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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured
by detailed type and
class of accident

United States

July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured by detailed type and class of accident, by age, sex, residence, geographic region, family income, and usual activity status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652. 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION 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.

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)----- ---

Category not applicable (three dots)----- ...

Magnitude less than one-half of the unit
used ----- 0 or 0.0

Magnitude of the sampling error precludes
showing separate estimates----- (*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures
within tables may not add to totals

PERSONS INJURED

BY DETAILED TYPE AND CLASS OF ACCIDENT

SELECTED FINDINGS

Data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the two-year period, July 1959 through June 1961, show that on the average 45 million persons per year sustained injuries requiring medical attention or causing restriction of usual activities for a day or more. The figures relate to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The annual rate was 255 persons injured per 1,000 population. Corresponding rates for males and females were 301 per 1,000 and 212 per 1,000. Injuries sustained by children of school age and by young adult males were chiefly responsible for the sex difference (fig. 1).

The total rate of 255 persons injured per 1,000 population per year, based on the estimate of 45 million persons injured, includes 27 persons per 1,000 population injured in motor vehicle accidents (moving and nonmoving), 46 persons in accidents "while at work," 107 persons in home accidents, and 73 persons per 1,000 population in accidents classified in the "other" category, which consists principally of therapeutic misadventures, and accidents occurring in public places such as schools, places of recreation, stores, and offices. The remaining 2 persons per 1,000 population were injured in accidents of "unknown" class.

Among the total persons injured, 12 million, or 27 percent, were involved in accidents described as falls. About 4 million of these accidents resulting in injury were falls on stairs, steps, or from a height. Other types of injury that occurred frequently in the population are de-

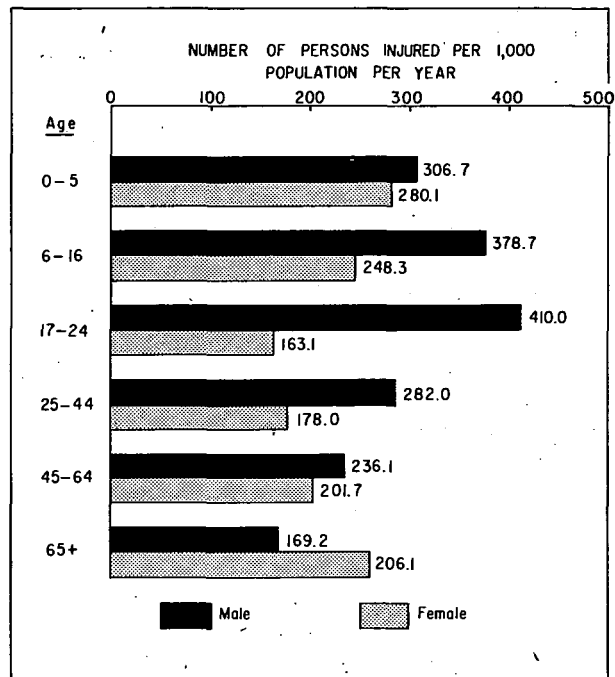


Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and age.

scribed as injury resulting from being struck by a moving object (other than vehicle), and bumping into an object or person. The former category includes objects held by a person, as well as falling, flying, or thrown objects. The latter covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, or kicking.

Approximately 23 percent of the 45 million persons injured had one or more days of bed disability associated with the injury. For injuries resulting from certain types of accidents, however,

the percentage of persons with bed disability was considerably higher, particularly for injuries due to uncontrolled fire, explosion, or firearms; one-time lifting or exertion; therapeutic misadventure; and accidents in which a moving motor vehicle was involved.

About 45 percent of all injuries occurred in the home or on home premises. Among females, 57 percent of the injuries were sustained in the home, while among males, only 36 percent occurred in the home. The rate of injury in the home was highest among children, and among persons 65 years and older.

The rate of injuries receiving medical attention, whether or not restriction of activity was involved, was higher among males than among females and was higher among persons under 25 years of age than among those 25 years and over. Injuries receiving medical attention also occurred more frequently in the West than in other geographic regions, and more frequently among persons with family income of \$2,000 or more than among those with family income less than \$2,000.

The rate of injuries which resulted in restriction of usual activities, whether or not medical attention was received, was higher among males in the age groups 6-16 and 17-24 years than in any of the other age-sex groups. As in the case of medically attended injuries, the rate of injuries causing restriction of activity was higher in the West than in the other geographic regions.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from household interviews conducted by the National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population throughout the United States. During the 104 weeks of interviewing covered in this report (July 1959-June 1961) interviews were conducted in approximately 76,000 households comprising 250,000 persons.

A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1960-June 1961 is presented in Appendix III. Questions 11-17 on the questionnaire, termed as "illness-recall" questions, are designed to determine the presence or absence of illnesses and injuries among household members. For each illness or injury named in response to these questions, an entry is made in table I of the questionnaire where more detailed information is obtained about the condition. When responses to questions in table I indicate that an injury has occurred, the interviewer asks the additional questions shown in table A (of

the questionnaire) to obtain more detailed information relating to the accident and the injury.

On the questionnaire used in the interviews during July 1959-June 1961 the table A used during the earlier years of the survey was expanded to include a more refined classification of injuries according to the factors or events involved in, causing, or leading up to the accident causing the injury. In Appendix II under "Detailed type of accident" is a complete description of this section of the questionnaire.

Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are derived from the count of persons who reported an injury during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. In accordance with the definition of an injury in the health interview survey, only injuries which were medically attended or caused at least one day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report.

The survey includes data only on persons living in the household at the time of interview. Thus injury experience of persons who died during the two-week period prior to the interview is excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were institutionalized or who were members of the Armed Forces at the time of the household interview.

A description of the statistical design of the health interview survey, and general qualifications regarding data presented in the report are given in Appendix I. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions.

In this report accidents resulting in injury have been classified in several different ways. The most descriptive classification, that is, by type of accident causing the injury, is used in the detailed tables 1-7, and in some of these tables accidents are also related to place of occurrence.

In tables 8-13, accidents are considered in terms of the severity of the injury, with medical attention, restricted activity, bed disability, and hospitalization employed as measures of severity.

Injuries are shown by class of accident, described as motor vehicle (moving and nonmoving), while at work, home, and other and unknown, in tables 14-21.

PERSONS INJURED, BY DETAILED TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Based on data collected in the National Health Survey during the period July 1959-June 1961, an average of 44,995,000 persons in the civilian, non-institutional population of the United States were injured each year. This estimate includes 2,890,000 persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and 42,105,000 persons injured in all other kinds of accidents. It represents a rate of 255.2 persons injured per 1,000 population per year, with the rate for males, 301.2 per 1,000 population, significantly higher than that for females, 211.7 per 1,000 population (table 1).

In this report the 2,890,000 persons injured in accidents in which a moving motor vehicle was involved have been considered as a separate group, and the 42,105,000 persons injured in other than moving motor vehicle accidents have been further classified according to the circumstances or events relating to the accident which caused the injury. As previously stated, for correct interpretation of this classification it is necessary for the reader to familiarize himself with the content of table A on the questionnaire (shown in Appendix III) and the concepts outlined in Appendix II under "Detailed type of accident."

Injuries caused by falls, including those occurring on stairs, steps, or from a height, and all other falls, occurred far more frequently than injuries from any other type of accident. Although the rate of injury was high for both types of falls in all of the age groups shown in table 2, the distribution of injuries by type of fall causing the injury varied considerably among age groups (fig. 2).

Injuries from falls other than those on stairs, steps, or from a height occurred most frequently among persons under 15 years of age and among those over 65 years of age. Because of the frequency with which this type of accident occurred in these two age groups, it is not surprising that approximately 50 percent of the total number occurred in the home or on home premises (table 6).

Other injuries that occurred with considerable frequency among males were those resulting from bumping into an object or person, or being struck by a moving object (other than vehicles). Both of these types of accidents occurred most frequently among persons 15-24 years of age. Injuries caused by bumping into an object or person occurred most frequently inside the home or at

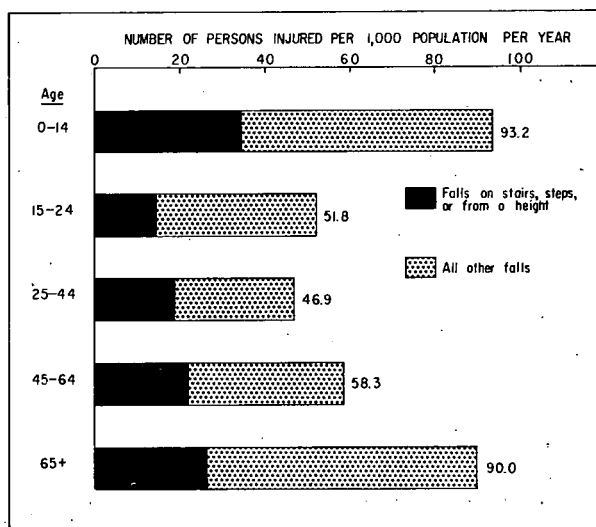


Figure 2. Number of persons injured in falls per 1,000 population per year, by age.

school. Injuries due to being struck by a moving object happened most frequently on home premises or in industrial places.

For persons of all ages the rate of injuries resulting from accidents in which a moving motor vehicle was involved was only slightly higher among males than among females. However, from the age-sex specific rates shown in table A it is apparent that the rate of injury from moving motor vehicle accidents was in general higher among males in the age groups between 15 and 64 years. The high sampling error associated with these estimates makes it impossible to present other than general patterns of the data. The rate of injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents was higher among persons living in rural-nonfarm areas than among those living in urban and rural-farm areas (table 3).

Of the 44,995,000 persons injured, 37,671,000, or 83.7 percent, had medical attention. Since by definition only injuries involving restricted activity or receiving medical attention are included in this report, this means that 16.3 percent of the injuries resulted in restricted activity but were not medically attended. Also estimates in table 4 show that 58.8 percent of the total injuries caused restriction of activity. By relating these estimates it is found that 42.5 percent of all persons injured had activity-restricting injuries that were medically attended, and 41.2 percent of all persons injured had injuries that were medically attended but caused no activity restriction.

For all types of accidents, only 22.7 percent of the persons injured had one or more days of

Table A. Average annual number of injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All ages-----	2,890	1,613	1,276	16.4	18.8	14.1
Under 15-----	526	316	211	9.3	11.0	7.6
15-24-----	696	365	331	30.0	33.1	27.2
25-44-----	781	503	278	17.2	23.1	11.7
45-64-----	676	366	310	18.8	21.1	16.6
65+-----	210	65	146	13.7	9.4	17.3

bed disability associated with the injury. However, for injuries resulting from certain types of accidents the percentage of persons with bed disability was considerably higher, particularly injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, uncontrolled fire, explosion or firearms, one-time lifting or exertion, and therapeutic misadventure. On the other hand, injuries caused by machinery in operation and injuries involving pinching or crushing resulted in a low rate of bed disability, even though they caused appreciable activity restriction, probably because the fingers, hand, or lower arm was the usual site of injury.

Of all injuries, 44.9 percent occurred in the home or on home premises (table 6). This percentage is considerably higher for certain types of injuries such as those involving cutting or piercing; injuries caused by animals or insects; falls on stairs, steps, or from a height; handling or stepping on rough objects; and exposure to hot objects or open flame. Nonmotor vehicles, causing injuries, 36.8 percent of which occurred on home premises and 47.5 percent in the street or highway, consist principally of such vehicles as bicycles, streetcars, and horse-drawn vehicles.

Types of injuries which are usually associated with work accidents, such as injuries resulting from machinery in operation, foreign body in eye, and sudden strains due to lifting or exertion, occurred most frequently in industrial places.

Estimates on therapeutic misadventures, including adverse reactions to medicines, drugs, and the like, are based on information reported in table I of the questionnaire. Since table A in the questionnaire was not completed for such oc-

currences, it was not possible to determine where the event occurred. For this reason, all therapeutic misadventures have been assigned to the "other and unknown" category in tables 5 and 6.

From the data shown in table 7, it is apparent that the distribution of injuries by place of accident varies not only with the type of accident, but also in relation to the sex, age, and place of residence of the person injured. The proportion of injuries occurring in the home is much greater for females than for males, and as previously mentioned, the rate of injury in the home is highest among children, and persons 65 years and older. Injuries in industrial places occur most frequently among males and particularly in the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 which include a high proportion of those in the employed population. The high percentage of injuries occurring at school among males and in the age-group 15-24 are no doubt due to athletic and sports activities.

PERSONS INJURED, ACCORDING TO SEVERITY CRITERIA

Limiting the number of persons injured to those with injuries resulting in one or more days of restricted activity or receiving medical attention is, in effect, applying a severity criterion to the data in order to exclude minor or trivial injuries. The application of this criterion produces a series of estimates on which the rates of injury are computed for various demographic groups. The estimates and rates of persons injured shown in the first columns of tables 8-13 are the re-

sults of this procedure. Also in these tables the two components of the criterion have been applied separately to the data to produce estimates and rates for persons with medically attended injuries and for persons with activity-restricting injuries. This has been done to determine if the criterion by which the injuries were selected may be responsible for some of the differences noted in the various population groups.

For all injuries the rate per 1,000 population decreased consistently as age increased (table 9). When only medically attended injuries were considered the rate also decreased with age; however, it dropped quite sharply among persons 65 years and older. Activity-restricting injuries occurred among persons 65 years and older at about the same rate as for persons in age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years. Since the proportion of persons with family income of less than \$4,000 is much higher among persons 65 years and over than in any of the younger age groups, it is quite possible that many persons in this age group did not seek medical attention (table B), or were not covered by health insurance to the same extent as younger persons. Imposing medical attention as a criterion for inclusion of injuries would, therefore, tend to result in an underestimation of the total injury rate in this age group.

When only activity-restricting injuries are considered, the rate of injury per 1,000 for children 0-5 years was less than one half the rate for medically attended injuries in this age group. Because it is difficult for parents to determine the severity of an injury in a child in this age range, a physician is often consulted when the injury is

actually of a minor nature. This practice tends to exaggerate the rate of medically attended injuries. On the other hand, the rate of activity-restricting injuries in this age group may be underestimated because of the difficulty of defining restricted activity for preschool children.

The rate of medically attended injuries was considerably lower in rural-farm areas than in other areas of residence, but the rate for activity-restricting injuries was highest in rural-farm areas (table 10). Differences may be due to the lesser availability of medical services or to the interpretation of restriction of activity in farm areas.

In the South the rates for medically attended injuries and for hospitalized injuries were lower than in the other regions. However, the rates for activity-restricting and bed-disabling injuries were higher than comparable rates for the Northeast and North Central regions (table 11). Regardless of the severity criterion used to classify injuries, the rate of persons injured was higher in the West than in any of the other geographic regions.

The rate of medically attended injuries among retired persons was lower than the rates for those working or keeping house. For activity-restricting injuries, however, the rate for retired persons was in line with those for the other activity groups, and the rate of bed-disabling injuries for retired persons was higher than for any of the other groups (table 12).

The most striking example of the influence of the criterion of medical attention on the pattern of the rates of injury is shown in table 13. The low-

Table B. Total population and average number and percent of persons with known family income less than \$4,000, by age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	All persons	Persons with known family income less than \$4,000	
		Number	Percent of total
	In thousands		
All ages-----	176,302	58,974	33.5
Under 15-----	56,379	17,306	30.7
15-24-----	23,177	8,569	37.0
25-44-----	45,423	11,491	25.3
45-64-----	35,989	12,126	33.7
65+-----	15,334	9,483	61.8

est total injury rates per 1,000 population according to family income were in the under \$2,000 and the \$2,000-3,999 income groups. These two low income groups also had the lowest rates for medically attended injuries. However, for activity-restricting and bed-disabling injuries, the rates for these low income groups were higher than those among persons with family income of \$4,000 or more.

These examples of variations in injury rate patterns that occur when the criterion for inclusion of injuries is changed are presented as a warning to the reader. Where a relationship is known to exist between the presence or absence of medical attention and the demographic characteristic being considered, injury rates should be interpreted with this relationship in mind.

The number of persons with activity-restricting injuries per 1,000 population is shown by age groups in figure 3. The unusually low rate of activity-restricting injuries among preschool children in comparison with the rate among children of school age may be due, as previously mentioned, to the difficulty of defining or recognizing restriction of activity in children of preschool age, but it may also be a true difference related to the amount of physical activity, the body weight of the child, and similar factors.

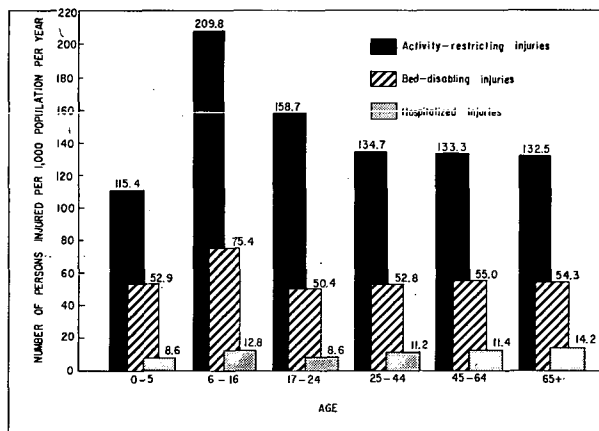


Figure 3. Number of persons with activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries per 1,000 population per year, by age.

The activity-restricting injuries which resulted in bed disability or in hospitalization are also shown in figure 3 for each of the age groups. Similar to the rate of activity-restricting injuries, the number of bed-disabling injuries per 1,000 children of school age (6-16 years) was

significantly higher than for any of the other age groups. The rate of activity-restricting injuries and bed-disabling injuries was essentially the same for persons in age groups 25-44, 45-64, and 65 years and older. However, the rate of hospitalized injuries was slightly higher among persons 65 years and older than among younger persons.

PERSONS INJURED, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT

In the National Health Survey, persons injured are grouped according to the general class of accident causing the injury, as follows: motor vehicle (moving and nonmoving), while at work, home, and other and unknown. In this classification system it is possible for an injury to fall into more than one class of accident. Since it is not desirable to have duplicate classification of injuries in a report of this kind, a priority system was set up which provided that (1) injuries sustained at work or at home in which a motor vehicle was involved would be considered as motor vehicle injuries, and (2) injuries occurring in the home while the person was at work would be included with the "while at work" injuries. Thus, the number of motor vehicle injuries shown in this report represents all of those in which a motor vehicle was involved; "while at work" injuries exclude work injuries in which a motor vehicle was involved; and home injuries also exclude injuries occurring in the home (or its premises) in which a motor vehicle was involved, as well as injuries sustained by persons at work in the home.

The number of persons injured according to the class of accident causing the injury is shown in table C. It will be noted that, in accordance with the class of accident priority system, 705,000 persons injured "while at work," 832,000 persons injured at home, and 19,000 injured "while at work" at home, are classified as motor vehicle injuries because a motor vehicle was involved in the accidents resulting in these injuries. Moreover, 560,000 persons injured in the home are classified as "while at work" injuries because the person's place of employment was in the home. A complete count of persons injured "while at work" can be obtained by adding the 705,000 and the 19,000 injuries classified as motor vehicle injuries to the 8,172,000 injuries occurring "while at work." Likewise, the number of persons injured in the home is obtained by adding the 832,000 and 19,000 classified as motor vehicle injuries and the 560,000 included among the

Table C. Average annual number of persons injured showing the kinds of accidents included in each of the class of accident categories: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Class of accident	Average number of persons injured in thousands
Total persons injured-----	<u>44,995</u>
Motor vehicle accidents-----	<u>4,770</u>
Motor vehicle only-----	3,214
Motor vehicle - "while at work"-----	705
Motor vehicle - home-----	832
Motor vehicle - "while at work" - home-----	19
"While at work" accidents-----	<u>8,172</u>
"While at work", only-----	7,612
"While at work" - home-----	560
Home accidents-----	<u>18,772</u>
Other and unknown-----	<u>13,281</u>

"while at work" injuries to the 18,772,000 persons classified as being injured in home accidents.

The estimates for persons injured by class of accident in this report are in general comparable to those shown in Series B, Number 8 (based on data collected during the period July 1957-June 1958). In the present report, however, estimates for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents are further classified according to whether a moving motor vehicle was involved in the accident causing the injury.

The rate of injury due to motor vehicle accidents was, in general, higher for males than for females in all of the age groups shown in table 15, with the exception of motor vehicle accidents among persons 65 years and over. However, this rate for older females, since it is based on a comparatively small estimate and therefore liable to high sampling error, should be interpreted with caution (table 14). The general pattern of higher rates among males was apparent for injuries resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents as well as those from nonmoving motor vehicle accidents.

The rate of injuries sustained by persons "while at work" was, as would be expected, significantly higher for males than for females. Home accidents occurred with greater frequency among

females 17 years of age and over, but among pre-school and school children the rate of injury due to home accidents was higher for males than for females.

The higher rate of injury among rural-nonfarm residents than among residents of rural-farm and urban areas was due principally to the greater frequency of injury among males, particularly from moving motor vehicle accidents and from home accidents (table 16). Home accidents, however, also were higher among females in rural-nonfarm areas than among females in other areas of residence.

The average annual number of persons injured and the number per 1,000 population per year are shown by residence and age in tables 17 and 18. Presenting data in this detail by class of accident results in estimates which are subject to considerable sampling error, particularly for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm residents injured in motor vehicle accidents. Users of the data should consult the charts shown in Appendix I for an estimation of the sampling error when evaluating differences in age-residence groups. These tables do, however, indicate that the high rate of injury due to motor vehicle and home accidents for males in rural-nonfarm areas is probably due to the high frequency of motor vehicle injuries

Table D. Average annual number of persons with medically attended and with activity-restricting injuries, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by class of accident and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Family income	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other and unknown
<u>Medically attended injuries</u>					
Average number of persons in thousands					
All incomes-----	37,671	4,272	7,303	15,513	10,583
Under \$2,000-----	4,002	504	684	1,541	1,273
\$2,000-3,999-----	7,430	726	1,612	3,232	1,859
\$4,000-6,999-----	13,889	1,684	2,977	5,770	3,458
\$7,000+-----	9,947	1,210	1,594	4,116	3,027
Unknown-----	2,404	147	436	853	967
<u>Activity-restricting injuries</u>					
All incomes-----	26,465	2,991	4,212	10,473	8,789
Under \$2,000-----	3,797	421	464	1,781	1,131
\$2,000-3,999-----	5,597	555	1,048	2,231	1,763
\$4,000-6,999-----	9,259	1,122	1,668	3,560	2,910
\$7,000+-----	6,284	812	746	2,382	2,344
Unknown-----	1,528	81	286	520	641
<u>Medically attended injuries</u>					
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year					
All incomes-----	213.7	24.2	41.4	88.0	60.0
Under \$2,000-----	165.8	20.9	28.3	63.8	52.7
\$2,000-3,999-----	213.3	20.8	46.3	92.8	53.4
\$4,000-6,999-----	224.8	27.3	48.2	93.4	56.0
\$7,000+-----	222.0	27.0	35.6	91.9	67.6
Unknown-----	223.6	13.7	40.6	79.3	90.0
<u>Activity-restricting injuries</u>					
All incomes-----	150.1	17.0	23.9	59.4	49.9
Under \$2,000-----	157.3	17.4	19.2	73.8	46.9
\$2,000-3,999-----	160.7	15.9	30.1	64.0	50.6
\$4,000-6,999-----	149.9	18.2	27.0	57.6	47.1
\$7,000+-----	140.3	18.1	16.7	53.2	52.3
Unknown-----	142.1	7.5	26.6	48.4	59.6

among persons 17-24 years of age, and of home injuries among preschool and school children and persons 65 years and over.

With the exception of injuries classified as "while at work," the rate for persons injured for each of the classes of accident was higher in the West than in any of the other geographic regions (fig. 4 and table 19).

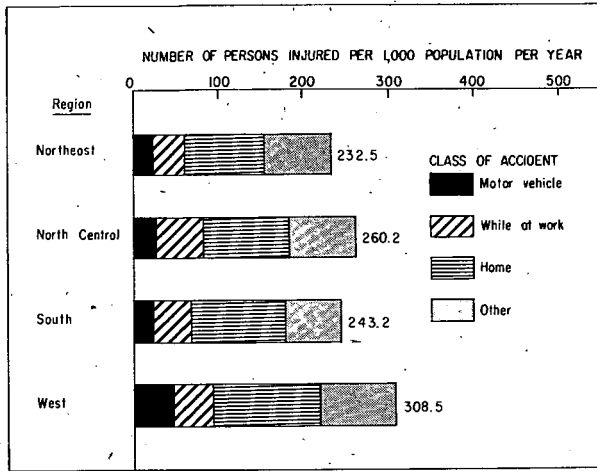


Figure 4. Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by geographic region and class of accident.

The high rate of injury for school and preschool children shown in table 20 reflects the frequency of injury among males due to accidents occurring in the home, at school, and at places of recreation. These injuries previously discussed by place of accident would in table 20 be classified as injuries resulting from home and "other" accidents. As would be expected, the rate for injuries occurring "while at work" was higher among the usually working population than among other activity groups because of the greater exposure to risk of injury; the home injury rate was influenced particularly by the high rates for children of both sexes, and women either keeping house or retired.

The comparatively low rate of injury among persons with family income less than \$2,000, as previously discussed, may be related to the criterion of medical attendance used for inclusion of injuries in the tabulations (table 21). From table D, which shows the relative incidence of medically attended and activity-restricting injuries in the several income groups by class of accident, it is apparent that the rate of medically attended injuries among persons with family income less than \$2,000 was low in each of the accident classes. This was particularly significant in home accidents, in view of the fact that the rate of activity-restricting injuries due to home accidents was higher among persons with family income less than \$2,000 than in any of the other income groups.

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Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by detailed type of accident and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Detailed type of accident	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
Total persons injured-----	44,995	25,835	19,160	255.2	301.2	211.7
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	1,613	1,276	16.4	18.8	14.1
All other accidents-----	42,105	24,222	17,883	238.8	282.4	197.5
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	380	308	(*)	2.2	3.6	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion-----	880	564	316	5.0	6.6	3.5
Machinery, in operation-----	1,309	1,088	220	7.4	12.7	2.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	2,688	1,782	906	15.2	20.8	10.0
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,184	845	339	6.7	9.9	3.7
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,838	1,093	745	10.4	12.7	8.2
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,305	1,954	2,350	24.4	22.8	26.0
All other falls-----	7,762	3,619	4,143	44.0	42.2	45.8
Bumped into object or person-----	3,482	2,358	1,125	19.8	27.5	12.4
Struck by moving object-----	4,108	2,971	1,138	23.3	34.6	12.6
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	2,515	1,234	1,280	14.3	14.4	14.1
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,883	941	941	10.7	11.0	10.4
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,331	607	725	7.5	7.1	8.0
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,207	1,461	746	12.5	17.0	8.2
Twisted or stumbled-----	1,794	1,045	749	10.2	12.2	8.3
Therapeutic misadventure-----	1,368	743	625	7.8	8.7	6.9
All other types of accidents-----	3,072	1,609	1,463	17.4	18.8	16.2

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 2. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by detailed type of accident and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Detailed type of accident	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Total persons injured-----	44,995	17,127	6,759	10,346	7,856	2,906
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	526	696	781	676	210
All other accidents-----	42,105	16,601	6,063	9,566	7,180	2,695
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	380	(*)	(*)	145	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion-----	880	760	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	1,309	(*)	141	591	313	171
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	2,688	882	456	845	406	(*)
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,184	337	122	400	276	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,838	1,070	211	354	187	(*)
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height--	4,305	1,933	330	847	793	402
All other falls-----	7,762	3,320	872	1,284	1,306	979
Bumped into object or person-----	3,482	1,428	810	557	616	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	4,108	1,460	799	1,056	701	(*)
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	2,515	1,330	293	527	317	(*)
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,883	753	283	358	274	214
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,331	407	133	471	259	(*)
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,207	142	430	848	697	(*)
Twisted or stumbled-----	1,794	407	452	451	392	(*)
Therapeutic misadventure-----	1,368	903	154	133	159	(*)
All other types of accidents-----	3,072	1,319	469	630	374	279
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year ²						
Total persons injured-----	255.2	303.8	291.6	227.8	218.3	189.5
Moving motor vehicle-----	16.4	9.3	30.0	17.2	18.8	13.7
All other accidents-----	238.8	294.5	261.6	210.6	199.5	175.8
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	2.2	(*)	(*)	3.2	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	5.0	13.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	7.4	(*)	6.1	13.0	8.7	11.2
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	15.2	15.6	19.7	18.6	11.3	(*)
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	6.7	6.0	5.3	8.8	7.7	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	10.4	19.0	9.1	7.8	5.2	(*)
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height--	24.4	34.3	14.2	18.6	22.0	26.2
All other falls-----	44.0	58.9	37.6	28.3	36.3	63.8
Bumped into object or person-----	19.8	25.3	34.9	12.3	17.1	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	23.3	25.9	34.5	23.2	19.5	(*)
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	14.3	23.6	12.6	11.6	8.8	(*)
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	10.7	13.4	12.2	7.9	7.6	14.0
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	7.5	7.2	5.7	10.4	7.2	(*)
One-time lifting or exertion-----	12.5	2.5	18.6	18.7	19.4	(*)
Twisted or stumbled-----	10.2	7.2	19.5	9.9	10.9	(*)
Therapeutic misadventure-----	7.8	16.0	6.6	2.9	4.4	(*)
All other types of accidents-----	17.4	23.4	20.2	13.9	10.4	18.2

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

²The population estimates on which the rates are based are shown in text table B.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by detailed type of accident and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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.]

Detailed type of accident	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm
	Average number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
Total persons injured-----	44,995	26,729	13,147	5,119	255.2	252.5	267.3	240.6
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	1,375	1,287	228	16.4	13.0	26.2	10.7
All other accidents-----	42,105	25,354	11,860	4,891	238.8	239.5	241.2	229.9
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	380	264	116	(*)	2.2	2.5	2.4	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion----	880	491	352	(*)	5.0	4.6	7.2	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	1,309	760	368	181	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.5
Cutting or piercing instrument- Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	2,688	1,325	1,026	338	15.2	12.5	20.9	15.9
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,184	531	507	146	6.7	5.0	10.3	6.9
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	1,838	858	746	235	10.4	8.1	15.2	11.0
All other falls-----	4,305	2,787	1,071	447	24.4	26.3	21.8	21.0
Bumped into object or person--	7,762	5,118	1,953	691	44.0	48.4	39.7	32.5
Struck by moving object-----	3,482	2,402	866	214	19.8	22.7	17.6	10.1
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	4,108	2,554	864	691	23.3	24.1	17.6	32.5
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	2,515	1,309	947	259	14.3	12.4	19.3	12.2
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,883	950	584	349	10.7	9.0	11.9	16.4
One-time lifting or exertion---	1,331	894	327	110	7.5	8.4	6.6	5.2
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,207	1,278	599	331	12.5	12.1	12.2	15.6
Therapeutic misadventure-----	1,794	1,205	440	148	10.2	11.4	8.9	7.0
All other types of accidents---	1,368	800	435	132	7.8	7.6	8.8	6.2
	3,072	1,830	660	582	17.4	17.3	13.4	27.4

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 4. Average annual number and percent of persons who had medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries, by detailed type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Detailed type of accident	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:					
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
		Average number of persons injured in thousands			Percent of total persons injured		
Total persons injured-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	83.7	58.8	22.7
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	92.7	70.6	41.9
All other accidents-----	42,105	34,991	24,424	9,016	83.1	58.0	21.4
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	380	362	260	169	95.3	68.4	44.5
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion-----	880	722	615	88	82.0	69.9	10.0
Machinery, in operation-----	1,309	1,215	603	109	92.8	46.1	8.3
Cutting or piercing instrument--	2,688	2,431	1,202	306	90.4	44.7	11.4
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,184	1,086	603	238	91.7	50.9	20.1
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,838	1,744	495	183	94.9	26.9	10.0
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,305	3,394	2,681	1,300	78.8	62.3	30.2
All other falls-----	7,762	6,412	4,755	1,986	82.6	61.3	25.6
Bumped into object or person----	3,482	2,962	2,068	792	85.1	59.4	22.7
Struck by moving object-----	4,108	3,527	2,340	686	85.9	57.0	16.7
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	2,515	2,246	1,305	338	89.3	51.9	13.4
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,883	1,562	912	116	83.0	48.4	6.2
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,331	1,107	685	205	83.2	51.5	15.4
One-time lifting or exertion----	2,207	1,581	1,730	804	71.6	78.4	36.4
Twisted or stumbled-----	1,794	1,328	1,299	472	74.0	72.4	26.3
Therapeutic misadventure-----	1,368	1,096	881	517	80.1	64.4	37.8
All other types of accidents----	3,072	2,216	1,992	707	72.1	64.8	23.0

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured,¹ by place and detailed type of accident: United States, June 1959-July 1961

[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]

Detailed type of accident	Place of accident								
	Total	Home		Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
		In-side	Out-side						
Average number of persons in thousands									
Total persons injured----	44,995	10,730	9,453	5,731	1,091	6,423	3,634	2,189	5,744
Moving motor vehicle---	2,890	18	51	2,751	34	18	-	-	17
All other accidents----	42,105	10,712	9,401	2,980	1,057	6,405	3,634	2,189	5,727
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm---	380	92	36	37	33	113	16	-	53
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion---	880	-	324	418	38	49	-	18	34
Machinery, in operation-----	1,309	220	254	18	116	600	32	17	52
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	2,688	758	738	155	145	574	52	54	212
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice--	1,184	212	261	34	53	423	72	18	111
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,838	382	986	71	88	35	34	95	147
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,305	1,928	1,095	160	112	369	323	70	246
All other falls-----	7,762	2,210	1,655	1,216	71	563	806	757	484
Bumped into object or person-	3,482	928	504	249	-	310	1,002	209	280
Struck by moving object-----	4,108	582	1,123	109	78	1,154	512	190	361
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	2,515	854	789	90	83	295	36	100	268
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-	1,883	365	509	220	36	326	165	74	188
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,331	859	154	20	18	243	-	-	36
One-time lifting or exertion-	2,207	522	289	77	109	809	170	107	126
Twisted or stumbled-----	1,794	433	324	107	39	247	277	199	167
Therapeutic misadventure-----	1,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,368
All other types of accidents-	3,072	365	360	-	38	294	137	283	1,596

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 6. Percent distribution of persons injured,¹ by place of accident according to detailed type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Detailed type of accident	Place of accident								
	Total	Home		Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
		In-side	Out-side						
	Percent distribution								
Total persons injured----	100.0	23.8	21.0	12.7	2.4	14.3	8.1	4.9	12.8
Moving motor vehicle---	100.0	0.6	1.8	95.2	1.2	0.6	-	-	0.6
All other accidents----	100.0	25.4	22.3	7.1	2.5	15.2	8.6	5.2	13.6
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm---	100.0	24.2	9.5	9.7	8.7	29.7	4.2	-	13.9
Nonmotor vehicle, in motion--	100.0	-	36.8	47.5	4.3	5.6	-	2.0	3.9
Machinery, in operation-----	100.0	16.8	19.4	1.4	8.9	45.8	2.4	1.3	4.0
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	100.0	28.2	27.5	5.8	5.4	21.4	1.9	2.0	7.9
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice--	100.0	17.9	22.0	2.9	4.5	35.7	6.1	1.5	9.4
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	100.0	20.8	53.6	3.9	4.8	1.9	1.8	5.2	8.0
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	100.0	44.8	25.4	3.7	2.6	8.6	7.5	1.6	5.7
All other falls-----	100.0	28.5	21.3	15.7	0.9	7.3	10.4	9.8	6.2
Bumped into object or person-	100.0	26.7	14.5	7.2	-	8.9	28.8	6.0	8.0
Struck by moving object-----	100.0	14.2	27.3	2.7	1.9	28.1	12.5	4.6	8.8
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	100.0	34.0	31.4	3.6	3.3	11.7	1.4	4.0	10.7
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-	100.0	19.4	27.0	11.7	1.9	17.3	8.8	3.9	10.0
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	100.0	64.5	11.6	1.5	1.4	18.3	-	-	2.7
One-time lifting or exertion-	100.0	23.7	13.1	3.5	4.9	36.7	7.7	4.8	5.7
Twisted or stumbled-----	100.0	24.1	18.1	6.0	2.2	13.8	15.4	11.1	9.3
Therapeutic misadventure-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
All other types of accidents-	100.0	11.9	11.7	-	1.2	9.6	4.5	9.2	52.0

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 7. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons injured,¹ by place of accident according to sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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, age, and residence	Place of accident							
	Total	Home	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
<u>Sex</u>								
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
Both sexes-----	44,995	20,182	5,731	1,091	6,423	3,634	2,189	5,744
Male-----	25,835	9,300	3,025	715	5,647	2,678	1,367	3,105
Female-----	19,160	10,883	2,706	376	776	956	822	2,639
<u>Age</u>								
All ages-----	44,995	20,182	5,731	1,091	6,423	3,634	2,189	5,744
Under 15-----	17,127	9,804	1,749	259	120	1,875	872	2,449
15-24-----	6,759	1,681	929	152	1,146	1,593	432	826
25-44-----	10,346	3,722	1,299	401	2,872	96	601	1,355
45-64-----	7,856	3,175	1,210	223	2,138	71	208	830
65+-----	2,906	1,800	544	56	146	-	76	284
<u>Residence</u>								
All areas-----	44,995	20,182	5,731	1,091	6,423	3,634	2,189	5,744
Urban-----	26,729	11,629	3,205	171	4,324	2,401	1,500	3,501
Rural nonfarm-----	13,147	6,179	2,132	208	1,603	960	529	1,535
Rural farm-----	5,119	2,374	394	712	496	274	160	708
<u>Sex</u>								
Percent distribution								
Both sexes-----	100.0	44.9	12.7	2.4	14.3	8.1	4.9	12.8
Male-----	100.0	36.0	11.7	2.8	21.9	10.4	5.3	12.0
Female-----	100.0	56.8	14.1	2.0	4.1	5.0	4.3	13.8
<u>Age</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	44.9	12.7	2.4	14.3	8.1	4.9	12.8
Under 15-----	100.0	57.2	10.2	1.5	0.7	10.9	5.1	14.3
15-24-----	100.0	24.9	13.7	2.2	17.0	23.6	6.4	12.2
25-44-----	100.0	36.0	12.6	3.9	27.8	0.9	5.8	13.1
45-64-----	100.0	40.4	15.4	2.8	27.2	0.9	2.6	10.6
65+-----	100.0	61.9	18.7	1.9	5.0		2.6	9.8
<u>Residence</u>								
All areas-----	100.0	44.9	12.7	2.4	14.3	8.1	4.9	12.8
Urban-----	100.0	43.5	12.0	0.6	16.2	9.0	5.6	13.1
Rural nonfarm-----	100.0	47.0	16.2	1.6	12.2	7.3	4.0	11.7
Rural farm-----	100.0	46.4	7.7	13.9	9.7	5.4	3.1	13.8

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 8. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Both sexes					
Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All ages-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	1,979
0-5-----	7,067	6,478	2,777	1,274	208
6-16-----	11,916	9,565	7,941	2,855	483
17-24-----	4,903	4,338	2,801	889	151
25-44-----	10,346	8,666	6,120	2,397	511
45-64-----	7,856	6,613	4,796	1,981	410
65+-----	2,906	2,011	2,031	833	217
Male					
All ages-----	25,835	22,379	14,524	5,560	1,248
0-5-----	3,758	3,503	1,326	507	(*)
6-16-----	7,314	6,000	4,798	1,685	344
17-24-----	3,364	3,014	1,878	507	134
25-44-----	6,132	5,458	3,312	1,441	352
45-64-----	4,099	3,570	2,373	1,024	296
65+-----	1,167	834	837	396	(*)
Female					
All ages-----	19,160	15,292	11,941	4,667	731
0-5-----	3,308	2,975	1,451	767	123
6-16-----	4,602	3,565	3,142	1,170	139
17-24-----	1,540	1,324	923	382	(*)
25-44-----	4,214	3,207	2,808	955	158
45-64-----	3,757	3,044	2,423	957	113
65+-----	1,739	1,177	1,194	437	181

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 9. Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
All ages-----	255.2	213.7	150.1	58.0	11.2
0-5-----	293.7	269.2	115.4	52.9	8.6
6-16-----	314.9	252.7	209.8	75.4	12.8
17-24-----	277.9	245.8	158.7	50.4	8.6
25-44-----	227.8	190.8	134.7	52.8	11.2
45-64-----	218.3	183.8	133.3	55.0	11.4
65+-----	189.5	131.1	132.5	54.3	14.2
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	301.2	260.9	169.3	64.8	14.5
0-5-----	306.7	285.9	108.2	41.4	(*)
6-16-----	378.7	310.7	248.4	87.3	17.8
17-24-----	410.0	367.4	228.9	61.8	16.3
25-44-----	282.0	251.0	152.3	66.3	16.2
45-64-----	236.1	205.6	136.7	59.0	17.0
65+-----	169.2	120.9	121.3	57.4	(*)
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	211.7	168.9	131.9	51.6	8.1
0-5-----	280.1	251.9	122.8	64.9	10.4
6-16-----	248.3	192.3	169.5	63.1	7.5
17-24-----	163.1	140.3	97.8	40.5	(*)
25-44-----	178.0	135.5	118.6	40.3	6.7
45-64-----	201.7	163.4	130.1	51.4	6.1
65+-----	206.1	139.5	141.5	51.8	21.5

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 residence	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Average number of persons injured in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All areas-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	1,979
Urban-----	26,729	22,658	15,180	6,245	1,230
Rural nonfarm-----	13,147	11,148	7,841	2,886	609
Rural farm-----	5,119	3,865	3,443	1,096	140
<u>Male</u>					
All areas-----	25,835	22,379	14,524	5,560	1,248
Urban-----	15,111	13,420	7,936	3,156	675
Rural nonfarm-----	7,842	6,729	4,633	1,748	451
Rural farm-----	2,883	2,230	1,955	656	122
<u>Female</u>					
All areas-----	19,160	15,292	11,941	4,667	731
Urban-----	11,618	9,238	7,244	3,090	555
Rural nonfarm-----	5,305	4,420	3,209	1,138	158
Rural farm-----	2,236	1,635	1,488	440	(*)
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All areas-----	255.2	213.7	150.1	58.0	11.2
Urban-----	252.5	214.1	143.4	59.0	11.6
Rural nonfarm-----	267.3	226.7	159.4	58.7	12.4
Rural farm-----	240.6	181.7	161.8	51.5	6.6
<u>Male</u>					
All areas-----	301.2	260.9	169.3	64.8	14.5
Urban-----	299.0	265.6	157.0	62.5	13.4
Rural nonfarm-----	323.2	277.3	190.9	72.0	18.6
Rural farm-----	262.7	203.2	178.1	59.8	11.1
<u>Female</u>					
All areas-----	211.7	168.9	131.9	51.6	8.1
Urban-----	210.0	167.0	131.0	55.9	10.0
Rural nonfarm-----	212.9	177.4	128.8	45.7	6.3
Rural farm-----	217.0	158.7	144.4	42.7	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 11. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 geographic region	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All regions-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	1,979
Northeast-----	10,623	9,399	5,587	2,242	521
North Central-----	13,172	11,042	7,600	2,646	577
South-----	12,935	10,409	8,197	3,350	463
West-----	8,265	6,821	5,081	1,990	419
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	25,835	22,379	14,524	5,560	1,248
Northeast-----	6,090	5,544	3,038	1,298	381
North Central-----	7,863	6,925	4,363	1,459	398
South-----	7,614	6,326	4,596	1,930	258
West-----	4,269	3,585	2,526	872	211
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	19,160	15,292	11,941	4,667	731
Northeast-----	4,533	3,856	2,549	943	140
North Central-----	5,309	4,117	3,237	1,187	178
South-----	5,321	4,083	3,601	1,420	205
West-----	3,996	3,236	2,555	1,118	208
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year					
All regions-----	255.2	213.7	150.1	58.0	11.2
Northeast-----	232.5	205.7	122.3	49.1	11.4
North Central-----	260.2	218.1	150.1	52.3	11.4
South-----	243.2	195.7	154.1	63.0	8.7
West-----	308.5	254.6	189.7	74.3	15.6
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	301.2	260.9	169.3	64.8	14.5
Northeast-----	276.2	251.4	137.8	58.9	17.3
North Central-----	313.5	276.1	174.0	58.2	15.9
South-----	297.2	246.9	179.4	75.3	10.1
West-----	327.8	275.3	194.0	67.0	16.2
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	211.7	168.9	131.9	51.6	8.1
Northeast-----	191.8	163.1	107.8	39.9	5.9
North Central-----	207.8	161.1	126.7	46.5	7.0
South-----	193.0	148.1	130.6	51.5	7.4
West-----	290.3	235.1	185.6	81.2	15.1

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 12. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and usual activity status	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All activities-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	1,979
Preschool and school-----	18,983	16,043	10,718	4,128	691
Usually working-----	15,642	13,661	8,988	3,628	902
Keeping house-----	6,662	5,082	4,353	1,489	258
Retired-----	1,187	850	916	485	(*)
Other-----	2,520	2,035	1,491	497	(*)
<u>Male</u>					
All activities-----	25,835	22,379	14,524	5,560	1,248
Preschool and school-----	11,073	9,503	6,125	2,192	429
Usually working-----	12,138	10,746	6,727	2,718	747
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	770	563	629	324	(*)
Other-----	1,854	1,567	1,043	325	(*)
<u>Female</u>					
All activities-----	19,160	15,292	11,941	4,667	731
Preschool and school-----	7,910	6,540	4,593	1,936	262
Usually working-----	3,504	2,915	2,260	910	155
Keeping house-----	6,662	5,082	4,353	1,489	258
Retired-----	417	287	287	161	(*)
Other-----	666	468	448	172	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
All activities-----	255.2	213.7	150.1	58.0	11.2
Preschool and school-----	306.6	259.1	173.1	66.7	11.2
Usually working-----	253.6	221.4	145.7	58.8	14.6
Keeping house-----	181.7	138.6	118.8	40.6	7.0
Retired-----	191.5	137.2	147.8	78.3	(*)
Other-----	255.9	206.6	151.4	50.5	(*)
<u>Male</u>					
All activities-----	301.2	260.9	169.3	64.8	14.5
Preschool and school-----	350.8	301.1	194.1	69.4	13.6
Usually working-----	283.3	250.9	157.0	63.4	17.4
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	150.7	110.2	123.1	63.4	(*)
Other-----	296.0	250.2	166.5	51.9	(*)
<u>Female</u>					
All activities-----	211.7	168.9	131.9	51.6	8.1
Preschool and school-----	260.7	215.5	151.4	63.8	8.6
Usually working-----	185.9	154.6	119.9	48.3	8.2
Keeping house-----	181.7	138.6	118.8	40.6	7.0
Retired-----	383.6	264.0	264.0	148.1	(*)
Other-----	185.8	130.5	125.0	48.0	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 family income	Total persons injured ¹	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All incomes-----	44,995	37,671	26,465	10,227	1,979
Under \$2,000-----	5,541	4,002	3,797	1,464	269
\$2,000-3,999-----	8,822	7,430	5,597	2,132	297
\$4,000-6,999-----	16,305	13,889	9,259	3,687	776
\$7,000+-----	11,568	9,947	6,284	2,354	545
Unknown-----	2,759	2,404	1,528	590	(*)
<u>Male</u>					
All incomes-----	25,835	22,379	14,524	5,560	1,248
Under \$2,000-----	2,741	2,155	1,722	721	154
\$2,000-3,999-----	5,166	4,410	3,292	1,128	184
\$4,000-6,999-----	9,654	8,508	5,135	1,998	555
\$7,000+-----	6,604	5,827	3,492	1,391	300
Unknown-----	1,669	1,479	882	323	(*)
<u>Female</u>					
All incomes-----	19,160	15,292	11,941	4,667	731
Under \$2,000-----	2,799	1,847	2,075	743	116
\$2,000-3,999-----	3,656	3,020	2,305	1,005	113
\$4,000-6,999-----	6,651	5,381	4,124	1,688	221
\$7,000+-----	4,964	4,120	2,792	963	245
Unknown-----	1,090	925	646	268	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
All incomes-----	255.2	213.7	150.1	58.0	11.2
Under \$2,000-----	229.5	165.8	157.3	60.6	11.1
\$2,000-3,999-----	253.3	213.3	160.7	61.2	8.5
\$4,000-6,999-----	263.9	224.8	149.9	59.7	12.6
\$7,000+-----	258.2	222.0	140.3	52.5	12.2
Unknown-----	256.7	223.6	142.1	54.9	(*)
<u>Male</u>					
All incomes-----	301.2	260.9	169.3	64.8	14.5
Under \$2,000-----	251.1	197.4	157.8	66.1	14.1
\$2,000-3,999-----	311.0	265.5	198.2	67.9	11.1
\$4,000-6,999-----	313.7	276.5	166.9	64.9	18.0
\$7,000+-----	295.0	260.3	156.0	62.1	13.4
Unknown-----	327.8	290.5	173.2	63.4	(*)
<u>Female</u>					
All incomes-----	211.7	168.9	131.9	51.6	8.1
Under \$2,000-----	211.7	139.7	156.9	56.2	8.8
\$2,000-3,999-----	200.6	165.7	126.5	55.1	6.2
\$4,000-6,999-----	214.5	173.6	133.0	54.4	7.1
\$7,000+-----	221.4	183.8	124.5	43.0	10.9
Unknown-----	192.6	163.4	114.1	47.3	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 14. Average annual number of persons injured,¹ by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Both sexes							
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
All ages-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
0-5-----	7,067	302	(*)	215	...	5,042	1,723
6-16-----	11,916	1,000	561	439	...	4,868	6,048
17-24-----	4,903	817	574	243	1,409	1,005	1,673
25-44-----	10,346	1,318	781	537	3,684	3,348	1,997
45-64-----	7,856	940	676	264	2,800	2,808	1,308
65+-----	2,906	393	210	183	280	1,701	532
Male							
All ages-----	25,835	2,761	1,613	1,147	7,054	8,448	7,572
0-5-----	3,758	230	(*)	160	...	2,694	835
6-16-----	7,314	535	316	219	...	2,795	3,985
17-24-----	3,364	481	294	187	1,209	427	1,246
25-44-----	6,132	860	503	357	3,280	1,039	953
45-64-----	4,099	554	366	188	2,336	833	376
65+-----	1,167	(*)	(*)	(*)	229	660	177
Female							
All ages-----	19,160	2,010	1,276	733	1,118	10,323	5,708
0-5-----	3,308	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	2,348	888
6-16-----	4,602	465	245	220	...	2,074	2,063
17-24-----	1,540	336	280	(*)	200	578	426
25-44-----	4,214	458	278	180	404	2,308	1,044
45-64-----	3,757	386	310	(*)	464	1,975	931
65+-----	1,739	292	146	146	(*)	1,041	355

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 15. Number of persons injured¹ per 1,000 population per year, by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All ages-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
0-5-----	293.7	12.5	(*)	8.9	...	209.5	71.6
6-16-----	314.9	26.4	14.8	11.6	...	128.6	159.8
17-24-----	277.9	46.3	32.5	13.8	79.9	57.0	94.8
25-44-----	227.8	29.0	17.2	11.8	81.1	73.7	44.0
45-64-----	218.3	26.1	18.8	7.3	77.8	78.0	36.3
65+-----	189.5	25.6	13.7	11.9	18.3	110.9	34.7
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	301.2	32.2	18.8	13.4	82.2	98.5	88.3
0-5-----	306.7	18.8	(*)	13.1	...	219.8	68.1
6-16-----	378.7	27.7	16.4	11.3	...	144.7	206.3
17-24-----	410.0	58.6	35.8	22.8	147.4	52.0	151.9
25-44-----	282.0	39.5	23.1	16.4	150.8	47.8	43.8
45-64-----	236.1	31.9	21.1	10.8	134.6	48.0	21.7
65+-----	169.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	33.2	95.7	25.7
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	211.7	22.2	14.1	8.1	12.4	114.0	63.1
0-5-----	280.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	198.8	75.2
6-16-----	248.3	25.1	13.2	11.9	...	111.9	111.3
17-24-----	163.1	35.6	29.7	(*)	21.2	61.2	45.1
25-44-----	178.0	19.3	11.7	7.6	17.1	97.5	44.1
45-64-----	201.7	20.7	16.6	(*)	24.9	106.0	50.0
65+-----	206.1	34.6	17.3	17.3	(*)	123.4	42.1

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 16. Average annual number of persons injured,¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, residence, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 residence	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
Both sexes							
All areas-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
Urban-----	26,729	2,454	1,375	1,080	5,000	10,969	8,306
Rural nonfarm-----	13,147	1,761	1,287	474	1,988	5,858	3,540
Rural farm-----	5,119	555	228	327	1,184	1,945	1,435
Male							
All areas-----	25,835	2,761	1,613	1,147	7,054	8,448	7,572
Urban-----	15,111	1,378	704	674	4,186	4,951	4,596
Rural nonfarm-----	7,842	1,095	803	292	1,829	2,689	2,228
Rural farm-----	2,883	288	107	181	1,038	808	748
Female							
All areas-----	19,160	2,010	1,276	733	1,118	10,323	5,708
Urban-----	11,618	1,076	671	405	814	6,018	3,710
Rural nonfarm-----	5,305	666	485	182	159	3,169	1,312
Rural farm-----	2,236	267	121	147	145	1,136	687
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
Both sexes							
All areas-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
Urban-----	252.5	23.2	13.0	10.2	47.2	103.6	78.5
Rural nonfarm-----	267.3	35.8	26.2	9.6	40.4	119.1	72.0
Rural farm-----	240.6	26.1	10.7	15.4	55.6	91.4	67.4
Male							
All areas-----	301.2	32.2	18.8	13.4	82.2	98.5	88.3
Urban-----	299.0	27.3	13.9	13.3	82.8	98.0	90.9
Rural nonfarm-----	323.2	45.1	33.1	12.0	75.4	110.8	91.8
Rural farm-----	262.7	26.2	9.7	16.5	94.6	73.6	68.2
Female							
All areas-----	211.7	22.2	14.1	8.1	12.4	114.0	63.1
Urban-----	210.0	19.5	12.1	7.3	14.7	108.8	67.1
Rural nonfarm-----	212.9	26.7	19.5	7.3	6.4	127.2	52.7
Rural farm-----	217.0	25.9	11.7	14.3	14.1	110.3	66.7

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 17. Average annual number of persons injured,¹ by residence, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Residence and age	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
<u>All areas</u>							
All ages-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
0-5-----	7,067	302	(*)	215	...	5,042	1,723
6-16-----	11,916	1,000	561	439	...	4,868	6,048
17-24-----	4,903	817	574	243	1,409	1,005	1,673
25-44-----	10,346	1,318	781	537	3,684	3,348	1,997
45-64-----	7,856	940	676	264	2,800	2,808	1,308
65+-----	2,906	393	210	183	280	1,701	532
<u>Urban</u>							
All ages-----	26,729	2,454	1,375	1,080	5,000	10,969	8,306
0-5-----	4,177	178	(*)	126	...	2,958	1,041
6-16-----	6,778	446	222	224	...	2,845	3,487
17-24-----	3,124	294	155	139	839	698	1,293
25-44-----	5,897	718	447	271	2,084	1,821	1,274
45-64-----	4,939	507	334	173	1,917	1,674	840
65+-----	1,814	312	166	146	160	973	369
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>							
All ages-----	13,147	1,761	1,287	474	1,988	5,858	3,540
0-5-----	2,279	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	1,745	448
6-16-----	3,912	417	308	109	...	1,641	1,854
17-24-----	1,227	429	344	(*)	359	203	236
25-44-----	3,195	435	299	136	1,107	1,095	558
45-64-----	1,824	329	256	(*)	454	704	336
65+-----	710	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	469	108
<u>Rural farm</u>							
All ages-----	5,119	555	228	327	1,184	1,945	1,435
0-5-----	610	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	339	234
6-16-----	1,227	137	(*)	106	...	383	707
17-24-----	552	(*)	(*)	(*)	211	104	143
25-44-----	1,254	165	(*)	130	493	431	165
45-64-----	1,093	104	(*)	(*)	428	429	131
65+-----	382	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	259	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 18. Number of persons injured¹ per 1,000 population per year, by residence, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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]

Residence and age	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
<u>All areas</u>							
All ages-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
0-5-----	293.7	12.5	(*)	8.9	...	209.5	71.6
6-16-----	314.9	26.4	14.8	11.6	...	128.6	159.8
17-24-----	277.9	46.3	32.5	13.8	79.9	57.0	94.8
25-44-----	227.8	29.0	17.2	11.8	81.1	73.7	44.0
45-64-----	218.3	26.1	18.8	7.3	77.8	78.0	36.3
65+-----	189.5	25.6	13.7	11.9	18.3	110.9	34.7
<u>Urban</u>							
All ages-----	252.5	23.2	13.0	10.2	47.2	103.6	78.5
0-5-----	307.9	13.1	(*)	9.3	...	218.1	76.7
6-16-----	328.7	21.6	10.8	10.9	...	138.0	169.1
17-24-----	278.3	26.2	13.8	12.4	74.7	62.2	115.2
25-44-----	216.7	26.4	16.4	10.0	76.6	66.9	46.8
45-64-----	213.1	21.9	14.4	7.5	82.7	72.2	36.2
65+-----	180.7	31.1	16.5	14.5	15.9	96.9	36.8
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>							
All ages-----	267.3	35.8	26.2	9.6	40.4	119.1	72.0
0-5-----	294.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	225.2	57.8
6-16-----	332.6	35.5	26.2	9.3	...	139.5	157.6
17-24-----	284.3	99.4	79.7	(*)	83.2	47.0	54.7
25-44-----	233.8	31.8	21.9	10.0	81.0	80.1	40.8
45-64-----	220.3	39.7	30.9	(*)	54.8	85.0	40.6
65+-----	208.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	137.5	31.7
<u>Rural farm</u>							
All ages-----	240.6	26.1	10.7	15.4	55.6	91.4	67.4
0-5-----	221.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	...	123.1	85.0
6-16-----	224.7	25.1	(*)	19.4	...	70.1	129.5
17-24-----	262.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.3	49.5	68.0
25-44-----	275.9	36.3	(*)	28.6	108.5	94.8	36.3
45-64-----	241.4	23.0	(*)	(*)	94.5	94.7	28.9
65+-----	202.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	137.3	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 19. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, geographic region, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 geographic region	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All regions-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
Northeast-----	10,623	928	651	277	1,703	4,362	3,629
North Central-----	13,172	1,320	835	485	2,748	5,106	3,998
South-----	12,935	1,241	555	686	2,423	5,921	3,350
West-----	8,265	1,281	848	433	1,298	3,382	2,303
<u>Male</u>							
All regions-----	25,835	2,761	1,613	1,147	7,054	8,448	7,572
Northeast-----	6,090	528	345	183	1,536	2,077	1,949
North Central-----	7,863	803	498	305	2,388	2,256	2,415
South-----	7,614	840	413	427	2,106	2,693	1,975
West-----	4,269	590	357	232	1,023	1,423	1,233
<u>Female</u>							
All regions-----	19,160	2,010	1,276	733	1,118	10,323	5,708
Northeast-----	4,533	400	306	(*)	168	2,285	1,681
North Central-----	5,309	516	337	180	360	2,851	1,582
South-----	5,321	401	142	259	316	3,228	1,375
West-----	3,996	692	491	201	274	1,960	1,070
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
All regions-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
Northeast-----	232.5	20.3	14.2	6.1	37.3	95.5	79.4
North Central-----	260.2	26.1	16.5	9.6	54.3	100.9	79.0
South-----	243.2	23.3	10.4	12.9	45.6	111.3	63.0
West-----	308.5	47.8	31.7	16.2	48.5	126.2	86.0
<u>Male</u>							
All regions-----	301.2	32.2	18.8	13.4	82.2	98.5	88.3
Northeast-----	276.2	23.9	15.6	8.3	70.0	94.2	88.4
North Central-----	313.5	32.0	19.9	12.2	95.2	90.0	96.3
South-----	297.2	32.8	16.1	16.7	82.2	105.1	77.1
West-----	327.8	45.3	27.4	17.8	78.6	109.3	94.7
<u>Female</u>							
All regions-----	211.7	22.2	14.1	8.1	12.4	114.0	63.1
Northeast-----	191.8	16.9	12.9	(*)	7.1	96.7	71.1
North Central-----	207.8	20.2	13.2	7.0	14.1	111.6	61.9
South-----	193.0	14.5	5.2	9.4	11.5	117.1	49.9
West-----	290.3	50.3	35.7	14.6	19.9	142.4	77.7

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 20. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, usual activity status, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 usual activity status	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
Both sexes							
All persons-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
Preschool and school----	18,983	1,302	648	654	...	9,910	7,771
Usually working-----	15,642	2,197	1,319	878	7,482	3,503	2,460
Keeping house-----	6,662	812	594	218	217	3,899	1,734
Retired-----	1,187	(*)	(*)	(*)	120	757	232
Other-----	2,520	382	291	(*)	354	702	1,083
Male							
All persons-----	25,835	2,761	1,613	1,147	7,054	8,448	7,572
Preschool and school----	11,073	765	386	379	...	5,488	4,820
Usually working-----	12,138	1,699	985	715	6,615	2,080	1,744
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	770	(*)	(*)	(*)	120	436	177
Other-----	1,854	259	205	(*)	319	445	832
Female							
All persons-----	19,160	2,010	1,276	733	1,118	10,323	5,708
Preschool and school----	7,910	537	262	275	...	4,421	2,951
Usually working-----	3,504	498	334	163	867	1,424	716
Keeping house-----	6,662	812	594	218	217	3,899	1,734
Retired-----	417	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	322	(*)
Other-----	666	123	86	(*)	(*)	257	251
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
Both sexes							
All persons-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
Preschool and school----	306.6	21.0	10.5	10.6	...	160.1	125.5
Usually working-----	253.6	35.6	21.4	14.2	121.3	56.8	39.9
Keeping house-----	181.7	22.2	16.2	5.9	5.9	106.4	47.3
Retired-----	191.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	19.4	122.2	37.4
Other-----	255.9	38.8	29.5	(*)	35.9	71.3	110.0
Male							
All persons-----	301.2	32.2	18.8	13.4	82.2	98.5	88.3
Preschool and school----	350.8	24.2	12.2	12.0	...	173.9	152.7
Usually working-----	283.3	39.7	23.0	16.7	154.4	48.6	40.7
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	150.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	23.5	85.3	34.6
Other-----	296.0	41.4	32.7	(*)	50.9	71.1	132.8
Female							
All persons-----	211.7	22.2	14.1	8.1	12.4	114.0	63.1
Preschool and school----	260.7	17.7	8.6	9.1	...	145.7	97.2
Usually working-----	185.9	26.4	17.7	8.6	46.0	75.5	38.0
Keeping house-----	181.7	22.2	16.2	5.9	5.9	106.4	47.3
Retired-----	383.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	296.2	(*)
Other-----	185.8	34.3	24.0	(*)	(*)	71.7	70.0

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 21. Average annual number of persons injured¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, family income, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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 family income	Class of accident						
	All classes	Motor vehicle			While at work	Home	Other and unknown
		Total	Moving	Non-moving			
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
Both sexes							
All incomes-----	44,995	4,770	2,890	1,881	8,172	18,772	13,281
Under \$2,000-----	5,541	614	358	256	828	2,372	1,726
\$2,000-3,999-----	8,822	777	367	410	1,816	3,869	2,360
\$4,000-6,999-----	16,305	1,947	1,337	610	3,274	6,669	4,415
\$7,000+-----	11,568	1,285	734	551	1,701	4,864	3,718
Unknown-----	2,759	147	(*)	(*)	553	997	1,061
Male							
All incomes-----	25,835	2,761	1,613	1,147	7,054	8,448	7,572
Under \$2,000-----	2,741	327	183	144	686	783	946
\$2,000-3,999-----	5,166	469	168	301	1,531	1,755	1,412
\$4,000-6,999-----	9,654	1,089	718	370	2,905	3,192	2,468
\$7,000+-----	6,604	749	470	279	1,433	2,278	2,144
Unknown-----	1,669	127	(*)	(*)	499	441	602
Female							
All incomes-----	19,160	2,010	1,276	733	1,118	10,323	5,708
Under \$2,000-----	2,799	287	175	112	142	1,589	780
\$2,000-3,999-----	3,656	308	198	109	285	2,115	948
\$4,000-6,999-----	6,651	858	619	239	369	3,476	1,947
\$7,000+-----	4,964	536	264	272	268	2,586	1,574
Unknown-----	1,090	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	556	459
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year							
Both sexes							
All incomes-----	255.2	27.1	16.4	10.7	46.4	106.5	75.3
Under \$2,000-----	229.5	25.4	14.8	10.6	34.3	98.3	71.5
\$2,000-3,999-----	253.3	22.3	10.5	11.8	52.1	111.1	67.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	263.9	31.5	21.6	9.9	53.0	108.0	71.5
\$7,000+-----	258.2	28.7	16.4	12.3	38.0	108.6	83.0
Unknown-----	256.7	13.7	(*)	(*)	51.4	92.7	98.7
Male							
All incomes-----	301.2	32.2	18.8	13.4	82.2	98.5	88.3
Under \$2,000-----	251.1	30.0	16.8	13.2	62.8	71.7	86.7
\$2,000-3,999-----	311.0	28.2	10.1	18.1	92.2	105.7	85.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	313.7	35.4	23.3	12.0	94.4	103.7	80.2
\$7,000+-----	295.0	33.5	21.0	12.5	64.0	101.8	95.8
Unknown-----	327.8	24.9	(*)	(*)	98.0	86.6	118.2
Female							
All incomes-----	211.7	22.2	14.1	8.1	12.4	114.0	63.1
Under \$2,000-----	211.7	21.7	13.2	8.5	10.7	120.2	59.0
\$2,000-3,999-----	200.6	16.9	10.9	6.0	15.6	116.1	52.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	214.5	27.7	20.0	7.7	11.9	112.1	62.8
\$7,000+-----	221.4	23.9	11.8	12.1	12.0	15.4	70.2
Unknown-----	192.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	98.2	81.1

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[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	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes				
Population in thousands				
All ages-----	176,302	105,845	49,181	21,276
0-5-----	24,065	13,564	7,748	2,753
6-16-----	37,846	20,622	11,763	5,461
17-24-----	17,645	11,226	4,316	2,103
25-44-----	45,423	27,215	13,663	4,545
45-64-----	35,989	23,180	8,281	4,528
65+-----	15,334	10,038	3,410	1,886
Male				
All ages-----	85,776	50,534	24,267	10,975
0-5-----	12,254	6,919	3,918	1,416
6-16-----	19,312	10,426	6,056	2,830
17-24-----	8,204	5,144	1,944	1,116
25-44-----	21,747	12,946	6,574	2,227
45-64-----	17,361	10,805	4,177	2,379
65+-----	6,898	4,294	1,599	1,006
Female				
All ages-----	90,526	55,311	24,913	10,302
0-5-----	11,812	6,645	3,830	1,337
6-16-----	18,535	10,196	5,707	2,631
17-24-----	9,440	6,082	2,372	987
25-44-----	23,676	14,270	7,089	2,318
45-64-----	18,628	12,375	4,104	2,149
65+-----	8,436	5,744	1,811	880

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

Table 23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by demographic characteristics: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All regions-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
Northeast-----	45,691	22,052	23,639
North Central-----	50,629	25,079	25,549
South-----	53,194	25,623	27,571
West-----	26,789	13,022	13,767
All persons-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
Preschool and school-----	61,911	31,565	30,346
Usually working-17+-----	61,690	42,838	18,852
Keeping house-17+-----	36,656	...	36,656
Retired-45+-----	6,197	5,109	1,087
Other-----	9,848	6,263	3,585
All incomes-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
Under \$2,000-----	24,139	10,915	13,224
\$2,000-3,999-----	34,835	16,611	18,224
\$4,000-6,999-----	61,775	30,773	31,001
\$7,000+-----	44,803	22,386	22,417
Unknown-----	10,750	5,091	5,660

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.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Persons Injured, by Class and Detailed Type of Accident, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 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 telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those 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 inci-

dence 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 over the two-year period ending June 1961 included about 250,000 persons from 76,000 households. The over-all 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.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons injured in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 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 due to injuries, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two 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 two-week es-

time 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 two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 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 to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

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 they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which they 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 over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing 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 they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the popu-

lation figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 38, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of persons injured while at work are obtained from appropriate curves on page 39. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 40. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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

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

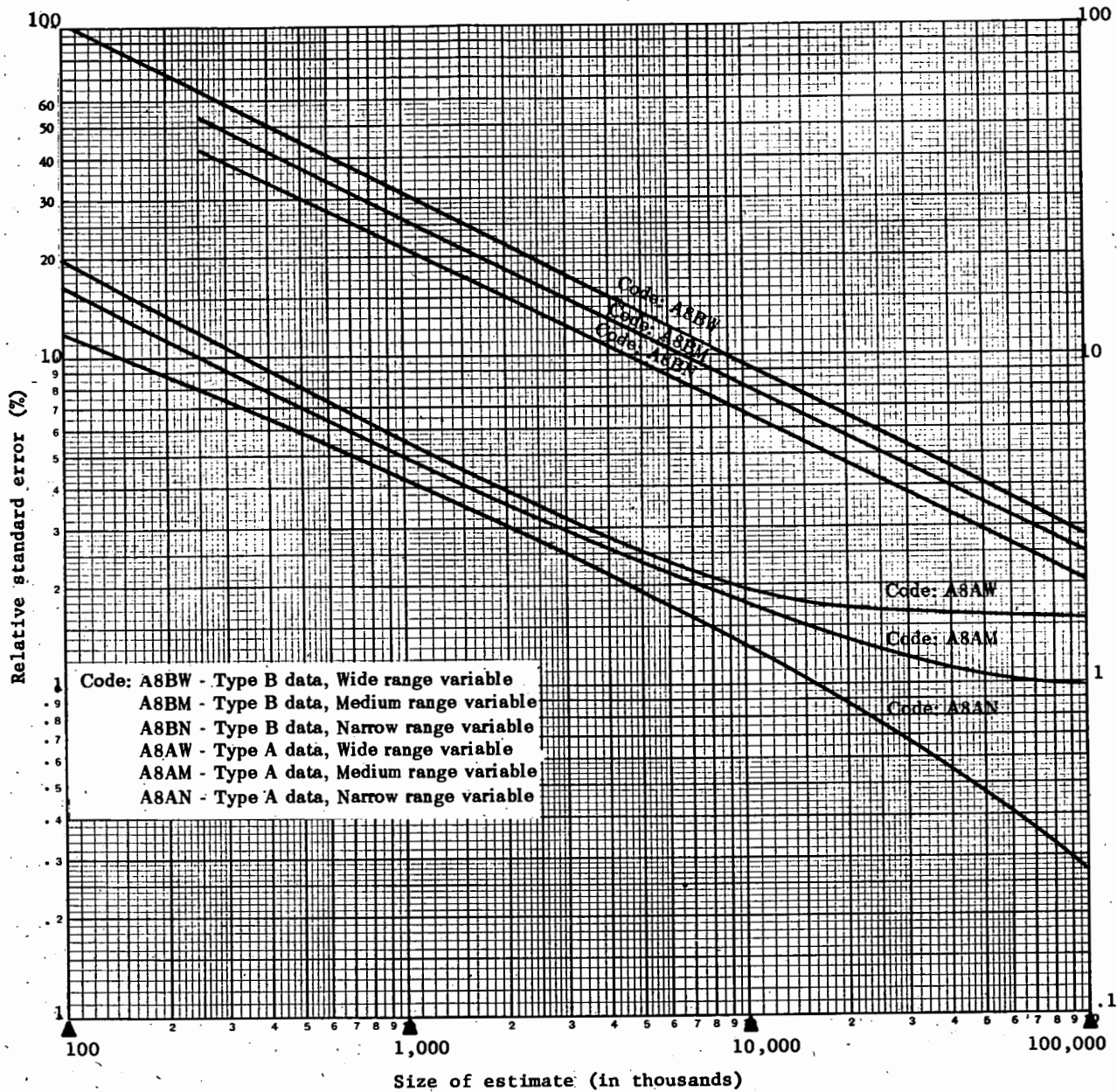
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 36; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 36.

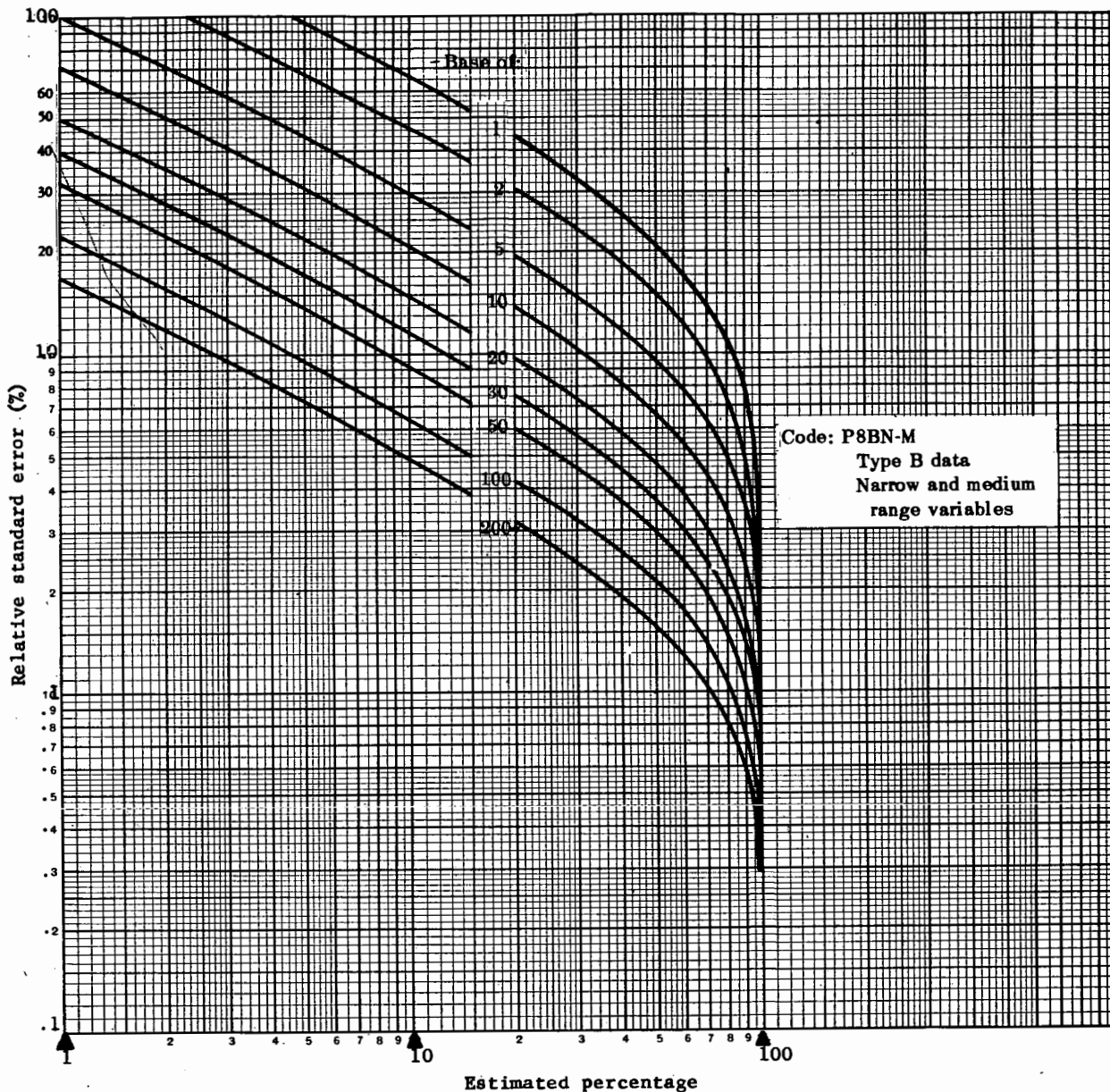
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories--	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	39
Persons injured per year-----	1	A8BN	39
Percentage distribution of persons injured in a year-----	2	P8BN-M	40
Rates for persons injured: Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population-----	4(a)	A8BN	39
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	39 39

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



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

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



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence (see definition of "Injury condition" above). Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attention, he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured," hence, one person may be included more than once.

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability day.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work or school. 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 currently employed and the school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

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

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

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an 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. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from school if the child would have been going to school that day but instead lost the entire school day because of an illness or an injury. If the child's regular school day lasts only a part of a day and that part was lost from school, this would count as a whole day lost. School-loss days are determined only for children, 6-16 years of age.

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for: activity-restricting injury, bed-disabling injury, work- or school-loss injury, and medically attended injury.) For example, a person may have received several injuries in a single accident; if one of the injuries involved one or more days of restricted activity, one or more days in bed, or medical attendance, the person injured would correspondingly be classified as: with restricted activity, with bed disability, or medically attended.

Activity-restricting injury.—An activity-restricting injury is an injury which has caused at least one day of restricted activity. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the two calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the

end of the two-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

Bed-disabling injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Work- or school-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of work or school loss is called a work-loss injury or a school-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was present in the two calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the two-week period, and, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at work. In this report, the accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle"; the accident class "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; therefore the class "home accidents" excludes combinations with "while at work" and "motor vehicle."

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically

powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Place of Accident

Place of accident.—Persons injured are classified in this report according to the type of place where the injury occurred.

Home.—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries of the home. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he might have been when he was injured. "Home" includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers. "Home" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring at home, while "home" as a class of accident excludes accidents occurring at home but classified as "motor vehicle" or "while at work" because a motor vehicle was involved or the person's place of employment was a home.

Street or highway.—"Street or highway" means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter of right or custom. It includes the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private driveways, lanes, or sidewalks.

Farm.—"Farm" as a place of accident refers to accidents occurring in farm buildings or on cultivated land, but does not include accidents occurring in the farm home or premises. A ranch is considered as a farm.

Industrial place.—"Industrial place" is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or premises. Included are such places as factories, railway yards, warehouses, workshops, logging camps, shipping piers, oil fields, shipyards, sand and gravel pits, canneries, and auto repair garages. Construction projects, such as houses, buildings, bridges, and new roads, are included in this category. Buildings undergoing remodeling, with the exception of private homes, are classified as industrial places or premises.

School.—"School" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring in school buildings or on the premises. This classification includes elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and trade and business schools.

Place of recreation.—"Place of recreation" is used to describe accidents occurring in places organized for sports and recreation other than recreational areas located at a place already defined as "home," "industrial place," or "school." Bowling alley, amusement park, football stadium, and dance hall are examples of "place of recreation." In "place of accident" classification of injuries, the place is significant rather than the activity in which the person was engaged at the time of accident. Hence, an injury sustained by a person at a dance hall while he was at work is classified as a "place of recreation" injury. Likewise, an injury occurring while a person was engaged in a sport in an industrial place is classified as an "industrial place" injury.

Other.—Accidents which cannot be classified in any of the above groups or for which the place is unknown are classified as "other." Included in the classification are such places as restaurants, churches, business and professional offices, and open or wooded country.

Terms Relating to Detailed Type of Accident

Detailed type of accident.—"Detailed type of accident" was recorded for all accidents involving injury in order to classify injuries according to the circumstances relating to the accident. Accidents have been grouped by detailed type according to the following concepts:

- (A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion, firearms, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or bicycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for moving motor vehicle as a class of accident. However, an accident in which a nonmoving motor vehicle was involved is classified under the detailed type of accident listed below that best describes the circumstances relating to the accident.
- (B) Accidents where injury was caused directly by an agent, such as machinery in operation, a knife, scissors, nail, animal or insect, foreign body in eye or other orifice, or a

poisonous substance swallowed by the person involved.

- (C) Accidents described in terms of the events leading to the occurrence of the injury, such as falling, bumping into a person or object, being struck by a moving object, handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects, being caught in, pinched or crushed, coming in contact with hot object or flame, lifting, twisting, or stumbling.
- (D) Accidents resulting in injury that could not be classified in groups (A), (B), or (C) were classified as "other." Accidents of unknown type are also included in this group.

A complete listing of the types of accidents is shown in Appendix III within the format of Table A. In order that no injury would be described as resulting from more than one detailed type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more detailed types was classified in the first type designated in Table A (in Appendix III) that adequately described the circumstances of the accident.

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for 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 income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "pre-school." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity status used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the

minimum age for usually working persons is age 17 in the U. S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older, whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places

of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

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:

<u>Region</u>	<u>States Included</u>
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	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma,
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-4 (4-4-60) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire of _____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location _____
(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) _____

3. Ident. Code _____ 3a. Reg. office Code _____ 4. Sub-sample weight _____ 5. Sample _____ 6. PSU Number _____ 7. Segment No. _____ 8. Serial No. _____

(c) Type of living quarters: Housing unit Other (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____ 9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? Yes No

10. Do you own or rent this place? Own Rent Rent free
 Yes No
 (c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? Yes No
 (d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? Yes No

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
 (a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?
 If "rent" in question 10, ask:
 (b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? Yes No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? Yes No

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? Yes No

15. What is the telephone number here? _____ No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call? _____

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item	1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household	Date _____ Time _____									
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No. _____ Date _____ Time _____									

18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Fill item 19) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because: _____

19. Reason for refusal _____

20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

- Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
- Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
- Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:

4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? Yes No Don't know No contact made

(a) If "Yes," - Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) _____

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) Last name (1) Last name (2)
 (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.)
 (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? No Yes (List) _____
 (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital? No Yes (List) _____
 (e) Away on business? No Yes (List) _____
 (f) On a visit? No Yes (List) _____
 (g) Is there anyone else staying here now? No Yes (List) _____
 (h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere?
 No (leave on questionnaire) Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a member, delete)

2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.) Relationship Head Relationship

3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the -- grade (year)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ <input type="checkbox"/> None ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (a) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	<input type="checkbox"/> Fem. or und. 17 yrs <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- <input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Peace-time only <input type="checkbox"/> WW II <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Other ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months -- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Something else ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10. (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q. 9(a), ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No," in q. 10(a) or 10(b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.	
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday?) (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your --, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Col. No. _____ was respondent
18. (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- _____ No. of times
19. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- _____ No. of times
20. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was --- baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 20(a) and 1 or more in q. 18(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me?	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Home ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES													
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question number	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ...?	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? ... did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask (d-2)-(d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries)	What was the cause of...? (This column is to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q.17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind had 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary news paper print with glasses?	What kind of... is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the... affect you?	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments; Injuries; and for: Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d-5)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?		How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays?	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before?
									Check one				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						Days or None	Days or None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS									
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year)	How many nights were you in the hospital?	To Interviewer			What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
					How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months?	Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)?	How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before?			Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night?	(b)	(i)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1		Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Nights _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2		Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Nights _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3		Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Nights _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

X-RAY QUESTIONS			
21. (a) We are interested in all kinds of X-rays - Did you have your teeth X-rayed during the past 3 months -- (that is, from -- through last Sunday)? If "Yes," (b) How many times?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	No. of times _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No No. of times _____
22. During the past 3 months did you have a CHEST X-ray?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Chest <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Chest <input type="checkbox"/> No
23. (a) Did you have any (other) kind of X-ray at all during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was X-rayed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25									
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Part of body	How many different times did you have your... X-rayed during the past 3 months?	Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the (hospital, doctor's office, etc.)?	What was this X-ray(s) for -- a check-up or an examination or for treatment?	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment?	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated?	
								(g)	(h)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both			
2					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both			
3					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both			
26. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.							Group No.	Group No.	

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes" in a, 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask:	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To Interviewer:	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und." for "No.")	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in col. (q-1) and col. (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Ask after completing last condition, for each person:				If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r) ask:	
	Check one Before 3 mos. During 3 mos. (Go to Col. (n))	Did... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week, last week or the week before?)							CONTINUE if col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)		If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been...? (Insert the words of the statement selected)	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G)
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q-1)	(q-2)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
Days or None			<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks	<input type="checkbox"/> During past 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> Birth	Mos. Yrs. No Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	Days or None	Days or None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Mos. Yrs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Und-17	1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (b) or (i):			What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county)	
How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)?	After you left the hospital, how many days before you returned to your usual activities full-time?	If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital?	(n)	
(j)	(k)	(l)		
No. of nights _____	No. of days _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Still onable	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: _____ Days _____ Months		
No. of nights _____	No. of days _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Still unable	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: _____ Days _____ Months		
No. of nights _____	No. of days _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Still unable	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: _____ Days _____ Months		

X-RAY QUESTIONS

24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X-rays for the treatment of a condition? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated? (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body: _____
25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for? (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body: _____

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X: (Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(b) of Table X for a person)				FOOTNOTES			
Were any of these... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)							
No (Stop)	Yes	Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:					
		Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____	Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____		
		Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____	Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____		
		Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____	Part(s) of body: _____	No. _____		
Group No.		Group No.		Group No.		Group No.	

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	1. When did the accident happen? Year: _____ (If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month) Month: _____	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; border: none;">Part(s) of body</td> <td style="width:50%; border: none;">Kind of injury(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> </table>	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)							
_____	_____							
_____	_____							
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to q. 3) <input type="checkbox"/>								

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? Yes No (Go to Section B)

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? Yes (more than one) No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? Yes No (Go to Section B)

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver

(Go to Section A q. 6)

Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)	Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)
--	--

If "Outside" in q. 4, ask:

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. Other (Specify how the accident happened)

(b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?

1. Car 2. Taxi 3. Bus
4. Truck 5. Motorcycle 6. Other (Specify)

7. How did the accident happen?

- A.1. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
2. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
3. Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
- B.4. Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation
(Specify kind of machinery) _____
5. Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
6. Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
7. Any injury caused by animal or insect
8. Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____
- C.9. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
10. All other falls
11. Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
12. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)
13. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.
14. Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object
15. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
16. One-time lifting or other one-time exertion
17. Twisting, stumbling, etc.
- D.18. Other (Specify how accident happened) _____

If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q. 4, ask:

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
2. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway
(Specify object) _____
3. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
4. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
5. Other (Specify how the accident happened)
_____ Acc. on roadway
_____ Acc. not on roadway

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1. Car 2. Taxi 3. Bus
4. Truck 5. Motorcycle 6. Other (Specify)

ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8. (a) Where did the accident happen - at home or some other place?

1. At home (inside house)
2. At home (adjacent premises)
- Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. Street and highway (includes roadway)
4. Farm
5. Industrial place (includes premises)
6. School (includes school premises)
7. Place of recreation and sports, except at school
8. Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. Yes
2. No
3. While in Armed Services
4. Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Asthma</td> <td>16. Any other chronic stomach trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tuberculosis</td> <td>17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Chronic bronchitis</td> <td>18. Arthritis or rheumatism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</td> <td>19. Mental illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Rheumatic fever</td> <td>20. Diabetes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Hardening of the arteries</td> <td>21. Thyroid trouble or goiter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. High blood pressure</td> <td>22. Any allergy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Heart trouble</td> <td>23. Epilepsy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Stroke</td> <td>24. Chronic nervous trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Trouble with varicose veins</td> <td>25. Cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Hemorrhoids or piles</td> <td>26. Chronic skin trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Hay fever</td> <td>27. Hernia or rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Tumor, cyst or growth</td> <td>28. Prostate trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Stomach ulcer</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Asthma	16. Any other chronic stomach trouble	2. Tuberculosis	17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble	3. Chronic bronchitis	18. Arthritis or rheumatism	4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	19. Mental illness	5. Rheumatic fever	20. Diabetes	6. Hardening of the arteries	21. Thyroid trouble or goiter	7. High blood pressure	22. Any allergy	8. Heart trouble	23. Epilepsy	9. Stroke	24. Chronic nervous trouble	10. Trouble with varicose veins	25. Cancer	11. Hemorrhoids or piles	26. Chronic skin trouble	12. Hay fever	27. Hernia or rupture	13. Tumor, cyst or growth	28. Prostate trouble	14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble		15. Stomach ulcer		<p>Card C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not able to work at all. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not able to go to school at all. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. Not limited in any of these ways.
1. Asthma	16. Any other chronic stomach trouble																																
2. Tuberculosis	17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble																																
3. Chronic bronchitis	18. Arthritis or rheumatism																																
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	19. Mental illness																																
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14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble																																	
15. Stomach ulcer																																	
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deafness or serious trouble with hearing Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses Cleft palate Any speech defect Missing fingers, hand, or arm --- toes, foot, or leg Palsy Paralysis of any kind Repeated trouble with back or spine Club foot Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back Any condition present since birth 	<p>Card D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not able to keep house at all. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. Not limited in any of these ways 	<p>Card H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group 1. Under \$500 (Including loss)</p> <p>Group 2. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group 9. \$10,000 and over</p>																														

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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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51 p. diagrs. tables. 27cm. (*Its Health statistics, ser. B-37*)
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1. Accidents - U.S. 2. Accidents - Statistics. I. Title. (Series)

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