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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

preliminary report on number of
Persons Injured
United States
July-December 1957

Statistics on the number of persons injured, the number of days of disability due to injuries, and class of accident. Based on data collected in household interviews during July-December 1957

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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, in so far as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the national household survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Data not available (three dashes)-----	---
Category not applicable (three dots)-----	...
Quantity is zero (1 dash)-----	-
Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used-----	0 or 0.0

PERSONS INJURED

SUMMARY

About 25 million persons (24,953,000) were injured during the last 6 months of 1957, according to data obtained by the U. S. National Health Survey in household interviews. This includes only persons who sustained injuries that caused them to restrict their usual activities for at least a day or injuries that were medically attended. Males accounted for 14.1 million of those injured and females, for 10.8 million.

Among these persons 60 percent had injuries that involved activity restriction, 80 percent had injuries that required medical attention, and 40 percent had injuries that involved both activity restriction and medical attendance.

Motor-vehicle accidents accounted for 9.8 percent (2,444,000) of the total persons injured, 16.7 percent (4,173,000) were injured in work accidents, 40.3 percent (10,065,000) were injured in home accidents, and 33.1 percent (8,267,000) sustained injuries in other types of accidental or in nonaccidental incidents.

Among those injured 14.9 million persons (an annual rate of 288 per 1,000 persons) resided in urban areas; 7.1 million (324 per 1,000 persons per year) in rural-nonfarm areas; and 3.0 million (290 per 1,000 persons per year) in rural-farm areas.

During the 6-month period 213.9 million days of restricted activity resulted from injuries and their sequelae. This includes 55.5 million days which were spent in bed at home or in a hospital. Thus each day during the period there were, on the average, about 1,175,000 persons whose activity was restricted because of injuries and their effects. Of these persons 305,000 were confined to bed or to a hospital each day.

A special caution is in order concerning the possible effects of sampling error in the data presented in this report. At the present stage of the Survey's development the magnitude of the sampling errors cannot yet be precisely determined for all statistics. However, preliminary computa-

tions indicate that many of the differences among the frequency rates of persons injured, for various groups of the population, could be accounted for by chance results in the selection of the sample. Hence, the patterns of distribution shown in the tables should not be taken as conclusive evidence of underlying differences in the risks of injury until data have been collected for a longer period of time. (See also Appendix I.)

SOURCE OF DATA

The statistical data presented in this report are derived from household interviews obtained in a continuous probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States during the period from July through December 1957. Interviews were conducted in approximately 19,500 households comprising 62,000 persons.

The detailed tables show data for the period, July-December 1957, on the estimated number of persons injured and the number of days of restricted activity that resulted from injuries or the sequelae of injuries, irrespective of the date of the injury. Each week during the 6-month period, interviews were conducted in a new sample of households. The interview is concerned with the experience of household members during the 2 weeks prior to the week of interview, this comparatively short interval being designed to minimize errors due to respondent memory failure or distortion. Thus, each of the 26 successive weekly samples in the half year covered produces an estimate for a 2-week period, and the average of these estimates multiplied by 13 provides the estimate for the 6-month period.

It should be noted that the estimates for persons injured are based on the count of persons who sustained an injury during the 2-week period prior to the week of each interview. On the other hand, the estimates of days of restricted activity during the 6-month period are based on the number of person-days of restricted activity during the 2-week period prior to interview regardless of when the injury causing the restricted activity occurred.

Additional information about the manner of making these estimates and a description of the

statistical design of the household survey and general qualifications regarding data presented in this report are given in Appendix I. Special attention is called to the section entitled Reliability of estimates in this Appendix. The data in all of the cells in the tables that follow are subject to errors of sampling, i. e., errors resulting from the use of a sample of households instead of all of the households in the United States. In cells where the estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the error due to sampling may be high. Therefore, such estimates of numbers, rates, or percentages must be interpreted with caution.

Explanations and definitions of special terms and concepts used in this report are presented in

Appendix II. Most of the terms have specialized technical meanings for the purposes of this survey, and familiarity with these definitions is necessary for the interpretation of the findings presented.

The data in this report on persons injured and days of restricted activity that resulted from injuries are based on responses to questions in the sections of the household interview questionnaire shown below.

The following illness-recall questions are designed to elicit information as to the presence or absence of illnesses or injuries in the household. They serve as a stepping-off point for further questions aimed at describing the circumstances of the illness or injury.

Illness-Recall Questions

<p>We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --</p> <p>11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>(a) What was the matter?</p> <p>(b) Anything else?</p>
<p>12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home?</p> <p>(a) What were they?</p> <p>(b) Anything else?</p>
<p>13. Last week or the week before did you feel any ill effects from an earlier accident or injury?</p> <p>(a) What were these effects?</p> <p>(b) Anything else?</p>
<p>14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)?</p> <p>(a) For what conditions?</p> <p>(b) Anything else?</p>
<p>15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have continued for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?</p> <p>(a) What are they?</p> <p>(b) Anything else?</p>
<p>* * *</p>
<p>17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?</p> <p>(Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)</p>

Check List Illness-Recall Question 17

<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing. 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses. 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot. 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind. 9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back.
--

For each illness or injury condition that is reported in response to the illness-recall questions an entry is made in questionnaire table I.

That part of table I of the questionnaire that is pertinent to this report is included below.

Portion of Questionnaire Table I

Did you ever talk to a doctor about ...?	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No," in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A)	If an impairment or symptom, ask:		What kind of ...trouble is it? (If kind of trouble already entered in col. (d-1), circle "X" without asking the question)	What part of the body was affected? (If part of body can be determined from entries in cols. (d-1) through (d-4), circle "X" without asking the question)
		What was the cause of ...? (If cause is already entered in (d-1) circle "X" without asking the question) (If accident or injury, fill Table A)	(If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?)		
(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		X	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> No		

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 2 week-ends?	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day?	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?	
			Check one	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time?
Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (k))			Before 3 months (Go to col. (n))	During 3 months (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before?
(e)	(f)	(g)	(k)	(l)
		Days or None		<input type="checkbox"/> Last week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.

Whenever the information obtained in the illness-recall questions or table I indicates that a person has sustained an injury, the interviewer

asks the additional questions that appear in questionnaire table A.

Questionnaire Table A

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	2. When did it happen? Month _____ year _____ (Enter only the year if prior to 1956)	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	3. Where did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside or outside the house) <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place	
	4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years at time of accident	

COMMENTS ON DETAILED TABLES

The detailed tables in this report are grouped in four sections. The first section consisting of tables 1-7 contains data on persons who sustained injuries during the period, July-December 1957, that resulted in either 1 or more days of activity restriction or medical attendance or both. Persons who sustained injuries that did not involve restricted activity or medical attendance are not included in the tabulations in this survey. Therefore, throughout this report the term "total persons injured" includes only those injured persons meeting the stated conditions.

Tables 8-14 comprise the second section and include data only for persons who had injuries resulting in 1 or more days of restricted activity, irrespective of whether there was medical attendance. Approximately 60 percent (14,994,000) of the total persons injured (24,953,000) had an activity-restricting injury. The balance had a medically attended but nonactivity-restricting injury, since as pointed out above, persons with injuries which are neither restricting nor medically attended are excluded.

In the third section, which consists of tables 15-19, the estimates are only for persons who had injuries which were medically attended whether or not activity restricting. About 80 percent of the total persons injured (19,871,000 out of 24,953,000) sustained a medically attended injury. Because of the reasons previously cited, the remainder consists of persons who sustained a nonmedically attended, but activity-restricting injury.

The estimates of persons injured in sections two and three are not mutually exclusive and hence not additive. The relationship between the data in the first three sections of tables is further illustrated in the following:

	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total persons injured----	24,953	100
With activity restriction, medically attended---	9,915	40
Bed disabling-----	4,280	17
Not bed disabling---	5,634	23
With activity restriction, not medically attended-----	5,079	20
Bed disabling-----	1,939	8
Not bed disabling--	3,139	13
Without activity restriction, medically attended---	9,956	40

The last section, tables 20-25, contains estimates of days of restricted activity due to injuries.

Distributions by age, sex, class of accident, and urban-rural residence are included in each of the four groups of tables. Various percent distributions and rate figures are also given. As used in this report "rate" refers to the number of persons injured expressed on an annual basis per 1,000 persons in the population in a specified age, sex, or residence group.

Table 26 contains the population estimates derived from the survey which were used in computing the rates in this report.

Persons Injured

Data on total persons injured are given in tables 1-7. There was a total of 24,953,000 persons injured during the 6-month period, July-December 1957. Table 1 shows that the number of males injured exceeded the number of females by about 30 percent. The age distribution of persons injured shows marked differences between the sexes. For injured males the concentration was in the younger

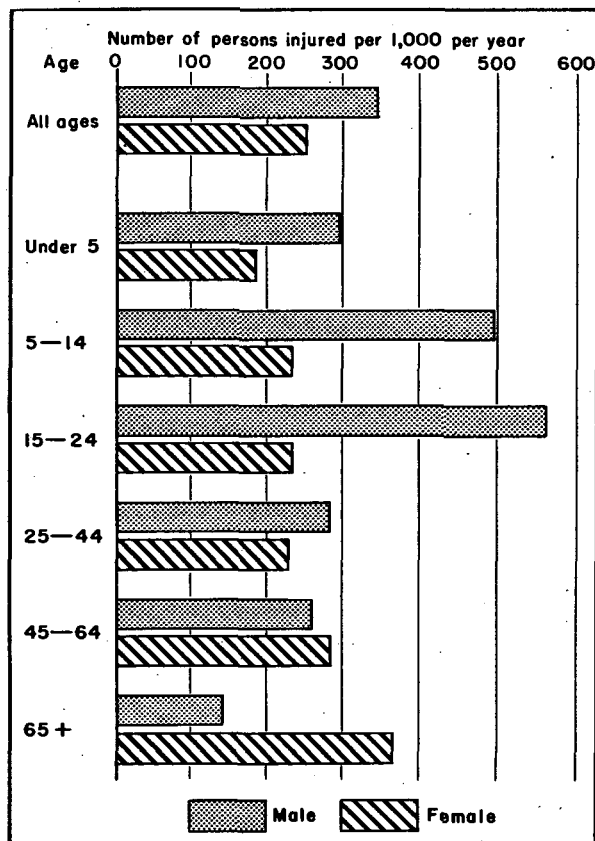


Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age.

age groups; those under 25 years of age accounted for about 59 percent of the total; while only 38 percent of the injured females were in this age group. The age-sex patterns in the occurrence of injuries are indicated by the rates shown in table 1 and figure 1. The outstanding feature of these rates is the high incidence among males 5-24 years of age.

Tables 2-7 show the frequencies, percent distribution, and rates by age, sex, and urban-rural residence for each class of accident. The number of persons injured during the 6-month period expressed on an annual basis per 1,000 persons per year by class of accident was as follows:

All classes-----	298
Motor vehicle-----	29
Work-----	50
Home -----	120
Other -----	99

As indicated above, in this report the classes of accidents used are motor vehicle, work, home, and other. Since it is possible for a single accident to fall into more than one of these classes, the following procedure was used to classify injured persons to a single accident class. If a motor vehicle was involved the person was counted in the motor-vehicle class regardless of where the accident occurred. Except for those classified as "motor vehicle," all persons injured at work were classified in the "work" group. Similarly all persons injured in home accidents, who did not fall into one of the two previous categories, were classified in the "home" group. The "other" group includes all other types of accidents, nonaccidental violence, and "unknown" cases, for which it was possible to determine that a persons had sustained an injury but there was not enough information to assign a specific class of accident. These "unknown" cases amount to about 22 percent of the "other" group, or about 7 percent of the total. It is of interest to note that an examination of the questionnaires indicates that a number of persons who were classified as "other," during the period, October-December 1957, were persons who suffered reactions to vaccinations. Such reactions are classed as injuries in the International Statistical Classification.

When persons injured are classified according to whether they reside in an urban, rural-nonfarm, or rural-farm area, the data show that the rate for persons injured in "motor-vehicle accidents" was greatest for persons residing in rural-farm areas; the rate for persons injured in "work accidents" and "home accidents" was greatest in rural-nonfarm areas; and that there was little difference between areas in the rate for the "other" group. It is by no means certain, however, that these statements will hold true for another 6-month period. Sampling variability and seasonal shifts could substantially alter the pattern of rates by area of residence. These rates as well as the frequencies and percent distribution are shown in table 3.

Tables 4-7 contain frequencies, percent distributions, and rates by age and sex for each class of accident. Age-sex differences shown in these tables should also be interpreted with caution because of the relatively high sampling errors for cells that are based on low frequencies.

Activity-Restricting Injuries

Tables 8-14 contain estimates of persons with activity-restricting injuries, irrespective of whether there was medical attendance. A person with an activity-restricting injury is a person who sustained an injury that caused him to cut down on his usual activities for at least a day. A complete definition of this term is given in Appendix II. However, it may be emphasized here that restricted activity does not necessarily imply complete inactivity, but it does imply at least substantially reduced activity for the whole of 1 or more days; and it includes more serious forms of disability, such as bed disability.

As shown in table 8 there were 14,994,000 persons with activity-restricting injuries. The estimates show that a little over 40 percent (6,219,000) of the persons with activity-restricting injuries were confined to bed for 1 day or more. "Bed days" as used in this report include days in the hospital.

While males accounted for 57 percent of the total persons injured, they accounted for 55 percent of persons with a restricting injury and 50 percent of persons with a bed-disabling injury. Text tables A and B give an age-sex percent dis-

Table A. Percent distribution by sex and age according to total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries: United States, July-December 1957

Sex and age	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes			
All ages-----	100	100	100
Under 5-----	9	6	9
5-14-----	24	24	26
15-24-----	16	17	17
25-44-----	23	24	19
45-64-----	19	18	19
65+-----	8	10	10
Male			
All ages-----	57	55	50
Under 5-----	6	4	5
5-14-----	17	16	16
15-24-----	11	11	10
25-44-----	12	14	9
45-64-----	9	8	7
65+-----	2	2	2
Female			
All ages-----	43	45	50
Under 5-----	4	3	4
5-14-----	8	8	10
15-24-----	5	7	7
25-44-----	11	11	10
45-64-----	10	10	12
65+-----	6	7	8

Table B. Number of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age: United States, July-December 1957

Sex and age	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes			
All ages-----	298	179	74
Under 5-----	244	100	60
5-14-----	370	221	97
15-24-----	387	250	101
25-44-----	255	159	51
45-64-----	274	156	68
65+-----	265	204	88
Male			
All ages-----	346	202	76
Under 5-----	299	119	68
5-14-----	499	285	118
15-24-----	563	339	133
25-44-----	283	186	52
45-64-----	260	141	50
65+-----	143	110	36
Female			
All ages-----	252	157	73
Under 5-----	188	79	52
5-14-----	235	152	75
15-24-----	236	173	72
25-44-----	230	134	50
45-64-----	287	169	86
65+-----	369	283	131

tribution and a comparison of rates for total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries. Other distributions by age and sex are given in

tables 8-10. By comparing table 12 with table 2 it may be seen that the distribution by class of accident for persons with activity-restricting injuries followed quite closely the distribution of total persons injured.

Distributions for persons with activity-restricting injuries by class of accident are given in tables 11-13. Table 14 shows numbers, percents, and rates for urban-rural groups.

Medically Attended Injuries

Estimates of the number of persons with medically attended injuries are shown in tables 15-19. In general a person with a medically attended injury is a person who has sustained an injury for which a physician prescribed treatment or advice either in person or by telephone. There may or may not be any restriction of activity. A more specific definition appears in Appendix II of this report.

The estimate, for the 6-month period, of persons with a medically attended injury was 19,871,000. For about half of these persons (9,915,000) the injury also caused activity restriction. In this group of persons with medically attended injuries there were 4,280,000 persons whose injuries caused bed disability. In text table C there may be found a percent distribution of persons injured according to class of accident, by medical attendance, activity restriction, and whether or not bed disabling. Among the interesting relationships shown by these

Table C. Percent distribution of persons injured by activity restriction, whether or not bed disabling, and whether or not medically attended according to class of accident: United States, July-December 1957

Activity restriction	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Total persons injured-----	100	100	100	100	100
With activity restriction, medically attended-----	40	46	43	34	43
Bed disabling-----	17	28	10	15	21
Not bed disabling-----	23	18	32	19	23
With activity restriction, not medically attended-----	20	14	14	25	20
Bed disabling-----	8	9	7	7	8
Not bed disabling-----	13	6	8	17	11
Without activity restriction, medically attended-----	40	40	43	41	37

percentages are the following: the proportion of persons who sustained injuries that required medical attention and caused bed disability is highest for those injured in motor-vehicle accidents; persons injured in work accidents had the lowest proportion of bed-disabling injuries; and persons injured in home accidents had the lowest proportion of activity-restricting, medically attended injuries.

A comparison of the percent distributions by age and sex of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with medically attended injuries reveals some minor variations, but in general these distributions are quite similar (tables 1, 9, and 16).

For additional data by age, sex, class of accident, and urban-rural residence concerning persons who sustained medically attended injuries see tables 15-19.

Days of Restricted Activity and Bed Days

Tables 20-25 contain estimates for the period, July-December 1957, of the number of days of re-

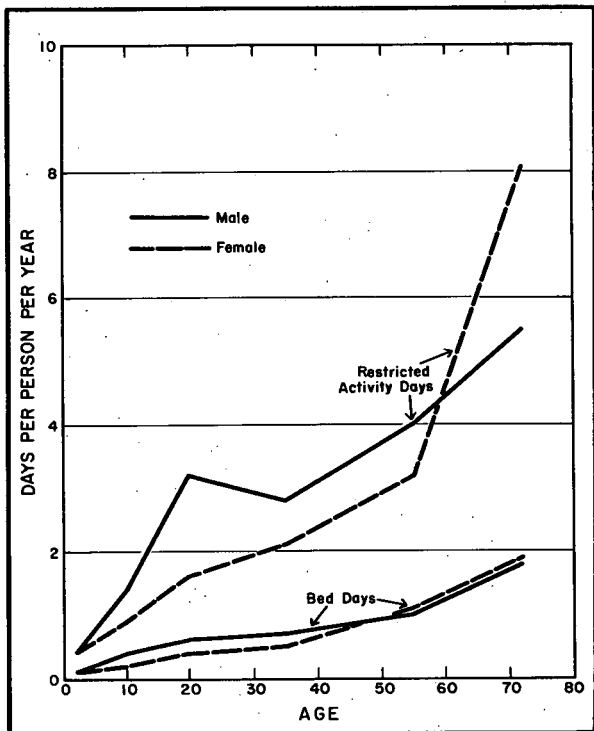


Figure 2. Average number of person days of restricted activity and average number of bed days per person per year by sex and age.

stricted activity and bed days. As was pointed out earlier, the estimates of days are based on the experience of persons during the 6-month period, but the original injury that led to this form of disability may have been sustained prior to the beginning of the period. In fact, in some cases the original injuries were sustained many years before.

An age-sex distribution of the average number of days of restricted activity and the average number of bed days per person per year (table 22) shows that in general the number of days increased with age for both sexes. In so far as restricted-activity days are concerned the average is higher for males except for the oldest age group shown, but there is little or no difference between the sexes in the average number of bed days (fig. 2 and table 22).

There are some marked differences between males and females when days of restricted activity and bed days by class of accident are compared. For example, males accounted for over 75 percent of the total days of restricted activity due to injuries sustained in work accidents, and females accounted for almost 70 percent of the days of restricted activity that resulted from home accidents. These and other distributions by class of accident will be found in tables 23, 24, and 25.

DATA FOR CALENDAR QUARTERS

The tables in this report were obtained from tabulations prepared for each of the calendar quarters, July-September and October-December 1957. However, because of the relatively high sampling errors involved it was not considered desirable to publish detailed tables on a quarterly basis.

Some idea of the quarterly distribution may be obtained from text tables D and E, which show the number of persons injured and the number of days of restricted activity by class of accident.

The outstanding change that appears in these tables is the decrease from the 3d to the 4th quarter of the year in the number of persons injured in home accidents. This seems to be in accord with other evidence which indicates that the number of accidents in and around the home drops off between midsummer and fall. An examination of the detailed quarterly tabulations shows that two thirds of the total decrease was accounted for by children under 15 years of age. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that when children return to school in the fall their chances of being injured at home are considerably reduced.

Table D. Number and percent distribution of persons injured by class of accident for calendar quarters: United States, July-December 1957

Class of accident	July-December		July-September		October-December	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
All classes----	24,953	100	13,989	100	10,964	100
Motor vehicle-----	2,444	10	1,174	8	1,270	12
Work-----	4,173	18	2,353	17	1,820	17
Home-----	10,065	40	6,232	45	3,833	35
Other-----	8,267	33	4,228	30	4,039	37

Table E. Number and percent distribution of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries by class of accident for calendar quarters: United States, July-December 1957

Class of accident	July-December		July-September		October-December	
	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent	Number (in millions)	Percent
All classes----	213.9	100	110.3	100	103.6	100
Motor vehicle-----	48.4	23	22.3	20	26.1	25
Work-----	40.6	19	20.6	19	20.0	19
Home-----	67.6	32	38.7	35	28.9	28
Other-----	57.4	27	28.7	26	28.6	28

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Table 1. Number of persons injured,¹ percent distribution, and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11.]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of persons in thousands		
All ages-----	24,953	14,118	10,833
Under 5-----	2,354	1,465	888
5-14-----	6,113	4,208	1,904
15-24-----	4,035	2,713	1,321
25-44-----	5,828	3,090	2,736
45-64-----	4,701	2,165	2,536
65+-----	1,917	474	1,442
	Percent distribution		
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5-----	9.4	10.4	8.2
5-14-----	24.5	29.8	17.6
15-24-----	16.2	19.2	12.2
25-44-----	23.4	21.9	25.3
45-64-----	18.8	15.3	23.4
65+-----	7.7	3.4	13.3
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year		
All ages-----	298	346	252
Under 5-----	244	299	188
5-14-----	370	499	235
15-24-----	387	563	236
25-44-----	255	283	230
45-64-----	274	260	287
65+-----	265	143	369

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

Table 2. Number of persons injured,¹ percent distribution, and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex and class of accident:² United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Class of accident	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of persons in thousands		
All classes-----	24,953	14,118	10,833
Motor vehicle-----	2,444	1,346	1,097
Work-----	4,173	3,261	911
Home-----	10,065	4,713	5,352
Other-----	8,267	4,794	3,469
	Percent distribution		
All classes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0
Motor vehicle-----	9.8	9.5	10.1
Work-----	16.7	23.1	8.4
Home-----	40.3	33.4	49.4
Other-----	33.1	34.0	32.0
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year		
All classes-----	298	346	252
Motor vehicle-----	29	33	25
Work-----	50	80	21
Home-----	120	116	124
Other-----	99	118	81

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 3. Number of persons injured,¹ percent distribution, and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by residence and class of accident:² United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Class of accident	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of persons in thousands			
All classes-----	24,953	14,854	7,082	3,014
Motor vehicle-----	2,444	1,364	637	441
Work-----	4,173	2,198	1,415	557
Home-----	10,065	6,187	2,904	971
Other-----	8,267	5,099	2,123	1,041
	Percent distribution			
All classes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Motor vehicle-----	9.8	9.2	9.0	14.6
Work-----	16.7	14.8	20.0	18.5
Home-----	40.3	41.7	41.0	32.2
Other-----	33.1	34.3	30.0	34.5
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year			
All classes-----	298	288	324	290
Motor vehicle-----	29	26	29	42
Work-----	50	43	65	54
Home-----	120	120	133	94
Other-----	99	99	97	100

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 4. Number of persons injured¹ by class of accident,² sex, and age:
United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Work	Home	Other
Number of persons in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	24,953	2,444	4,173	10,065	8,267
Under 15-----	8,467	281	110	4,811	3,259
15-24-----	4,035	748	921	769	1,592
25-44-----	5,828	710	1,663	1,895	1,556
45-64-----	4,701	491	1,381	1,255	1,570
65+-----	1,917	209	94	1,331	278
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	14,118	1,346	3,261	4,713	4,794
Under 15-----	5,673	104	63	3,141	2,358
15-24-----	2,713	482	921	327	978
25-44-----	3,090	387	1,361	598	742
45-64-----	2,165	284	848	363	667
65+-----	474	85	65	279	43
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	10,833	1,097	911	5,352	3,469
Under 15-----	2,792	175	46	1,667	898
15-24-----	1,321	265	-	440	613
25-44-----	2,736	323	302	1,297	813
45-64-----	2,536	207	533	892	901
65+-----	1,442	124	29	1,050	235

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 5. Percent distribution of persons injured¹ by class of accident² according to sex and age:
United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
All ages-----	100.0	9.8	16.7	40.3	33.1
Under 15-----	100.0	3.3	1.3	56.8	38.5
15-24-----	100.0	18.5	22.8	19.1	39.5
25-44-----	100.0	12.2	28.5	32.5	26.7
45-64-----	100.0	10.4	29.4	26.7	33.4
65+-----	100.0	10.9	4.9	69.4	14.5
Male					
All ages-----	100.0	9.5	23.1	33.4	34.0
Under 15-----	100.0	1.8	1.1	55.4	41.6
15-24-----	100.0	17.8	33.9	12.1	36.0
25-44-----	100.0	12.5	44.0	19.4	24.0
45-64-----	100.0	13.1	39.2	16.8	30.8
65+-----	100.0	17.9	13.7	58.9	9.1
Female					
All ages-----	100.0	10.1	8.4	49.4	32.0
Under 15-----	100.0	6.3	1.6	59.7	32.2
15-24-----	100.0	20.1	-	33.3	46.4
25-44-----	100.0	11.8	11.0	47.4	29.7
45-64-----	100.0	8.2	21.0	35.2	35.5
65+-----	100.0	8.6	2.0	72.8	16.3

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 6. Percent distribution of persons injured¹ by sex and age according to class of accident:²
 United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
All ages-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15-----	33.9	11.5	2.6	47.8	39.4
15-24-----	16.2	30.6	22.1	7.6	19.3
25-44-----	23.4	29.1	39.9	18.8	18.8
45-64-----	18.8	20.1	33.1	12.5	19.0
65+-----	7.7	8.6	2.3	13.2	3.4
Male					
All ages-----	56.6	55.1	78.1	46.8	58.0
Under 15-----	22.7	4.3	1.5	31.2	28.5
15-24-----	10.9	19.7	22.1	3.2	11.8
25-44-----	12.4	15.8	32.6	5.9	9.0
45-64-----	8.7	11.6	20.3	3.6	8.1
65+-----	1.9	3.5	1.6	2.8	0.5
Female					
All ages-----	43.4	44.9	21.8	53.2	42.0
Under 15-----	11.2	7.2	1.1	16.6	10.9
15-24-----	5.3	10.8	-	4.4	7.4
25-44-----	11.0	13.2	7.2	12.9	9.8
45-64-----	10.2	8.5	12.8	8.9	10.9
65+-----	5.8	5.1	0.7	10.4	2.8

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 7. Number of persons injured¹ per 1,000 persons per year by class of accident,² sex, and age: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
All ages-----	298	29	50	120	99
Under 15-----	324	11	4	184	125
15-24-----	387	72	88	74	153
25-44-----	255	31	73	83	68
45-64-----	274	29	80	73	91
65+-----	265	29	13	184	38
Male					
All ages-----	346	33	80	116	118
Under 15-----	425	8	5	236	177
15-24-----	563	100	191	68	203
25-44-----	283	35	124	55	68
45-64-----	260	34	102	44	80
65+-----	143	26	20	84	13
Female					
All ages-----	252	25	21	124	81
Under 15-----	218	14	4	130	70
15-24-----	236	47	-	79	110
25-44-----	230	27	25	109	68
45-64-----	287	23	60	101	102
65+-----	369	32	7	268	60

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

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 8. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries by age, sex, and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of persons in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total-----	14,994	959	3,644	2,608	3,625	2,675	1,473
Bed disabling-----	6,219	582	1,603	1,047	1,169	1,174	635
Not bed disabling-----	8,773	376	2,037	1,559	2,455	1,498	836
<u>Male</u>							
Total-----	8,219	586	2,406	1,636	2,037	1,179	364
Bed disabling-----	3,087	334	994	641	573	417	119
Not bed disabling-----	5,131	250	1,411	992	1,462	760	244
<u>Female</u>							
Total-----	6,773	372	1,234	970	1,588	1,495	1,105
Bed disabling-----	3,131	248	608	405	593	756	514
Not bed disabling-----	3,640	124	625	565	991	737	590

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons with activity-restricting injuries by age according to sex and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total-----	100.0	6.4	24.3	17.4	24.2	17.8	9.8
Bed disabling-----	100.0	9.4	25.8	16.8	18.8	18.9	10.2
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	4.3	23.2	17.8	28.0	17.1	9.5
<u>Male</u>							
Total-----	100.0	7.1	29.3	19.9	24.8	14.3	4.4
Bed disabling-----	100.0	10.8	32.2	20.8	18.6	13.5	3.9
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	4.9	27.5	19.3	28.5	14.8	4.8
<u>Female</u>							
Total-----	100.0	5.5	18.2	14.3	23.4	22.1	16.3
Bed disabling-----	100.0	7.9	19.4	12.9	18.9	24.1	16.4
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	3.4	17.2	15.5	27.2	20.2	16.2

Table 10. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries per 1,000 persons per year by age, sex, and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes							
Total-----	179	100	221	250	159	156	204
Bed disabling-----	74	60	97	101	51	68	88
Not bed disabling-----	105	39	123	150	108	87	116
Male							
Total-----	202	119	285	339	186	141	110
Bed disabling-----	76	68	118	133	52	50	36
Not bed disabling-----	126	51	167	206	134	91	74
Female							
Total-----	157	79	152	173	134	169	283
Bed disabling-----	73	52	75	72	50	86	131
Not bed disabling-----	85	26	77	101	83	84	151

Table 11. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries by class of accident,¹ sex, and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Number of persons in thousands					
Both sexes					
Total-----	14,994	1,463	2,382	5,922	5,220
Bed disabling-----	6,219	882	712	2,222	2,393
Not bed disabling-----	8,773	578	1,668	3,699	2,820
Male					
Total-----	8,219	814	1,921	2,555	2,922
Bed disabling-----	3,087	604	518	877	1,080
Not bed disabling-----	5,131	209	1,400	1,674	1,839
Female					
Total-----	6,773	646	459	3,366	2,292
Bed disabling-----	3,131	278	193	1,343	1,310
Not bed disabling-----	3,640	366	266	2,021	979

¹For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 12. Percent distribution of persons with activity-restricting injuries by class of accident according to sex and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
Total-----	100.0	9.8	15.9	39.5	34.8
Bed disabling-----	100.0	14.2	11.4	35.7	38.5
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	6.6	19.0	42.2	32.1
Male					
Total-----	100.0	9.9	23.4	31.1	35.6
Bed disabling-----	100.0	19.6	16.8	28.4	35.0
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	4.1	27.3	32.6	35.8
Female					
Total-----	100.0	9.5	6.8	49.7	33.8
Bed disabling-----	100.0	8.9	6.2	42.9	41.8
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	10.1	7.3	55.5	26.9

¹For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 13. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries per 1,000 persons per year by class of accident,¹ sex, and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
Total-----	179	17	28	71	62
Bed disabling-----	74	11	8	27	29
Not bed disabling-----	105	7	20	44	34
Male					
Total-----	202	20	47	63	72
Bed disabling-----	76	15	13	22	27
Not bed disabling-----	126	5	34	41	45
Female					
Total-----	157	15	11	78	53
Bed disabling-----	73	6	4	31	30
Not bed disabling-----	85	9	6	47	23

¹For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 14. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries, percent distribution, and number per 1,000 persons per year by residence and whether or not bed disabling: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of persons in thousands				
Total-----	14,994	8,706	4,248	2,035
Bed disabling-----	6,219	3,025	2,050	1,140
Not bed disabling-----	8,773	5,679	2,195	892
Percent distribution				
Total-----	100.0	58.1	28.3	13.6
Bed disabling-----	100.0	48.6	33.0	18.3
Not bed disabling-----	100.0	64.7	25.0	10.2
Number per 1,000 persons per year				
Total-----	179	169	195	196
Bed disabling-----	74	59	94	110
Not bed disabling-----	105	110	101	86

Table 15. Number of persons with medically attended injuries by age, sex, and activity restriction: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of persons in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total-----	19,871	2,027	4,625	3,393	4,747	3,611	1,459
With activity restriction-----	9,915	635	2,157	1,968	2,548	1,586	1,016
Without activity restriction-----	9,956	1,392	2,468	1,425	2,199	2,025	443
<u>Male</u>							
Total-----	11,592	1,348	3,172	2,217	2,586	1,941	318
With activity restriction-----	5,694	471	1,372	1,142	1,535	957	211
Without activity restriction-----	5,898	877	1,800	1,075	1,051	984	107
<u>Female</u>							
Total-----	8,279	678	1,451	1,174	2,160	1,668	1,139
With activity restriction-----	4,221	163	783	825	1,013	628	803
Without activity restriction-----	4,058	515	668	349	1,147	1,040	336

Table 16. Percent distribution of persons with medically attended injuries by age according to sex and activity restriction: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes							
Total-----	100.0	10.2	23.3	17.1	23.9	18.2	7.3
With activity restriction-----	100.0	6.4	21.8	19.8	25.7	16.0	10.2
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	14.0	24.8	14.3	22.1	20.3	4.4
Male							
Total-----	100.0	11.6	27.4	19.1	22.3	16.7	2.7
With activity restriction-----	100.0	8.3	24.1	20.1	27.0	16.8	3.7
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	14.9	30.5	18.2	17.8	16.7	1.8
Female							
Total-----	100.0	8.2	17.5	14.2	26.1	20.1	13.8
With activity restriction-----	100.0	3.9	18.6	19.5	24.0	14.9	19.0
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	12.7	16.5	8.6	28.3	25.6	8.3

Table 17. Number of persons with medically attended injuries by class of accident,¹ sex, and activity restriction: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Number of persons in thousands					
Both sexes					
Total-----	19,871	2,097	3,579	7,562	6,627
With activity restriction-----	9,915	1,119	1,789	3,420	3,584
Without activity restriction-----	9,956	978	1,790	4,142	3,043
Male					
Total-----	11,592	1,143	2,951	3,611	3,878
With activity restriction-----	5,694	613	1,612	1,454	2,009
Without activity restriction-----	5,898	530	1,339	2,157	1,869
Female					
Total-----	8,279	951	625	3,949	2,745
With activity restriction-----	4,221	504	175	1,965	1,572
Without activity restriction-----	4,058	447	450	1,984	1,173

¹For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 18. Percent distribution of persons with medically attended injuries by class of accident¹ according to sex and activity restriction: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
Total-----	100.0	10.6	18.0	38.1	33.4
With activity restriction-----	100.0	11.3	18.0	34.5	36.1
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	9.8	18.0	41.6	30.6
Male					
Total-----	100.0	9.9	25.5	31.2	33.5
With activity restriction-----	100.0	10.8	28.3	25.5	35.3
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	9.0	22.7	36.6	31.7
Female					
Total-----	100.0	11.5	7.5	47.7	33.2
With activity restriction-----	100.0	11.9	4.1	46.6	37.2
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	11.0	11.1	48.9	28.9

¹For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 19. Number and percent of persons with medically attended injuries by residence and activity restriction: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of persons in thousands				
Total-----	19,871	11,800	5,678	2,388
With activity restriction-----	9,915	5,657	2,846	1,409
Without activity restriction-----	9,956	6,143	2,832	979
Percent distribution				
Total-----	100.0	59.4	28.6	12.0
With activity restriction-----	100.0	57.1	28.7	14.2
Without activity restriction-----	100.0	61.7	28.4	9.8

Table 20. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ by age, sex, and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of days in millions							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	213.9	4.0	19.2	24.7	54.8	61.4	49.8
Bed days-----	55.5	0.9	5.3	5.2	12.9	18.0	13.2
Other-----	158.4	3.1	13.9	19.4	41.9	43.5	36.6
<u>Male</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	111.4	2.0	11.9	15.7	30.4	33.2	18.2
Bed days-----	28.4	0.5	3.4	3.0	7.4	8.3	5.9
Other-----	83.0	1.6	8.5	12.7	23.0	24.9	12.3
<u>Female</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	102.5	2.0	7.3	9.0	24.4	28.2	31.6
Bed days-----	27.1	0.4	1.9	2.3	5.5	9.7	7.4
Other-----	75.5	1.6	5.4	6.7	18.9	18.5	24.3

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 21. Percent distribution of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ by age according to sex and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	100.0	1.9	9.0	11.5	25.6	28.7	23.3
Bed days-----	100.0	1.5	9.6	9.5	23.3	32.3	23.8
Other-----	100.0	2.0	8.8	12.3	26.4	27.4	23.1
<u>Male</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	100.0	1.8	10.7	14.1	27.3	29.8	16.3
Bed days-----	100.0	1.7	12.0	10.4	26.2	29.1	20.6
Other-----	100.0	1.9	10.3	15.3	27.7	30.1	14.8
<u>Female</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	100.0	1.9	7.1	8.8	23.8	27.5	30.8
Bed days-----	100.0	1.4	7.0	8.4	20.2	35.7	27.2
Other-----	100.0	2.1	7.1	8.9	25.1	24.6	32.1

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 22. Average number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ per person per year by age, sex, and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	2.6	0.4	1.2	2.4	2.4	3.6	6.9
Bed days-----	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8
Other-----	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.5	5.1
<u>Male</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	2.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	2.8	4.0	5.5
Bed days-----	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8
Other-----	2.0	0.3	1.0	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.7
<u>Female</u>							
Total restricted activity days----	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.2	8.1
Bed days-----	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.9
Other-----	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	6.2

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 23. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ by class of accident,² sex, and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Number of days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total restricted activity days-	213.9	48.4	40.6	67.6	57.4
Bed days-----	55.5	12.8	8.4	17.0	17.4
Other-----	158.4	35.6	32.2	50.7	40.0
<u>Male</u>					
Total restricted activity days-	111.4	24.6	31.5	20.8	34.6
Bed days-----	28.4	7.1	6.1	5.6	9.6
Other-----	83.0	17.5	25.4	15.1	25.0
<u>Female</u>					
Total restricted activity days-	102.5	23.8	9.1	46.8	22.8
Bed days-----	27.1	5.7	2.2	11.3	7.8
Other-----	75.5	18.1	6.9	35.5	15.0

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 24. Percent distribution of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ by class of accident² according to sex and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
Total restricted activity days-	100.0	22.6	19.0	31.6	26.8
Bed days-----	100.0	23.1	15.1	30.5	31.3
Other-----	100.0	22.4	20.3	32.0	25.2
Male					
Total restricted activity days-	100.0	22.1	28.3	18.6	31.0
Bed days-----	100.0	24.9	21.6	19.8	33.7
Other-----	100.0	21.1	30.5	18.2	30.1
Female					
Total restricted activity days-	100.0	23.2	8.9	45.7	22.2
Bed days-----	100.0	21.2	8.3	41.8	28.7
Other-----	100.0	24.0	9.1	47.1	19.9

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 25. Average number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries¹ per person per year by class of accident,² sex, and type of restricted activity: United States, July-December 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Type of restricted activity	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
Both sexes					
Total restricted activity days-	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Bed days-----	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other-----	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Male					
Total restricted activity days-	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8
Bed days-----	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other-----	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Female					
Total restricted activity days-	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5
Bed days-----	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other-----	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3

¹Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

²For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining the rates shown in this publication by sex, residence, and age: United States, October 1957

[Data are based on household interviews during July-December 1957. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>Total</u>			
All ages-----	167,580	81,496	86,083
Under 5-----	19,265	9,814	9,452
5-14-----	33,047	16,859	16,188
15-24-----	20,830	9,644	11,186
25-44-----	45,651	21,867	23,784
45-64-----	34,321	16,679	17,642
65+-----	14,444	6,623	7,822
<u>Urban</u>			
All ages-----	103,156	49,054	54,099
Under 5-----	11,063	5,539	5,525
5-14-----	18,659	9,319	9,341
15-24-----	12,844	5,861	6,983
25-44-----	28,351	13,364	14,988
45-64-----	22,830	10,870	11,961
65+-----	9,328	4,063	5,265
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>			
All ages-----	43,659	21,616	22,043
Under 5-----	5,891	3,098	2,793
5-14-----	9,603	4,990	4,613
15-24-----	4,908	2,173	2,736
25-44-----	12,547	6,134	6,413
45-64-----	7,385	3,629	3,756
65+-----	3,306	1,583	1,724
<u>Rural farm</u>			
All ages-----	20,763	10,824	9,939
Under 5-----	2,303	1,172	1,131
5-14-----	4,769	2,542	2,227
15-24-----	3,052	1,597	1,455
25-44-----	4,735	2,361	2,374
45-64-----	4,089	2,172	1,918
65+-----	1,796	970	827

NOTE: The detailed data appearing in this table were derived from the sample of the National Health Survey, and are intended for computation of rates in connection with health data given in this report. They may differ from official estimates of the Bureau of the Census. For estimates of urban and rural population by age and sex for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States by type of residence, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This Preliminary Report on Number of Persons Injured is one of a series of statistical reports which cover separate health-related topics prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. The report is based on information collected in the nationwide continuing sample household interview survey which is a main aspect of the program.

The household interview survey uses a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, solicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and hospitalization. As interview data relating to each of these various broad subject areas is tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are to be issued covering one or more specific topics. In the interest of prompt publication, some of these reports are provisional or abbreviated. However, the continuous character of the household survey permits the collection of data for different periods of the year and the gradual accumulation of data sufficient for progressively more detailed classification and tabulation. For this reason preliminary reports may be superseded when a larger volume of data and a need for more detailed information indicate amplification. For example, the present report, based as it is on data for six months, does not permit the detail—in terms of tabulations involving demographic, social, economic, or health variables—which could be extracted from data accumulated for a longer period of time.

Data for Present Report

The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 26 weeks of interviewing ending December 29, 1957. In accordance with the explanation of the following section, the data yielded are treated in analysis as incidence figures for the last half of the calendar year.

The population covered by the sample for the household interview survey is the civilian population of the continental United States living at the time of interview. Although the sample collection covers persons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in these reports pending special study of the applicability of the interview-type questionnaire to these persons. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the data presented do not comprise a complete inventory of medical conditions existing or services received for any specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons dying during the period covered by the report.

Statistical Design of the Household 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 an area sample of 372 from among approximately 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the continental United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan 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 persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over a 12-month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments, with representation from every State. The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that from the annual sample tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under general 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 collecting agent for the Public Health Service, and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations and most of the editing are handled on the Bureau of the Census electronic computers. Final tables and published reports are planned and prepared by the Public Health Service.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the Survey—for example, the number of persons with one or more bed days of disability in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the ratio factor is 1950 decennial population count to estimated population for 1950 for the U. S. National Health Survey first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 132 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in 76 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 United States population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with impairments, or number of persons classified by interval since last medical visit, figures presented for a designated calendar quarter are averages of estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as number of visits to a doctor, a dentist, or incidence of new illnesses, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For many of these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to week of interview. In such instances, unless a contrary indication is given in the text, the estimated half-year total for the statistic is simply 13 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 26 successive samples taken during the period. Thus the experience of persons interviewed during the half year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar week interval prior to week of interview—usually is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the half year. For most statistics, such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

In many instances, rates for 6 months are converted to an annual basis, in accordance with usual convention, in order to facilitate comparison of rates for time periods of different lengths. It must be remembered that any attempt to interpret such a converted figure as a true annual rate is subject to potential seasonal bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household not interviewed the characteristics of interviewed persons in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 6 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was accounted for by all other reasons, such as failure to find any household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on the replies secured in interview of persons in households. Each person 18 years 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 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 types of facts such as those concerning the circumstances and consequences of illness or injury and the resulting action taken or sought by the individual, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report all of this type of information.

Rounding of numbers.—Counts in the basic tabulations are made to the nearest whole person or illness, although they are not accurate to that detail. Published aggregates are rounded to a level which seems both to be utilitarian in analysis and meaningful from the sampling point of view. Rates and totals are calculated from worksheet numbers before rounding, and therefore may not always appear to be exactly consistent with published rounded components.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. These figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey, and are given solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than any other data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures are not official estimates, in some cases being themselves subject to considerable variability, and as such should be used only for computation of rates in connection with data given in this report. For fuller details on population estimates see Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20 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 illustration below is presented to give standard errors of some of the more important characteristics and an interpretation of the standard errors.

The reliability of an estimated rate or percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the rate and the size of the total upon which the rate is based. Estimated rates are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the rate, particularly if the rate is high.

As more data become available, it will be possible to give general guides and rules of thumb which will permit determination of approximate sampling reliability of figures in these reports.

Illustration.—An estimated 24,953,000 persons were injured during the period, July through December 1957. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would

have been obtained from a complete census is less than 1,250,000, the standard error of the estimate. Of the total, an estimated 2,444,000 persons were injured in motor-vehicle accidents. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 400,000. There were an estimated 213.9 million days of restricted activity due to injuries during the period. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the estimate and the count that would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 10.9 million. Males injured in motor-vehicle accidents spent an estimated 7.1 million days in bed during the half year. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between this estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 1.3 million.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

The following are definitions of certain terms used in this report which have a specialized meaning in the U. S. National Health Survey.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition reported in the interview which is classified to one of the injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. 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 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance. The days of restricted activity attributed to injuries, shown in this report, include not only those days resulting directly from injuries but also those resulting from sequelae and impairments due to injuries.

Persons injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained an injury, as defined above, in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. Each time a person is injured he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Terms used to describe disability.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury: days of restricted activity, days lost from work, days lost from school, days of bed disability, and hospital days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "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 a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily

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

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

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

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

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, and medically attended injury.) For example, a person may have received several injuries in a single accident; if 1 of the injuries involved 1 or more days of restricted activity, 1 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 1 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 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

Bed-disabling injury.—An injury resulting in at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—A medically attended injury is defined as an injury for which a physician was consulted. 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. Visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals are also counted as consultations. For the purposes of this definition the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

The incidence of medically attended injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which was not medically attended until after the end of the 2-week period in which it occurred is not classified as a medically attended injury.

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of restricted activity may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events 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 non-accidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) work accidents, (3) home accidents, and (4) other. 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. Except where otherwise specified, the accident class, "motor vehicle," includes "home-motor vehicle" and "work-motor vehicle"; the accident class, "work," includes "home-work"; and therefore the class, "home accidents," excludes combinations with "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.

Work accident.—The class of accident is "work" if the injured person was 14 years of age or over and was at work at a job or business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred at home 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.

Location of Residence Terms

Urban and rural.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the U. S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and 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; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residences.—The rural population may be subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or ranch the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch 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 on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.