784	9.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	587	79.1	5,250	8.9	574	78.5	5,132	8.9
Clerical and kindred workers--	979	93.0	6,852	7.0	911	90.3	6,409	7.0
Sales workers-----	371	85.1	2,787	7.5	341	81.1	2,482	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	741	77.6	7,679	10.4	688	74.9	6,901	10.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,219	90.5	9,711	8.0	1,106	88.1	8,928	8.1
Private household workers-----	156	66.8	1,161	7.4	137	61.9	987	7.2
Service workers, except private household-----	742	109.5	6,820	9.2	668	104.4	6,020	9.0
Farm laborers and foremen--	92	54.4	731	7.9	86	53.7	640	7.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	233	65.7	2,272	9.8	203	63.8	1,953	9.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	75	98.2	639	8.5	*	*	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>								
All occupations-----	3,480	81.1	25,401	7.3	3,145	77.9	22,724	7.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	381	71.5	3,158	8.3	368	70.3	2,921	7.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	198	57.9	1,305	6.6	192	57.0	1,232	6.4
Clerical and kindred workers--	693	95.0	4,196	6.1	637	91.6	3,881	6.1
Sales workers-----	199	78.9	1,273	6.4	179	73.7	1,143	6.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	372	68.4	3,239	8.7	347	66.2	2,884	8.3
Operatives and kindred workers-----	782	88.3	5,426	6.9	691	84.0	4,856	7.0
Private household workers-----	100	87.5	616	6.2	84	79.8	482	5.7
Service workers, except private household-----	446	116.2	3,909	8.8	403	112.4	3,423	8.5
Farm laborers and foremen--	71	63.3	337	4.7	66	62.2	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	150	63.7	1,292	8.6	132	63.2	1,156	8.8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	56	89.3	324	5.8	*	*	*	*
<u>45+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	2,539	88.9	26,240	10.3	2,396	87.2	24,431	10.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	252	82.6	2,743	10.9	242	81.0	2,642	10.9
Farmers and farm managers-----	157	93.1	1,514	9.6	156	93.2	1,459	9.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	389	97.2	3,945	10.1	382	96.8	3,901	10.2
Clerical and kindred workers--	286	88.4	2,656	9.3	275	87.6	2,528	9.2
Sales workers-----	172	93.5	1,513	8.8	163	91.7	1,339	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	369	89.8	4,440	12.0	341	86.6	4,017	11.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	437	94.9	4,285	9.8	415	95.6	4,072	9.8
Private household workers-----	56	46.9	545	9.7	53	45.6	504	9.5
Service workers, except private household-----	297	101.1	2,912	9.8	266	94.7	2,597	9.8
Farm laborers and foremen--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	83	69.6	980	11.8	71	65.1	797	11.2
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 27. Average annual number of hospital discharges and hospital days for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by sex and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	Labor force				Currently employed			
	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	6,019	84.2	51,641	8.6	5,541	81.7	47,155	8.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	633	75.6	5,900	9.3	610	74.2	5,563	9.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	190	71.4	1,839	9.7	188	71.1	1,784	9.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	587	79.1	5,250	8.9	574	78.5	5,132	8.9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	979	93.0	6,852	7.0	911	90.3	6,409	7.0
Sales workers-----	371	85.1	2,787	7.5	341	81.1	2,482	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers---	741	77.6	7,679	10.4	688	74.9	6,901	10.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,219	90.5	9,711	8.0	1,106	88.1	8,928	8.1
Private household workers-----	156	66.8	1,161	7.4	137	61.9	987	7.2
Service workers, except private household-----	742	109.5	6,820	9.2	668	104.4	6,020	9.0
Farm laborers and foremen-----	92	54.4	731	7.9	86	53.7	640	7.4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	233	65.7	2,272	9.8	203	63.8	1,953	9.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	75	98.2	639	8.5	29	122.9	355	12.2
<u>Male-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	3,415	73.1	33,875	9.9	3,205	71.8	31,132	9.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	338	64.1	3,351	9.9	322	62.1	3,109	9.7
Farmers and farm managers-----	176	70.9	1,758	10.0	174	70.5	1,702	9.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	463	75.7	4,410	9.5	456	75.6	4,368	9.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	244	76.2	2,211	9.1	232	75.2	2,057	8.9
Sales workers-----	188	72.9	1,628	8.7	178	70.6	1,466	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers--	716	77.2	7,452	10.4	667	74.8	6,694	10.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	693	73.5	6,001	8.7	656	73.6	5,704	8.7
Private household workers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	276	89.2	3,816	13.8	241	81.9	3,275	13.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	68	50.9	655	9.6	63	49.9	566	9.0
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	223	64.8	2,182	9.8	197	63.8	1,888	9.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Female-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	2,604	105.1	17,776	6.8	2,336	100.6	16,022	6.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	295	95.1	2,550	8.6	287	94.5	2,454	8.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	124	94.5	840	6.8	118	91.9	765	6.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	735	100.3	4,641	6.3	679	96.9	4,352	6.4
Sales workers-----	183	102.8	1,159	6.3	164	97.4	1,016	6.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers---	*	*	*	9.0	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	526	130.4	3,710	7.1	450	123.3	3,225	7.2
Private household workers-----	153	66.8	1,128	7.4	133	61.4	954	7.2
Service workers, except private household-----	466	126.5	3,005	6.4	427	123.6	2,745	6.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 28. Average annual number of hospital discharges and hospital days for persons aged 17+ years in the labor force and for the currently employed, by color and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Color and occupation	Labor force				Currently employed			
	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay	Number of discharges in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons in labor force	Number of days in thousands	Average length of stay
<u>White-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	5,452	86.1	46,536	8.5	5,055	83.6	42,666	8.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	608	76.5	5,726	9.4	586	75.0	5,409	9.2
Farmers and farm managers----	187	74.5	1,811	9.7	185	74.1	1,755	9.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	578	79.7	5,173	8.9	567	79.3	5,060	8.9
Clerical and kindred workers-	927	93.2	6,521	7.0	865	90.5	6,111	7.1
Sales workers-----	362	85.2	2,730	7.5	335	81.7	2,439	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	704	78.8	7,223	10.3	655	76.0	6,490	9.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	1,099	93.2	8,626	7.8	1,002	90.6	7,938	7.9
Private household workers----	67	62.4	479	7.1	58	56.1	349	6.0
Service workers, except private household-----	612	115.4	5,589	9.1	555	110.1	4,965	8.9
Farm laborers and foremen----	70	59.6	519	7.4	65	57.9	430	6.6
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	177	69.0	688	3.9	160	69.4	1,408	8.8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	61	101.7	556	9.1	23	116.8	312	13.6
<u>Nonwhite-17+ years</u>								
All occupations-----	567	69.7	5,105	9.0	486	66.0	4,489	9.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farmers and farm managers----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-	52	89.2	331	6.4	47	87.2	298	6.3
Sales workers-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	37	60.9	456	12.3	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	120	71.6	1,085	9.0	104	69.2	991	9.5
Private household workers----	89	70.4	683	7.7	79	66.9	638	8.1
Service workers, except private household-----	130	88.1	1,231	9.5	114	84.3	1,055	9.3
Farm laborers and foremen----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	57	57.9	688	12.1	43	49.2	546	12.7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 29. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by hospital and surgical insurance coverage, sex, and occupation: United States, July 1962-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons ¹	Hospital insurance		Surgical insurance	
		Insured	Not insured	Insured	Not insured
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>					
Number of persons in the labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	71,588	54,664	16,444	50,811	19,407
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	8,559	7,462	1,045	6,991	1,404
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,491	1,268	1,209	1,132	1,317
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	7,595	6,138	1,401	5,705	1,737
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,541	9,143	1,328	8,559	1,753
Sales workers-----	4,286	3,432	826	3,201	1,006
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,638	7,744	1,848	7,275	2,210
Operatives and kindred workers-----	13,553	10,620	2,854	9,939	3,361
Private household workers-----	2,252	1,158	1,081	1,020	1,204
Service workers, except private household----	6,874	4,758	2,076	4,339	2,418
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,514	413	1,092	355	1,143
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,608	2,154	1,414	1,966	1,554
Unknown (including new workers)-----	677	375	270	330	299
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	46,675	35,424	10,918	32,968	12,790
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	5,349	4,660	657	4,368	873
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,340	1,191	1,138	1,065	1,238
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	6,208	5,049	1,113	4,682	1,394
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,226	2,805	401	2,646	513
Sales workers-----	2,561	2,086	455	1,946	567
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,344	7,496	1,805	7,037	2,156
Operatives and kindred workers-----	9,445	7,379	2,004	6,926	2,336
Private household workers-----	48	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household----	3,115	2,138	948	1,941	1,117
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,179	325	847	282	886
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,489	2,062	1,387	1,879	1,521
Unknown (including new workers)-----	371	205	143	174	165
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	24,913	19,240	5,526	17,842	6,617
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	3,210	2,802	388	2,623	531
Farmers and farm managers-----	150	77	71	67	78
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	1,387	1,090	288	1,023	343
Clerical and kindred workers-----	7,316	6,338	927	5,913	1,240
Sales workers-----	1,725	1,347	371	1,256	439
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	294	248	43	238	54
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,108	3,240	850	3,013	1,026
Private household workers-----	2,204	1,129	1,062	998	1,181
Service workers, except private household----	3,759	2,619	1,127	2,397	1,301
Farm laborers and foremen-----	334	89	246	73	257
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	120	92	27	86	32
Unknown (including new workers)-----	306	170	126	155	134

¹Includes persons of unknown insurance status.

Table 30. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by hospital and surgical insurance coverage according to sex and occupation: United States, July 1962-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons ¹	Hospital insurance		Surgical insurance	
		Insured	Not insured	Insured	Not insured
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>		Percent distribution			
All occupations-----	100.0	76.4	23.0	71.0	27.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	100.0	87.2	12.2	81.7	16.4
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	50.9	48.5	45.4	52.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	80.8	18.4	75.1	22.9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	86.7	12.6	81.2	16.6
Sales workers-----	100.0	80.1	19.3	74.7	23.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	80.3	19.2	75.5	22.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	78.4	21.1	73.3	24.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	51.4	48.0	45.3	53.5
Service workers, except private household----	100.0	69.2	30.2	63.1	35.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	27.3	72.2	23.5	75.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	59.7	39.2	54.5	43.1
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	55.3	39.9	48.7	44.2
<u>Male-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	75.9	23.4	70.6	27.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	100.0	87.1	12.3	81.7	16.3
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	50.9	48.6	45.5	52.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	81.3	17.9	75.4	22.5
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	87.0	12.4	82.0	15.9
Sales workers-----	100.0	81.4	17.8	76.0	22.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	80.2	19.3	75.3	23.1
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	78.1	21.2	73.3	24.7
Private household workers-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household----	100.0	68.6	30.5	62.3	35.9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	27.6	71.8	23.9	75.1
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	59.1	39.8	53.9	43.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	55.1	38.7	47.0	44.3
<u>Female-17+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	77.2	22.2	71.6	26.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	100.0	87.3	12.1	81.7	16.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	51.0	47.3	44.6	52.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	100.0	78.5	20.7	73.7	24.7
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	86.6	12.7	80.8	17.0
Sales workers-----	100.0	78.0	21.5	72.8	25.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	84.4	14.7	80.9	18.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	78.9	20.7	73.3	25.0
Private household workers-----	100.0	51.2	48.2	45.3	53.6
Service workers, except private household----	100.0	69.7	30.0	63.8	34.6
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	26.5	73.5	21.9	77.0
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	76.5	22.5	72.0	27.0
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	55.7	41.4	50.9	44.0

¹Includes persons of unknown insurance status.

Table 31. Number of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by hospital and surgical insurance coverage, age, and occupation: United States, July 1962-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons ¹	Hospital insurance		Surgical insurance	
		Insured	Not insured	Insured	Not Insured
<u>17-24 years</u>					
Number of persons in the labor force in thousands					
All occupations-----	11,755	7,707	3,886	7,017	4,360
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,116	846	256	780	303
Farmers and farm managers-----	94	38	53	34	57
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	291	202	85	194	91
Clerical and kindred workers-----	2,716	2,188	493	2,000	611
Sales workers-----	669	468	192	428	222
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	846	587	253	536	286
Operatives and kindred workers-----	2,482	1,614	845	1,470	941
Private household workers-----	364	161	201	145	211
Service workers, except private household-----	1,264	721	515	637	578
Farm laborers and foremen-----	506	124	375	107	392
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	973	514	441	467	473
Unknown (including new workers)-----	433	242	178	219	195
<u>25-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	31,204	24,438	6,589	23,004	7,666
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,378	3,889	461	3,667	632
Farmers and farm managers-----	825	434	387	389	424
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	3,195	2,585	590	2,432	707
Clerical and kindred workers-----	4,535	3,952	559	3,749	710
Sales workers-----	1,831	1,505	315	1,430	369
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	4,627	3,692	914	3,488	1,061
Operatives and kindred workers-----	6,449	5,128	1,286	4,856	1,483
Private household workers-----	715	341	373	299	408
Service workers, except private household-----	2,630	1,878	747	1,748	851
Farm laborers and foremen-----	467	118	348	100	365
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,417	851	549	794	590
Unknown (including new workers)-----	136	63	60	51	66
<u>45-64 years</u>					
All occupations-----	25,296	20,273	4,898	18,825	6,068
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	2,714	2,464	243	2,306	366
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,183	619	559	552	611
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	3,523	2,929	566	2,720	727
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,023	2,766	246	2,587	390
Sales workers-----	1,564	1,296	260	1,199	339
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	3,861	3,258	583	3,071	740
Operatives and kindred workers-----	4,320	3,654	646	3,418	836
Private household workers-----	920	502	411	440	471
Service workers, except private household-----	2,535	1,864	665	1,708	797
Farm laborers and foremen-----	461	135	325	119	336
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	1,088	721	360	650	417
Unknown (including new workers)-----	103	65	33	56	38
<u>65+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	3,333	2,246	1,071	1,964	1,312
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	350	263	85	237	103
Farmers and farm managers-----	389	176	211	157	224
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	586	422	161	360	212
Clerical and kindred workers-----	267	237	30	222	43
Sales workers-----	223	163	60	144	76
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	304	207	97	180	123
Operatives and kindred workers-----	301	224	76	195	101
Private household workers-----	252	154	96	136	114
Service workers, except private household-----	445	294	148	245	193
Farm laborers and foremen-----	80	36	44	29	50
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	130	66	63	55	73
Unknown (including new workers)-----	*	*	*	*	*

¹Includes persons of unknown insurance status.

Table 32. Percent distribution of persons aged 17+ years in the labor force, by hospital and surgical insurance coverage according to age and occupation: United States, July 1962-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All persons ¹	Hospital insurance		Surgical insurance	
		Insured	Not insured	Insured	Not insured
<u>17-24 years</u>		Percent distribution			
All occupations-----	100.0	65.6	33.1	59.7	37.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	75.8	22.9	69.9	27.1
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	40.9	56.1	35.8	61.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	100.0	69.5	29.1	66.7	31.4
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	80.6	18.1	73.7	22.5
Sales workers-----	100.0	69.9	28.6	63.9	33.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	69.4	29.9	63.3	33.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	65.0	34.0	59.2	37.9
Private household workers-----	100.0	44.1	55.2	39.8	58.0
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	57.1	40.8	50.4	45.7
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	24.6	74.1	21.2	77.5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	52.8	45.3	48.0	48.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	55.9	41.1	50.5	45.0
<u>25-44 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	78.3	21.1	73.7	24.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	88.8	10.5	83.8	14.4
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	52.7	46.9	47.2	51.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	100.0	80.9	18.5	76.1	22.1
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	87.1	12.3	82.7	15.7
Sales workers-----	100.0	82.2	17.2	78.1	20.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	79.8	19.8	75.4	22.9
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	79.5	19.9	75.3	23.0
Private household workers-----	100.0	47.7	52.1	41.8	57.1
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	71.4	28.4	66.5	32.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	25.4	74.6	21.5	78.3
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	60.1	38.7	56.0	41.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	46.6	43.9	37.9	48.7
<u>45-64 years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	80.1	19.4	74.4	24.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	90.8	8.9	85.0	13.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	52.3	47.2	46.6	51.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	100.0	83.1	16.1	77.2	20.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	91.5	8.1	85.6	12.9
Sales workers-----	100.0	82.9	16.6	76.7	21.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	84.4	15.1	79.5	19.2
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	84.6	15.0	79.1	19.3
Private household workers-----	100.0	54.5	44.7	47.9	51.2
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	73.5	26.2	67.4	31.4
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	29.2	70.5	25.8	72.8
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	66.3	33.1	59.7	38.3
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	63.4	31.7	54.1	37.0
<u>65+ years</u>					
All occupations-----	100.0	67.4	32.1	58.9	39.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	75.1	24.2	67.6	29.5
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	45.2	54.2	40.3	57.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----	100.0	72.0	27.5	61.4	36.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	88.8	11.2	83.3	16.1
Sales workers-----	100.0	73.3	26.7	64.7	34.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	100.0	68.0	32.0	59.3	40.3
Operatives and kindred workers-----	100.0	74.4	25.2	64.5	33.6
Private household workers-----	100.0	60.9	38.0	53.9	45.0
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	66.1	33.4	55.1	43.3
Farm laborers and foremen-----	100.0	45.1	54.9	35.8	62.7
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100.0	51.2	48.8	42.4	56.6
Unknown (including new workers)-----	100.0	73.2	-	73.2	-

¹Includes persons of unknown insurance status.

Table 33. Personal health expenses per year per person in the labor force aged 17+ years, by type of expense, sex, and occupation: United States, July-December 1962

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All expenses	Type of expense				
		Hospital	Doctor	Dental	Medicine	Other
Health expenses per person per year in dollars						
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	142	31	47	24	27	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	162	28	55	35	29	16
Farmers and farm managers-----	93	20	28	12	21	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	192	38	63	34	36	21
Clerical and kindred workers-----	161	33	55	32	28	14
Sales workers-----	163	29	59	26	35	15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	129	32	41	20	24	11
Operatives and kindred workers-----	124	31	39	18	24	11
Private household workers-----	120	27	41	15	26	12
Service workers, except private household-----	147	36	50	20	28	12
Farm laborers and foremen-----	71	12	22	9	18	9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	103	27	35	13	19	9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	86	22	23	14	16	11
<u>Male-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	129	28	42	22	24	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	145	22	51	32	25	14
Farmers and farm managers-----	91	20	28	12	20	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	188	38	62	33	34	20
Clerical and kindred workers-----	127	28	40	23	24	13
Sales workers-----	151	24	55	27	31	14
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	126	31	41	20	24	11
Operatives and kindred workers-----	108	27	34	17	20	10
Private household workers-----	104	38	35	5	16	11
Service workers, except private household-----	133	35	43	20	25	11
Farm laborers and foremen-----	68	11	22	8	17	10
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	101	26	35	13	19	9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	87	19	23	13	18	13
<u>Female-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	168	36	57	28	32	15
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	191	38	62	39	35	18
Farmers and farm managers-----	106	16	30	17	31	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	210	36	69	38	46	22
Clerical and kindred workers-----	175	35	61	35	29	14
Sales workers-----	182	36	64	25	42	15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	242	101	63	21	40	18
Operatives and kindred workers-----	163	42	53	21	33	13
Private household workers-----	120	26	41	15	26	12
Service workers, except private household-----	157	37	56	20	31	13
Farm laborers and foremen-----	80	16	23	12	21	8
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	141	43	51	17	22	8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	85	25	23	15	14	8

Table 34. Personal health expenses per year per currently employed person aged 17+ years, by type of expense, sex, and occupation: United States, July-December 1962

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All expenses	Type of expense				
		Hospital	Doctor	Dental	Medicine	Other
<u>Both sexes-17+ years</u>		Health expenses per person per year in dollars				
All occupations-----	143	31	48	24	27	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	162	28	55	35	29	16
Farmers and farm managers-----	92	19	28	12	21	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	192	38	63	34	36	20
Clerical and kindred workers-----	159	31	54	32	28	14
Sales workers-----	162	28	58	27	35	15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	128	32	41	20	24	11
Operatives and kindred workers-----	123	31	39	19	23	11
Private household workers-----	123	27	41	15	27	13
Service workers, except private household-----	147	36	51	20	28	12
Farm laborers and foremen-----	72	12	23	9	18	9
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	105	27	37	13	20	9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	127	23	31	21	26	26
<u>Male-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	130	28	43	22	24	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	146	22	51	33	26	14
Farmers and farm managers-----	91	20	28	12	20	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	188	39	62	33	33	20
Clerical and kindred workers-----	126	26	40	23	24	13
Sales workers-----	149	23	55	27	30	14
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	125	30	40	20	23	11
Operatives and kindred workers-----	107	26	34	17	20	10
Private household workers-----	104	38	35	5	16	11
Service workers, except private household-----	134	35	44	20	24	11
Farm laborers and foremen-----	69	11	23	8	18	10
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	104	26	36	13	19	9
Unknown (including new workers)-----	150	34	38	16	30	31
<u>Female-17+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	168	36	57	29	32	15
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	190	37	61	38	35	18
Farmers and farm managers-----	107	17	31	18	31	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	208	36	68	38	45	21
Clerical and kindred workers-----	173	33	60	36	29	14
Sales workers-----	182	35	64	25	43	15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	247	104	64	22	40	18
Operatives and kindred workers-----	162	41	53	22	33	13
Private household workers-----						
Service workers, except private household-----	123	26	42	15	27	13
Farm laborers and foremen-----	158	37	56	20	31	13
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	80	17	23	12	20	8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	159	48	58	20	25	8
	78	1	16	31	14	16

Table 35. Personal health expenses per year per person in the labor force aged 17+ years, by type of expense, age, and occupation: United States, July-December 1962

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 and occupation	All expenses	Type of expense				
		Hospital	Doctor	Dental	Medicine	Other
Health expenses per person per year in dollars						
All occupations-17+ years-----	142	31	47	24	27	13
<u>17-24 years</u>						
All occupations-----	99	20	33	23	14	9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	101	16	30	23	18	13
Farmers and farm managers-----	39	2	11	14	3	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	121	26	44	23	17	10
Clerical and kindred workers-----	134	24	43	37	18	12
Sales workers-----	130	29	45	25	17	15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	71	9	22	22	11	7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	77	17	24	18	12	6
Private household workers-----	153	60	57	13	15	8
Service workers, except private household-----	103	24	38	19	14	8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	46	11	13	8	9	6
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	67	13	25	14	9	7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	63	13	18	14	13	5
<u>25-44 years</u>						
All occupations-----	125	27	43	23	23	9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	144	24	53	33	24	11
Farmers and farm managers-----	76	18	25	12	15	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	146	25	49	34	27	12
Clerical and kindred workers-----	151	31	54	29	27	11
Sales workers-----	143	25	55	22	32	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	108	28	36	19	18	7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	106	27	35	16	21	8
Private household workers-----	107	30	34	15	21	6
Service workers, except private household-----	129	27	46	21	26	8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	97	13	33	8	28	16
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	97	28	32	11	17	8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	121	31	28	16	17	29
<u>45-64 years</u>						
All occupations-----	176	39	57	26	35	19
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	198	31	65	42	39	21
Farmers and farm managers-----	105	20	33	14	24	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	222	46	72	35	42	27
Clerical and kindred workers-----	190	36	66	32	37	20
Sales workers-----	198	33	70	31	45	19
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	161	41	50	21	32	17
Operatives and kindred workers-----	173	46	54	22	33	18
Private household workers-----	119	12	42	17	32	17
Service workers, except private household-----	185	51	59	21	35	19
Farm laborers and foremen-----	64	11	20	10	18	4
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	140	39	49	14	28	10
Unknown (including new workers)-----	148	52	44	8	33	10
<u>65+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	195	48	60	20	42	24
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	302	83	86	38	50	45
Farmers and farm managers-----	105	28	27	7	29	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	288	67	93	40	55	34
Clerical and kindred workers-----	281	111	71	22	45	31
Sales workers-----	199	29	63	30	54	24
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	187	49	64	15	40	20
Operatives and kindred workers-----	148	26	44	16	40	21
Private household workers-----	109	18	31	6	36	17
Service workers, except private household-----	153	34	60	8	38	13
Farm laborers and foremen-----	97	17	30	11	21	19
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	105	14	33	2	33	23
Unknown (including new workers)-----	79	5	13	7	26	29

Table 36. Personal health expenses per year per currently employed person aged 17+ years, by type of expense, age, and occupation: United States, July-December 1962

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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 III

Age and occupation	All expenses	Type of expense				
		Hospital	Doctor	Dental	Medicine	Other
Health expenses per person per year in dollars						
All occupations-17+ years-----	143	31	48	24	27	13
<u>17-24 years</u>						
All occupations-----	100	20	33	24	14	9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	98	15	29	24	17	14
Farmers and farm managers-----	40	2	11	15	4	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	124	28	45	25	18	9
Clerical and kindred workers-----	133	23	42	38	18	12
Sales workers-----	133	30	45	26	17	16
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	73	10	23	23	11	7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	73	14	23	18	12	6
Private household workers-----	164	66	60	14	15	8
Service workers, except private household-----	105	25	39	20	14	8
Farm laborers and foremen-----	48	12	13	8	9	6
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	67	12	24	15	9	7
Unknown (including new workers)-----	70	-	14	21	30	6
<u>25-44 years</u>						
All occupations-----	125	26	43	23	23	9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	144	24	53	33	23	11
Farmers and farm managers-----	77	18	25	12	15	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	147	25	49	34	27	12
Clerical and kindred workers-----	148	29	53	29	27	10
Sales workers-----	141	23	55	22	31	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	108	28	36	19	18	7
Operatives and kindred workers-----	105	26	34	16	20	8
Private household workers-----	110	29	36	17	22	6
Service workers, except private household-----	129	27	46	22	26	9
Farm laborers and foremen-----	99	14	34	8	23	16
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	100	28	35	12	18	8
Unknown (including new workers)-----	180	55	34	23	21	47
<u>45-64 years</u>						
All occupations-----	176	38	57	26	35	19
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	199	31	65	42	40	21
Farmers and farm managers-----	104	19	33	14	24	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	221	46	72	35	42	26
Clerical and kindred workers-----	188	34	66	32	36	20
Sales workers-----	196	31	69	31	46	19
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	160	40	49	21	33	17
Operatives and kindred workers-----	172	46	54	22	33	18
Private household workers-----	119	11	41	18	32	17
Service workers, except private household-----	184	51	59	21	35	18
Farm laborers and foremen-----	65	11	21	10	18	5
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	143	40	50	14	29	10
Unknown (including new workers)-----	128	-	64	17	29	18
<u>65+ years</u>						
All occupations-----	195	48	60	20	42	24
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	305	83	89	35	51	46
Farmers and farm managers-----	105	29	27	7	29	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors except farm--	288	67	93	40	53	34
Clerical and kindred workers-----	278	113	70	19	45	31
Sales workers-----	195	27	60	30	54	23
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	186	51	64	16	39	16
Operatives and kindred workers-----	149	25	45	17	39	23
Private household workers-----	110	19	31	6	37	17
Service workers, except private household-----	153	35	60	8	36	13
Farm laborers and foremen-----	99	17	31	12	21	19
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	110	15	35	3	34	24
Unknown (including new workers)-----	62	-	13	-	13	37

Table 37. The labor force population used in computing rates shown in this publication, by occupational category and selected demographic characteristics: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Characteristic	Total labor force ¹	Occupational category			
		White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Service workers	Farm workers
Number of persons in labor force in thousands					
All persons-17+ years-----	71,485	30,692	26,559	9,116	4,353
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	46,707	17,170	22,145	3,142	3,817
Female-----	24,778	13,522	4,414	5,975	536
<u>Age</u>					
17-44 years-----	42,923	18,565	16,652	4,982	2,098
45+ years-----	28,562	12,128	9,907	4,134	2,256
45-64 years-----	25,167	10,706	9,133	3,449	1,753
65+ years-----	3,395	1,422	744	685	503
<u>Color</u>					
White-----	63,351	29,402	23,289	6,378	3,683
Nonwhite-----	8,134	1,292	3,269	2,739	670
<u>Family income</u>					
Under \$4,000-----	19,375	4,644	7,378	4,455	2,617
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	23,822	9,465	10,691	2,629	842
\$7,000+-----	24,041	14,788	7,101	1,475	511
Unknown-----	4,247	1,795	1,389	557	383
<u>Education of individual</u>					
Under 9 years-----	18,417	2,730	9,667	3,484	2,390
9-12 years-----	37,722	16,048	14,775	4,815	1,588
13+ years-----	14,154	11,653	1,511	626	273
Unknown-----	1,192	261	606	191	102
<u>Class of worker</u>					
Private-paid-----	52,324	19,880	23,471	6,894	1,526
Federal Government-----	2,373	1,692	520	143	1
Other government-----	6,457	3,880	1,129	1,419	18
Self-employed-----	9,545	4,955	1,380	613	2,595
Unpaid-----	607	287	60	47	213
Other and unknown-----	179	...	...	...	...

¹Includes persons of unknown occupation (and new workers) who could not be distributed according to occupational category.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 38. The currently employed population used in computing rates shown in this publication, by age, color, sex, and occupation: United States, July 1961-June 1963

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional 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]

Occupation	Age			Color		Sex	
	All ages-17+ years	17-44 years	45+ years	White-17+ years	Nonwhite-17+ years	Male-17+ years	Female-17+ years
	Number of currently employed persons in thousands						
All occupations-----	67,857	40,370	27,487	60,492	7,365	44,634	23,223
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	8,226	5,238	2,988	7,813	412	5,189	3,037
Farmers and farm managers-----	2,646	972	1,674	2,497	149	2,469	177
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	7,315	3,370	3,945	7,151	164	6,031	1,284
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,093	6,952	3,141	9,553	539	3,087	7,006
Sales workers-----	4,207	2,429	1,778	4,102	105	2,523	1,684
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	9,181	5,243	3,937	8,615	566	8,923	257
Operatives and kindred workers-----	12,560	8,222	4,339	11,058	1,502	8,910	3,650
Private household workers-----	2,215	1,052	1,163	1,033	1,181	47	2,167
Service workers, except private household-----	6,396	3,587	2,809	5,043	1,353	2,942	3,454
Farm laborers and foremen-----	1,601	1,061	540	1,122	479	1,262	339
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,180	2,090	1,090	2,307	874	3,086	95
Unknown (including new workers)-----	236	154	82	197	40	164	72

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1963.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the 2-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of seg-

ments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 2-year period ending June 1963 the sample included about 259,000 persons from 80,000 households in about 11,100 segments.

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual editing and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons with one or more chronic conditions, in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for

current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of this population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days

caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. 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.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of

the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 67, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 68, 70, and 73. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for

percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 69, 71, and 72. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of orthopedic impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages, and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart, P8AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

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

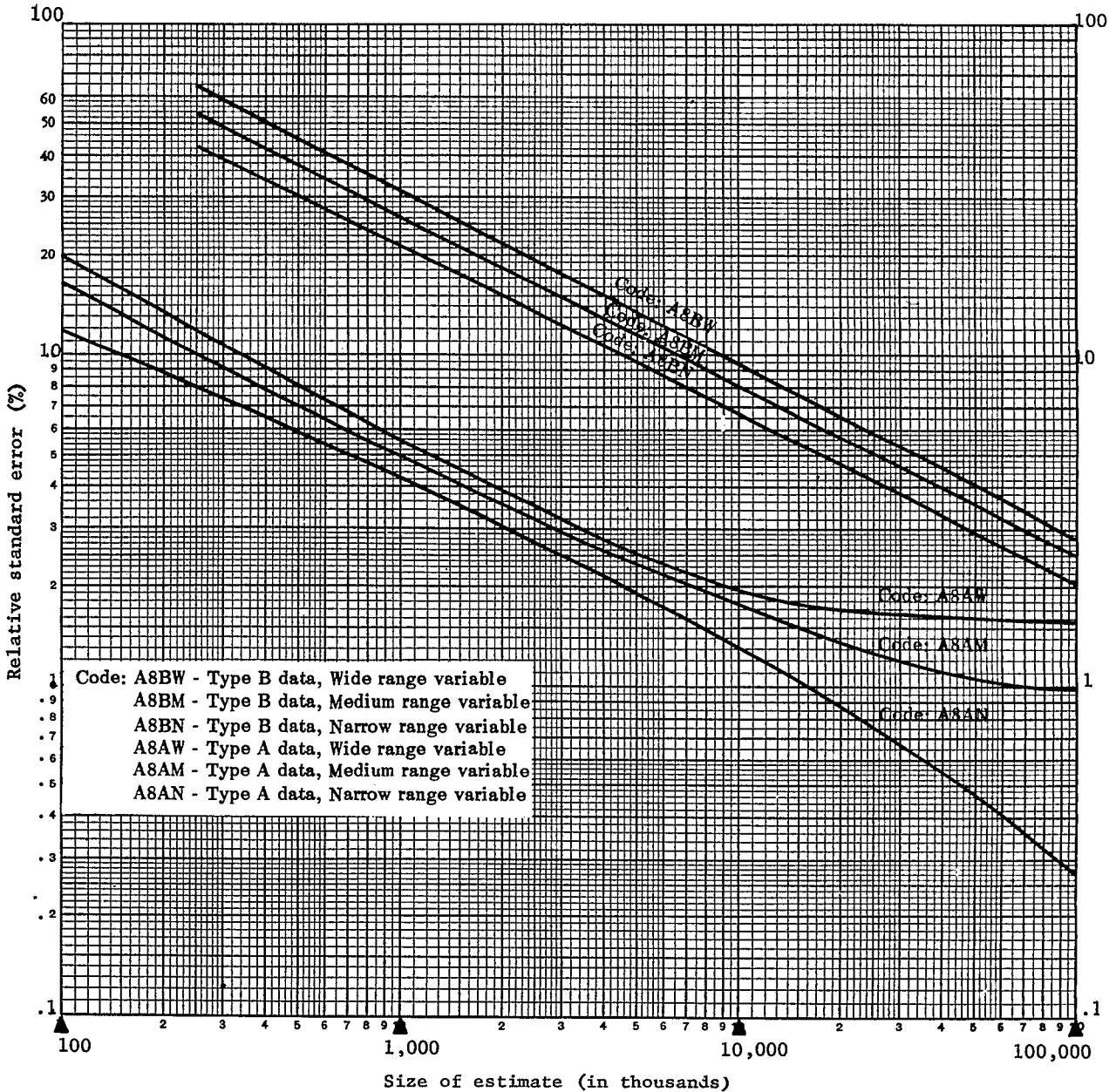
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A=

aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 66; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 66.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Persons			
Number of:			
Persons in the labor force or currently employed-----	1	A8AN	68
Persons by chronic limitation status-----	1	A8AN	68
Percentage distribution of any of the above groups-----	2	P8AN-M	69
Number of persons with health insurance-----	1	A4AN	70
Percent of persons with health insurance-----	2	P4AN-M	71
Disability days:			
Number of disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	68
Number of disability days per person per year----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	68 68
Conditions:			
Number of acute conditions-----	1	A8BN	68
Number of acute conditions per 1,000 persons per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	68 68
Percent of acute conditions medically attended---	2	P8BN-M	72
Number of chronic conditions, by type, causing activity limitation-----	1	A8AN	68
Number of activity-limiting chronic conditions per 1,000 population-----	3	P8AN-M	69
Persons injured			
Number of persons injured per year-----	1	A8BN	68
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	68 68
Discharges from short-stay hospitals:			
Number of persons discharged per year-----	1	A8CN	73
Rate of discharges per 1,000 population-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8CN Denom.: A8AN	73 68
Number of hospital days for discharges-----	1	A8CW	73
Hospital days per discharge (average length of stay)-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8CW Denom.: A8CN	73 73

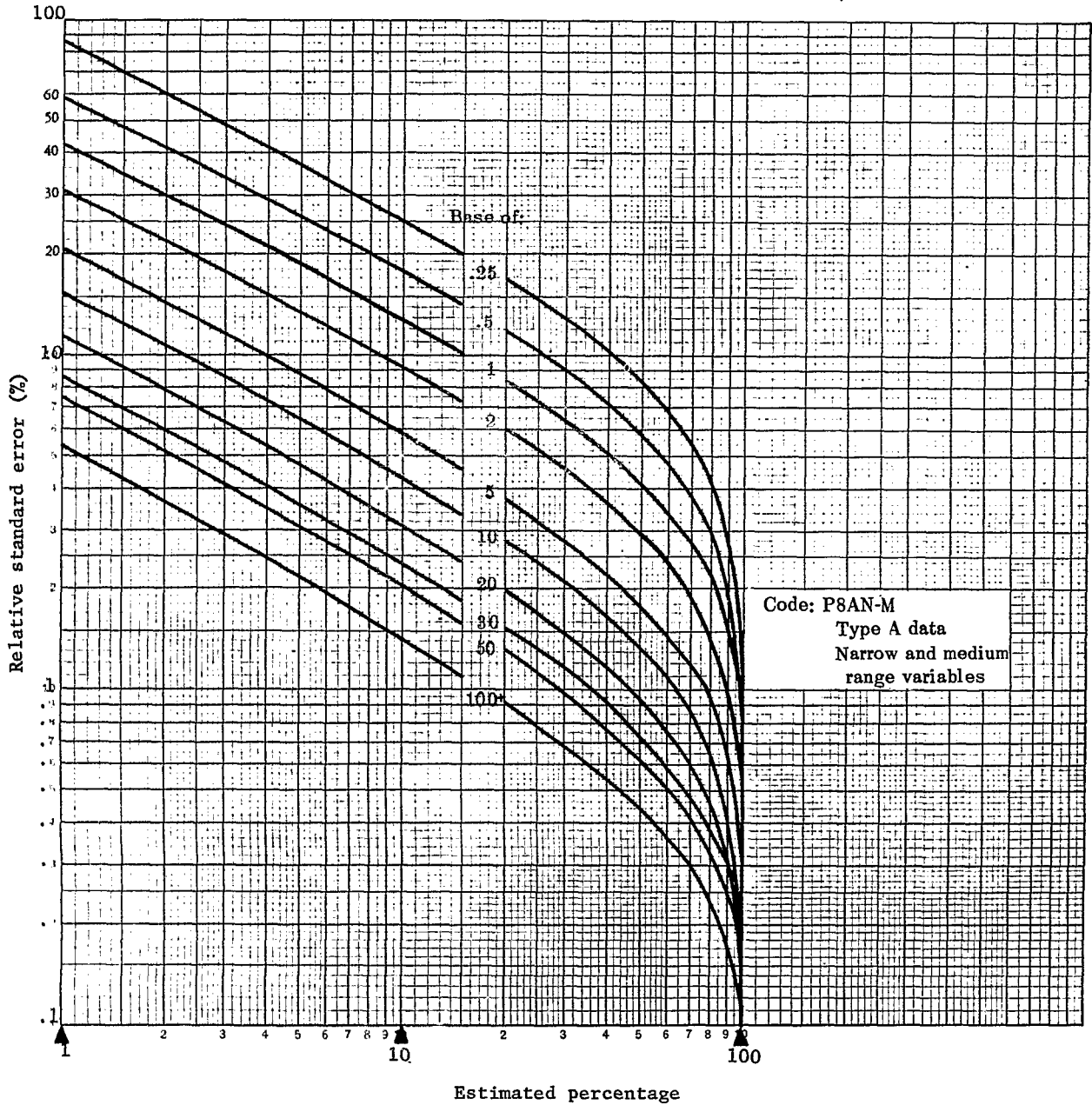
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection
for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

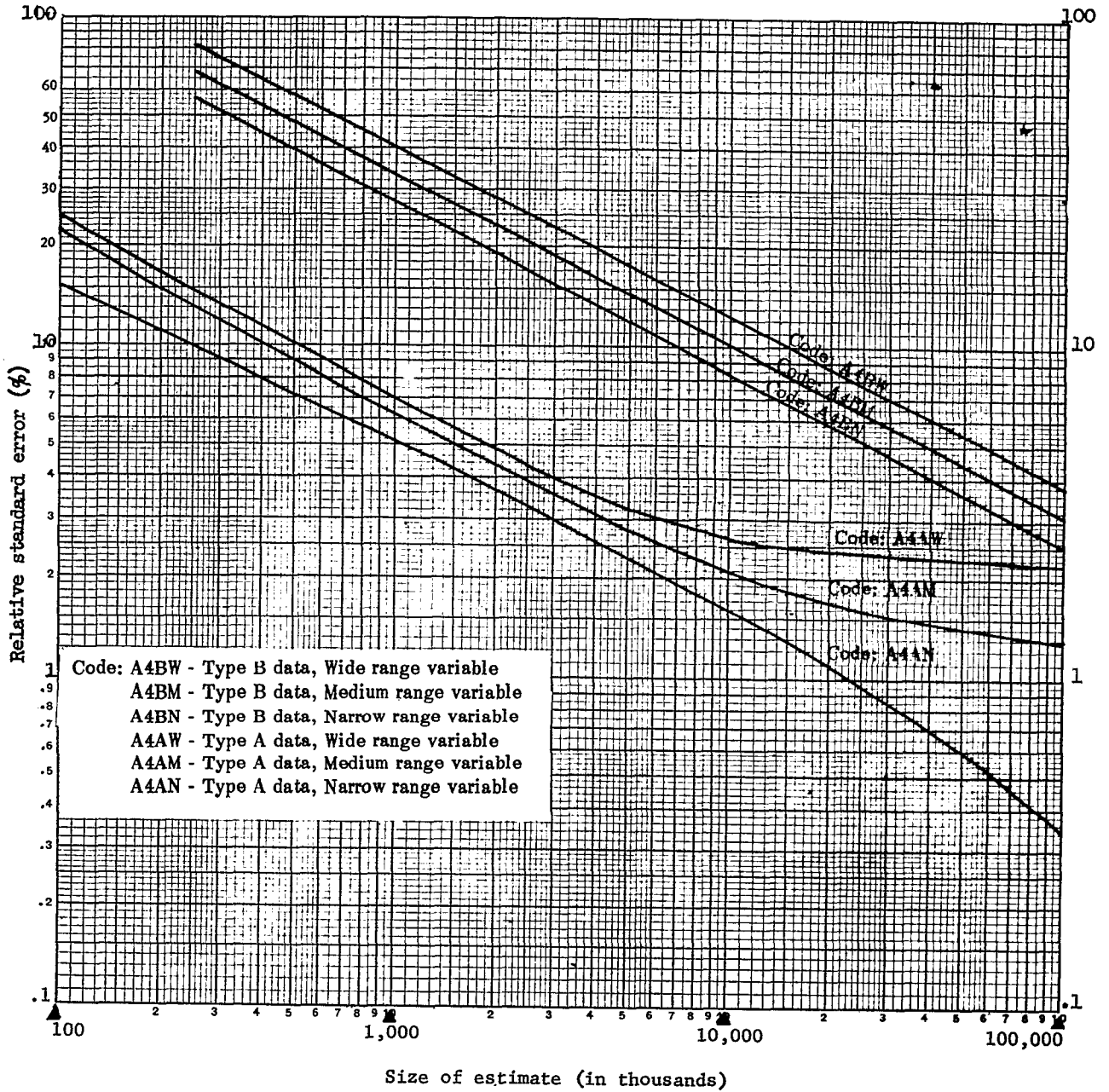
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



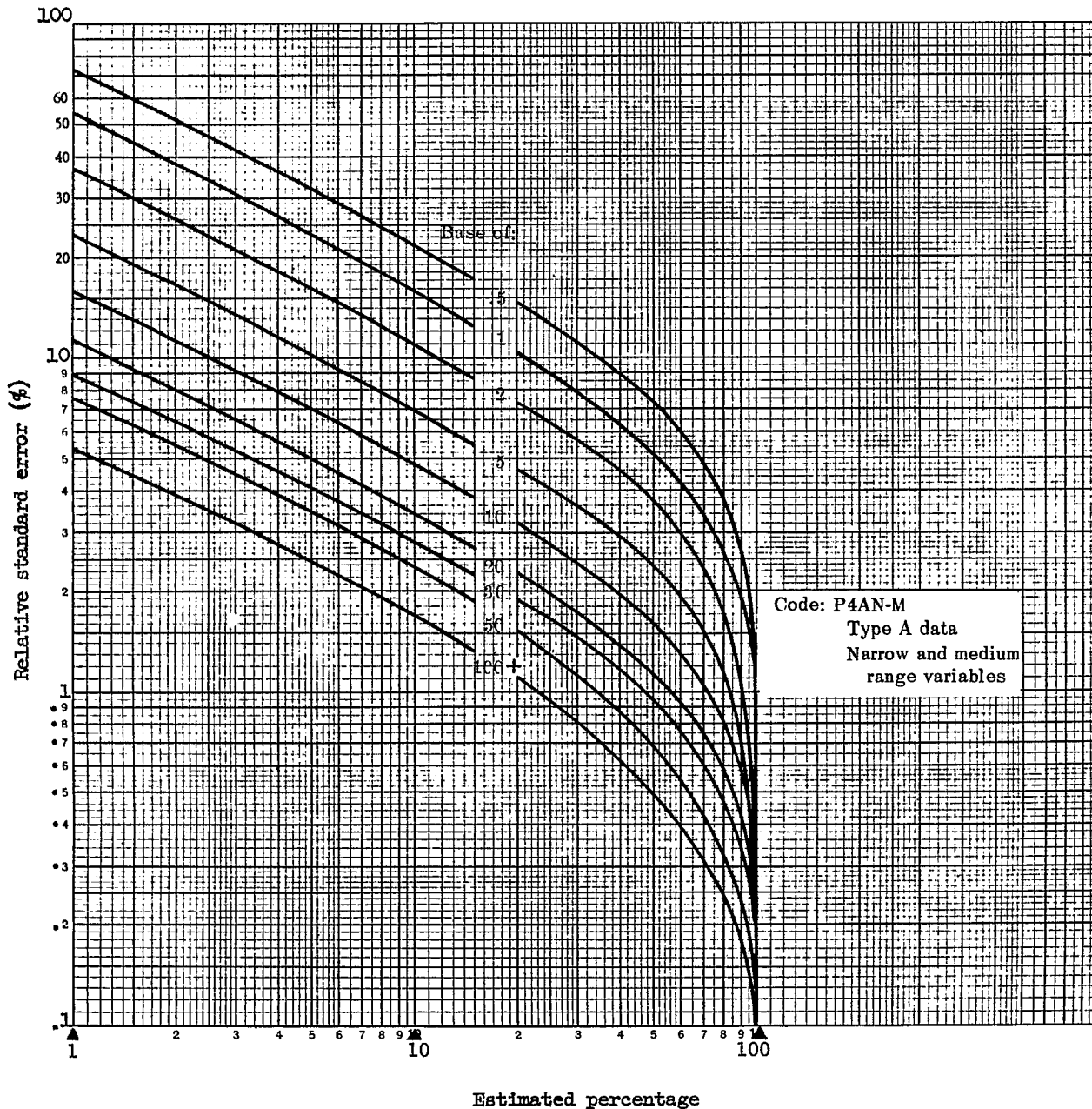
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

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



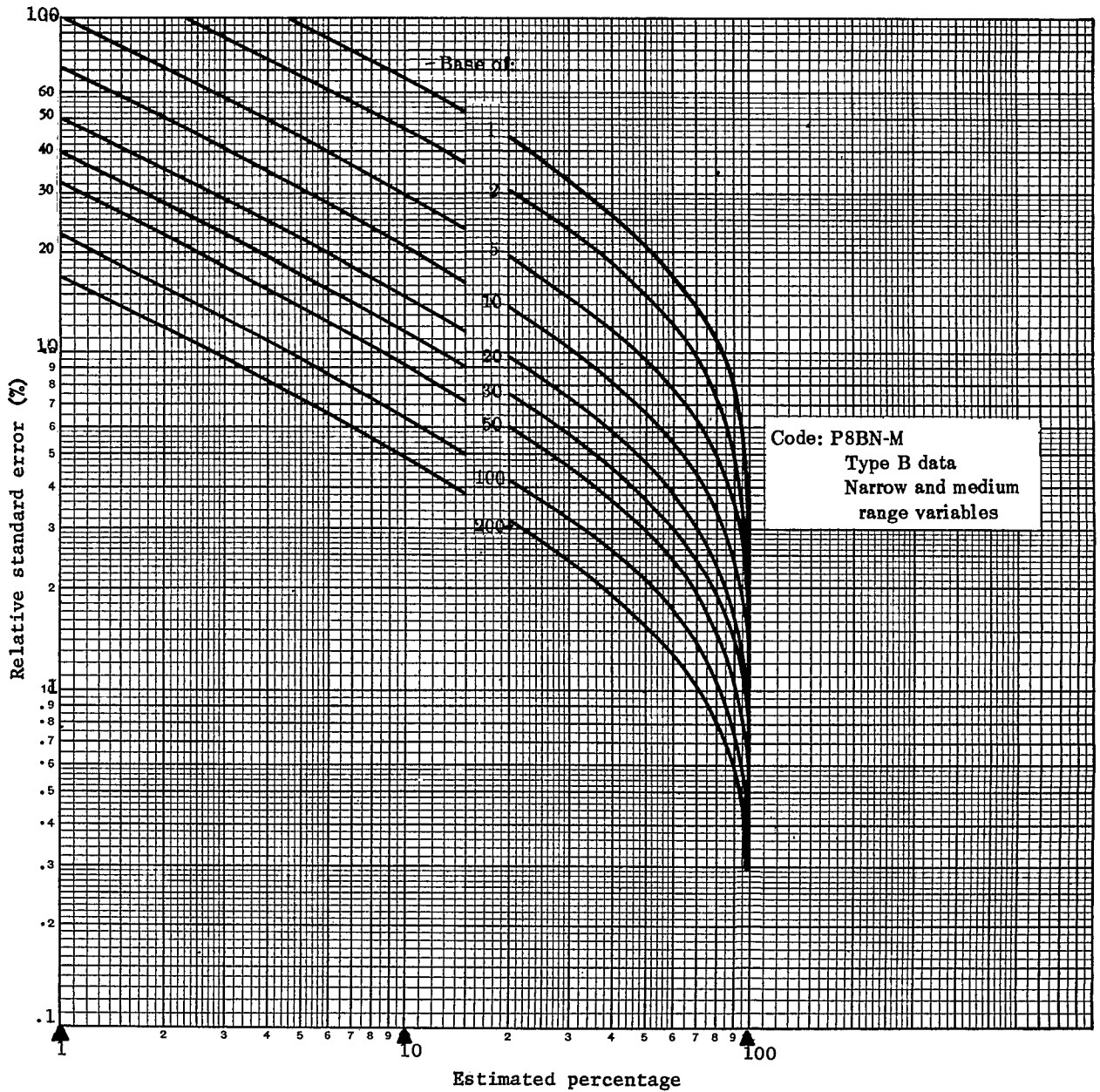
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



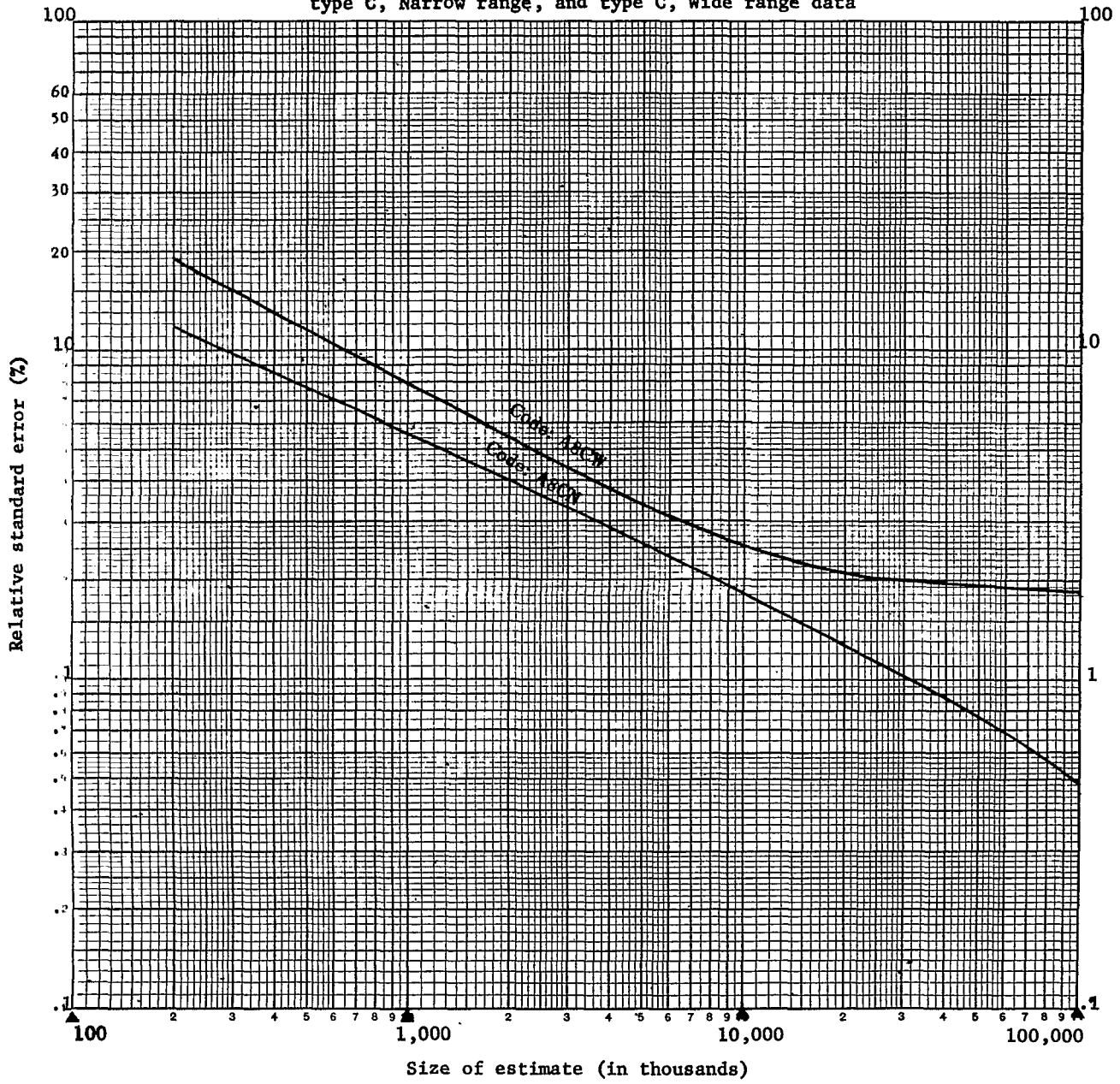
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
 for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.8 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.8 percent or 2.8 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A8CN) has a relative standard error of 5.6 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 56,000 (5.6 percent of 1,000,000).

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Employment

In the labor force.—This includes all persons 17 years of age and older who worked at or had a job or business or were looking for work, or on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to week of interview. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those unemployed, as defined below.

Currently employed.—This includes persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at, or had a job or business. 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 their 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 their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such 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 in whose operation they do not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working.

Currently unemployed.—This includes persons 17 years and over who during the 2-week period prior to interview, did not work, had no job or business, but were looking for work; or persons with a job but on layoff or looking for work.

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

Occupation.—A person's occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For the purposes of this Survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If the person worked during the 2-week-reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing), applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the one at which he spent the most time. For an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported, and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments" or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

Impairments.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly

those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

Persons with chronic conditions.—The estimated number of persons with chronic conditions is based on the number of persons who at the time of the interview were reported to have one or more chronic conditions.

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview; those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the four categories below:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons: limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives: not limited in housework but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities*

Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

Terms Relating to Disability Days

Disability.—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an illness or injury.

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, or work-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work are also days of restricted activity for the working

populations. Hence, restricted activity is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for conditions may add to more than the total number of person-days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

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

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed persons.")

Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Terms Relating to Acute Conditions

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that 2-week period. However, certain conditions which are always classified as chronic regardless of onset have been excluded.

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 when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is any condition which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions is estimated from the number of such conditions reported as having started in the 2-week period.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition involving at least 1 day of bed disability during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day.") The incidence of acute bed-disabling conditions is defined in a manner analogous to the incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions.

Medically attended condition.—A condition is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child's condition by the physician and a responsible member of the household are considered as medical attention even if the child was not seen at that time.

For the purpose of this definition, the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes the effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of current or acute injury conditions include only injuries which involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained an injury in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition," above). Each time a person is injured he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident," as commonly used, may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured," as used in the National Health Survey, includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Class of accident.—This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word; but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are (1) motor vehicle accidents, moving and nonmoving, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while he was at work. In this report, accidents which could be assigned to more than one class have been so classified. Therefore, the summation of events by class of accident will exceed the total number of persons injured.

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for

moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. The vehicle was moving if the wheels were in motion at the time of the accident.

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside the house or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which the injury might have occurred.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights 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. For certain reports of the National Health Survey, estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.

Hospital.—A hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issues of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

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

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day 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.

Estimates of the total number of hospital days are derived by summing the days for all hospital discharges. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

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 definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Average length of hospital stay.—The average length of hospital 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 the same group.

Health Insurance Terms

Health insurance is any plan specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical or hospital expenses of each insured individual in the household. 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 under the plan 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 Survey, 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 or public welfare, care given free of charge to veterans, care given to dependents of military personnel (Medicare), care given under the Crippled Children or similar programs, and care of persons admitted for research purposes; (3) insurance which 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 a worker that covers him only for accidents on the job; and (4) insurance which pays only for loss of income.

Hospital insurance coverage.—Hospital insurance coverage is insurance which pays all or part of the hospital bill for the hospitalized person. By hospital bill is meant only the bill submitted by the hospital itself, not the doctor's or surgeon's bill or the bill for special nurses. Such a bill always includes the cost of room

and meals and may also include the costs of other services such as operating room, laboratory tests, X-rays, etc.

Surgical insurance coverage.—Surgical insurance coverage is insurance which pays in whole or part the bill of the doctor or surgeon for an operation whether performed in a hospital or in the doctor's office. Insurance which pays the cost of visits to a doctor's office for postoperative care is included as surgical insurance.

Terms Relating to Costs of Medical and Dental Care

Costs of medical and dental care.—These are the total expenditures for medical and dental care for a person during a specified 12-month period. The National Health Survey collects the data for each member of a household in the Survey sample for the specified 12-month period. The total expenditures are defined as all bills paid (or to be paid) for medical and dental care by the person himself, his family or friends, and any part paid by health insurance. This is included whether it is paid directly to the hospital or doctor, or paid to the person himself, or to his family. If a respondent does not know the exact amount paid by insurance, he is requested to estimate it and include it in the total bill.

For the National Health Survey, expenditures for medical and dental care exclude amounts paid (or to be paid) by workmen's compensation, nonprofit organizations, military services including Medicare, Veterans Administration, and Federal, State, city, or county governments.

If a baby is born in the household during the specified 12-month period, the hospital and doctor bills relating to the baby's birth are included in medical expenditures for the mother. However, all other medical expenditures relating to the baby's health are counted in the medical expenditures for the baby.

There are six categories of personal health expenditures for medical and dental care as follows:

1. **Doctors' bills.**—Doctors' bills are defined as the total bills paid (or to be paid) for medical care to doctors, including surgeons, for a person during the specified 12-month period. Such bills include costs of operations, treatments, checkups, deliveries, pregnancy care, X-rays, laboratory fees, eye examinations, immunizations or shots, and any other doctors' services provided for the patient.
2. **Hospital bills.**—Hospital bills are the total expenditures paid (or to be paid) for hospitalizations of a person during the specified 12-month period. Only hospitalizations for overnight or longer in a hospital (nursing home, rest home, sanitarium, etc.) are counted. Hospital bills include costs of room and board,

operating and delivery room, anesthesia, special treatments, X-rays, tests, and any other hospital services provided and billed for by the hospital.

3. *Medicine costs.*—Medicine costs are total expenditures paid (or to be paid) for medicine for a person during the specified 12-month period. The total expenditures for medicine include the costs of all kinds of medicine whether or not prescribed by a doctor, such as tonics, pills, prescriptions, salves, ointments, vitamins, and any other medicine. But health foods, soaps, cosmetics, and similar preparations are excluded.
4. *Dentists' bills.*—Dentists' bills are defined as the total bills paid (or to be paid) for dental care for a person during the specified 12-month period. Dentists' bills include costs of fillings, extractions, cleanings, X-rays, bridgework, dental plates, straightening of teeth, and any other dental services.
5. *Special medical expenses.*—Special medical expenses paid (or to be paid) for a person during the specified 12-month period include costs of the following: eye glasses, hearing aids, special nursing, physical therapy, speech therapy, corrective shoes, chiropractors' fees, and special braces or trusses, wheel chairs, or artificial limbs.
6. *Other medical expenses.*—All medical expenses for a person during the specified 12-month period not included above are classified as other. For example, emergency or outpatient treatment in a hospital or clinic would be classified as other.

Demographic, Social, and Economic 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 upon the purpose of the table.

Color.—In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups according to color, "White" and "Nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "White" unless definitely known to be Indian or another nonwhite race.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Education.—Each person age 17 or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which 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.



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