## 46. Absences from work of employed full-time wage and salary workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

| Age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time wage and salary workers (in thousands) ${ }^{1}$ | Absence rate ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Lost worktime rate ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Illness or injury | Other reasons | Total | Illness or injury | Other reasons |
| Total, 16 years and over | 99,390 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1,017 | 3.5 | 2.6 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 4 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 7,518 | 3.0 | 2.1 | . 9 | 1.3 | . 8 | . 5 |
| 25 years and over | 90,855 | 3.1 | 2.2 | . 9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 5 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 73,026 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . 5 |
| 55 years and over ................................................................. | 17,830 | 3.4 | 2.8 | . 6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | . 3 |
| Men, 16 years and over .......................................................... | 54,991 | 2.3 | 1.8 | . 5 | 1.2 | . 9 | . 2 |
| 16 to 19 years ........................................................................ | 606 | 2.8 | 2.2 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 3 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 4,125 | 2.0 | 1.5 | . 5 | . 7 | . 6 | . 2 |
| 25 years and over ................................................................. | 50,260 | 2.3 | 1.8 | . 5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 2 |
| 25 to 54 years ...................................................................... | 40,763 | 2.2 | 1.6 | . 5 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 2 |
| 55 years and over ................................................................ | 9,497 | 2.9 | 2.4 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | . 2 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 44,399 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | . 8 |
| 16 to 19 years ....................................................................... | 411 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 5 |
| 20 to 24 years ........................................................................ | 3,393 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | . 9 |
| 25 years and over ................................................................... | 40,596 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | . 8 |
| 25 to 54 years ..................................................................... | 32,263 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 55 years and over ............................................................... | 8,333 | 4.0 | 3.3 | . 8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | . 3 |
| White | 80,517 | 3.1 | 2.2 | . 9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 5 |
| Black or African American ...................................................... | 11,656 | 3.5 | 2.6 | . 9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | . 5 |
| Asian ................................................................................... | 4,962 | 2.4 | 1.6 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 7 | . 5 |
| Hispanic or Latino .................................................................... | 14,816 | 3.0 | 2.1 | . 9 | 1.4 | . 9 | . 5 |

${ }^{1}$ Absences are defined as instances when persons who usually work 35 or more hours a week worked less than 35 hours during the reference week for one of the following reasons: own illness, injury, or medical problems; child care problems; other family or personal obligations; civic or military duty; and maternity or paternity leave. Excluded are situations in which work was missed due to vacation or personal days, holiday, labor dispute, and other reasons. For multiple jobholders, absence data refer only to work missed at their main jobs. The absence rate is the ratio of workers with absences to total full-time wage and salary employment. All self-employed workers are excluded, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses. The estimates of full-time wage and salary employment shown in this table do not match those in other tables
because the estimates in this table are based on the full CPS sample and those in the other tables are based on a quarter of the sample only.

2 Hours absent as a percent of hours usually worked.
NOTE: Since 2009, data reflect a modification in the estimation of the absence universe and are not strictly comparable with absence measures for prior years. The modification was made to enable users of the public-use microdata to reproduce the estimates of the absence universe and rates. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

