

VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

Persons Injured and Disability Days Due to Injuries United States, 1980-81

Estimates of the number of persons injured by class of accident and place of accident are presented by selected characteristics. The numbers of days of restricted activity, bed disability, work loss and school loss due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by selected characteristics, are also included.

**Data From the National Health Survey
Series 10, No. 149**

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Interview 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 Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
-

Persons Injured and Disability Days Due to Injuries

by John Gary Collins, M.B.A.,
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Introduction

National estimates of the number of persons injured and the number of disability days due to injuries in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented in this report. These estimates are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the National Health Interview Survey in 1980 and 1981. Data on the number of persons injured are shown by class of accident and place of accident cross tabulated by sex and the following selected characteristics: age, race, place of residence, geographic region, family income, marital status, and education of the individual. In addition, the report provides data on the number of injured persons receiving medical attention and the number of persons whose injuries resulted

in activity restriction, bed disability, and hospitalization. Information on the number of physician visits due to injuries by place of visit, and the number of disability days due to injuries and injury-related impairments is also included. These data are cross tabulated by sex, age, and other selected variables. Trend data, comparing estimates of persons injured, number of injuries, restricted-activity days, and bed-disability days from 1970 to 1981 are also presented in the report.

The most recent Center report devoted to persons injured and disability days due to injuries was for the 2-year period 1971-72, Series 10, No. 105.¹ Other NCHS publications providing data on persons injured and resulting disability data are referenced in the section on related data.

Highlights

Highlights of the data contained in this report for the 2-year period 1980–81 are summarized in the following statements.

- An estimated 69.2 million persons per year, or about 1 in every 3 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population, sustained injuries requiring medical attention or causing restriction of activity for a day or more.
- More persons—4 in 10 of the persons who were injured—were injured at home, either in the house or on the surrounding property, than at any other place.
- Injury rates were higher among males than females, among white persons than among black persons, among divorced or separated, and never married persons than among the married and widowed, and higher for persons with lower levels of educational attainment than for those with 16 or more years of education.
- Eight in 10 of the 69.2 million injured persons received medical attention, and more than half of those treated also restricted their activity for at least 1 day. Of all injured persons, 18.2 percent had a day or more of restricted activity but did not seek medical care.
- Injuries resulted in more than 100 million visits to physicians each year. The majority of injured persons—55.2 percent—were treated in physicians' offices, and another 22.2 percent received care in hospital emergency rooms.
- The injured elderly were most likely to receive medical care in a physician's office (67.3 percent). Care of injured children under age 6 was more evenly divided among visits to the doctor's office (38.7 percent of the cases), care in a hospital emergency room (29.9 percent), and parents' telephone consultations with a physician (21.8 percent).
- Injured persons in the lowest family income group (less than \$10,000 a year) made proportionately fewer visits to physicians' offices and more visits to hospital emergency rooms and clinics than injured persons in higher income families.
- The long-term effects of many accidental injuries can be gauged by restricted-activity days. Current injuries caused an annual average of 219.8 restricted-activity days per 100 persons, and injury-related impairments caused an additional 137.6 restricted-activity days for a total of 357.4 restricted-activity days per 100 persons yearly.
- Injured black persons had higher rates of restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days than white persons. Persons in families with incomes less than \$10,000 had higher rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days than persons in higher income families.
- Children 6–16 years of age missed 14 million days of school per year because of injuries and injury-related impairments. The rate of school-loss days was higher among boys than girls, higher among black children than white children, and higher among children from the lowest income families than among children of more affluent families.

Sources and limitations of the data

Information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of the National Center for Health Statistics is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household.

In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth quarter sample. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate. During 1981, there were 52 weeks of data collection. For the 2 years, the samples were composed of about 80,000 eligible occupied households, of which about 78,000 were interviewed. These 78,000 households contained about 210,000 persons living at the time of the interviews. The total noninterview rate was 3.0 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to refusal, and the remainder was due primarily to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The regular NHIS respondent rules are that a person aged 19 years or older or ever married may respond for himself or herself and any other related household member; a person aged 17 or 18 years who has never been married may respond for self only; and a related household member must respond for a never-married person under age 17. An unrelated person living in a household must be interviewed individually using a separate questionnaire.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section in appendix I entitled "reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, where an estimated number, or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be large. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Certain terms in this report are defined in appendix II and have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. It is suggested that the reader become familiar with these definitions. For example, estimates of the number of persons injured are actually estimates of the number of episodes of persons injured, because it is possible that an individual may

be involved in more than one accident that required medical attention or resulted in restricted activity during the 2-week period prior to interview.

In addition, estimates of the number of disability days associated with persons injured are derived from the number of disability days experienced during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview that were due to injuries or injury-related impairments. If an individual reports more than one injury for the same incident, the number of disability days is not duplicated for each injury in this report.

Appendix III contains the probe questions and the recording form used to obtain information about persons injured and disability days due to injuries. The questionnaires for 1980 and 1981 are illustrated in their entirety in the *Current Estimates* reports for these years, Series 10, No. 139,² and Series 10, No. 141,³ respectively. The portions of the questionnaire shown in appendix III for 1980 are the same for 1981.

Information about persons injured and disability days associated with injuries was obtained from the responses to the illness-recall questions and from the detailed questions pertaining to injuries on the condition pages. Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are derived by weighting the count of persons who reported an injury during the 2 weeks prior to the week of interview. In accordance with the NHIS definition of "injury," *only injuries that were medically attended or that caused at least 1 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, the injury experience of persons who died during the 2 weeks prior to the time of 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.

Estimates of days of disability due to injuries are based on the number of disability days reported during the 2-week reference period, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to that time. Also included in the estimates of disability are those disability days due to the present effects of old injuries that were at the time of interview considered injury-related impairments.

In addition to errors resulting from sampling mentioned above, response error is also a possibility in interview data. Response errors occur when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events that actually happened outside the reference period as having

occurred during it, or withhold information. Errors may also be introduced by interviewers, coders, and others during the processing and analysis of the data.

The population estimates used in this report are based on projections from the 1970 census. A comparison of the 1980 population estimates based on the 1970 census with the 1980 census estimates revealed an error of closure of 2.1 percent. That is, the 1970-consistent estimate was 2.1 percent less than the number of people counted in 1980. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has published revised population estimates for the intercensal years that are consistent with the 1980 census.⁴ In general, the rates and percents presented in this report are affected very little because both the numerator and the denominator are derived from the survey.

Estimates of the number of persons injured with a specified characteristic will be affected more if they are for a population group for which the error of closure was relatively large. The inclusion of 1981 population data with the 1980 data reduces the potential bias.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test, with a critical value of ± 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

Other NCHS programs focusing on injury data

The National Center for Health Statistics sponsors several programs that provide data on accidents and injuries: NHIS, the survey that provides the data for this report; the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS); the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (NMCUES); the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS); and the Vital Statistics program. These programs have major differences in objectives, methodology, and definitions, which preclude direct comparisons in a large number of instances. However, when these data sets are used to complement one another, it is possible to obtain a comprehensive profile of accidents and injuries.

NAMCS⁵ is a national probability sample of office-based physicians selected from the master files of the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. Selected physicians maintain a listing of all patient visits to their offices during a randomly assigned 7-day period. The strength of these data is in the precision and depth of the medical information that is provided. Reliable data on information such as diagnosis, reason for visit, diagnostic procedures, treatments, and medication therapy are reported by the physicians themselves. However, NAMCS includes only physicians classified as non-Federal, office based, and primarily engaged in patient care activities. In addition, no data on visits to chiropractors, podiatrists, and optometrists are possible under NAMCS. Although NHIS is designed to screen out visits to the above practitioners, there is the possibility of response error, as previously mentioned, which may result in their inclusion. NAMCS also excludes visits to physicians in Alaska and Hawaii, which adds to the difference in estimates between the two surveys.

The major strengths of NHIS data are in the complete coverage of physician visits for injuries (office based, hospital outpatient departments and emergency rooms, company clinics, telephone consultations, home, and so forth) and its provision of important nonmedical data with which the visit data may be related. NHIS includes such relevant variables as family income and family and individual educational attainment levels, which are not collected in NAMCS. In addition, because it is a population-based survey, NHIS also provides information on persons who do not receive care. Thus, both users and nonusers of medical care may be profiled by demographic, socioeconomic, and health status variables.

Data from NAMCS for 1979⁶ indicate that an estimated 47 million patient visits were made to the physician's office due to accidental injuries. NHIS data for 1980-81 reveal that almost 56 million visits due to injuries were made to

the physician's office yearly. The difference in the number of visits may be partially explained by differences in the survey population and methodologies outlined above, along with the possible underestimation of office visits in NAMCS because of accidental omission of patient visits from the physician logs.

NMCUES, like NHIS, is designed to measure health-related characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. There are both similarities and differences between the two surveys. Hence, similar estimates do not necessarily mean that both surveys have adequately measured the same phenomenon, nor do different estimates necessarily indicate that one or the other survey is inadequately measuring the phenomenon. NMCUES is a relatively new panel survey, conducted for the first time in 1980.⁷ Although the focus of the survey is on health care costs, data on health and health care utilization are obtained as a mechanism to collect cost data and as a basis to classify and understand health care costs.

Data on conditions causing disability days, limitation of activity, doctor visits, and hospital stays are collected in NMCUES and constitute one of the primary study areas in the survey. Injuries are one of the condition groups for which NMCUES data are collected. The wording of the questions used to obtain data on conditions is very similar for NHIS and NMCUES, and conditions are coded according to the same basic coding scheme and instructions. However, because of the nature of the two surveys, differences in the estimated number of injuries are expected. As noted above, NMCUES is a panel survey covering a period of time and recording conditions that had impact on a person at least once during the time reference. A count of conditions from NMCUES, therefore, is basically a prevalence measure, although it can approximate an incidence measure for conditions such as injuries which have only short durations. In NHIS, only conditions that had impact on the person in the previous 2 weeks are obtained for everyone, and these data produce incidence measures for short-duration conditions (labeled "acute" in NHIS).

In NMCUES and NHIS, conditions are classified as either "acute" or "chronic." This distinction has long been made in NHIS as a basic classification and has been used as a tabulating criterion. Tabulations on incidence of diseases are published each year only for acute conditions. For NHIS purposes, acute conditions are defined as those that affected the person during the 2-week period included in the survey, and that had an onset less than 3 months before the interview

date. (Certain conditions, however, are always considered chronic regardless of the date of onset.) An attempt was made to use the same definition in NMCUES, but the design of the survey resulted in differences. Persons were asked about health conditions that affected them during the reference period—a period of about 3 months in duration. Date of onset was recorded but not the ending date. Therefore, the date of interview was used to determine the 3-month period of time for the acute-chronic distinction. As a result, a condition that had its onset 4 months before the date of interview and that caused disability days 2½ months before the date of interview was coded “chronic,” even though it was totally cured 2 months before the interview date.⁷ The net effect of these differences in survey design account for the somewhat lower estimates in the incidence of injuries in NMCUES relative to NHIS. Data for the 1980 survey year indicate that there are slightly over 66 million injuries estimated using NMCUES methodology. This is approximately 10 percent less than the average 73.6 million injuries recorded for 1980–81 using NHIS methodology. The incidence rates of fractures and dislocations are similar between the two surveys, but NHIS generates higher incidences of sprains and strains, lacerations, and contusions. Although both surveys have some similarities, they also have some major differences and *should not be compared* with each other, but used to complement each other.

NHDS provides statistics on the utilization of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals based on data collected from a national sample of the hospital records of discharged inpatients.⁸ It is a continuous survey that has been conducted by NCHS

since 1965. Estimates from NHDS are generally different from those of NHIS because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions. For example, persons discharged dead, discharged to a nursing home, or discharged as a transfer to another hospital are not included in NHIS. Because many accident victims are transferred to trauma centers, and severely injured persons may either die or be too incapacitated to function in a home environment, the number of persons hospitalized with injuries is expectedly lower in NHIS than the number of those discharged in NHDS with the discharge diagnosis of “injury and poisoning.” For the year 1980, an estimated 3.6 million patients were discharged with the diagnosis of “injury and poisoning” in NHDS.⁸ For the survey years 1980–81 an average of 2.3 million persons were hospitalized for their injuries according to data from NHIS. Because of the differences noted above, these estimates should not be compared, but they may be used to complement one another.

One of the functions of the vital statistics program of NCHS is to report the estimated number of deaths in the United States by cause of death. In 1981 the number of deaths from accidents was estimated at 99,000.⁹ This was the first year since 1962 that there were fewer than 100,000 accidental deaths. NHIS does not include these as injuries because only civilian noninstitutionalized persons who are alive at the time of interview are surveyed. However, it is important to note this source and to be aware of accident-injury mortality so that the entire scope of the accident-injury problem in this country may be understood.

Other National Health Interview Survey data on persons injured

Current estimates

Data on persons injured and disability days due to injuries are available yearly through the annual series of NCHS reports entitled *Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey*. The *Current Estimates* series was initiated in fiscal year 1963 to provide provisional estimates on current health data as soon as possible following the collection of basic data. Because of this, the population characteristics shown in the reports are limited to age and sex. Data for the years since the inception of the series are found in Series 10, Nos. 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, 60, 63, 72, 79, 85, 95, 100, 115, 119, 126, 130, 136, 139,² and 141.³

Acute conditions

Data on injuries are also found in another NCHS series of publications, entitled *Acute Conditions*. In this series, information is available on the number of injuries, types of injuries, and disability days due to injuries by age and sex. This report originated in fiscal year 1962, and related injury data are found in the following publications: Series 10, Nos. 1, 10, 15, 26, 38, 44, 54, 69, 77, 82, 88, 98, 102, 114, 120, 125, and 132.¹⁰

Historical reports on persons injured

The first report on persons injured, based on annual data collected during July 1957 through June 1958 in the Health Interview Survey, was *Health Statistics From the U.S. National Survey*, Series B, No. 8.¹¹ Series B publications were released from the Health Interview Survey prior to the establishment of the National Center for Health Statistics and the initiation of the current Series 10 publications.

During the period July 1959 through June 1961 (fiscal years 1960 and 1961), a special supplement on injuries was added to the questionnaire used in the survey. In addition to the information on type of injury and class and place of accident routinely collected, other information was obtained about the circumstances of the accident that led to injury. With the exception of injuries sustained in moving motor vehicle accidents, which were classified separately, all reported injuries were classified according to 1 of the 18 types of accidents described on the questionnaire. These were categories such as injuries sustained in uncontrolled fire or explosion, the discharge of firearms, lifting or other physical exertion, and those caused by machinery, poisonous substances, falls, hot substances, or rough objects.

Because of the volume of data available for the 2 years during which the supplement was used, five reports were prepared and published as *Health Statistics From the U.S. National Health Survey: Series B*, Nos. 37,¹² 39,¹³ 40,¹⁴ 41,¹⁵ and 42.¹⁶ These publications consisted of two summary reports (one on the incidence of persons injured and the other on disability associated with injuries, Nos. 37¹² and 40,¹⁴, respectively), and also included individual reports on injuries resulting from home accidents (No. 39),¹³ work accidents (No. 41),¹⁵ and motor vehicle accidents (No. 42).¹⁶

Additional statistical information on accidental injuries was tabulated from the material collected during fiscal years 1960 and 1961 for inclusion in the Vital and Health Statistics Monographs, *Accidents and Homicide*, American Public Health Association.¹⁷

Associated reports on persons injured and injuries

Specialized reports on persons injured and injuries have been limited in the past 20 years. Two reports on persons injured and disability days due to injuries have been published: Series 10, No. 58,¹⁸ covering the time period July 1965 through June 1967 and Series 10, No. 105,¹ covering the period 1971–72. The emphasis of the latter report was on the detailed circumstances of the accident—that is, how the accident happened. For each person injured the question was asked: “How did the accident happen?” Respondents described the circumstances of the accidental event, and the interviewer selected from cards one or more items most closely describing how the accident happened. When more than one item was reported, the one with the lowest item number, that is, the one closest to the top of the list, was recorded. Data on the circumstances of the accidental event are not available on a regular basis.

Reports on impairments due to injury have been prepared for two periods of time: July 1959 through June 1961, and 1971 (Series 10, Nos. 6¹⁹ and 87,²⁰ respectively). Similarly, two reports on types of injuries have been produced, Series 10, Nos. 8²¹ and 57.²² The reports were for the time periods July 1957 through June 1961 and July 1965 through June 1967. Finally, an *Advance Data* report on episodes of persons injured was published for 1975.²³ This is the most recent publication in which demographic data are linked to persons injured and resultant disability days.

Trends in persons injured and related disability

The number of persons injured was estimated to be about 45 million per year for the period July 1959 through June 1961. By 1970 the estimated number of persons injured had risen to almost 56 million, and for the year 1981, more than 70 million persons were estimated to have been injured. Because the population has also steadily increased over the past 20 years, the rate of persons injured per 100 persons per year has not increased as dramatically as the numbers:

Year	Rates per 100 persons per year
July 1959 through June 1961	25.5
1970	28.0
1981	31.2

Data presented in tables A and 1 indicate that the increases in the numbers and rates of persons injured are not uniform and that estimates for individual years can fluctuate markedly. Issues addressed in survey supplements may be responsible for some of the variations because they may accentuate recall on certain variables.

The estimated number of days of restricted activity due to injuries and injury-related impairments, and the corresponding rates per 100 persons per year, for the years 1970–81 are presented in tables A and 2. The rate of restricted-activity days for “current injuries” has increased approximately 23 percent over this time period; the rate of restricted-activity days for “current injuries and injury-related impairments” has increased an estimated 49 percent. The reason for this large increase is difficult to explain as it appears to be constant for the major classes of accident. The increase in the percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population that is 65 years of age and over could contribute to the increase because impairments are cumulative and would cause more disability among the elderly.

Estimated bed-disability days and rates per 100 persons due to injuries and injury-related impairments for the years 1970–81 are shown in tables A and 3. Bed-disability days and rates increased from 1970 to 1974 but have remained relatively constant since. Bed-disability from accidents occurring at home has been consistently higher than bed-disability from moving motor vehicle or at-work accidents.

Table A. Population in thousands and rates for selected injury variables: United States, 1970–81

Injury variables	Year											
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Population in thousands	199,843	202,360	204,148	205,799	207,344	209,065	210,643	212,153	213,828	215,723	217,923	225,048
	Rates per 100 persons											
Number of persons injured	28.0	30.9	31.5	29.1	28.5	34.4	31.1	34.8	31.6	32.0	31.2	31.2
Number of injuries	29.6	32.7	33.2	30.7	30.4	36.4	32.1	36.4	33.1	34.5	33.4	33.2
Number of days of restricted activity:												
Due to current injuries	178.2	187.1	201.3	213.2	219.3	233.8	201.8	210.5	221.7	214.7	220.6	219.0
Due to current injuries and injury-related impairments	239.5	272.6	276.0	286.9	305.6	322.5	306.8	330.4	341.6	345.4	357.4	357.3
Number of days of bed disability:												
Due to current injuries	49.4	56.7	61.9	64.3	71.6	67.9	58.9	62.6	59.4	63.0	59.1	64.0
Due to current injuries and injury-related impairments	66.1	75.7	80.3	83.1	89.9	89.6	88.8	89.4	86.4	92.5	88.7	86.6
Number of days of work loss due to injuries	Per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over											
	105.3	98.7	96.7	128.0	100.6	124.6	99.1	109.0	110.9	118.0	105.6	96.8
Number of days of school loss due to injuries	Per 100 children 6–16 years of age											
	30.5	31.5	37.1	35.8	45.0	49.4	40.5	38.6	42.1	39.4	40.1	36.5

Tables A and 4 contain data on the estimated numbers and rates of injuries for the 1970–81 time period. These estimates parallel the trends in persons injured but are generally 6 percent to 7 percent higher, primarily because multiple injuries occurred in some of the accidents.

Estimated rates of work loss and school loss due to injuries from 1970–81 are also shown in table A. Both variables fluctuate extensively over the span of years. The reason for these fluctuations is not readily apparent.

Persons injured, by class of accident and place of accident

For purposes of the National Health Interview Survey, persons injured are grouped in four general classes: (1) persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, with traffic accidents as a subclass; (2) accidents occurring while at work; (3) accidents occurring in the home; and (4) other accidents. The term "accidents" is used broadly to include other kinds of mishaps, such as effects of exposure, poisonings, complications of medical-surgical procedures, or nonaccidental violence (for instance, attempted suicide). The classes of accidents are not mutually exclusive; for example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident while at work, or a person may be injured while at work in the home. In addition, persons are asked where the accident happened. Primary responses to the "place of accident" are home (in and out), street and highway, industrial place, school, place of recreation, farm, and other or unknown.

In most NHIS publications class of accident has been the category used in presenting injury data. Unfortunately, the "other" class contains the largest number of persons injured of the four classes. Utilization of the "place of accident" categories reduces the number of persons injured in the "other" category to less than 20 percent. In this publication, information on persons injured will be presented by both class of accident and place of accident categories. This two-category presentation permits comparisons with past class of accident data and at the same time provides a base for future comparisons of persons-injured data by place of accident.

Table B contains data on the average annual number of persons injured and the number of persons injured per 100 persons per year by class of accident and place of accident. When persons injured in "other" accidents were excluded, persons injured at home (almost 27 million) became the most prevalent category by both class and place of accident. Persons injured while at work were estimated at more than 11 million by class of accident, whereas persons injured in the industrial place, on street and highway, at school, and at places of recreation were estimated at 9 million, 7.5 million, 6.1 million, and 6.1 million, respectively, according to place of accident designation. The increased number of locations in the place of accident categorization provides a more in-depth picture of where persons are injured.

Table B. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident and place of accident: United States, 1980-81

<i>Class and place of accident</i>	<i>Average number of persons injured in thousands</i>	<i>Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year</i>
Total-all classes ¹	69,171	31.2
Moving motor vehicle	4,705	2.1
Traffic	4,118	1.9
Nontraffic	587	0.3
While at work	11,059	5.0
Home	26,801	12.1
Other	29,012	13.1
Total-all places	69,171	31.2
Home-in and out	26,801	12.1
Street and highway	7,476	3.4
Farm	993	0.4
Industrial place	8,993	4.1
School	6,149	2.8
Place of recreation	6,148	2.8
Other and unknown	12,611	5.7

¹The sum of the data for the classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Sex and age

Age-sex patterns of persons injured by class of accident and place of accident are presented by estimated numbers and rates in tables 5 through 8. Of the estimated 69.2 million persons injured, approximately 57 percent were males and 43 percent females (see table 5). The number of persons injured per 100 persons per year was higher among males than females in most age groups through 54 years of age but not in the older age groups (see figure 1). A review of table 6 (class of accident) reveals that the rate of persons injured while at work was much higher among males than females (8.0 to 2.2 per 100 persons per year) and was particularly high for males in the age groups between 17 and 54 years of age. There are probably two primary reasons for this: More males are in the work force, and more males are engaged in physical, injury-related occupations. There was no difference between the sexes in the rate of persons

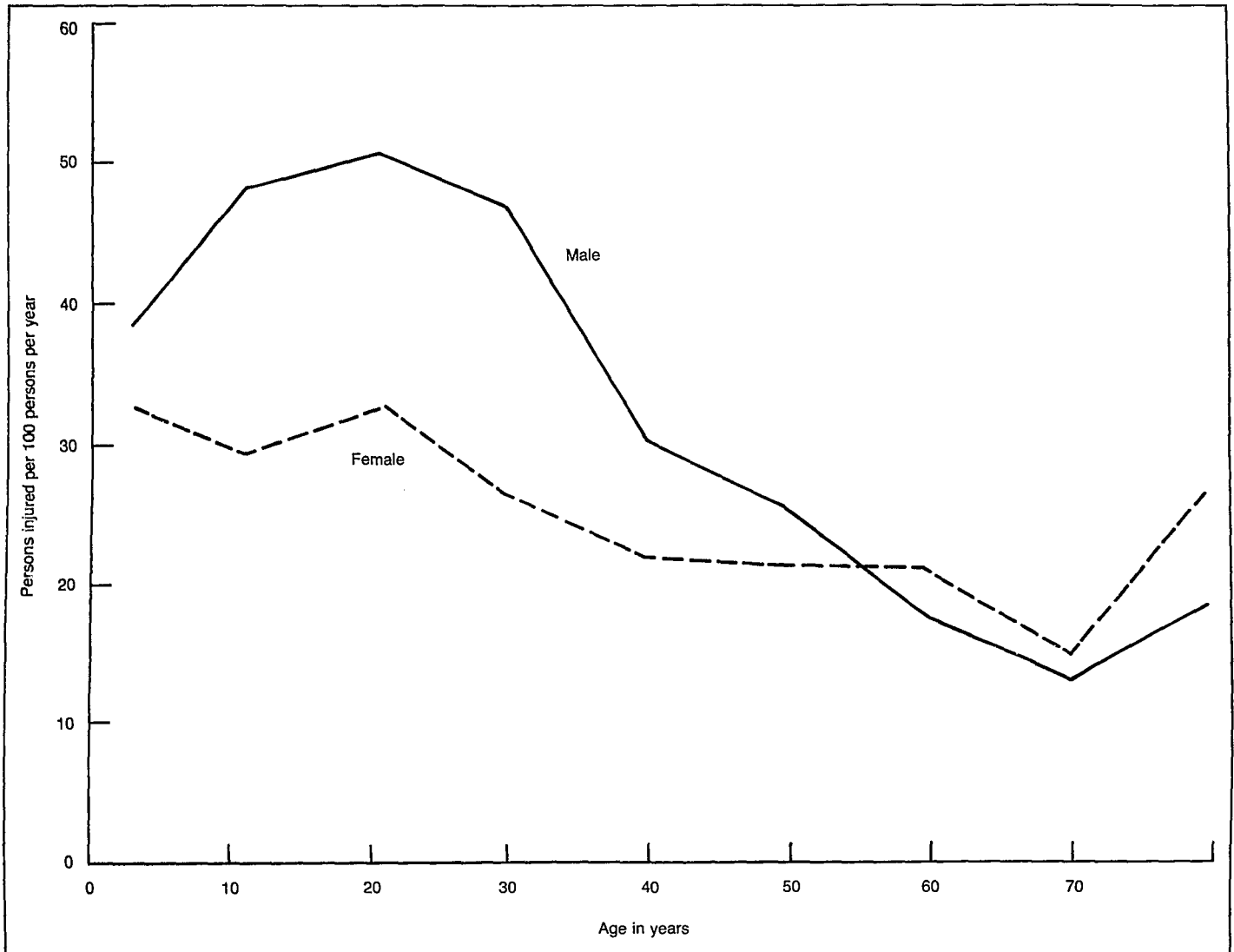


Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by sex and age: United States, 1980-81

injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. The highest rate for females injured in moving motor vehicle accidents was in the 17-24 years age group whereas the highest rate for males was among those in the 25-34 years age group. The rates for persons injured at home were higher for males in the younger age groups (under 6 years and 6-16 years) and higher for females 75 years and over.

The estimated number of persons injured and the rate per 100 persons per year by place of accident, sex, and age are presented in tables 7 and 8. Rates for persons injured at home are the same for class of accident and place of accident because the response is taken from the same survey questions. Hence, throughout this analysis, whenever numbers of persons injured at home are referenced, they are applicable to both class and place of accident categories.

Of the estimated 9 million persons injured in industrial places, more than 75 percent were males. The rate of persons

injured was highest for males in the 17-24 years and 25-34 years age groups. This, again, is a reflection of large numbers in physical, injury-related occupations. The rates for persons injured in street and highway accidents were higher for both males and females among younger persons; that is, the 6-16 years, 17-24 years, and 25-34 years age groups.

Males had double the rate of injuries in schools and in places of recreation that females had. The highest rate of injuries at school for both sexes was quite naturally in the age group 6-16 years, whereas the 17-24 years age group had the highest rate of injuries for both males and females at places of recreation. A chart of the number of persons injured per 100 persons per year by sex and age is shown in figure 1, and a graphic presentation of the percent of persons injured by sex and place of accident is provided in figure 2.

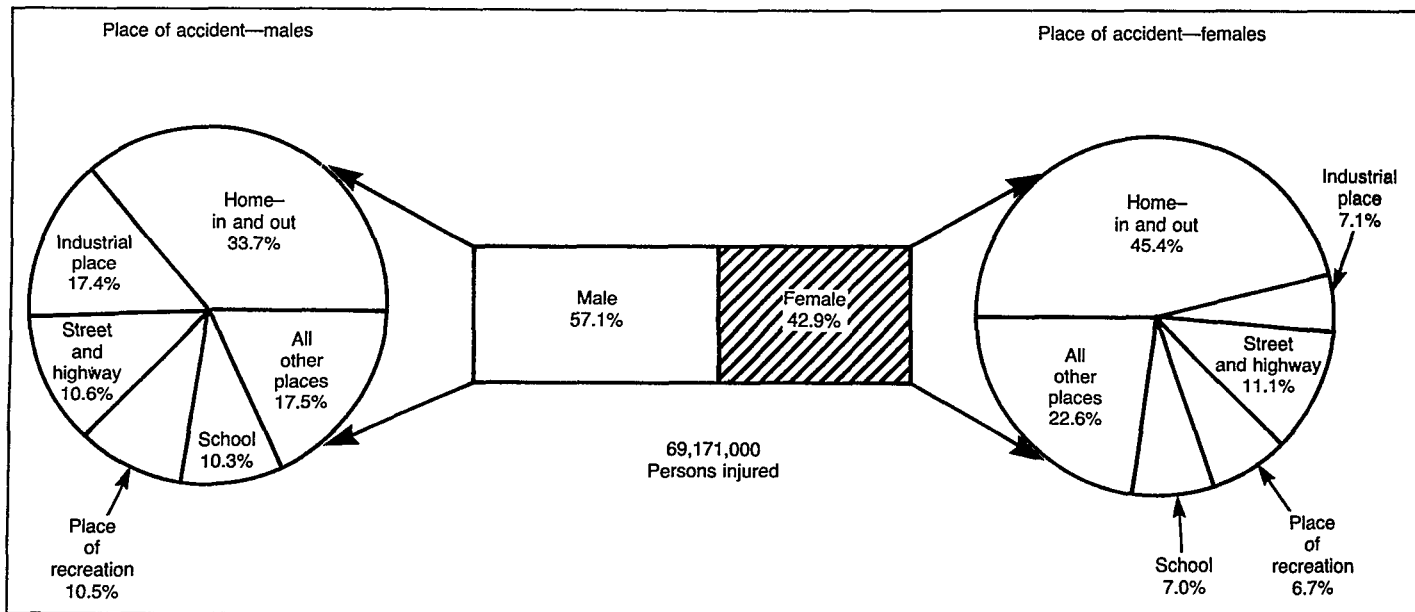


Figure 2. Percent of persons injured, by sex and place of accident: United States, 1980-81

Sex and race

The estimated numbers and rates of persons injured, by sex and race, by class of accident, and by place of accident, are shown in tables 9 and 10. The rate for persons injured per 100 persons per year was higher among white persons than among black persons (31.9 and 26.4, respectively). A portion of this difference stems from accidents occurring at home, where the rates were 12.5 for white persons and 9.4 for black persons. These data further show that the rate of persons injured among white males was significantly higher than among black males (37.8 to 29.6 per 100 persons per year), and this difference also accounted for a portion of the variance in the rates between white and black persons. The rates of injuries occurring both at home and at work were higher for white males than for black males. The NHIS definition of an injury, which requires that either medical attention or restricted activity be present as criteria for inclusion in the survey, may be responsible for a portion of this difference.

Place of residence and geographic area, by sex

Tables 11 and 12 contain the estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by place of residence and sex, by class of accident and place of accident. There were no major differences in the rates among the places of residence for all classes and places of accidents, nor among the places of residence by sex. There were some sex-specific differences, however. Males residing in the central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) had a lower rate of persons injured at work than males in other residence classifications; males residing outside standard metropolitan statistical areas had a higher rate of persons injured at school and a lower rate of persons injured at places of recreation than males

living in other places of residence. Females residing in SMSA's outside of central cities had a higher rate of injuries occurring at home than females living in other places of residence had.

The estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by geographic region and sex, by class of accident and place of accident are found in tables 13 and 14. Persons in the West Region had a higher rate of persons injured per 100 persons per year than persons in the other regions. This was true for both males and females. Rates for persons injured in the home are primary contributors to this finding. Males residing in the West Region also had a relatively high rate of persons injured at places of recreation.

Family income, marital status and education of individual, by sex

Tables 15 and 16 show the estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by family income and sex, by class of accident and place of accident. There were few differences in most of the rates, though some random variation appeared among the sex-income groups. Persons in the lowest income group (less than \$10,000 a year) had higher rates of persons injured in school than persons in the other income groups had. Females in the less than \$10,000 a year family income group had a higher rate of persons injured at home than females in other income groups had. This is most likely related to both older age and the high proportion of persons in this income group who are not in the work force, which leads to more overall time at home and consequently more opportunity for accidental injury.

Estimated numbers and rates for persons injured, 17 years and over, by marital status and sex, for class of accident and place of accident are presented in tables 17 and 18. These data indicate that the rates for persons injured were higher for those who had never married—which correlates

with their younger age—and for those who were divorced or separated. Persons never married had relatively high rates of motor vehicle related injuries, and injuries at school, places of recreation, and on streets and highways. Divorced or separated persons had high rates of injury for motor vehicle accidents and at industrial places and places of recreation. Widowed persons, who are considerably older than the average, had the highest rate of injuries occurring at home.

The estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by

sex and education of individuals 17 years of age and over, by class of accident and place of accident are presented in tables 19 and 20. The lowest rate of persons injured was for the most highly educated group, those with 16 years or more of education. The rates for this group were relatively low for persons injured at home and at work. A portion of the difference in the rate for those injured at work can be attributed to the type of work place and the job activity performed by the more educated persons. Persons with the lowest education level, under 12 years, had the lowest rate

Table C. Percent distribution of persons injured by place of accident, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980–81

Characteristic	All places ¹	Place of accident						
		Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Percent distribution								
All persons ²	100.0	38.7	10.8	1.4	13.0	8.9	8.9	18.2
Sex								
Male	100.0	33.7	10.6	1.9	17.4	10.3	10.5	15.6
Female	100.0	45.4	11.1	*0.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	21.7
Age								
Under 6 years	100.0	61.7	6.2	*0.4	*0.7	*2.3	*2.3	26.3
6–16 years	100.0	36.8	12.5	*1.3	*1.4	26.3	8.9	12.8
17–24 years	100.0	24.7	12.9	*0.8	18.3	10.7	14.6	18.1
25–34 years	100.0	31.5	11.9	*2.1	24.2	*2.3	11.5	16.5
35–44 years	100.0	36.3	12.0	*2.3	18.0	*2.3	11.0	18.2
45–64 years	100.0	43.4	8.1	*1.7	19.0	*0.9	3.9	23.0
65 years and over	100.0	69.4	*6.4	*1.6	*1.1	*0.8	*1.2	19.6
Race								
White	100.0	39.2	10.0	1.5	13.0	9.0	8.8	18.6
Black	100.0	35.4	16.7	*- -	12.9	9.2	9.0	16.9
Place of residence								
SMSA—in central city	100.0	37.3	13.7	*0.1	11.1	8.3	10.9	18.5
SMSA—outside central city	100.0	40.2	10.5	*0.3	13.8	7.5	9.7	18.0
Outside SMSA	100.0	38.1	8.7	4.0	13.6	11.3	6.0	18.3
Geographic region								
Northeast	100.0	36.1	14.4	*0.3	11.3	9.0	10.0	18.9
North Central	100.0	36.7	9.2	2.5	15.1	11.3	8.2	17.0
South	100.0	41.6	11.0	*1.1	13.1	6.7	7.3	19.2
West	100.0	40.0	8.8	*1.7	12.0	8.9	10.9	17.8
Family income								
Less than \$10,000	100.0	39.8	11.0	*1.7	11.6	11.6	6.3	17.9
\$10,000–\$14,999	100.0	39.6	9.7	*1.5	14.1	7.5	9.3	18.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	100.0	35.3	10.6	*1.7	16.1	9.0	9.6	17.7
\$25,000 or more	100.0	39.9	10.9	*1.0	11.7	8.0	10.4	18.0
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over								
Married	100.0	38.6	9.7	2.3	21.6	1.5	7.2	19.0
Widowed	100.0	61.6	*9.0	*- -	*4.8	*2.5	*3.0	19.1
Divorced or separated	100.0	31.7	9.0	*1.9	16.8	*1.0	10.5	29.1
Never married	100.0	25.2	15.0	*0.4	16.0	12.2	17.2	14.2
Education of individual 17 years of age and over								
Less than 12 years	100.0	40.3	11.3	*1.4	18.3	4.4	4.1	20.3
12 years	100.0	34.4	10.2	2.4	23.6	2.0	10.0	17.6
13–15 years	100.0	33.5	9.7	*0.6	15.4	8.2	15.3	17.3
16 years or more	100.0	35.2	11.5	*1.6	9.0	*5.7	15.8	21.2

¹Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

²Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

of persons injured at places of recreation. This is probably age-related because many of the less educated persons are elderly, and hence less likely to be utilizing recreational facilities.

A percent distribution of the estimated number of persons injured according to place of accident and selected characteristics is found in table C. A review of this table shows the following:

- The highest percent of injuries for both females and males occurred at home, 45.4 percent and 33.7 percent, respectively. A large percent of males were also injured at industrial places, 17.4 percent.
- For each of the age groups, the largest percent of injuries occurred in the home. The two age groups that spend large amounts of time at home, those 65 years and over and those under 6 years, had the largest proportion of injuries occurring at home, 69.4 percent and 61.7 percent.
- Persons in the age groups from 17 through 64 years of age had relatively high proportions of injuries occurring at industrial places, and those 17–24 years of age also had a high proportion injured at places of recreation (14.6 percent).
- Black persons had a higher than average percent of injuries occurring on streets and highways, 16.7 percent.
- Persons residing outside SMSA's had a relatively high percent of injuries occurring at school, 11.3 percent, and a relatively low percent occurring at places of recreation, 6.0 percent.
- Persons from the Northeast had a high percent of persons injured on streets and highways, 14.4 percent.
- Persons in families with the lowest annual income (less than \$10,000) had a relatively high percent of injuries at school, 11.6 percent, and a relatively low percent occurring at places of recreation, 6.3 percent.
- Widowed persons had a very high percent of persons injured at home—61.6 percent; persons 17 years of age and over who never married had high percents of persons injured on streets and highways—15.0 percent, at school—12.2 percent, and at places of recreation—17.2 percent. Married persons had a relatively high proportion of persons injured at industrial places, 21.6 percent.
- Persons 17 years of age and over, in the higher categories of educational attainment, 13–15 years and 16 years and over, had higher than average percents of persons injured at places of recreation.

Selected characteristics by age

Data presented in tables 21 and 22 show the estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by age and selected characteristics. An examination of these data reveals the following:

- The rate of persons injured was higher among white persons than black persons in the age groups through 24 years of age. Little difference was observed between the races in the age groups beyond 24 years.

- Persons under 6 years of age living in SMSA central cities had a significantly lower rate of persons injured than those under 6 years living in other areas of residence.
- The rate of persons injured was higher than average in the West Region for all age groups except for persons 45–64 years old.
- Adolescents and young adults residing in the South had a lower rate of persons injured than their counterparts in the other regions.
- An inordinately high rate of persons 17–24 years of age in the low income group were injured (52.8 per 100 persons per year).
- The rate of persons injured was lowest for persons who had the highest level of education attainment, 16 years and over. Figure 3 graphically presents the rates of persons injured by age groups for the lowest educational attainment group (less than 12 years) and the highest group (16 years or more).

The estimated numbers and rates of persons injured by sex and selected characteristics are presented in table 23. This is a summarization of information presented in several previous tables.

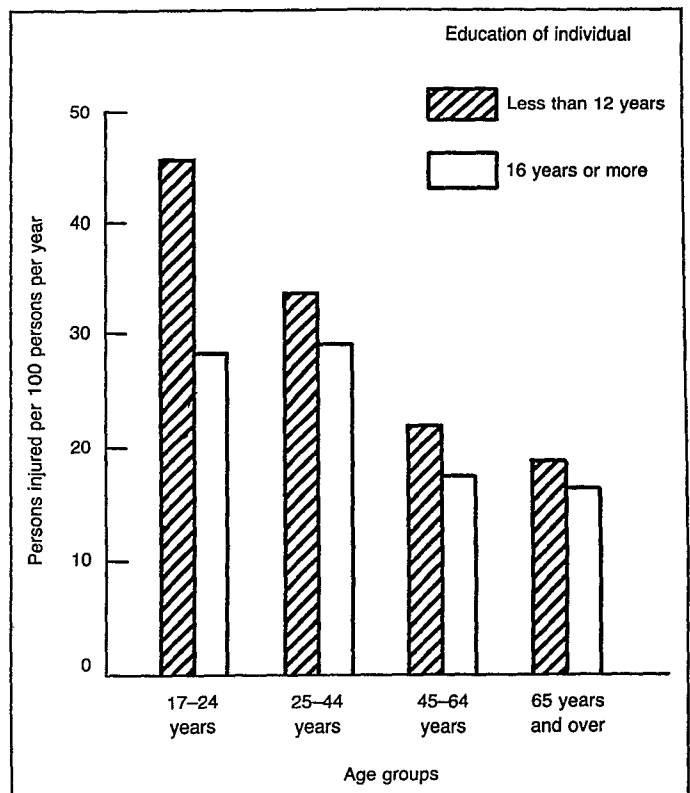


Figure 3. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by selected age groups for individuals with less than 12 and 16 or more years of education: United States, 1980–81

Persons injured, by medical attention and resulting restrictions

All of the estimated 69.2 million persons injured were either medically attended or restricted their activities for at least 1 day. This is true because injuries not requiring either of these actions are not included in the data from the National Health Interview Survey. Injuries may also cause persons to stay in bed or be hospitalized. Figure 4 shows the percent of persons injured who were medically attended, the percent who had activity restriction, and the percent who had bed disability by age. Table D contains an age breakdown of persons injured by the percent medically attended—with and without restricted activity and those with restricted activity—

with or without medical attention. Persons who are bed disabled and/or hospitalized are also included. These data indicate that persons injured in the youngest age group, under 6 years of age, had a high percent receiving medical attention, more than 92 percent as opposed to 82 percent for all persons injured. Conversely, this group had the lowest percents with restricted activity and bed disability, estimated at 37 percent and 14 percent, respectively, compared with 63 percent and 26 percent for all persons injured. Almost 42 percent of all persons who were restricted in their activity also experienced bed disability, and an estimated 5.3 percent were hospitalized.

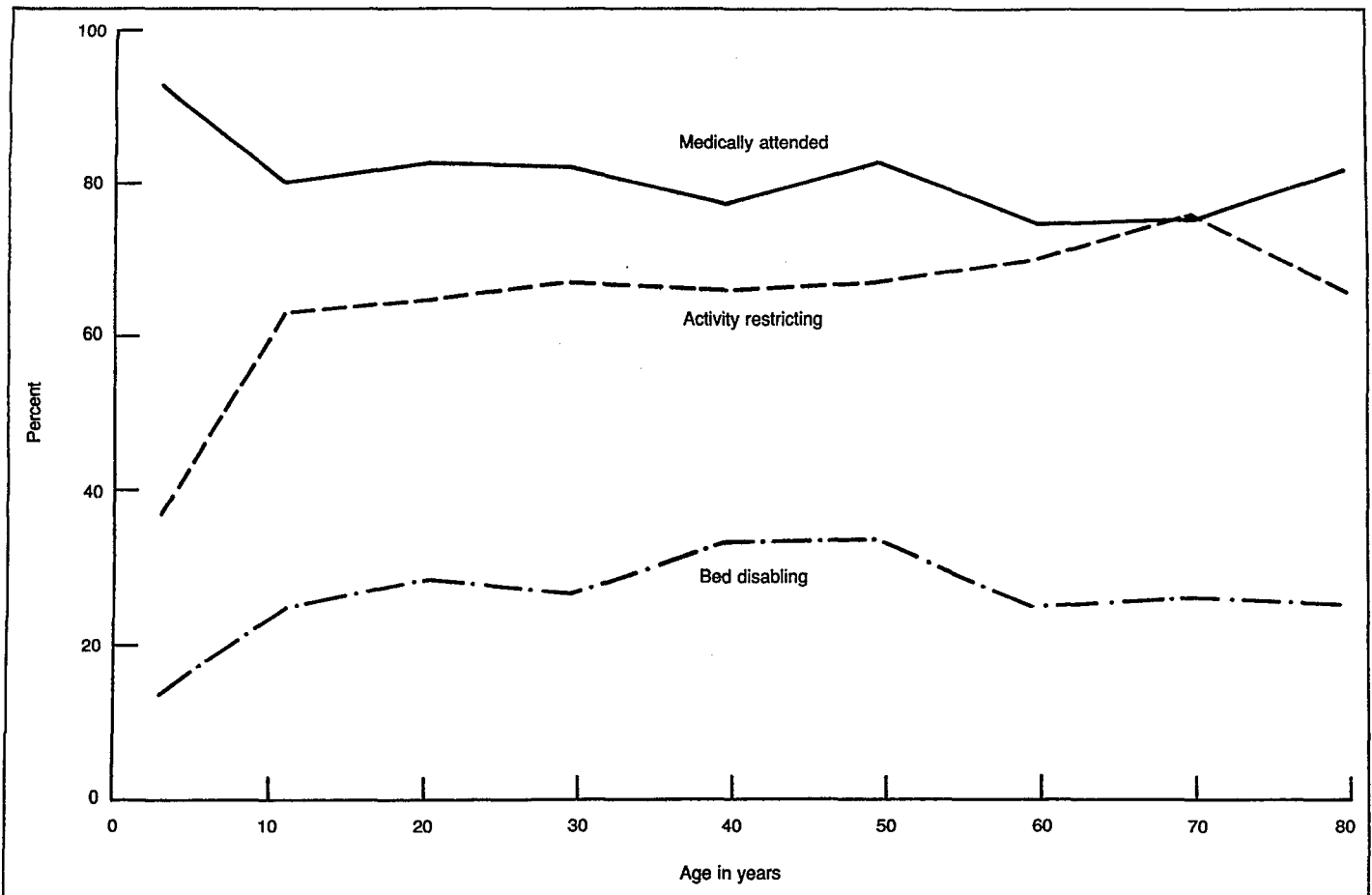


Figure 4. Percent of persons injured having medical attention, activity restriction, and bed disability, by age: United States, 1980-81

Table D. Number and percent distribution of persons injured by criteria for inclusion, according to age; number and percent of persons injured by resultant restrictions and age: United States, 1980-81

Age	Criteria for inclusion								Resultant restrictions			
	Medically attended											
	Total persons injured ¹		Without restricted activity		With restricted activity		No medical attention but restricted activity		Persons with bed disability from injuries		Persons hospitalized from injuries	
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All ages	69,171	100.0	25,569	37.0	30,984	44.8	12,619	18.2	18,240	26.4	2,318	3.4
Under 6 years	6,901	100.0	4,330	62.7	2,050	29.7	520	7.5	948	13.7	*76	*1.1
6-16 years	15,002	100.0	5,612	37.4	6,442	42.9	2,948	19.7	3,754	25.0	409	2.7
17-24 years	13,606	100.0	4,756	35.0	6,522	47.9	2,328	17.1	3,837	28.2	515	3.8
25-34 years	13,248	100.0	4,348	32.8	6,514	49.2	2,387	18.0	3,601	27.2	460	3.5
35-44 years	6,694	100.0	2,281	34.1	2,858	42.7	1,555	23.2	2,186	32.7	*287	*4.3
45-64 years	9,438	100.0	2,997	31.8	4,470	47.4	1,972	20.9	2,810	29.8	*243	*2.6
65 years and over	4,282	100.0	1,245	29.1	2,128	49.7	910	21.3	1,103	25.8	*328	*7.7

¹Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Sex and age

Tables 24 and 25 contain the estimated numbers and rates per 100 persons per year for persons injured and persons injured who were medically attended, activity restricted, bed disabled, and hospitalized, by sex and age.

Rates for medically attended injuries were above average for the age groups from under 6 years to 25-34 years. This was true for males in those age groups and for females through the 17-24 years age group. Rates of activity restriction were highest for males in the 6-16, 17-24, and 25-34 years age groups. The highest rate of activity restriction for females was in the 17-24 years age group. A high rate of bed disability was observed among persons 17-24 years of age. The serious consequences of motor vehicle accidents, which are of high incidence in this age group, could account for these high rates.

Selected characteristics

The estimated numbers and rates per 100 persons per year for persons injured and persons injured who were

medically attended, activity restricted, bed disabled, and hospitalized are presented in tables 26 and 27, by selected characteristics. An analysis of these tables shows the following:

- White persons had a higher rate of medically attended injuries than black persons, whereas black persons had a higher rate of bed-disabling injuries.
- A high rate of bed-disabling injuries was found among persons residing in SMSA central cities.
- Persons residing in the West Region had a higher rate of activity-restricting injuries than persons in the other regions, but their rate of injuries causing bed disability was relatively low.
- Among persons 17 years of age and older, those who were divorced or separated and those who had never married had high rates of medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries.
- Persons who had 16 years or more of education had lower than average rates of medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries.

Physician visits due to injuries

An estimated average annual 100.9 million physician visits were made as a result of injuries in the years 1980–81. These visits included consultation, in person or by telephone, with a physician, or nurse or other person acting under a physician’s supervision, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice.

Place of physician visit, by sex and age

Figure 5 illustrates the percent distributions of physician visits due to injuries by age according to place of visit, and tables 28 and 29 contain the estimated numbers and resulting percent distributions of physician visits due to injuries, by place of visit, sex, and age. A review of these data reveals the following:

- The physician’s office was the primary place of visit for injuries for all age groups. However, the percent

of visits in each age group that were in the physician’s office varied greatly from 38.7 percent of visits in the under 6 years of age group to 67.3 percent of visits in the 65 years of age and over group.

- Males made more than 57 million visits to the physician for injuries yearly, and females made almost 44 million.
- A higher proportion of visits for injuries was made to emergency rooms by males than females, 24.0 percent to 19.9 percent, whereas females made proportionately greater use of telephone consultations than males, 11.3 percent to 6.4 percent.
- Proportionately high percents of physician visits were made to the hospital emergency room, 29.9 percent, and by telephone consultations, 21.8 percent, among those under 6 years of age.
- Percents of visits to the physician’s office and to hospital outpatient clinics were similar for males and females.

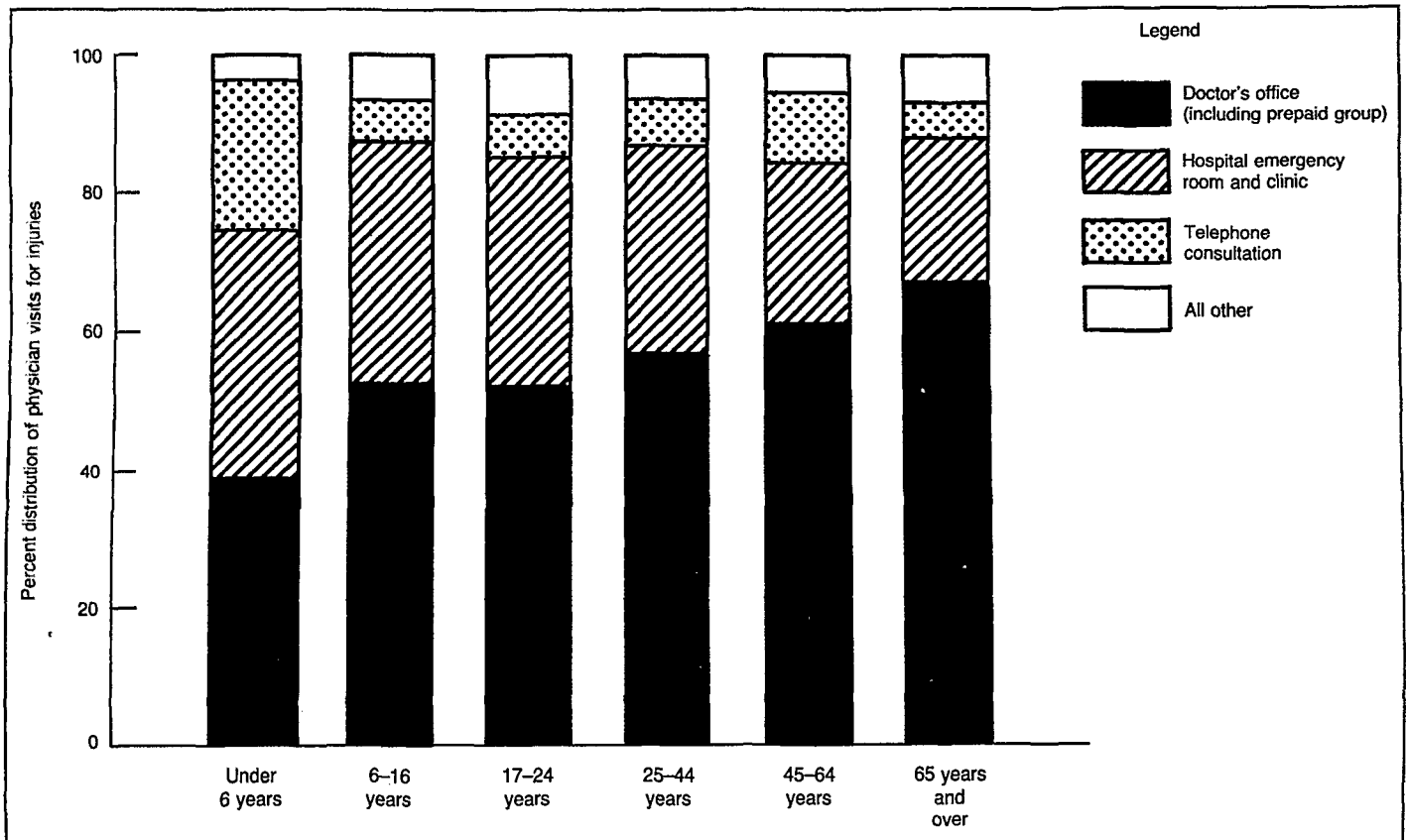


Figure 5. Percent distribution of physician visits for injuries by place of visit, according to age: United States, 1980–81

Place of physician visit by selected characteristics

The estimated numbers and percent distributions of physician visits due to injuries, by place of visit and selected characteristics are shown in tables 30 and 31. Data from these tables show the following:

- Black persons were more likely to make injury-related physician visits to hospital outpatient clinics than white persons were, whereas white persons were more likely to utilize telephone consultations.
- In SMSA central cities, the percent of injury-related physician visits to hospital outpatient clinics was higher than in other places of residence.
- The highest percent of injury-related visits to the physician's office was in the West Region, 62.0 percent, and the lowest was in the Northeast, 47.8 percent.
- The percent of visits to the doctor's office was low (48.7 percent) for those in the less than \$10,000 a year income group. This finding is not age related because data show that the doctor's office is the place of care for 67.3 percent of injury-related visits for persons 65 years of age and over.
- Those persons never married were more likely to make injury-related visits to the emergency room than those in other marital status groups.
- An estimated 12.6 percent of injury-related visits were made by telephone consultation by persons with 16 years or more of education compared with only 5.7 percent among persons with less than 12 years of education.

Disability days due to injuries and injury-related impairments

This section contains data on the estimates of disability days due to injuries. These annual estimates of disability include days of restricted activity associated with injuries reported in the interview, as well as days associated with old injuries and impairments resulting from injuries sustained in the past that caused disability during the 2 weeks prior to interview week. A restricted-activity day is one in which a person has to cut down on his usual activities for the whole day because of the current effects of a new or old injury or injury-related impairment. Days of bed disability and days lost from work or school are also considered to be days of restricted activity. The converse is not necessarily true, however, because a person may restrict his or her usual daily activity but not require bed stay or time lost from work or school. The estimate of days lost from work is

restricted to days for persons in the currently employed population at the time of interview. Thus, it does not include any days resulting from injury for which the injured person was no longer able to work at a job or business at the time of interview. Days lost from school are also restricted to a defined population group, that is, the school-age population, 6–16 years of age.

For the years 1980–81, the average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injuries and injury-related impairments was estimated to be 791.5 million. The estimated annual numbers of days of bed disability, work loss, and school loss from injuries and injury-related impairments were 194.1 million, 123.8 million, and 14.0 million, respectively. Figure 6 shows the rates of restricted activity and bed disability due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by age. The

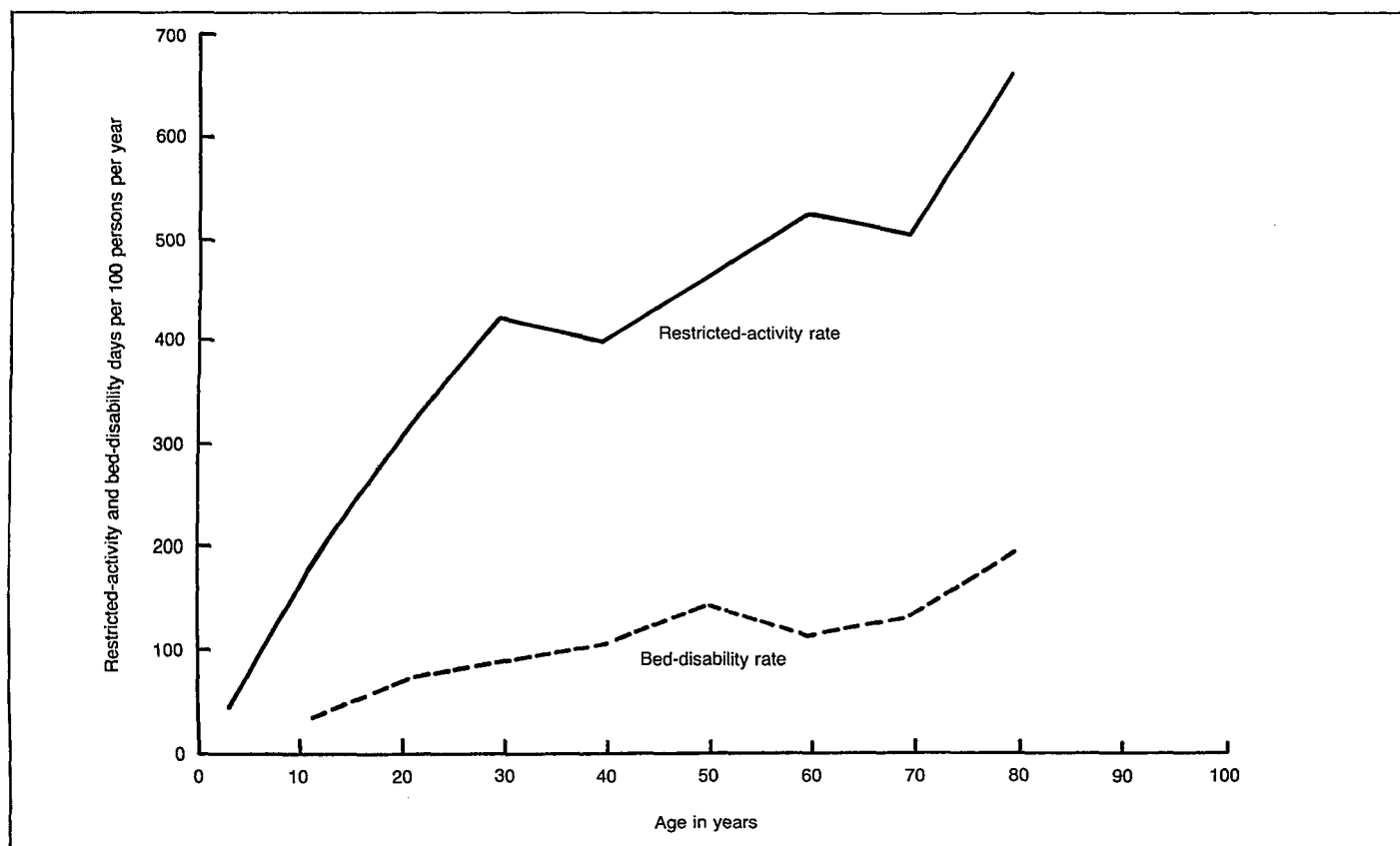


Figure 6. Restricted-activity days and bed-disability days due to injuries and injury-related impairments per 100 persons per year, by age: United States, 1980–81

upward trend in rates as age increases, as depicted in figure 6, is to be expected because days for injury-related impairments contribute heavily to the total disability days and are cumulative over age.

Restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss

Place of residence, by sex and age

The estimated annual numbers of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss due to injuries and injury-related impairments and the corresponding rates per 100 persons per year are presented sequentially in tables 32, 33, and 34, by sex, age, and place of residence.

For restricted-activity days (table 32) the total rates were higher among males for age groups through 64 years of age, and higher for females 65 years of age and over. This was similar to the trend exhibited for persons injured. The rates by specific place of residence indicated that rates of restricted-activity days were higher for persons residing in SMSA central cities than for those in other places of residence. Elderly females, 75 years of age and over, residing outside of SMSA's had a particularly high rate of restricted activity, 954.6 days per 100 persons per year.

An analysis of estimated bed-disability days and rates (table 33) indicates that among residents of SMSA central cities, males had a higher rate of bed-disability days than females had. Both males and females residing in SMSA central cities had higher rates of days of bed disability than their counterparts residing in other places of residence.

The estimated annual number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons, 17 years of age and over (table 34), was higher for males than for females in each of the place-of-residence categories. Persons residing in SMSA central cities had a higher rate of work loss than persons in other places of residence. This was due, in large part, to the very high rate among males 17-44 years of age in SMSA central cities, which was 199.5 days annually per 100 currently employed persons.

Geographic region, by sex and age

Tables 35 through 37 serially contain the estimated annual numbers and rates of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, age, and geographic region. Rates of restricted-activity days, table 35, were highest for persons living in the West. This was true for both males and females and for most of the individual age groups. Whereas the total rates of restricted-activity days were relatively similar in the other three regions,

there was a great amount of variability within and among the sex-age-specific groups.

The rates of bed-disability days, table 36, were high in both the West and South Regions and for males and females alike. Persons in the North Central Region exhibited comparatively low rates of bed disability, especially males in the 25-44 years age group.

The estimated rates of work-loss days were higher for males than for females in all four regions, table 37. The Northeast Region exhibited a particularly high rate of work-loss days among males, due in large part to the high rate of work-loss days observed in the 17-44 years age group. The rate of work-loss days was low among females in the South and West.

Family income, by sex and age

The estimated numbers and rates per 100 persons per year of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to injuries and injury-related impairments are presented in tables 38, 39, and 40, respectively, by sex, age, and family income.

The estimated rates of restricted-activity days were higher for males than for females in each of the income groups presented, table 38. The lowest family income group, less than \$10,000 per year, contained the highest overall rate of restricted-activity days among the income groups. The rates for both males and females were also highest in the less than \$10,000 group. This was most likely age-related because there are many elderly people in the low income group. Conversely, the higher income groups had relatively lower rates of restricted-activity days for both males and females.

The estimated rates of bed-disability days for both males and females were highest in the less than \$10,000 per year income group, whereas the highest income group, \$25,000 or more, contained the lowest rate of bed-disability days (table 39). There was virtually no difference in the rates of bed-disability days between males and females in income groups of \$15,000 or more.

The estimated rates of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons, 17 years of age and over, table 40, were lowest in the \$25,000 or more income group. This was true for both males and females. Low rates among workers of both sexes in the 17-44 year age group contributed to this finding.

The estimated rates of restricted activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days are summarized in table E, by sex, age, area of residence, geographic region, and family income.

Table E. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss due to injuries and injury-related impairments per 100 persons per year, by sex and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

Characteristic	Restricted-activity days			Bed-disability days			Work-loss days ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of days per 100 persons per year								
All persons ²	357.4	405.0	313.0	87.6	91.6	83.9	124.7	145.0	97.4
Age Group									
Under 6 years	44.1	53.1	34.7	*14.3	*16.4	*12.0	---	---	---
6-16 years	179.4	222.4	134.6	33.9	44.2	23.2	---	---	---
17-24 years	314.1	410.6	221.9	72.3	90.2	55.2	} 128.5	} 162.1	} 85.4
25-34 years	421.4	568.6	281.6	88.5	97.3	80.3			
35-44 years	399.3	481.2	322.9	106.5	122.9	91.1	} 120.3	} 117.0	} 125.2
45-54 years	464.5	535.8	398.0	143.2	145.0	141.5			
55-64 years	525.4	546.7	506.6	115.1	123.4	107.7	} 83.7	} *51.5	} *135.2
65-74 years	504.6	411.6	576.2	133.4	90.4	166.5			
75 years and over	664.3	493.3	764.3	194.5	193.3	195.2			
Place of residence									
SMSA-in central city	397.0	465.9	335.5	107.6	124.1	92.9	142.5	171.3	107.2
SMSA-outside central city	331.6	371.2	294.1	76.4	77.2	75.7	114.2	131.6	90.5
Outside SMSA	355.9	396.9	317.2	84.6	82.9	86.3	123.4	141.6	97.9
Geographic region									
Northeast	331.9	390.1	278.9	83.1	98.9	68.6	141.1	165.8	108.5
North Central	332.8	356.4	310.5	70.8	67.8	73.7	133.1	143.8	118.5
South	340.1	391.4	292.2	98.4	100.1	96.8	113.9	136.9	83.1
West	452.0	515.1	393.2	98.0	102.3	93.9	112.0	136.6	79.8
Family income									
Less than \$10,000	536.5	623.0	472.4	143.1	165.0	126.9	151.4	188.6	116.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	353.1	435.3	278.7	86.7	95.4	78.9	158.6	196.8	113.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	298.3	338.1	257.8	72.5	70.3	74.7	138.8	164.7	100.0
\$25,000 or more	272.4	318.9	222.9	58.2	60.0	56.2	97.2	109.2	79.5

¹The rate of work-loss days is computed per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Includes restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Race by age

Table 41 contains the estimated numbers and rates per 100 persons per year of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by race and age. The rates of bed-disability and work-loss days were higher among black persons than among white persons. Rates of restricted-activity days were higher among white persons in the younger age groups, through 24 years of age, but higher among black persons 25 years of age and over.

Marital status by age

The estimated numbers and rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by age and marital status of persons 17 years of age and over, are presented in table 42. The highest rates of restricted-activity days were among the widowed and among the divorced or separated groups. Whereas the never married group had a high rate of persons injured (table 17), the rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days for this group were low. The main reason for this finding is that of the four marital status groups, the never married group contained the largest proportion of younger persons, and as such, had lower numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days caused by injury-related impairments. The highest rate of bed-disability days was among widowed persons, who were proportionally the oldest group, and the highest rate of work-loss days was among the divorced or separated group.

Education of individual by age

Table 43 contains the estimated numbers and rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by age and education of individuals 17 years of age and over. The highest rates for restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days were among persons in the lowest education group, less than 12 years, whereas the lowest rates for all three were among those in the highest education group, 16 years or more. These results are due to two primary factors, that of large

proportions of older persons in the lower educational group, and smaller proportions of the highest educational group working in occupations in which they are more prone to injury, such as physical labor positions.

Table F presents a summary of the estimated rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days, by race, marital status, and education of the individual, and figure 7 graphically shows the restricted-activity and bed-disability day rates, by family income, marital status, and education of the individual.

Table F. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per 100 persons per year due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by race, marital status, and education of individual: United States, 1980-81

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days¹</i>
	Number of days per 100 persons per year		
All persons ²	357.4	87.6	124.7
Race			
White	355.5	83.8	118.8
Black	383.4	121.8	174.9
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over			
Married	406.6	102.0	128.2
Widowed	651.3	183.7	88.1
Divorced or separated	656.8	155.5	157.5
Never married	368.3	86.4	105.2
Education of individual 17 years of age and over			
Less than 12 years	591.0	153.9	191.5
12 years	391.5	93.9	138.1
13-15 years	403.5	101.3	101.1
16 years or more	262.0	53.6	41.6

¹The rate of work-loss days is computed per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

²Includes races other than white and black and unknown education of individual.

NOTE: Includes restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

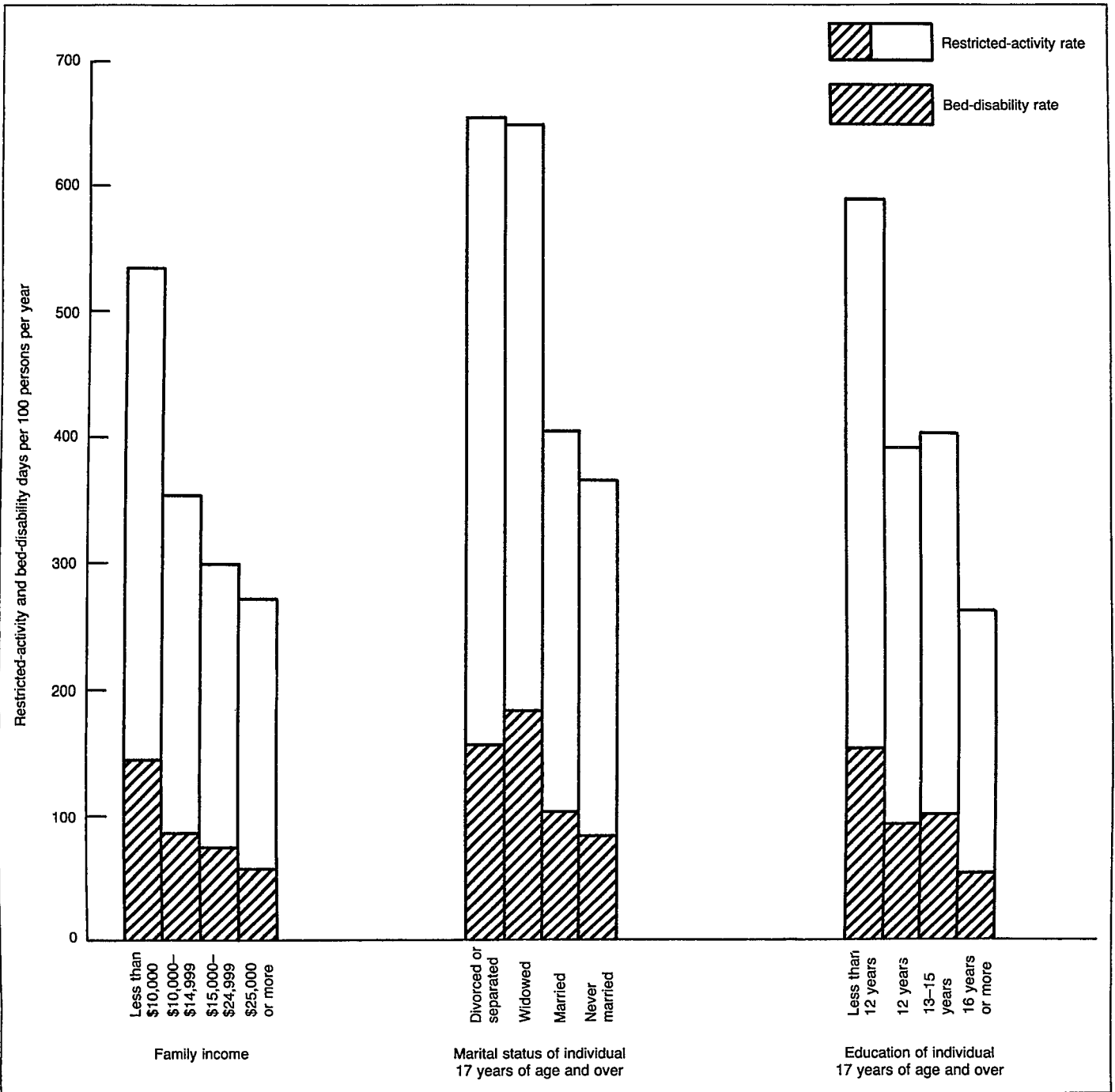


Figure 7. Restricted-activity days and bed-disability days due to injuries and injury-related impairments per 100 persons per year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

Class and place of accident, by sex

The estimated numbers and rates of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss due to injuries and injury-related impairments by class of accident and place of accident, by sex, are shown in tables 44 and 45. Analysis of these data shows the following:

- There was a higher rate of restricted-activity days from moving motor vehicle accidents among males than among females. However, the rates of bed-disability and work-loss days from moving motor vehicle accidents were similar between males and females.
- Rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days were higher among males than females for accidents occurring at industrial places. The first two indices reflect the effect of lower numbers of women in the work force while the third, work-loss days per 100 currently employed population, reflects differences in the nature of the occupations, physical labor versus white collar or office work.
- The rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days for accidents occurring at home were higher among females than males. However, males had a higher rate of work-loss

days as a result of home accidents.

- Males had a higher rate of restricted-activity days and females had a higher rate of work-loss days for accidents occurring on streets and highways.
- Accidents occurring at places of recreation caused higher rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days among males than among females.
- Males had a higher rate of restricted-activity days from accidents occurring at school than females had.

Table G shows the rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons per year and per episode of persons injured, by sex and place of accident. Whereas males had higher rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons per year, they did not have higher rates per episode of persons injured. Street and highway accidents were responsible for the highest number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per episode of persons injured for both males and females, and industrial place accidents were responsible for the second highest. Accidents occurring at home were responsible for relatively low numbers of days of restricted activity and bed disability per episode of persons injured.

Table G. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and bed disability due to injuries and injury-related impairments per 100 persons per year and days per episode of persons injured, by sex and place of accident: United States, 1980-81

<i>Sex and place of accident</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>		<i>Bed-disability days</i>	
	<i>Days per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Days per episode of person injured</i>	<i>Days per 100 persons per year</i>	<i>Days per episode of person injured</i>
Both sexes	357.4	11.4	87.6	2.8
Home-in and out	91.9	7.6	24.1	2.0
Street and highway	78.5	23.3	19.0	5.6
Farm	5.1	11.3	*1.0	*2.1
Industrial place	65.8	16.2	15.5	3.8
School	18.5	6.7	1.9	0.7
Place of recreation	22.0	7.9	4.3	1.5
Other and unknown	75.5	13.3	21.9	3.8
Male	405.0	11.0	91.6	2.5
Home-in and out	72.9	5.8	18.7	1.5
Street and highway	84.1	21.6	18.4	4.7
Farm	8.0	11.4	*1.5	*2.1
Industrial place	103.8	16.1	23.1	3.6
School	25.1	6.6	*2.6	*0.7
Place of recreation	30.9	7.9	5.9	1.5
Other and unknown	80.2	13.9	21.5	3.7
Female	313.0	12.1	83.9	3.2
Home-in and out	109.6	9.3	29.1	2.5
Street and highway	73.3	25.4	19.5	6.8
Farm	*2.4	*11.2	*0.4	*2.1
Industrial place	30.3	16.4	8.5	4.6
School	12.4	6.8	*1.3	*0.7
Place of recreation	13.8	8.0	2.8	1.6
Other and unknown	71.1	12.6	22.3	4.0

NOTE: Includes restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

School-loss days, by sex and selected characteristics

The estimated number of days of school loss and number of days of school loss per 100 children 6–16 years of age due to injuries and injury-related impairments are presented by sex and selected characteristics in table 46. During 1980–81 more than 14 million days of school were lost per year because of injuries. This amounted to 36.2 days per 100 children per year. Analysis of these school-loss days for children 6–16 years of age shows the following:

- The rate of school loss was higher among boys than girls, 43.6 to 28.5 days lost per 100 children per year.
- SMSA central city children had a higher rate of school-loss days than children from other places of residence.
- The South Region had a proportionately low rate of

school-loss days, 29.9 days lost per 100 children.

- Children from the lowest income families, less than \$10,000 a year, had a very high rate of school-loss days because of injuries, 66.3 per 100 children.
- The rate of school-loss days was higher among black children than white children—49.5 to 34.7, respectively.
- The highest rates of school-loss days were attributed to accidents occurring at home, at school, and on streets and highways, in that order.

The days of school loss per 100 children 6–16 years of age, due to injuries and injury-related impairments are presented graphically, by selected characteristics, by ascending order of rate of school loss in figure 8.

The population figures used in computing rates in this report are found in tables 47–51.

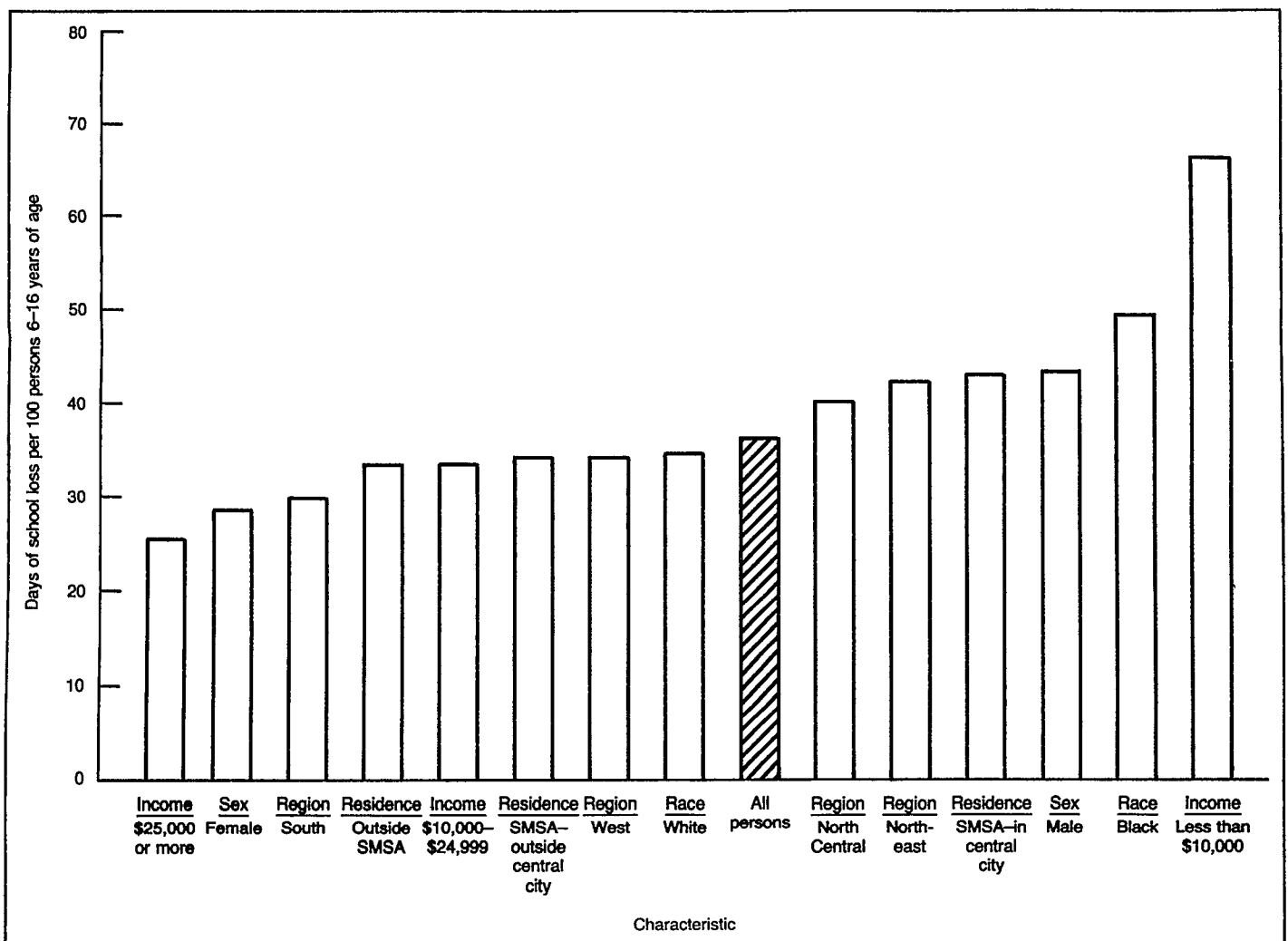


Figure 8. School-loss days due to injuries and injury-related impairments per 100 children 6–16 years of age per year, by selected characteristics in ascending order of rate of school loss: United States, 1980–81

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Table 1. Number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident: United States, 1970–81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Year	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Number of persons injured in thousands						
1970	55,964	3,588	2,961	7,750	21,642	24,568
1971	62,539	4,741	4,044	9,631	23,984	26,068
1972	64,259	4,704	3,761	7,938	24,040	29,545
1973	59,973	3,927	2,960	9,027	22,697	26,785
1974	59,139	4,311	4,075	9,254	21,371	26,356
1975	71,903	5,140	4,225	9,841	31,197	28,352
1976	65,428	4,611	4,107	9,292	25,987	27,585
1977	73,927	5,033	4,392	11,414	29,588	31,435
1978	67,519	4,575	3,827	10,511	25,413	29,747
1979	69,127	5,025	4,248	12,014	24,745	30,131
1980	68,089	4,392	3,694	10,826	26,693	28,211
1981	70,252	5,019	4,543	11,291	26,909	29,812
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
1970	28.0	1.8	1.5	3.9	10.8	12.3
1971	30.9	2.3	2.0	4.8	11.9	12.9
1972	31.5	2.3	1.8	3.9	11.8	14.5
1973	29.1	1.9	1.4	4.4	11.0	13.0
1974	28.5	2.1	2.0	4.5	10.3	12.7
1975	34.4	2.5	2.0	4.7	14.9	13.6
1976	31.1	2.2	1.9	4.4	12.3	13.1
1977	34.8	2.4	2.1	5.4	13.9	14.8
1978	31.6	2.1	1.8	4.9	11.9	13.9
1979	32.0	2.3	2.0	5.6	11.5	14.0
1980	31.2	2.0	1.7	5.0	12.2	12.9
1981	31.2	2.2	2.0	5.0	12.0	13.2

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total, because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I, figure V.

Table 2. Number of days of restricted activity due to injuries and injury-related impairments and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by class of accident: United States, 1970-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Year	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Number of days of restricted activity in thousands						
1970	478,686	79,735	71,926	110,947	136,521	179,854
1971	551,634	93,992	86,016	120,384	153,182	217,267
1972	563,406	90,787	82,233	102,247	168,328	233,403
1973	590,355	110,449	93,730	124,692	173,860	221,824
1974	633,698	96,571	82,235	144,191	181,754	252,223
1975	674,289	102,076	86,776	138,838	218,461	259,426
1976	646,223	106,287	98,613	140,590	191,618	249,703
1977	701,044	129,807	112,593	160,533	207,760	255,121
1978	730,427	125,757	112,757	184,031	201,237	266,157
1979	745,020	137,699	121,430	176,284	208,652	270,963
1980	778,949	145,432	135,588	184,636	187,958	300,578
1981	804,106	139,343	126,144	214,873	219,190	279,954
Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year						
1970	239.5	39.9	36.0	55.5	68.3	90.0
1971	272.6	46.4	42.5	59.5	75.7	107.4
1972	276.0	44.5	40.3	50.1	82.5	114.3
1973	286.9	53.7	45.5	60.6	84.5	107.8
1974	305.6	46.6	39.7	69.5	87.7	121.6
1975	322.5	48.8	41.5	66.4	104.5	124.1
1976	306.8	50.5	46.8	66.7	91.0	118.5
1977	330.4	61.2	53.1	75.7	97.9	120.3
1978	341.6	58.8	52.7	86.1	94.1	124.5
1979	345.4	63.8	56.3	81.7	96.7	125.6
1980	357.4	66.7	62.2	84.7	86.2	137.9
1981	357.3	61.9	56.1	95.5	97.4	124.4

NOTES: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix 1, figure VI.

Includes restricted-activity days due to injuries and injury-related impairments.

Table 3. Number of days of bed disability due to injuries and injury-related impairments and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by class of accident: United States, 1970-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Year	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Number of days of bed disability in thousands						
1970	132,163	20,580	19,476	26,798	36,371	53,287
1971	153,269	29,285	27,455	30,122	44,470	59,187
1972	163,947	30,966	28,731	24,131	50,348	66,492
1973	171,117	37,192	31,686	32,212	51,761	60,490
1974	186,470	31,490	28,844	38,143	54,614	76,465
1975	187,223	33,585	28,359	36,248	58,032	71,407
1976	187,071	28,646	26,840	35,272	58,961	73,481
1977	189,735	35,084	30,285	37,351	56,768	72,756
1978	184,747	38,683	34,535	42,593	50,504	65,067
1979	199,622	35,068	30,588	40,707	61,071	74,737
1980	193,378	36,850	34,897	42,657	53,176	69,881
1981	194,818	36,289	33,306	43,957	53,479	70,161
Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year						
1970	66.1	10.3	9.7	13.4	18.2	26.7
1971	75.7	14.5	13.6	14.9	22.0	29.2
1972	80.3	15.2	14.1	11.8	24.7	32.6
1973	83.1	18.1	15.4	15.7	25.2	29.4
1974	89.9	15.2	13.9	18.4	26.3	36.9
1975	89.6	16.1	13.6	17.3	27.8	34.2
1976	88.8	13.6	12.7	16.7	28.0	34.9
1977	89.4	16.5	14.3	17.6	26.8	34.3
1978	86.4	18.1	16.2	19.9	23.6	30.4
1979	92.5	16.3	14.2	18.9	28.3	34.6
1980	88.7	16.9	16.0	19.6	24.4	32.1
1981	86.6	16.1	14.8	19.5	23.8	31.2

NOTES: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I, figure VI.

Includes bed-disability days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Table 4. Number of injuries and number of injuries per 100 persons per year, by age: United States, 1970–81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Year	All ages	Age				
		Under 6 years	6–16 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	
Number of injuries in thousands						
1970	59,227	7,244	16,492	22,930	12,562	
1971	66,152	8,323	18,566	25,880	13,383	
1972	67,823	8,537	17,566	27,263	14,457	
1973	63,233	7,205	16,874	26,738	12,416	
1974	63,085	6,697	16,429	27,277	12,682	
1975	76,192	9,661	18,625	32,039	15,867	
1976	67,714	7,629	14,900	30,159	15,025	
1977	77,197	8,151	18,423	35,643	14,980	
1978	70,741	6,159	16,089	32,267	16,226	
1979	74,355	7,262	15,085	36,003	16,006	
1980	72,715	6,698	15,663	35,791	14,563	
1981	74,660	7,379	15,629	36,898	14,754	
Number of injuries per 100 persons per year						
1970	29.6	33.4	36.6	31.5	20.8	
1971	32.7	38.9	41.1	34.6	21.9	
1972	33.2	41.2	39.8	35.3	23.3	
1973	30.7	35.3	38.7	33.8	19.8	
1974	30.4	33.9	38.1	33.8	19.9	
1975	36.4	49.5	43.9	38.7	24.6	
1976	32.1	40.3	35.5	35.6	23.1	
1977	36.4	44.1	44.5	41.1	22.8	
1978	33.1	33.5	39.6	36.4	24.5	
1979	34.5	38.9	38.1	39.7	24.0	
1980	33.4	35.2	40.4	38.6	21.6	
1981	33.2	36.7	40.3	38.0	21.4	

NOTE: The appropriate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found in appendix I, figure V.

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1980-81

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

Sex and age	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Both sexes						
All ages	69,171	4,705	4,118	11,059	26,801	29,012
Under 6 years	6,901	*258	*258	...	4,258	2,436
6-16 years	15,002	810	736	...	5,525	8,778
17-24 years	13,606	1,270	1,089	2,986	3,355	6,590
25-34 years	13,248	1,217	1,086	4,097	4,168	4,633
35-44 years	6,694	580	507	1,515	2,430	2,599
45-54 years	5,251	*244	*198	1,502	2,086	1,572
55-64 years	4,187	*178	*97	867	2,008	1,282
65-74 years	2,187	*83	*83	*92	1,376	685
75 years and over	2,095	*65	*65	*	1,594	436
Male						
All ages	39,507	2,352	1,987	8,517	13,328	17,303
Under 6 years	3,814	*23	*23	...	2,383	1,435
6-16 years	9,493	486	459	...	3,341	5,698
17-24 years	8,129	544	440	2,286	1,589	4,229
25-34 years	8,292	759	652	3,337	2,153	2,802
35-44 years	3,759	*317	*268	1,265	1,154	1,404
45-54 years	2,757	*145	*100	974	916	850
55-64 years	1,758	*78	*46	587	760	432
65-74 years	883	*	*	*68	593	*271
75 years and over	621	*	*	*	439	*182
Female						
All ages	29,665	2,354	2,131	2,542	13,473	11,709
Under 6 years	3,087	*235	*235	...	1,875	1,002
6-16 years	5,509	*324	*277	...	2,184	3,080
17-24 years	5,476	726	649	701	1,765	2,361
25-34 years	4,956	459	434	760	2,015	1,831
35-44 years	2,935	*262	*238	*250	1,277	1,195
45-54 years	2,494	*99	*99	528	1,170	721
55-64 years	2,429	*101	*51	*280	1,249	850
65-74 years	1,305	*83	*83	*24	783	415
75 years and over	1,473	*65	*65	*	1,155	*253

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 6. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1980-81

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

Sex and age	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
All ages	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
Under 6 years	35.2	*1.3	*1.3	...	21.7	12.4
6-16 years	38.7	2.1	1.9	...	14.3	22.7
17-24 years	41.7	3.9	3.3	9.2	10.3	20.2
25-34 years	36.3	3.3	3.0	11.2	11.4	12.7
35-44 years	25.9	2.2	2.0	5.9	9.4	10.1
45-54 years	23.4	*1.1	*0.9	6.7	9.3	7.0
55-64 years	19.6	*0.8	*0.5	4.1	9.4	6.0
65-74 years	14.2	*0.5	*0.5	*0.6	8.9	4.4
75 years and over	23.4	*0.7	*0.7	...	17.8	4.9
Male						
All ages	37.0	2.2	1.9	8.0	12.5	16.2
Under 6 years	38.2	*0.2	*0.2	...	23.9	14.4
6-16 years	48.0	2.5	2.3	...	16.9	28.8
17-24 years	51.0	3.4	2.8	14.3	10.0	26.5
25-34 years	46.6	4.3	3.7	18.8	12.1	15.8
35-44 years	30.2	*2.5	*2.1	10.1	9.3	11.3
45-54 years	25.4	*1.3	*0.9	9.0	8.4	7.8
55-64 years	17.5	*0.8	*0.5	5.9	7.6	4.3
65-74 years	13.2	...	...	*1.0	8.9	*4.0
75 years and over	18.8	...	...	...	13.3	*5.5
Female						
All ages	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	11.8	10.2
Under 6 years	32.2	*2.4	*2.4	...	19.5	10.4
6-16 years	29.1	*1.7	*1.5	...	11.5	16.2
17-24 years	32.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	10.6	14.2
25-34 years	26.5	2.5	2.3	4.1	10.8	9.8
35-44 years	22.0	*2.0	*1.8	*1.9	9.6	9.0
45-54 years	21.4	*0.9	*0.9	4.5	10.1	6.2
55-64 years	21.4	*0.9	*0.4	*2.5	11.0	7.5
65-74 years	15.0	*1.0	*1.0	*0.3	9.0	4.8
75 years and over	26.1	*1.2	*1.2	...	20.4	*4.5

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons injured, by place of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Place of accident							
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
Both sexes								
All ages	69,171	26,801	7,476	993	8,993	6,149	6,148	12,611
Under 6 years	6,901	4,258	429	*28	*51	*162	*158	1,813
6-16 years	15,002	5,525	1,871	*202	*206	3,953	1,328	1,916
17-24 years	13,606	3,355	1,753	*104	2,490	1,457	1,982	2,466
25-34 years	13,248	4,168	1,583	*278	3,201	*307	1,528	2,183
35-44 years	6,694	2,430	801	*152	1,203	*154	736	1,219
45-54 years	5,251	2,086	412	*160	1,196	*34	*179	1,185
55-64 years	4,187	2,008	355	*	598	*49	*187	989
65-74 years	2,187	1,376	*181	*69	*48	*	*50	463
75 years and over	2,095	1,594	*91	*	*	*33	*	377
Male								
All ages	39,507	13,328	4,172	748	6,872	4,062	4,166	6,159
Under 6 years	3,814	2,383	*123	*28	*	*129	*135	1,016
6-16 years	9,493	3,341	1,226	*128	*131	2,550	1,105	1,012
17-24 years	8,129	1,589	896	*78	1,914	1,159	1,293	1,200
25-34 years	8,292	2,153	966	*206	2,681	*152	1,043	1,091
35-44 years	3,759	1,154	487	*78	968	*73	389	610
45-54 years	2,757	916	*278	*160	764	*	*120	519
55-64 years	1,758	760	*146	*	391	*	*80	382
65-74 years	883	593	*24	*69	*24	*	*	*173
75 years and over	621	439	*26	*	*	*	*	*157
Female								
All ages	29,665	13,473	3,304	*245	2,120	2,088	1,982	6,451
Under 6 years	3,087	1,875	*306	*	*51	*33	*23	798
6-16 years	5,509	2,184	645	*74	*76	1,403	*223	905
17-24 years	5,476	1,765	857	*26	576	*298	689	1,266
25-34 years	4,956	2,015	617	*72	520	*156	485	1,091
35-44 years	2,935	1,277	*314	*74	*235	*81	*347	609
45-54 years	2,494	1,170	*134	*	432	*34	*58	666
55-64 years	2,429	1,249	*210	*	*207	*49	*108	607
65-74 years	1,305	783	*157	*	*24	*	*50	*290
75 years and over	1,473	1,155	*65	*	*	*33	*	*220

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 8. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Place of accident							
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year								
Both sexes								
All ages	31.2	12.1	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	5.7
Under 6 years	35.2	21.7	2.2	*0.1	*0.3	*0.8	*0.8	9.3
6-16 years	38.7	14.3	4.8	*0.5	*0.5	10.2	3.4	4.9
17-24 years	41.7	10.3	5.4	*0.3	7.6	4.5	6.1	7.6
25-34 years	36.3	11.4	4.3	*0.8	8.8	*0.8	4.2	6.0
35-44 years	25.9	9.4	3.1	*0.6	4.7	*0.6	2.9	4.7
45-54 years	23.4	9.3	1.8	*0.7	5.3	*0.2	*0.8	5.3
55-64 years	19.6	9.4	1.7	*	2.8	*0.2	*0.9	4.6
65-74 years	14.2	8.9	*1.2	*0.4	*0.3	*	*0.3	3.0
75 years and over	23.4	17.8	*1.0	*	*	*0.4	*	4.2
Male								
All ages	37.0	12.5	3.9	0.7	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.8
Under 6 years	38.2	23.9	*1.2	*0.3	*	*1.3	*1.4	10.2
6-16 years	48.0	16.9	6.2	*0.6	*0.7	12.9	5.6	5.1
17-24 years	51.0	10.0	5.6	*0.5	12.0	7.3	8.1	7.5
25-34 years	46.6	12.1	5.4	*1.2	15.1	*0.9	5.9	6.1
35-44 years	30.2	9.3	3.9	*0.6	7.8	*0.6	3.1	4.9
45-54 years	25.4	8.4	*2.6	*1.5	7.0	*	*1.1	4.8
55-64 years	17.5	7.6	*1.5	*	3.9	*	*0.8	3.8
65-74 years	13.2	8.9	*0.4	*1.0	*0.4	*	*	*2.6
75 years and over	18.8	13.3	*0.8	*	*	*	*	*4.7
Female								
All ages	25.9	11.8	2.9	*0.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.6
Under 6 years	32.2	19.5	*3.2	*	*0.5	*0.3	*0.2	8.3
6-16 years	29.1	11.5	3.4	*0.4	*0.4	7.4	*1.2	4.8
17-24 years	32.8	10.6	5.1	*0.2	3.5	*1.8	4.1	7.6
25-34 years	26.5	10.8	3.3	*0.4	2.8	*0.8	2.6	5.8
35-44 years	22.0	9.6	*2.4	*0.6	*1.8	*0.6	*2.6	4.6
45-54 years	21.4	10.1	*1.2	*	3.7	*0.3	*0.5	5.7
55-64 years	21.4	11.0	*1.9	*	*1.8	*0.4	*1.0	5.4
65-74 years	15.0	9.0	*1.8	*	*0.3	*	*0.6	*3.3
75 years and over	26.1	20.4	*1.2	*	*	*0.6	*	*3.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and race: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 race	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Both Sexes						
Total ¹	69,171	4,705	4,118	11,059	26,801	29,012
White	60,715	3,836	3,300	9,766	23,788	25,559
Black	6,884	622	597	967	2,434	2,953
Male						
Total ¹	39,507	2,352	1,987	8,517	13,328	17,303
White	34,894	1,988	1,650	7,594	11,954	15,180
Black	3,577	*189	*189	646	1,111	1,725
Female						
Total ¹	29,665	2,354	2,131	2,542	13,473	11,709
White	25,820	1,848	1,650	2,172	11,834	10,379
Black	3,306	433	409	*321	1,324	1,228
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
Total ¹	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
White	31.9	2.0	1.7	5.1	12.5	13.4
Black	26.4	2.4	2.3	3.7	9.4	11.3
Male						
Total ¹	37.0	2.2	1.9	8.0	12.5	16.2
White	37.8	2.2	1.8	8.2	13.0	16.5
Black	29.6	*1.6	*1.6	5.3	9.2	14.3
Female						
Total ¹	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	11.8	10.2
White	26.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	12.1	10.6
Black	23.7	3.1	2.9	*2.3	9.5	8.8

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and race: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Sex and race</i>	<i>Place of accident</i>							
	<i>All places</i>	<i>Home-in and out</i>	<i>Street and highway</i>	<i>Farm</i>	<i>Industrial place</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Place of recreation</i>	<i>Other and unknown</i>
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
Both sexes								
Total ¹	69,171	26,801	7,476	933	8,993	6,149	6,148	12,611
White	60,715	23,788	6,053	922	7,900	5,457	5,321	11,275
Black	6,884	2,434	1,152	*	887	631	619	1,160
Male								
Total ¹	39,507	13,328	4,172	748	6,872	4,062	4,166	6,159
White	34,894	11,954	3,464	677	6,045	3,746	3,438	5,570
Black	3,577	1,111	508	*	621	*281	519	536
Female								
Total ¹	29,665	13,473	3,304	*245	2,120	2,088	1,982	6,451
White	25,820	11,834	2,589	*245	1,855	1,711	1,883	5,704
Black	3,306	1,324	643	*	*266	350	*100	624
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year								
Both sexes								
Total ¹	31.2	12.1	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	5.7
White	31.9	12.5	3.2	0.5	4.2	2.9	2.8	5.9
Black	26.4	9.4	4.4	*	3.4	2.4	2.4	4.5
Male								
Total ¹	37.0	12.5	3.9	0.7	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.8
White	37.8	13.0	3.8	0.7	6.6	4.1	3.7	6.0
Black	29.6	9.2	4.2	*	5.1	*2.3	4.3	4.4
Female								
Total ¹	25.9	11.8	2.9	*0.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.6
White	26.3	12.1	2.6	*0.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	5.8
Black	23.7	9.5	4.6	*	*1.9	2.5	*0.7	4.5

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 11. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 place of residence	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Both sexes						
All areas	69,171	4,705	4,118	11,059	26,801	29,012
SMSA-in central city	18,460	1,402	1,272	2,542	6,891	8,167
SMSA-outside central city	28,904	1,966	1,679	4,728	11,606	11,605
Outside SMSA	21,807	1,337	1,166	3,789	8,304	9,239
Male						
All areas	39,507	2,352	1,987	8,517	13,328	17,303
SMSA-in central city	10,485	553	475	1,867	3,532	4,887
SMSA-outside central city	16,458	1,164	976	3,824	5,521	6,776
Outside SMSA	12,563	635	536	2,826	4,274	5,640
Female						
All areas	29,665	2,354	2,131	2,542	13,473	11,709
SMSA-in central city	7,975	849	798	675	3,359	3,280
SMSA-outside central city	12,445	802	703	904	6,085	4,829
Outside SMSA	9,244	703	631	963	4,029	3,599
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
All areas	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
SMSA-in central city	30.3	2.3	2.1	4.2	11.3	13.4
SMSA-outside central city	32.2	2.2	1.9	5.3	12.9	12.9
Outside SMSA	30.9	1.9	1.7	5.4	11.8	13.1
Male						
All areas	37.0	2.2	1.9	8.0	12.5	16.2
SMSA-in central city	36.4	1.9	1.7	6.5	12.3	17.0
SMSA-outside central city	37.6	2.7	2.2	8.7	12.6	15.5
Outside SMSA	36.6	1.8	1.6	8.2	12.4	16.4
Female						
All areas	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	11.8	10.2
SMSA-in central city	24.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	10.4	10.2
SMSA-outside central city	27.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	13.2	10.5
Outside SMSA	25.5	1.9	1.7	2.7	11.1	9.9

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 12. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and place of residence: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 place of residence	All places	Place of accident						
		Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Both sexes		Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All areas	69,171	26,801	7,476	993	8,993	6,149	6,148	12,611
SMSA-in central city	18,460	6,891	2,529	*24	2,053	1,529	2,021	3,412
SMSA-outside central city	28,904	11,606	3,046	*98	3,978	2,160	2,809	5,207
Outside SMSA	21,807	8,304	1,901	871	2,962	2,460	1,318	3,991
Male		Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All areas	39,507	13,328	4,172	748	6,872	4,062	4,166	6,159
SMSA-in central city	10,485	3,532	1,259	*-	1,551	910	1,465	1,769
SMSA-outside central city	16,458	5,521	1,969	*26	3,205	1,333	1,903	2,500
Outside SMSA	12,563	4,274	944	722	2,117	1,818	798	1,890
Female		Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All areas	29,665	13,473	3,304	*245	2,120	2,088	1,982	6,451
SMSA-in central city	7,975	3,359	1,271	*24	502	619	556	1,643
SMSA-outside central city	12,445	6,085	1,077	*72	773	826	906	2,707
Outside SMSA	9,244	4,029	957	*150	845	642	521	2,101
Both sexes		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
All areas	31.2	12.1	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	5.7
SMSA-in central city	30.3	11.3	4.1	*0.0	3.4	2.5	3.3	5.6
SMSA-outside central city	32.2	12.9	3.4	*0.1	4.4	2.4	3.1	5.8
Outside SMSA	30.9	11.8	2.7	1.2	4.2	3.5	1.9	5.6
Male		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
All areas	37.0	12.5	3.9	0.7	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.8
SMSA-in central city	36.4	12.3	4.4	*-	5.4	3.2	5.1	6.1
SMSA-outside central city	37.6	12.6	4.5	*0.1	7.3	3.0	4.4	5.7
Outside SMSA	36.6	12.4	2.7	2.1	6.2	5.3	2.3	5.5
Female		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
All areas	25.9	11.8	2.9	*0.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.6
SMSA-in central city	24.8	10.4	3.9	*0.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	5.1
SMSA-outside central city	27.0	13.2	2.3	*0.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	5.9
Outside SMSA	25.5	11.1	2.6	*0.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	5.8

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and geographic region: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 region	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Both sexes						
All regions	69,171	4,705	4,118	11,059	26,801	29,012
Northeast	15,277	1,108	1,008	2,253	5,511	6,866
North Central	18,291	853	751	3,268	6,714	8,139
South	20,774	1,712	1,510	3,204	8,640	8,050
West	14,828	1,032	849	2,334	5,937	5,956
Male						
All regions	39,507	2,352	1,987	8,517	13,328	17,303
Northeast	8,977	463	438	1,769	2,728	4,392
North Central	10,454	424	397	2,457	3,262	4,843
South	11,819	755	601	2,597	4,472	4,724
West	8,256	710	551	1,694	2,866	3,345
Female						
All regions	29,665	2,354	2,131	2,542	13,473	11,709
Northeast	6,300	645	569	484	2,783	2,475
North Central	7,837	429	354	811	3,452	3,297
South	8,955	957	910	607	4,168	3,326
West	6,572	*323	*298	640	3,071	2,611
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
All regions	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
Northeast	31.2	2.3	2.1	4.6	11.3	14.0
North Central	31.3	1.5	1.3	5.6	11.5	13.9
South	28.7	2.4	2.1	4.4	11.9	11.1
West	35.7	2.5	2.0	5.6	14.3	14.3
Male						
All regions	37.0	2.2	1.9	8.0	12.5	16.2
Northeast	38.5	2.0	1.9	7.6	11.7	18.8
North Central	36.7	1.5	1.4	8.6	11.5	17.0
South	33.8	2.2	1.7	7.4	12.8	13.5
West	41.2	3.5	2.8	8.5	14.3	16.7
Female						
All regions	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	11.8	10.2
Northeast	24.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	10.9	9.7
North Central	26.1	1.4	1.2	2.7	11.5	11.0
South	23.9	2.6	2.4	1.6	11.1	8.9
West	30.5	*1.5	*1.4	3.0	14.3	12.1

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 14. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and geographic region: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 region	Place of accident							
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
Both sexes								
All regions	69,171	26,801	7,476	993	8,993	6,149	6,148	12,611
Northeast	15,277	5,511	2,204	*48	1,724	1,380	1,526	2,885
North Central	18,291	6,714	1,685	459	2,766	2,060	1,504	3,103
South	20,774	8,640	2,281	*238	2,726	1,396	1,508	3,984
West	14,828	5,937	1,306	*248	1,777	1,313	1,609	2,638
Male								
All regions	39,507	13,328	4,172	748	6,872	4,062	4,166	6,159
Northeast	8,977	2,728	1,312	*25	1,366	986	1,028	1,533
North Central	10,454	3,262	925	*334	2,076	1,441	996	1,420
South	11,819	4,472	1,074	*165	2,223	956	988	1,941
West	8,256	2,866	861	*224	1,207	679	1,155	1,265
Female								
All regions	29,665	13,473	3,304	*245	2,120	2,088	1,982	6,451
Northeast	6,300	2,783	892	*24	358	394	499	1,351
North Central	7,837	3,452	760	*124	690	619	508	1,683
South	8,955	4,168	1,207	*73	503	440	521	2,043
West	6,572	3,071	445	*25	570	634	455	1,374
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year								
Both sexes								
All regions	31.2	12.1	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	5.7
Northeast	31.2	11.3	4.5	*0.1	3.5	2.8	3.1	5.9
North Central	31.3	11.5	2.9	0.8	4.7	3.5	2.6	5.3
South	28.7	11.9	3.1	*0.3	3.8	1.9	2.1	5.5
West	35.7	14.3	3.1	*0.6	4.3	3.2	3.9	6.3
Male								
All regions	37.0	12.5	3.9	0.7	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.8
Northeast	38.5	11.7	5.6	*0.1	5.9	4.2	4.4	6.6
North Central	36.7	11.5	3.2	*1.2	7.3	5.1	3.5	5.0
South	33.8	12.8	3.1	*0.5	6.3	2.7	2.8	5.5
West	41.2	14.3	4.3	*1.1	6.0	3.4	5.8	6.3
Female								
All regions	25.9	11.8	2.9	*0.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.6
Northeast	24.6	10.9	3.5	*0.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	5.3
North Central	26.1	11.5	2.5	*0.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	5.6
South	23.9	11.1	3.2	*0.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	5.5
West	30.5	14.3	2.1	*0.1	2.6	2.9	2.1	6.4

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 15. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and family income: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Both sexes		Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All incomes ¹	69,171	4,705	4,118	11,059	26,801	29,012
Less than \$10,000	17,281	924	824	2,445	6,877	7,486
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,486	714	631	1,631	3,753	3,649
\$15,000-\$24,999	16,995	1,283	1,025	3,141	5,993	7,355
\$25,000 or more	21,006	1,448	1,326	3,265	8,375	8,715
Male						
All incomes ¹	39,507	2,352	1,987	8,517	13,328	17,303
Less than \$10,000	8,621	398	*323	1,680	2,747	4,224
\$10,000-\$14,999	4,894	*276	*219	1,151	1,775	1,902
\$15,000-\$24,999	10,837	820	636	2,669	3,354	4,642
\$25,000 or more	12,803	792	743	2,702	4,616	5,366
Female						
All incomes ¹	29,665	2,354	2,131	2,542	13,473	11,709
Under \$10,000	8,660	526	502	766	4,130	3,261
\$10,000-\$14,999	4,591	438	412	481	1,978	1,747
\$15,000-\$24,999	6,158	464	389	472	2,639	2,713
\$25,000 or more	8,203	656	582	564	3,759	3,349
Both sexes		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
All incomes ¹	31.2	2.1	1.9	5.0	12.1	13.1
Less than \$10,000	34.3	1.8	1.6	4.9	13.7	14.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.0	2.3	2.0	5.2	11.9	11.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.5	2.5	2.0	6.0	11.5	14.1
\$25,000 or more	31.3	2.2	2.0	4.9	12.5	13.0
Male						
All incomes ¹	37.0	2.2	1.9	8.0	12.5	16.2
Less than \$10,000	40.3	1.9	*1.5	7.8	12.8	19.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	32.6	*1.8	*1.5	7.7	11.8	12.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.1	3.1	2.4	10.1	12.7	17.6
\$25,000 or more	37.0	2.3	2.1	7.8	13.3	15.5
Female						
All incomes ¹	25.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	11.8	10.2
Less than \$10,000	30.0	1.8	1.7	2.7	14.3	11.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	27.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	11.9	10.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	10.2	10.5
\$25,000 or more	25.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	11.5	10.3

¹ Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 16. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and family income: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Place of accident								
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown	
Both sexes		Average number of persons injured in thousands							
All incomes ¹	69,171	26,801	7,476	993	8,993	6,149	6,148	12,611	
Less than \$10,000	17,281	6,877	1,907	*296	2,010	1,996	1,095	3,100	
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,486	3,753	920	*146	1,342	713	883	1,728	
\$15,000-\$24,999	16,995	5,993	1,796	*294	2,740	1,536	1,628	3,006	
\$25,000 or more	21,006	8,375	2,291	*217	2,467	1,684	2,188	3,784	
Male									
All incomes ¹	39,507	13,328	4,172	748	6,872	4,062	4,166	6,159	
Less than \$10,000	8,621	2,747	994	*244	1,445	1,243	644	1,304	
\$10,000-\$14,999	4,894	1,775	362	*123	885	439	480	830	
\$15,000-\$24,999	10,837	3,354	1,084	*196	2,265	1,133	1,184	1,621	
\$25,000 or more	12,803	4,616	1,452	*144	2,055	1,150	1,577	1,810	
Female									
All incomes ¹	29,665	13,473	3,304	*245	2,120	2,088	1,982	6,451	
Under \$10,000	8,660	4,130	913	*51	565	753	451	1,797	
\$10,000-\$14,999	4,591	1,978	558	*23	457	*274	403	899	
\$15,000-\$24,999	6,158	2,639	712	*99	475	403	444	1,385	
\$25,000 or more	8,203	3,759	839	*72	413	534	611	1,975	
Both sexes		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year							
All incomes ¹	31.2	12.1	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	5.7	
Less than \$10,000	34.3	13.7	3.8	*0.6	4.0	4.0	2.2	6.2	
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.0	11.9	2.9	*0.5	4.2	2.3	2.8	5.5	
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.5	11.5	3.4	*0.6	5.2	2.9	3.1	5.7	
\$25,000 or more	31.3	12.5	3.4	*0.3	3.7	2.5	3.3	5.6	
Male									
All incomes ¹	37.0	12.5	3.9	0.7	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.8	
Less than \$10,000	40.3	12.8	4.6	*1.1	6.7	5.8	3.0	6.1	
\$10,000-\$14,999	32.6	11.8	2.4	*0.8	5.9	2.9	3.2	5.5	
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.1	12.7	4.1	*0.7	8.6	4.3	4.5	6.2	
\$25,000 or more	37.0	13.3	4.2	*0.4	5.9	3.3	4.6	5.2	
Female									
All incomes ¹	25.9	11.8	2.9	*0.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.6	
Less than \$10,000	30.0	14.3	3.2	*0.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	6.2	
\$10,000-\$14,999	27.6	11.9	3.4	*0.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	5.4	
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.7	10.2	2.7	*0.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	5.3	
\$25,000 or more	25.2	11.5	2.6	*0.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	6.1	

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 17. Average annual number of persons injured 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and marital status: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 marital status	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
		Average number of persons injured in thousands				
Both sexes						
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	47,269	3,638	3,124	11,059	17,017	17,798
Married	26,957	2,110	1,750	7,451	10,415	8,625
Widowed	3,231	*109	*109	*204	1,990	951
Divorced or separated	4,806	366	*313	981	1,525	2,047
Never married	12,274	1,052	953	2,422	3,088	6,175
		Male				
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	26,200	1,843	1,505	8,517	7,603	10,171
Married	16,526	1,224	990	6,209	5,447	5,090
Widowed	409	*	*	*48	*253	*131
Divorced or separated	1,827	*108	*54	535	*328	908
Never married	7,437	511	461	1,725	1,575	4,041
		Female				
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	21,069	1,795	1,619	2,542	9,414	7,627
Married	10,431	886	759	1,242	4,968	3,535
Widowed	2,822	*109	*109	*157	1,737	820
Divorced or separated	2,979	*259	*259	446	1,197	1,139
Never married	4,837	541	492	697	1,513	2,134
		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
Both sexes						
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	29.0	2.2	1.9	6.8	10.4	10.9
Married	26.0	2.0	1.7	7.2	10.1	8.3
Widowed	26.6	*0.9	*0.9	*1.7	16.4	7.8
Divorced or separated	36.1	2.8	*2.4	7.4	11.5	15.4
Never married	36.0	3.1	2.8	7.1	9.1	18.1
		Male				
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	34.0	2.4	2.0	11.0	9.9	13.2
Married	31.9	2.4	1.9	12.0	10.5	9.8
Widowed	20.8	*	*	*2.4	*12.8	*6.6
Divorced or separated	37.1	*2.2	*1.1	10.8	*6.7	18.4
Never married	40.4	2.8	2.5	9.4	8.5	21.9
		Female				
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	24.5	2.1	1.9	3.0	10.9	8.9
Married	20.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	9.6	6.8
Widowed	27.7	*1.1	*1.1	*1.5	17.1	8.1
Divorced or separated	35.6	*3.1	*3.1	5.3	14.3	13.6
Never married	30.8	3.4	3.1	4.4	9.6	13.6

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 18. Average annual number of persons injured 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and marital status: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 marital status	Place of accident							
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Both sexes		Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	47,269	17,017	5,176	763	8,735	2,034	4,662	8,881
Married	26,957	10,415	2,618	625	5,810	410	1,953	5,126
Widowed	3,231	1,990	*290	*-	*156	*82	*98	616
Divorced or separated	4,806	1,525	431	*89	807	*49	504	1,400
Never married	12,274	3,088	1,837	*49	1,962	1,493	2,107	1,739
Male								
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	26,200	7,603	2,822	591	6,741	1,383	2,926	4,132
Married	16,526	5,447	1,671	527	4,742	*267	1,258	2,616
Widowed	409	*253	*26	*-	*25	*-	*-	*105
Divorced or separated	1,827	*328	*78	*65	472	*-	*291	593
Never married	7,437	1,575	1,047	*-	1,503	1,117	1,377	817
Female								
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	21,069	9,414	2,354	*171	1,994	651	1,736	4,749
Married	10,431	4,968	947	*98	1,069	*144	695	2,510
Widowed	2,822	1,737	*264	*-	*131	*82	*98	510
Divorced or separated	2,979	1,197	353	*24	*336	*49	*213	806
Never married	4,837	1,513	789	*49	458	376	729	922
Both sexes		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	29.0	10.4	3.2	0.5	5.4	1.2	2.9	5.4
Married	26.0	10.1	2.5	0.6	5.6	0.4	1.9	4.9
Widowed	26.6	16.4	*2.4	*-	*1.3	*0.7	*0.8	5.1
Divorced or separated	36.1	11.5	3.2	*0.7	6.1	*0.4	3.8	10.5
Never married	36.0	9.1	5.4	*0.1	5.8	4.4	6.2	5.1
Male								
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	34.0	9.9	3.7	0.8	8.7	1.8	3.8	5.4
Married	31.9	10.5	3.2	1.0	9.2	*0.5	2.4	5.1
Widowed	20.8	*12.8	*1.3	*-	*1.3	*-	*-	*5.3
Divorced or separated	37.1	*6.7	*1.6	*1.3	9.6	*-	*5.9	12.0
Never married	40.4	8.5	5.7	*-	8.2	6.1	7.5	4.4
Female								
All statuses, 17 years of age and over. . .	24.5	10.9	2.7	*0.2	2.3	0.8	2.0	5.5
Married	20.1	9.6	1.8	*0.2	2.1	*0.3	1.3	4.8
Widowed	27.7	17.1	*2.6	*-	*1.3	*0.8	*1.0	5.0
Divorced or separated	35.6	14.3	4.2	*0.3	*4.0	*0.6	*2.5	9.6
Never married	30.8	9.6	5.0	*0.3	2.9	2.4	4.6	5.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 19. Average annual number of persons injured 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and education of individual: United States, 1990-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 education of individual	All classes	Class of accident				
		Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Both sexes						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	47,269	3,638	3,124	11,059	17,017	17,798
Less than 12 years	13,931	890	737	3,198	5,610	4,990
12 years	17,799	1,422	1,163	5,060	6,115	6,150
13-15 years	8,844	740	661	1,635	2,962	3,891
16 years or more	6,038	450	428	1,058	2,124	2,561
Male						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	26,200	1,843	1,505	8,517	7,603	10,171
Less than 12 years	7,410	403	*299	2,501	2,126	3,052
12 years	10,026	748	589	3,882	2,716	3,478
13-15 years	4,892	380	*327	1,271	1,489	2,062
16 years or more	3,567	*241	*220	837	1,221	1,421
Female						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	21,069	1,795	1,619	2,542	9,414	7,627
Less than 12 years	6,521	487	438	697	3,484	1,938
12 years	7,773	674	574	1,178	3,399	2,672
13-15 years	3,952	361	*334	364	1,473	1,829
16 years or more	2,471	*208	*208	*221	903	1,140
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	29.0	2.2	1.9	6.8	10.4	10.9
Less than 12 years	28.3	1.8	1.5	6.5	11.4	10.1
12 years	29.3	2.3	1.9	8.3	10.1	10.1
13-15 years	33.4	2.8	2.5	6.2	11.2	14.7
16 years or more	24.9	1.9	1.8	4.4	8.8	10.6
Male						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	34.0	2.4	2.0	11.0	9.9	13.2
Less than 12 years	31.8	1.7	*1.3	10.7	9.1	13.1
12 years	38.3	2.9	2.3	14.8	10.4	13.3
13-15 years	38.5	3.0	*2.6	10.0	11.7	16.2
16 years or more	26.0	*1.8	*1.6	6.1	8.9	10.3
Female						
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹	24.5	2.1	1.9	3.0	10.9	8.9
Less than 12 years	25.1	1.9	1.7	2.7	13.4	7.5
12 years	22.5	2.0	1.7	3.4	9.8	7.7
13-15 years	28.6	2.6	*2.4	2.6	10.7	13.2
16 years or more	23.5	*2.0	*2.0	*2.1	8.6	10.8

¹Includes unknown education of individual.

NOTES: The sum of the data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total, because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 20. Average annual number of persons injured 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of accident, sex, and education of individual: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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 education of individual	Place of accident							
	All places	Home-in and out	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Both sexes								
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	47,269	17,017	5,176	763	8,735	2,034	4,662	8,881
Less than 12 years	13,931	5,610	1,571	*190	2,552	611	575	2,822
12 years	17,799	6,115	1,807	427	4,194	349	1,778	3,129
13-15 years	8,844	2,962	858	*51	1,362	728	1,354	1,530
16 years or more	6,038	2,124	695	*95	545	*346	955	1,279
Male								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	26,200	7,603	2,822	591	6,741	1,383	2,926	4,132
Less than 12 years	7,410	2,126	826	*164	1,964	428	*327	1,576
12 years	10,026	2,716	957	355	3,332	*289	1,076	1,301
13-15 years	4,892	1,489	500	*51	990	511	860	491
16 years or more	3,567	1,221	360	*22	430	*156	663	716
Female								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	21,069	9,414	2,354	*171	1,994	651	1,736	4,749
Less than 12 years	6,521	3,484	746	*26	588	*183	*249	1,246
12 years	7,773	3,399	850	*72	862	*60	702	1,828
13-15 years	3,952	1,473	358	*-	372	*217	494	1,038
16 years or more	2,471	903	*335	*73	*115	*190	*292	563
Both sexes								
Average number of persons injured per 100 persons per year								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	29.0	10.4	3.2	0.5	5.4	1.2	2.9	5.4
Less than 12 years	28.3	11.4	3.2	*0.4	5.2	1.2	1.2	5.7
12 years	29.3	10.1	3.0	0.7	6.9	0.6	2.9	5.2
13-15 years	33.4	11.2	3.2	*0.2	5.1	2.7	5.1	5.8
16 years or more	24.9	8.8	2.9	*0.4	2.2	*1.4	3.9	5.3
Male								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	34.0	9.9	3.7	0.8	8.7	1.8	3.8	5.4
Less than 12 years	31.8	9.1	3.5	*0.7	8.4	1.8	*1.4	6.8
12 years	38.3	10.4	3.7	1.4	12.7	*1.1	4.1	5.0
13-15 years	38.5	11.7	3.9	*0.4	7.8	4.0	6.8	3.9
16 years or more	26.0	8.9	2.6	*0.2	3.1	*1.1	4.8	5.2
Female								
All levels, 17 years of age and over ¹ . . .	24.5	10.9	2.7	*0.2	2.3	0.8	2.0	5.5
Less than 12 years	25.1	13.4	2.9	*0.1	2.3	*0.7	*1.0	4.8
12 years	22.5	9.8	2.5	*0.2	2.5	*0.2	2.0	5.3
13-15 years	28.6	10.7	2.6	*-	2.7	*1.6	3.6	7.5
16 years or more	23.5	8.6	*3.2	*0.7	*1.1	*1.8	*2.8	5.3

¹ Includes unknown education of individual.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 21. Average annual number of persons injured, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	All ages	Age					
		Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
All persons ¹	69,171	6,901	15,002	13,606	19,942	9,438	4,282
Sex							
Male	39,507	3,814	9,493	8,129	12,051	4,515	1,504
Female	29,665	3,087	5,509	5,476	7,891	4,923	2,778
Race							
White	60,715	6,190	12,938	12,108	17,242	8,472	3,766
Black	6,884	623	1,794	1,294	2,051	833	*289
Place of residence							
SMSA—in central city	18,460	1,535	3,676	4,119	5,401	2,541	1,186
SMSA—outside central city	28,904	2,861	6,386	5,151	8,724	4,231	1,550
Outside SMSA	21,807	2,504	4,939	4,336	5,817	2,665	1,546
Geographic region							
Northeast	15,277	1,221	3,281	3,046	4,588	2,536	605
North Central	18,291	1,722	4,154	3,798	4,933	2,569	1,115
South	20,774	2,397	4,528	3,737	5,827	2,829	1,457
West	14,828	1,560	3,039	3,024	4,594	1,505	1,106
Family income							
Less than \$10,000	17,281	1,718	2,939	4,874	3,428	2,192	2,130
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,486	773	1,535	2,259	3,174	1,167	577
\$15,000-\$24,999	16,995	1,959	4,073	2,458	6,219	1,961	*325
\$25,000 or more	21,006	1,847	5,599	3,192	6,295	3,434	638
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over							
Married	26,957	...	...	4,059	14,004	7,081	1,813
Widowed	3,231	...	...	*60	*154	912	2,106
Divorced or separated	4,806	...	...	732	2,820	1,001	*252
Never married	12,274	...	...	8,755	2,964	445	*111
Education of individual 17 years of age and over							
Less than 12 years	13,931	...	...	4,363	3,751	3,276	2,542
12 years	17,799	...	...	5,296	7,905	3,716	882
13-15 years	8,844	...	...	3,200	4,064	1,271	*308
16 years or more	6,038	...	...	587	4,030	1,064	358

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table 22. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	All ages	Age					
		Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year							
All persons ¹	31.2	35.2	38.7	41.7	32.0	21.5	17.6
Sex							
Male	37.0	38.2	48.0	51.0	39.8	21.6	15.0
Female	25.9	32.2	29.1	32.8	24.6	21.4	19.3
Race							
White	31.9	38.8	40.4	43.9	32.1	21.8	17.1
Black	26.4	20.6	31.1	30.5	30.1	20.0	*14.1
Place of residence							
SMSA-in central city	30.3	28.3	37.0	43.2	31.8	21.4	16.5
SMSA-outside central city	32.2	37.6	40.0	39.4	32.8	23.3	18.3
Outside SMSA	30.9	38.1	38.5	43.3	31.0	19.3	17.8
Geographic region							
Northeast	31.2	31.9	38.4	45.0	33.4	24.8	10.3
North Central	31.3	32.2	40.6	42.0	30.5	22.4	17.8
South	28.7	37.0	34.7	35.1	29.1	19.8	18.3
West	35.7	39.7	43.8	49.2	37.2	19.1	25.8
Family income							
Less than \$10,000	34.3	35.1	39.9	52.8	36.7	28.1	18.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.0	24.1	28.9	46.6	35.9	20.5	15.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.5	36.9	40.6	36.3	35.3	20.3	*11.1
\$25,000 or more	31.3	39.3	44.1	35.1	28.4	21.7	23.9
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over							
Married	26.0	...	...	43.7	30.2	20.5	13.6
Widowed	26.6	...	...	*222.2	*35.8	28.9	24.7
Divorced or separated	36.1	...	...	71.6	39.4	25.0	*22.5
Never married	36.0	...	...	39.3	35.5	21.4	*7.9
Education of individual 17 years of age and over							
Less than 12 years	28.3	...	...	45.3	33.8	21.9	18.7
12 years	29.3	...	...	39.5	31.9	22.3	15.1
13-15 years	33.4	...	...	45.3	34.0	23.5	*14.9
16 years or more	24.9	...	...	28.2	29.0	17.5	16.2

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 23. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by sex and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total ¹	69,171	39,507	29,665	31.2	37.0	25.9
Race						
White	60,715	34,894	25,280	31.9	37.8	26.3
Black	6,884	3,577	3,306	26.4	29.6	23.7
Place of residence						
SMSA—in central city	18,460	10,485	7,975	30.3	36.4	24.8
SMSA—outside central city	28,904	16,458	12,445	32.2	37.6	27.0
Outside SMSA	21,807	12,563	9,244	30.9	36.6	25.5
Geographic region						
Northeast	15,277	8,977	6,300	31.2	38.5	24.6
North Central	18,291	10,454	7,837	31.3	36.7	26.1
South	20,774	11,819	8,955	28.7	33.8	23.9
West	14,828	8,256	6,572	35.7	41.2	30.5
Family income						
Less than \$10,000	17,281	8,621	8,660	34.3	40.3	30.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,486	4,894	4,591	30.0	32.6	27.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	16,995	10,837	6,158	32.5	41.1	23.7
\$25,000 or more	21,006	12,803	8,203	31.3	37.0	25.2
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over						
Married	26,957	16,526	10,431	26.0	31.9	20.1
Widowed	3,231	409	2,822	26.6	20.8	27.7
Divorced or separated	4,806	1,827	2,979	36.1	37.1	35.6
Never married	12,274	7,437	4,837	36.0	40.4	30.8
Education of individual 17 years of age and over						
Less than 12 years	13,931	7,410	6,521	28.3	31.8	25.1
12 years	17,799	10,026	7,773	29.3	38.3	22.5
13-15 years	8,844	4,892	3,952	33.4	38.5	28.6
16 years or more	6,038	3,567	2,471	24.9	26.0	23.5

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

Table 24. Average annual number of persons injured and persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Persons with			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Both sexes		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All ages	69,171	56,553	43,603	18,240	2,318
Under 6 years	6,901	6,380	2,570	948	*76
6-16 years	15,002	12,054	9,390	3,754	409
17-24 years	13,606	11,278	8,850	3,837	515
25-34 years	13,248	10,862	8,900	3,601	460
35-44 years	6,694	5,139	4,413	2,186	*287
45-54 years	5,251	4,356	3,514	1,762	*219
55-64 years	4,187	3,110	2,928	1,048	*25
65-74 years	2,187	1,654	1,657	570	*162
75 years and over	2,095	1,718	1,380	534	*166
Male					
All ages	39,507	32,516	24,671	9,997	1,254
Under 6 years	3,814	3,482	1,464	533	*22
6-16 years	9,493	7,610	5,955	2,425	*233
17-24 years	8,129	6,951	5,227	2,172	404
25-34 years	8,292	6,870	5,580	2,073	*296
35-44 years	3,759	2,860	2,415	1,240	*162
45-54 years	2,757	2,292	1,829	849	*50
55-64 years	1,758	1,316	1,206	448	*25
65-74 years	883	586	682	*125	*-
75 years and over	621	549	*313	*133	*62
Female					
All ages	29,665	24,037	18,932	8,243	1,064
Under 6 years	3,087	2,899	1,106	415	*54
6-16 years	5,509	4,445	3,435	1,329	*176
17-24 years	5,476	4,326	3,623	1,665	*110
25-34 years	4,956	3,992	3,320	1,528	*164
35-44 years	2,935	2,279	1,998	946	*124
45-54 years	2,494	2,065	1,685	914	*169
55-64 years	2,429	1,795	1,722	600	*-
65-74 years	1,305	1,069	975	444	*162
75 years and over	1,473	1,169	1,067	401	*104

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.
The "persons with" categories listed above are not mutually exclusive.

Table 25. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Persons with			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Both sexes					
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year					
All ages	31.2	25.5	19.7	8.2	1.0
Under 6 years	35.2	32.6	13.1	4.8	*0.4
6-16 years	38.7	31.1	24.2	9.7	1.1
17-24 years	41.7	34.6	27.1	11.8	1.6
25-34 years	36.3	29.7	24.4	9.9	1.3
35-44 years	25.9	19.9	17.1	8.5	*1.1
45-54 years	23.4	19.4	15.6	7.8	*1.0
55-64 years	19.6	14.6	13.7	4.9	*0.1
65-74 years	14.2	10.7	10.8	3.7	*1.1
75 years and over	23.4	19.2	15.4	6.0	*1.9
Male					
All ages	37.0	30.4	23.1	9.4	1.2
Under 6 years	38.2	34.9	14.7	5.3	*0.2
6-16 years	48.0	38.5	30.1	12.3	*1.2
17-24 years	51.0	43.6	32.8	13.6	2.5
25-34 years	46.6	38.6	31.4	11.7	*1.7
35-44 years	30.2	22.9	19.4	9.9	*1.3
45-54 years	25.4	21.1	16.9	7.8	*0.5
55-64 years	17.5	13.1	12.0	4.5	*0.2
65-74 years	13.2	8.8	10.2	*1.9	*-
75 years and over	18.8	16.6	*9.5	*4.0	*1.9
Female					
All ages	25.9	21.0	16.5	7.2	0.9
Under 6 years	32.2	30.2	11.5	4.3	*0.6
6-16 years	29.1	23.5	18.1	7.0	*0.9
17-24 years	32.8	25.9	21.7	10.0	*0.7
25-34 years	26.5	21.3	17.7	8.2	*0.9
35-44 years	22.0	17.1	15.0	7.1	*0.9
45-54 years	21.4	17.7	14.5	7.9	*1.5
55-64 years	21.4	15.8	15.2	5.3	*-
65-74 years	15.0	12.3	11.2	5.1	*1.9
75 years and over	26.1	20.7	18.9	7.1	*1.8

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

The "persons with" categories listed above are not mutually exclusive.

Table 26. Average annual number of persons injured and persons injured with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Total persons injured	Persons with			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All persons ¹	69,171	56,553	43,603	18,240	2,318
Race					
White	60,715	49,844	37,940	15,188	2,012
Black	6,884	5,384	4,693	2,685	*282
Place of residence					
SMSA—in central city	18,460	14,703	12,068	5,764	692
SMSA—outside central city	28,904	23,779	18,320	6,883	875
Outside SMSA	21,807	18,071	13,215	5,593	750
Geographic region					
Northeast	15,277	12,845	9,484	3,933	722
North Central	18,291	15,221	11,413	4,916	682
South	20,774	16,728	13,166	6,380	614
West	14,828	11,758	9,540	3,011	*300
Family income					
Less than \$10,000	17,281	13,682	11,365	4,973	610
\$10,000—\$14,999	9,486	7,731	5,792	2,412	*256
\$15,000—\$24,999	16,995	13,842	10,694	4,802	612
\$25,000 or more	21,006	17,601	13,143	4,751	593
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over					
Married	26,957	21,576	18,000	7,819	1,001
Widowed	3,231	2,424	2,321	788	*169
Divorced or separated	4,806	3,919	3,359	1,542	*172
Never married	12,274	10,198	7,962	3,390	491
Education of individual 17 years of age and over					
Less than 12 years	13,931	11,294	9,837	4,431	729
12 years	17,799	14,792	11,743	4,741	647
13—15 years	8,844	6,928	5,630	2,678	*171
16 years or more	6,038	4,448	4,040	1,473	*202

¹Includes races other than white and black; unknown family income and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

The "persons with" categories listed above are not mutually exclusive.

Table 27. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Total persons injured</i>	<i>Persons with</i>			
		<i>Medically attended injuries</i>	<i>Activity-restricting injuries</i>	<i>Bed-disabling injuries</i>	<i>Hospitalized injuries</i>
Average number of persons injured per 100 persons per year					
All persons ¹	31.2	25.5	19.7	8.2	1.0
Race					
White	31.9	26.2	19.9	8.0	1.1
Black	26.4	20.7	18.0	10.3	*1.1
Place of residence					
SMSA—in central city	30.3	24.1	19.8	9.5	1.1
SMSA—outside central city	32.2	26.5	20.4	7.7	1.0
Outside SMSA	30.9	25.6	18.7	7.9	1.1
Geographic region					
Northeast	31.2	26.3	19.4	8.0	1.5
North Central	31.3	26.0	19.5	8.4	1.2
South	28.7	23.1	18.2	8.8	0.8
West	35.7	28.3	23.0	7.2	*0.7
Family income					
Less than \$10,000	34.3	27.2	22.6	9.9	1.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	30.0	24.4	18.3	7.6	*0.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.5	26.5	20.4	9.2	1.2
\$25,000 or more	31.3	26.2	19.6	7.1	0.9
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over					
Married	26.0	20.8	17.4	7.5	1.0
Widowed	26.6	19.9	19.1	6.5	*1.4
Divorced or separated	36.1	29.5	25.3	11.6	*1.3
Never married	36.0	29.9	23.3	9.9	1.4
Education of individual 17 years of age and over					
Less than 12 years	28.3	22.9	20.0	9.0	1.5
12 years	29.3	24.4	19.3	7.8	1.1
13-15 years	33.4	26.1	21.2	10.1	*0.6
16 years or more	24.9	18.3	16.7	6.1	*0.8

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and II.

The "persons with" categories listed above are not mutually exclusive.

Table 28. Average annual number of physician visits due to injuries, by place of visit, sex, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Place of visit				
		Office (including pre- paid group)	Hospital emergency room	Hospital clinic	Telephone consultation ¹	All other places
Both sexes		Number of visits in thousands				
All ages	100,914	55,747	22,415	7,623	8,568	6,562
Under 6 years	7,989	3,092	2,390	*465	1,754	*297
6-16 years	18,734	9,966	4,736	1,517	1,260	1,255
17-24 years	19,855	10,436	5,223	1,231	1,311	1,655
25-44 years	31,504	17,904	6,680	2,685	2,274	1,961
45-64 years	16,391	10,011	2,314	1,476	1,659	930
65 years and over	6,442	4,337	1,071	*250	*318	*465
Male						
All ages	57,139	31,377	13,721	4,210	3,640	4,191
Under 6 years	4,756	1,843	1,419	*298	1,003	*193
6-16 years	12,503	6,660	3,005	937	887	1,013
17-24 years	11,632	6,294	3,464	*518	*301	1,056
25-44 years	19,124	10,948	4,328	1,629	959	1,261
45-64 years	6,988	4,059	1,261	724	*409	*535
65 years and over	2,135	1,573	*244	*104	*82	*133
Female						
All ages	43,776	24,370	8,694	3,414	4,927	2,371
Under 6 years	3,232	1,250	971	*166	742	*103
6-16 years	6,231	3,306	1,731	580	*372	*242
17-24 years	8,224	4,142	1,759	713	1,010	599
25-44 years	12,379	6,956	2,352	1,056	1,316	700
45-64 years	9,403	5,952	1,053	753	1,250	*395
65 years and over	4,307	2,764	828	*146	*237	*332

¹Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure IV.

Table 29. Percent distribution of physician visits due to injuries by place of visit, according to sex and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Place of visit				
		Office (including pre- paid group)	Hospital emergency room	Hospital clinic	Telephone consultation ¹	All other places
Both sexes		Percent distribution				
All ages	100.0	55.2	22.2	7.6	8.5	6.5
Under 6 years	100.0	38.7	29.9	*5.8	21.8	*3.7
6-16 years	100.0	53.2	25.3	8.1	6.7	6.7
17-24 years	100.0	52.6	26.3	6.2	6.6	8.3
25-44 years	100.0	56.8	21.2	8.5	7.2	6.2
45-64 years	100.0	61.1	14.1	9.0	10.1	5.7
65 years and over	100.0	67.3	16.6	*3.9	*4.9	*7.2
Male						
All ages	100.0	54.9	24.0	7.4	6.4	7.3
Under 6 years	100.0	38.8	29.8	*6.3	21.1	*4.1
6-16 years	100.0	53.3	24.0	7.5	7.1	8.1
17-24 years	100.0	54.1	29.8	*4.5	*2.6	9.1
25-44 years	100.0	57.2	22.6	8.5	5.0	6.6
45-64 years	100.0	58.1	18.0	10.4	*5.9	*7.7
65 years and over	100.0	73.7	*11.4	*4.9	*3.8	*6.2
Female						
All ages	100.0	55.7	19.9	7.8	11.3	5.4
Under 6 years	100.0	38.7	30.0	*5.1	23.0	*3.2
6-16 years	100.0	53.1	27.8	9.3	*6.0	*3.9
17-24 years	100.0	50.4	21.4	8.7	12.3	7.3
25-44 years	100.0	56.2	19.0	8.5	10.6	5.7
45-64 years	100.0	63.3	11.2	8.0	13.3	*4.2
65 years and over	100.0	64.2	19.2	*3.4	*5.5	*7.7

¹Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VII.

Numbers may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 30. Average annual number of physician visits due to injuries, by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Total	Place of visit				
		Office (including pre- paid group)	Hospital emergency room	Hospital clinic	Telephone consultation ¹	All other places
Number of visits in thousands						
All persons ²	100,914	55,747	22,415	7,623	8,568	6,562
Race						
White	88,433	48,657	19,684	6,032	8,302	5,759
Black	10,142	5,587	2,269	1,418	*193	674
Place of residence						
SMSA—in central city	27,776	15,428	5,949	3,026	1,751	1,623
SMSA—outside central city	42,714	23,770	9,063	2,638	4,452	2,791
Outside SMSA	30,424	16,549	7,403	1,959	2,365	2,149
Geographic region						
Northeast	22,162	10,593	5,828	1,766	1,782	2,193
North Central	25,424	14,140	5,399	2,354	2,315	1,216
South	31,047	17,195	6,885	2,397	2,513	2,057
West	22,281	13,819	4,303	1,106	1,957	1,096
Family income						
Less than \$10,000	23,396	11,405	6,144	2,424	1,448	1,975
\$10,000-\$14,999	15,208	8,158	3,347	1,389	1,445	869
\$15,000-\$24,999	25,570	15,235	4,976	1,458	2,438	1,464
\$25,000 or more	30,727	17,425	6,498	1,882	2,870	2,052
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over						
Married	43,273	25,627	8,197	3,104	3,842	2,504
Widowed	4,426	2,735	799	*205	*348	*339
Divorced or separated	8,768	5,164	1,610	968	703	*323
Never married	17,724	9,162	4,683	1,365	670	1,844
Education of individual 17 years of age and over						
Less than 12 years	22,013	13,378	3,927	2,208	1,248	1,253
12 years	28,683	16,511	6,452	1,675	2,056	1,990
13-15 years	13,635	7,263	3,131	1,034	1,104	1,103
16 years or more	8,931	4,815	1,674	668	1,127	646

¹Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

²Includes races other than white and black; unknown family income and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure IV.

Table 31. Percent distribution of physician visits due to injuries by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Total	Place of visit				
		Office (including pre- paid group)	Hospital emergency room	Hospital clinic	Telephone consultation ¹	All other places
Percent distribution						
All persons ²	100.0	55.2	22.2	7.6	8.5	6.5
Race						
White	100.0	55.0	22.3	6.8	9.4	6.5
Black	100.0	55.1	22.4	14.0	*1.9	6.6
Place of residence						
SMSA—in central city	100.0	55.5	21.4	10.9	6.3	5.8
SMSA—outside central city	100.0	55.6	21.2	6.2	10.4	6.5
Outside SMSA	100.0	54.4	24.3	6.4	7.8	7.1
Geographic region						
Northeast	100.0	47.8	26.3	8.0	8.0	9.9
North Central	100.0	55.6	21.2	9.3	9.1	4.8
South	100.0	55.4	22.2	7.7	8.1	6.6
West	100.0	62.0	19.3	5.0	8.8	4.9
Family income						
Less than \$10,000	100.0	48.7	26.3	10.4	6.2	8.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	53.6	22.0	9.1	9.5	5.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	59.6	19.5	5.7	9.5	5.7
\$25,000 or more	100.0	56.7	21.1	6.1	9.3	6.7
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over						
Married	100.0	59.2	18.9	7.2	8.9	5.8
Widowed	100.0	61.8	18.1	*4.6	*7.9	*7.7
Divorced or separated	100.0	58.9	18.4	11.0	8.0	*3.7
Never married	100.0	51.7	26.4	7.7	3.8	10.4
Education of individual 17 years of age and over						
Less than 12 years	100.0	60.8	17.8	10.0	5.7	5.7
12 years	100.0	57.6	22.5	5.8	7.2	6.9
13-15 years	100.0	53.3	23.0	7.6	8.1	8.1
16 years or more	100.0	53.9	18.7	7.5	12.6	7.2

¹Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

²Includes races other than white and black; unknown family income and unknown education of individual; and marital status and education of individual for persons under 17 years of age.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure VII.

Numbers may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 32. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, place of residence, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Place of residence and age	Both sexes			Both sexes		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All areas						
All ages	791,535	432,737	358,798	357.4	405.0	313.0
Under 6 years	8,632	5,299	3,333	44.1	53.1	34.7
6-16 years	69,519	44,008	25,511	179.4	222.4	134.6
17-24 years	102,447	65,457	36,990	314.1	410.6	221.9
25-34 years	153,875	101,131	52,744	421.4	568.6	281.6
35-44 years	103,042	59,985	43,057	399.3	481.2	322.9
45-54 years	104,460	58,153	46,307	464.5	535.8	398.0
55-64 years	112,278	54,828	57,449	525.4	546.7	506.6
65-74 years	77,769	27,562	50,207	504.6	411.6	576.2
75 years and over	59,512	16,314	43,199	664.3	493.3	764.3
SMSA—in central city						
All ages	241,991	134,049	107,942	397.0	465.9	335.5
Under 6 years	*2,675	*1,659	*1,016	*49.4	*59.0	*39.0
6-16 years	17,344	10,941	6,404	174.5	223.1	127.2
17-24 years	32,512	20,294	12,218	341.2	441.6	247.7
25-34 years	47,203	30,298	16,905	450.3	592.5	314.9
35-44 years	33,242	20,969	12,274	511.3	687.3	355.9
45-54 years	29,835	15,753	14,082	502.3	565.0	446.8
55-64 years	38,825	19,357	19,467	653.0	710.6	604.4
65-74 years	24,337	8,411	15,926	552.0	462.9	614.4
75 years and over	16,017	6,368	9,649	573.3	657.2	528.7
SMSA—outside central city						
All ages	298,076	162,400	135,676	331.6	371.2	294.1
Under 6 years	*2,756	*1,589	*1,167	*36.3	*41.0	*31.4
6-16 years	30,503	17,153	13,351	190.9	208.4	172.3
17-24 years	42,502	30,519	11,983	325.1	477.5	179.3
25-34 years	61,526	42,009	19,517	405.0	567.5	250.5
35-44 years	39,593	21,658	17,935	347.8	391.0	306.8
45-54 years	39,665	19,913	19,752	409.1	419.4	399.3
55-64 years	38,564	17,006	21,558	455.6	420.2	488.1
65-74 years	22,309	7,172	15,137	406.6	296.6	493.2
75 years and over	20,658	5,381	15,277	687.5	493.2	798.2
Outside SMSA						
All ages	251,469	136,288	115,181	355.9	396.9	317.2
Under 6 years	3,201	*2,051	*1,150	48.7	*62.3	35.1
6-16 years	21,672	15,915	5,757	168.9	239.1	93.3
17-24 years	27,434	14,645	12,789	274.1	295.6	253.0
25-34 years	45,145	28,823	16,322	416.5	547.0	293.0
35-44 years	30,207	17,358	12,849	381.4	447.7	317.9
45-54 years	34,961	22,487	12,473	510.2	677.7	352.8
55-64 years	34,889	18,465	16,424	501.3	566.8	443.7
65-74 years	31,123	11,980	19,144	564.3	486.6	627.1
75 years and over	22,837	4,564	18,272	722.7	366.0	954.6

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 33. Average annual number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, place of residence, and age: United States, 1990-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Place of residence	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All areas						
All ages	194,100	97,933	96,167	87.6	91.6	83.9
Under 6 years	*2,796	*1,640	*1,156	*14.3	*16.4	*12.0
6-16 years	13,136	8,742	4,394	33.9	44.2	23.2
17-24 years	23,575	14,371	9,204	72.3	90.2	55.2
25-34 years	32,332	17,296	15,036	88.5	97.3	80.3
35-44 years	27,472	15,320	12,152	106.5	122.9	91.1
45-54 years	32,209	15,742	16,466	143.2	145.0	141.5
55-64 years	24,588	12,372	12,216	115.1	123.4	107.7
65-74 years	20,564	6,057	14,507	133.4	90.4	166.5
75 years and over	17,427	6,393	11,035	194.5	193.3	195.2
SMSA—in central city						
All ages	65,607	35,706	29,901	107.6	124.1	92.9
Under 6 years	*871	*447	*424	*16.1	*15.9	*16.3
6-16 years	3,980	*2,597	*1,383	40.1	*53.0	*27.5
17-24 years	10,042	6,107	3,936	105.4	132.9	79.8
25-34 years	10,298	5,258	5,039	98.2	102.8	93.9
35-44 years	8,892	5,771	*3,121	136.8	189.2	*90.5
45-54 years	11,120	5,505	5,614	187.2	197.5	178.1
55-64 years	8,999	4,354	4,644	151.3	159.8	144.2
65-74 years	5,595	*2,265	3,330	126.9	*124.7	128.5
75 years and over	5,810	3,401	*2,409	207.9	351.0	*132.0
SMSA—outside central city						
All ages	68,695	33,776	34,919	76.4	77.2	75.7
Under 6 years	*865	*695	*170	*11.4	*17.9	*4.6
6-16 years	5,232	3,415	*1,817	32.7	41.5	*23.4
17-24 years	8,670	5,609	*3,061	66.3	87.8	*45.8
25-34 years	12,484	6,794	5,691	82.2	91.8	73.0
35-44 years	10,109	6,291	3,818	88.8	113.6	65.3
45-54 years	9,908	4,392	5,516	102.2	92.5	111.5
55-64 years	8,878	3,744	5,134	104.9	92.5	116.2
65-74 years	5,906	*1,050	4,856	107.6	*43.4	158.2
75 years and over	6,644	*1,787	4,857	221.1	*163.8	253.8
Outside SMSA						
All ages	59,799	28,452	31,347	84.6	82.9	86.3
Under 6 years	*1,060	*498	*562	*16.1	*15.1	*17.2
6-16 years	3,924	*2,730	*1,194	30.6	*41.0	*19.3
17-24 years	4,863	*2,656	*2,208	48.6	*53.6	*43.7
25-34 years	9,550	5,244	4,306	88.1	99.5	77.3
35-44 years	8,472	3,259	5,213	107.0	84.1	129.0
45-54 years	11,181	5,845	5,336	163.2	176.2	150.9
55-64 years	6,712	4,273	*2,438	96.4	131.2	*65.9
65-74 years	9,064	*2,742	6,321	164.4	*111.4	207.0
75 years and over	4,974	*1,205	3,769	157.4	*96.6	196.9

NOTES: Includes bed-disability days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 34. Average annual number of days of work loss and number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, place of residence, and age: United States, 1980–81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Residence and age</i>	<i>Average number of days of work loss in thousands</i>			<i>Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
All areas						
All ages, 17 years and over	123,845	82,427	41,418	124.7	145.0	97.4
17–44 years	87,745	62,143	25,602	128.5	162.1	85.4
45–64 years	33,299	19,225	14,073	120.3	117.0	125.2
65 years and over	2,802	*1,059	*1,743	83.7	*51.5	*135.2
SMSA—in central city						
All ages, 17 years and over	38,470	25,448	13,023	142.5	171.3	107.2
17–44 years	27,700	20,154	7,546	149.2	199.5	89.2
45–64 years	9,450	4,480	4,970	126.6	106.8	152.0
65 years and over	*1,320	*814	*506	*135.8	*146.7	*121.3
SMSA—outside central city						
All ages, 17 years and over	48,449	32,266	16,183	114.2	131.6	90.5
17–44 years	35,549	24,562	10,987	121.2	148.7	85.7
45–64 years	12,241	7,705	4,536	102.6	105.8	97.6
65 years and over	*660	*-	*660	*57.5	*-	*155.7
Outside SMSA						
All ages, 17 years and over	36,926	24,713	12,213	123.4	141.6	97.9
17–44 years	24,495	17,427	7,068	120.0	148.8	81.2
45–64 years	11,608	7,041	4,567	140.1	142.0	137.3
65 years and over	*823	*245	*578	*67.0	*31.4	*128.7

NOTES: Includes work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 35. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, geographic region, and age: United States, 1990-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Region and age	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All regions						
All ages	791,535	432,737	358,798	357.4	405.0	313.0
Under 6 years	8,632	5,299	3,333	44.1	53.1	34.7
6-16 years	69,519	44,008	25,511	179.4	222.4	134.6
17-24 years	102,447	65,457	36,990	314.1	410.6	221.9
25-34 years	153,875	101,131	52,744	421.4	568.6	281.6
35-44 years	103,042	59,985	43,057	399.3	481.2	322.9
45-54 years	104,460	58,153	46,307	464.5	535.8	398.0
55-64 years	112,278	54,828	57,449	525.4	546.7	506.6
65-74 years	77,769	27,562	50,207	504.6	411.6	576.2
75 years and over	59,512	16,314	43,199	664.3	493.3	764.3
Northeast						
All ages	162,399	91,034	71,365	331.9	390.1	278.9
Under 6 years	*1,437	*969	*468	*37.5	*48.5	*25.6
6-16 years	14,002	8,987	5,015	164.1	206.8	119.7
17-24 years	20,659	13,763	6,896	305.3	418.8	198.1
25-34 years	32,901	22,110	10,791	414.8	589.6	258.1
35-44 years	23,099	15,159	7,940	398.8	544.5	263.9
45-54 years	22,433	9,607	12,826	434.3	391.6	472.8
55-64 years	21,252	10,651	10,601	420.5	453.2	391.9
65-74 years	14,742	5,150	9,592	399.4	324.3	456.1
75 years and over	11,875	4,639	7,236	548.8	593.2	523.6
North Central						
All ages	194,668	101,466	93,202	332.8	356.4	310.5
Under 6 years	*2,066	*983	*1,084	*38.6	*36.0	*41.4
6-16 years	20,610	13,783	6,827	201.5	261.5	137.7
17-24 years	25,936	17,109	8,827	287.0	383.3	193.1
25-34 years	37,485	22,961	14,524	393.8	483.4	304.6
35-44 years	22,929	13,495	9,434	344.2	416.5	275.8
45-54 years	25,662	12,478	13,184	435.5	440.6	430.7
55-64 years	29,762	14,499	15,263	535.9	546.9	525.8
65-74 years	16,115	3,303	12,812	413.1	195.9	578.4
75 years and over	14,103	*2,856	11,248	599.1	*337.2	746.9
South						
All ages	246,612	137,063	109,549	340.1	391.4	292.2
Under 6 years	3,339	*2,097	*1,242	51.5	*64.0	*38.8
6-16 years	18,264	12,653	5,611	140.0	188.1	88.8
17-24 years	29,489	18,275	11,215	276.7	349.2	206.8
25-34 years	42,362	27,665	14,698	364.2	491.1	245.1
35-44 years	35,528	19,036	16,491	421.8	469.2	377.7
45-54 years	33,700	22,575	11,125	456.9	630.4	293.2
55-64 years	34,464	17,147	17,317	498.0	533.7	466.9
65-74 years	30,026	12,488	17,538	587.5	560.0	608.7
75 years and over	19,440	5,128	14,312	680.0	480.1	799.1
West						
All ages	187,856	103,173	84,682	452.0	515.1	393.2
Under 6 years	*1,789	*1,249	*540	*45.6	*63.2	*27.7
6-16 years	16,643	8,585	8,058	239.8	248.9	230.9
17-24 years	26,363	16,311	10,053	428.5	551.4	314.7
25-34 years	41,127	28,395	12,732	553.1	777.5	336.5
35-44 years	21,487	12,295	9,192	436.1	515.1	361.7
45-54 years	22,665	13,494	9,171	558.9	678.4	443.9
55-64 years	26,800	12,532	14,268	697.9	690.1	704.9
65-74 years	16,886	6,621	10,265	623.6	555.0	677.6
75 years and over	14,094	3,691	10,403	890.9	606.1	1069.2

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 36. Average annual number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, geographic region, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Both sexes			Both sexes		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	
	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
All regions						
All ages	194,100	97,933	96,167	87.6	91.6	83.9
Under 17 years	15,932	10,382	5,550	27.3	34.9	19.4
17-24 years	23,575	14,371	9,204	72.3	90.2	55.2
25-44 years	59,804	32,617	27,188	96.0	107.8	84.8
45-64 years	56,796	28,114	28,683	129.5	134.6	124.8
65 years and over	37,992	12,450	25,542	155.9	124.5	177.8
Northeast						
All ages	40,636	23,085	17,551	83.1	98.9	68.6
Under 17 years	3,709	*2,586	*1,123	30.0	*40.8	*18.7
17-24 years	5,320	3,600	*1,720	78.6	109.6	*49.4
25-44 years	12,592	8,186	4,406	91.8	125.3	61.3
45-64 years	11,128	5,266	5,862	108.9	109.7	108.2
65 years and over	7,887	3,448	4,439	134.7	145.4	127.4
North Central						
All ages	41,416	19,294	22,122	70.8	67.8	73.7
Under 17 years	3,556	*2,520	*1,036	22.8	*31.5	*13.7
17-24 years	5,060	3,425	*1,634	56.0	76.7	*35.7
25-44 years	10,637	5,280	5,357	65.7	66.1	65.4
45-64 years	14,442	6,220	8,222	126.2	113.4	137.9
65 years and over	7,722	*1,850	5,872	123.5	*73.0	157.8
South						
All ages	71,335	35,064	36,271	98.4	100.1	96.8
Under 17 years	5,647	3,362	*2,285	28.9	33.6	*24.0
17-24 years	8,012	4,753	3,259	75.2	90.8	60.1
25-44 years	23,762	12,766	10,996	118.5	131.7	106.1
45-64 years	20,123	9,933	10,190	140.8	146.2	135.8
65 years and over	13,792	4,251	9,541	173.0	128.9	204.2
West						
All ages	40,713	20,489	20,224	98.0	102.3	93.9
Under 17 years	*3,021	*1,915	*1,107	*27.8	*35.3	*20.4
17-24 years	5,183	*2,592	*2,591	84.2	*87.6	*81.1
25-44 years	12,814	6,386	6,428	103.6	105.7	101.6
45-64 years	11,103	6,695	4,408	140.6	176.0	107.8
65 years and over	8,591	*2,901	5,690	200.2	*161.0	228.7

NOTES: Includes bed-disability days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 37. Average annual number of days of work loss and number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, geographic region, and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Region and age	Average number of days of work loss in thousands			Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All regions						
All ages, 17 years and over	123,845	82,427	41,418	124.7	145.0	97.4
17-44 years	87,745	62,143	25,602	128.5	162.1	85.4
45-64 years	33,299	19,225	14,073	120.3	117.0	125.2
65 years and over	2,802	*1,059	*1,743	83.7	*51.5	*135.2
Northeast						
All ages	30,970	20,708	10,261	141.1	165.8	108.5
17-44 years	22,385	15,742	6,642	154.8	194.3	104.4
45-64 years	7,731	4,594	3,137	115.8	118.3	112.3
65 years and over	*854	*372	*482	*106.1	*73.7	*160.1
North Central						
All ages, 17 years and over	35,158	21,902	13,257	133.1	143.8	118.5
17-44 years	22,282	14,932	7,350	122.6	145.7	92.7
45-64 years	11,508	6,400	5,107	156.7	145.3	173.6
65 years and over	*1,369	*569	*799	*152.6	*98.1	*252.1
South						
All ages, 17 years and over	36,689	25,280	11,409	113.9	136.9	83.1
17-44 years	27,518	19,049	8,469	123.2	151.5	86.7
45-64 years	8,814	6,113	2,701	100.7	117.1	76.5
65 years and over	*357	*118	*240	*32.2	*17.6	*54.5
West						
All ages, 17 years and over	21,029	14,537	6,491	112.0	136.6	79.8
17-44 years	15,560	12,419	3,141	116.7	167.6	53.0
45-64 years	5,246	2,118	3,127	106.9	72.3	158.2
65 years and over	*223	*	*223	*41.5	*	*96.1

NOTES: Includes work-loss days associated with current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 38. Average number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, family income, and age: United States, 1980-81

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

Family income and age	Both sexes			Both sexes		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All incomes¹						
All ages	791,535	432,737	358,798	357.4	405.0	313.0
Under 6 years	8,632	5,299	3,333	44.1	53.1	34.7
6-16 years	69,519	44,008	25,511	179.4	222.4	134.6
17-24 years	102,447	65,457	36,990	314.1	410.6	221.9
25-34 years	153,875	101,131	52,744	421.4	568.6	281.6
35-44 years	103,042	59,985	43,057	399.3	481.2	322.9
45-54 years	104,460	58,153	46,307	464.5	535.8	398.0
55-64 years	112,278	54,828	57,449	525.4	546.7	506.6
65-74 years	77,769	27,562	50,207	504.6	411.6	576.2
75 years and over	59,512	16,314	43,199	664.3	493.3	764.3
Less than \$10,000						
All ages	269,955	133,424	136,531	536.5	623.0	472.4
Under 6 years	*2,766	*1,582	*1,184	*56.5	*61.9	*50.6
6-16 years	15,246	10,794	4,452	206.9	294.4	120.3
17-24 years	32,070	18,289	13,782	347.5	438.8	272.3
25-34 years	38,279	26,031	12,247	634.5	1003.5	356.1
35-44 years	26,208	14,838	11,370	790.8	1112.3	574.2
45-54 years	33,095	19,859	13,236	1,099.1	1688.7	721.3
55-64 years	46,381	19,975	26,406	966.3	1188.3	846.6
65-74 years	40,944	13,766	27,178	589.7	529.5	625.8
75 years and over	34,966	8,291	26,675	740.0	504.0	866.1
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages	111,718	65,413	46,305	353.1	435.3	278.7
Under 6 years	*1,002	*327	*675	*31.2	*20.1	*42.5
6-16 years	7,450	3,742	3,707	140.1	142.3	138.1
17-24 years	17,353	12,191	5,162	357.9	527.7	203.3
25-34 years	25,824	17,947	7,877	443.0	641.9	259.6
35-44 years	11,912	6,363	5,548	397.2	463.4	341.0
45-54 years	12,407	6,288	6,118	488.3	553.5	435.4
55-64 years	20,527	11,894	8,632	652.5	879.7	481.2
65-74 years	11,447	4,730	6,716	426.8	355.9	496.4
75 years and over	3,798	*1,930	*1,869	356.3	*403.8	*317.9
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages	156,015	89,104	66,912	298.3	338.1	257.8
Under 6 years	*3,017	*2,053	*964	*56.9	*76.5	*36.8
6-16 years	16,131	9,886	6,246	160.7	190.7	128.6
17-24 years	18,338	11,501	6,837	270.8	351.4	195.5
25-34 years	50,825	32,617	18,207	459.2	576.4	336.6
35-44 years	25,542	12,670	12,872	390.6	381.7	399.8
45-54 years	18,746	10,956	7,790	367.1	434.1	301.7
55-64 years	11,109	5,170	5,940	243.9	223.8	264.6
65-74 years	8,114	*2,946	5,168	389.7	*281.4	499.3
75 years and over	4,192	*1,305	*2,887	497.9	*366.6	*594.0
\$25,000 or more						
All ages	182,886	110,303	72,583	272.4	318.9	222.9
Under 6 years	*1,188	*704	*483	*25.3	*29.4	*20.9
6-16 years	25,134	16,999	8,135	198.0	256.9	133.8
17-24 years	26,627	19,060	7,568	292.5	393.5	177.7
25-34 years	29,888	19,873	10,015	264.5	357.3	174.5
35-44 years	31,620	20,527	11,093	292.0	378.1	205.4
45-54 years	33,039	16,550	16,489	348.9	335.0	364.1
55-64 years	21,760	11,402	10,358	340.6	320.9	365.2
65-74 years	7,423	*3,162	4,261	410.6	*344.1	479.8
75 years and over	6,206	*2,026	4,181	723.3	*604.8	799.4

¹ Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 39. Number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, family income, and age: United States, 1980-81

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

Family income and age	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All incomes¹						
All ages	194,100	97,933	96,167	87.6	91.6	83.9
Under 17 years	15,932	10,382	5,550	27.3	34.9	19.4
17-24 years	23,575	14,371	9,204	72.3	90.2	55.2
25-44 years	59,804	32,617	27,188	96.0	107.8	84.8
45-64 years	56,796	28,114	28,683	129.5	134.6	124.8
65 years and over	37,992	12,450	25,542	155.9	124.5	177.8
Less than \$10,000						
All ages	72,021	35,337	36,684	143.1	165.0	126.9
Under 17 years	4,838	*3,031	*1,807	39.5	*48.7	*29.9
17-24 years	7,653	4,903	*2,750	82.9	117.6	*54.3
25-44 years	18,060	10,397	7,663	193.2	264.7	141.4
45-64 years	22,551	10,674	11,877	288.7	373.7	239.7
65 years and over	18,920	6,332	12,588	162.2	149.2	169.6
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages	27,447	14,331	13,116	86.7	95.4	78.9
Under 17 years	*1,781	*1,105	*676	*20.9	*26.0	*15.8
17-24 years	*2,769	*1,564	*1,205	*57.1	*67.7	*47.5
25-44 years	9,452	5,044	4,408	107.1	121.0	94.6
45-64 years	8,951	5,187	3,765	157.4	208.5	117.7
65 years and over	4,493	*1,430	*3,063	119.9	*79.1	*157.8
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages	37,905	18,529	19,375	72.5	70.3	74.7
Under 17 years	4,211	*2,544	*1,667	27.4	*32.3	*22.3
17-24 years	3,906	*2,770	*1,137	57.7	*84.6	*32.5
25-44 years	17,164	7,931	9,233	97.5	88.3	107.0
45-64 years	9,390	4,519	4,871	97.2	93.5	100.9
65 years and over	3,234	*766	*2,468	110.6	*54.6	*162.3
\$25,000 or more						
All ages	39,050	20,744	18,306	58.2	60.0	56.2
Under 17 years	4,034	*2,749	*1,285	23.2	*30.5	*15.3
17-24 years	5,707	3,583	*2,125	62.7	74.0	*49.9
25-44 years	12,373	7,476	4,897	55.9	68.0	44.0
45-64 years	11,931	5,258	6,673	75.2	61.9	90.6
65 years and over	5,005	*1,677	3,327	187.8	*133.7	235.8

¹ Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Includes bed-disability days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 40. Average annual number of days of work loss and number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons 17 years of age and over per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex, family income, and age: United States, 1980-81

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

Family income and age	Average number of days of work loss in thousands			Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All incomes¹						
All ages, 17 years and over	123,845	82,427	41,418	124.7	145.0	97.4
17-44 years	87,745	62,143	25,602	128.5	162.1	85.4
45-64 years	33,299	19,225	14,073	120.3	117.0	125.2
65 years and over	2,802	*1,059	*1,743	83.7	*51.5	*135.2
Less than \$10,000						
All ages, 17 years and over	22,217	13,386	8,830	151.4	188.6	116.5
17-44 years	15,819	10,567	5,252	150.3	199.2	100.6
45-64 years	4,765	2,496	2,268	160.2	203.8	129.6
65 years and over	*1,633	*323	*1,310	*138.9	*56.7	*216.2
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages, 17 years and over	21,894	14,698	7,196	158.6	196.8	113.7
17-44 years	14,701	10,530	4,171	147.6	195.1	91.4
45-64 years	7,000	4,168	2,832	215.3	245.9	182.0
65 years and over	*193	*	*193	*32.7	*	*91.0
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages, 17 years and over	35,696	25,388	10,308	138.8	164.7	100.0
17-44 years	28,990	21,327	7,663	156.5	195.3	100.8
45-64 years	6,410	3,764	2,646	96.1	91.4	103.7
65 years and over	*296	*296	*	*55.6	*78.3	*
\$25,000 or more						
All ages, 17 years and over	36,343	24,383	11,960	97.2	109.2	79.5
17-44 years	23,454	16,666	6,788	94.6	118.2	63.6
45-64 years	12,402	7,471	4,931	103.4	96.2	116.8
65 years and over	*487	*246	*240	*80.4	*53.5	*164.4

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Includes work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 41. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss, and number of days restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by race and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

Race and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All races²						
All ages	791,535	194,100	123,845	357.4	87.6	124.7
Under 6 years	8,632	*2,796	...	44.1	*14.3	...
6-16 years	69,519	13,136	...	179.4	33.9	...
17-24 years	102,447	23,575	25,187	314.1	72.3	120.2
25-44 years	256,917	59,804	62,557	412.3	96.0	132.1
45-64 years	216,738	56,796	33,299	494.2	129.5	120.3
65 years and over	137,281	37,992	2,802	563.3	155.9	83.7
White						
All ages	676,434	159,535	103,847	355.5	83.8	118.8
Under 6 years	7,437	*2,335	...	46.6	*14.6	...
6-16 years	62,139	11,594	...	193.9	36.2	...
17-24 years	90,452	19,762	22,740	328.2	71.7	122.7
25-44 years	211,443	46,101	49,021	393.1	85.7	119.1
45-64 years	182,314	45,367	29,386	468.6	116.6	119.1
65 years and over	122,648	34,376	2,699	556.3	155.9	88.7
Black						
All ages	99,804	31,698	16,970	383.4	121.8	174.9
Under 6 years	*1,195	*461	...	*39.6	*15.3	...
6-16 years	6,086	*1,458	...	105.5	*25.3	...
17-24 years	10,224	3,484	2,340	241.3	82.2	117.2
25-44 years	36,894	12,476	11,159	542.0	183.3	225.2
45-64 years	31,379	10,637	3,471	755.2	256.0	139.4
65 years and over	14,027	*3,182	*-	685.9	*155.6	*-

¹ The number of days of work loss per 100 persons per year is based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

² Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 42. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss, and number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by marital status and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Marital status and age</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days¹</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days¹</i>
	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All statuses						
All ages, 17 years and over	713,384	178,168	123,845	437.2	109.2	124.7
17-24 years	102,447	23,575	25,187	314.1	72.3	120.2
25-44 years	256,917	59,804	62,557	412.3	96.0	132.1
45-64 years	216,738	56,796	33,299	494.2	129.5	120.3
65 years and over	137,281	37,992	2,802	563.3	155.9	83.7
Married						
All ages, 17 years and over	421,264	105,674	83,820	406.6	102.0	128.2
17-24 years	30,717	7,411	9,051	330.7	79.8	143.9
25-44 years	172,347	39,648	46,383	371.5	85.5	132.7
45-64 years	155,676	39,043	27,071	449.7	112.8	123.1
65 years and over	62,524	19,572	*1,315	470.1	147.2	*61.6
Widowed						
All ages, 17 years and over	79,158	22,330	2,429	651.3	183.7	88.1
17-24 years	*356	*51	*26	*1,318.5	*188.9	*200.0
25-44 years	*2,438	*1,182	*24	*567.0	*274.9	*8.8
45-64 years	20,893	6,037	*1,917	661.8	191.2	*112.8
65 years and over	55,472	15,060	*462	649.6	176.3	*59.7
Divorced or separated						
All ages, 17 years and over	87,329	20,677	14,323	656.8	155.5	157.5
17-24 years	5,773	*1,411	*1,295	564.9	*138.1	*197.4
25-44 years	41,010	9,646	8,612	573.2	134.8	154.9
45-64 years	30,392	8,610	3,964	759.2	215.1	148.1
65 years and over	10,153	*1,010	*452	908.1	*90.3	*221.6
Never married						
All ages, 17 years and over	125,633	29,486	23,274	368.3	86.4	105.2
17-24 years	65,601	14,702	14,816	294.5	66.0	105.8
25-44 years	41,122	9,328	7,539	492.7	111.8	114.7
45-64 years	9,777	*3,107	*347	470.3	*149.4	*26.5
65 years and over	9,133	*2,349	*572	646.8	*166.4	*242.4

¹The number of days of work-loss per 100 persons per year is based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 43. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, and number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by education of individual and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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.]

<i>Education of individual</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days</i> ¹	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days</i> ¹
	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All levels²						
All ages, 17 years and over	713,384	178,168	123,845	437.2	109.2	124.7
17-24 years	102,447	23,575	25,187	314.1	72.3	120.2
25-44 years	256,917	59,804	62,557	412.3	96.0	132.1
45-64 years	216,738	56,796	33,299	494.2	129.5	120.3
65 years and over	137,281	37,992	2,802	563.3	155.9	83.7
Less than 12 years						
All ages, 17 years and over	291,353	75,853	40,279	591.0	153.9	191.5
17-24 years	34,177	8,760	6,920	355.2	91.0	148.5
25-44 years	74,333	20,806	17,339	669.7	187.5	249.0
45-64 years	102,931	26,235	15,071	687.9	175.3	190.1
65 years and over	79,912	20,052	*949	587.0	147.3	*84.3
12 years						
All ages, 17 years and over	237,627	57,010	54,968	391.5	93.9	138.1
17-24 years	42,316	8,834	13,182	316.0	66.0	138.7
25-44 years	101,606	22,686	29,484	410.2	91.6	158.2
45-64 years	63,573	17,676	10,886	381.2	106.0	101.8
65 years and over	30,133	7,815	*1,417	514.2	133.4	*147.3
13-15 years						
All ages, 17 years and over	106,953	26,844	18,884	403.5	101.3	101.1
17-24 years	21,276	4,820	4,841	301.2	68.2	96.4
25-44 years	44,200	9,708	8,828	369.3	81.1	92.3
45-64 years	29,451	8,184	4,863	545.1	151.5	129.7
65 years and over	12,026	4,132	*351	581.2	199.7	*100.9
16 years or more						
All ages, 17 years and over	63,562	12,993	7,926	262.0	53.6	41.6
17-24 years	4,084	*567	*245	196.4	*27.3	*14.7
25-44 years	31,865	6,058	5,143	229.3	43.6	43.1
45-64 years	18,719	4,165	2,452	308.1	68.6	49.7
65 years and over	8,895	*2,202	*85	402.5	*99.6	*16.5

¹The number of days of work-loss per 100 persons per year is based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

²Includes unknown education of individual.

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 44. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss, and number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex and class of accident: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Sex and class of accident</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days</i> ¹	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days</i> ¹
	<i>Average number of days of disability in thousands</i>			<i>Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year</i>		
Both sexes						
All classes	791,535	194,100	123,845	357.4	87.6	124.7
Moving motor vehicle						
Total	142,389	36,570	26,093	64.3	16.5	26.3
Traffic	130,868	34,102	23,531	59.1	15.4	23.7
While at work						
Home	199,757	43,307	53,494	90.2	19.6	53.9
Other	203,576	53,328	21,731	91.9	24.1	21.9
Other	290,269	70,021	32,575	131.1	31.6	32.8
Male						
All classes	432,737	97,933	82,427	405.0	91.6	145.0
Moving motor vehicle						
Total	74,528	17,057	14,064	69.7	16.0	24.7
Traffic	65,691	14,996	11,748	61.5	14.0	20.7
While at work						
Home	155,425	31,791	40,742	145.5	29.8	71.7
Other	77,944	19,968	14,088	72.9	18.7	24.8
Other	162,433	36,588	22,106	152.0	34.2	38.9
Female						
All classes	358,798	96,167	41,418	313.0	83.9	97.4
Moving motor vehicle						
Total	67,861	19,513	12,029	59.2	17.0	28.3
Traffic	65,176	19,106	11,783	56.9	16.7	27.7
While at work						
Home	44,331	11,516	12,752	38.7	10.0	30.0
Other	125,632	33,360	7,643	109.6	29.1	18.0
Other	127,836	33,433	10,469	111.5	29.2	24.6

¹The number of days of work-loss per 100 persons per year is based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

NOTES: The sum of the data for the classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Includes restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 45. Average annual number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss, and number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss per 100 persons per year, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex and place of accident: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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]

<i>Sex and place of accident</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days¹</i>	<i>Restricted-activity days</i>	<i>Bed-disability days</i>	<i>Work-loss days¹</i>
	<i>Average number of days of disability in thousands</i>			<i>Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year</i>		
Both sexes						
All places	791,535	194,100	123,845	357.4	87.6	124.7
Home-in and out	203,576	53,328	21,731	91.9	24.1	21.9
Street and highway	173,964	42,009	29,674	78.5	19.0	29.9
Farm	11,261	*2,108	*973	5.1	*1.0	*1.0
Industrial place	145,646	34,421	39,014	65.8	15.5	39.3
School	41,026	4,265	2,137	18.5	1.9	2.2
Place of recreation	48,828	9,470	9,986	22.0	4.3	10.1
Other and unknown	167,234	48,449	20,331	75.5	21.9	20.5
Male						
All places	432,737	97,933	82,427	405.0	91.6	145.0
Home-in and out	77,944	19,968	14,088	72.9	18.7	24.8
Street and highway	89,910	19,609	15,843	84.1	18.4	27.9
Farm	8,516	*1,594	*882	8.0	*1.5	*1.6
Industrial place	110,907	24,675	29,931	103.8	23.1	52.7
School	26,769	*2,822	*1,965	25.1	*2.6	*3.5
Place of recreation	33,015	6,278	8,045	30.9	5.9	14.2
Other and unknown	85,675	22,986	11,674	80.2	21.5	20.5
Female						
All places	358,798	96,167	41,418	313.0	83.9	97.4
Home-in and out	125,632	33,360	7,643	109.6	29.1	18.0
Street and highway	84,054	22,400	13,831	73.3	19.5	32.5
Farm	*2,744	*514	*92	*2.4	*0.4	*0.2
Industrial place	34,738	9,745	9,082	30.3	8.5	21.4
School	14,258	*1,443	*172	12.4	*1.3	*0.4
Place of recreation	15,813	3,192	1,941	13.8	2.8	4.6
Other and unknown	81,559	25,513	8,657	71.1	22.3	20.4

¹The number of days of work loss per 100 persons per year is based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over.

NOTES: Includes restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 46. Average annual number of days of school loss and number of days of school loss per 100 persons 6–16 years of age, due to injuries and injury-related impairments, by sex and selected characteristics: United States, 1980–81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	Average number of days of school loss in thousands			Number of days of school loss per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All persons 6–16 years of age ¹	14,028	8,633	5,396	36.2	43.6	28.5
Race						
White	11,115	6,968	4,147	34.7	42.4	26.5
Black	2,854	*1,664	*1,189	49.5	*57.2	*41.5
Place of residence						
SMSA—in central city	4,303	2,561	*1,742	43.3	52.2	*34.6
SMSA—outside central city	5,460	2,861	2,599	34.2	34.8	33.5
Outside SMSA	4,266	3,211	*1,055	33.3	48.2	*17.1
Region						
Northeast	3,624	*2,021	*1,602	42.5	*46.5	*38.2
North Central	4,125	3,338	*787	40.3	63.3	*15.9
South	3,906	2,376	*1,530	29.9	35.3	*24.2
West	2,374	*897	*1,476	34.2	*26.0	*42.3
Family income						
Less than \$10,000	4,888	2,817	2,071	66.3	76.8	56.0
\$10,000–\$14,999	*1,656	*797	*859	*31.2	*30.3	*32.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	3,482	2,267	*1,215	34.7	43.7	*25.0
\$25,000 or more	3,240	2,085	*1,155	25.5	31.5	*19.0
Class of accident						
Moving motor vehicle	*1,821	*292	*1,529	*4.7	*1.5	*8.1
White at work . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home	4,762	3,314	*1,448	12.3	16.7	*7.6
Other	7,494	5,076	2,418	19.3	25.6	12.8
Place of accident						
Home—in and out	4,762	3,314	*1,448	12.3	16.7	*7.6
Street and highway	2,796	*1,110	*1,686	7.2	*5.6	*8.9
Farm	*148	*148	*-	*0.4	*0.7	*-
Industrial place	*80	*56	*23	*0.2	*0.3	*0.1
School	3,378	2,335	*1,043	8.7	11.8	*5.5
Place of recreation	*1,818	*1,101	*717	*4.7	*5.6	*3.8
Other and unknown	*1,047	*569	*478	*2.7	*2.9	*2.5

¹Includes races other than white and black, and unknown family income.

NOTES: The sum of the data for the classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Includes school-loss days due to current injuries and injury-related impairments.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I and III.

Table 47. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, residence, and geographic region: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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				Region			
	All persons	SMSA—in central city	SMSA—outside central city	Outside SMSA	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes					Population in thousands			
All ages	221,487	60,954	89,883	70,650	48,928	58,493	72,502	41,564
Under 6 years	19,582	5,416	7,599	6,567	3,829	5,348	6,480	3,925
6-16 years	38,747	9,937	15,981	12,829	8,535	10,228	13,045	6,939
17-24 years	32,612	9,529	13,075	10,009	6,767	9,037	10,657	6,152
25-34 years	36,515	10,483	15,193	10,839	7,931	9,518	11,630	7,436
35-44 years	25,804	6,501	11,384	7,919	5,792	6,661	8,423	4,927
45-54 years	22,488	5,940	9,695	6,853	5,165	5,893	7,375	4,055
55-64 years	21,369	5,946	8,464	6,960	5,054	5,554	6,921	3,840
65-74 years	15,411	4,409	5,487	5,515	3,691	3,901	5,111	2,708
75 years and over	8,959	2,794	3,005	3,160	2,164	2,354	2,859	1,582
Male								
All ages	106,856	28,775	43,747	34,334	23,338	28,471	35,017	20,030
Under 6 years	9,984	2,812	3,879	3,293	2,000	2,730	3,277	1,977
6-16 years	19,791	4,903	8,232	6,656	4,346	5,271	6,726	3,449
17-24 years	15,941	4,596	6,391	4,954	3,286	4,464	5,233	2,958
25-34 years	17,785	5,114	7,402	5,269	3,750	4,750	5,633	3,652
35-44 years	12,467	3,051	5,539	3,877	2,784	3,240	4,057	2,387
45-54 years	10,854	2,788	4,748	3,318	2,453	2,832	3,581	1,989
55-64 years	10,029	2,724	4,047	3,258	2,350	2,651	3,213	1,816
65-74 years	6,697	1,817	2,418	2,462	1,588	1,686	2,230	1,193
75 years and over	3,307	969	1,091	1,247	782	847	1,068	609
Female								
All ages	114,631	32,178	46,136	36,317	25,590	30,021	37,485	21,534
Under 6 years	9,598	2,604	3,720	3,274	1,829	2,618	3,204	1,948
6-16 years	18,955	5,034	7,749	6,173	4,189	4,957	6,319	3,490
17-24 years	16,671	4,933	6,684	5,054	3,481	4,572	5,424	3,194
25-34 years	18,730	5,369	7,791	5,570	4,181	4,768	5,997	3,784
35-44 years	13,336	3,449	5,845	4,042	3,009	3,421	4,366	2,541
45-54 years	11,634	3,152	4,947	3,535	2,713	3,061	3,794	2,066
55-64 years	11,340	3,221	4,417	3,702	2,705	2,903	3,709	2,024
65-74 years	8,714	2,592	3,069	3,053	2,103	2,215	2,881	1,515
75 years and over	5,652	1,825	1,914	1,914	1,382	1,506	1,791	973

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 48. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, race, and family income: United States, 1980-81

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

Sex and age	All persons ¹	Race		Family income			
		White	Black	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Population in thousands							
Both sexes							
All ages	221,487	190,300	26,032	50,317	31,642	52,308	67,151
Under 6 years	19,582	15,960	3,017	4,895	3,213	5,305	4,701
6-16 years	38,747	32,041	5,771	7,367	5,316	10,039	12,694
17-24 years	32,612	27,562	4,237	9,230	4,849	6,771	9,103
25-34 years	36,515	31,368	4,086	6,033	5,830	11,068	11,300
35-44 years	25,804	22,415	2,721	3,314	2,999	6,539	10,829
45-54 years	22,488	19,730	2,278	3,011	2,541	5,106	9,470
55-64 years	21,369	19,178	1,878	4,800	3,146	4,555	6,389
65-74 years	15,411	13,870	1,352	6,943	2,682	2,082	1,808
75 years and over	8,959	8,177	692	4,725	1,066	842	858
Male							
All ages	106,856	92,221	12,098	21,418	15,028	26,354	34,592
Under 6 years	9,984	8,153	1,515	2,554	1,623	2,683	2,393
6-16 years	19,791	16,420	2,909	3,667	2,630	5,183	6,616
17-24 years	15,941	13,583	1,946	4,168	2,310	3,273	4,844
25-34 years	17,785	15,477	1,815	2,594	2,796	5,659	5,562
35-44 years	12,467	10,913	1,202	1,334	1,373	3,319	5,429
45-54 years	10,854	9,601	1,032	1,176	1,136	2,524	4,941
55-64 years	10,029	9,036	841	1,681	1,352	2,310	3,553
65-74 years	6,697	6,031	573	2,600	1,329	1,047	919
75 years and over	3,307	3,006	264	1,645	478	356	335
Female							
All ages	114,631	98,079	13,934	28,899	16,614	25,953	32,558
Under 6 years	9,598	7,807	1,502	2,341	1,590	2,622	2,308
6-16 years	18,955	15,621	2,862	3,700	2,685	4,856	6,078
17-24 years	16,671	13,979	2,291	5,062	2,539	3,498	4,258
25-34 years	18,730	15,891	2,271	3,439	3,034	5,409	5,738
35-44 years	13,336	11,501	1,518	1,980	1,627	3,220	5,400
45-54 years	11,634	10,128	1,245	1,835	1,405	2,582	4,529
55-64 years	11,340	10,142	1,037	3,119	1,794	2,245	2,836
65-74 years	8,714	7,839	780	4,343	1,353	1,035	888
75 years and over	5,652	5,171	429	3,080	588	486	523

¹Includes races other than white and black and unknown family income.

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 49. Population used in obtaining rates shown on this publication, by sex, age, marital status, and education of individual for persons 17 years of age and over: United States, 1980-81

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

Sex and age	All persons 17 years of age and over	Marital status				Education of individual			
		Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never married	Less than 12 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
Both sexes		Population in thousands							
All ages, 17 years and over ¹	163,158	103,595	12,153	13,297	34,113	49,296	60,699	26,504	24,260
17-24 years	32,612	9,289	27	1,022	22,274	9,622	13,393	7,064	2,079
25-34 years	36,515	25,773	127	3,925	6,690	5,418	14,392	7,804	8,591
35-44 years	25,804	20,614	303	3,229	1,658	5,680	10,378	4,165	5,304
45-54 years	22,488	18,144	874	2,378	1,092	6,750	8,830	3,031	3,512
55-64 years	21,369	16,475	2,283	1,624	987	8,213	7,847	2,372	2,563
65-74 years	15,411	9,808	3,905	819	879	8,018	4,167	1,417	1,514
75 years and over	8,959	3,492	4,635	299	533	5,595	1,692	652	696
Male									
All ages, 17 years and over ¹	77,081	51,755	1,971	4,931	18,425	23,289	26,172	12,693	13,732
17-24 years	15,941	3,486	*8	286	12,161	5,027	6,349	3,352	968
25-34 years	17,785	12,449	22	1,476	3,837	2,566	6,412	3,916	4,719
35-44 years	12,467	10,342	49	1,205	871	2,721	4,412	2,068	3,128
45-54 years	10,854	9,200	175	904	574	3,296	3,667	1,477	2,222
55-64 years	10,029	8,544	362	636	488	3,928	3,200	1,108	1,583
65-74 years	6,697	5,471	597	302	328	3,581	1,614	580	793
75 years and over	3,307	2,263	757	122	165	2,170	518	191	318
Female									
All ages, 17 years and over ¹	86,077	51,840	10,182	8,366	15,688	26,007	34,527	13,812	10,528
17-24 years	16,671	5,803	*19	736	10,113	4,595	7,043	3,711	1,111
25-34 years	18,730	13,324	105	2,449	2,852	2,852	7,980	3,889	3,872
35-44 years	13,336	10,272	254	2,024	786	2,959	5,966	2,097	2,176
45-54 years	11,634	8,943	699	1,474	518	3,454	5,163	1,554	1,290
55-64 years	11,340	7,931	1,921	989	499	4,285	4,646	1,264	980
65-74 years	8,714	4,338	3,308	517	551	4,437	2,554	837	720
75 years and over	5,652	1,229	3,877	178	368	3,425	1,174	461	378

¹Includes unknown education of individual.

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for the table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 50. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for days of work loss shown in this publication, by sex, age, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, 1980-81

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

Sex and age	All persons	Residence			Region			
		SMSA-in central city	SMSA-outside central city	Outside SMSA	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes		Population in thousands						
All ages, 17 years and over . . .	99,335	26,996	42,407	29,932	21,944	26,416	32,202	18,773
17-44 years	68,308	18,561	29,329	20,419	14,462	18,173	22,342	13,331
45-64 years	27,679	7,464	11,930	8,285	6,677	7,346	8,751	4,906
65 years and over	3,348	972	1,148	1,228	805	897	1,109	537
Male								
All ages, 17 years and over . . .	56,829	14,853	24,523	17,453	12,488	15,233	18,465	10,643
17-44 years	38,334	10,103	16,516	11,715	8,100	10,249	12,577	7,408
45-64 years	16,437	4,195	7,284	4,959	3,884	4,405	5,219	2,930
65 years and over	2,058	555	723	780	505	580	669	305
Female								
All ages, 17 years and over . . .	42,506	12,143	17,884	12,479	9,456	11,183	13,737	8,130
17-44 years	29,974	8,457	12,813	8,704	6,362	7,925	9,765	5,922
45-64 years	11,242	3,269	4,647	3,327	2,793	2,941	3,532	1,976
65 years and over	1,289	417	424	449	301	317	440	232

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for the table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 51. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining days of work loss shown in this publication, by selected characteristics and age: United States, 1980-81

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized 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	All ages, 17 years and over	Age			
		17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes		Population in thousands			
All incomes ¹	99,335	20,959	47,349	27,679	3,348
Less than \$10,000	14,676	5,033	5,492	2,975	1,176
\$10,000-\$14,999	13,802	3,189	6,771	3,251	590
\$15,000-\$24,999	25,721	4,679	13,843	6,668	532
\$25,000 or more	37,377	6,564	18,218	11,990	606
Male					
All incomes ¹	56,829	11,170	27,164	16,437	2,058
Less than \$10,000	7,099	2,556	2,747	1,225	570
\$10,000-\$14,999	7,470	1,699	3,698	1,695	379
\$15,000-\$24,999	15,414	2,500	8,419	4,117	378
\$25,000 or more	22,329	3,573	10,529	7,767	460
Female					
All incomes ¹	42,506	9,789	20,186	11,242	1,289
Less than \$10,000	7,578	2,477	2,745	1,750	606
\$10,000-\$14,999	6,330	1,490	3,073	1,556	212
\$15,000-\$24,999	10,307	2,178	5,423	2,552	154
\$25,000 or more	15,048	2,991	7,689	4,222	146
Race					
Total ²	99,335	20,959	47,349	27,679	3,348
White	87,425	18,539	41,163	24,678	3,044
Black	9,704	1,997	4,955	2,490	262
Marital status of individual 17 years of age and over					
All statuses	99,335	20,959	47,349	27,679	3,348
Married	65,360	6,288	34,946	21,992	2,134
Widowed	2,758	*13	272	1,699	774
Divorced or separated	9,096	656	5,560	2,677	204
Never married	22,120	14,002	6,572	1,311	236
Education of individual 17 years of age and over					
All levels ³	99,335	20,959	47,349	27,679	3,348
Less than 12 years	21,029	4,660	6,963	7,930	1,476
12 years	39,795	9,501	18,635	10,698	962
13-15 years	18,685	5,022	9,564	3,750	348
16 years or more	19,043	1,671	11,923	4,935	514

¹ Includes unknown family income.

² Includes races other than white and black.

³ Includes unknown education of individual.

NOTES: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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Appendix I

Technical notes on methods

Background of this report

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

The National Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire that obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued that cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period because data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (for example, 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan

The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population, and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has

administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets because it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

- Area segments that are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using update lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. During 1980 and 1981 the sample comprised about 80,000 eligible occupied households, of which about 78,000 were interviewed. (A sample reduction of 4 weeks during the October–December quarter of 1980 accounts for the smaller number of households than usual.) The interviewed households contained about 210,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was 3.0 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been

published^{24,25} as well as a detailed description of the sample design and a report on the estimation procedure.^{26,27}

Collection of data

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

Estimating procedures

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved.

Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).

Nonresponse adjustment—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor that has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.

First-stage ratio adjustment—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates

for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures. Similarly an estimate for 2 years is obtained by averaging eight quarterly figures.

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

When 2 years of data are used, as in this report, the sum of the annual estimates is divided by 2 to obtain an average annual estimate for the statistic.

General qualifications

Nonresponse

Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons in a household who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.0 percent of the sample households.

The interview process

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

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

Rounding of numbers

The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables,

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures

Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of estimates

Because the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.²⁸ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.²⁹⁻³² The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

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 that arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases that might be 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 2 1/2 times as large.

Relative standard error charts

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 percent of the estimate. For

this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. To derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and that 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 percent.

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

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

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

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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors

The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates—Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from figures I-VI. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percents in a percent distribution—Relative standard errors for percents in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on figure VII. For values that do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator—This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual

NOTE A list of references follows the text.

impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates, if converted to rates per 100, may be treated as though they were percents, and the relative standard errors may be obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

- a. Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-race groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- b. In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained

from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the relative standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

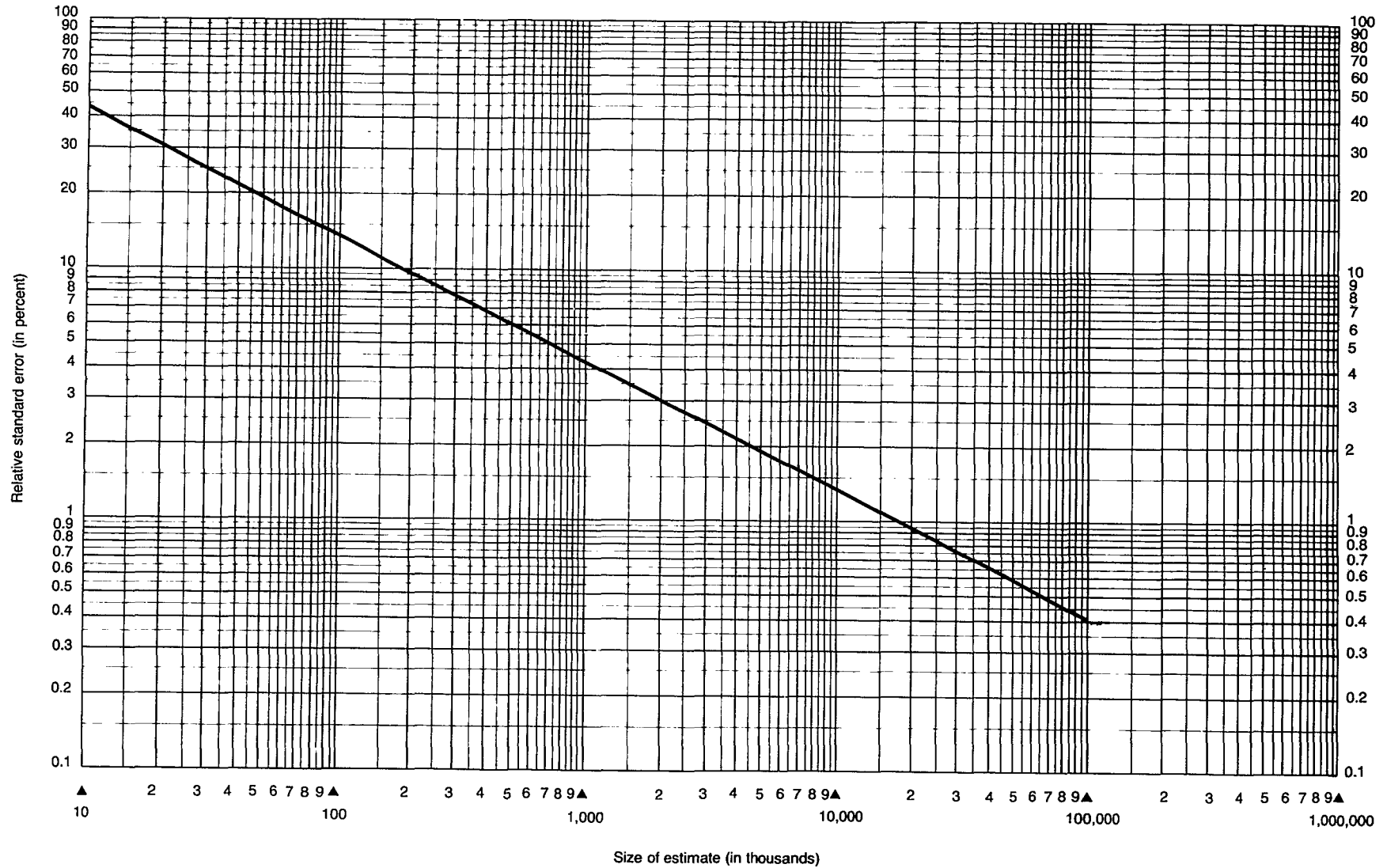
Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth)— The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

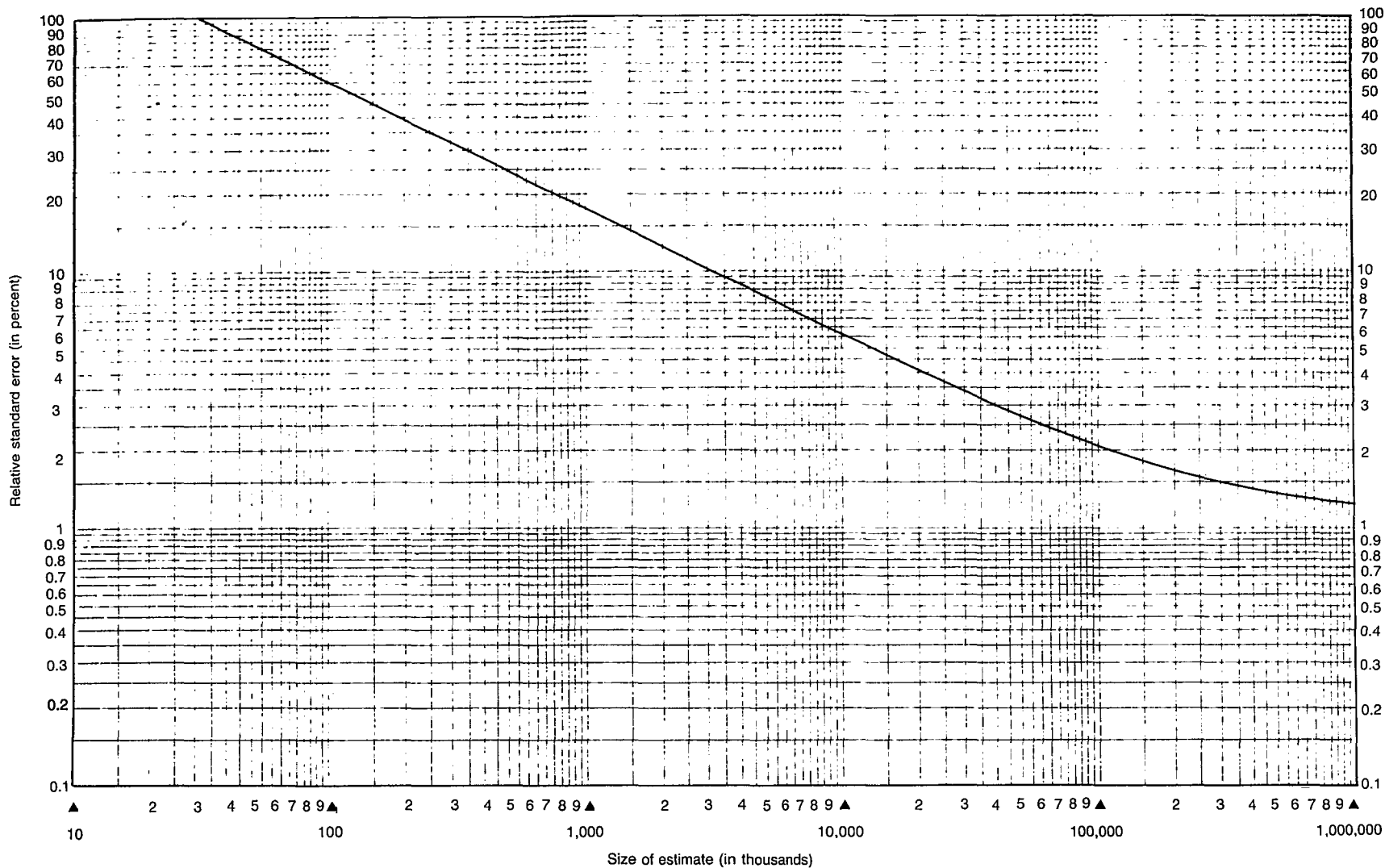
where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative standard errors of X_1 and X_2 , respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$25,000 or more (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.3 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 130,000 (1.3 percent of 10,000,000).

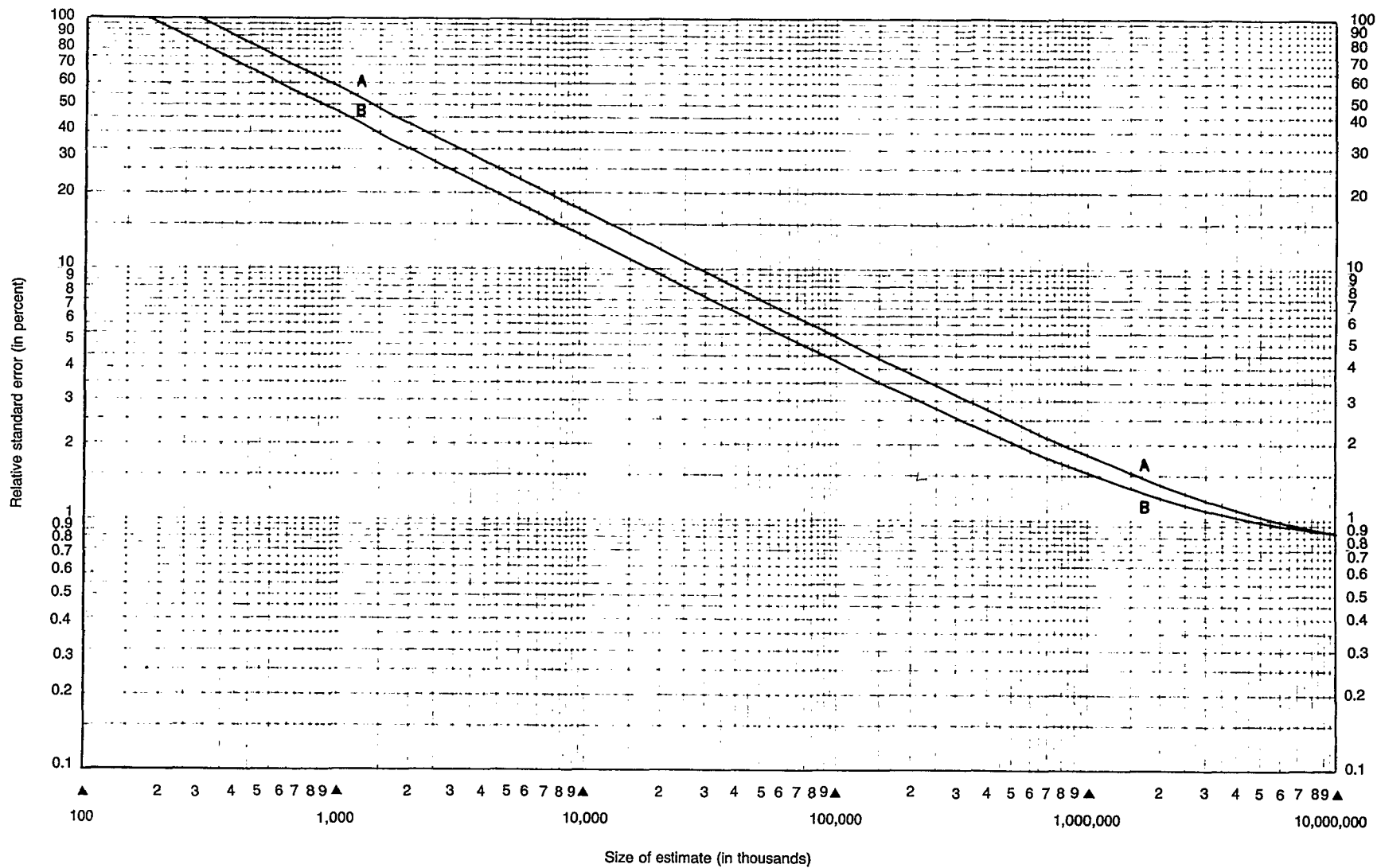
Figure 1. Relative standard errors for population characteristics



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons injured (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 17.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 175,000 (17.5 percent of 1,000,000).

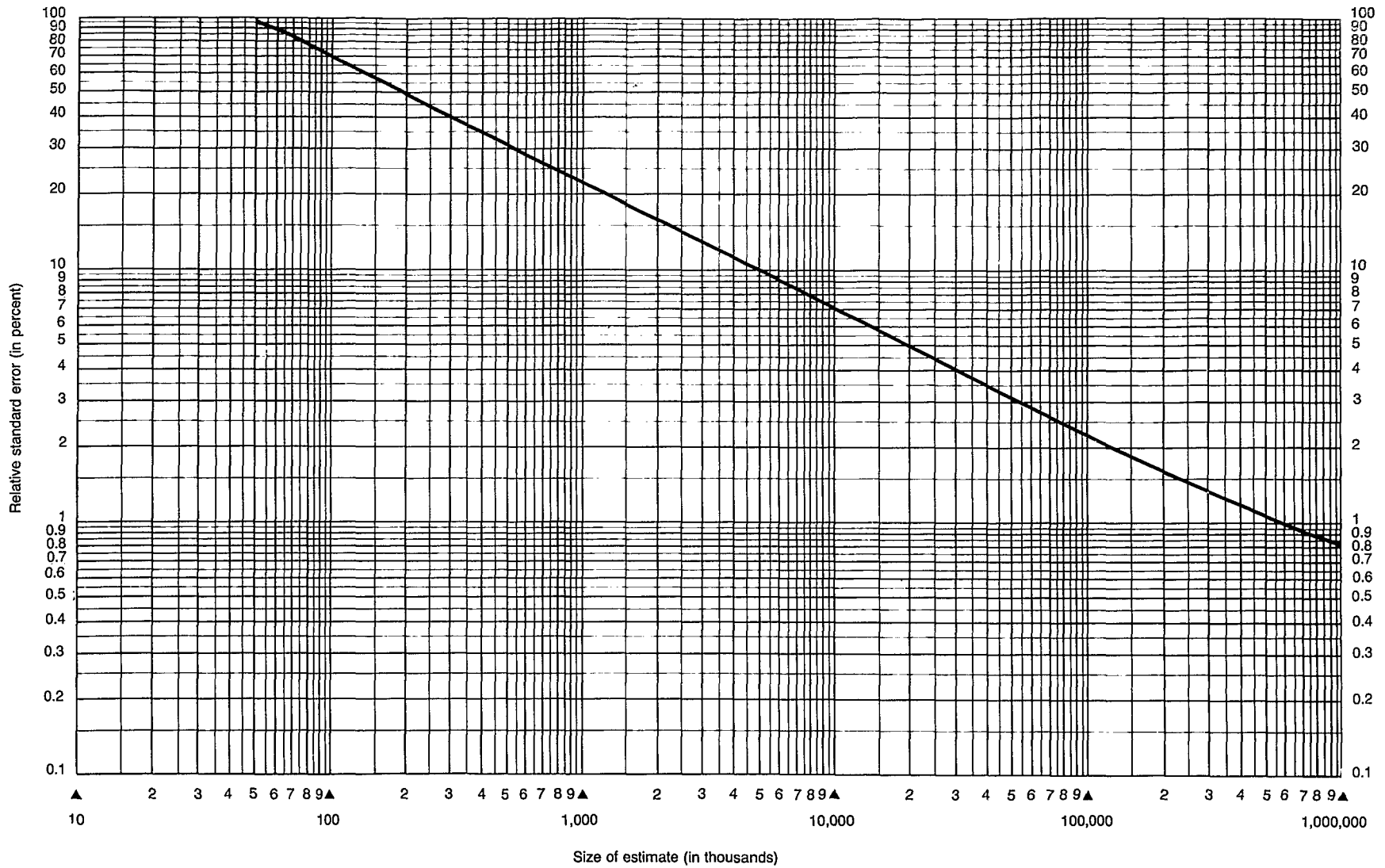
Figure II. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured for 8 quarters of data



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

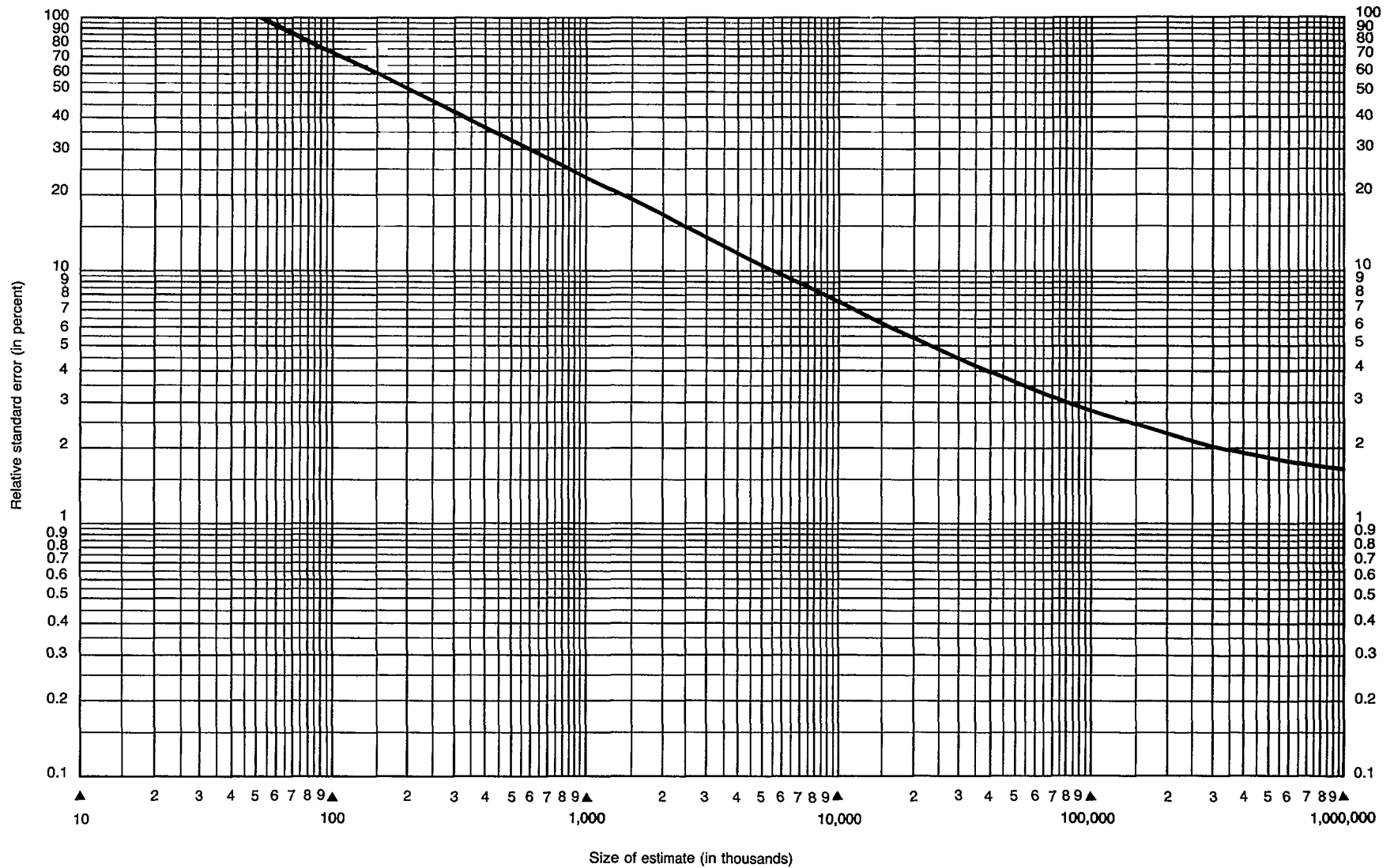
EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure III. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B) for 8 quarters of data



NOTE: The curve related to physician visits is based on 8 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

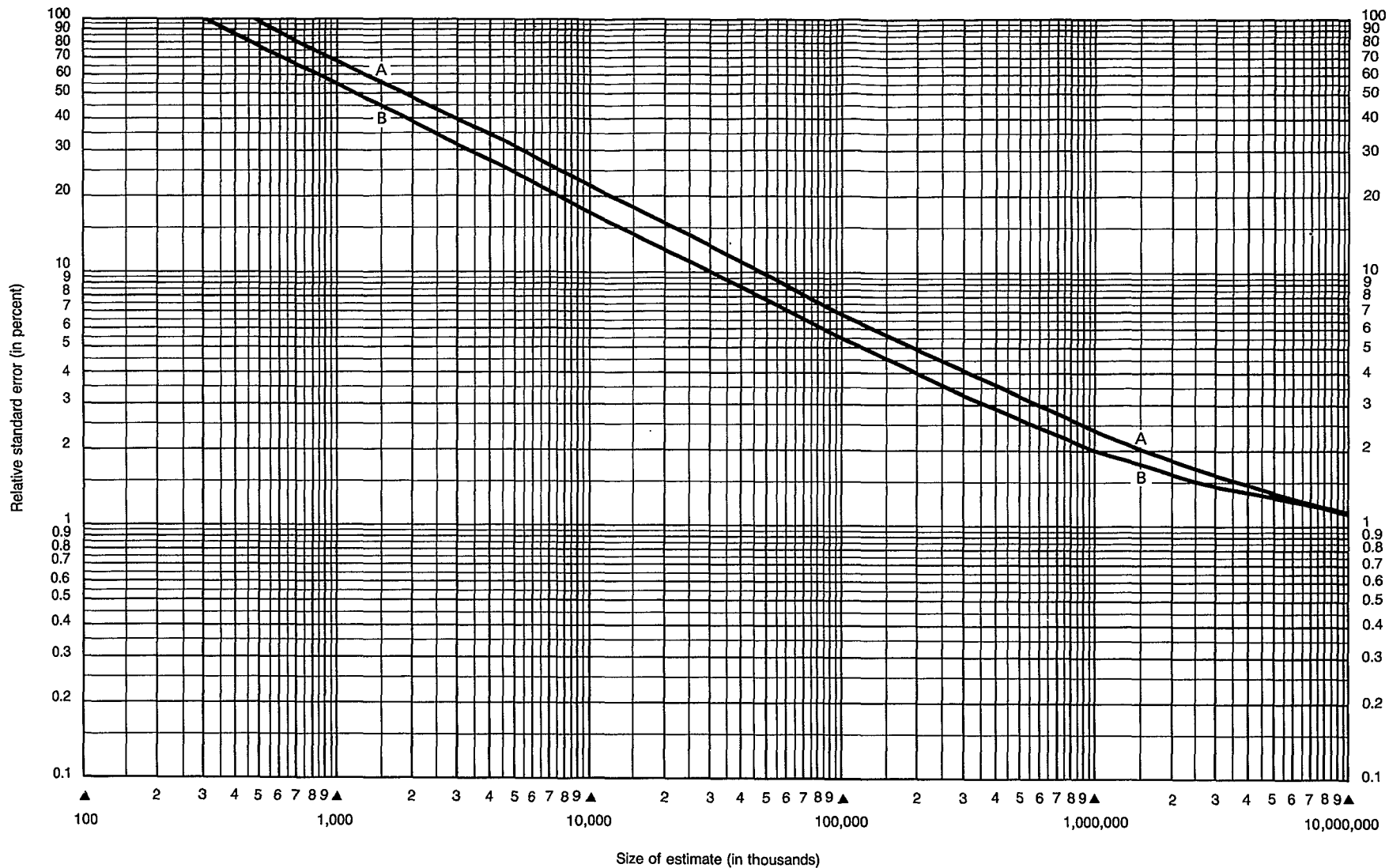
EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 physician visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 700,000 (7 percent of 10,000,000).



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

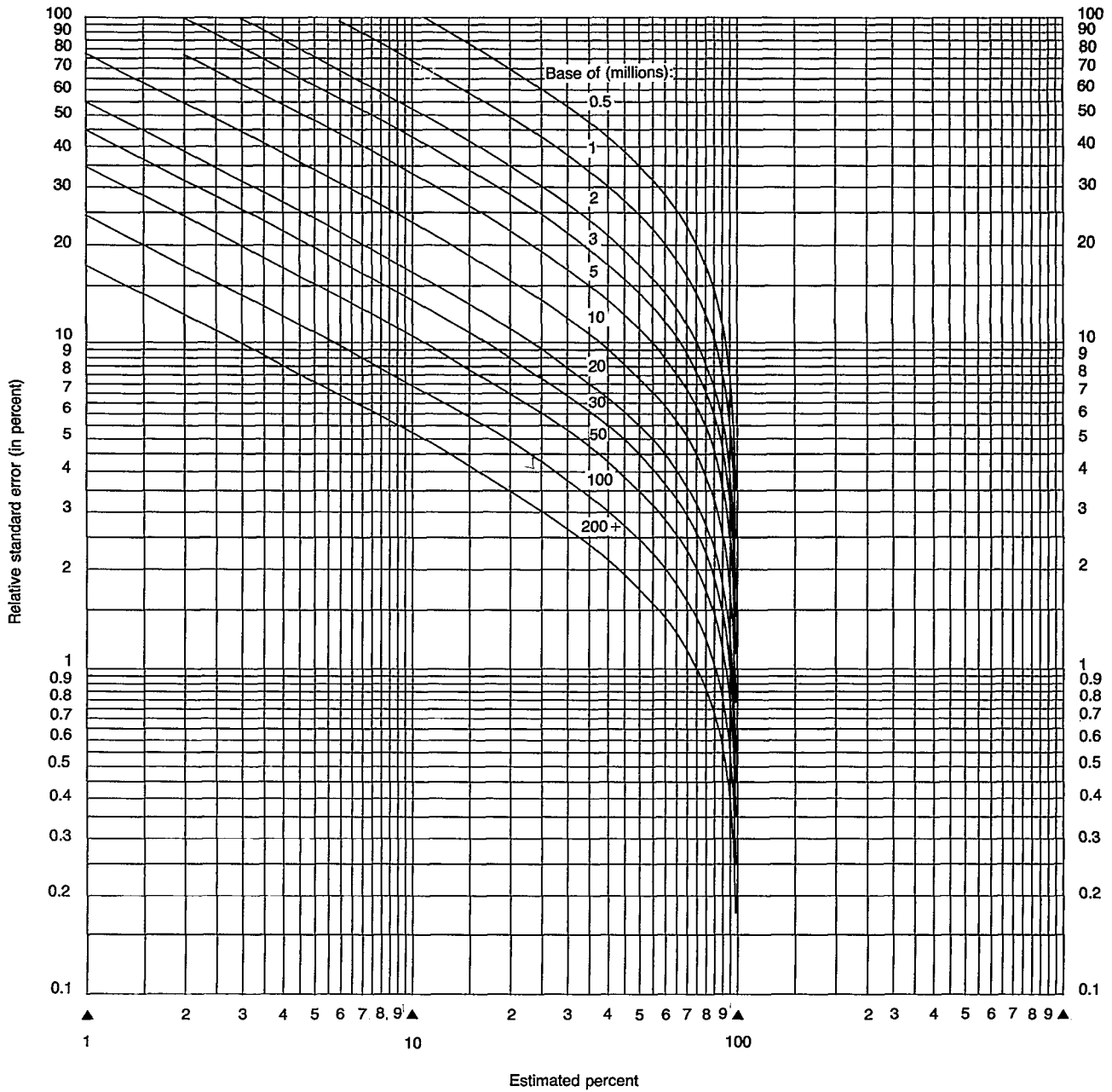
EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 acute respiratory conditions (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 23 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 230,000 (23 percent of 1,000,000).

Figure V. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured for 1 to 4 quarters of data



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percent of physician visits for 8 quarters of data collection based on a 2-week time reference.

EXAMPLE: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 visits has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent (read from scale at left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 16.0 percent of 3.2 percentage points.

Figure VII. Relative standard errors of percents of physician visits

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 according to the nature of injury code numbers (800–999) in the International Classification of Diseases.³³ In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization 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, for example, 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.

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.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention, the person 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 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 Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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 events that resulted in personal injuries. 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 accident are (1) moving 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 moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class “moving motor vehicle” includes “home—moving motor vehicle” and “while at work—moving motor vehicle.” Similarly, the classes “while at work” and “home” include duplicated counts; for example, “moving motor vehicle—while at work” is included under “while at work.”

Motor vehicle—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 accident: 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. This category is subdivided into “traffic” and “nontraffic” accidents.
- Traffic moving motor vehicle accident: The accident is in the “traffic” category if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.

- Nontraffic moving motor vehicle accident: The accident is in the “nontraffic” category if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.
- Nonmoving motor vehicle accident: If the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident, the accident is considered a “nonmoving motor vehicle” accident and is classified in the “other accident” category.

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 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 the person may have been when injured.

Other accident—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 (for example, moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (for example, 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 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 according to the type of place where the injury occurred. The places of accidents are (1) home, (2) street or highway, (3) farm, (4) industrial place, (5) school, (6) place of recreation, and (7) other.

Home—The place of accident is considered as “home” if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries. “Home” includes not only the person’s own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he may 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.

Inside the house—“Inside the house” includes any room, attic, cellar, porch or steps leading to an entrance of the house. However, inside the garage is not considered as inside the house.

Outside the house—“Outside the house” includes the yard, driveway, garage, patio, gardens, or walks. On a farm, only the premises adjacent to the house are considered as part of the home. Injuries due to accidents occurring on cultivated land, in barns, or other similar farm buildings would not be considered home injuries.

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 a farm.

Industrial place—“Industrial place” is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or on the 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 disability

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

Disability day—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements of course is not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school, special terms that apply to the working and school-age populations only, are days of restricted activity. Hence “days of

restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day—A day of restricted activity is one during which a person cuts down on usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means activities the person ordinarily engages in that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on the usual pattern for the child's day, which is 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 of activity for a whole day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are activities the person usually engages in on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

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

Bed-disability day—A day of bed disability is one during 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 of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patients were not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day—A day lost from work is a day during which a person did not work at a job or business for at least half the normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed" persons under "Demographic terms.")

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

Classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based on the classification of the injury. (See definitions 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 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 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.)

Work- or school-loss injury—An injury resulting in at least 1 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 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 experienced during the 2-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period. Such cases are treated as though there was no medical attention.

Impairment—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, that result from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the supplementary code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association, Guide to the Health Care Field* or (2) found on the National Master Facility Inventory list maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Hospital episode—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of the hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Terms relating to physician visits

Physician visit—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. 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 popular usage.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (for example, test for diabetes) or a single procedure (for example, measles inoculation) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included. If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about a child, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatsoever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Place of visit—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places where physician visits occur. Definitions of the various categories include the following:

- **Home** is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be

the person's own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may have been staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).

- **Office** is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment-group-practice plans are considered to be in private practice.
- **Hospital clinic** is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.
- **Company or industry health unit** refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (for example, factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.
- **Telephone contact** refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded).
- **Other** refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

Demographic terms

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

Race—In this report, the population has been subdivided into three racial groups: white, black, and races other than white and black. Individual data sets are presented by white and by black, whereas races other than black and white are only included where totals are presented. Race characterization is based on a respondent's own racial background description.

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and central city or not central city, or outside an SMSA.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking, an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State;

boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central city of an SMSA—The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis of one of the following criteria:

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.
2. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

Not central city of an SMSA—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

Not in SMSA—This includes all other places in the country.

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast . .	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central . . .	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska
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, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

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 or she 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 incomes.

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

Marital status—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories in this report are as follows:

- *Under 17* includes all persons aged 0–16, regardless of their marital status.
- *Married* includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with commonlaw marriages are considered to be married.

- *Never married* includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.
- *Separated* includes persons reported as separated, those with legal separations, those living apart with intention of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord. This does not include persons separated from their spouses because of circumstances of employment or because of service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.
- *Widowed and divorced* include, respectively, all persons who reported that they were either widowed or legally divorced.

Data on persons separated and divorced are combined for presentation in this report.

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

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

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons.

In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences: (1) NHIS estimates are for persons 17 years and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) NHIS uses a 2-week reference period,

while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) NHIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 12th of the month.

11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your --, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries?	Y	N (12)	
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.			11b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury
c. What was the injury?			c. Injury
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? If "Accident or injury," ask:	Y (Reask 11b and c)	N	
e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?			e. Y (Enter Injury In Item C) N

14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.			14. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)			
15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?	Y	N (16)	
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.			15b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? If "Doctor visit," ask:	Y (Reask 15b and c)	N	
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?			d. ____ Number of visits (NP)
16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y	N (17)	
b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.			16b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? If "Phone call," ask:	Y (Reask 16b and c)	N	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?			d. ____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DV), from 14-16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.			<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 17d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (17e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?			17a.
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?			b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?			c. Enter condition in Item C Ask 17d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?			d. Y (17c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?			e. Y N (17d)
f. What was the matter?			f. Enter condition in Item C (17d)

Ages 17+	19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	19. & 20. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (24a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (24b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (23) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (23) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (26) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (23) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (25)
Ages 6-16	20a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?	
Ages under 6		0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (27) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (22)
21a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?		21a. Y N (28)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N (27)
22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?		22a. 1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____ (28)
23a. Does -- health now keep him from working?		23a. 1 Y (28) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		d. 3 Y (28) N (27)
24a. Does -- NOW have a job?		24a. Y (24c) N
b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?		b. Y 1 N (28)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		c. 2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		d. 2 Y (28) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		e. 3 Y (28) N (27)
25. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?		25. Y 1 N (28)
26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		26a. 2 Y (28) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?		b. 2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		c. 3 Y (28) N
27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		27a. 4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b. _____
28a. About how long has he { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? }		28a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		b. Enter condition in Item C Ask 28c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?		c. Y (Reask 28b and c) N
Mark box or ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		d. _____ Enter main condition

29a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	29a. Y N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b. _____ Times (Item C)

4	<p>32a. Does anyone in the family (you, your ---, etc.) NOW have - If "Yes," ask 32b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this? - Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.</p> <p>c. Does anyone else have . . . ? A-L are conditions affecting { hearing vision speech }</p>	A. Deafness in one or both ears?	H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?
		B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears?	I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?
		C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears?	J. A cleft palate or harelip?
		D. Blindness in one or both eyes?	K. Stammering or stuttering?
		E. Cataracts?	L. Any other speech defect?
		F. Glaucoma?	M. A missing finger, hand, or arm, toe, foot, or leg?
		G. Color blindness?	N. A missing (breast), kidney or lung?

4	<p>32a. Does anyone in the family NOW have - If "Yes," ask 32b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this? Enter in item C.</p> <p>c. Does anyone else have . . . ? Conditions O-W are impairments. Conditions Y and Z affect the nervous system.</p>	O. Palsy or cerebral palsy?	U. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the back, foot, or leg? (Permanent stiffness - joints will not move at all)
		P. Paralysis of any kind?	V. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?
		Q. Curvature of the spine?	W. Mental retardation?
		R. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?	X. Any condition caused by an old accident or injury? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?
		S. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?	Y. Epilepsy?
		T. A clubfoot?	Z. REPEATED convulsions, seizures, or blackouts?

<p>AA</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Missing extremity (A4) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition in C2 does not have a letter as source (A4) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor seen (11) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor not seen (15)</p> <p>11a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ? 1 Y 2 N (12)</p> <p>b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y 2 N</p> <p>12. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y 2 N</p> <p>13. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y 2 N</p> <p>14. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ? _____ Times (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>15a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>Ask if 17+ years:</p> <p>b. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him from work? _____ Days For females: Not counting work around the house? 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>16a. How often does his . . . bother him -- all of the time, often, once in a while, or never? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (16c) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p>b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All the time in 16a OR condition list 4 asked (A4)</p> <p>c. Does -- still have this condition? 1 Y (A4) N</p> <p>d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Under control (A4) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____ (A4)</p> <p>e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month _____ Months _____ Years</p>	<p>A4 <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NC)</p> <p>17a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During the past 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years (18a)</p> <p>b. When did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Over 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-3 months</p> <p>18a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%;">Part(s) of body</th> <th style="width:50%;">Kind of injury</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:</p> <p>b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%;">Part(s) of body</th> <th style="width:50%;">Present effects</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>19. Where did the accident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes premises) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p>20. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened? 1 Y 3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 2 N 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident</p> <p>21a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (NC)</p> <p>b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N</p> <p>c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? 1 Y 2 N</p>	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury					Part(s) of body	Present effects				
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury												
Part(s) of body	Present effects												
<p>4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)? Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.</p> <p>5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months? _____ Nights</p> <p>b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks? _____ Nights</p> <p>c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)? Y N</p> <p>6. For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) -- do you know the medical name? If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%; vertical-align: top;"> For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? </td> <td style="width:30%; vertical-align: top;"> } If "NO," ask: What was the matter? </td> <td style="width:40%; vertical-align: top;"> Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page. </td> </tr> </table>	For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	} If "NO," ask: What was the matter?	Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	<p>4. _____ Nights</p> <p>5a. _____ Nights</p> <p>b. _____ Nights</p> <p>c. Y N</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth Condition</p> <p>Cause <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. or Inj.</p> <p>Kind _____</p> <p>Part of body _____</p>									
For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth?	} If "NO," ask: What was the matter?	Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.											
<p>7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)? Y 0 N (Next Hosp)</p> <p>b. What was the name of the operation? If name of operation is not known, describe what was done. Y (Describe) _____ N</p> <p>c. Any other operations during this stay? _____</p>	<p>7a. Y 0 N (Next Hosp)</p> <p>b. _____</p> <p>c. _____</p>												

Mark box or ask: 2a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> None (3) Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+
----- b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?	b. 1 Y 2 N

Hand Card R -- Mark box or ask: 4a. Please give me the number of the group or groups which describes --'s racial background. Circle all that apply. 1 - Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian 2 - Asian or Pacific Islander 3 - Black 4 - White 5 - Another group not listed - Please specify	4a. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) 1 2 3 4 5 - Specify <i>✓</i> _____ _____
If multiple entries ask: b. Which of those groups, that is, (entries in 4a) would you say BEST describes --'s racial background?	b. 1 2 3 4 5 - Specify <i>✓</i> _____

Hand Card O -- Mark box or ask: 5a. Are any of those groups --'s national origin or ancestry? (Where did --'s ancestors come from?)	5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) 1 Y 2 N (NP)
b. Please give me the number of the group. Circle all that apply. 1 - Puerto Rican 4 - Mexicano 7 - Other Latin American 2 - Cuban 5 - Mexican-American 8 - Other Spanish 3 - Mexican 6 - Chicano	b. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Mark box or ask: 6a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- not counting work around the house?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) 6a. 1 Y (7) 2 N
b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does -- have a job or business?	b. 1 Y 2 N
c. Was -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?	c. 1 Y 2 N (7)
d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?	d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff

If only one person with "Income" box marked, go to 13. If 2 or more persons with "Income" box marked, ask 12 for each. 12. Which of those income groups represents --'s income for the past 12 months?	12. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> A 06 <input type="checkbox"/> G 01 <input type="checkbox"/> B 07 <input type="checkbox"/> H 02 <input type="checkbox"/> C 08 <input type="checkbox"/> I 03 <input type="checkbox"/> D 09 <input type="checkbox"/> J 04 <input type="checkbox"/> E 10 <input type="checkbox"/> K 05 <input type="checkbox"/> F
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CARD O

- 1. Puerto Rican
- 2. Cuban
- 3. Mexican
- 4. Mexicano
- 5. Mexican-American
- 6. Chicano
- 7. Other Latin American
- 8. Other Spanish

CARD R

- 1. Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian
- 2. Asian or Pacific Islander
- 3. Black
- 4. White
- 5. Another group not listed - Specify

CARD E2

Show detail in question 3e, Condition page and/or question 6, Hospital page for these IMPAIRMENTS.

- Deafness
- Trouble hearing
- Other ear condition
- Blindness
- Trouble seeing
- Other eye condition
- Missing hand - all or part
- Missing arm - all or part
- Missing foot - all or part
- Missing leg - all or part
- Trouble, stiffness or any deformity of - foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back

CARD I

- Under \$1,000 (including loss) Group A
- \$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999 Group B
- \$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999 Group C
- \$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999 Group D
- \$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999 Group E
- \$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999 Group F
- \$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999 Group G
- \$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999 Group H
- \$10,000 - \$14,999 Group I
- \$15,000 - \$24,999 Group J
- \$25,000 and over Group K

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