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Time Lost From Work Among the Currently Employed Population United States - 1968

Statistics on the number of days lost from work due to illness or injury among the currently employed population, by age, sex, residence, geographic region, educational attainment, family income, color, industry, occupation, and class of worker. Statistics on reimbursement of income for days lost from work for private-paid and governmental employees, based on data collected in household interviews during calendar year 1968.

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 71

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TIME LOST FROM WORK AMONG THE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION

During 1968 illness or injury caused an estimated 412.6 million days lost from work, or 5.4 days per member of the currently employed population. Current employment is defined as working at any time during the 2-week period prior to the week of the household interview conducted for the Health Interview Survey (HIS) or having a job or business during that period. In 1968 the currently employed population was an estimated average of 75,931,000 persons over the 52 weeks of interviewing.

A companion report in Series 10 for 1968 data presents data on days of restricted activity, bed disability, and days lost from school (children aged 6-16 years) among the civilian population not residents in institutions (Series 10, No. 67).

The number of days lost from work among the currently employed population and rate per person has been presented in earlier "Disability Days" reports (Series 10, Nos. 4, 24, and 47) as well as in each of the "Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey" reports (Series 10, Nos. 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, and 60).

During 1968 the annual number of days lost from work per currently employed person varied considerably for demographic characteristics of this population. Some summary findings on the annual number of days lost from work show that they are:

1. Highest among those workers aged 45-64 years.

2. Higher for females than for males.
3. Highest in metropolitan areas.
4. Highest in the South Region.
5. Highest among persons with less than 9 years of formal education.
6. Highest among persons with family income less than \$5,000 per year.
7. Higher among persons other than white.

During 1968 an attempt was made to determine the extent of income protection for the days lost from work. Questions were asked of each household member who had lost time from work whether he would receive wages or salary for the days absent from work because of illness or injury. These responses have been classified for persons who were privately paid employees or were employed by governments according to whether the person was fully reimbursed, partially reimbursed, or not reimbursed for these days. Also the percent of pay reimbursed for these days has been computed.

Among private-paid (that is, wage or salary employees of private industry) workers an estimated 24.0 percent were fully reimbursed for the days lost from work; 21.0 percent were partly reimbursed. An estimated 45.1 percent of the pay for these days was reimbursed. Employees of the Federal Government received an estimated 86.9 percent of pay for these days lost from work, most of which was included in the fully reimbursed group. Employees of other governments (State and local governments for the most part) received an estimated 86.6 percent of pay for these days.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. During 1968 the sample was composed of about 42,000 households comprising about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, of the methods used in estimation, and of 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 paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, 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.

During the first half of 1968, the Health Interview Survey's sample was split into two parts—a "condition approach" was used in interviewing one part and a "person approach" was used in the other part. For the second half of 1968 the person approach was used for the entire sample. Details of the split sample are discussed in the report "Interviewing Methods in the Health Interview Survey" (*Vital and Health Statistics*,

Series 2, No. 48). Estimates of the number of days lost from work per currently employed person from January-June 1968 were the same for each of the two versions of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire for the person approach is illustrated in its entirety in the "Current Estimates" report for 1968 (Series 10, No. 60). The portions of the questionnaire dealing with work-loss days and income-protection status for these days are illustrated in appendix III. Question 5c reads: "During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep—from work? (for females): not counting work around the house." Responses to this question were edited to ensure that the days lost from work were reported only for currently employed persons. Question 39 was used to define the currently employed population. Question 40 was used to code industry, occupation, and class of worker. Question 41 was used to determine income-protection status for days lost from work.

A general limitation of data obtained in household interviews is that the data are no better than the respondent's knowledge of and ability to recall the correct answers to specific questions. It is probable that response error contributes less to the overall error (sampling error plus response error) for the number of days lost from work and for the responses to question 39 used to define the currently employed population than to responses to questions 40 and 41. Questions 5c and 39 are quite simple, and respondents are given a short reference period so that memory recall should not have faded. On the other hand, questions 40 and 41 contain information which may be more difficult for the respondent to answer, especially if the person experiencing the events does not respond for himself. During 1968, 49.4 percent of the currently employed population answered the questions for themselves, either entirely or partly. This compares with 61.6 percent self-respondents for the entire population aged 17 years and older.

TIME LOST FROM WORK AMONG THE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION

Sex and Age

During 1968 illness or injury resulted in an estimated 412.6 million days lost from work by the currently employed population of the United States. The currently employed population is defined for the Health Interview Survey as persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population aged 17 years and over who worked at or had a job or business at any time during the 2 weeks prior to the week of the household interview. The annual average number of currently employed persons (75,931,000) during 1968 is obtained by averaging 52 weekly estimates.

During the year time lost from work owing to illness or injury amounted to 5.4 days per currently employed person per year (table A). The annual number of days per person varied between 5 and 6 days for all currently employed persons during the 10-year time span shown in table A. Similarly, the rates for males and females displayed comparatively little variation from year to year. Some of the variation may be due to sampling, but fluctuations in the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries from year to year could account for some portion of the changes in rate.

In 1968 the number of days lost from work per person was higher for females than for males—5.9 days for females compared with 5.2 for males. The sex difference was most pronounced among workers aged 25-44 years; the rate for females exceeded that for males by 1.7 days (6.0 compared with 4.3, figure 1). Workers of both sexes aged 45 years and over reported more days per person of time lost from work due to illness or injury than did younger persons in this population.

Figure 1 is of interest in that the shape of the curve for persons 65 years of age and over differs from that in previous "Disability Days" reports. The usual pattern (see table A) is that the rate for males is highest in this age group and that the rate for females declines among these older workers from the next earlier age group.

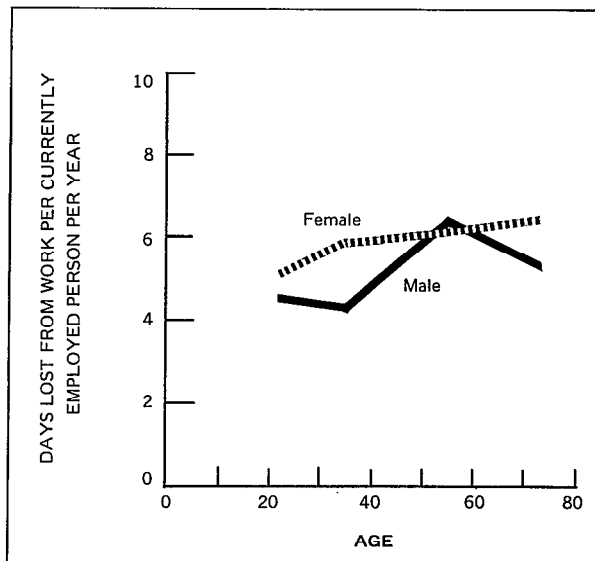


Figure 1. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex and age.

Sampling variability could account for the change in pattern. (In 1969 the rates for the workers 65 years and older reverted to the usual pattern.)

Geographic Distribution

The number of days lost from work per currently employed person per year was slightly higher in metropolitan areas than elsewhere, but the difference in rate by residence could have resulted from sampling variation (table 1). The observed difference in rate was very small for males. Table B presents a comparison of the rates by residence group and age-adjusted rates to determine whether the age distribution of the currently employed population differed sufficiently by residence (and other variables) to account for some of the variation in rates. The reduction in the age-adjusted rate for the farm population indicates that the farm population is somewhat older than the population in the other two groups. For instance, 51.2 percent of the employed farm population is 45 years and older compared with 39.1 for metropolitan areas and with 39.5 for nonfarm workers outside metropolitan areas. The crude rate for farm workers includes the impact of these older persons, while

Table A. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex and age:
United States, July 1959-December 1968

Sex and age	1968	1967	July 1966- June 1967	July 1965- June 1966	July 1964- June 1965	July 1963- June 1964	July 1962- June 1963	July 1961- June 1962	July 1960- June 1961	July 1959- June 1960
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days lost from work per currently employed person per year									
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.6
17-24 years-----	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8
25-44 years-----	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8
45-64 years-----	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.3	6.5	6.6
65 years and over-	5.8	6.7	6.3	8.3	8.2	7.3	9.3	8.0	9.1	9.9
<u>Male</u>										
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.5
17-24 years-----	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
25-44 years-----	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6
45-64 years-----	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.8	6.8
65 years and over-	5.5	6.9	7.0	9.8	9.8	9.0	10.9	9.4	9.8	11.0
<u>Female</u>										
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.6
17-24 years-----	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.4
25-44 years-----	6.0	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.5
45-64 years-----	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.2
65 years and over-	6.5	6.4	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.5	5.6	4.6	7.8	7.4

Table B. Comparison between unadjusted and age-adjusted days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by sex and selected characteristics: United States, 1968

Characteristic	Unadjusted			Age-adjusted ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year						
Total-----	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.9
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.3
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm-----	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.5
Farm-----	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.5	4.8	3.5
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	5.5	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.0	6.2
North Central-----	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
South-----	5.9	5.5	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.4
West-----	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.7
<u>Educational attainment</u>						
Less than 9 years-----	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.3
9-11 years-----	6.0	5.1	7.4	6.0	5.1	7.5
12 years-----	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.6
13-15 years-----	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2
16 years or more-----	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	4.2
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000-----	7.0	7.6	6.4	7.4	7.9	7.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.3	6.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	4.7	4.2	5.6	4.9	4.3	6.2
\$15,000 or more-----	4.4	3.9	5.4	4.3	3.7	5.2
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.5
All other-----	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.5

¹Adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution for both sexes combined of the currently employed population of the United States as shown in table 14.

the age-adjusted rate uses the same age distribution for all three groups to permit comparison of the rates.

The annual number of days lost from work per currently employed person was about the same in the North Central and West Regions (table 2). The rate for workers in the South Region was about 1 day per year longer (5.9 compared with 5.1 and 5.2) than in the North Central and West Regions. The rate for the Northeast Region was in between these rates. Age adjustment had no effect on the distribution. The high rate for the South Region was accounted for primarily by the large number of days lost from work for female workers who experienced an average of 6.4 days per person.

Family Income and Educational Attainment

As family income level rose, the annual number of work-loss days per currently employed person declined (table 3). The rate of work-loss days for workers with family income less than \$3,000 was about 60 percent higher than that for workers with family income of \$15,000 or more.

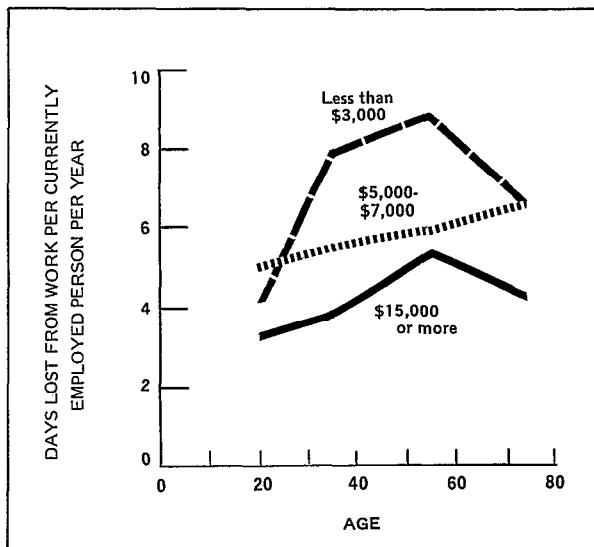


Figure 2. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income.

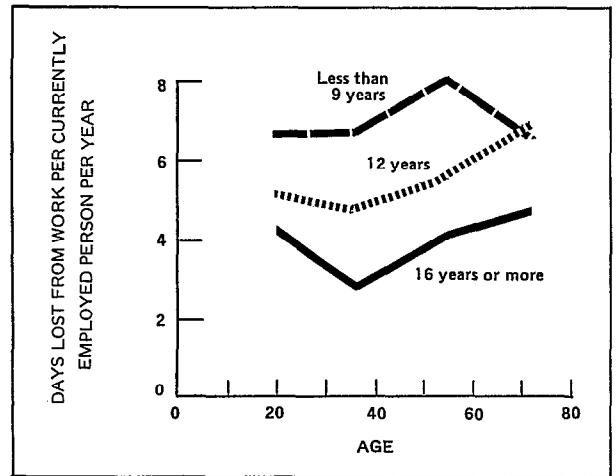


Figure 3. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by educational attainment and age.

The age-adjusted number of work-loss days per person per year in table B indicates an even greater disparity between the rates for the highest and lowest income groups. Figure 2 indicates that the high rates are confined to the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years.

Each currently employed person is classified according to the highest grade completed in the regular school system. The educational attainment shown in tables 4, 5, 16, and 17 is that completed at the time of interview; thus, some currently employed persons who also attend school may be classified at an educational level lower than that they may attain on completion of their education.

Table 4 shows that the annual number of days lost from work per person declined sharply as the level of educational attainment increased. This pattern is present, in general, for each sex and for each age group, as well as in the age-adjusted rates (table B). Figure 3 shows that the age-specific rates among persons with less than 9 years, 12 years, and 16 years or more of education differed primarily in the age span 25-64 years and to a lesser extent among persons 17-24 years and 65 years and over.

Table 5 shows that when levels of educational attainment are classified by family income the number of work-loss days per person per year changed to some extent. In general, in each ed-

educational group persons with lower income had more work-loss days per person than did persons with higher income.

Color

White workers experienced a much lower average number of days lost from work than did all other workers (table 6); the discrepancy is emphasized in age-adjusted data in table B. The differential is present for both males and females. Figure 4 indicates that the disparity occurred notably among workers in the two age groups 45-64 years and 65 years and over. The rate of work-loss days declined with advance in family income, but the color difference was still present, as shown in table 7.

Industry and Occupation

When the number of days lost from work per currently employed person per year are dis-

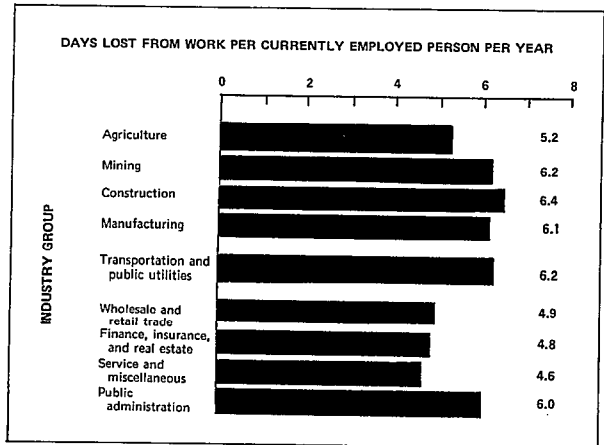


Figure 5. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by industry group.

tributed by industry of employment in table 8 and figure 5, it can be seen that the rates varied appreciably with an observed difference of about 1.8 days between the highest and the lowest rate for all ages. During the current year, the highest annual number of work-loss days per person was reported for the construction industry and the lowest rate for the service and miscellaneous group. Relative risks to the employee himself and fellow workers probably account for the excess days in construction compared with other industry groups.

It is of particular interest that there was a reduction of rate of about 2.4 days for agriculture in the current year compared with that for July 1965-June 1966 reported in the "Disability Days" report (Series 10, No. 47). A similar reduction in rate was noted for the farm population living outside metropolitan areas. Table 1 shows a rate of 4.8 days per currently employed person for the current year compared with 7.3 days reported in Series 10, No. 47, for July 1965-June 1966. Since most of the employed population living on farms are employed in agriculture, the joint reduction in rate is expected. However, the reason for the reduction is unknown; it may be due to sampling variability, change in farming practice, lower incidence of illness or injury, or other causes.

The number of days lost from work per currently employed person per year varied consid-

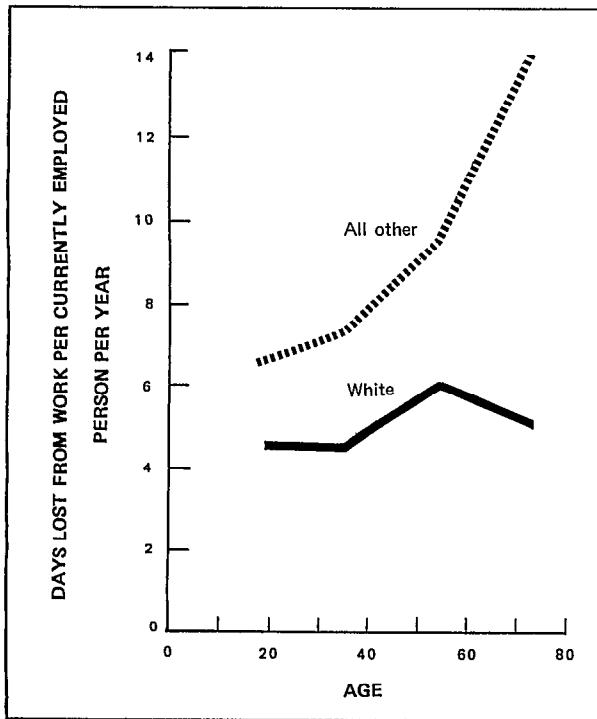


Figure 4. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by color and age.

erably by occupation group, as shown in table 9 and figure 6. The group managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm, reported the lowest rate (3.8 days per year), while the highest rate of 6.8 days was reported by two groups—service workers, except private household, and laborers, except farm and mine.

Class of Worker

Class of worker is a term which is used by the Health Interview Survey to indicate the type of employer of currently employed persons, i.e., private industry, government, self-employment, nonpaid workers, or otherwise employed.

Tables C and 19 show how the 75.9 million currently employed persons are distributed by class of worker. The vast majority are private-paid employees. An estimated 11.1 million employees work for some form of government; about 4.3 million of whom are included in the industry group, public administration. Public administration is limited to governmental employees who work for the postal service and Federal, State, or local public administrations and perform only uniquely governmental functions. Excluded from this industry group are activities which may also be carried out by private industry, such as teachers, nurses, etc.

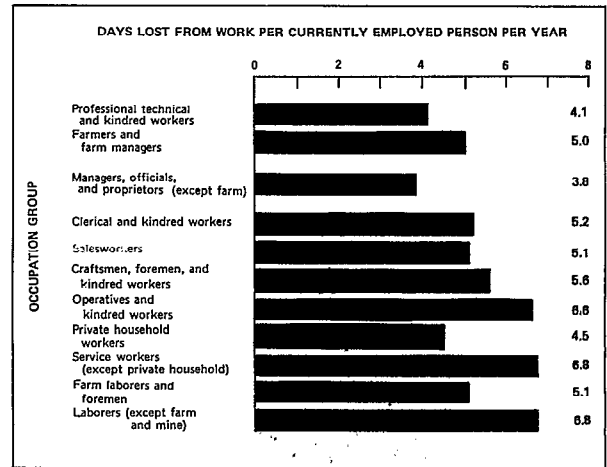


Figure 6. Days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by occupation group.

Employees of the Federal Government reported 6.8 days lost from work per person per year, and employees of other governments reported a rate of 5.4 days (table C). The latter rate was the same as that for private-paid workers. Among paid employees, the self-employed persons reported the lowest rate—5.0 days per person per year.

Table C. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by class of worker: United States, 1968

Class of worker	Days lost from work in thousands	Currently employed persons in thousands	Days lost from work per currently employed person
All classes ¹ -----	412,619	75,931	5.4
Private paid -----	302,638	55,777	5.4
Federal Government -----	19,914	2,948	6.8
Other government -----	44,450	8,160	5.4
Self-employed -----	40,451	8,158	5.0
Nonpaid -----	1,560	401	3.9

¹Includes unknown class.

INCOME PROTECTION FOR TIME LOST FROM WORK

Introduction

During 1968 persons who reported time lost from work (question 5c) were asked (question 41, see appendix III) about reimbursement for wages or salary for these days. The responses to these questions were used to classify the resulting days lost from work by the extent to which the day's pay was reimbursed, i.e., fully, partly, not at all, or unknown if reimbursed. In addition, the respondent was asked his weekly earnings and, if he lost any income, how much he lost because of the days lost from work. Each of these money amounts was classified according to whether the amount was reported as the amount before or after taxes were deducted. Known amounts of earnings and amount lost were used in the calculations of the percent of pay reimbursed, shown in column 7 or tables 10-13.^a

Class of Worker

Information is presented in tables 10-13 on the income-protection status of private-paid workers and employees of governments. These persons reported an estimated 88.9 percent of the total number of days lost from work (table C).

Table 10 shows that of 302.6 million days lost from work by private-paid, currently employed persons, an estimated 24.0 percent were fully reimbursed, 21.0 percent were partly reimbursed, and 42.7 percent were not reimbursed for pay for these days (figure 7). An estimated 45.1 percent of pay for these 302.6 million days was reimbursed. Percentages of pay fully reimbursed ranged from a low of 7.6 percent for the construction industry to a high of 40.2 percent for the industry group, finance, insurance, and real estate. Similarly, by occupation class, the lowest percent fully reimbursed was reported for the group, operatives and kindred workers, and the highest for managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. The percent for professional, technical, and kindred workers closely resembled that for the latter group. The percent of pay reimbursed for days lost from work was highest for the finance, insurance, and real estate

^aIn tabulating the data from question 41, a format was designed to make use of known data on weekly earnings and earnings lost to determine averages per day for use in the computations. Separate computations were made for each number of days lost from work during the 2-week reference period prior to the week of interview—for instance, those persons reporting 1 day, those reporting 2 days, 3, 4, 5, etc., up to 14. To illustrate the procedure, persons who reported 2 days lost from work may be used as an example. All records with 2 days lost from work were checked for current employment status to ensure that the person was currently employed; records not meeting this edit were omitted from the file. If the response to question 41a was "none" the record was classified as not reimbursed. If the record showed an equal number of days in 41a and 41b or "all of them" in 41b, the record was classified as fully reimbursed. Records with larger number of days in 41a than in 41b were classified as partly reimbursed. Thus, a currently employed person with 2 days lost from work and 02 entered in 41a and 02 (or all of them) in 41b was fully reimbursed; 02 in 41a and 00 or 01 in 41b was partly reimbursed; and 00 in 41a indicated no reimbursement. Average earnings per day were obtained by summing known amounts of earnings per week and dividing by 5 times the number of persons with known amounts. It was assumed that most persons work a 5-day week. The average earnings per day were then multiplied by the number of days lost, 2 in this example. Similarly, the amount lost for persons reporting known amounts was divided by the number of persons with known amount lost multiplied by the number of days lost from work (2 in this case). Several examples of the computation are:

Fully reimbursed:	
Weekly earnings	= \$250.00
Earnings per day	= 50.00
Earnings reimbursed (2 x average per day)	= 100.00

Partly reimbursed:	
Weekly earnings	= \$300.00
Earnings per day	= 60.00
Earnings for 2 days	= 120.00
Amount lost	= 60.00
Average per day lost	= 30.00
Average x 2	= 60.00

Not reimbursed:	
Amount lost	= \$100.00
Amount per day	= 50.00
Average x 2	= 100.00

It was necessary to compute average per day of earnings and amount lost because earnings per week were not reported on about 14 percent of the records and amount lost for about 21 percent. Similarly, no adjustment was made for amounts reported as after taxes rather than before taxes for two reasons: the proportion reporting "unknown" for these questions was substantial, and of these reporting, most reported these items as before taxes.

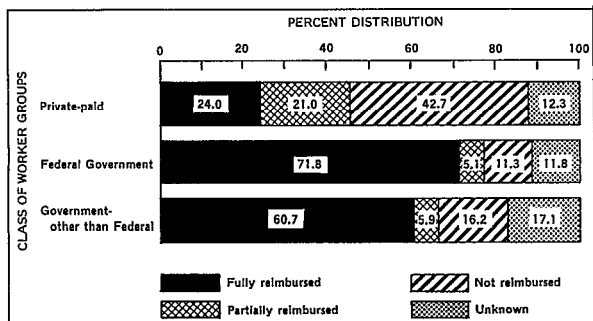


Figure 7. Percent distribution by income protection status for days lost from work for three classes of worker groups.

industry group with an estimated 70.2 percent received; while by occupation, the highest percentages were reported for professional, technical, and kindred workers and managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm with 87.7 and 89.2 percent, respectively.

The apparent discrepancy in table 11 for persons 65 years and older between the percent of days fully reimbursed and the percent of pay reimbursed is explained by the high earnings of persons with income protection for work loss compared with those not reimbursed. Currently employed persons aged 65 years and over who were fully reimbursed earned an average of \$25.10 per day, those who were partly reimbursed earned an average of \$16.50 per day, and those who were not reimbursed earned an average of \$8.90 per day. Thus, the higher earnings of persons with income protection outweighed the lower earnings of those not protected so that for all the days for this group of workers an estimated half of the pay was reimbursed.

There is considerable variation in income-protection status between white workers and all other workers. As family income level increased, the percentage of pay reimbursed rose correspondingly (table 11).

Employees of the Federal Government received an estimated 86.9 percent of earnings for 19.9 million days lost from work (table 12). An estimated 71.8 percent of the days were fully reimbursed. There was comparatively little variation by age, color, and family income in income protection. The sick-leave plan for most Federal employees allows 4 hours of sick leave per 2-week pay period to be accumulated. Thus, most of the

employees have sufficient sick leave to cover absence from work due to illness and injury.

Workers for governments other than Federal had an estimated 86.6 percent of pay for 44.5 million days reimbursed (table 13). Again the majority had full protection for absence due to illness or injury. There was little variation in status by age and color, but a smaller percentage of pay was reimbursed for employees with family income under \$5,000 than for those in higher income levels.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes an annual series of articles on income-loss protection against illness in the Social Security Bulletin.¹ In the article covering 1968 it was estimated that 31 percent of wage and salary income lost due to short-term non-work-connected disability was replaced by formal cash sickness programs. In 1968 sick-leave plans for Federal, State, and local governments were reported to have replaced 76 percent of all government wages that otherwise would have been lost. The Social Security Administration figures on percent of pay reimbursed quoted above are lower than those reported in tables 10-13. In addition to a basic difference in the method of data collection that would make close agreement unusual, several conceptual factors can be mentioned which contribute to the differences. The major one is that the SSA series includes work-loss estimates for workers not currently employed (such as those with long-term disabilities) and for the institutionalized disabled. Both these groups tend to have disproportionately high amounts of wage loss with less likelihood to substitute sources of income (than the currently employed). Another factor is the exclusion from the SSA series of informal wage-loss or sick-leave payments, which are picked up automatically in the HIS study. A third factor is the inclusion in the SSA series of part-day disabilities.

The degree of agreement on income protection for days lost from work between the Social Security Administration and the Health Interview Survey was reasonably close for governmental employees and further apart for private-paid employees. The widespread use of sick-leave plans for governmental employees would tend to make it easier to report income-protection information in the interview.

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Table 1. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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	All SMSA	Outside SMSA		All areas	All SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days lost from work in thousands				Days lost from work per currently employed person per year			
All ages 17 years and over	412,619	277,725	117,352	17,541	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.8
17-24 years-----	67,900	44,084	21,602	2,214	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.7
25-44 years-----	154,627	109,639	41,125	3,862	4.9	5.2	4.4	3.3
45-64 years-----	171,373	114,855	46,720	9,798	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.3
65 years and over---	18,720	9,147	7,905	1,667	5.8	4.8	7.7	5.5
<u>Male</u>								
All ages 17 years and over	247,103	162,092	71,020	13,991	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3
17-24 years-----	35,609	23,659	11,014	*	4.6	4.8	4.4	*
25-44 years-----	90,710	62,225	25,651	2,834	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4
45-64 years-----	108,580	71,096	28,895	8,589	6.4	6.5	6.0	7.6
65 years and over---	12,204	5,111	5,460	1,633	5.5	4.0	7.9	6.0
<u>Female</u>								
All ages 17 years, and over	165,516	115,634	46,332	3,550	5.9	6.2	5.5	3.6
17-24 years-----	32,291	20,425	10,588	*	5.1	4.8	5.9	*
25-44 years-----	63,916	47,414	15,474	*	6.0	6.6	4.8	*
45-64 years-----	62,793	43,758	17,825	*	6.2	6.6	5.9	*
65 years and over---	6,515	4,036	2,445	*	6.5	6.4	7.2	*

Table 2. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days lost from work in thousands					
All ages 17 years and over--	412,619	105,740	108,033	134,320	64,527
17-24 years-----	67,900	18,498	17,858	19,645	11,899
25-44 years-----	154,627	40,458	38,170	52,010	23,989
45-64 years-----	171,373	41,101	47,401	56,810	26,061
65 years and over-----	18,720	5,683	4,604	5,855	2,577
<u>Male</u>					
All ages 17 years and over--	247,103	60,707	68,419	78,842	39,135
17-24 years-----	35,609	8,208	11,193	9,353	6,854
25-44 years-----	90,710	23,915	22,688	28,986	15,121
45-64 years-----	108,580	24,989	31,056	37,124	15,411
65 years and over-----	12,204	3,594	3,482	3,380	1,749
<u>Female</u>					
All ages 17 years and over--	165,516	45,033	39,614	55,477	25,392
17-24 years-----	32,291	10,289	6,666	10,292	5,045
25-44 years-----	63,916	16,543	15,481	23,024	8,868
45-64 years-----	62,793	16,111	16,345	19,686	10,650
65 years and over-----	6,515	2,090	*	2,476	*
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year					
All ages 17 years and over--	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.2
17-24 years-----	4.8	5.5	4.4	4.5	5.3
25-44 years-----	4.9	5.2	4.4	5.3	4.5
45-64 years-----	6.3	5.6	6.3	7.3	6.0
65 years and over-----	5.8	6.6	4.5	6.3	6.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages 17 years and over--	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0
17-24 years-----	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.6	5.5
25-44 years-----	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.7	4.3
45-64 years-----	6.4	5.5	6.5	7.8	5.5
65 years and over-----	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.2	6.0
<u>Female</u>					
All ages 17 years and over--	5.9	6.2	5.1	6.4	5.7
17-24 years-----	5.1	6.2	3.7	5.7	4.9
25-44 years-----	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.4	5.0
45-64 years-----	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.8
65 years and over-----	6.5	7.4	*	8.9	*

Table 3. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days lost from work in thousands					
All ages 17 years and over-----	412,619	40,555	56,302	80,339	93,232	79,686	39,589
17-24 years-----	67,900	6,217	10,262	14,790	14,260	15,805	4,885
25-44 years-----	154,627	11,389	16,743	33,390	41,506	29,348	13,162
45-64 years-----	171,373	17,121	25,366	28,589	36,285	32,694	20,410
65 years and over-----	18,720	5,828	3,931	3,571	*	1,839	*
<u>Male</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	247,103	22,441	33,190	48,688	61,443	45,034	23,269
17-24 years-----	35,609	3,384	5,484	7,685	7,976	7,906	2,035
25-44 years-----	90,710	4,781	9,990	20,800	27,079	15,859	6,927
45-64 years-----	108,580	10,970	14,933	17,323	25,388	20,663	13,176
65 years and over-----	12,204	3,306	2,782	2,880	*	*	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	165,516	18,114	23,113	31,651	31,789	34,652	16,320
17-24 years-----	32,291	2,833	4,778	7,104	6,284	7,900	2,850
25-44 years-----	63,916	6,608	6,753	12,590	14,427	13,489	6,236
45-64 years-----	62,793	6,151	10,433	11,265	10,897	12,031	7,234
65 years and over-----	6,515	2,522	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days lost from work per currently employed person per year					
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.4	7.0	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.4
17-24 years-----	4.8	4.2	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.7	3.3
25-44 years-----	4.9	7.9	6.1	5.5	4.9	3.7	3.8
45-64 years-----	6.3	8.6	8.7	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.3
65 years and over-----	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	*	6.8	*
<u>Male</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.2	7.6	7.0	5.3	5.3	4.2	3.9
17-24 years-----	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.4	5.2	5.6	2.5
25-44 years-----	4.3	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.6	3.0	3.0
45-64 years-----	6.4	11.9	10.0	5.9	6.6	5.3	4.9
65 years and over-----	5.5	7.1	6.0	7.2	*	*	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.4
17-24 years-----	5.1	4.3	6.1	6.0	4.5	5.8	4.4
25-44 years-----	6.0	9.7	6.4	6.3	5.7	4.9	5.4
45-64 years-----	6.2	5.8	7.4	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.1
65 years and over-----	6.5	6.0	*	*	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 4. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by educational attainment, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 educational groups ¹	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
Both sexes						
Days lost from work in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over-----	412,619	103,588	86,497	140,191	44,858	32,524
17-24 years-----	67,900	5,189	16,372	31,614	10,813	3,750
25-44 years-----	154,627	27,024	35,375	59,078	16,640	14,561
45-64 years-----	171,373	61,222	33,540	45,684	15,752	12,504
65 years and over-----	18,720	10,153	*	3,814	1,653	1,708
Male						
All ages 17 years and over-----	247,103	73,598	46,602	74,200	27,208	21,238
17-24 years-----	35,609	3,879	9,843	16,147	4,008	1,607
25-44 years-----	90,710	17,699	17,265	30,907	11,823	11,249
45-64 years-----	108,580	44,273	18,676	24,853	10,947	7,464
65 years and over-----	12,204	7,747	*	2,292	*	*
Female						
All ages 17 years and over-----	165,516	29,990	39,895	65,991	17,651	11,286
17-24 years-----	32,291	1,309	6,528	15,467	6,805	2,143
25-44 years-----	63,916	9,325	18,111	28,171	4,817	3,311
45-64 years-----	62,793	16,949	14,864	20,831	4,805	5,041
65 years and over-----	6,515	2,406	*	1,522	*	*
Both sexes						
Days lost from work per currently employed person per year						
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.4	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	3.4
17-24 years-----	4.8	6.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
25-44 years-----	4.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	4.4	2.8
45-64 years-----	6.3	8.0	6.8	5.5	6.0	4.1
65 years and over-----	5.8	6.6	*	6.9	7.8	4.7
Male						
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.2	7.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	3.2
17-24 years-----	4.6	6.9	4.7	5.2	2.6	3.6
25-44 years-----	4.3	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.6	2.9
45-64 years-----	6.4	8.6	6.1	5.3	6.6	3.6
65 years and over-----	5.5	7.0	*	6.8	*	*
Female						
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.9	7.0	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.1
17-24 years-----	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.8
25-44 years-----	6.0	8.4	8.6	5.6	4.0	2.7
45-64 years-----	6.2	6.8	7.8	5.8	5.1	5.2
65 years and over-----	6.5	5.5	*	7.0	*	*

¹Includes unknown education.

Table 5. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by educational attainment, family income, and age: United States, 1968

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

Family income and age	All educa- tional groups ¹	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
<u>All incomes²</u>		Days lost from work in thousands				
All ages 17 years and over-----	412,619	103,588	86,497	140,191	44,858	32,524
17-24 years-----	67,900	5,189	16,372	31,614	10,813	3,750
25-44 years-----	154,627	27,024	35,375	59,078	16,640	14,561
45-64 years-----	171,373	61,222	33,540	45,684	15,752	12,504
65 years and over-----	18,720	10,153	*	3,814	1,653	1,708
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	96,857	41,531	23,599	22,540	5,916	2,384
17-24 years-----	16,479	2,075	5,317	5,932	2,637	*
25-44 years-----	28,132	9,962	9,215	6,704	*	*
45-64 years-----	42,487	23,894	8,548	7,591	*	*
65 years and over-----	9,758	5,600	*	2,313	*	*
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	292,845	55,057	58,143	110,085	37,786	28,923
17-24 years-----	49,741	2,665	10,553	25,239	8,068	3,137
25-44 years-----	117,406	14,400	24,694	48,706	14,839	13,878
45-64 years-----	117,977	34,000	22,205	35,136	13,761	10,990
65 years and over-----	7,722	3,992	*	*	*	*
<u>All incomes²</u>		Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.4	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	3.4
17-24 years-----	4.8	6.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
25-44 years-----	4.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	4.4	2.8
45-64 years-----	6.3	8.0	6.8	5.5	6.0	4.1
65 years and over-----	5.8	6.6	*	6.9	7.8	4.7
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	6.9	7.8	7.3	6.6	4.7	4.7
17-24 years-----	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.1	3.6	*
25-44 years-----	6.7	7.3	7.6	5.8	*	*
45-64 years-----	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.5	*	*
65 years and over-----	6.3	6.0	*	10.6	*	*
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	5.1	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.4
17-24 years-----	4.9	7.9	4.7	5.3	4.1	4.3
25-44 years-----	4.5	5.9	5.6	4.5	4.4	2.9
45-64 years-----	5.8	7.6	6.0	5.1	6.0	4.0
65 years and over-----	5.6	8.4	*	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknown income.

Table 6. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
<u>Both sexes</u>	Days lost from work in thousands			Days lost from work per currently employed person per year		
All ages 17 years and over-----	412,619	345,206	67,413	5.4	5.1	8.1
17-24 years-----	67,900	57,009	10,891	4.8	4.6	6.6
25-44 years-----	154,627	127,045	27,582	4.9	4.6	7.3
45-64 years-----	171,373	146,168	25,204	6.3	6.0	9.7
65 years and over-----	18,720	14,984	3,736	5.8	5.1	13.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	247,103	209,839	37,264	5.2	4.9	8.0
17-24 years-----	35,609	29,111	6,498	4.6	4.2	7.2
25-44 years-----	90,710	78,027	12,684	4.3	4.2	6.0
45-64 years-----	108,580	93,106	15,475	6.4	6.0	10.4
65 years and over-----	12,204	9,596	2,608	5.5	4.7	14.8
<u>Female</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	165,516	135,367	30,149	5.9	5.5	8.4
17-24 years-----	32,291	27,898	4,393	5.1	5.0	6.0
25-44 years-----	63,916	49,018	14,898	6.0	5.4	8.9
45-64 years-----	62,793	53,063	9,730	6.2	5.9	8.8
65 years and over-----	6,515	5,387	*	6.5	5.9	*

Table 7. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by color, family income, and age: United States, 1968

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

Family income and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
<u>All incomes¹</u>	Days lost from work in thousands			Days lost from work per currently employed person per year		
All ages 17 years and over-----	412,619	345,206	67,413	5.4	5.1	8.1
17-24 years-----	67,900	57,009	10,891	4.8	4.6	6.6
25-44 years-----	154,627	127,045	27,582	4.9	4.6	7.3
45-64 years-----	171,373	146,168	25,204	6.3	6.0	9.7
65 years and over-----	18,720	14,984	3,736	5.8	5.1	13.9
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	96,857	67,782	29,075	6.9	6.3	9.0
17-24 years-----	16,479	12,336	4,143	5.0	4.7	6.0
25-44 years-----	28,132	18,071	10,061	6.7	6.1	8.1
45-64 years-----	42,487	30,115	12,372	8.7	7.9	11.3
65 years and over-----	9,758	7,260	2,499	6.3	5.4	13.3
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages 17 years and over-----	292,845	258,470	34,375	5.1	4.9	7.7
17-24 years-----	49,741	43,662	6,079	4.9	4.7	7.3
25-44 years-----	117,406	102,053	15,352	4.5	4.3	6.7
45-64 years-----	117,977	106,131	11,846	5.8	5.6	9.1
65 years and over-----	7,722	6,624	*	5.6	5.0	*

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 8. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by industry and age: United States, 1968

[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 industry group	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
Both sexes	Days lost from work in thousands					Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All industry groups ¹⁻⁻	412,619	67,900	154,627	171,373	18,720	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.3	5.8
Agriculture-----	16,758	*	4,310	9,041	2,325	5.2	*	4.3	6.9	5.4
Forestry and fisheries-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining-----	3,284	*	*	2,196	*	6.2	*	*	10.0	*
Construction-----	30,318	3,618	12,221	13,449	*	6.4	5.3	5.5	8.2	*
Manufacturing-----	126,597	22,394	53,766	49,147	*	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.8	*
Transportation and public utilities-----	31,510	5,076	14,368	11,169	*	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	*
Wholesale and retail trade--	68,616	14,144	19,901	30,610	3,962	4.9	4.2	3.8	6.3	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	17,431	3,347	6,273	6,943	*	4.8	4.4	4.2	6.0	*
Service and miscellaneous---	87,095	14,088	29,244	36,278	7,484	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.3	6.5
Public administration-----	26,176	2,351	12,269	10,873	*	6.0	4.2	6.3	6.2	*
Male	Days lost from work in thousands					Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All industry groups ¹⁻⁻	247,103	35,609	90,710	108,580	12,204	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.4	5.5
Agriculture-----	15,066	*	3,505	8,312	2,167	5.3	*	4.2	7.3	5.3
Forestry and fisheries-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining-----	2,682	*	*	1,629	*	5.5	*	*	7.8	*
Construction-----	28,960	3,618	11,458	12,853	*	6.4	5.5	5.4	8.2	*
Manufacturing-----	79,643	14,904	32,937	30,894	*	5.3	6.1	4.7	6.0	*
Transportation and public utilities-----	25,570	2,760	11,480	10,433	*	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	*
Wholesale and retail trade--	37,489	6,816	10,465	17,263	2,945	4.6	3.5	3.3	6.4	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	7,536	*	2,385	3,794	*	4.0	*	2.8	5.5	*
Service and miscellaneous---	29,109	3,200	9,221	13,788	2,900	3.9	2.6	2.9	5.3	5.3
Public administration-----	17,932	*	7,854	8,049	*	5.9	*	5.5	6.6	*

¹Includes unknown industry.

Table 9. Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and males, by occupation and age: United States, 1968

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

Sex and occupation group	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
Both sexes	Days lost from work in thousands					Days lost from work per currently employed person per year				
All occupation groups ¹ -	412,619	67,900	154,627	171,373	18,720	5.4	4.8	4.9	6.3	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	44,877	7,722	18,449	17,300	*	4.1	5.0	3.4	5.1	*
Farmers and farm managers----	9,329	*	*	6,449	*	5.0	*	*	7.0	*
Managers, officials, and pro- priators, except farm-----	30,443	3,261	10,485	15,136	1,562	3.8	8.2	3.0	4.1	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers----	64,042	15,950	25,651	20,359	2,082	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.7
Salesworkers-----	23,540	3,227	5,825	12,412	2,076	5.1	3.7	3.4	7.0	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kin- dred workers-----	57,734	6,876	23,097	25,800	1,961	5.6	5.9	4.8	6.5	6.0
Operatives and kindred workers-----	94,067	16,188	37,498	37,650	2,730	6.6	5.6	6.0	8.0	8.6
Private household workers----	7,525	*	2,470	4,351	*	4.5	*	5.7	5.7	*
Service workers, except private household-----	51,974	9,224	18,256	21,128	3,365	6.8	5.3	6.8	7.6	7.8
Farm laborers and foremen----	5,183	*	1,840	1,641	*	5.1	*	5.7	5.5	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	21,898	4,018	8,414	8,894	*	6.8	3.6	8.2	9.4	*
Male										
All occupation groups ¹ -	247,103	35,609	90,710	108,580	12,204	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.4	5.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	27,022	3,456	12,150	10,296	*	4.0	4.5	3.2	5.1	*
Farmers and farm managers----	8,947	*	*	6,136	*	5.2	*	*	7.3	*
Managers, officials, and pro- priators, except farm-----	21,278	*	7,637	12,026	*	3.2	*	2.6	4.1	*
Clerical and kindred workers----	16,678	2,628	6,504	6,770	*	5.2	3.4	5.2	6.5	*
Salesworkers-----	11,482	*	3,736	4,876	1,686	4.4	*	3.4	5.3	8.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kin- dred workers-----	55,804	6,501	21,901	25,585	1,817	5.7	5.8	4.7	6.7	5.8
Operatives and kindred workers-----	57,193	11,673	21,969	21,738	1,813	5.9	5.5	5.0	7.3	8.8
Private household workers----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	22,214	3,746	5,538	11,006	1,924	7.2	5.2	5.7	9.6	8.0
Farm laborers and foremen----	4,200	*	*	*	*	5.1	*	*	*	*
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	20,917	3,939	7,834	8,571	*	6.7	3.6	7.9	9.4	*

¹Includes unknown occupation.

Table 10. Days lost from work for private paid currently employed persons, percent distribution by income protection status, and percent of pay reimbursed, according to industry and occupation: United States, 1968

[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	Days lost from work		Income protection for these days				Percent of pay reimbursed
	Number in thousands	Percent	Fully reimbursed	Partly reimbursed	Not reimbursed	Unknown	
			Percent distribution				
Total-----	302,638	100.0	24.0	21.0	42.7	12.3	45.1
<u>Industry</u>							
Agriculture-----	6,764	100.0	30.1	*	49.8	*	40.7
Forestry and fisheries-----	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Mining-----	3,284	100.0	31.9	*	47.4	*	39.1
Construction-----	21,985	100.0	7.6	27.9	58.1	*	21.6
Manufacturing-----	123,479	100.0	21.2	27.5	39.3	12.0	45.1
Transportation and public utilities-----	26,652	100.0	36.4	25.2	35.1	*	52.9
Wholesale and retail trade-----	54,752	100.0	22.3	12.6	51.5	13.7	41.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	16,020	100.0	40.2	13.4	26.8	19.7	70.2
Service and miscellaneous-----	47,810	100.0	27.3	11.7	43.5	*	56.6
Public administration-----	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown-----	1,683	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Occupation</u>							
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	21,175	100.0	57.2	14.3	14.0	14.5	87.7
Farm managers-----	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	15,991	100.0	64.2	*	14.5	15.0	89.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	46,408	100.0	39.4	20.2	26.3	14.0	63.0
Salesworkers-----	21,025	100.0	24.4	12.2	52.3	11.1	50.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	46,987	100.0	20.5	26.5	43.3	9.7	38.6
Operatives and kindred workers-----	86,867	100.0	9.4	30.1	50.2	10.3	23.3
Private household workers-----	7,466	100.0	*	*	57.8	31.3	13.6
Service workers, except private household-----	30,222	100.0	18.2	9.1	57.1	15.6	33.2
Farm laborers and foremen-----	4,708	100.0	*	*	63.5	*	20.7
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	19,204	100.0	*	26.5	60.2	*	17.4
Unknown-----	1,553	100.0	*	*	*	*	*

Table 11. Days lost from work for private paid currently employed persons, percent distribution by income protection status, and percent of pay reimbursed, according to age, color, and family income: United States, 1968

[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, color, and family income	Days lost from work		Income protection for these days				Percent of pay reimbursed
	Number in thousands	Percent	Fully reimbursed	Partly reimbursed	Not reimbursed	Unknown	
			Percent distribution				
Total ¹ -----	302,638	100.0	24.0	21.0	42.7	12.3	45.1
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years-----	174,572	100.0	24.7	18.9	41.9	14.5	44.6
45-64 years-----	117,833	100.0	23.6	24.7	42.0	9.7	46.4
65 years and over--	10,232	100.0	16.9	*	65.2	*	49.5
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	252,405	100.0	26.2	20.8	41.4	11.6	47.6
All other-----	50,233	100.0	12.8	21.9	49.5	15.7	24.5
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000--	71,461	100.0	15.1	13.0	59.3	12.6	26.3
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	132,469	100.0	20.3	27.3	43.2	9.2	36.9
\$10,000 or more---	82,051	100.0	39.7	19.6	26.1	14.6	65.3

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 12. Days lost from work for currently employed persons of Federal Government, percent distribution by income protection status, and percent of pay reimbursed, according to age, color, and family income: United States, 1968

[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, color, and family income	Days lost from work		Income protection for these days				Percent of pay reimbursed
	Number in thousands	Percent	Fully reimbursed	Partly reimbursed	Not reimbursed	Unknown	
			Percent distribution				
Total ¹ -----	19,914	100.0	71.8	*	11.3	11.8	86.9
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years-----	11,091	100.0	67.0	*	13.7	*	88.6
45-64 years-----	8,160	100.0	81.5	*	*	*	90.9
65 years and over-	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	14,673	100.0	73.8	*	*	11.0	89.2
All other-----	5,241	100.0	66.2	*	*	*	83.9
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000--	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
\$5,000-\$9,999----	8,382	100.0	70.0	*	*	*	76.1
\$10,000 or more---	10,236	100.0	78.3	*	*	15.4	98.5

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 13. Days lost from work for currently employed persons of government other than Federal, percent distribution by income protection status, and percent of pay reimbursed, according to age, color, and family income: United States, 1968

[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, color, and family income	Days lost from work		Income protection for these days				Percent of pay reimbursed
	Number in thousands	Percent	Fully reimbursed	Partly reimbursed	Not reimbursed	Unknown	
			Percent distribution				
Total ¹ -----	44,450	100.0	60.7	5.9	16.2	17.1	86.6
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years-----	23,934	100.0	61.4	*	19.9	14.1	87.2
45-64 years-----	19,469	100.0	62.3	7.9	8.2	21.6	89.5
65 years and over-	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	36,771	100.0	61.0	5.6	15.2	18.2	88.0
All other-----	7,679	100.0	59.6	*	21.1	*	84.3
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000--	9,336	100.0	33.1	*	34.4	20.6	57.0
\$5,000-\$9,999----	18,269	100.0	69.3	*	13.9	15.2	93.1
\$10,000 or more---	15,271	100.0	64.0	*	*	18.4	89.6

¹Includes unknown income.

Table 14. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 I]

Sex and age	Total	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		All SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over-----	75,931	49,782	22,502	3,646	19,351	21,365	22,867	12,348
17-24 years-----	14,082	9,188	4,291	602	3,386	4,059	4,379	2,258
25-44 years-----	31,604	21,109	9,317	1,177	7,717	8,759	9,824	5,304
45-64 years-----	27,015	17,593	7,861	1,561	7,384	7,521	7,736	4,375
65 years and over-----	3,230	1,892	1,033	305	865	1,027	928	411
<u>Male</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	47,854	31,104	14,096	2,654	12,100	13,660	14,210	7,884
17-24 years-----	7,790	4,893	2,494	403	1,728	2,257	2,567	1,238
25-44 years-----	20,871	13,941	6,086	844	5,218	5,892	6,225	3,536
45-64 years-----	16,965	11,008	4,822	1,135	4,570	4,810	4,769	2,817
65 years and over-----	2,227	1,262	694	272	584	700	649	293
<u>Female</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	28,077	18,678	8,406	992	7,251	7,706	8,656	4,464
17-24 years-----	6,292	4,296	1,797	199	1,658	1,802	1,812	1,020
25-44 years-----	10,733	7,168	3,231	334	2,499	2,866	3,600	1,768
45-64 years-----	10,050	6,585	3,039	426	2,814	2,711	2,967	1,558
65 years and over-----	1,003	630	339	*	281	327	278	117

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 15. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 incomes ¹	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>	Population in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over-----	75,931	5,790	8,157	14,372	17,404	16,900	9,068
17-24 years-----	14,082	1,466	1,861	2,917	2,929	2,768	1,463
25-44 years-----	31,604	1,450	2,736	6,071	8,420	8,023	3,458
45-64 years-----	27,015	1,990	2,902	4,835	5,754	5,838	3,883
65 years and over--	3,230	884	658	549	301	270	264
<u>Male</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	47,854	2,964	4,713	9,148	11,494	10,758	6,022
17-24 years-----	7,790	805	1,077	1,741	1,544	1,417	810
25-44 years-----	20,871	770	1,674	4,061	5,877	5,253	2,299
45-64 years-----	16,965	924	1,495	2,944	3,849	3,874	2,692
65 years and over--	2,227	464	467	401	223	214	222
<u>Female</u>							
All ages 17 years and over-----	28,077	2,826	3,444	5,224	5,911	6,141	3,045
17-24 years-----	6,292	661	784	1,176	1,385	1,351	653
25-44 years-----	10,733	679	1,062	2,010	2,543	2,770	1,159
45-64 years-----	10,050	1,065	1,407	1,891	1,905	1,964	1,191
65 years and over--	1,003	420	191	147	78	56	*

¹Includes 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 16. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, educational attainment, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[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 persons ¹	Color		Educational attainment				
		White	All other	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over-----	75,931	67,643	8,288	14,035	14,534	27,625	9,390	9,431
17-24 years-----	14,082	12,440	1,642	772	3,297	6,245	2,801	894
25-44 years-----	31,604	27,820	3,784	4,057	5,843	12,520	3,767	5,128
45-64 years-----	27,015	24,422	2,593	7,666	4,958	8,304	2,609	3,043
65 years and over-	3,230	2,961	269	1,539	436	556	212	365
<u>Male</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	47,854	43,175	4,679	9,775	9,172	15,608	5,906	6,700
17-24 years-----	7,790	6,884	906	561	2,101	3,086	1,542	452
25-44 years-----	20,871	18,758	2,113	2,946	3,734	7,490	2,567	3,906
45-64 years-----	16,965	15,481	1,485	5,164	3,063	4,693	1,659	2,068
65 years and over-	2,227	2,052	176	1,103	274	339	138	273
<u>Female</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	28,077	24,468	3,609	4,260	5,361	12,017	3,484	2,730
17-24 years-----	6,292	5,555	736	211	1,196	3,159	1,259	442
25-44 years-----	10,733	9,062	1,671	1,111	2,109	5,031	1,200	1,221
45-64 years-----	10,050	8,941	1,108	2,502	1,894	3,611	951	975
65 years and over-	1,003	910	93	436	162	217	74	92

¹Includes unknown education.

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 17. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, educational attainment, family income, and age: United States, 1968

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

Family income and age	All persons ¹	Color		Educational attainment				
		White	All other	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
<u>All incomes²</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages 17 years and over-----	75,931	67,643	8,288	14,035	14,534	27,625	9,390	9,431
17-24 years-----	14,082	12,440	1,642	772	3,297	6,245	2,801	894
25-44 years-----	31,604	27,820	3,784	4,057	5,843	12,520	3,767	5,128
45-64 years-----	27,015	24,422	2,593	7,666	4,958	8,304	2,609	3,043
65 years and over-	3,230	2,961	269	1,539	436	556	212	365
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	13,947	10,732	3,215	5,324	3,247	3,423	1,249	502
17-24 years-----	3,328	2,643	685	386	876	1,163	732	143
25-44 years-----	4,186	2,939	1,247	1,359	1,207	1,148	253	169
45-64 years-----	4,892	3,796	1,095	2,639	940	894	194	133
65 years and over-	1,542	1,354	188	940	223	218	70	56
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>								
All ages 17 years and over-----	57,744	53,257	4,487	7,765	10,531	22,710	7,741	8,500
17-24 years-----	10,077	9,248	828	339	2,254	4,751	1,970	726
25-44 years-----	25,973	23,676	2,297	2,455	4,396	10,836	3,360	4,759
45-64 years-----	20,310	19,009	1,301	4,498	3,707	6,837	2,285	2,757
65 years and over-	1,384	1,323	61	474	175	286	127	259

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes 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 18. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by industry, occupation, and age for both sexes and males: United States, 1968

[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	All ages 17 years and over	Both sexes				All ages 17 years and over	Males			
		17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over		17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Population in thousands										
All groups ¹ -----	75,931	14,082	31,604	27,015	3,230	47,854	7,790	20,871	16,965	2,227
Industry										
Agriculture-----	3,237	490	1,001	1,315	431	2,817	433	839	1,135	410
Forestry and fisheries-----	95	*	*	*	*	87	*	*	*	*
Mining-----	529	64	235	220	*	492	55	217	210	*
Construction-----	4,721	688	2,227	1,643	163	4,498	653	2,119	1,566	160
Manufacturing-----	20,844	3,693	9,526	7,274	352	14,948	2,437	7,072	5,172	268
Transportation and public utilities-----	5,086	812	2,323	1,853	98	4,087	480	1,908	1,607	93
Wholesale and retail trade-----	14,091	3,364	5,264	4,860	604	8,234	1,946	3,178	2,683	428
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	3,621	761	1,482	1,155	224	1,902	190	842	686	183
Service and miscella- neous-----	18,910	3,541	7,400	6,811	1,159	7,548	1,232	3,165	2,601	550
Public administration--	4,376	562	1,936	1,749	130	3,032	303	1,416	1,212	101
Occupation										
Professional, technical, and kindred workers---	10,829	1,551	5,462	3,416	400	6,802	774	3,747	2,032	249
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,859	90	527	916	325	1,723	86	488	837	312
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	8,034	400	3,465	3,736	434	6,575	317	2,942	2,967	349
Clerical and kindred workers-----	12,268	3,581	4,766	3,613	309	3,225	766	1,260	1,046	153
Salesworkers-----	4,608	870	1,713	1,774	252	2,629	421	1,099	920	189
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	10,238	1,162	4,786	3,962	328	9,875	1,119	4,651	3,791	315
Operatives and kindred workers-----	14,184	2,874	6,291	4,701	317	9,703	2,129	4,379	2,990	205
Private household workers-----	1,661	255	433	760	213	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	7,642	1,739	2,675	2,795	432	3,074	716	969	1,148	241
Farm laborers and fore- men-----	1,021	319	322	301	78	831	279	245	236	71
Laborers, except farm and mine-----	3,230	1,124	1,025	948	134	3,120	1,094	989	909	128

¹ Includes unknown industry and occupation.

Table 19. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by class of worker, industry, occupation, age, color, and family income: United States, 1968

[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, age, color, and family income	All classes	Private paid	Government		Self-employed	Nonpaid	Unknown
			Federal	Other			
Population in thousands							
All classes ¹ -----	75,931	55,777	2,948	8,160	8,158	401	487
<u>Industry</u>							
Agriculture-----	3,237	1,199	*	*	1,901	103	*
Forestry and fisheries-----	95	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining-----	529	503	*	*	*	*	*
Construction-----	4,721	3,381	55	403	845	*	*
Manufacturing-----	20,844	20,195	177	*	398	*	*
Transportation and public utilities-----	5,086	4,290	*	535	195	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade-----	14,091	11,740	*	*	2,099	131	61
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	3,621	3,190	*	53	327	*	*
Service and miscellaneous--	18,910	11,020	360	5,007	2,328	100	94
Public administration-----	4,376	*	2,233	2,066	*	*	*
Unknown-----	419	169	*	*	*	*	221
<u>Occupation</u>							
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	10,829	5,435	696	3,495	986	*	197
Farmers and farm managers	1,859	58	*	*	1,789	*	*
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm--	8,034	4,479	226	396	2,880	*	*
Clerical and kindred workers-----	12,268	9,345	1,200	1,352	181	136	53
Salesworkers-----	4,608	4,048	*	*	486	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	10,238	8,623	320	510	753	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers-----	14,184	13,234	167	390	323	*	*
Private household workers--	1,661	1,622	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers, except private household-----	7,642	5,097	191	1,693	594	*	*
Farm laborers and foremen--	1,021	906	*	*	*	86	*
Laborers except farm and mine-----	3,230	2,682	116	292	116	*	*
Unknown-----	357	248	*	*	*	*	73
<u>Age</u>							
17-44 years-----	45,685	35,565	1,697	4,879	3,016	207	321
45-64 years-----	27,015	18,392	1,208	3,038	4,103	162	112
65 years and over-----	3,230	1,820	*	244	1,039	*	53
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	67,643	49,532	2,443	7,144	7,729	372	423
All other-----	8,288	6,245	506	1,015	429	*	64
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000-----	13,947	10,426	216	1,167	1,912	118	108
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	31,776	24,212	1,274	3,361	2,613	138	179
\$10,000 or more-----	25,967	18,261	1,368	3,327	2,769	104	138

¹Includes unknown income.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, 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 data collected in household interviews during 1968.

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 or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period, since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

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, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteris-

tics, and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated 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 six households. (Prior to July 1, 1968, the expected segment size was nine households). Three general types of segments are used:

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The total HIS sample of approximately 7,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published² as well as a detailed description of the sample design³ and a report on the estimation

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁴

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

1. **Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.**—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. **Nonresponse adjustment.**—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. **First-stage ratio adjustment.**—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to 1960 population within six color-residence classes.

Poststratification by age-sex-color.—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutional population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., 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.

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. 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, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. 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. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color 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 statistics presented in this report 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 reporting and processing errors and errors due to non-response. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem and the results have been published.⁵⁻⁹

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 36, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 37. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official

Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages is a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 38 and 39. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference $d = X_1 - X_2$ is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

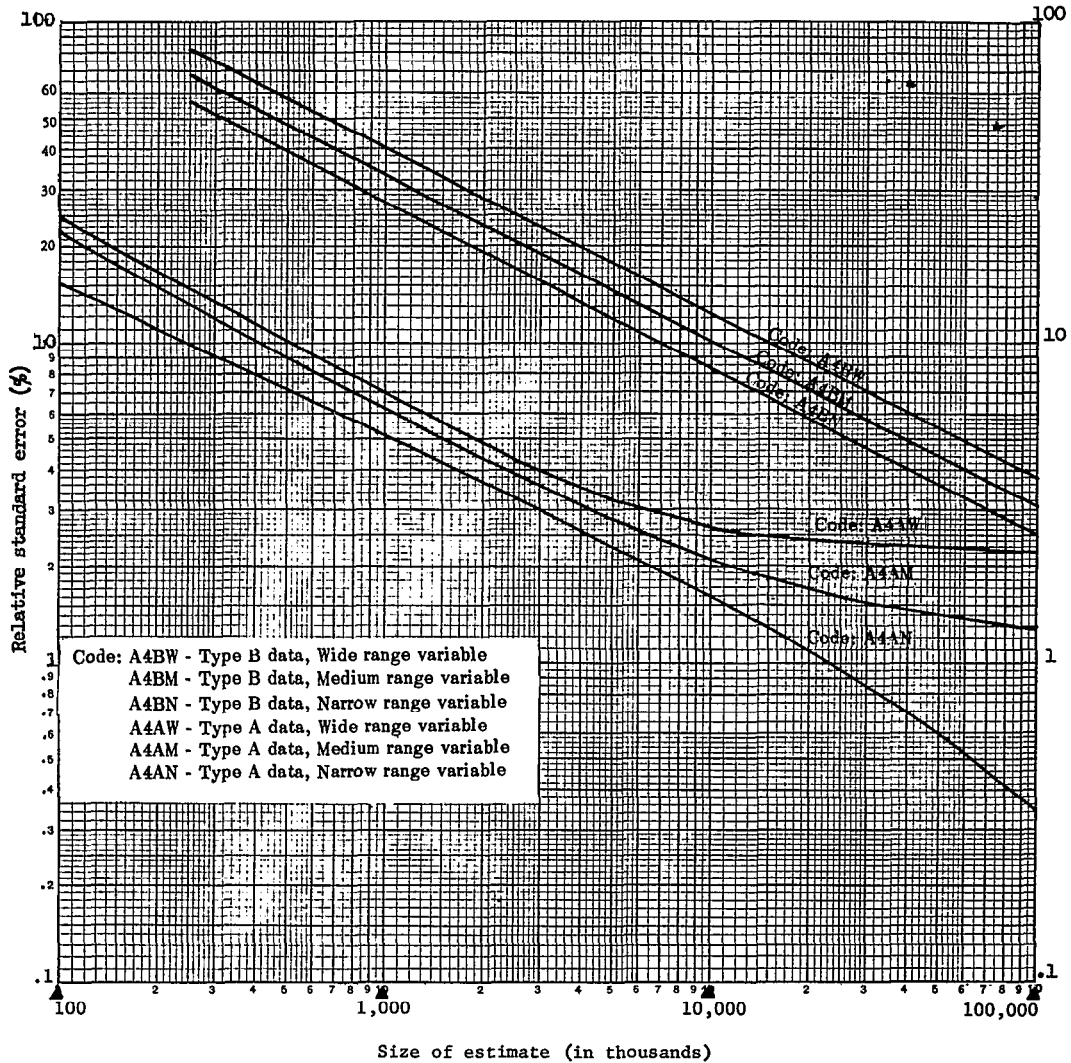
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 34; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 34.

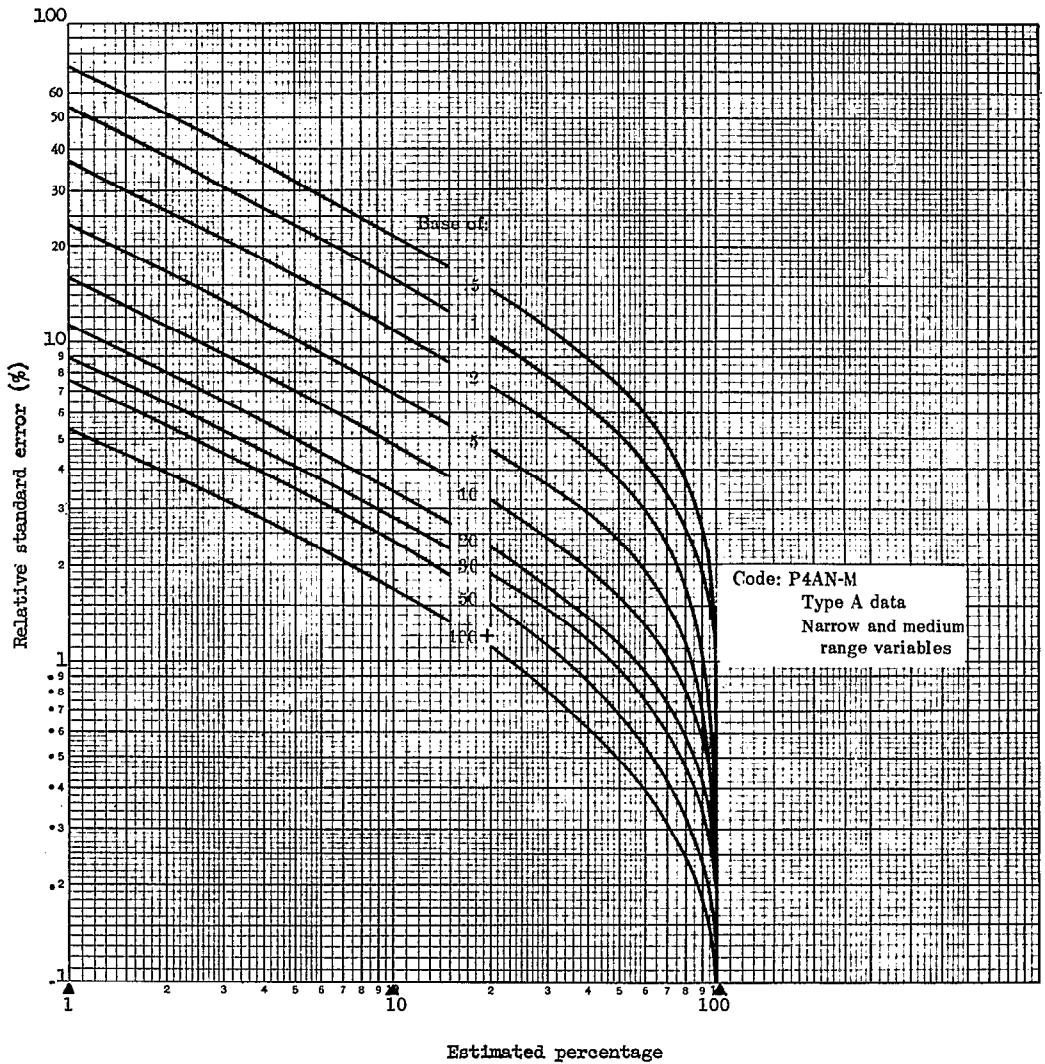
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	37
Disability days per year-----	1	A4BW	37
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons in population group-----	2	P4AN-M	38
Disability days in a year-----	2	P4BW	39
Number of disability days:			
Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex group thereof-----	4(a)	A4BW	37
Per person in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	37 37

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



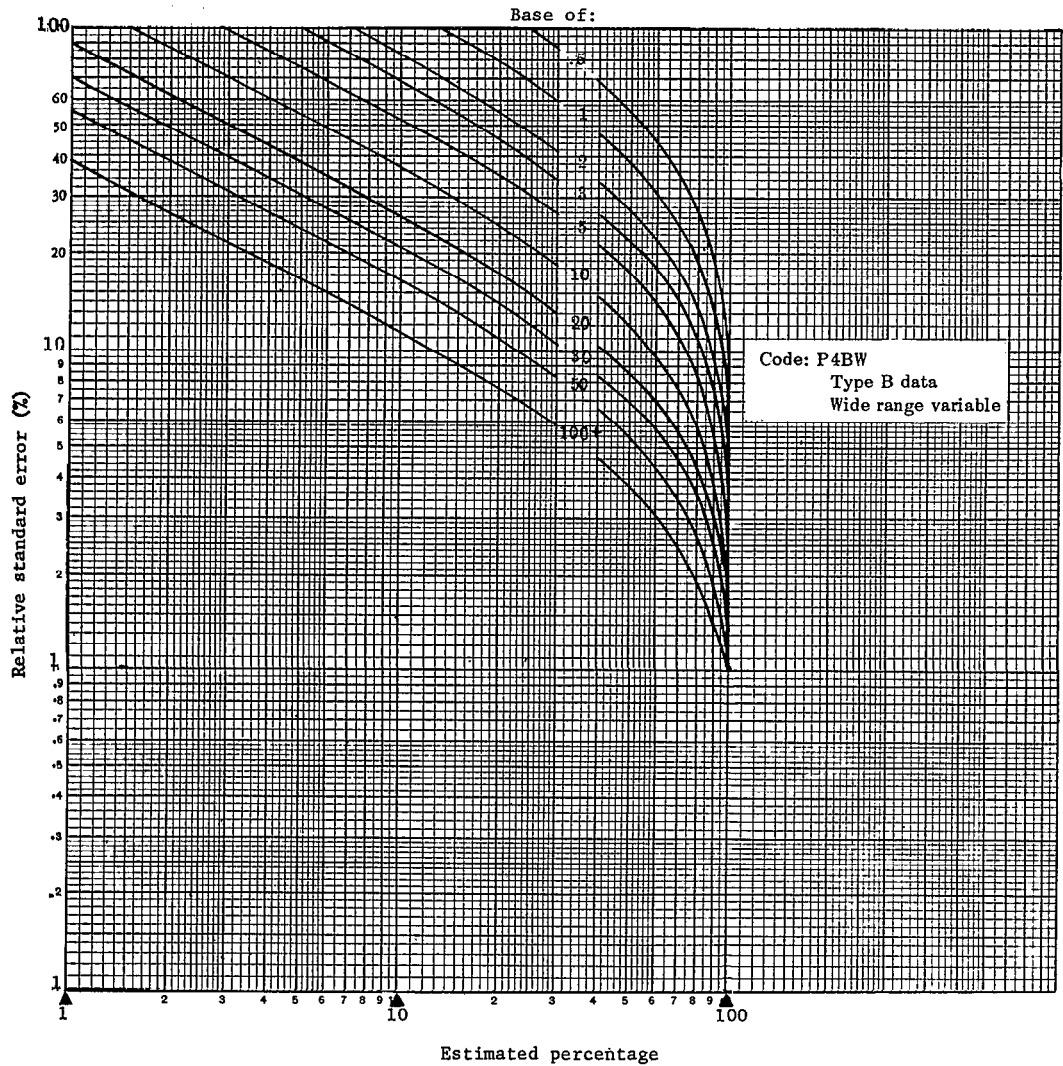
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

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

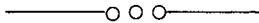


Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for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

Relative standard errors for percentages based on 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 Employment

Currently employed.—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 are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but 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 but not participating in its operation, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

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 workday is less than a whole day and the entire workday was lost, it would be counted as a whole workday lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and 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.

Person-days.—Person-days of work loss are days lost from work experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of work loss for the group.

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, the few establishments classified according to the major activity of the parent organization, are as follows: laboratories, warehouses, repair shops, and storage facilities.

The industry categories presented in this report are shown below with the corresponding codes found in the *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC), U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

<i>Industry Title</i>	<i>Census Code</i>	<i>SIC Code</i>
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, 84, 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 a 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 occupation classes shown and their Census code numbers are as follows:

Occupation Title	Census Code
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	000-195
Farmers and farm managers-----	222, N
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-----	250-285, R
Clerical and kindred workers---	301-360, Y, Z
Salesworkers-----	380-395, S
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers-----	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers-	601-721, T, W
Private household workers-----	801-803, P
Service workers, except private household-----	810-890
Farm laborers and foremen-----	901,905, U, V
Laborers, except farm and mine-	960-973, X
Unknown-----	995

Class of worker.—Currently employed persons are classified according to class of worker as follows:

1. Private-paid workers are persons working for a private employer for wages, salary, or commissions. This includes compensation by tips, piece rates or pay in kind, and wages or salary from settlement houses, churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations.
2. Federal Government workers are persons working for any branch of the Federal Government, including employees of Government-owned buslines and utilities, civilian employees of the Armed Forces, and persons elected to Federal offices.
3. Other government workers are persons working for any branch of the government other than the Federal Government, e.g., State, city, or county. Included in this group are civilian employees of the National Guard, persons elected to paid offices, employees of such international organi-

zations as the United Nations, and employees of foreign governments.

4. Self-employed workers are persons working for profit or fees in their own business, farm, shop, or office. "Own business" includes persons who have their own tools or equipment and provide services on a contract, subcontract, or job basis. Officers of corporations are not classified as owning their own business, even though they do own all or part of the corporation stock; such persons are considered as "private paid." A person who operates a farm for himself, regardless of whether he owns or rents the land, is considered self-employed.
5. Nonpaid workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a relative. The relative need not be a member of the household.
6. Unknown includes persons for whom information as to class of worker was unknown or not reported.

Reimbursement of income for days lost from work.—Each currently employed person who reported one or more days lost from work was asked whether he would receive wages, salary, or other compensation for the time lost from work. If the person received the entire amount of income for these days, he was classified as fully reimbursed; if he received only part of the income, he was classified as partly reimbursed; and if he received no income for these days, he was classified as not reimbursed.

The percentage of income reimbursed for days lost from work was computed for persons who reported known amounts of earnings per week and known amounts lost for work-loss days.

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

Color.—In this report, the population has been divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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 income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated

individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Education.—Each person aged 17 years or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Geographic 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 U.S. 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

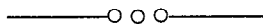
Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm residence.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census.

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 contiguous 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 outside 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 outside an SMSA 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.



APPENDIX III QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? — Enter name in first column. Yes* No</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? — List all persons who live here. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If any adult males listed, ask: f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? * Apply household membership rules. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Col(s) <input type="checkbox"/> (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">10. First name ①</td> <td style="width: 30%;">RACE 1 W 2 N 3 OT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Last name</td> <td>SEX 1 M 2 F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Relationship 3. HEAD</td> <td>AGE</td> </tr> </table>	10. First name ①	RACE 1 W 2 N 3 OT	Last name	SEX 1 M 2 F	2. Relationship 3. HEAD	AGE																																	
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<p>2. How is --- related to --- (Head of household)?</p> <p>3. How old was --- on his last birthday? — Enter Age and circle Race and Sex</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">H</td> <td style="width: 33%;">DV</td> <td style="width: 33%;">WL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>--- (NP)</td> <td>--- (NP)</td> <td>--- (5e)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q. No</td> <td colspan="2">Condition</td> </tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td colspan="2"> </td></tr> </table>	H	DV	WL	--- (NP)	--- (NP)	--- (5e)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (NP)	<input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)	Q. No	Condition																												
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Q. No	Condition																																							
<p>C</p> <p>I. Record the number of Hospitalizations, Doctor Visits, and days lost from work when reported.</p> <p>II. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married</td> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</td> </tr> </table>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated																																	
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2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated																																							
<p>If 17 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>4. Is --- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? — Mark one box for each person</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19</td> <td style="width: 33%;">1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married</td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home</td> </tr> </table>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19	1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home																																			
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<p>H</p> <p>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your ---, your ---, etc., at home now?</p> <p>If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask ---, ---, etc., to join us?</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">WASHINGTON USE</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">BD</td> <td style="width: 33%;">TLD</td> <td style="width: 33%;">RAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b) <input type="checkbox"/> No </td> </tr> </table>	WASHINGTON USE			BD	TLD	RAD	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b) <input type="checkbox"/> No																																
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<p>(This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items.) (HAND CALENDAR)</p> <p>The first few questions refer to the past two weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____.</p> <p>5a. During those two weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p> <p>b. During that two-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p> <p>c. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.</p> <p>d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?</p> <p>If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask: e. On how many of these --- days lost from { work school } did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p> <p>f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- had to cut down on the things he usually does because of his health?</p> <p>g. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) How many days did he have to cut down for as much as a day?</p>	<p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } If age: <input type="checkbox"/> No } 17+ (5c) } 6-16 (5d) } Under 6 (5f)</p> <p>b. _____ days } Item C</p> <p>c. _____ WL days } <input type="checkbox"/> None } Item C</p> <p>d. _____ SL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p> <p>e. _____ days } 5f <input type="checkbox"/> None }</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)</p> <p>g. _____ days (6a) <input type="checkbox"/> None (6)</p>																																							
<p>If 1+ days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person.</p> <p>6a. What condition caused --- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?</p> <p>b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?</p> <p>c. What condition?</p>	<p>6a. Enter condition in item C ask 6b</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p> <p>c. Enter conditions in item C Reask 6b</p>																																							

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over: 39a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- (For females): not counting work around the house?		39a. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (40a) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (39b and c)
b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (39c) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (39c)
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (39d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Omit 39d)
d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?		d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff
If "Yes" in 39c only, questions 40a through 40d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.	Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 39a, b, or c. 40a. Who does (did) -- work for?	40a. Employer
	b. What kind of business or industry is this?	b. Industry
	c. What kind of work is (was) -- doing? Fill 40d from entries in 40a - 40c, if not clear, ask:	c. Occupation
	d. Class of worker	d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pvt. pd. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Fed. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. oth. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nevs. wkd.
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM	If under 17 years, or not in Labor Force (Q. 40a - d blank) ----->	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Not in Labor Force or Under 17 (NP) In Labor Force: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No work-loss days (NP) Work-loss days (41)
Earlier you said that -- lost -- days from work during the past 2 weeks -- (If self-employed, ask c; for other workers, ask a) 41a. On how many of these -- days that he lost from work was he paid any wages by his employer?		41a. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (41c) Days (41b)
b. On how many of these -- days was he paid his full day's pay?		b. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (41c) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> All of them (41d) Days (41c)
c. (In addition to this sick leave pay) Will -- be paid for some of the income he lost on these days, through some (other) source, such as, loss of pay insurance, workman's compensation or State temporary disability insurance?		c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (41d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (41e)
d. Who will pay this? (Enter verbatim response)		d. (41e)
e. How much income did he lose because of the -- days lost from work?		e. \$
f. Is this before or after taxes?		f. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After
g. How much does -- usually earn per week? If not regularly employed, ask: How much would -- have earned in a week if he wasn't sick?		g. \$
h. Is this before or after taxes?		h. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Before (NP) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After (NP)
42. Which of these income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months -- that is yours, your --'s, etc.? (Show Card I) Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.		42. Group 0 <input type="checkbox"/> A* 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D* 6 <input type="checkbox"/> G 1 <input type="checkbox"/> B* 4 <input type="checkbox"/> E* 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> C* 5 <input type="checkbox"/> F* 8 <input type="checkbox"/> I 9 <input type="checkbox"/> J
* For each family with A through E checked in question 42, ask: 43a. During the past 12 months, has anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) received any public assistance, relief, or welfare money from State or local governments? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Household page)		
b. At present, are you or any member of your family receiving any of this aid? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (43c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Household page)		
c. Which family members receive this aid? Anyone else? If "Receives aid," ask:		43c. <input type="checkbox"/> Receives aid
d. What kind of aid does -- receive?		d.

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