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Disability Days

United States - July 1965 - June 1966

Statistics on volume of days of restricted activity and bed disability, and days lost from work and school, by age, sex, residence, geographic region, usual activity status, family income, occupation, and industry. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1965-June 1966.

Washington, D.C.

October 1968

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IN THIS REPORT data are presented on the amount of short-term disability caused by illness or injury among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States during the period July 1965-June 1966. Included are the number of days of restricted activity and bed disability, and the time lost from work or school during the year, with corresponding rates of disability per person. This report updates similar findings from the Health Interview Survey presented in "Disability Days, United States, July 1963-June 1964" (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 24).

The information presented in the current report was collected in household interviews during July 1965-June 1966. It includes such variables as age, sex, residence, geographic region, employment status, family income, occupation, and industry. The rate of restricted activity due to acute and chronic illness and injury for the average person during the 12-month period was 15.6 days. Included in this rate were 6.3 days spent in bed. Currently employed persons were absent from work an average of 5.8 days due to illness or injury. The average school-age child (6-16 years) lost 5.2 days of school.

SYMBOLS

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DISABILITY DAYS

Paul Ahmed, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SELECTED FINDINGS

During the 12-month period ending June 1966, the civilian, noninstitutional population experienced approximately 3 billion days of restricted activity and 1.2 billion days of bed disability which represented an average of 15.6 days of restricted activity and 6.3 days of bed disability per person per year. Illness or injury resulted in 425 million work-loss days, or 5.8 days per currently employed person per year. Children aged 6-16 years missed 220 million days of school because of illness or injury, a rate of 5.2 days per child per year.

Females had higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and absence from school than did males, while males had slightly higher rates for work-loss days. The differential was substantial for restricted-activity and bed-disability days, but less marked for work-loss and school-loss days.

The number of bed-disability days per person per year increased with age. Among females, the age-specific rates of restricted activity and bed disability rose consistently as age increased; among males, however, these rates did not begin to increase until age 25.

Persons residing in nonmetropolitan areas had higher rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days and time lost from work than did residents in metropolitan areas. The rate of time lost from school, however, was higher for persons aged 6-16 years living in metropolitan areas than elsewhere. Among persons living in nonmetropolitan areas the rates of restricted activity were higher for the farm than for the nonfarm population. Nonfarm residents had a

higher rate of bed-days and time lost from school, while farm residents had a higher rate of time lost from work than did the nonfarm residents.

Among the geographic regions the West had the highest rate for restricted-activity and bed-disability days. This is perhaps attributable to the higher incidence of all acute conditions in the West Region. Residents of the Northeast Region reported the lowest rate of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss. The North Central Region had the lowest rate of time lost from school.

Among the currently unemployed, the rates of restricted activity and bed disability were substantially higher than among the currently employed. The difference between the two rates became greater with advancing age up to 64 years and thereafter declined.

With increasing family income, up to \$10,000, the rates of disability declined for each type of disability except time lost from school. In the \$10,000 and over income group, the rates of restricted activity and bed disability were slightly higher than those for persons with a \$7,000-\$9,999 family income.

Among industrial groups, agriculture had the highest rate of work-loss days. The lowest work-loss rate was in finance, insurance, and real estate. Among the occupational groups, farmers and farm managers had the highest rate of work loss. This finding may be related to the high percentage of older persons within this occupational group. The lowest rate of work loss was among white-collar workers, namely those in professional, managerial, and clerical occupations.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Information about the short-term disabling effects of illness or injury was obtained from household interviews in the Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics. These household interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the Bureau of the Census. During July 1965-June 1966 the cumulative weekly samples included about 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be directed to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

Certain terms are defined in Appendix II. Many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey; therefore the reader is advised to familiarize himself with these definitions.

The questionnaire used during the period July 1965-June 1966 is illustrated in "Current Estimates" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 37). The estimated numbers of disability days were obtained in response to six questions on the condition page of the questionnaire. For each separate illness or injury given in the response to the "illness-recall" questions, a series of questions was asked as follows:

1. Last week or the week before did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? [The three dots require insertion of the name of the illness or injury.]

2. Did he have to cut down for as much as a day?
3. How many days did he have to cut down during that two week period?
4. During that two week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?
5. [For persons 6-16 years old] How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that two week period?
6. [For persons 17 years or over] How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that two week period? [For females, the phrase, "not counting work around the house," was added to this question.] [This item was edited to assure that work-loss days were reported only for currently employed persons.]

The estimated number of days per person of short-term disability was derived from the responses to these questions. In the event that the same disability days may have resulted from more than one illness or injury, the disability day is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved.

Annual estimates of disability days are derived from the responses to the questions shown above by appropriate weighting of the 2-week estimates. (See Appendix I for information on the estimating methods.) The procedure of conducting the household interviews continuously in successive weekly probability samples eliminates seasonal bias from these data.

Tables 26-31 present the basic estimates of the U.S. populations on which the data for disability are based.

DISABILITY DAYS

Sex, Age, and Residence

During the 12-month period of July 1965-June 1966, an estimated total of 3 billion days of restricted activity, including 1.2 billion days of bed disability, were experienced by the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. This represented an average of 15.6 days of restricted activity, with 6.3 days of bed disability, per person per year (tables 1-4). Illness or in-

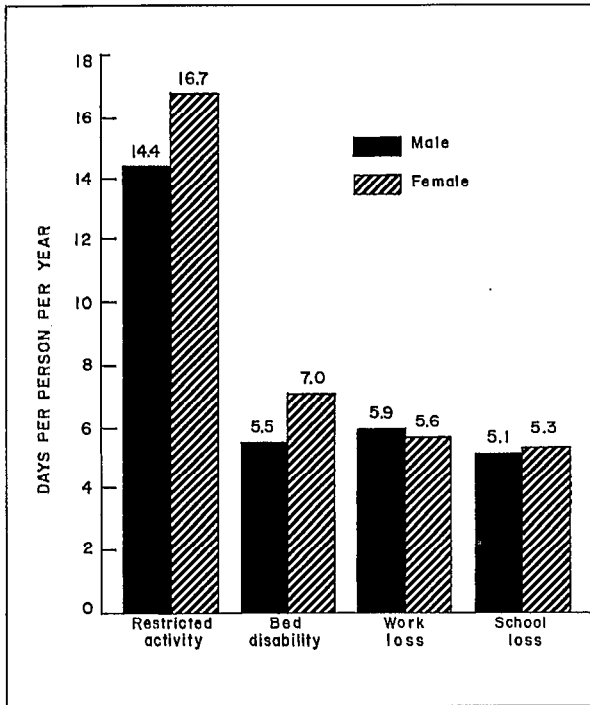


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, school-loss, and work-loss days per person per year, by sex.

jury caused 425 million days lost from work, or 5.8 days per currently employed person (table 5). For the purpose of the Health Interview Survey, a person is considered currently employed if he had worked at any time during the 2-week period prior to the week of the interview, or had a job or business during that period.

Females had higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and absence from school than did males, while males had slightly higher rates for work-loss days. The sex differential was marked for days of restricted activity and bed disability but was not substantial for time lost from work and school (fig. 1).

The age groups for which the rates of restricted activity and bed disability are notably higher among females than among males were limited to ages 15-44 years and 75 years and older (fig. 2). During July 1965-June 1966, females experienced 220.1 acute conditions per 100 females in contrast with 203.4 per 100 males.

In the younger group (15-44 years), this sex differential was due to disability related to conditions associated with pregnancy and delivery. The sex difference was also notable for respiratory conditions, a class causing a high proportion of the days of restricted activity due to acute conditions (*Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 38*).

The age pattern shown in figure 3 indicates that the rate of work-loss days for persons 45 years and older was markedly higher for males than for females. The higher rate of injuries among males contributed to the sex difference since this is the only acute condition category with higher rates for males than for females.

There was no appreciable difference in the average annual rate of school loss among boys (5.1 days) and that among girls (5.3 days) 6-16 years of age.

In general, the number of disability days per person per year increased with age (fig. 2). Among

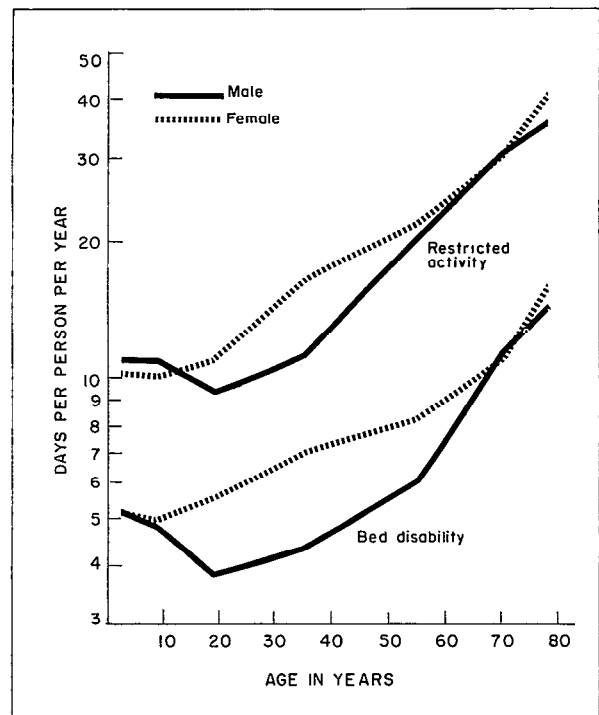


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by sex and age.

females the rates of restricted activity and bed disability rose consistently as age increased, and there was marked similarity in patterns. Among males these rates declined to age 24 and thereafter rose (tables 2 and 4). For currently employed males the work-loss rate rose consistently with age (fig. 3). For female workers the rate of work loss declined among those 45 years and over and especially for those over 65 years old. Perhaps the reason for some of the decline among older females is that a large number of them have left the labor force because of ill health. Those individuals who continued to work tend to be a select population with a low rate of work loss. The sex differential in the proportion of the population currently employed can be seen in table A.

In general, the rate of restricted activity and bed disability was higher among females than among males in all places of residence (table B). The exception was restricted-activity rates for females in farm areas. The higher rate of restricted activity among males in farm areas is largely attributable to activity restriction among persons under 25 (table 2).

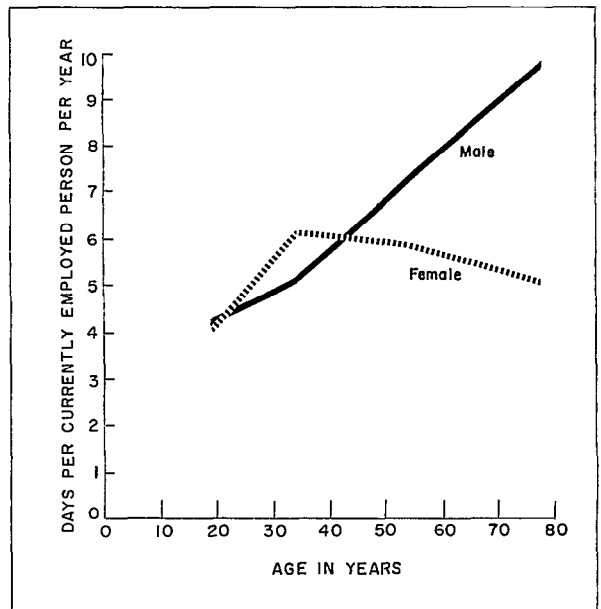


Figure 3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by sex and age.

Table A. Proportion of the population currently employed, by sex and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

| Sex and age | Total population in thousands | Currently employed population | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Number in thousands | Percent of total population |
| <u>Male</u> | | | |
| 45 years and over----- | 26,288 | 18,923 | 72.0 |
| 45-64 years----- | 18,597 | 16,669 | 89.6 |
| 65 years and over----- | 7,691 | 2,254 | 29.3 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | |
| 45 years and over----- | 30,003 | 10,485 | 34.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20,116 | 9,427 | 46.9 |
| 65 years and over----- | 9,887 | 1,058 | 10.7 |

Table B. Days of disability per person per year, by residence, type of disability, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

| Type of disability and sex | Residence | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------|
| | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | Nonfarm | Farm |
| <u>Restricted activity</u> | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 15.0 | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| Male----- | 13.6 | 15.5 | 17.4 |
| Female----- | 16.2 | 17.6 | 16.7 |
| <u>Bed disability</u> | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 6.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Male----- | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Female----- | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| <u>Work loss--17+ years</u> | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Male----- | 5.5 | 6.4 | 8.4 |
| Female----- | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| <u>School loss--6-16 years</u> | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Male----- | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Female----- | 5.7 | 4.8 | 2.8 |

The rate of work-loss days among currently employed persons was highest among males living in farm areas (table 5). Several factors could be responsible. First, unlike other occupational groups, the vast majority of farmers are self-employed, and they therefore have greater flexibility in taking time off from work when they are sick. Second, among farm residents there is a higher proportion of those 65 and over who continue to be currently employed than in other residence categories and this age group has a comparatively high rate of work loss. Third, farm residents, because of the nature of their

work, tend to have a higher injury rate than residents in other areas. And, last, a high proportion of farm residents have chronic activity limitation (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 36), and persons with chronic activity limitation tend to have much higher rates of disability than do those with no limitations.

The relatively low rate of school-loss days among children 6-16 years living in farm areas (3.6 for farm versus 5.5 for all SMSA's) is explained by the relatively low incidence of acute conditions among farm residents (table 6) (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 38).

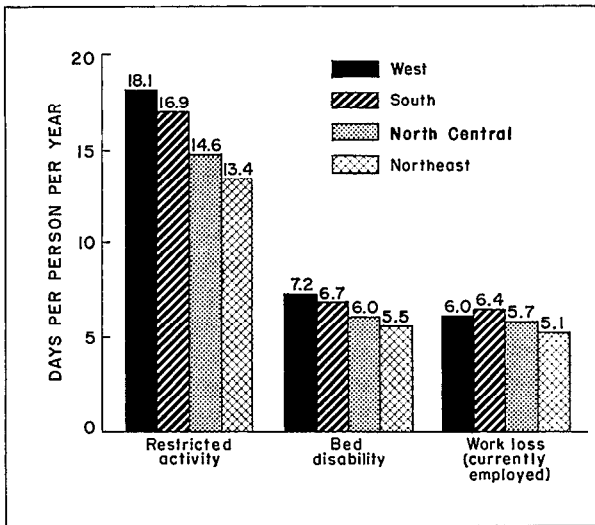


Figure 4. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, and number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by region.

Geographic Region

The West led all of the regions in the annual rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and school-loss days (tables 7-11 and fig. 4). During July 1965-June 1966, the West had a much higher number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year than the other regions. This higher rate was caused by a greater incidence of influenza and respiratory conditions (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 38). In addition, the West had strikingly higher rates for physician's visits than did other regions, which, in itself, is the result of the higher incidence of acute conditions. A contributing factor may be the higher rate of comprehensive health insurance coverage in the West, where the percent of persons with insurance coverage that pays for all or part of a doctor's visit is much higher than in the other regions of the country. The accessibility of medical attention may lead to activity restriction and bed disability which, without a physician's instruction, might not have occurred.

Rates for females were higher in each region for restricted activity than those for males. They were substantially higher in the Northeast, but only slightly higher in the West Region (table C).

Apparently the difference was caused by the higher incidence of influenza and respiratory conditions among females in the Northeast and West.

The rate of school loss among children 6-16 years living in the North Central and South Regions was appreciably lower than in the other two regions (table 11). The rate was highest among children living in the West Region, with the rate for girls appreciably higher than that for boys (table C). The higher incidence of respiratory conditions for this age group in the West was largely responsible for the high rate.

For time lost from work, the rates were highest in the South (table 12). Perhaps the reason is the predominance of the farm population in the South, a group which tends to have a high rate of work-loss days (table B).

Employment Status, Sex, and Age

For purposes of the survey, a person in the sample who is 17 years or older is classified as currently employed if he reported that he worked

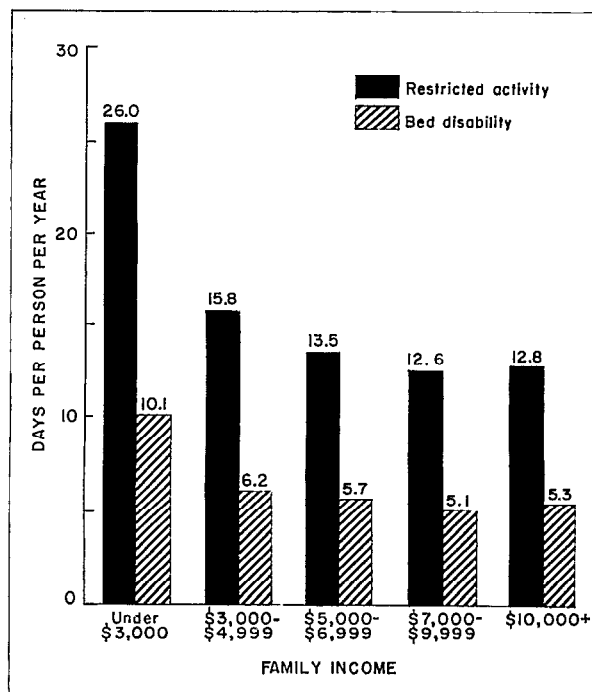


Figure 5. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income.

Table C. Days of disability per person per year, by geographic region, type of disability, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

| Type of disability and sex | Region | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|-------|------|
| | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Restricted activity</u> | | | | |
| Days of disability per person per year | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 13.4 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 18.1 |
| Male----- | 11.8 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 17.4 |
| Female----- | 14.8 | 15.8 | 17.9 | 18.7 |
| <u>Bed disability</u> | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Male----- | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Female----- | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| <u>Work loss—17+ years</u> | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Male----- | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Female----- | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| <u>School loss—6-16 years</u> | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| Male----- | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Female----- | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 |

or had a job or business during the 2-week period prior to the interview. He is classified as "currently unemployed" if he did not work or had no job but was looking for work during that 2-week period, or if he was on layoff and looking for work.

Among the currently unemployed the rate of restricted activity and bed disability was substantially higher than among those currently employed (tables 13 and 14). The difference between the two rates was largest in the 25-64-year age group, and thereafter it declined.

In general, among those in the labor force and currently employed, the rates of restricted activity and bed disability rose with advancing age.

Family Income

In general, the amount of family income is inversely related to the number of bed-disability days and restricted-activity days experienced by the average person (fig. 5 and tables 15-18). However, while the average number of work-loss days and family income are inversely related for males (table 19), the pattern is not consistent for females. Similarly, school-loss days when distributed by income group and sex do not follow the inverse relationship pattern (fig. 6 and table 20). Children in families with income less than \$3,000 had 6.1 school-loss days per year, while children in families with an income of \$3,000-\$4,999 had 4.5 school-loss days and those

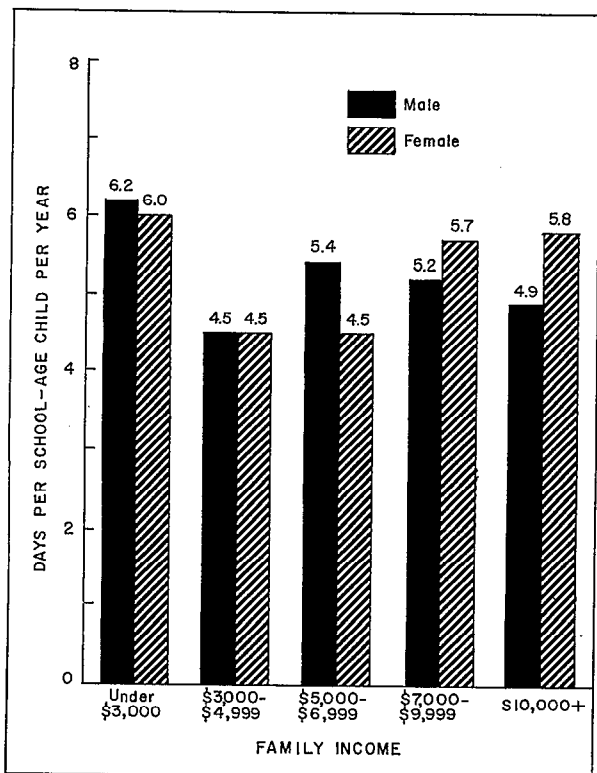


Figure 6. Number of school-loss days per school-age child (6-16 years) per year, by sex and family income.

in the \$10,000 and over income group had 5.3 school-loss days.

The age composition of each family group explains part of the inverse relationship between the rates of disability days and the amount of family income. The older persons, a population segment with high rates of disability due to chronic conditions, are concentrated in the lower income groups. For example, 27 percent of the members of the group having less than \$3,000 a year income were 65 years and older compared with 5 percent of those with a family income of \$3,000 or more. However, the data shown in figure 7, which shows higher rates of disability among persons of low income regardless of age, indicate that factors other than age contribute to increased disability in persons of low socioeconomic status. Possibly the preponderance of females and of nonwhite persons, two groups with high rates of disability, and of persons working in

blue-collar occupations living in families with less than \$3,000 annual income may contribute to the high rates of disability.

Table D shows the age-sex adjusted number of days of disability per person per year for three types of disability. This was done to remove the effects of differences in the age and sex distribution among income groups. The adjustment emphasizes the inverse relationship between work loss and income; it tends to reduce rather than emphasize the relationship for bed disability and restricted activity.

Industry

Currently employed persons experienced about 833 million days of restricted activity during the 12 months, July 1965-June 1966, including 314 million days in bed and 425 million days absent from work because of illness or injury (table 21). Males reported about 66 percent of all the work-loss days, 62 percent of

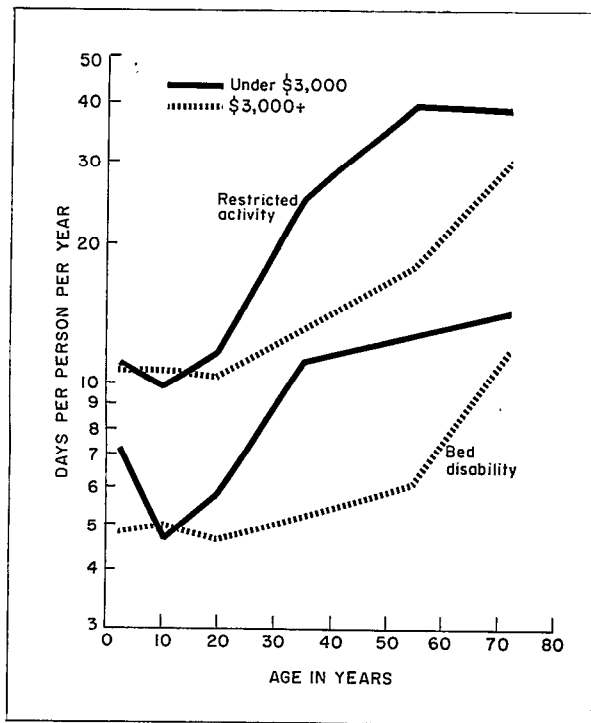


Figure 7. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and age.

Table D. Comparison of unadjusted with age-sex adjusted rates per person per year of restricted activity, bed disability, and time lost from work, by family income: United States, July 1965-June 1966

| Type of disability | Family income | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| <u>Restricted activity</u> | | | | | |
| Unadjusted----- | 26.0 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Age-sex adjusted----- | 22.8 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| <u>Bed disability</u> | | | | | |
| Unadjusted----- | 10.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Age-sex adjusted----- | 9.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| <u>Work loss</u> | | | | | |
| Unadjusted----- | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Age-sex adjusted----- | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 |

the restricted-activity days, and 56 percent of the bed-disability days. Since 65 percent of the currently employed persons were males, they reported a proportionate share of the work-loss days and less than a proportionate share of other types of disability days.

Male employees engaged in agriculture experienced a greater average number of restricted-activity and work-loss days than did employees in other industries, but they had a lower ratio of bed-days to work-loss days than did the total number of employees in all industries.

All but two of the industries—mining and construction—had an average number of bed-days exceeding that of agriculture. The nature of the work for persons engaged in agriculture, which allows for flexibility in the work schedule, is such that disability rates for agricultural workers are hardly comparable with those for persons in other industries; agricultural workers can refrain from doing certain kinds of heavy work but still do other tasks if their illness or injury does not require them to stay in bed.

Another factor which partially explains the high rate of restricted activity and work loss is the proportion of older persons engaged in agriculture. Table 30 shows that 53 percent of the persons in agriculture were 45 years or older compared with 40 percent for all industries.

In other industries—such as wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service and miscellaneous—the ratios of bed-days to work-loss days may be relatively high because an employee's absence from work due to illness or injury would, unlike the absence of an agricultural worker, be likely to result in actual loss of income. For this reason, such a person would be inclined to restrict his work-loss, whenever possible, to serious illnesses involving bed disability.

Figure 8 shows the average extent of work loss due to illness or injury in each industry. Mining, public administration, and agriculture were among the leading industries in the extent of work loss. Persons in the group of finance, insurance, and real estate reported the lowest average rates. Although work-loss days seem fairly high in forestry and fisheries, the small number of work-loss days reported for the employees in forestry and fisheries had too great a sampling error to permit inclusion of the data. It may be noted here that mining and transportation and public utilities may have relatively high absenteeism because of the availability of paid sick leave or insurance plans through their union organizations.

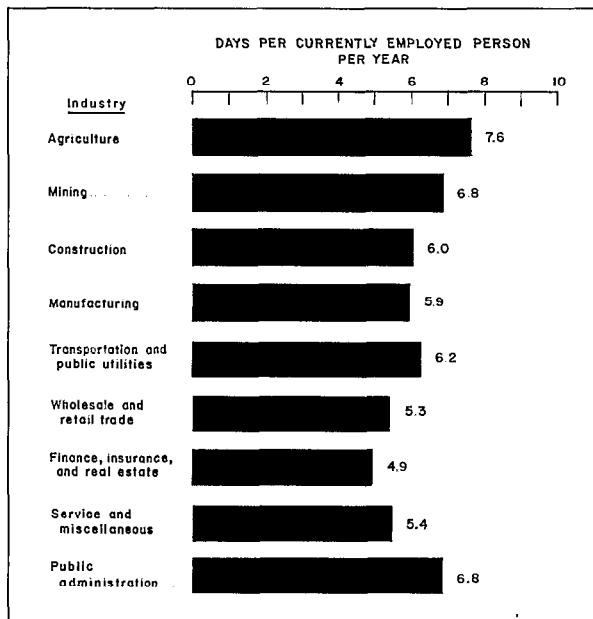


Figure 3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by industry group.

In general, as age increased the number of work-loss days per person also increased (table 22). Workers aged 65 years and over in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade reported work loss of more than 9 days a year per person. Among males in wholesale and retail trades, the average number of work-loss days for employees 65 and over (16.1 days) was about three times that for all employees in this industry (5.6 days).

Wholesale and retail trades have the highest work-loss rates for those 65 and over (11.4 days per person per year). One explanation may be that those with minor disability and illness take a job to keep themselves busy in those sections of the industries that do not demand a high degree of physical vigor. In an industry requiring greater physical well-being, such as construction, the rate of work loss among males 65 and over was half as high as that in wholesale trade (table 22).

Occupation

Farmers and farm managers reported an average of 17 days of restricted activity per

person per year (table 23). These persons, for reasons pointed out earlier, reported the largest average number of work-loss days (fig. 9) but had the lowest number of days spent in bed.

In general, the rate of work-loss days rose as age increased. Among workers 65 years and over, a substantial amount of work-loss days per person per year was reported for farm laborers and foremen and for laborers, except farm and mine. To a lesser extent, managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm, aged 65 years and over, also reported a high rate of absenteeism (table 24).

Private household workers and laborers, except farm and mine, experienced a greater average number of restricted-activity days than did either the blue-collar workers or the white-collar workers. The high percentage of women among household workers and of nonwhite persons among laborers, both groups with high rates of disability, may account for the excessive disability in these occupation groups.

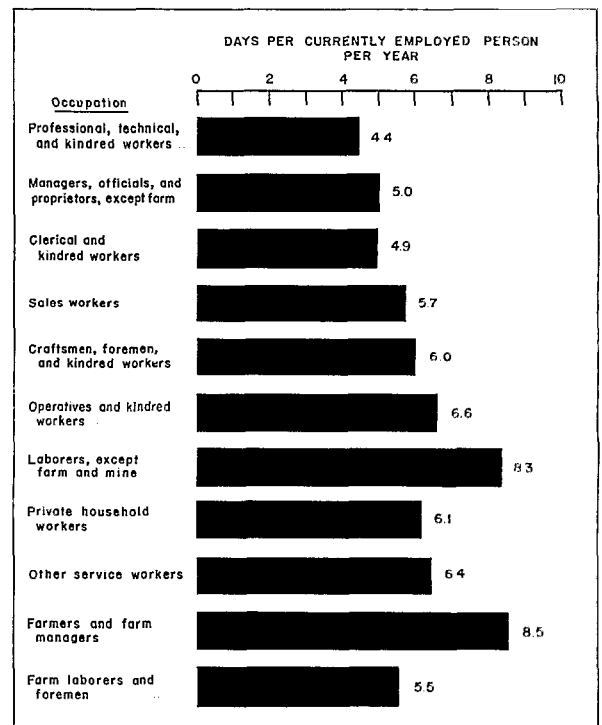


Figure 9. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by occupation group.

Blue-collar workers (persons generally classified as craftsmen; foremen; operatives; and laborers, other than farm and mine) experienced a greater average number of days away from work because of ill-health than did the white-collar workers. The comparatively high rate of injuries among blue-collar workers contributed to the amount of disability in this group (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 21). One of the subgroups of white-collar workers—professional, technical, and kindred workers—reported the lowest average amount of absenteeism.

Table 25 shows the number and rate of the three types of disability days within each industry as well as the disability days for each occupation within the industry. The blue-collar workers in most of the industries reported higher than average rates of time lost from work than the aver-

age for all workers in the same industry. For example, laborers in manufacturing lost 9.6 days from work on a per person per year basis, compared with an average of 5.9 days work loss in manufacturing as a whole, and 2.6 days for professional, technical, and kindred workers in the manufacturing industry.

In summary it can be said that the relationship between disability days and industry or occupation is not solely a function of the hazards of the job. Availability of sick leave plans, the extent of the unionization at the place of work, the flexibility of the work schedule, and the opportunity to regulate the amount of physical activity one will expend on a given day are some of the factors contributing to the extent of absenteeism in industry.



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Table 1. Days of restricted activity, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Residence | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|---------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of restricted activity in thousands | | | |
| All ages----- | 2,968,677 | 1,824,974 | 956,525 | 187,173 |
| Under 5 years----- | 212,876 | 147,396 | 57,857 | 7,622 |
| 5-14 years----- | 415,576 | 276,761 | 119,475 | 19,339 |
| 15-24 years----- | 297,329 | 190,728 | 89,996 | 16,606 |
| 25-44 years----- | 629,010 | 411,025 | 185,454 | 32,532 |
| 45-64 years----- | 817,874 | 487,742 | 267,860 | 62,273 |
| 65-74 years----- | 347,316 | 184,890 | 134,079 | 28,347 |
| 75 years and over----- | 248,696 | 126,432 | 101,805 | 20,455 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,330,073 | 799,938 | 431,830 | 98,305 |
| Under 5 years----- | 111,987 | 75,905 | 30,792 | 5,285 |
| 5-14 years----- | 219,562 | 145,248 | 62,577 | 11,736 |
| 15-24 years----- | 130,493 | 75,252 | 44,914 | 10,327 |
| 25-44 years----- | 238,688 | 158,915 | 66,674 | 13,099 |
| 45-64 years----- | 377,862 | 217,802 | 124,196 | 35,864 |
| 65-74 years----- | 156,010 | 81,027 | 61,842 | 13,141 |
| 75 years and over----- | 95,471 | 45,789 | 40,833 | 8,849 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,638,604 | 1,025,036 | 524,695 | 88,873 |
| Under 5 years----- | 100,889 | 71,491 | 27,065 | 2,333 |
| 5-14 years----- | 196,014 | 131,514 | 56,898 | 7,603 |
| 15-24 years----- | 166,836 | 115,476 | 45,081 | 6,279 |
| 25-44 years----- | 390,322 | 252,110 | 118,779 | 19,433 |
| 45-64 years----- | 440,012 | 269,940 | 143,664 | 26,409 |
| 65-74 years----- | 191,306 | 103,863 | 72,237 | 15,206 |
| 75 years and over----- | 153,225 | 80,643 | 60,971 | 11,611 |

Table 2. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Residence | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------------|------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | |
| Days of restricted activity per person per year | | | | |
| All ages----- | 15.6 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.5 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.5 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 7.8 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 15.7 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.1 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 22.9 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.8 | 27.0 | 35.9 | 41.3 |
| 75 years and over----- | 39.5 | 34.0 | 46.9 | 49.2 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 14.4 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 17.4 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.9 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.9 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 9.0 |
| 15-24 years----- | 9.3 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 12.4 |
| 25-44 years----- | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 13.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20.3 | 18.4 | 23.3 | 25.3 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.9 | 27.2 | 36.4 | 36.3 |
| 75 years and over----- | 36.0 | 30.2 | 44.3 | 41.5 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 16.7 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 16.7 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.2 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 5.0 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 6.5 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.9 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| 25-44 years----- | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 18.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.9 | 20.9 | 24.3 | 20.3 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.7 | 26.8 | 35.5 | 46.8 |
| 75 years and over----- | 41.9 | 36.6 | 48.9 | 57.2 |

Table 3. Days of bed disability, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Residence | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of bed disability in thousands | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,197,789 | 758,458 | 379,498 | 59,833 |
| Under 5 years----- | 102,706 | 69,718 | 29,708 | 3,280 |
| 5-14 years----- | 192,013 | 133,834 | 50,520 | 7,659 |
| 15-24 years----- | 139,909 | 94,418 | 36,922 | 8,570 |
| 25-44 years----- | 258,657 | 169,898 | 78,323 | 10,437 |
| 45-64 years----- | 280,576 | 171,530 | 94,523 | 14,522 |
| 65-74 years----- | 126,889 | 66,040 | 52,715 | 8,134 |
| 75 years and over----- | 97,039 | 53,021 | 36,786 | 7,232 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 505,532 | 311,984 | 165,347 | 28,201 |
| Under 5 years----- | 52,439 | 34,332 | 15,442 | 2,665 |
| 5-14 years----- | 96,432 | 65,779 | 25,900 | 4,733 |
| 15-24 years----- | 53,781 | 31,405 | 17,319 | 5,057 |
| 25-44 years----- | 91,936 | 61,748 | 27,043 | 3,145 |
| 45-64 years----- | 114,275 | 68,995 | 38,641 | 6,640 |
| 65-74 years----- | 58,112 | 30,613 | 24,542 | 2,958 |
| 75 years and over----- | 38,556 | 19,113 | 16,461 | 2,982 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 692,256 | 446,474 | 214,150 | 31,632 |
| Under 5 years----- | 50,266 | 35,386 | 14,266 | * |
| 5-14 years----- | 95,581 | 68,056 | 24,620 | 2,905 |
| 15-24 years----- | 86,128 | 63,013 | 19,603 | 3,512 |
| 25-44 years----- | 166,721 | 108,149 | 51,280 | 7,291 |
| 45-64 years----- | 166,300 | 102,535 | 55,882 | 7,883 |
| 65-74 years----- | 68,776 | 35,427 | 28,173 | 5,176 |
| 75 years and over----- | 58,483 | 33,908 | 20,325 | 4,250 |

Table 4. Days of bed disability per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Residence | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of bed disability per person per year | | | |
| All ages----- | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| 15-24 years----- | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.2 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.3 | 9.6 | 14.1 | 11.8 |
| 75 years and over----- | 15.4 | 14.3 | 17.0 | 17.4 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| 15-24 years----- | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| 25-44 years----- | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 4.7 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.5 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 8.2 |
| 75 years and over----- | 14.5 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 14.0 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages----- | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 | * |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| 15-24 years----- | 5.6 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| 45-64 years----- | 8.3 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 6.1 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.1 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 15.9 |
| 75 years and over----- | 16.0 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 20.9 |

Table 5. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Residence | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | |
| Days lost from work in thousands | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 424,887 | 265,599 | 130,040 | 29,248 |
| 17-24 years----- | 55,218 | 38,242 | 14,229 | 2,747 |
| 25-44 years----- | 165,575 | 107,163 | 48,776 | 9,636 |
| 45-64 years----- | 176,614 | 106,155 | 56,492 | 13,966 |
| 65 years and over----- | 27,480 | 14,039 | 10,543 | 2,898 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 281,016 | 169,220 | 86,526 | 25,270 |
| 17-24 years----- | 32,167 | 20,812 | 9,408 | 1,947 |
| 25-44 years----- | 105,289 | 68,229 | 29,100 | 7,960 |
| 45-64 years----- | 121,426 | 70,206 | 38,201 | 13,019 |
| 65 years and over----- | 22,134 | 9,973 | 9,817 | 2,344 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 143,871 | 96,379 | 43,514 | 3,978 |
| 17-24 years----- | 23,051 | 17,429 | 4,821 | * |
| 25-44 years----- | 60,286 | 38,934 | 19,676 | 1,676 |
| 45-64 years----- | 55,188 | 35,949 | 18,291 | * |
| 65 years and over----- | 5,347 | 4,067 | * | * |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | |
| Days lost from work per currently employed person per year | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.8 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| 65 years and over----- | 8.3 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 8.4 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.3 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 10.0 |
| 65 years and over----- | 9.8 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 8.4 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.0 | * |
| 25-44 years----- | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.5 | * |
| 65 years and over----- | 5.1 | 6.0 | * | * |

Table 6. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 sex | Residence | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------|
| | All areas | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | |
| | | | Non-farm | Farm |
| Days lost from school in thousands | | | | |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 220,209 | 147,718 | 62,410 | 10,080 |
| Male----- | 110,572 | 72,129 | 31,996 | 6,446 |
| Female----- | 109,637 | 75,589 | 30,414 | 3,634 |
| Days lost from school per school-age child per year | | | | |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Male----- | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Female----- | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 2.8 |

Table 7. Days of restricted activity, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Region | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | |
| Days of restricted activity in thousands | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 2,968,677 | 634,242 | 775,883 | 994,227 | 564,325 |
| Under 5 years----- | 212,876 | 58,436 | 49,700 | 65,609 | 39,130 |
| 5-14 years----- | 415,576 | 103,189 | 106,170 | 123,795 | 82,422 |
| 15-24 years----- | 297,329 | 56,050 | 80,146 | 107,980 | 53,153 |
| 25-44 years----- | 629,010 | 138,660 | 164,370 | 202,079 | 123,902 |
| 45-64 years----- | 817,874 | 161,172 | 220,117 | 274,969 | 161,616 |
| 65-74 years----- | 347,316 | 69,621 | 81,525 | 131,622 | 64,548 |
| 75 years and over----- | 248,696 | 47,114 | 73,855 | 88,173 | 39,554 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,330,073 | 271,620 | 344,905 | 447,383 | 266,164 |
| Under 5 years----- | 111,987 | 31,223 | 26,152 | 33,751 | 20,860 |
| 5-14 years----- | 219,562 | 53,158 | 56,399 | 65,424 | 44,581 |
| 15-24 years----- | 130,493 | 22,219 | 38,934 | 47,127 | 22,213 |
| 25-44 years----- | 238,688 | 49,282 | 61,223 | 77,277 | 50,906 |
| 45-64 years----- | 377,862 | 70,914 | 101,004 | 126,420 | 79,523 |
| 65-74 years----- | 156,010 | 32,821 | 33,892 | 58,547 | 30,751 |
| 75 years and over----- | 95,471 | 12,003 | 27,300 | 38,838 | 17,331 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,638,604 | 362,622 | 430,978 | 546,844 | 298,160 |
| Under 5 years----- | 100,889 | 27,212 | 23,549 | 31,858 | 18,270 |
| 5-14 years----- | 196,014 | 50,031 | 49,771 | 58,372 | 37,841 |
| 15-24 years----- | 166,836 | 33,831 | 41,212 | 60,853 | 30,940 |
| 25-44 years----- | 390,322 | 89,378 | 103,146 | 124,802 | 72,996 |
| 45-64 years----- | 440,012 | 90,258 | 119,113 | 148,548 | 82,093 |
| 65-74 years----- | 191,306 | 36,801 | 47,633 | 73,075 | 33,797 |
| 75 years and over----- | 153,225 | 35,111 | 46,555 | 49,335 | 22,224 |

Table 8. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Region | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|---------------|-------|------|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of restricted activity per person per year | | | | |
| All ages----- | 15.6 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 18.1 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.5 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 11.4 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.5 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 12.4 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.1 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 13.9 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 16.2 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.1 | 15.4 | 20.1 | 24.5 | 26.4 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.8 | 22.0 | 26.2 | 39.7 | 38.1 |
| 75 years and over----- | 39.5 | 27.5 | 37.8 | 51.6 | 42.8 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 14.4 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 17.4 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.9 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 11.9 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 12.8 |
| 15-24 years----- | 9.3 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
| 25-44 years----- | 11.1 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20.3 | 14.2 | 19.0 | 23.8 | 26.8 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.9 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 40.4 | 39.7 |
| 75 years and over----- | 36.0 | 17.3 | 32.4 | 54.5 | 43.0 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 16.7 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 17.9 | 18.7 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.2 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.0 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 11.9 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 16.5 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 18.3 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.9 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 26.1 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.7 | 20.5 | 28.7 | 39.2 | 36.8 |
| 75 years and over----- | 41.9 | 34.4 | 41.8 | 49.4 | 42.7 |

Table 9. Days of bed disability, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Region | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of bed disability in thousands | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,197,789 | 259,371 | 316,241 | 397,428 | 224,748 |
| Under 5 years----- | 102,706 | 25,223 | 26,520 | 31,515 | 19,448 |
| 5-14 years----- | 192,013 | 45,068 | 50,211 | 55,569 | 41,164 |
| 15-24 years----- | 139,909 | 25,900 | 38,190 | 49,923 | 25,896 |
| 25-44 years----- | 258,657 | 60,796 | 66,458 | 81,615 | 49,788 |
| 45-64 years----- | 280,576 | 60,756 | 72,898 | 93,690 | 53,232 |
| 65-74 years----- | 126,889 | 23,601 | 30,870 | 47,484 | 24,935 |
| 75 years and over----- | 97,039 | 18,027 | 31,094 | 37,633 | 10,285 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 505,532 | 105,340 | 131,170 | 167,660 | 101,362 |
| Under 5 years----- | 52,439 | 13,407 | 13,730 | 16,163 | 9,140 |
| 5-14 years----- | 96,432 | 22,751 | 24,648 | 27,377 | 21,656 |
| 15-24 years----- | 53,781 | 7,753 | 15,920 | 20,228 | 9,880 |
| 25-44 years----- | 91,936 | 19,563 | 23,149 | 27,806 | 21,419 |
| 45-64 years----- | 114,275 | 23,173 | 29,020 | 39,384 | 22,697 |
| 65-74 years----- | 58,112 | 11,798 | 13,512 | 20,878 | 11,924 |
| 75 years and over----- | 38,556 | 6,894 | 11,191 | 15,824 | 4,647 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 692,256 | 154,031 | 185,071 | 229,768 | 123,386 |
| Under 5 years----- | 50,266 | 11,817 | 12,790 | 15,352 | 10,308 |
| 5-14 years----- | 95,581 | 22,317 | 25,563 | 28,192 | 19,508 |
| 15-24 years----- | 86,128 | 18,147 | 22,271 | 29,694 | 16,017 |
| 25-44 years----- | 166,721 | 41,233 | 43,309 | 53,809 | 28,369 |
| 45-64 years----- | 166,300 | 37,582 | 43,878 | 54,306 | 30,535 |
| 65-74 years----- | 68,776 | 11,802 | 17,357 | 26,606 | 13,011 |
| 75 years and over----- | 58,483 | 11,134 | 19,903 | 21,808 | 5,638 |

Table 10. Days of bed disability per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Region | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------|------|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | |
| Days of bed disability per person per year | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 |
| 15-24 years----- | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.2 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.3 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 14.7 |
| 75 years and over----- | 15.4 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 11.1 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| 15-24 years----- | 3.8 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 25-44 years----- | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 14.4 | 15.4 |
| 75 years and over----- | 14.5 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 11.5 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| 15-24 years----- | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 8.3 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.0 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 14.3 | 14.2 |
| 75 years and over----- | 16.0 | 10.9 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 10.8 |

Table 11. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 sex | Region | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | All regions | Northeast | North central | South | West |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | | |
| Days lost from school in thousands | | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 220,209 | 55,997 | 55,266 | 67,085 | 41,860 |
| Male----- | 110,572 | 28,791 | 27,723 | 34,491 | 19,567 |
| Female----- | 109,637 | 27,206 | 27,543 | 32,595 | 22,293 |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | | |
| Days lost from school per school-age child per year | | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| Male----- | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Female----- | 5.3 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 |

Table 12. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Region | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------|
| | All regions | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | |
| Days lost from work in thousands | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 424,887 | 97,745 | 118,030 | 138,288 | 70,824 |
| 17-24 years----- | 55,218 | 9,409 | 16,998 | 17,940 | 10,871 |
| 25-44 years----- | 165,575 | 39,722 | 42,183 | 55,807 | 27,862 |
| 45-64 years----- | 176,614 | 41,519 | 51,134 | 55,172 | 28,789 |
| 65 years and over----- | 27,481 | 7,095 | 7,715 | 9,369 | 3,302 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 281,016 | 61,264 | 83,225 | 88,667 | 47,860 |
| 17-24 years----- | 32,167 | 4,758 | 10,631 | 10,119 | 6,659 |
| 25-44 years----- | 105,289 | 22,734 | 28,620 | 33,770 | 20,166 |
| 45-64 years----- | 121,426 | 27,813 | 38,306 | 36,641 | 18,665 |
| 65 years and over----- | 22,134 | 5,959 | 5,668 | 8,137 | 2,371 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 143,871 | 36,481 | 34,805 | 49,621 | 22,964 |
| 17-24 years----- | 23,051 | 4,651 | 6,367 | 7,821 | 4,212 |
| 25-44 years----- | 60,286 | 16,988 | 13,564 | 22,038 | 7,697 |
| 45-64 years----- | 55,188 | 13,706 | 12,827 | 18,530 | 10,124 |
| 65 years and over----- | 5,347 | * | 2,047 | * | * |
| Days lost from work per currently employed person per year | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| 65 years and over----- | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 7.2 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.2 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.3 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| 65 years and over----- | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 13.0 | 7.4 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 25-44 years----- | 6.2 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.8 |
| 45-64 years----- | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| 65 years and over----- | 5.1 | * | 6.9 | * | * |

Table 13. Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Employment status | | | Employment status | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Total in labor force | Currently employed | Currently unemployed | Total in labor force | Currently employed | Currently unemployed |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of restricted activity in thousands | | | Days of restricted activity per person per year | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 944,401 | 832,664 | 111,736 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 33.3 |
| 17-24 years----- | 125,619 | 109,314 | 16,305 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 13.2 |
| 25-44 years----- | 361,333 | 317,802 | 43,531 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 39.3 |
| 45-64 years----- | 391,468 | 344,096 | 47,372 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 54.2 |
| 65 years and over----- | 65,980 | 61,452 | 4,528 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 34.3 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 575,334 | 513,654 | 61,681 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 39.3 |
| 17-24 years----- | 70,715 | 60,397 | 10,318 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 17.0 |
| 25-44 years----- | 206,466 | 187,139 | 19,327 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 43.3 |
| 45-64 years----- | 249,267 | 220,644 | 28,623 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 65.3 |
| 65 years and over----- | 48,886 | 45,473 | 3,413 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 43.8 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 369,066 | 319,010 | 50,056 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 28.0 |
| 17-24 years----- | 54,905 | 48,918 | 5,987 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 154,867 | 130,663 | 24,204 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 36.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 142,201 | 123,451 | 18,750 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 42.9 |
| 65 years and over----- | 17,094 | 15,979 | * | 15.4 | 15.1 | * |

Table 14. Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Employment status | | | Employment status | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Total in labor force | Currently employed | Currently unemployed | Total in labor force | Currently employed | Currently unemployed |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Days of bed disability in thousands | | | Days of bed disability per person per year | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 350,438 | 314,057 | 36,381 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 10.9 |
| 17-24 years----- | 56,510 | 50,492 | 6,018 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| 25-44 years----- | 147,293 | 130,586 | 16,707 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 15.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 126,707 | 114,422 | 12,285 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 14.1 |
| 65 years and over----- | 19,928 | 18,557 | * | 5.8 | 5.6 | * |
| <u>Male</u> | Days of bed disability in thousands | | | Days of bed disability per person per year | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 191,437 | 174,708 | 16,729 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 10.7 |
| 17-24 years----- | 27,316 | 23,939 | 3,377 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| 25-44 years----- | 77,043 | 71,271 | 5,772 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 12.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 72,303 | 65,812 | 6,490 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 14.8 |
| 65 years and over----- | 14,775 | 13,686 | * | 6.3 | 6.1 | * |
| <u>Female</u> | Days of bed disability in thousands | | | Days of bed disability per person per year | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 159,001 | 139,349 | 19,652 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 11.0 |
| 17-24 years----- | 29,194 | 26,554 | 2,641 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 25-44 years----- | 70,249 | 59,315 | 10,935 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 16.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 54,404 | 48,609 | 5,795 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 13.3 |
| 65 years and over----- | 5,153 | 4,872 | * | 4.6 | 4.6 | * |

Table 15. Days of restricted activity, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000-- |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days of restricted activity in thousands | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 2,968,677 | 807,454 | 514,818 | 517,267 | 510,722 | 516,062 |
| Under 5 years----- | 212,876 | 29,630 | 43,361 | 46,536 | 55,346 | 35,606 |
| 5-14 years----- | 415,576 | 45,885 | 64,099 | 85,850 | 105,211 | 106,442 |
| 15-24 years----- | 297,329 | 58,099 | 56,028 | 58,795 | 56,937 | 58,178 |
| 25-44 years----- | 629,010 | 99,783 | 105,297 | 134,754 | 148,971 | 125,176 |
| 45-64 years----- | 817,874 | 248,049 | 149,668 | 132,557 | 109,694 | 140,698 |
| 65-74 years----- | 347,316 | 189,290 | 62,297 | 31,577 | 20,727 | 27,227 |
| 75 years and over----- | 248,696 | 136,719 | 34,068 | 27,198 | 13,835 | 22,733 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,330,073 | 351,246 | 242,765 | 240,945 | 231,684 | 222,224 |
| Under 5 years----- | 111,987 | 15,167 | 20,814 | 25,516 | 31,128 | 17,825 |
| 5-14 years----- | 219,562 | 23,460 | 32,295 | 49,078 | 55,449 | 54,408 |
| 15-24 years----- | 130,493 | 26,542 | 21,505 | 29,449 | 23,370 | 25,721 |
| 25-44 years----- | 238,688 | 35,464 | 43,231 | 53,062 | 57,448 | 42,604 |
| 45-64 years----- | 377,862 | 115,631 | 78,917 | 58,291 | 51,822 | 60,189 |
| 65-74 years----- | 156,010 | 78,204 | 32,999 | 14,808 | 8,840 | 12,811 |
| 75 years and over----- | 95,471 | 56,778 | 13,004 | 10,740 | 3,626 | 8,667 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,638,604 | 456,208 | 272,053 | 276,322 | 279,038 | 293,837 |
| Under 5 years----- | 100,889 | 14,463 | 22,547 | 21,020 | 24,218 | 17,781 |
| 5-14 years----- | 196,014 | 22,425 | 31,805 | 36,771 | 49,762 | 52,035 |
| 15-24 years----- | 166,836 | 31,556 | 34,523 | 29,345 | 33,567 | 32,457 |
| 25-44 years----- | 390,322 | 64,320 | 62,065 | 81,692 | 91,522 | 82,574 |
| 45-64 years----- | 440,012 | 132,418 | 70,751 | 74,267 | 57,872 | 80,510 |
| 65-74 years----- | 191,306 | 111,086 | 29,298 | 16,770 | 11,887 | 14,416 |
| 75 years and over----- | 153,225 | 79,941 | 21,064 | 16,457 | 10,210 | 14,067 |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 16. Days of restricted activity per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days of restricted activity per person per year | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 15.6 | 26.0 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 11.4 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.1 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 |
| 25-44 years----- | 13.9 | 24.9 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 11.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.1 | 39.9 | 23.5 | 19.2 | 14.7 | 14.8 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.8 | 37.8 | 26.1 | 25.0 | 23.6 | 27.4 |
| 75 years and over----- | 39.5 | 41.5 | 33.6 | 52.0 | 29.4 | 39.3 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 14.4 | 26.0 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 11.3 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.7 |
| 15-24 years----- | 9.3 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 11.1 | 21.5 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20.3 | 48.9 | 28.3 | 16.9 | 13.2 | 11.8 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.9 | 39.8 | 27.2 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 25.6 |
| 75 years and over----- | 36.0 | 40.2 | 27.3 | 47.3 | 18.3 | 42.1 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 16.7 | 26.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 14.6 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 11.6 |
| 5-14 years----- | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 11.4 |
| 15-24 years----- | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| 25-44 years----- | 16.5 | 27.2 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| 45-64 years----- | 21.9 | 34.3 | 19.8 | 21.4 | 16.4 | 18.1 |
| 65-74 years----- | 30.7 | 36.5 | 24.9 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 29.4 |
| 75 years and over----- | 41.9 | 42.4 | 39.3 | 55.6 | 37.4 | 37.8 |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 17. Days of bed disability, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days of bed disability in thousands | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 1,197,789 | 314,576 | 202,144 | 216,467 | 206,541 | 215,777 |
| Under 5 years----- | 102,706 | 19,328 | 19,892 | 22,240 | 25,015 | 15,000 |
| 5-14 years----- | 192,013 | 22,261 | 26,160 | 40,681 | 51,566 | 48,059 |
| 15-24 years----- | 139,909 | 29,335 | 25,809 | 26,677 | 26,042 | 26,435 |
| 25-44 years----- | 258,657 | 45,141 | 43,907 | 54,580 | 60,723 | 49,104 |
| 45-64 years----- | 280,576 | 79,745 | 50,080 | 48,221 | 31,692 | 54,588 |
| 65-74 years----- | 126,889 | 69,270 | 22,707 | 11,344 | 6,300 | 11,049 |
| 75 years and over----- | 97,039 | 49,496 | 13,088 | 12,724 | 5,202 | 11,542 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 505,532 | 129,554 | 87,373 | 96,932 | 88,878 | 85,628 |
| Under 5 years----- | 52,439 | 8,786 | 9,651 | 13,237 | 13,184 | 6,850 |
| 5-14 years----- | 96,432 | 10,678 | 12,536 | 23,039 | 25,735 | 22,809 |
| 15-24 years----- | 53,781 | 12,700 | 9,519 | 10,497 | 9,511 | 9,990 |
| 25-44 years----- | 91,936 | 15,678 | 15,202 | 21,659 | 22,949 | 15,169 |
| 45-64 years----- | 114,275 | 31,331 | 23,479 | 18,260 | 12,775 | 22,652 |
| 65-74 years----- | 58,112 | 28,302 | 12,976 | 4,903 | 2,841 | 4,890 |
| 75 years and over----- | 38,556 | 22,079 | 4,010 | 5,337 | 1,883 | 3,268 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 692,256 | 185,022 | 114,770 | 119,535 | 117,663 | 130,149 |
| Under 5 years----- | 50,266 | 10,542 | 10,241 | 9,003 | 11,830 | 8,150 |
| 5-14 years----- | 95,581 | 11,582 | 13,624 | 17,642 | 25,831 | 25,250 |
| 15-24 years----- | 86,128 | 16,635 | 16,290 | 16,180 | 16,532 | 16,445 |
| 25-44 years----- | 166,721 | 29,463 | 28,705 | 32,922 | 37,774 | 33,935 |
| 45-64 years----- | 166,300 | 48,415 | 27,101 | 29,961 | 18,917 | 31,936 |
| 65-74 years----- | 68,776 | 40,968 | 9,731 | 6,440 | 3,459 | 6,155 |
| 75 years and over----- | 58,483 | 27,417 | 9,078 | 7,388 | 3,319 | 8,274 |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 18. Days of bed disability per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days of bed disability per person per year | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 6.3 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| 15-24 years----- | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.7 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.2 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.3 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 11.1 |
| 75 years and over----- | 15.4 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 24.3 | 11.0 | 20.0 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 5.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| 15-24 years----- | 3.8 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| 25-44 years----- | 4.3 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.1 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.5 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 |
| 75 years and over----- | 14.5 | 15.6 | 8.4 | 23.5 | 9.5 | 15.9 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 7.0 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| Under 5 years----- | 5.1 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 5-14 years----- | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 15-24 years----- | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 25-44 years----- | 7.1 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 45-64 years----- | 8.3 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 7.2 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11.0 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 12.5 |
| 75 years and over----- | 16.0 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 25.0 | 12.2 | 22.2 |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 19. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days lost from work in thousands | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 424,887 | 64,348 | 83,124 | 93,249 | 84,110 | 86,680 |
| 17-24 years----- | 55,218 | 7,779 | 10,671 | 13,948 | 8,973 | 11,543 |
| 25-44 years----- | 165,575 | 18,303 | 30,190 | 36,728 | 41,786 | 33,359 |
| 45-64 years----- | 176,614 | 30,170 | 35,044 | 38,055 | 30,198 | 38,454 |
| 65 years and over----- | 27,481 | 8,095 | 7,218 | 4,517 | 3,153 | 3,325 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 281,016 | 38,364 | 57,558 | 63,441 | 57,609 | 55,140 |
| 17-24 years----- | 32,167 | 3,920 | 7,082 | 9,416 | 4,484 | 6,099 |
| 25-44 years----- | 105,289 | 8,635 | 19,703 | 24,979 | 28,290 | 20,094 |
| 45-64 years----- | 121,426 | 20,110 | 24,704 | 25,179 | 22,350 | 25,973 |
| 65 years and over----- | 22,134 | 5,699 | 6,069 | 3,868 | 2,484 | 2,974 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 143,871 | 25,984 | 25,565 | 29,807 | 26,502 | 31,540 |
| 17-24 years----- | 23,051 | 3,860 | 3,590 | 4,532 | 4,489 | 5,444 |
| 25-44 years----- | 60,286 | 9,668 | 10,487 | 11,749 | 13,496 | 13,265 |
| 45-64 years----- | 55,188 | 10,060 | 10,340 | 12,876 | 7,847 | 12,481 |
| 65 years and over----- | 5,347 | 2,397 | * | * | * | * |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| Days lost from work per currently employed person per year | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.4 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| 45-64 years----- | 6.8 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| 65 years and over----- | 8.3 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 25-44 years----- | 5.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| 45-64 years----- | 7.3 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| 65 years and over----- | 9.8 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 8.1 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 17-24 years----- | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| 25-44 years----- | 6.2 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 45-64 years----- | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| 65 years and over----- | 5.1 | 4.9 | * | * | * | * |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 20. Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 sex | Family income | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| Days lost from school in thousands | | | | | | |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 220,209 | 31,082 | 31,566 | 44,106 | 54,159 | 54,333 |
| Male----- | 110,572 | 15,857 | 16,239 | 24,657 | 26,076 | 25,052 |
| Female----- | 109,637 | 15,224 | 15,327 | 19,449 | 28,083 | 29,281 |
| Days lost from school per school-age child per year | | | | | | |
| <u>All ages, 6-16 years</u> | | | | | | |
| Both sexes----- | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Male----- | 5.1 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Female----- | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 |

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 21. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year for both sexes and for males, by industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

| Industry group | Both sexes | | | Male | | |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days |
| | Days of disability in thousands | | | | | |
| All industry groups- | 832,664 | 314,057 | 424,887 | 513,654 | 174,708 | 281,016 |
| Agriculture----- | 55,334 | 14,813 | 29,123 | 48,343 | 12,361 | 26,986 |
| Forestry and fisheries-- | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 7,485 | 1,706 | 3,629 | 6,886 | 1,672 | 3,246 |
| Construction----- | 51,596 | 15,557 | 29,157 | 47,345 | 14,866 | 27,873 |
| Manufacturing----- | 217,630 | 79,540 | 118,729 | 160,571 | 53,635 | 87,100 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 50,383 | 19,963 | 30,139 | 41,148 | 15,683 | 25,970 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 149,338 | 59,169 | 73,014 | 81,933 | 32,236 | 44,985 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 35,955 | 16,660 | 16,899 | 15,843 | 6,983 | 8,783 |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 209,469 | 86,107 | 95,104 | 74,815 | 25,100 | 35,991 |
| Public administration-- | 47,636 | 18,297 | 25,902 | 33,514 | 11,135 | 17,807 |
| Unknown----- | 6,705 | 1,693 | 2,291 | 2,844 | * | 1,861 |
| | Day of disability per currently employed person per year | | | | | |
| All industry groups- | 11.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 5.9 |
| Agriculture----- | 14.4 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 14.6 | 3.7 | 8.1 |
| Forestry and fisheries-- | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 14.0 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 13.7 | 3.3 | 6.5 |
| Construction----- | 10.6 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing----- | 10.8 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 5.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 10.4 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 6.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 10.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 10.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 11.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Public administration-- | 12.5 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 6.4 |
| Unknown----- | 20.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 15.9 | * | 10.4 |

Table 22. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and for males, by age and industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 F.]

| Industry group | Both sexes | | | | | Male | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over |
| | Days lost from work in thousands | | | | | | | | | |
| All industry groups-- | 424,887 | 55,218 | 165,575 | 176,614 | 27,481 | 281,016 | 32,167 | 105,289 | 121,426 | 22,134 |
| Agriculture----- | 29,123 | * | 7,870 | 15,739 | 4,160 | 26,986 | * | 6,812 | 14,722 | 4,160 |
| Forestry and fisheries--- | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 3,629 | * | 1,660 | * | * | 3,246 | * | 1,660 | * | * |
| Construction----- | 29,157 | 2,141 | 11,571 | 13,493 | 1,953 | 27,873 | 1,905 | 11,396 | 13,057 | 1,516 |
| Manufacturing----- | 118,729 | 17,576 | 49,406 | 48,492 | 3,255 | 87,100 | 12,894 | 34,074 | 37,350 | 2,783 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 30,139 | 4,720 | 12,394 | 12,147 | * | 25,970 | 3,281 | 11,106 | 10,705 | * |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 73,014 | 10,570 | 25,776 | 28,432 | 8,235 | 44,985 | 6,035 | 15,423 | 16,046 | 7,482 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 16,899 | 3,300 | 5,637 | 7,744 | * | 8,783 | * | 2,041 | 5,927 | * |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 95,104 | 12,519 | 37,214 | 37,482 | 7,888 | 35,991 | 3,890 | 13,498 | 14,208 | 4,396 |
| Public administration--- | 25,902 | 2,282 | 12,789 | 10,313 | * | 17,807 | 1,516 | 8,548 | 7,417 | * |
| Unknown----- | 2,291 | * | * | * | * | 1,861 | * | * | * | * |
| | Days lost from work per currently employed person per year | | | | | | | | | |
| All industry groups-- | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| Agriculture----- | 7.6 | * | 6.7 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 | * | 6.9 | 10.7 | 9.7 |
| Forestry and fisheries--- | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 6.8 | * | 7.4 | * | * | 6.5 | * | 7.8 | * | * |
| Construction----- | 6.0 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Manufacturing----- | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 10.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.9 | * | 6.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | * |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 5.3 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 16.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 6.7 | * | 4.8 | * | 2.6 | 8.7 | * |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 8.9 |
| Public administration--- | 6.8 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | * | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 7.1 | * |
| Unknown----- | 7.0 | * | * | * | * | 10.4 | * | * | * | * |

Table 23. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year for both sexes and for males, by occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 group | Both sexes | | | Male | | |
|--|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days |
| | Days of disability in thousands | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 832,664 | 314,057 | 424,887 | 513,654 | 174,708 | 281,016 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 96,678 | 38,384 | 42,501 | 55,342 | 18,482 | 23,702 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 36,244 | 7,152 | 17,981 | 34,433 | 6,567 | 17,797 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 80,691 | 28,536 | 37,907 | 63,814 | 23,684 | 31,697 |
| Clerical and kindred workers-- | 121,648 | 50,195 | 55,770 | 29,823 | 9,081 | 14,149 |
| Sales workers----- | 54,645 | 21,481 | 26,031 | 28,030 | 10,993 | 15,609 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 100,190 | 35,871 | 58,884 | 96,127 | 34,335 | 56,993 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 156,816 | 60,105 | 91,841 | 112,036 | 38,647 | 66,693 |
| Private household workers----- | 33,254 | 13,805 | 12,715 | * | * | * |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 88,418 | 36,057 | 44,553 | 35,531 | 12,773 | 19,414 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 14,146 | 5,944 | 7,886 | 10,106 | 4,332 | 6,687 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 47,852 | 14,947 | 28,031 | 45,946 | 14,458 | 26,773 |
| Unknown----- | 2,082 | 1,580 | * | * | * | * |
| | Days of disability per currently employed person per year | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 11.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 5.9 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 10.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 17.2 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 17.3 | 3.3 | 9.0 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 10.6 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 5.1 |
| Clerical and kindred workers-- | 10.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| Sales workers----- | 12.0 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 4.1 | 5.9 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 10.3 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 11.3 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| Private household workers----- | 15.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | * | * | * |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 12.6 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 6.4 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 9.8 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 3.9 | 6.1 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 14.2 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 8.2 |
| Unknown----- | 6.8 | 5.2 | * | * | * | * |

Table 24. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and for males, by age and occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 group | Both sexes | | | | | Male | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over |
| Days lost from work in thousands | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 424,887 | 55,218 | 165,575 | 176,614 | 27,481 | 281,016 | 32,167 | 105,289 | 121,426 | 22,134 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 42,501 | 5,096 | 18,085 | 16,306 | 3,013 | 23,702 | 1,554 | 11,348 | 9,144 | 1,655 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 17,981 | * | 5,349 | 10,502 | 2,097 | 17,797 | * | 5,165 | 10,502 | 2,097 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-Clerical and kindred workers----- | 37,907 | 1,855 | 9,179 | 20,633 | 6,240 | 31,697 | * | 7,464 | 17,193 | 5,824 |
| Sales workers----- | 55,770 | 12,329 | 23,751 | 17,138 | 2,551 | 14,149 | 2,610 | 6,658 | 3,427 | 1,454 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 26,031 | 2,496 | 9,938 | 12,324 | * | 15,609 | * | 6,793 | 6,666 | * |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 58,884 | 4,010 | 25,808 | 26,541 | 2,526 | 56,993 | 3,976 | 24,109 | 26,382 | 2,526 |
| Private household workers----- | 91,841 | 15,995 | 39,775 | 33,813 | 2,257 | 66,693 | 13,240 | 27,511 | 24,012 | 1,930 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 12,715 | * | 4,625 | 5,403 | 1,507 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 44,553 | 6,493 | 16,183 | 19,088 | 2,789 | 19,414 | 2,830 | 5,315 | 9,164 | 2,105 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 7,886 | * | 2,446 | 3,295 | * | 6,687 | * | 1,572 | 2,998 | * |
| Unknown----- | 28,031 | 4,884 | 9,879 | 11,452 | 1,816 | 26,773 | 4,613 | 8,892 | 11,452 | 1,816 |
| | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Days lost from work per currently employed person per year | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 8.5 | * | 8.6 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 9.0 | * | 8.6 | 10.7 | 6.3 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-Clerical and kindred workers----- | 5.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 5.1 | * | 2.7 | 6.2 | 13.6 |
| Sales workers----- | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 10.9 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 5.7 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 7.2 | * | 5.9 | * | 6.1 | 7.5 | * |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Private household workers----- | 6.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 10.1 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 6.1 | * | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 6.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 5.5 | * | 5.5 | 7.5 | * | 6.1 | * | 5.1 | 9.2 | * |
| Unknown----- | 8.3 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 14.4 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 14.5 |
| | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

Table 25. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

| Industry and occupation groups | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| | Days of disability in thousands | | | Days of disability per currently employed person per year | | |
| All groups----- | 832,664 | 314,057 | 424,887 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| Agriculture----- | 55,334 | 14,813 | 29,123 | 14.4 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 36,244 | 7,152 | 17,981 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 8.5 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 14,146 | 5,944 | 7,886 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 5.5 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 1,649 | * | * | 16.3 | * | * |
| Forestry and fisheries----- | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 7,485 | 1,706 | 3,629 | 14.0 | 3.2 | 6.8 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 1,500 | * | * | 31.9 | * | * |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 3,958 | * | 1,675 | 16.5 | * | 7.0 |
| Construction----- | 51,596 | 15,557 | 29,157 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 6.0 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 6,186 | 2,164 | 3,849 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 4,028 | * | * | 15.5 | * | * |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 26,421 | 9,210 | 15,522 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 4,264 | * | 2,141 | 8.9 | * | 4.5 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 8,850 | 2,040 | 5,442 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 7.3 |
| Manufacturing----- | 217,630 | 79,540 | 118,729 | 10.8 | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 14,040 | 4,747 | 4,722 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 14,930 | 3,827 | 5,509 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 22,801 | 8,759 | 11,371 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Sales workers----- | 5,964 | 2,080 | 3,113 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 6.1 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 38,282 | 13,355 | 22,266 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 5.9 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 102,342 | 40,010 | 60,321 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 6.8 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 2,131 | 1,504 | * | 7.8 | 5.5 | * |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 16,716 | 5,061 | 10,027 | 16.0 | 4.9 | 9.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 50,383 | 19,963 | 30,139 | 10.4 | 4.1 | 6.2 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 1,815 | * | * | 6.1 | * | * |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 3,953 | 2,223 | 2,873 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 11,100 | 4,365 | 4,504 | 9.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 10,380 | 4,388 | 6,319 | 10.2 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 13,431 | 5,467 | 9,164 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 6.9 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 1,531 | * | * | 16.8 | * | * |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 7,722 | 2,059 | 5,427 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 12.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 149,338 | 59,169 | 73,014 | 10.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 1,727 | * | * | 5.8 | * | * |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 29,991 | 11,033 | 15,084 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 21,097 | 7,431 | 8,871 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Sales workers----- | 39,847 | 16,102 | 17,886 | 12.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 10,108 | 4,012 | 6,293 | 10.7 | 4.2 | 6.6 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 15,983 | 6,614 | 8,841 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 5.4 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 24,425 | 9,600 | 11,851 | 13.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 5,469 | 3,055 | 3,104 | 10.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 |

Table 25. Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966—Con.

[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.]

| Industry and occupation groups | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days | Restricted-activity days | Bed-disability days | Work-loss days |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| | Days of disability in thousands | | | Days of disability per currently employed person per year | | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 35,955 | 16,660 | 16,899 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 9,044 | 3,248 | 2,696 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 15,277 | 8,574 | 7,248 | 9.8 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Sales workers----- | 7,238 | 2,337 | 4,063 | 11.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 2,329 | * | * | 13.5 | * | * |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 209,469 | 86,107 | 95,104 | 11.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 64,752 | 27,254 | 28,575 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 12,154 | 3,938 | 5,897 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 26,720 | 11,633 | 10,494 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 8,846 | 2,717 | 4,874 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 5.2 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 12,013 | 4,973 | 6,418 | 11.9 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Private household workers----- | 33,254 | 13,805 | 12,715 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 44,773 | 19,610 | 23,309 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 5,546 | * | 1,910 | 17.4 | * | 6.0 |
| Public administration----- | 47,636 | 18,297 | 25,902 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 7,678 | 3,011 | 3,962 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 5.8 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 3,882 | 1,716 | 1,612 | 9.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 17,870 | 8,325 | 10,466 | 12.0 | 5.6 | 7.0 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 4,203 | * | 2,579 | 15.5 | * | 9.5 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 2,615 | * | * | 22.2 | * | * |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 10,499 | 2,946 | 5,225 | 14.7 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Unknown----- | 6,705 | 1,693 | 2,291 | 20.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 |

NOTE: Estimates for occupational groups which could not be shown separately because of the magnitude of the sampling error are included in the total for the appropriate industry.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school-age, and currently employed persons, by residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | All areas | Residence | | Region | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | | All SMSA's | Outside SMSA's: | | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| | | | Nonfarm | Farm | | | | |
| TOTAL POPULATION | | Population in thousands | | | | | | |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 190,710 | 122,000 | 57,757 | 10,954 | 47,503 | 53,133 | 58,891 | 31,184 |
| Under 5 years----- | 20,210 | 12,841 | 6,394 | 975 | 4,612 | 5,495 | 6,670 | 3,434 |
| 5-14 years----- | 39,658 | 24,959 | 12,228 | 2,470 | 9,271 | 11,080 | 12,659 | 6,648 |
| 15-24 years----- | 29,365 | 18,766 | 8,986 | 1,613 | 6,827 | 8,248 | 9,580 | 4,710 |
| 25-44 years----- | 45,185 | 30,109 | 13,001 | 2,076 | 11,466 | 12,309 | 13,749 | 7,661 |
| 45-64 years----- | 38,713 | 24,753 | 11,244 | 2,717 | 10,453 | 10,936 | 11,210 | 6,113 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11,274 | 6,852 | 3,736 | 687 | 3,160 | 3,110 | 3,312 | 1,693 |
| 75 years and over----- | 6,304 | 3,719 | 2,169 | 416 | 1,714 | 1,956 | 1,710 | 924 |
| 6-16 years----- | 42,470 | 26,619 | 13,068 | 2,782 | 9,913 | 11,952 | 13,637 | 6,968 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 92,323 | 58,771 | 27,914 | 5,637 | 22,939 | 25,824 | 28,299 | 15,261 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10,318 | 6,517 | 3,290 | 512 | 2,365 | 2,768 | 3,432 | 1,754 |
| 5-14 years----- | 20,141 | 12,592 | 6,252 | 1,297 | 4,764 | 5,565 | 6,342 | 3,471 |
| 15-24 years----- | 13,994 | 8,882 | 4,276 | 836 | 3,301 | 3,932 | 4,533 | 2,227 |
| 25-44 years----- | 21,581 | 14,427 | 6,152 | 1,002 | 5,449 | 5,947 | 6,519 | 3,666 |
| 45-64 years----- | 18,597 | 11,857 | 5,323 | 1,417 | 5,001 | 5,318 | 5,313 | 2,966 |
| 65-74 years----- | 5,041 | 2,979 | 1,700 | 362 | 1,367 | 1,451 | 1,448 | 774 |
| 75 years and over----- | 2,650 | 1,517 | 921 | 213 | 693 | 842 | 712 | 403 |
| 6-16 years----- | 21,601 | 13,403 | 6,717 | 1,481 | 5,080 | 6,033 | 6,862 | 3,625 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 98,387 | 63,229 | 29,842 | 5,316 | 24,564 | 27,309 | 30,592 | 15,922 |
| Under 5 years----- | 9,892 | 6,324 | 3,104 | 464 | 2,247 | 2,726 | 3,238 | 1,681 |
| 5-14 years----- | 19,516 | 12,367 | 5,976 | 1,173 | 4,507 | 5,515 | 6,318 | 3,176 |
| 15-24 years----- | 15,371 | 9,884 | 4,710 | 777 | 3,526 | 4,316 | 5,046 | 2,483 |
| 25-44 years----- | 23,605 | 15,683 | 6,848 | 1,074 | 6,017 | 6,362 | 7,230 | 3,995 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20,116 | 12,895 | 5,921 | 1,300 | 5,453 | 5,618 | 5,898 | 3,148 |
| 65-74 years----- | 6,233 | 3,873 | 2,035 | 325 | 1,793 | 1,658 | 1,864 | 918 |
| 75 years and over----- | 3,654 | 2,202 | 1,248 | 203 | 1,021 | 1,113 | 998 | 521 |
| 6-16 years----- | 20,869 | 13,216 | 6,352 | 1,301 | 4,833 | 5,919 | 6,775 | 3,343 |
| <u>CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 73,123 | 47,968 | 21,136 | 4,019 | 19,032 | 20,601 | 21,735 | 11,755 |
| 17-24 years----- | 13,320 | 8,761 | 3,886 | 673 | 3,220 | 3,840 | 4,120 | 2,141 |
| 25-44 years----- | 30,394 | 20,332 | 8,734 | 1,329 | 7,602 | 8,234 | 9,468 | 5,090 |
| 45-64 years----- | 26,096 | 16,931 | 7,460 | 1,705 | 7,259 | 7,537 | 7,233 | 4,068 |
| 65 years and over----- | 3,312 | 1,944 | 1,055 | 313 | 952 | 989 | 915 | 456 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 47,252 | 30,738 | 13,495 | 3,020 | 12,158 | 13,516 | 13,893 | 7,686 |
| 17-24 years----- | 7,649 | 4,910 | 2,291 | 449 | 1,749 | 2,220 | 2,430 | 1,251 |
| 25-44 years----- | 20,680 | 13,832 | 5,863 | 985 | 5,235 | 5,735 | 6,215 | 3,495 |
| 45-64 years----- | 16,669 | 10,726 | 4,637 | 1,307 | 4,558 | 4,870 | 4,624 | 2,618 |
| 65 years and over----- | 2,254 | 1,270 | 705 | 280 | 617 | 691 | 624 | 322 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 25,870 | 17,230 | 7,641 | 1,000 | 6,874 | 7,085 | 7,842 | 4,069 |
| 17-24 years----- | 5,671 | 3,851 | 1,596 | 224 | 1,471 | 1,620 | 1,690 | 890 |
| 25-44 years----- | 9,714 | 6,499 | 2,871 | 344 | 2,367 | 2,499 | 3,253 | 1,595 |
| 45-64 years----- | 9,427 | 6,205 | 2,824 | 398 | 2,701 | 2,668 | 2,608 | 1,450 |
| 65 years and over----- | 1,058 | 674 | 351 | 33 | 335 | 298 | 291 | 134 |

Table 27. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school-age, and currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Family income | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All incomes ¹ | Under \$3,000 | \$3,000-\$4,999 | \$5,000-\$6,999 | \$7,000-\$9,999 | \$10,000+ |
| TOTAL POPULATION | | | | | | |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 190,710 | 31,017 | 32,654 | 38,297 | 40,615 | 40,471 |
| Under 5 years----- | 20,210 | 2,735 | 4,093 | 5,079 | 4,672 | 3,111 |
| 5-14 years----- | 39,658 | 4,693 | 6,656 | 8,531 | 9,373 | 9,189 |
| 15-24 years----- | 29,365 | 5,048 | 5,333 | 5,949 | 5,845 | 6,145 |
| 25-44 years----- | 45,185 | 4,014 | 6,810 | 10,035 | 11,928 | 10,919 |
| 45-64 years----- | 38,713 | 6,218 | 6,360 | 6,918 | 7,446 | 9,537 |
| 65-74 years----- | 11,274 | 5,012 | 2,389 | 1,262 | 880 | 992 |
| 75 years and over----- | 6,304 | 3,298 | 1,013 | 523 | 471 | 578 |
| 6-16 years----- | 42,470 | 5,091 | 6,969 | 8,901 | 9,954 | 10,188 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 92,323 | 13,518 | 15,618 | 18,948 | 20,306 | 20,353 |
| Under 5 years----- | 10,318 | 1,400 | 2,097 | 2,581 | 2,386 | 1,576 |
| 5-14 years----- | 20,141 | 2,332 | 3,407 | 4,352 | 4,788 | 4,639 |
| 15-24 years----- | 13,994 | 2,399 | 2,480 | 2,793 | 2,708 | 3,083 |
| 25-44 years----- | 21,581 | 1,647 | 3,156 | 4,912 | 5,924 | 5,256 |
| 45-64 years----- | 18,597 | 2,363 | 2,787 | 3,443 | 3,921 | 5,092 |
| 65-74 years----- | 5,041 | 1,966 | 1,215 | 641 | 382 | 501 |
| 75 years and over----- | 2,650 | 1,412 | 477 | 227 | 198 | 206 |
| 6-16 years----- | 21,601 | 2,546 | 3,593 | 4,566 | 5,044 | 5,149 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages----- | 98,387 | 17,499 | 17,036 | 19,349 | 20,308 | 20,118 |
| Under 5 years----- | 9,892 | 1,336 | 1,996 | 2,499 | 2,286 | 1,534 |
| 5-14 years----- | 19,516 | 2,361 | 3,249 | 4,179 | 4,585 | 4,550 |
| 15-24 years----- | 15,371 | 2,649 | 2,854 | 3,156 | 3,137 | 3,062 |
| 25-44 years----- | 23,605 | 2,367 | 3,654 | 5,123 | 6,004 | 5,663 |
| 45-64 years----- | 20,116 | 3,855 | 3,573 | 3,475 | 3,524 | 4,445 |
| 65-74 years----- | 6,233 | 3,046 | 1,175 | 622 | 498 | 491 |
| 75 years and over----- | 3,654 | 1,886 | 536 | 296 | 273 | 372 |
| 6-16 years----- | 20,869 | 2,545 | 3,376 | 4,334 | 4,910 | 5,039 |
| CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS | | | | | | |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 73,123 | 8,750 | 11,704 | 14,729 | 16,670 | 18,107 |
| 17-24 years----- | 13,320 | 2,136 | 2,452 | 2,747 | 2,619 | 2,880 |
| 25-44 years----- | 30,394 | 2,360 | 4,486 | 6,697 | 8,218 | 7,637 |
| 45-64 years----- | 26,096 | 3,127 | 4,033 | 4,848 | 5,511 | 7,150 |
| 65 years and over----- | 3,312 | 1,127 | 732 | 437 | 322 | 440 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 47,252 | 4,696 | 7,308 | 9,954 | 11,209 | 12,060 |
| 17-24 years----- | 7,649 | 1,190 | 1,506 | 1,642 | 1,424 | 1,586 |
| 25-44 years----- | 20,680 | 1,359 | 2,946 | 4,755 | 5,800 | 5,182 |
| 45-64 years----- | 16,669 | 1,515 | 2,345 | 3,222 | 3,758 | 4,926 |
| 65 years and over----- | 2,254 | 633 | 511 | 335 | 227 | 366 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 25,870 | 4,054 | 4,396 | 4,775 | 5,461 | 6,047 |
| 17-24 years----- | 5,671 | 946 | 946 | 1,106 | 1,195 | 1,294 |
| 25-44 years----- | 9,714 | 1,002 | 1,541 | 1,942 | 2,419 | 2,456 |
| 45-64 years----- | 9,427 | 1,612 | 1,688 | 1,625 | 1,752 | 2,223 |
| 65 years and over----- | 1,058 | 494 | 221 | 102 | 94 | 74 |

¹ Includes unknown income.

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.

Table 28. Population of persons in the labor force used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 age | Employment status | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Total in labor force | Currently employed | Currently unemployed |
| <u>Both sexes</u> | Population in thousands | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 76,475 | 73,123 | 3,352 |
| 17-24 years----- | 14,558 | 13,320 | 1,238 |
| 25-44 years----- | 31,503 | 30,394 | 1,109 |
| 45-64 years----- | 26,970 | 26,096 | 874 |
| 65 years and over----- | 3,444 | 3,312 | 132 |
| <u>Male</u> | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 48,820 | 47,252 | 1,568 |
| 17-24 years----- | 8,255 | 7,649 | 606 |
| 25-44 years----- | 21,126 | 20,680 | 446 |
| 45-64 years----- | 17,107 | 16,669 | 438 |
| 65 years and over----- | 2,332 | 2,254 | 78 |
| <u>Female</u> | | | |
| All ages, 17 years and over----- | 27,655 | 25,870 | 1,785 |
| 17-24 years----- | 6,303 | 5,671 | 631 |
| 25-44 years----- | 10,377 | 9,714 | 663 |
| 45-64 years----- | 9,863 | 9,427 | 437 |
| 65 years and over----- | 1,112 | 1,058 | 54 |

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.

Table 29. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and males, by age and industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

| Industry group | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | Population in thousands | | | |
| All industry groups----- | 73,123 | 13,320 | 30,394 | 26,096 | 3,312 |
| Agriculture----- | 3,834 | 622 | 1,179 | 1,566 | 467 |
| Forestry and fisheries----- | 106 | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 534 | 61 | 224 | 238 | * |
| Construction----- | 4,879 | 734 | 2,278 | 1,665 | 202 |
| Manufacturing----- | 20,069 | 3,416 | 9,243 | 7,066 | 343 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 4,826 | 722 | 2,241 | 1,757 | 106 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 13,660 | 3,037 | 5,195 | 4,703 | 724 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 3,474 | 793 | 1,315 | 1,161 | 206 |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 17,599 | 3,422 | 6,774 | 6,317 | 1,086 |
| Public administration----- | 3,814 | 415 | 1,790 | 1,464 | 145 |
| Unknown----- | 326 | 83 | 106 | 117 | * |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All industry groups----- | 47,252 | 7,649 | 20,680 | 16,669 | 2,254 |
| Agriculture----- | 3,322 | 526 | 993 | 1,373 | 431 |
| Forestry and fisheries----- | 95 | * | * | * | * |
| Mining----- | 502 | 55 | 213 | 224 | * |
| Construction----- | 4,642 | 685 | 2,184 | 1,577 | 195 |
| Manufacturing----- | 14,853 | 2,380 | 7,006 | 5,195 | 272 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 4,027 | 452 | 1,909 | 1,566 | 101 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 8,047 | 1,809 | 3,174 | 2,599 | 465 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 1,819 | 213 | 775 | 681 | 150 |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 6,997 | 1,263 | 2,923 | 2,316 | 496 |
| Public administration----- | 2,768 | 208 | 1,400 | 1,042 | 119 |
| Unknown----- | 179 | * | 62 | 61 | * |

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.

Table 30. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and for males, by age and occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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 group | All ages, 17 years and over | 17-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <u>Both sexes</u> | | | | | |
| Population in thousands | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 73,123 | 13,320 | 30,394 | 26,096 | 3,312 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 9,622 | 1,471 | 4,830 | 3,012 | 309 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 2,107 | 83 | 625 | 1,043 | 355 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-- | 7,625 | 354 | 3,182 | 3,541 | 548 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 11,416 | 3,267 | 4,476 | 3,379 | 294 |
| Sales workers----- | 4,550 | 844 | 1,683 | 1,717 | 306 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and, kindred workers----- | 9,765 | 999 | 4,544 | 3,892 | 331 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 13,824 | 2,846 | 6,133 | 4,557 | 289 |
| Private household workers----- | 2,100 | 363 | 635 | 862 | 240 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 7,005 | 1,478 | 2,545 | 2,580 | 402 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 1,439 | 460 | 447 | 437 | 95 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 3,363 | 1,056 | 1,192 | 988 | 126 |
| Unknown----- | 306 | 98 | 101 | 90 | * |
| <u>Male</u> | | | | | |
| All occupation groups----- | 47,252 | 7,649 | 20,680 | 16,669 | 2,254 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 6,058 | 719 | 3,392 | 1,751 | 197 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 1,988 | 74 | 599 | 980 | 335 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-- | 6,248 | 288 | 2,742 | 2,790 | 428 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 3,301 | 745 | 1,425 | 997 | 134 |
| Sales workers----- | 2,654 | 474 | 1,107 | 888 | 185 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 9,489 | 978 | 4,420 | 3,766 | 325 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 9,848 | 2,202 | 4,423 | 3,032 | 191 |
| Private household workers----- | * | * | * | * | * |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 3,052 | 674 | 1,043 | 1,105 | 230 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 1,098 | 386 | 307 | 325 | 80 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 3,257 | 1,033 | 1,140 | 959 | 125 |
| Unknown----- | 216 | 71 | 70 | 63 | * |

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.

Table 31. Population of currently employed persons 17 years of age and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966

[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]

| Industry and occupation groups | Population in thousands |
|--|-------------------------------|
| All groups----- | 73,123 |
| Agriculture----- | 3,834 |
| Farmers and farm managers----- | 2,107 |
| Farm laborers and foremen----- | 1,438 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 101 |
| Forestry and fisheries----- | * |
| Mining----- | 534 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 47 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 240 |
| Construction----- | 4,879 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 528 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 260 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 2,572 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 480 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 741 |
| Manufacturing----- | 20,069 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 1,843 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 1,263 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 2,393 |
| Sales workers----- | 512 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 3,760 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 8,880 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 273 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 1,043 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 4,826 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 299 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 467 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 1,138 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 1,020 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 1,328 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 91 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 427 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 13,660 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 296 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 3,075 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 2,088 |
| Sales workers----- | 3,220 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 949 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 1,647 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 1,868 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 501 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 3,474 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 806 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 1,566 |
| Sales workers----- | 640 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 172 |

Table 31. Population of currently employed persons 17 years of age and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966--Con.

[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]

| Industry and occupation groups | Population in thousands |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 17,599 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 5,903 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 1,013 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 2,376 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 942 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 1,008 |
| Private household workers----- | 2,095 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 3,818 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine----- | 318 |
| Public administration----- | 3,814 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers----- | 684 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm----- | 391 |
| Clerical and kindred workers----- | 1,495 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers----- | 272 |
| Operatives and kindred workers----- | 118 |
| Service workers, except private household----- | 714 |
| Unknown----- | 326 |

NOTES: Estimates for occupational groups which could not be shown separately because of the magnitude of the sampling error are included in the total for the appropriate industry.

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 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1966.

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 disability days experienced during the 2-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are excluded from the counts of disability days.

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 segments 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 the 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.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending June 1966 included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 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 Interview 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 work-loss days occurring 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 that 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 during 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 were 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. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

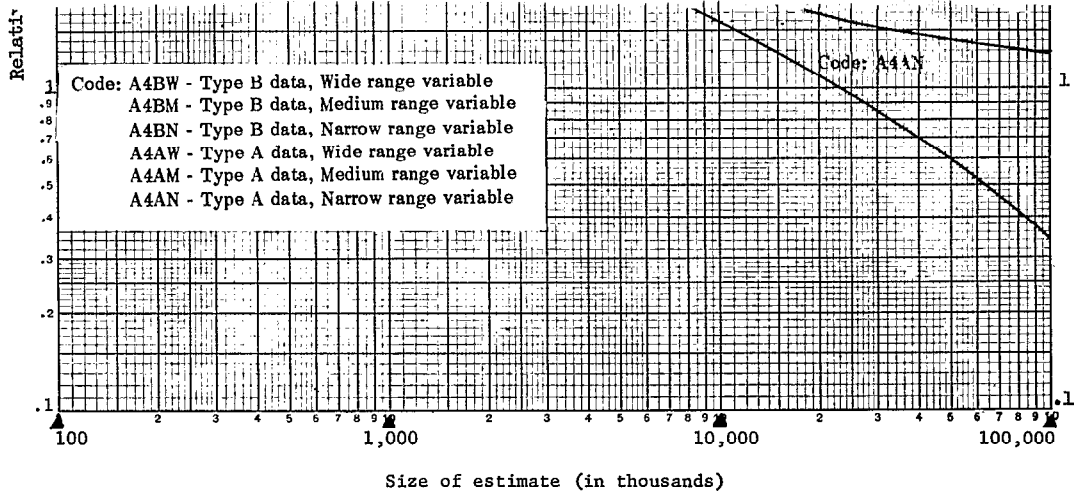
Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily 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.

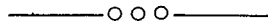
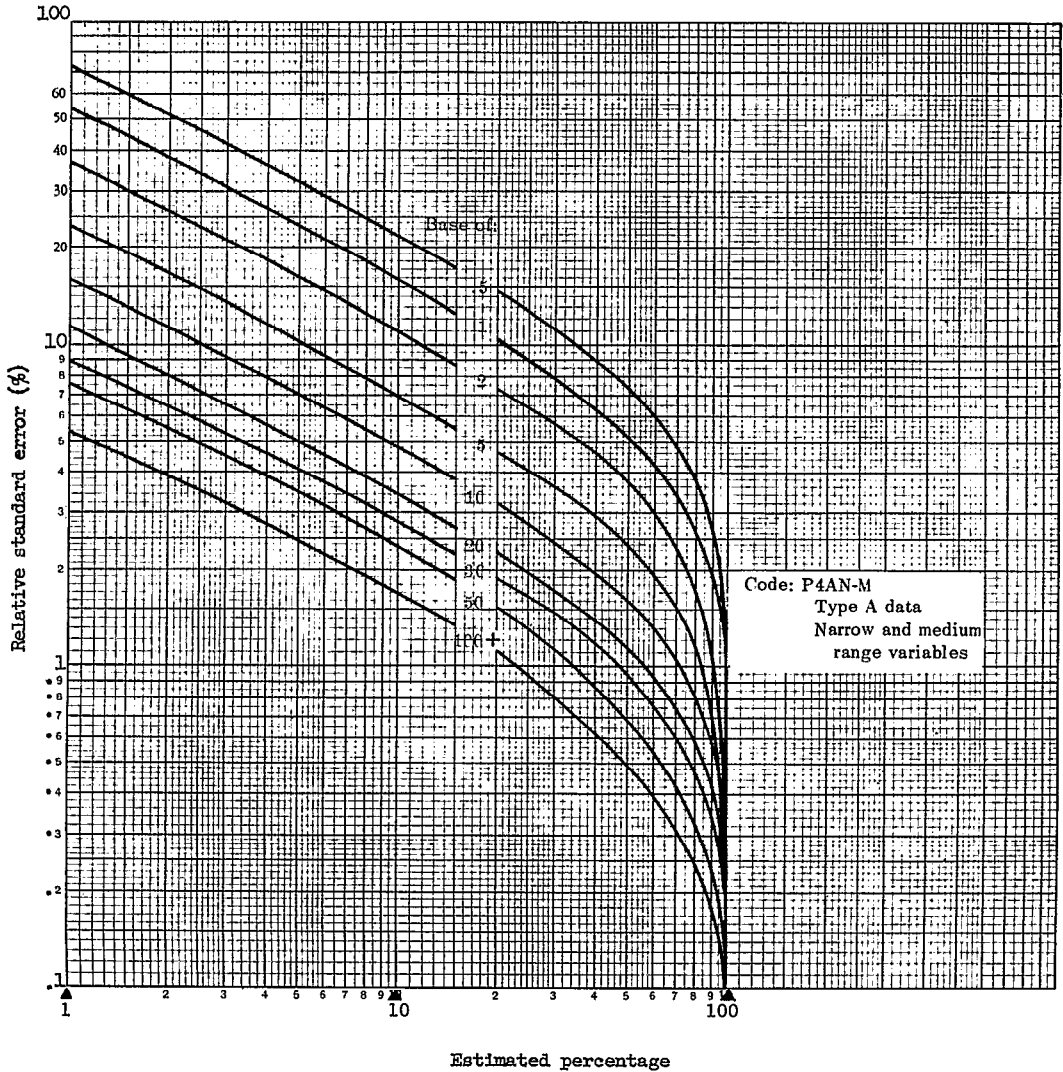
The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which

| Statistic | Use: | | |
|---|------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Rule | Code | on page |
| Number of: | | | |
| Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof----- | | Not subject to sampling error | |
| Persons in any other population group----- | 1 | A4AN | 50 |
| Disability days per year----- | 1 | A4BW | 50 |
| Percentage distribution of: | | | |
| Persons in population group----- | 2 | P4AN-M | 51 |
| Disability days in a year----- | 2 | P4BW | 52 |
| Number of disability days: | | | |
| Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group thereof----- | 4(a) | A4BW | 50 |
| Per person in any other population group----- | 4(b) | { Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN | 50 50 |

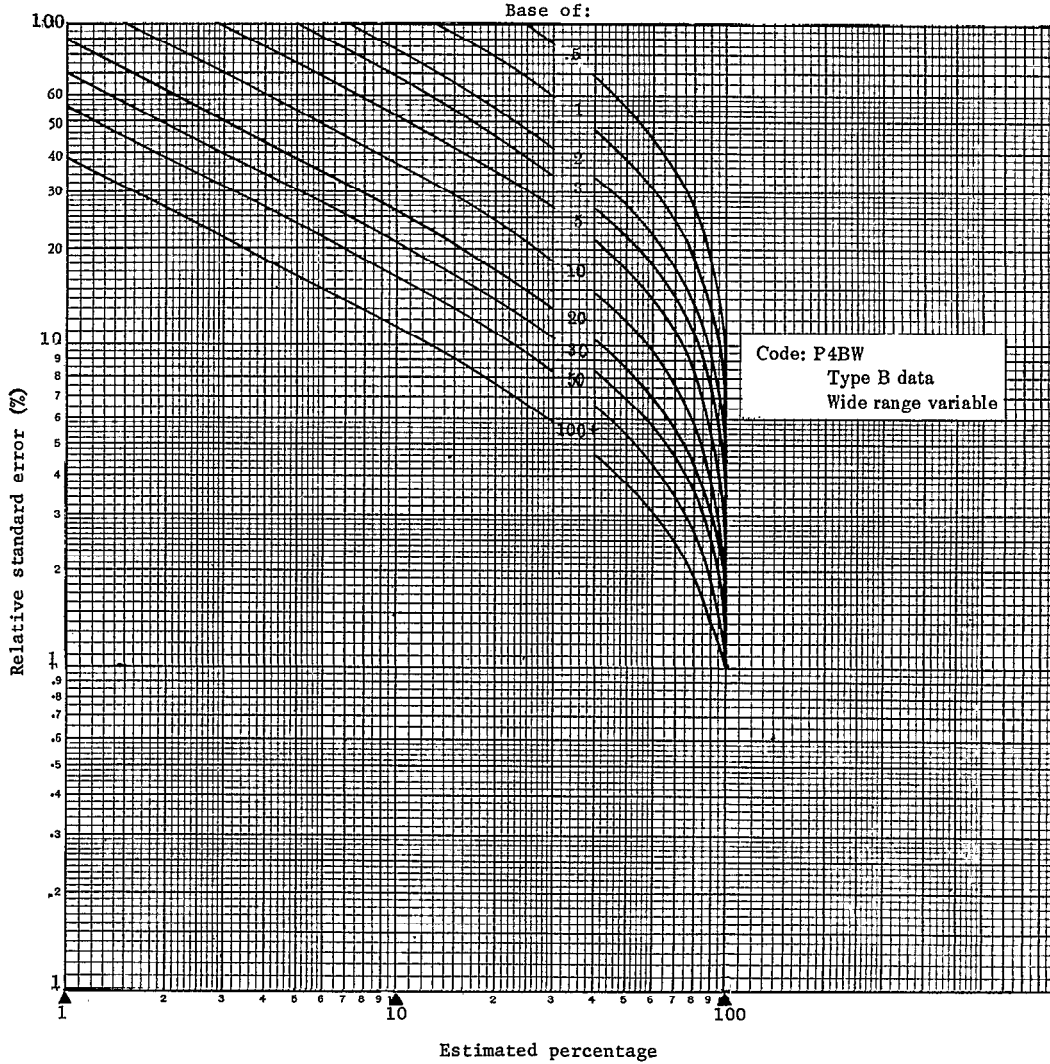


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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



Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Wide 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 24.5 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 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence, "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day which will, in turn, be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, "usual activities" might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of "usual activities." A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore, such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days 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 definition of "currently employed persons.")

School-loss day.—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

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.

Demographic Terms

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

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he 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 incomes received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

In the labor force.—The labor force includes all persons 17 years of age or 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 week of interview. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those unemployed, as defined below.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all 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.

Freelance workers are considered as having a job 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 population are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but who work only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work, (2) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

The number of currently employed persons estimated by the National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability there are three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over and CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age or over; (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week-reference period; (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

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 received no pay.

Industry.—The industry in which a person was reportedly working was classified by the major activity of the establishment in which he worked.

The only exceptions to the above are those few establishments classified according to the major activity of the parent organization and they are as follows: laboratories, warehouses, repair shops, and storage.

The industry categories presented in this report are shown below with the corresponding codes found in the *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries* and the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC).

| Industry Title | Census Code | SIC Code |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Agriculture----- | A | 01, 02, 07 (except 071) |
| Forestry and fisheries----- | 017, 018 | 08, 09 |
| Mining----- | 126-156 | 10-14 |
| Construction----- | C | 15-17 |
| Manufacturing----- | 206-459 B, M | 19-39, 0713 |
| Transportation and public utilities----- | 507-579, L | 40-49 |
| Wholesale and retail trade----- | 606-696, D, F, G | 50, 52-59 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate----- | 706-736 | 60-67 |
| Service and miscellaneous----- | 806-898 E, H, K | 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78-82, 81, 86, 88, 89 |
| Public administration----- | 906-936, J | 91-94 |
| Unknown----- | 999 | 99 |

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."

The occupational classes presented in this report are listed below with the Census Code (*Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*).

| <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- | 250-285, R |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 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 |
| Unknown | 995 |

Residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or non-farm residence.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There are 212 SMSA's, as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with con-

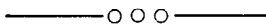
tiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living in non-SMSA territory were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

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



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