

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

PROPERTY OF THE
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH
EDITORIAL LIBRARY

Disability Days

United States - July 1965 - June 1966

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

Washington, D.C.

October 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Wilbur J. Cohen
Secretary

Public Health Service
William H. Stewart
Surgeon General



Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 47

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 60 cents

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, *Director*

PHILIP S. LAWRENCE, Sc.D., *Associate Director*

OSWALD K. SAGEN, Ph.D., *Assistant Director for Health Statistics Development*

WALT R. SIMMONS, M.A., *Assistant Director for Research and Scientific Development*

ALICE M. WATERHOUSE, M.D., *Medical Consultant*

JAMES E. KELLY, D.D.S., *Dental Advisor*

MARGERY R. CUNNINGHAM, *Information Officer*

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

ELIJAH L. WHITE, *Director*

ROBERT R. FUCHSBERG, *Deputy Director*

KENNETH HAASE, *Special Assistant to Director*

RONALD W. WILSON, *Chief, Survey Methods Branch*

GERALDINE A. GLEESON, *Chief, Analysis and Reports Branch*

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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 National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 47

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 59-61114

CONTENTS

	Page
Selected Findings-----	1
Source and Limitations of Data-----	2
Disability Days-----	2
Sex, Age, and Residence-----	2
Geographic Region-----	6
Employment Status, Sex, and Age-----	6
Family Income-----	7
Industry-----	8
Occupation-----	10
Detailed Tables-----	12
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-----	47
Background of This Report-----	47
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey-----	47
General Qualifications-----	48
Reliability of Estimates-----	48
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts-----	49
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	53
Terms Relating to Disability-----	53
Demographic Terms-----	53

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

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

SYMBOLS

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

DISABILITY DAYS

Paul Ahmed, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

SELECTED FINDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISABILITY DAYS

Sex, Age, and Residence

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

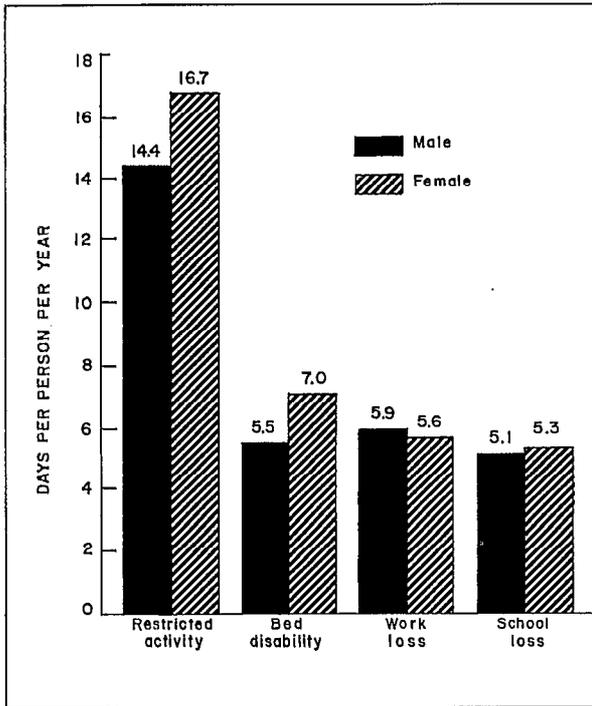


Figure 1. Number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, school-loss, and work-loss days per person per year, by sex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

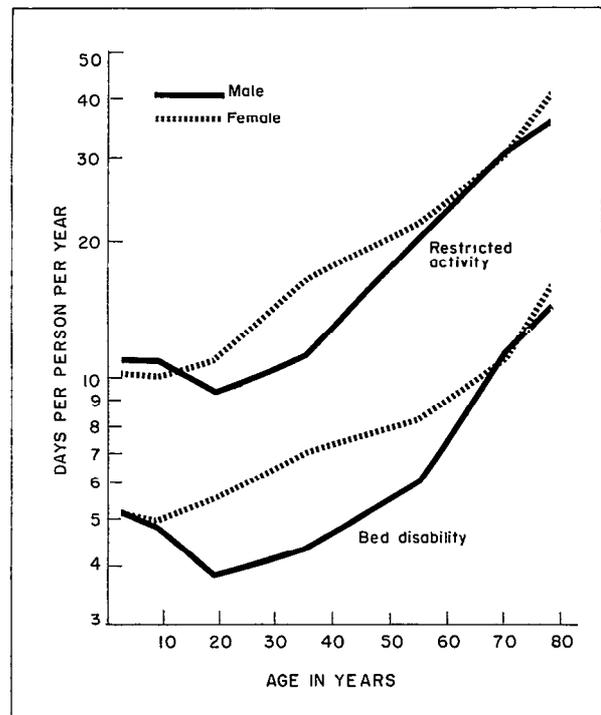


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by sex and age.

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

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

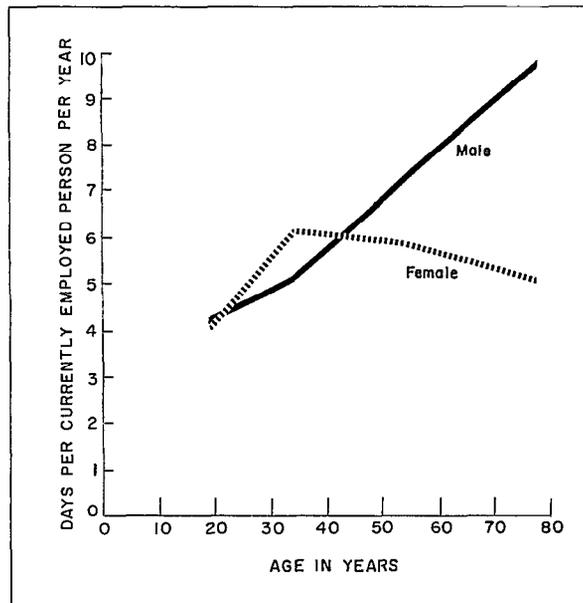


Figure 3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by sex and age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

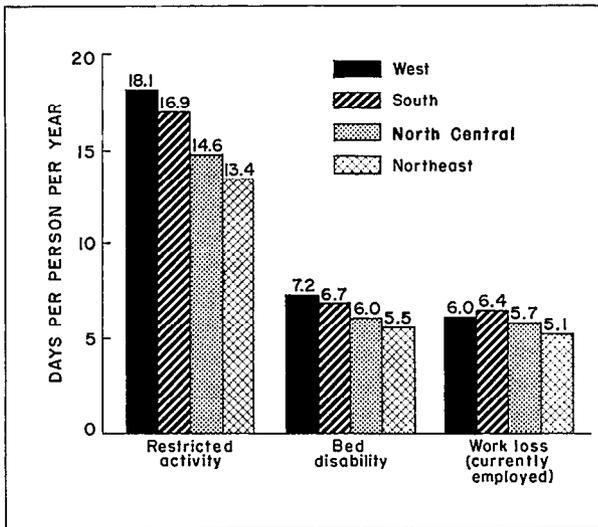


Figure 4. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, and number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by region.

Geographic Region

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

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

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

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

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

Employment Status, Sex, and Age

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

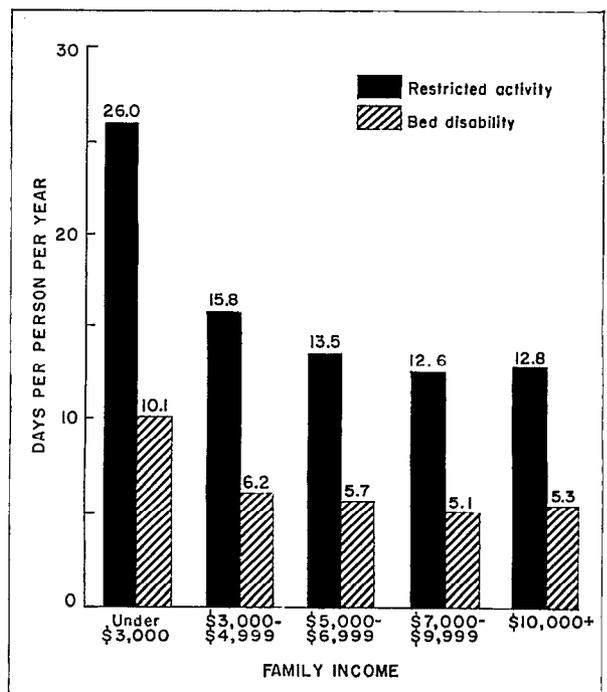


Figure 5. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income.

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

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

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

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

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

Family Income

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

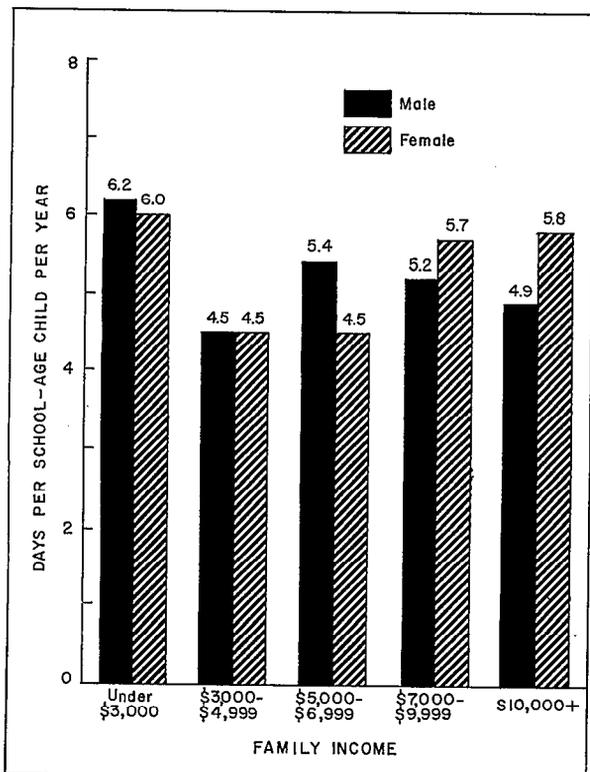


Figure 6. Number of school-loss days per school-age child (6-16 years) per year, by sex and family income.

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

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

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

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

Industry

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

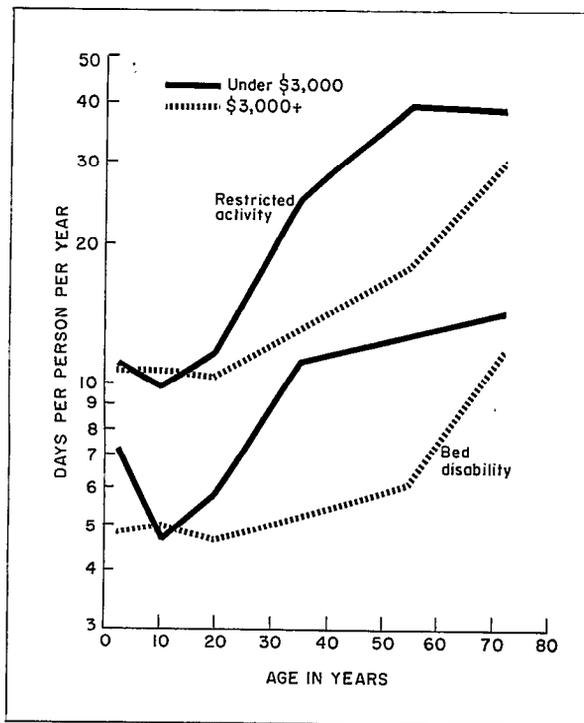


Figure 7. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per person per year, by family income and age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

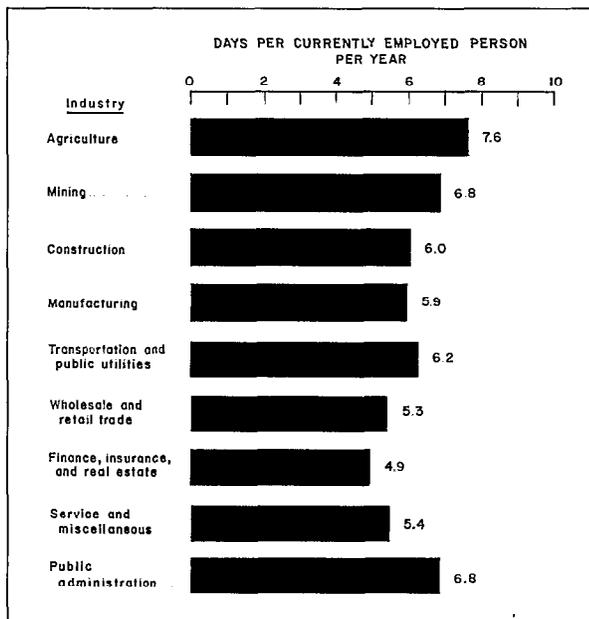


Figure 8. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by industry group.

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

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

Occupation

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

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

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

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

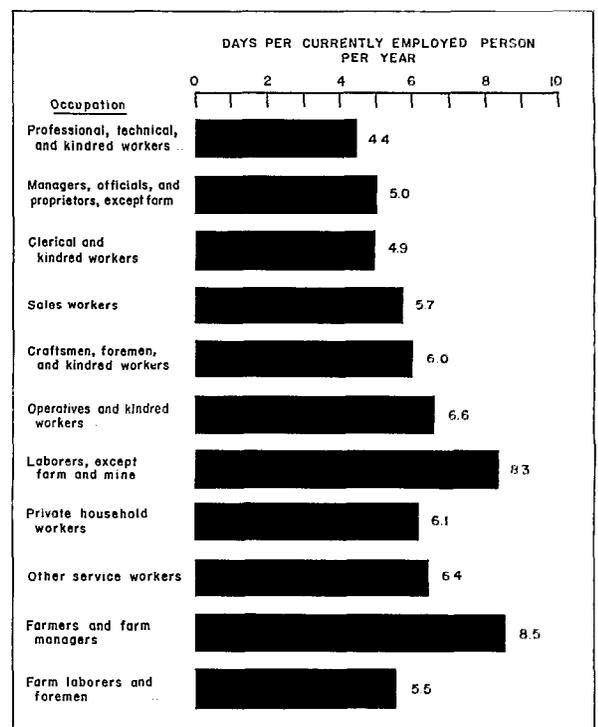


Figure 9. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person (17 years of age and over) per year, by occupation group.

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

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

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

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



DETAILED TABLES

		Page
<u>RESIDENCE, SEX, AND AGE</u>		
Table 1.	Days of restricted activity, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	14
2.	Days of restricted activity per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	15
3.	Days of bed disability, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	16
4.	Days of bed disability per person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	17
5.	Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	18
<u>GEOGRAPHIC REGION, SEX, AND AGE</u>		
6.	Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	19
7.	Days of restricted activity, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	20
8.	Days of restricted activity per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	21
9.	Days of bed disability, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	22
10.	Days of bed disability per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	23
11.	Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	24
12.	Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966----	25
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, AND AGE</u>		
13.	Days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	26
14.	Days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person in the labor force per year, by employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-	27

DETAILED TABLES—Con.

FAMILY INCOME, SEX, AND AGE

Page

Table 15.	Days of restricted activity, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	28
16.	Days of restricted activity per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	29
17.	Days of bed disability, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	30
18.	Days of bed disability per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	31
19.	Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	32
20.	Days lost from school and days lost from school per school-age child per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	33

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, SEX, AND AGE

21.	Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year for both sexes and for males, by industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	34
22.	Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and for males, by age and industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	35
23.	Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year for both sexes and for males, by occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	36
24.	Days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year for both sexes and for males, by age and occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	37
25.	Days of disability and days of disability per currently employed person 17 years of age and over per year, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	38

POPULATION

26.	Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school-age, and currently employed persons, by residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	40
27.	Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for total, school-age, and currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	41
28.	Population of persons in the labor force used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by current employment status, sex, and age: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	42
29.	Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and males, by age and industry group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	43
30.	Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for both sexes and for males, by age and occupation group: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	44
31.	Population of currently employed persons 17 years of age and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by industry and occupation groups: United States, July 1965-June 1966-----	45

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

¹Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes unknown income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1966.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that disability days experienced during the 2-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are excluded from the counts of disability days.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate

stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and the Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending June 1966 included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

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

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two

stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

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

General Qualifications

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

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

to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

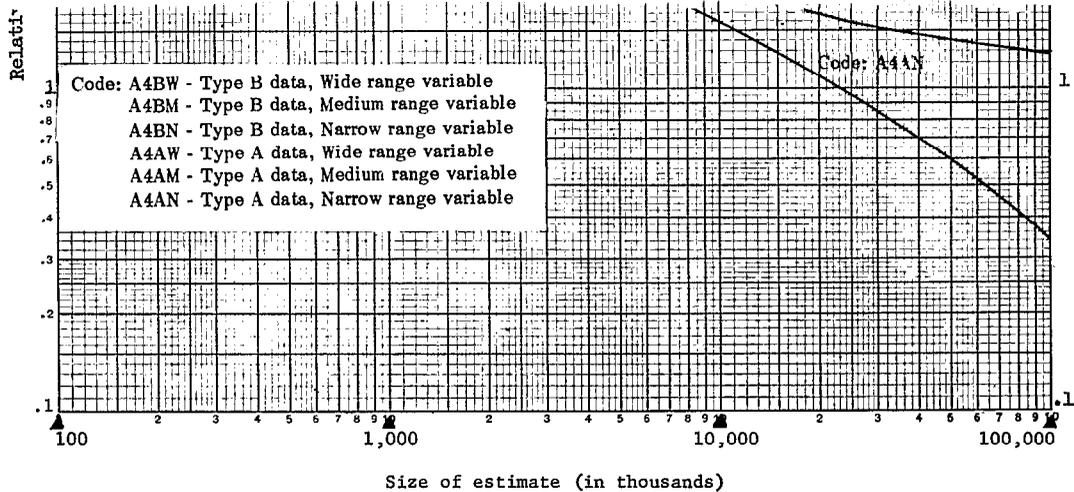
Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily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

Reliability of Estimates

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

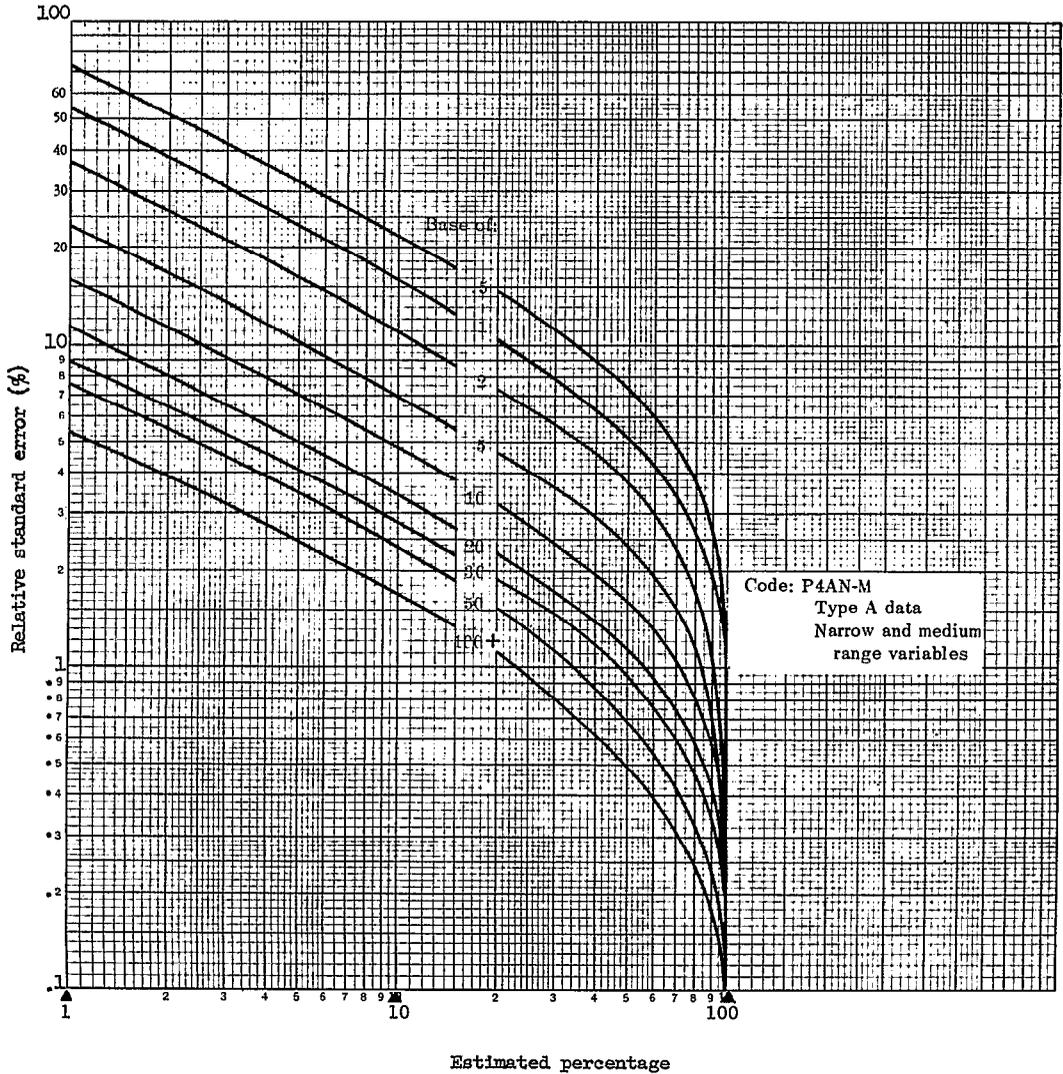
The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which

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



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

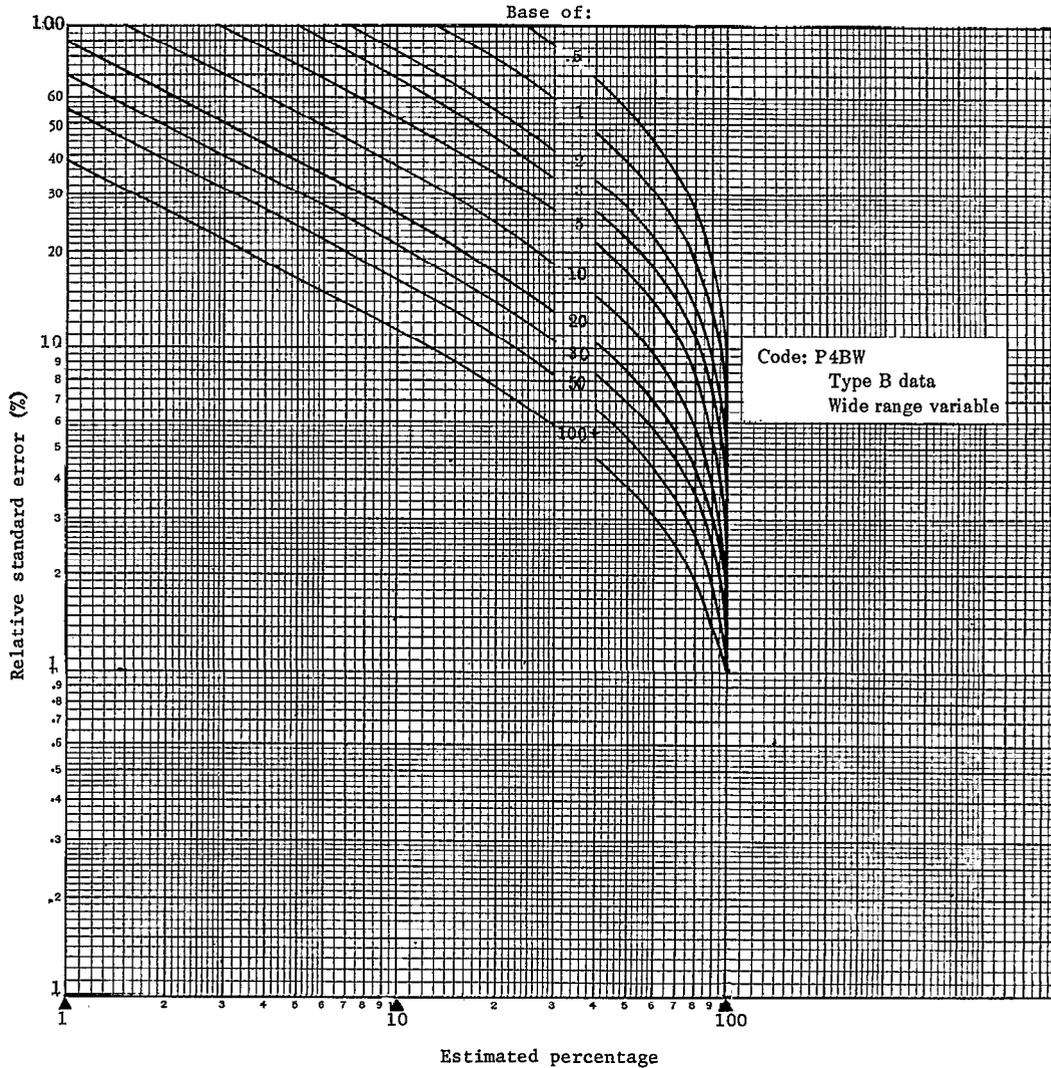
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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 Disability

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

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

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

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

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

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

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

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within

the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all incomes received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

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

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed population are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but who work only when their services are needed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation.—A person's occupation may be defined as his principal job or business. For the purposes of this survey, the principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways. If the person worked during the 2-week-reference period of the interview, or had a job or business, the question concerning his occupation (or what kind of work he was doing) applies to his job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the

one at which he spent the most time. For an unemployed person, this question refers to the last full-time civilian job he had. A person who has a job to which he has not yet reported, and has never had a previous job or business, is classified as a "new worker."

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

<i>Occupational Category</i>	<i>Census Code</i>
<i>White-collar workers</i>	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers ----	000-195
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm-	250-285, R
Clerical and kindred workers	301-360, Y, Z
Sales workers	380-395, S
<i>Blue-collar workers</i>	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	401-545, Q
Operatives and kindred workers	601-721, T, W
Laborers, except farm and mine	960-973, X
<i>Service workers</i>	
Private household workers	801-803, P
Other service workers	810-890
<i>Farm workers</i>	
Farmers and farm managers	222, N
Farm laborers and foremen	901, 905, U, V
Unknown	995

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

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

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

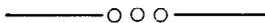
tiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

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

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

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

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



OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

- Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys.*—Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and on medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.
- Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.
- Series 20. Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.
- Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.
- Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, medical experience in the last year of life, characteristics of pregnancy, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to: Office of Information
National Center for Health Statistics
U.S. Public Health Service
Washington, D.C. 20201