

**VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS**  
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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# Persons Injured and Disability Days Due to Injury

**United States - July 1965 - June 1967**

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured and associated disability by class of accident, place of accident, and selected demographic characteristics of the population. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1965-June 1967.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 58

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*IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on persons injured and on disability days attributable to injury, showing annual estimates for the civilian, noninstitutional population derived from sample data collected during the period July 1965-June 1967. These estimates are based on data collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey. The statistics are shown by class of accident, place of accident, and selected demographic characteristics of the population. Earlier reports presented health data for U.S. civilians based on interview material collected during the period July 1959-June 1961. In effect, the present report updates and supplements the earlier data.*

*During the period covered in this report, an average of 48.5 million persons per year sustained injuries requiring medical attention or causing restriction of activity for a day or more, an incidence rate of 253.1 persons injured per 1,000 persons per year. The number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year due to injury was 290.9, and the number of days of bed disability was 75.1. The rates for all types of short-term disability associated with injuries were higher for males than for females, and the rates increased consistently with age. Young adults 17-24 years of age experienced a high rate of injury due to moving motor vehicle accidents (51.4 per 1,000 persons); more persons sustained injuries at home than in any other place of accident (42.1 percent of all persons injured).*

#### SYMBOLS

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

# PERSONS INJURED AND DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO INJURY

George V. Graham, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

During the 2-year period July 1965-June 1967, an average of 48.5 million persons per year sustained injuries requiring medical attention or causing restriction of activity for a day or more. Males accounted for about 28.6 million of those injured and females for about 19.8 million. The rate of persons injured per 1,000 persons was highest for both males and females in the age group 17-24 years, 403.9 and 252.4, respectively (fig. 1).

The total of 253.1 persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, based on the estimate of 48.5 million persons injured, included 19.5 persons injured in moving vehicle accidents, 51.4 in accidents "while at work," 106.5 in home accidents, and 87.3 in the "other" category, which consists principally of nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, adverse effects of medical-surgical procedures, and accidents occurring in public places such as schools and offices (table A).

The rate of injuries which resulted in medical attention was higher for males aged 17-24 than for persons in any of the other age groups. This same age pattern was evident for injuries resulting in activity restriction, bed disability, or hospitalization. Injuries receiving medical attention occurred at a higher rate in the West and South than in other geographic regions and more frequently among persons with annual family incomes of \$3,000 or more than among those with incomes of less than \$3,000.

The annual estimate of 20,406,000 persons injured at home, based on data collected during the 2-year period July 1965 through June 1967,

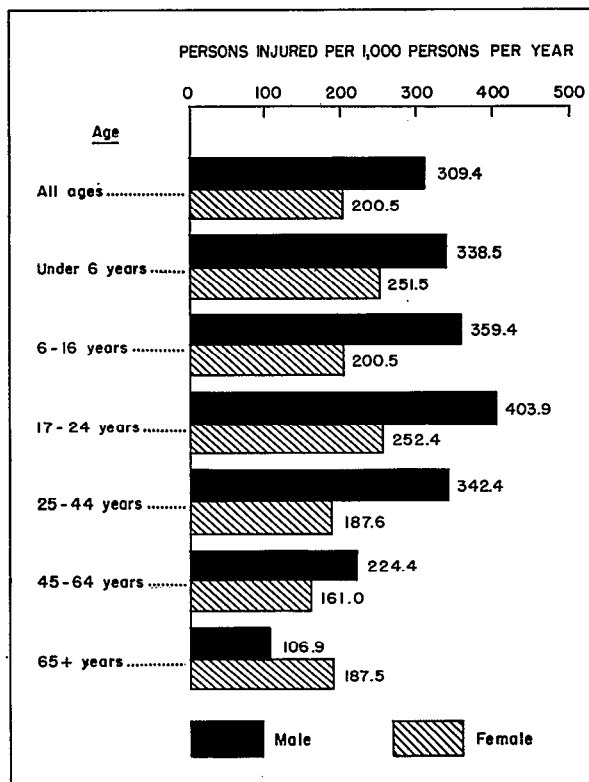


Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and age.

comprised 42 percent of all persons injured. Approximately 54 percent of all injuries sustained by females occurred at home, while those sustained by males occurred with the greatest frequency at home (34 percent) and in industrial places (22 percent).

Table A. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Class of accident	Average number of persons injured in thousands	Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year
All classes----	48,483	253.1
Moving motor vehicle-	3,735	19.5
Traffic-----	3,481	18.2
Nontraffic-----	254	1.3
While at work-----	9,840	51.4
Home-----	20,406	106.5
Other-----	16,714	87.3

<sup>1</sup>Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention; the sum of the rates for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

The rates for all types of short-term disability associated with injuries were higher for males than for females, and they increased consistently with age. The rates of restricted activity and bed disability due to injury were higher in the West than in any other geographic area of the United States. Based on the civilian, noninstitutional population, the rates for both restricted activity and bed disability associated with injury were higher for home accidents than for any other class of accident.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this report is derived from household interviews conducted by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Health Interview Survey (HIS) in a probability sample of the civilian population of the United States, exclusive of the population residing in institutions. Each week of the year, a representative sample of the households of the

Nation is interviewed. During the 104-week period July 1965-June 1967, the cumulative weekly samples totaled about 84,000 households, with approximately 268,000 members living at the time of the interview. The information about the health status of household members was provided by adults reporting either about their own experience or about the experience of closely related members of the family.

One of the questionnaires used during the 24 months of data collection is shown in appendix III. 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 HIS definition of "injury," only injuries which were medically attended or which 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, 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 injury 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 which were at the time of interview considered as impairments due to injury.

A description of the design of the survey, of the methods used in estimation, and of general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since 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 error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an

estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

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

## OTHER HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY DATA ON PERSONS INJURED

### Current Estimates

An annual series of reports entitled *Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey* was initiated in fiscal year 1963 to provide provisional estimates on current health data. Tables showing estimates of the incidence of persons injured and their associated disability days are included each year in this series.

Since the purpose of the series is to provide for the release of provisional estimates as soon as possible following the collection of the basic data, the population characteristics shown in the reports are restricted to age and sex. Data for fiscal years 1963 through 1967 are presented in Series 10, Nos. 5, 13, 25, 37, and 43. Beginning with calendar year 1967, however, estimates presented in Series 10 publications will be based on data collected during the calendar year.

### Reports Prior to 1963

The first report on persons injured, based on annual data collected during July 1957-June 1958 in the Health Interview Survey, was *Health Statistics From the U.S. National Health Survey*, Series B, No. 8. Series B publications were released from the 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-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, information was obtained about the

circumstances of the accident that led to injury, in short, "how the accident happened." With the exception of injuries sustained in moving motor vehicle accidents which were classified separately, all reported injuries were classified according to one of the 18 types of accidents described on the questionnaire. These were categories such as injuries involving uncontrolled fire or explosion, the discharge of firearms, lifting or 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, 39, 40, 41, and 42. These publications consisted of two summary reports (one on the incidence of persons injured and the other on disability associated with injury, Nos. 37 and 40, respectively), and individual reports on injuries resulting from home accidents (No. 39), work accidents (No. 41), and motor vehicle accidents (No. 42).

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.<sup>1</sup>

In the present report no attempt has been made to repeat the detailed analytical treatment of the earlier data. However, a greater amount of tabular material than is usually presented on persons injured in Series 10 reports has been included so that meaningful comparisons with earlier data can be made.

## CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS

In the Health Interview Survey, persons injured are classified according to the general class of accident causing the injury. Although most injuries are caused by accidents in the usual sense of the word, some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or

<sup>1</sup>Iskrant, A. P., Joliet, P. V.: *Accidents and Homicide*. Vital and Health Statistics Monographs. American Public Health Association. Cambridge. Harvard University Press, 1968.



adverse effects of medical or surgical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted homicide or suicide. In the survey, accidents are classified as: (1) moving motor vehicle accidents (with traffic accidents tabulated separately), (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. In this classification system it is possible for an injury to fall into more than one class of accident. Therefore, the number of persons injured while at work includes those who may have been injured in moving motor vehicle accidents while working. Similarly, home accidents include combinations of home-while at work and home-moving motor vehicle accidents. The accident is classified as "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the other three classes of accident (e.g., a skull fracture occurring on a school playground). The number of persons injured according to the class of accident causing the injury is shown in table A.

Estimates in the present report by type of accident are not comparable to those shown in Series B, No. 37, which were based on data collected during the period July 1959-June 1961. In the earlier report a priority system was set up to avoid classifying individual injuries in more than one class of accident;<sup>2</sup> in addition, nonmoving motor vehicle accidents were considered a subcategory of the general class "motor vehicle accidents."

Several considerations were responsible for the changes made in the earlier classification system. Many users of injury data from the Health Interview Survey were interested in complete estimates of injuries due to work accidents or to home accidents, neither of which could be obtained from the earlier priority system of classification. It seemed reasonable, therefore, to provide complete data for each class of accident, with a

<sup>2</sup>In the Series 10 publications, persons injured were classified in a single class of accident category according to a priority system in Nos. 5 and 13, and in more than one class of accident, where appropriate, in Nos. 21, 25, 32, 36, 37, and 43. In the single class of accident category, motor vehicle accidents have the highest priority, followed by accidents "while at work" and home accidents.

total figure showing an unduplicated estimate of the number of persons who were involved in accidents. Because motor vehicle accidents were being incorrectly identified with traffic accidents, *nonmoving* motor vehicle accidents were removed from the general classification of motor vehicle accidents and included in the category "other" accidents.

In the present report, only moving motor vehicle accidents are considered a major class of accident category, with nonmoving motor vehicle accidents included in the "other" category. Table B shows a comparison of estimates derived from data collected during the two periods July 1959 through June 1961 and July 1965 through June 1967, with the current classification system used for both sets of data.

## PERSONS INJURED

Data on persons injured by selected demographic characteristics (tables 1-3), indicate that the rate of injury was appreciably higher among males than among females, particularly among males aged 17-24 years. Among persons under 25 years, rates of injury generally decreased as the population density decreased. Among older persons, however, the pattern was reversed, with the rate of injury lower in metropolitan areas than in farm and nonfarm places outside metropolitan areas.

In general, rates of medical care advance with increasing amounts of family income. Therefore, the criterion of medical attendance used for inclusion of injuries in the estimates may have been responsible for the increasing rate of injury reported among children under 17 years as the amount of family income became larger. However, the influence of this criterion is not apparent in the rates for persons 17 years and older. Differences in the rates of injury between white and nonwhite persons may also be attributable in some degree to the medical attendance criterion. Economic status, which may determine whether a person can afford to limit his usual activities, is another factor which may influence the color differential.

Table B. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> showing the kinds of accidents involved in each of the class of accident categories: United States, July 1959-June 1961 and July 1965-June 1967

Class of accident	July 1959- June 1961	July 1965- June 1967
	Average number of persons injured in thousands	
All classes-----	44,995	48,483
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	3,735
Moving motor vehicle only-----	2,498	3,379
Moving motor vehicle-"while at work"-----	322	266
Moving motor vehicle-home-----	70	90
Moving motor vehicle-"while at work," home-----	*	*
"While at work"-----	8,172	8,813
"While at work," only-----	7,612	8,354
"While at work," home-----	560	459
Home-----	18,772	19,221
Other and unknown-----	15,161	16,714

<sup>1</sup>Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

### Sex and Age

Age-sex patterns of persons injured by class of accident are indicated by the rates shown in table 5. In general, the rate of injury in each of the age intervals shown in the table was higher for males than for females. One exception to this general pattern is among persons 65 years of age and older where the higher rate of females injured (187.5 per 1,000 persons) was attributable for the most part to injuries sustained in the home (130.7 per 1,000). Another exception of particular interest is the high rate of injury due to moving motor vehicle accidents among females 17-24 years of age (52.9 per 1,000 population) as compared with 49.7 for males (table 5). The high rate for females in the 2-year period resulted from an atypical distribution of injuries by sex during fiscal year 1967. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, this unusual phenomenon is more than likely due to sampling variation. The table below shows the injury rates for males and females in the 17-24

age group in moving motor vehicle accidents during the period July 1963-June 1968:

Period	Male	Female
	Rate per 1,000 persons per year	
July 1963-June 1965-----	53.0	37.1
July 1965-June 1966-----	61.0	49.2
July 1966-June 1967-----	38.5	56.5
July 1967-June 1968-----	45.6	29.4

When rates were based on the total population, the rate of injury among males due to accidents while at work (92.6 per 1,000) was about 7½ times higher than that for females (12.8 per 1,000). While these rates are appropriate to use in comparing the relative frequency of injuries by class of accident, a more meaningful rate of persons injured "while at work" was obtained by

relating these injuries to the currently employed population (table C). By limiting the population to those "at risk" to work injuries, the sex differential is reduced to approximately four injuries among males and reduced to one among females.

#### Residence

The average annual number of persons injured and the number per 1,000 persons per year are shown by sex and residence in table 6. For both male and female residents of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), the rates of injury were slightly higher than those for persons residing in areas outside SMSA's. Except for "while at work" injuries, rates for each of the other class of accident categories followed the general pattern of lower rates in areas of lower population density. Among males the rate for "while at work" accidents on farms outside metropolitan areas was higher (129.6 per 1,000) than in nonfarm areas (96.8) and in metropolitan areas (87.2). The same pattern of differences was noted by residence for females, with rates for all areas of residence at a much lower level (table 6).

#### Geographic Region

The total rate of persons injured was slightly higher in the South and the West than in the Northeast and North Central Regions (table 7). In each class of accident this pattern was generally followed for males but for females there was no consistent pattern by region. The high rates of

injury among males while at work and among females in home accidents were responsible for the high estimates in the South Region. As mentioned before, the highest rate for "while at work" accidents occurred on farms outside metropolitan areas. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rate of work injuries for the South Region was high since a high proportion of persons in the South reside on farms (table D).

#### Family Income and Color

When rates for each class of accident were examined, there appeared to be no clear-cut relationship between the incidence of persons injured and the amount of family income, except for moving motor vehicle injuries which decreased with increasing income and "other" types of injuries which increased with increasing income (table 8). Rates for home and work injuries seemed to reflect the age composition of the various family income groups. As mentioned before, the comparatively low rate of injury among persons with family incomes of less than \$3,000 may be due to the criterion of medical attendance used for inclusion of injuries in the estimates.

This criterion may also be responsible for the low rates of persons injured for each of the classes of accidents among the nonwhite population (table 9). The rates of injury due to motor vehicle and work accidents, for which medical attention is most readily available, were not appreciably different for white and nonwhite persons. Among the white population, however, rates of injuries due to home and "other" accidents,

Table C. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> while at work and number of persons injured while at work per 1,000 currently employed population 17 years of age and over per year, by sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Item	Both sexes	Male	Female
Average number of persons injured while at work in thousands--	9,840	8,574	1,266
Number of persons injured while at work per 1,000 currently employed population-----	132.9	180.9	47.5

<sup>1</sup>Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table D. Percent distribution of total population used in obtaining rates in this publication, by residence according to geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Region	Total	SMSA's	Outside SMSA's:	
			Non-farm	Farm
Northeast----	100.0	77.4	21.5	1.1
North Central-----	100.0	63.4	28.4	8.2
South-----	100.0	49.6	42.0	8.3
West-----	100.0	73.4	23.8	2.8

where the receipt of medical attention is more often the decision of the injured person or his family, were appreciably higher than those for the nonwhite.

The rates of persons injured by marital status reflect, to a large extent, the age-sex distribution of the various marital status groups (table 10). The high rate of moving motor vehicle and "other" injuries among never married persons contributed to the comparatively high rate of persons injured in this group. The high proportion of older females in the widowed group accounted for the high rate of home accidents in this group. Rates of injury among persons described as separated must be interpreted with caution because of the high sampling error associated with numbers of low magnitude.

#### Education of Individual

Frequencies and rates for each class of accident are distributed by sex and education in table 11. Because of the comparatively higher rate of injuries sustained among males, especially those due to work accidents, the rate for all classes of accidents was higher for persons with 9-11 years of education than for those in the other educational groups. The comparatively low rate of injury for individuals with less than 9 years of education may be due to the inclusion of a relatively high proportion of persons 65 years and over, an age group with low rates of injury,

as well as to the criterion of medical attendance. Persons with more than 11 years of education tended to have comparatively more white collar jobs than persons with 9-11 years of education, and, subsequently, tended to have less hazardous jobs (Series 10, No. 21). This may explain in part why the rates of injury, particularly "while at work" injuries among males, were lower among persons with 12 or more years of education.

The high rate of motor vehicle injuries among persons with 13-15 years of education may have reflected the high percentage of persons 17-24 years of age in this educational group.

#### MEASURES OF IMPACT OF INJURY

The incidence of injuries, as defined by the Health Interview Survey, includes only those injuries which required medical attention or at least 1 day of restricted activity. These limiting criterion may be considered as actions measuring the effect of the injury on the individual. Other measures of impact are bed disability, need for hospitalization, and combinations of these actions.

The fact of medical attendance, while characterizing to some extent the severity of an injury, may also in some cases reflect the economic status of the person involved or the accessibility to medical services. Likewise, a severity measurement based on whether a person experienced any "restriction of usual activities" varies considerably from person to person, depending upon the nature of the person's work or other usual activities. Hence, differences which may be due in part to a relationship between the criterion and the variable under consideration must be interpreted with care.

About 46.6 percent of the annual average of 48.5 million persons injured received medical attention without having any restricted activity due to the injury (table E). Preschool children (those aged 0-5 years) had the highest percent (67.3), while the percent of persons in the other age groups varied from 37.0 percent of persons 65 years and over to 44.4 percent of those 25-44 years. About 14 percent of the total number of persons injured had restricted activity only, with preschool children having the lowest percent (6.6) and persons 65 years and over having the highest (30.4). This same pattern followed for persons

Table E. Percent distribution of persons injured, by impact of injury, according to age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Age	Total injured	Medically attended		Impact of injury			
		Total	Without re-stricted activity	With re-stricted activity	Activity re-stricting only	Bed dis-abling	Hos-pitalized
All ages---	100.0	86.3	46.6	39.7	13.7	21.8	3.9
Under 6 years----	100.0	93.4	67.3	26.1	6.6	15.0	2.8
6-16 years-----	100.0	81.9	43.0	38.9	18.1	18.8	2.6
17-24 years-----	100.0	88.9	42.7	46.3	11.1	22.9	4.7
25-44 years-----	100.0	88.3	44.4	44.0	11.7	24.4	3.9
45-64 years-----	100.0	87.1	43.4	43.7	12.9	25.6	5.9
65 years and over-	100.0	69.6	37.0	32.6	30.4	27.6	5.4

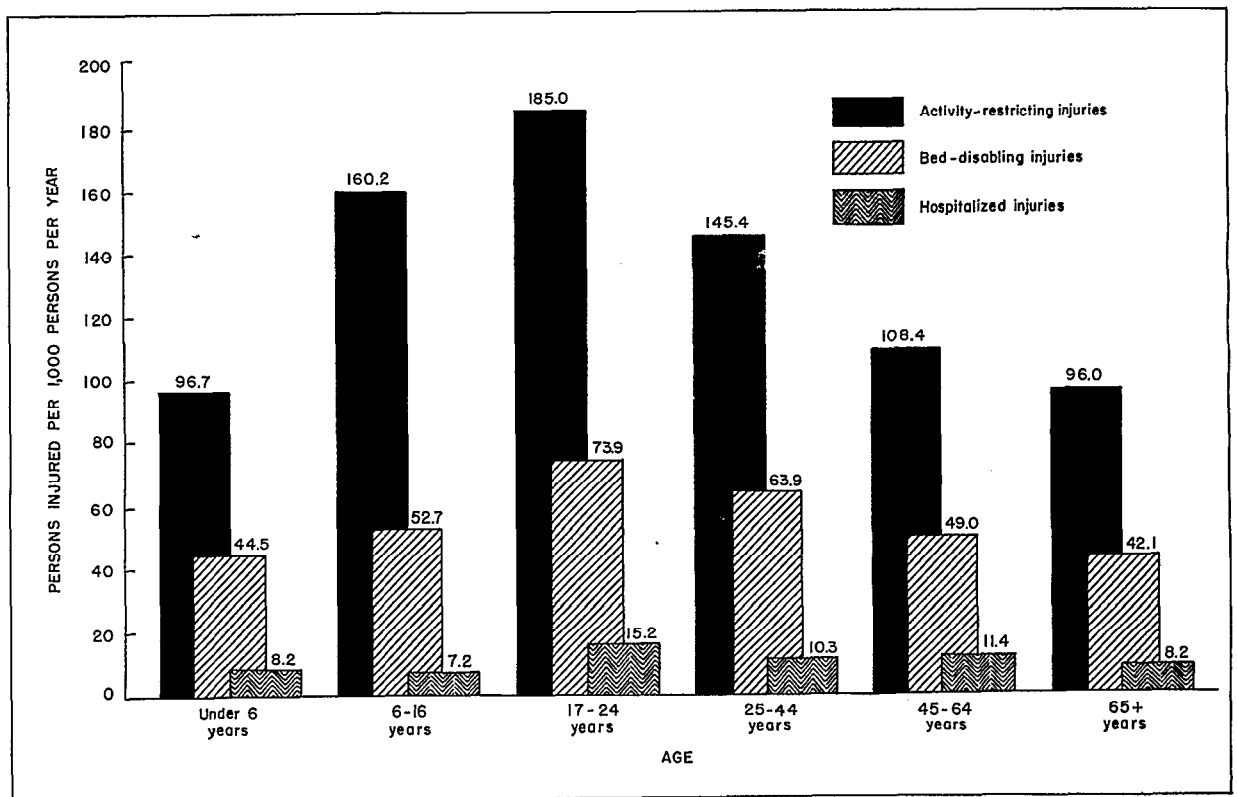


Figure 2. Number of persons with activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries per 1,000 persons per year, by age.

with injuries that were bed disabling—15.0 percent under 6 years of age and 27.6 percent 65 years and over spent at least 1 day in bed. About 4 percent of the annual average of 48.5 million persons injured required hospitalization—children aged 6-16 had the lowest percent (2.6), while persons 45-64 had the highest (5.9).

### Sex and Age

From the data shown in tables 12 and 13 it is evident that males not only had a higher total injury rate than did females, but they also had a higher rate in each of the categories used to describe the severity of the injury. When age was considered, the only exception to the general pattern of the sex differential was for females aged 65 years and over who consistently had a higher rate of injury, regardless of the severity criterion imposed.

An interesting phenomenon observed from the data shown in table 12 was that the proportion of medically attended injuries sustained by females (81.9 percent) was lower than that for males (89.4 percent), but a higher proportion of injuries among females (58.5 percent) caused activity restriction than was the case among males (49.9 percent). This may be explained to some extent by the high proportion of medically attended injuries sustained by males while at work. Industrial regulations, as well as precautionary measures taken by employers to assure lower absenteeism rates, accounted for the medical care of injuries in the working population. Also, many of the injuries sustained by females at home were not medically attended, but might have caused restriction of usual daily activities.

Rates for persons injured by age according to severity criteria, shown in figure 2, indicate that injuries occur most frequently among persons aged 17-24 regardless of the severity criteria used.

### Other Population Characteristics

Rates of medically attended injuries decreased as the population became less dense, a pattern which is probably influenced by the greater availability of medical services in metropolitan

and nonfarm areas than in farm areas (tables 14 and 15). Activity-restricting injuries occurred at about the same rate in all areas of residence, but bed-disabling injuries were appreciably higher in nonfarm areas outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Regardless of the severity criterion considered, persons were injured more frequently in the South and West Regions than in the Northeast and North Central.

Persons with annual incomes of \$10,000 and over had the highest rate of medically attended injuries, but comparatively low rates of bed-disabling and hospitalized injuries. This pattern was reversed among persons with family incomes of less than \$3,000. The high rate of disabling injuries among people with low incomes was due to the high proportion of persons at this income level aged 65 and over. The incidence of injuries was relatively low among older persons (table 5), but associated disability was markedly higher than for younger persons (tables 18 and 19). Rates of injury were consistently lower among the non-white population, regardless of the criteria measuring severity of the injury (table 15). The patterns of incidence of injuries by family income and by color were influenced by the criterion of medical attendance used for inclusion of injuries in the estimates.

Persons with 9-11 years of education had the highest rate of injury, regardless of the severity criteria used, while, generally speaking, persons with completed college educations had the lowest rate of injury (table 15).

## PERSONS INJURED BY PLACE OF ACCIDENT

Persons injured are classified in the Health Interview Survey according to the type of place where the injury occurred. The places of accident are: (1) home, (2) street and highway, (3) farm, (4) industrial place, (5) school, (6) place of recreation, and (7) other and unknown.

Frequencies and percent distributions of injuries by place of accident are shown according to sex, age, residence, geographic region, family income, color, marital status, and education of individual in tables 16 and 17. More persons sustained injuries at home than in any other place

of accident (fig. 3). Of all injuries sustained by males, 34.0 percent occurred in the home or on home premises; among females, 53.9 percent of the injuries were due to home accidents. This pattern of highest rates of injury occurring in the home was consistent, regardless of the other demographic characteristics tabulated in this report. Outstanding also were the high proportion of injuries sustained at home among preschool children (69.3 percent) and persons 65 years and over (66.7 percent). Other places of accident where high rates of injury occurred among various population groups for certain classes of accidents were: street and highway and industrial places among persons 17-24 years; farm areas as the place of occurrence of work injuries among farm residents; and school and places of recreation as the sites of "other" classes of accident among children 6-16 years.

### DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO INJURY

During the period July 1965 through June 1967, the annual average number of days of restricted activity due to injury was about 557,219,000, and that for bed disability was about 143,853,000 days (tables 18 and 19). During that same period, persons in the currently employed population experienced 102,012,000 days of work loss and children 6-16 years had 11,925,000 days of school loss. In the Health Interview Survey, all days of bed disability, work loss, and school loss are considered to be days of restricted activity. The converse is not necessarily true, however, since a person may cut down on his usual activities for a day but not be required to spend the day in bed or to lose time from work or school. As mentioned earlier, the above estimates of disability days are based on all days of disability reported during the 2-week-reference period even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to that time or if the disability was associated with an impairment resulting from an old injury.

For all persons the number of disability days due to injury per 100 persons per year increased with age for each of the three types of disability days as shown in tables 18-20. The only exception was for work-loss days among

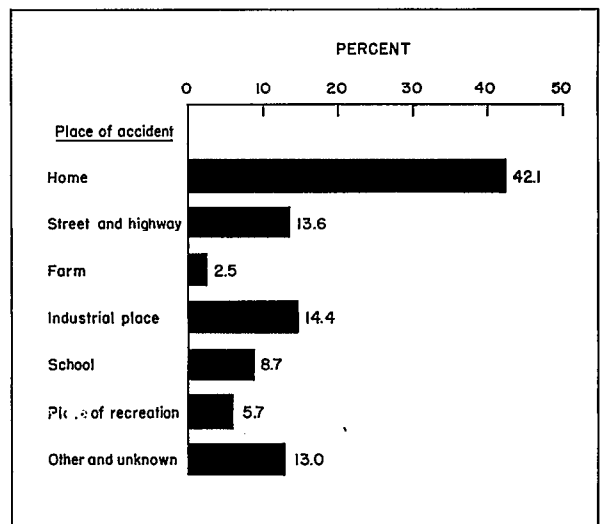


Figure 3. Percent of total persons injured, by place of accident.

persons 65 years of age and older (106.0 days per 100 persons), where the rate decreased from that for persons aged 45-64 years (150.9 days). This can be explained to some extent by the fact that the proportion of people 65 years and older who were no longer in the labor force was higher than the proportion among those 45-64 years. People 65 years and over who were still employed tended to form a select population that was generally healthy and less susceptible to prolonged disability following injury.

The general pattern of increasing rates of disability days with advancing age is apparent within geographic regions (tables 21-23) and in family income classes (tables 24-26). The higher rates of disability days associated with injuries sustained by persons residing in the South and West Regions, than by persons in the Northeast and North Central Regions (fig. 4) was consistent with the generally higher incidence of injuries in the former regions (table 7). As previously mentioned, the high rates of disability days resulting from injuries occurring among persons of low income reflected the severity of injuries sustained by older people, a population segment that comprises a high proportion of those at low levels of income.

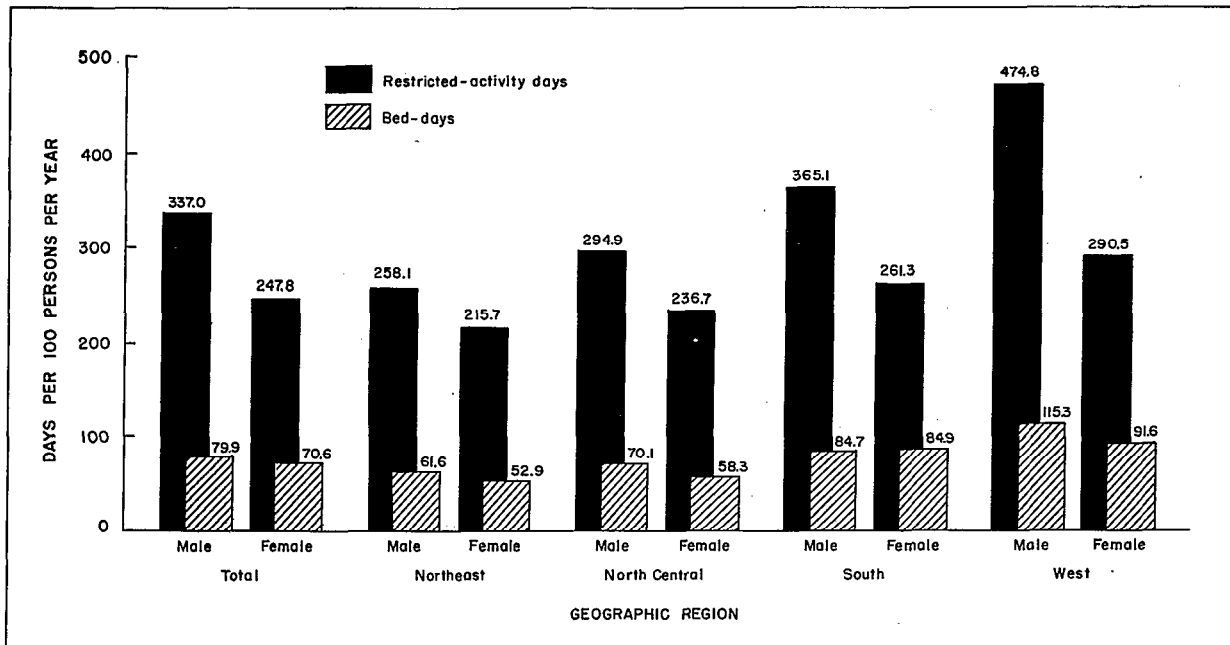


Figure 4. Number of days of restricted activity and number of bed-days per 100 persons per year, by sex and geographic region.

Table F. Days of disability due to injury per 100 persons per year and days per injury, by sex and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Sex and class of accident	Restricted-activity days		Bed-disability days	
	Days per 100 persons per year	Days per injury	Days per 100 persons per year	Days per injury
<u>Male</u>				
Moving motor vehicle-----	67.3	33.7	17.7	8.8
While at work-----	141.6	15.3	32.2	3.5
Home-----	62.3	5.9	14.6	1.4
Other-----	98.4	8.8	23.9	2.1
<u>Female</u>				
Moving motor vehicle-----	57.9	30.4	21.4	11.2
While at work-----	26.4	20.7	7.8	6.1
Home-----	110.4	10.2	29.3	2.7
Other-----	60.4	9.4	14.0	2.2



As shown in table 27, appreciable differences were noted by color in the rate of work-loss days due to injury among white (133.9 days per 100 currently employed persons per year) and nonwhite persons (169.2 days). By marital status, all types of disability days due to injury were notably higher for persons whose marital status was designated as separated than for persons in other marital groups (table 28). The disparity in rates of disability due to injury by educational status again reflects the concentration of older persons at low educational levels, where the rates of disability were markedly higher than at higher levels of education (table 29).

For all classes of accident males experienced more days of disability due to injury than did females (table 30). When based on the entire population, days of restricted activity and bed disability were more frequently caused by injury due to work accidents among males and due to home accidents among females. However, when rates were computed per injury, moving motor vehicle accidents contributed more days both for

males and females than any other class of accident (table F).

Frequencies and rates for each type of disability day are distributed by sex and place of accident in table 31. Injuries sustained on street and highway yielded the highest rates of restricted activity and bed disability, 78.2 and 22.8 days per person per year, respectively. The highest rate of work loss resulted from accidents occurring in industrial places, 44.6 days per currently employed person per year.

Injuries accounted for 27.8 days of school loss per 100 children 6-16 years per year (table 32). Generally speaking, the rate of school loss due to injury was appreciably higher among males than among females. The exceptions were for the West Region, for families with incomes of less than \$3,000, and for moving motor vehicle accidents. The rate of school loss was highest in families with incomes of less than \$3,000 (69.4) and about twice as high among the nonwhite (48.2) as among the white population (24.4).



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Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup>, by age and demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Average number of persons injured in thousands							
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	48,483	7,118	12,057	7,336	11,809	7,463	2,700
Male-----	28,642	4,152	7,829	4,261	7,378	4,196	826
Female-----	19,841	2,966	4,228	3,075	4,431	3,267	1,874
<u>Residence</u>							
SMSA's-----	31,962	5,118	8,207	4,697	7,831	4,536	1,563
Outside SMSA's:							
Nonfarm-----	14,011	1,801	3,259	2,378	3,399	2,237	937
Farm-----	2,510	199	591	260	579	680	*
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	11,442	1,424	3,013	1,781	2,748	1,699	778
North Central-----	13,089	2,175	3,141	1,661	3,583	1,833	696
South-----	15,688	2,314	3,829	2,467	3,479	2,693	906
West-----	8,265	1,205	2,073	1,427	2,000	1,239	320
<u>Family income</u>							
Under \$3,000-----	6,541	647	839	1,379	1,138	1,372	1,167
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,194	1,098	1,632	1,485	1,940	1,344	695
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,546	1,624	2,443	1,399	2,525	1,374	182
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10,973	1,991	3,124	1,368	3,138	1,141	*
\$10,000+-----	11,521	1,650	3,649	1,404	2,759	1,794	266
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	44,098	6,438	11,190	6,710	10,527	6,667	2,566
Nonwhite-----	4,385	680	866	627	1,283	796	*
<u>Marital status, 17+ years</u>							
Married-----	20,171	...	...	2,636	10,276	6,024	1,235
Widowed-----	1,848	...	...	*	*	507	1,232
Divorced-----	924	...	...	*	412	354	*
Separated-----	783	...	...	*	439	*	*
Never married-----	5,584	...	...	4,540	573	340	*
<u>Education of individual, 17+ years</u>							
Under 9 years-----	6,745	...	...	480	2,135	2,790	1,341
9-11 years-----	7,689	...	...	2,401	3,110	1,768	410
12 years-----	8,955	...	...	2,665	4,181	1,677	433
13-15 years-----	3,144	...	...	1,427	1,059	529	*
16+ years-----	1,990	...	...	300	1,097	496	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income and education.

Table 2. Number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 persons per year, by age and demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year							
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	253.1	296.0	281.2	322.7	261.4	191.4	152.3
Male-----	309.4	338.9	359.4	403.9	342.4	224.4	106.9
Female-----	200.5	251.5	200.5	252.4	187.6	161.0	187.5
<u>Residence</u>							
SMSA's-----	259.5	332.6	302.9	319.2	259.6	180.6	146.9
Outside SMSA's:							
Nonfarm-----	243.0	238.8	249.2	341.9	262.0	200.6	157.6
Farm-----	234.4	178.6	219.2	244.6	285.6	254.8	*
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	239.4	254.6	301.3	330.2	239.6	161.4	161.5
North Central-----	244.8	322.1	260.7	266.3	290.2	167.6	135.3
South-----	267.0	302.4	280.8	335.8	254.7	239.0	174.2
West-----	262.4	297.8	288.4	380.2	259.9	198.0	125.1
<u>Family income</u>							
Under \$3,000-----	222.4	224.0	181.0	341.4	312.0	231.7	140.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	263.1	242.7	244.4	364.4	305.5	220.1	203.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	255.6	277.3	284.5	310.3	262.8	197.1	100.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	261.3	340.7	300.2	305.4	258.7	148.6	*
\$10,000+-----	264.2	389.2	328.9	293.0	232.6	179.0	166.4
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	261.6	318.7	304.1	336.7	262.9	188.9	157.2
Nonwhite-----	191.1	176.9	142.5	223.6	250.1	215.5	*
<u>Marital status, 17+ years</u>							
Married-----	229.7	...	...	310.5	266.3	192.2	131.3
Widowed-----	179.4	...	...	*	*	158.1	187.4
Divorced-----	259.9	...	...	*	273.2	247.6	*
Separated-----	322.4	...	...	*	398.7	*	*
Never married-----	272.3	...	...	330.0	165.4	159.3	*
<u>Education of individual, 17+ years</u>							
Under 9 years-----	205.2	...	...	292.5	296.5	204.7	128.9
9-11 years-----	294.6	...	...	343.3	340.1	235.1	166.6
12 years-----	222.7	...	...	299.1	231.2	154.6	182.9
13-15 years-----	239.9	...	...	360.2	215.4	163.1	*
16+ years-----	187.1	...	...	277.8	198.7	155.8	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income and education.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year		
Total <sup>2</sup> -----	48,483	28,642	19,841	253.1	309.4	200.5
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	31,962	18,526	13,436	259.5	312.6	210.2
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	14,011	8,546	5,466	243.0	307.1	183.3
Farm-----	2,510	1,571	939	234.4	287.2	179.3
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	11,442	6,417	5,025	239.4	279.7	202.1
North Central-----	13,089	7,757	5,332	244.8	298.5	194.0
South-----	15,688	9,322	6,365	267.0	329.6	208.8
West-----	8,265	5,146	3,119	262.4	335.1	193.2
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	6,541	3,227	3,315	222.4	252.9	199.1
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,194	4,634	3,560	263.1	312.7	218.1
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,546	5,869	3,677	255.6	319.5	193.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10,973	6,855	4,118	261.3	326.2	196.2
\$10,000+-----	11,521	7,042	4,479	264.2	321.9	206.0
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	44,098	25,870	18,228	261.6	316.9	209.6
Nonwhite-----	4,385	2,772	1,613	191.1	253.6	134.2
<u>Marital status, 17+ years</u>						
Married-----	20,171	12,543	7,629	229.7	288.1	172.3
Widowed-----	1,848	*	1,610	179.4	*	191.0
Divorced-----	924	276	647	259.9	212.0	287.2
Separated-----	783	254	528	322.4	292.3	338.5
Never married-----	5,584	3,350	2,234	63.9	74.5	52.6
<u>Education of individual, 17+ years</u>						
Under 9 years-----	7,042	4,206	2,836	214.2	258.4	170.9
9-11 years-----	7,689	4,521	3,167	294.6	375.0	225.5
12 years-----	8,955	4,934	4,021	222.7	302.9	168.1
13-15 years-----	3,144	1,577	1,567	239.9	241.3	238.5
16+ years-----	1,990	1,099	891	187.1	172.8	208.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income and education.

Table 4. Average annual number of persons injured,<sup>1</sup> by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All ages-----	48,483	3,735	3,481	9,840	20,406	16,714
Under 6 years-----	7,118	*	*	...	4,933	2,024
6-16 years-----	12,057	287	254	...	4,970	6,897
17-24 years-----	7,336	1,169	1,108	2,071	1,783	2,711
25-44 years-----	11,809	1,189	1,122	4,975	4,032	2,587
45-64 years-----	7,463	699	628	2,596	2,889	1,841
65 years and over-----	2,700	*	*	*	1,800	654
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	28,642	1,848	1,689	8,574	9,736	10,330
Under 6 years-----	4,152	*	*	...	2,940	1,112
6-16 years-----	7,829	*	*	...	3,072	4,641
17-24 years-----	4,261	524	482	1,648	819	1,652
25-44 years-----	7,378	608	558	4,413	1,481	1,726
45-64 years-----	4,196	382	348	2,357	930	1,004
65 years and over-----	826	*	*	*	495	*
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	19,841	1,888	1,792	1,266	10,670	6,384
Under 6 years-----	2,966	*	*	...	1,993	911
6-16 years-----	4,228	*	*	...	1,898	2,255
17-24 years-----	3,075	645	627	424	964	1,059
25-44 years-----	4,431	581	564	562	2,551	862
45-64 years-----	3,267	317	280	*	1,958	838
65 years and over-----	1,874	*	*	*	1,306	459

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 5. Number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	253.1	19.5	18.2	51.4	106.5	87.3
Under 6 years-----	296.0	*	*	...	205.1	84.2
6-16 years-----	281.2	6.7	5.9	...	115.9	160.9
17-24 years-----	322.7	51.4	48.7	91.1	78.4	119.3
25-44 years-----	261.4	26.3	24.8	110.1	89.3	57.3
45-64 years-----	191.4	17.9	16.1	66.6	74.1	47.2
65 years and over-----	152.3	*	*	*	101.6	36.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	309.4	20.0	18.2	92.6	105.2	111.6
Under 6 years-----	338.9	*	*	...	239.9	90.8
6-16 years-----	359.4	*	*	...	141.0	213.0
17-24 years-----	403.9	49.7	45.7	156.2	77.6	156.6
25-44 years-----	342.4	28.2	25.9	204.8	68.7	80.1
45-64 years-----	224.4	20.4	18.6	126.0	49.7	53.7
65 years and over-----	106.9	*	*	*	64.1	*
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	200.5	19.1	18.1	12.8	107.8	64.5
Under 6 years-----	251.5	*	*	...	169.0	77.2
6-16 years-----	200.5	*	*	...	90.0	106.9
17-24 years-----	252.4	52.9	51.5	34.8	79.1	86.9
25-44 years-----	187.6	24.6	23.9	23.8	108.0	36.5
45-64 years-----	161.0	15.6	13.8	*	96.5	41.3
65 years and over-----	187.5	*	*	*	130.7	45.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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



Table 6. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, residence, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and residence	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All areas-----	48,483	3,735	3,481	9,840	20,406	16,714
SMSA's-----	31,962	2,581	2,400	5,933	13,767	11,002
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	14,011	993	943	3,093	5,613	5,090
Farm-----	2,510	*	*	814	1,026	622
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	28,642	1,848	1,689	8,574	9,736	10,330
SMSA's-----	18,526	1,214	1,087	5,171	6,497	6,791
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	8,546	531	499	2,694	2,776	3,193
Farm-----	1,571	*	*	709	464	347
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	19,641	1,888	1,792	1,266	10,670	6,384
SMSA's-----	13,436	1,367	1,313	761	7,270	4,211
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	5,466	462	444	399	2,838	1,898
Farm-----	939	*	*	*	562	275
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
All areas-----	253.1	19.5	18.2	51.4	106.5	87.3
SMSA's-----	259.5	21.0	19.5	48.2	111.8	89.3
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	243.0	17.2	16.4	53.7	97.4	88.3
Farm-----	234.4	*	*	76.0	95.8	58.1
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	309.4	20.0	18.2	92.6	105.2	111.6
SMSA's-----	312.6	20.5	18.3	87.2	109.6	114.6
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	307.1	19.1	17.9	96.8	99.8	114.8
Farm-----	287.2	*	*	129.6	84.8	63.4
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	200.5	19.1	18.1	12.8	107.8	64.5
SMSA's-----	210.2	21.4	20.5	11.9	113.7	65.9
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	183.3	15.5	14.9	13.4	95.2	63.6
Farm-----	179.3	*	*	*	107.3	52.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 7. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, geographic region, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and region	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All regions-----	48,483	3,735	3,481	9,840	20,406	16,714
Northeast-----	11,442	1,079	1,009	1,812	4,780	4,314
North Central-----	13,089	917	865	2,775	5,161	4,703
South-----	15,688	1,086	1,002	3,503	7,009	4,984
West-----	8,265	653	605	1,750	3,457	2,713
<u>Male</u>						
All regions-----	28,642	1,848	1,689	8,574	9,736	10,330
Northeast-----	6,417	490	441	1,667	2,196	2,518
North Central-----	7,757	514	462	2,341	2,382	2,937
South-----	9,322	484	458	3,093	3,347	3,201
West-----	5,146	360	328	1,474	1,811	1,674
<u>Female</u>						
All regions-----	19,841	1,888	1,792	1,266	10,670	6,384
Northeast-----	5,025	589	568	*	2,584	1,796
North Central-----	5,332	403	403	434	2,779	1,766
South-----	6,365	602	544	410	3,662	1,782
West-----	3,119	294	277	276	1,645	1,039
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year				
All regions-----	253.1	19.5	18.2	51.4	106.5	87.3
Northeast-----	293.4	22.6	21.1	37.9	100.0	90.2
North Central-----	244.8	17.1	16.2	51.9	96.5	88.0
South-----	267.0	18.5	17.1	59.6	119.3	84.8
West-----	262.4	20.7	19.2	55.6	109.8	86.1
<u>Male</u>						
All regions-----	309.4	20.0	18.2	92.6	105.2	111.6
Northeast-----	279.7	21.4	19.2	72.7	95.7	109.8
North Central-----	298.5	19.8	17.8	90.1	91.7	113.0
South-----	329.6	17.1	16.2	109.4	118.3	113.2
West-----	335.1	23.4	21.4	96.0	117.9	109.0
<u>Female</u>						
All regions-----	200.5	19.1	18.1	12.8	107.8	64.5
Northeast-----	202.1	23.7	22.8	*	103.9	72.2
North Central-----	194.0	14.7	14.7	15.8	101.1	64.3
South-----	208.8	19.7	17.8	13.4	120.1	58.5
West-----	193.2	18.2	17.2	17.1	101.9	64.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 8. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, family income, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and family income	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<b>Average number of persons injured in thousands</b>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All incomes-----	48,483	3,735	3,481	9,840	20,406	16,714
Under \$3,000-----	6,541	716	698	1,180	3,018	1,951
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,194	634	594	2,062	3,661	2,266
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,546	782	689	2,011	3,978	3,181
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10,973	753	717	2,371	4,338	4,166
\$10,000 and over-----	11,521	689	638	1,860	4,755	4,515
<u>Male</u>						
All incomes-----	28,642	1,848	1,689	8,574	9,736	10,330
Under \$3,000-----	3,227	287	287	1,070	1,107	1,048
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	4,634	306	306	1,627	1,739	1,299
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	5,869	358	285	1,762	2,021	2,086
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	6,855	338	302	2,174	2,146	2,729
\$10,000 and over-----	7,042	434	401	1,637	2,420	2,799
<u>Female</u>						
All incomes-----	19,841	1,888	1,792	1,266	10,670	6,384
Under \$3,000-----	3,315	430	411	*	1,912	903
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	3,560	328	288	435	1,922	967
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	3,677	424	404	*	1,957	1,094
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	4,118	415	415	*	2,192	1,437
\$10,000 and over-----	4,479	254	*	*	2,335	1,715
<b>Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year</b>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All incomes-----	253.1	19.5	18.2	51.4	106.5	87.3
Under \$3,000-----	222.4	24.3	23.7	40.1	102.6	66.3
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	263.1	20.4	19.1	66.2	117.5	72.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	255.6	20.9	18.4	53.8	106.5	85.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	261.3	17.9	17.1	56.5	103.3	99.2
\$10,000 and over-----	264.2	15.8	14.6	42.6	109.0	103.5
<u>Male</u>						
All incomes-----	309.4	20.0	18.2	92.6	105.2	111.6
Under \$3,000-----	252.9	22.5	22.5	83.9	86.8	82.1
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	312.7	20.6	20.6	109.8	117.3	87.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	319.5	19.5	15.5	95.9	110.0	113.6
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	326.2	16.1	14.4	103.4	102.1	129.8
\$10,000 and over-----	321.9	19.8	18.3	74.8	110.6	128.0
<u>Female</u>						
All incomes-----	200.5	19.1	18.1	12.8	107.8	64.5
Under \$3,000-----	199.1	25.8	24.7	*	114.8	54.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	218.1	20.1	17.6	26.6	117.7	59.2
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	193.8	22.3	21.3	*	103.1	57.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	196.2	19.8	19.8	*	104.5	68.5
\$10,000 and over-----	206.0	11.7	*	*	107.4	78.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, color, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and color	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Total-----	48,483	3,735	3,481	9,840	20,406	16,714
White-----	44,098	3,317	3,088	8,631	18,447	15,615
Nonwhite-----	4,385	419	393	1,209	1,960	1,098
<u>Male</u>						
Total-----	28,642	1,848	1,689	8,574	9,736	10,330
White-----	25,870	1,614	1,481	7,554	8,732	9,555
Nonwhite-----	2,772	*	*	1,020	1,004	775
<u>Female</u>						
Total-----	19,841	1,888	1,792	1,266	10,670	6,384
White-----	18,228	1,703	1,607	1,077	9,714	6,060
Nonwhite-----	1,613	*	*	*	956	324
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
Total-----	253.1	19.5	18.2	51.4	106.5	87.3
White-----	261.6	19.7	18.3	51.2	109.4	92.6
Nonwhite-----	191.1	18.3	17.1	52.7	85.4	47.9
<u>Male</u>						
Total-----	309.4	20.0	18.2	92.6	105.2	111.6
White-----	316.9	19.8	18.1	92.5	107.0	117.0
Nonwhite-----	253.6	*	*	93.3	91.9	70.9
<u>Female</u>						
Total-----	200.5	19.1	18.1	12.8	107.8	64.5
White-----	209.6	19.6	18.5	12.4	111.7	69.7
Nonwhite-----	134.2	*	*	*	79.6	27.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 10. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, marital status, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and marital status	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	29,309	3,204	2,982	9,840	10,504	7,794
Married-----	20,171	2,015	1,891	7,997	7,338	4,457
Widowed-----	1,848	*	*	*	1,274	400
Divorced-----	924	*	*	*	320	285
Separated-----	783	*	*	*	327	*
Never married-----	5,584	907	846	1,282	1,244	2,417
<u>Male</u>						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	16,661	1,569	1,442	8,574	3,724	4,576
Married-----	12,543	1,069	985	7,289	2,812	2,831
Widowed-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced-----	276	*	*	*	*	*
Separated-----	254	*	*	*	*	*
Never married-----	3,350	429	387	966	659	1,543
<u>Female</u>						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	12,648	1,636	1,540	1,266	6,779	3,217
Married-----	7,629	946	906	707	4,526	1,626
Widowed-----	1,610	*	*	*	1,163	340
Divorced-----	647	*	*	*	250	*
Separated-----	528	*	*	*	255	*
Never married-----	2,234	477	459	315	585	873
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	235.2	25.7	23.9	79.0	84.3	62.5
Married-----	229.7	22.9	21.5	91.1	83.6	50.7
Widowed-----	179.4	*	*	*	123.7	38.8
Divorced-----	259.9	*	*	*	90.0	80.2
Separated-----	322.4	*	*	*	134.6	*
Never married-----	272.3	44.2	41.3	62.5	60.7	117.9
<u>Male</u>						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	284.7	26.8	24.6	146.5	63.6	78.2
Married-----	288.1	24.6	22.6	167.4	64.6	65.0
Widowed-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced-----	212.0	*	*	*	*	*
Separated-----	292.3	*	*	*	*	*
Never married-----	306.2	39.2	35.4	88.3	60.2	141.0
<u>Female</u>						
All statuses, 17 years and over-----	191.4	24.8	23.3	19.2	102.6	48.7
Married-----	172.3	21.4	20.5	16.0	102.2	36.7
Widowed-----	191.0	*	*	*	137.9	40.3
Divorced-----	287.2	*	*	*	111.0	*
Separated-----	338.5	*	*	*	163.5	*
Never married-----	233.6	49.9	48.0	32.9	61.2	91.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 11. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, education of individual, and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and education of individual	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
Total, 17 years and over-----	29,309	3,204	2,982	9,840	10,504	7,794
Under 9 years-----	7,042	611	549	2,715	2,959	1,401
9-11 years-----	7,689	686	653	2,879	2,415	2,300
12 years-----	8,955	987	939	3,149	3,086	2,293
13-15 years-----	3,144	685	624	705	1,004	846
16 years and over-----	1,990	*	*	*	892	809
<u>Male</u>						
Total, 17 years and over-----	16,661	1,569	1,442	8,574	3,724	4,576
Under 9 years-----	4,206	270	250	2,488	1,132	903
9-11 years-----	4,521	356	340	2,499	772	1,356
12 years-----	4,934	517	469	2,697	949	1,283
13-15 years-----	1,577	*	*	602	333	494
16 years and over-----	1,099	*	*	*	464	452
<u>Female</u>						
Total, 17 years and over-----	12,648	1,636	1,540	1,266	6,779	3,217
Under 9 years-----	2,836	341	298	*	1,827	498
9-11 years-----	3,167	330	312	380	1,643	943
12 years-----	4,021	470	470	452	2,136	1,011
13-15 years-----	1,567	458	423	*	671	352
16 years and over-----	891	*	*	*	428	357
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
Total, 17 years and over-----	235.2	25.7	23.9	79.0	84.3	62.5
Under 9 years-----	214.2	18.6	16.7	82.6	90.0	42.6
9-11 years-----	294.6	26.3	25.0	110.3	92.5	88.1
12 years-----	222.7	24.5	23.4	78.3	76.7	57.0
13-15 years-----	239.9	52.3	47.6	53.8	76.6	64.5
16 years and over-----	187.1	*	*	*	83.9	76.0
<u>Male</u>						
Total, 17 years and over-----	284.7	26.8	24.6	146.5	63.6	78.2
Under 9 years-----	258.4	16.6	15.4	152.8	69.5	55.5
9-11 years-----	375.0	29.5	28.2	207.3	64.0	112.5
12 years-----	302.9	31.7	28.8	165.6	58.3	78.8
13-15 years-----	241.3	*	*	92.1	51.0	75.6
16 years and over-----	172.8	*	*	*	73.0	71.1
<u>Female</u>						
Total, 17 years and over-----	191.4	24.8	23.3	19.2	102.6	48.7
Under 9 years-----	170.9	20.6	18.0	*	110.1	30.0
9-11 years-----	225.5	23.5	22.2	27.1	117.0	67.1
12 years-----	168.1	19.6	19.6	18.9	89.3	42.3
13-15 years-----	238.5	69.7	64.4	*	102.1	53.6
16 years and over-----	208.3	*	*	*	100.0	83.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

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

Table 12. Average annual number of persons injured,<sup>1</sup> and persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	Total persons injured	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All ages-----	48,483	41,860	25,895	10,551	1,906
Under 6 years-----	7,118	6,649	2,326	1,069	*
6-16 years-----	12,057	9,876	6,867	2,261	309
17-24 years-----	7,336	6,524	4,205	1,680	345
25-44 years-----	11,809	10,433	6,568	2,884	466
45-64 years-----	7,463	6,498	4,228	1,912	444
65 years and over-----	2,700	1,879	1,701	746	*
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	28,642	25,603	14,285	5,714	1,121
Under 6 years-----	4,152	3,971	1,194	557	*
6-16 years-----	7,829	6,575	4,161	1,361	*
17-24 years-----	4,261	3,843	2,411	965	258
25-44 years-----	7,378	6,766	3,818	1,626	301
45-64 years-----	4,196	3,819	2,223	1,028	261
65 years and over-----	826	628	480	*	*
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	19,841	16,257	11,609	4,838	785
Under 6 years-----	2,966	2,678	1,132	512	*
6-16 years-----	4,228	3,301	2,707	900	*
17-24 years-----	3,075	2,681	1,794	714	*
25-44 years-----	4,431	3,667	2,750	1,259	*
45-64 years-----	3,267	2,678	2,005	884	*
65 years and over-----	1,874	1,251	1,221	569	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 13. Number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 persons per year with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by sex and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	Total persons injured	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year			
All ages-----	253.1	218.5	135.2	55.1	10.0
Under 6 years-----	296.0	276.5	96.7	44.5	*
6-16 years-----	281.2	230.3	160.2	52.7	7.2
17-24 years-----	322.7	287.0	185.0	73.9	15.2
25-44 years-----	261.4	231.0	145.4	63.9	10.3
45-64 years-----	191.4	166.6	108.4	49.0	11.4
65 years and over-----	152.3	106.0	96.0	42.1	*
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	309.4	276.6	154.3	61.7	12.1
Under 6 years-----	338.9	324.1	97.4	45.5	*
6-16 years-----	359.4	301.8	191.0	62.5	*
17-24 years-----	403.9	364.3	228.5	91.5	24.5
25-44 years-----	342.4	314.0	177.2	75.5	14.0
45-64 years-----	224.4	204.2	118.9	55.0	14.0
65 years and over-----	106.9	81.3	62.1	*	*
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	200.5	164.3	117.3	48.9	7.9
Under 6 years-----	251.5	227.1	96.0	43.4	*
6-16 years-----	200.5	156.5	128.4	42.7	*
17-24 years-----	252.4	220.1	147.3	58.6	*
25-44 years-----	187.6	155.2	116.4	53.3	*
45-64 years-----	161.0	132.0	98.8	43.6	*
65 years and over-----	187.5	125.2	122.1	56.9	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.



Table 14. Average annual number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> and persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	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 <sup>2</sup> -----	48,483	41,860	25,895	10,551	1,906
<u>Residence</u>					
SMSA's-----	31,962	27,827	16,654	6,380	1,016
Outside SMSA's:					
Nonfarm-----	14,011	11,921	7,795	3,717	715
Farm-----	2,510	2,111	1,445	454	*
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	11,442	10,206	5,911	2,291	409
North Central-----	13,089	11,381	6,653	2,585	497
South-----	15,688	13,184	8,681	3,702	615
West-----	8,265	7,090	4,649	1,973	385
<u>Family income</u>					
Under \$3,000-----	6,541	5,094	3,872	1,864	321
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,194	6,924	4,348	1,701	462
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,546	8,395	4,840	1,921	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10,973	9,696	5,929	2,358	400
\$10,000+-----	11,521	10,200	5,974	2,306	380
<u>Color</u>					
White-----	44,098	38,120	23,624	9,509	1,704
Nonwhite-----	4,385	3,740	2,270	1,042	*
<u>Marital status, 17+ years</u>					
Total-----	29,309	25,335	16,701	7,222	1,400
Married-----	20,171	17,520	11,410	4,835	890
Widowed-----	1,848	1,454	1,045	442	*
Divorced-----	924	733	614	367	*
Separated-----	783	631	441	*	*
Never married-----	5,584	4,997	3,191	1,352	272
<u>Education of individual, 17+ years</u>					
Total <sup>3</sup> -----	29,309	25,335	16,701	7,222	1,400
Under 9 years-----	6,745	5,441	4,167	1,730	338
9-11 years-----	7,689	6,687	4,537	2,053	519
12 years-----	8,955	7,998	4,786	2,035	386
13-15 years-----	3,144	2,782	1,717	768	*
16+ years-----	1,990	1,833	889	367	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income.

<sup>3</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 15. Number of persons injured<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 persons per year with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Total persons injured	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year					
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	253.1	218.5	135.2	55.1	10.0
<u>Residence</u>					
SMSA's-----	259.5	225.9	135.2	51.8	8.2
Outside SMSA's:					
Nonfarm-----	243.0	206.8	135.2	64.5	12.4
Farm-----	234.4	197.2	135.0	42.4	*
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	239.4	213.5	123.7	47.9	8.6
North Central-----	244.8	212.8	124.4	48.3	9.3
South-----	267.0	224.3	147.7	63.0	10.5
West-----	262.4	225.1	147.6	62.6	12.2
<u>Family income</u>					
Under \$3,000-----	222.4	173.2	131.6	63.4	10.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	263.1	222.3	139.6	54.6	14.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	255.6	224.8	129.6	51.4	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	261.3	230.9	141.2	56.1	9.5
\$10,000+-----	264.2	233.9	137.0	52.9	8.7
<u>Color</u>					
White-----	261.6	226.1	140.1	56.4	10.1
Nonwhite-----	191.1	163.0	98.9	45.4	*
<u>Marital status, 17+ years</u>					
Total-----	235.2	203.3	134.0	58.0	11.2
Married-----	229.7	199.5	129.9	55.1	10.1
Widowed-----	179.4	141.1	101.4	42.9	*
Divorced-----	259.9	206.2	172.7	103.2	*
Separated-----	322.4	259.8	181.6	*	*
Never married-----	272.3	243.7	155.6	65.9	13.3
<u>Education of individual, 17+ years</u>					
Total <sup>3</sup> -----	235.2	203.3	134.0	58.0	11.2
Under 9 years-----	205.2	165.5	126.8	52.6	10.3
9-11 years-----	294.6	256.2	173.8	78.6	19.9
12 years-----	222.7	198.9	119.0	50.6	9.6
13-15 years-----	239.9	212.3	131.0	58.6	*
16+ years-----	187.1	172.3	83.6	34.5	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income.

<sup>3</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 16. Average annual number of persons injured,<sup>1</sup> by demographic characteristics and place of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Place of accident							
	Total	Home	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Average number of persons injured in thousands								
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	48,483	20,423	6,613	1,191	6,980	4,213	2,750	6,313
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	28,642	9,736	3,487	976	6,294	2,884	1,844	3,420
Female-----	19,841	10,687	3,126	*	686	1,328	906	2,893
<u>Age</u>								
Under 6 years-----	7,118	4,933	487	*	*	*	*	1,536
6-16 years-----	12,057	4,987	1,494	*	*	2,895	1,289	1,069
17-24 years-----	7,336	1,783	1,530	*	1,529	1,017	490	832
25-44 years-----	11,809	4,032	1,642	404	3,416	196	687	1,433
45-64 years-----	7,463	2,889	1,116	292	1,824	*	*	1,115
65 years and over-----	2,700	1,800	344	*	*	*	*	327
<u>Residence</u>								
SMSA's-----	31,962	13,784	4,690	*	4,504	2,694	2,001	4,047
Outside SMSA's:								
Nonfarm-----	14,011	5,613	1,688	398	2,233	1,326	718	2,033
Farm-----	2,510	1,026	*	550	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	11,442	4,780	2,059	*	1,312	978	823	1,471
North Central-----	13,089	5,161	1,704	478	2,004	1,343	796	1,603
South-----	15,688	7,009	1,854	483	2,339	1,286	603	2,114
West-----	8,265	3,473	996	*	1,326	606	528	1,125
<u>Family income</u>								
Under \$3,000-----	6,541	3,018	1,171	343	533	467	*	905
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,194	3,661	1,113	297	1,311	627	272	913
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,546	3,978	1,316	*	1,570	787	417	1,271
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	10,973	4,338	1,287	*	1,952	919	905	1,501
\$10,000 and over-----	11,521	4,772	1,457	*	1,352	1,200	1,022	1,529
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	44,098	18,463	5,835	1,122	6,225	3,994	2,629	5,830
Nonwhite-----	4,385	1,960	778	*	755	*	*	485
<u>Marital status, 17 years and over</u>								
Total-----	29,309	10,504	4,632	952	6,878	1,287	1,348	3,704
Married-----	20,171	7,338	2,705	754	5,714	*	907	2,536
Widowed-----	1,848	1,274	267	*	*	*	*	91
Divorced-----	924	320	*	*	*	*	*	10
Separated-----	783	327	*	*	*	*	*	10
Never married-----	5,584	1,244	1,271	*	828	1,071	409	600
<u>Education of individual, 17 years and over</u>								
Total <sup>3</sup> -----	29,309	10,504	4,632	952	6,878	1,287	1,348	3,704
Under 9 years-----	7,042	2,959	893	452	1,730	*	*	915
9-11 years-----	7,689	2,415	1,121	*	2,185	489	340	913
12 years-----	8,955	3,086	1,546	*	2,390	261	445	1,017
13-15 years-----	3,144	1,004	732	*	410	336	*	455
16 years and over-----	1,990	892	*	*	*	*	336	325

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income.

<sup>3</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 17. Percent distribution of persons injured,<sup>1</sup> by place of accident according to demographic characteristics: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Place of accident							
	Total	Home	Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other and unknown
Percent distribution								
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	42.1	13.6	2.5	14.4	8.7	5.7	13.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	100.0	34.0	12.2	3.4	22.0	10.1	6.4	11.9
Female-----	100.0	53.9	15.8	1.1	3.5	6.7	4.6	14.6
<u>Age</u>								
Under 6 years-----	100.0	69.3	6.8	*	*	*	*	21.6
6-16 years-----	100.0	41.4	12.4	*	*	24.0	10.7	8.9
17-24 years-----	100.0	24.3	20.9	*	20.8	13.9	6.7	11.3
25-44 years-----	100.0	34.1	13.9	3.4	28.9	1.7	5.8	12.1
45-64 years-----	100.0	38.7	15.0	3.9	24.4	*	*	14.9
65 years and over-----	100.0	66.7	12.7	*	*	*	*	12.1
<u>Residence</u>								
SMSA's-----	100.0	43.1	14.7	*	14.1	8.4	6.3	12.7
Outside SMSA's:								
Nonfarm-----	100.0	40.1	12.0	2.8	15.9	9.5	5.1	14.5
Farm-----	100.0	40.9	*	21.9	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	41.8	18.0	*	11.5	8.5	7.2	12.9
North Central-----	100.0	39.4	13.0	3.7	15.3	10.3	6.1	12.2
South-----	100.0	44.7	11.8	3.1	14.9	8.2	3.8	13.5
West-----	100.0	42.0	12.1	*	16.0	7.3	6.4	13.6
<u>Family income</u>								
Under \$3,000-----	100.0	46.1	17.9	5.2	8.1	7.1	*	13.8
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	44.7	13.6	3.6	16.0	7.7	3.3	11.1
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	41.7	13.8	*	16.4	8.2	4.4	13.3
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	39.5	11.7	*	17.8	8.4	8.2	13.7
\$10,000 and over-----	100.0	41.4	12.6	*	11.7	10.4	8.9	13.3
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	100.0	41.9	13.2	2.5	14.1	9.1	6.0	13.2
Nonwhite-----	100.0	44.7	17.7	*	17.2	*	*	11.0
<u>Marital status, 17 years and over</u>								
Total-----	100.0	35.8	15.8	3.2	23.5	4.4	4.6	12.7
Married-----	100.0	36.4	13.4	3.7	28.3	*	4.5	12.6
Widowed-----	100.0	68.9	14.4	*	*	*	*	*
Divorced-----	100.0	34.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Separated-----	100.0	41.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never married-----	100.0	22.3	22.8	*	14.8	19.2	7.3	10.7
<u>Education of individual, 17 years and over</u>								
Total <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	35.8	15.8	3.2	23.5	4.4	4.6	12.7
Under 9 years-----	100.0	42.0	12.7	6.4	24.6	*	*	13.0
9-11 years-----	100.0	31.4	14.6	*	28.4	6.4	4.4	11.9
12 years-----	100.0	34.5	17.3	*	26.7	2.9	5.0	11.4
13-15 years-----	100.0	31.9	23.3	*	13.0	10.7	*	14.5
16 years and over-----	100.0	44.8	*	*	*	*	16.9	16.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes only persons with injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income.

<sup>3</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 18. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year due to injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Residence and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All areas</u>	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	557,219	311,984	245,235	290.9	337.0	247.8
Under 6 years-----	10,090	5,647	4,443	42.0	46.1	37.7
6-16 years-----	55,174	35,643	19,531	128.7	163.6	92.6
17-24 years-----	52,857	36,662	16,195	232.5	347.5	132.9
25-44 years-----	156,774	93,896	62,878	347.1	435.8	266.2
45-64 years-----	173,854	99,822	74,032	4,459	533.8	364.9
65 years and over-----	108,470	40,314	68,156	612.0	521.7	681.8
<u>SMSA's</u>						
All ages-----	342,699	190,104	152,594	278.2	320.7	238.8
Under 6 years-----	6,188	3,426	2,762	40.2	43.7	36.6
6-16 years-----	36,553	23,412	13,141	134.9	170.9	98.1
17-24 years-----	33,192	21,985	11,207	225.6	325.7	140.7
25-44 years-----	101,003	61,232	39,771	334.8	424.4	252.7
45-64 years-----	110,114	60,437	49,677	437.4	501.7	378.4
65 years and over-----	55,649	19,613	36,036	523.0	435.2	587.6
<u>Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm</u>						
All ages-----	179,241	98,020	81,221	310.9	352.3	272.4
Under 6 years-----	3,523	2,077	1,446	46.7	53.8	39.3
6-16 years-----	16,294	10,584	5,709	124.6	158.4	89.2
17-24 years-----	14,759	11,461	3,298	212.2	352.6	89.0
25-44 years-----	49,890	27,636	22,254	384.5	449.8	325.8
45-64 years-----	49,920	29,269	20,651	447.7	554.2	351.9
65 years and over-----	44,856	16,992	27,863	754.6	650.8	835.7
<u>Outside SMSA's: Farm</u>						
All ages-----	35,279	23,860	11,419	329.5	436.2	218.0
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-16 years-----	2,327	1,647	681	86.3	117.4	52.7
17-24 years-----	4,906	3,217	1,689	461.5	583.8	329.9
25-44 years-----	5,882	5,028	854	290.2	514.6	81.3
45-64 years-----	13,820	10,115	3,705	517.8	736.2	286.1
65 years and over-----	7,965	3,709	4,256	612.0	609.0	804.5

Table 19. Average annual number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Residence and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All areas</u>	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	143,853	73,996	69,857	75.1	79.9	70.6
Under 6 years-----	3,860	1,915	1,945	16.1	15.6	16.5
6-16 years-----	11,943	6,856	5,087	27.9	31.5	24.1
17-24 years-----	12,743	8,100	4,643	56.1	76.8	38.1
25-44 years-----	41,171	21,757	19,414	91.2	101.0	82.2
45-64 years-----	43,549	23,347	20,202	111.7	124.8	99.6
65 years and over-----	30,587	12,021	18,567	172.6	155.6	185.7
<u>SMSA's</u>						
All ages-----	91,463	46,696	44,766	74.2	78.8	70.0
Under 6 years-----	2,378	1,546	832	15.5	19.7	11.0
6-16 years-----	7,433	4,117	3,316	27.4	30.1	24.7
17-24 years-----	8,078	4,685	3,393	54.9	69.4	42.6
25-44 years-----	27,252	14,714	12,538	90.3	102.0	79.7
45-64 years-----	30,101	14,697	15,405	119.6	122.0	117.4
65 years and over-----	16,221	6,939	9,282	152.5	154.0	151.3
<u>Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm</u>						
All ages-----	44,471	22,419	22,051	77.1	80.6	73.9
Under 6 years-----	1,149	*	877	15.2	*	23.8
6-16 years-----	4,042	2,481	1,561	30.9	37.1	24.4
17-24 years-----	3,377	2,658	719	48.6	81.8	19.4
25-44 years-----	13,127	6,359	6,769	101.2	103.5	99.1
45-64 years-----	10,286	6,126	4,161	92.3	116.0	70.9
65 years and over-----	12,489	4,524	7,965	210.1	173.3	238.9
<u>Outside SMSA's: Farm</u>						
All ages-----	7,920	4,880	3,040	74.0	89.2	58.0
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-16 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-24 years-----	1,288	757	*	121.2	137.4	*
25-44 years-----	792	685	*	39.1	70.1	*
45-64 years-----	3,161	2,525	636	118.4	183.8	49.1
65 years and over-----	1,877	558	1,319	164.9	91.6	249.3

Table 20. 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 injury, by residence, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Residence and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All areas</u>	Average number of days of work loss in thousands			Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All ages, 17 years and over-----	102,012	77,759	24,253	137.8	164.0	91.1
17-44 years-----	58,708	44,764	13,944	132.4	157.8	87.2
45-64 years-----	39,791	30,611	9,181	150.9	182.3	96.0
65 years and over-----	3,513	2,384	1,129	106.0	106.5	105.0
<u>SMSA's</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	63,065	46,980	16,085	129.3	151.7	90.3
17-44 years-----	37,637	28,094	9,543	127.1	149.4	88.4
45-64 years-----	23,741	18,086	5,654	137.6	165.7	89.2
65 years and over-----	1,687	800	887	87.5	63.6	132.6
<u>Outside SMSA's: Nonfarm</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	31,507	23,985	7,522	148.0	178.0	96.3
17-44 years-----	17,774	13,649	4,125	138.7	166.8	89.1
45-64 years-----	12,306	9,132	3,174	165.8	198.2	112.8
65 years and over-----	1,428	1,204	*	135.5	176.3	*
<u>Outside SMSA's: Farm</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	7,440	6,793	646	187.9	230.5	63.8
17-44 years-----	3,297	3,021	*	170.2	219.1	*
45-64 years-----	3,745	3,393	*	221.7	267.0	*
65 years and over-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 21. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year due to injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Region and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	557,219	311,984	245,235	290.9	337.0	247.8
Under 6 years-----	10,090	5,647	4,443	42.0	46.1	37.7
6-16 years-----	55,174	35,643	19,531	128.7	163.6	92.6
17-24 years-----	52,857	36,662	16,195	232.5	347.5	132.9
25-44 years-----	156,774	93,896	62,878	347.1	435.8	266.2
45-64 years-----	173,854	99,822	74,032	445.9	533.8	364.9
65 years and over-----	108,470	40,314	68,156	612.0	521.7	681.8
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	112,841	59,196	53,645	236.1	258.1	215.7
Under 6 years-----	1,810	955	855	32.4	32.9	31.8
6-16 years-----	12,780	7,782	4,997	127.8	153.8	101.2
17-24 years-----	8,964	6,077	2,887	166.2	244.1	99.4
25-44 years-----	30,769	16,970	13,799	268.2	312.4	228.5
45-64 years-----	36,399	19,833	16,565	345.8	397.1	299.5
65 years and over-----	22,119	7,578	14,541	459.1	368.8	526.3
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	141,685	76,632	65,053	265.0	294.9	236.7
Under 6 years-----	3,054	1,478	1,576	45.2	43.5	46.9
6-16 years-----	14,222	9,197	5,025	118.0	149.6	85.1
17-24 years-----	13,345	9,567	3,777	213.9	332.0	112.5
25-44 years-----	36,281	22,091	14,190	293.9	367.9	223.7
45-64 years-----	42,932	24,216	18,716	392.4	458.3	330.8
65 years and over-----	31,852	10,083	21,769	619.1	442.6	759.3
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	182,899	103,247	79,653	311.2	365.1	261.3
Under 6 years-----	2,865	1,364	1,501	37.4	35.1	39.8
6-16 years-----	16,396	10,747	5,649	120.2	155.3	84.1
17-24 years-----	19,014	12,327	6,687	258.8	359.6	170.6
25-44 years-----	56,652	34,436	22,216	414.8	532.8	308.8
45-64 years-----	53,111	29,502	23,609	471.3	554.0	397.1
65 years and over-----	34,860	14,870	19,990	670.1	657.4	679.9
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	119,794	72,910	46,884	380.3	474.8	290.5
Under 6 years-----	2,361	1,849	*	58.3	89.4	*
6-16 years-----	11,776	7,917	3,859	163.8	216.5	109.3
17-24 years-----	11,534	8,691	2,843	307.3	496.3	141.9
25-44 years-----	33,072	20,399	12,673	429.8	559.0	313.3
45-64 years-----	41,412	26,270	15,142	661.9	847.7	479.5
65 years and over-----	19,639	7,783	11,855	767.7	686.9	831.9



Table 22. Average annual number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Region and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	143,853	73,996	69,857	75.1	79.9	70.6
Under 6 years-----	3,860	1,915	1,945	16.1	15.6	16.5
6-16 years-----	11,943	6,856	5,087	27.9	31.5	24.1
17-24 years-----	12,743	8,100	4,643	56.1	76.8	38.1
25-44 years-----	41,171	21,757	19,414	91.2	101.0	82.2
45-64 years-----	43,549	23,347	20,202	111.7	124.8	99.6
65 years and over-----	30,587	12,021	18,567	172.6	155.6	185.7
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	27,293	14,130	13,163	57.1	61.6	52.9
Under 6 years-----	735	*	*	13.1	*	*
6-16 years-----	2,015	1,339	677	20.1	26.5	13.7
17-24 years-----	2,496	1,251	1,244	46.3	50.2	42.8
25-44 years-----	6,410	3,762	2,648	55.9	69.2	43.8
45-64 years-----	9,593	4,638	4,955	91.1	92.9	89.6
65 years and over-----	6,044	2,733	3,311	125.4	133.0	119.8
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	34,243	18,208	16,035	64.0	70.1	58.3
Under 6 years-----	1,272	*	783	18.8	*	23.3
6-16 years-----	3,034	1,638	1,396	25.2	26.6	23.7
17-24 years-----	2,799	1,855	944	44.9	64.4	28.1
25-44 years-----	9,520	5,468	4,052	77.1	91.1	63.9
45-64 years-----	10,011	5,331	4,680	91.5	100.9	82.7
65 years and over-----	7,605	3,427	4,179	147.8	150.4	145.8
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	49,816	23,946	25,871	84.8	84.7	84.9
Under 6 years-----	1,232	558	674	16.1	14.4	17.9
6-16 years-----	4,386	2,659	1,728	32.2	38.4	25.7
17-24 years-----	4,330	2,533	1,797	58.9	73.9	45.9
25-44 years-----	14,887	6,607	8,280	109.0	102.2	115.1
45-64 years-----	13,588	7,434	6,154	120.6	139.6	103.5
65 years and over-----	11,393	4,155	7,238	219.0	183.7	246.2
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	32,501	17,712	14,789	103.2	115.3	91.6
Under 6 years-----	621	*	*	15.3	*	*
6-16 years-----	2,507	1,220	1,287	34.9	33.4	36.4
17-24 years-----	3,118	2,460	657	83.1	140.5	32.8
25-44 years-----	10,354	5,921	4,433	134.6	162.3	109.6
45-64 years-----	10,357	5,944	4,413	165.5	191.8	139.7
65 years and over-----	5,545	1,706	3,839	216.8	150.6	269.4

Table 23. 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 injury, by geographic region, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Region and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of days of work loss in thousands			Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All ages, 17 years and over-----	102,012	77,759	24,253	137.8	164.0	91.1
17-44 years-----	58,708	44,764	13,944	132.4	157.8	87.2
45-64 years-----	39,791	30,611	9,181	150.9	182.3	96.0
65 years and over-----	3,513	2,384	1,129	106.0	106.5	105.0
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	23,423	17,918	5,505	121.6	147.5	77.4
17-44 years-----	12,813	9,723	3,090	116.1	139.2	76.2
45-64 years-----	8,979	6,782	2,196	123.1	149.0	80.0
65 years and over-----	1,632	1,413	*	176.2	232.0	*
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	26,477	21,017	5,460	126.9	155.1	74.6
17-44 years-----	14,930	11,956	2,974	121.5	149.2	69.5
45-64 years-----	10,669	8,660	2,010	141.0	178.6	74.0
65 years and over-----	878	*	*	86.8	*	*
<u>South</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	34,333	25,175	9,158	156.5	181.0	114.0
17-44 years-----	20,603	14,795	5,808	150.5	171.7	114.5
45-64 years-----	12,942	10,008	2,934	176.6	214.7	110.0
65 years and over-----	788	*	*	85.5	*	*
<u>West</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	17,779	13,649	4,130	148.7	175.0	99.3
17-44 years-----	10,362	8,290	2,072	141.3	174.3	80.4
45-64 years-----	7,202	5,161	2,041	172.7	188.8	141.9
65 years and over-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 24. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year due to injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Family income and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands			Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	557,219	311,984	245,235	290.9	337.0	247.8
Under 6 years-----	10,090	5,647	4,443	42.0	46.1	37.7
6-16 years-----	55,174	35,643	19,531	128.7	163.6	92.6
17-24 years-----	52,857	36,662	16,195	232.5	347.5	132.9
25-44 years-----	156,774	93,896	62,878	347.1	435.8	266.2
45-64 years-----	173,854	99,822	74,032	445.9	533.8	364.9
65 years and over-----	108,470	40,314	68,156	612.0	521.7	681.8
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All ages-----	155,286	76,490	78,796	528.0	599.5	473.2
Under 6 years-----	1,206	578	628	41.8	39.3	44.3
6-16 years-----	6,986	3,303	3,683	150.7	140.3	161.5
17-24 years-----	11,639	7,845	3,793	288.2	410.5	178.2
25-44 years-----	23,803	13,754	10,049	652.7	926.8	464.4
45-64 years-----	53,011	27,973	25,037	895.2	1,280.2	670.0
65 years and over-----	58,642	23,035	35,606	708.2	686.4	723.1
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>						
All ages-----	101,151	61,222	39,929	324.8	413.1	244.6
Under 6 years-----	2,552	1,361	1,191	56.4	59.0	53.6
6-16 years-----	7,043	4,423	2,620	105.5	130.1	79.9
17-24 years-----	9,898	6,797	3,101	242.9	367.2	139.4
25-44 years-----	31,617	20,886	10,731	497.8	716.3	312.3
45-64 years-----	31,289	21,076	10,213	512.4	796.8	295.1
65 years and over-----	18,752	6,679	12,073	549.9	392.0	707.7
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages-----	97,624	58,271	39,354	261.4	317.2	207.4
Under 6 years-----	724	*	*	12.4	*	*
6-16 years-----	10,048	7,931	2,117	117.0	182.0	50.1
17-24 years-----	9,576	6,900	2,676	212.4	342.8	107.2
25-44 years-----	35,852	21,414	14,438	373.1	456.4	293.7
45-64 years-----	30,143	17,582	12,561	432.3	506.8	358.6
65 years and over-----	11,281	4,004	7,277	620.9	468.9	755.7
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages-----	95,338	56,630	38,708	227.0	269.4	184.5
Under 6 years-----	3,160	1,957	1,203	54.1	65.6	42.1
6-16 years-----	11,940	7,507	4,432	114.7	141.5	86.9
17-24 years-----	9,841	6,092	3,749	219.7	300.0	153.1
25-44 years-----	36,112	21,035	15,078	297.7	349.5	246.7
45-64 years-----	27,947	16,960	10,987	363.9	420.4	301.5
65 years and over-----	6,338	3,080	3,258	433.8	477.5	399.3
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages-----	83,756	47,983	35,773	192.1	219.0	164.6
Under 6 years-----	2,311	1,208	1,103	54.5	56.3	52.6
6-16 years-----	17,281	10,813	6,468	155.8	192.3	118.2
17-24 years-----	9,715	7,255	2,460	202.7	310.3	100.2
25-44 years-----	23,768	13,343	10,424	200.3	233.6	169.4
45-64 years-----	22,570	12,427	10,143	225.2	233.2	216.1
65 years and over-----	8,112	2,936	5,176	507.3	403.3	593.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 25. Average annual number of days of bed disability and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Family income and age	Both sexes			Both sexes		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Average number of days of bed disability in thousands			Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	143,853	73,996	69,857	75.1	79.9	70.6
Under 6 years-----	3,860	1,915	1,945	16.1	15.6	16.5
6-16 years-----	11,943	6,856	5,087	27.9	31.5	24.1
17-24 years-----	12,743	8,100	4,643	56.1	76.8	38.1
25-44 years-----	41,171	21,757	19,414	91.2	101.0	82.2
45-64 years-----	43,549	23,347	20,202	111.7	124.8	99.6
65 years and over-----	30,587	12,021	18,567	172.6	155.6	185.7
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All ages-----	41,594	19,713	21,881	141.4	154.5	131.4
Under 6 years-----	558	*	*	19.3	*	*
6-16 years-----	3,027	1,352	1,675	65.3	57.4	73.4
17-24 years-----	2,133	1,079	1,053	52.8	56.5	49.5
25-44 years-----	7,001	4,167	2,834	192.0	280.8	131.0
45-64 years-----	13,370	6,031	7,339	225.8	276.0	196.4
65 years and over-----	15,506	6,855	8,651	187.3	204.3	175.7
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>						
All ages-----	27,282	14,404	12,878	87.6	97.2	78.9
Under 6 years-----	935	*	721	20.7	*	32.5
6-16 years-----	1,331	1,047	*	19.9	30.8	*
17-24 years-----	2,990	1,937	1,052	73.4	104.6	47.3
25-44 years-----	9,423	4,497	4,926	148.4	154.2	143.4
45-64 years-----	7,202	5,075	2,127	117.9	191.9	61.5
65 years and over-----	5,401	1,634	3,767	158.4	95.9	220.8
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages-----	25,634	14,159	11,474	68.6	77.1	60.5
Under 6 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-16 years-----	2,061	1,524	*	24.0	35.0	*
17-24 years-----	2,722	1,928	794	60.4	95.8	31.8
25-44 years-----	8,530	4,869	3,661	88.8	103.8	74.5
45-64 years-----	8,400	4,209	4,191	120.5	121.3	119.6
65 years and over-----	3,672	1,397	2,275	202.1	163.6	236.2
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages-----	23,627	13,530	10,097	56.3	64.4	48.1
Under 6 years-----	1,137	*	591	19.5	*	20.7
6-16 years-----	2,199	1,521	678	21.1	28.7	13.3
17-24 years-----	2,742	1,799	943	61.2	88.6	38.5
25-44 years-----	9,294	4,692	4,602	76.6	78.0	75.3
45-64 years-----	6,562	3,841	2,721	85.5	95.2	74.7
65 years and over-----	1,694	1,132	561	115.9	175.5	68.8
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages-----	20,484	9,773	10,711	47.0	44.7	49.3
Under 6 years-----	881	630	*	20.8	29.4	*
6-16 years-----	2,941	1,155	1,786	26.5	20.5	32.6
17-24 years-----	1,790	1,147	642	37.4	49.1	26.2
25-44 years-----	5,868	2,885	2,983	49.5	50.5	48.5
45-64 years-----	5,880	3,005	2,875	58.7	56.4	61.3
65 years and over-----	3,124	951	2,173	195.4	130.6	249.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 26. 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 injury, by family income, age, and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Family income and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All incomes</u> <sup>1</sup>	Average number of days of work loss in thousands			Number of days of work loss per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All ages, 17 years and over-----	102,012	77,759	24,253	137.8	164.0	91.1
17-44 years-----	58,708	44,764	13,944	132.4	157.8	87.2
45-64 years-----	39,791	30,611	9,181	150.9	182.3	96.0
65 years and over-----	3,513	2,384	1,129	106.0	106.5	105.0
<u>Under \$3,000</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	15,191	10,716	4,475	185.3	246.2	116.4
17-44 years-----	7,582	5,104	2,477	181.8	218.2	135.2
45-64 years-----	6,753	5,171	1,582	231.7	369.1	104.6
65 years and over-----	857	*	*	76.9	*	*
<u>\$3,000-\$4,999</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	20,416	16,992	3,424	182.6	247.0	79.6
17-44 years-----	12,056	10,087	1,969	183.4	242.4	81.7
45-64 years-----	7,247	6,173	1,073	186.0	278.4	63.9
65 years and over-----	1,113	731	*	156.5	146.2	*
<u>\$5,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	25,856	19,284	6,572	178.8	199.8	136.7
17-44 years-----	14,985	11,041	3,944	163.7	180.3	130.2
45-64 years-----	10,252	7,841	2,412	210.6	244.0	145.8
65 years and over-----	619	*	*	141.0	*	*
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	20,708	16,591	4,117	119.9	143.5	72.1
17-44 years-----	12,317	9,800	2,517	109.2	131.7	65.6
45-64 years-----	7,884	6,284	1,600	139.6	162.8	89.6
65 years and over-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	15,055	10,911	4,144	76.7	85.0	61.1
17-44 years-----	9,080	6,811	2,269	78.2	93.1	52.8
45-64 years-----	5,739	3,864	1,875	75.9	74.9	78.2
65 years and over-----	*	*	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 27. Average annual number of days of disability and number of days of disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by color and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Color and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>
<u>Total</u>	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	557,219	143,853	102,012	290.9	75.1	137.8
Under 6 years-----	10,090	3,860	...	42.0	16.1	...
6-16 years-----	55,174	11,943	...	128.7	27.9	...
17-24 years-----	52,857	12,743	13,507	232.5	56.1	99.6
25-44 years-----	156,774	41,171	45,201	347.1	91.2	146.8
45-64 years-----	173,854	43,549	39,791	445.9	111.7	150.9
65 years and over-----	108,470	30,587	3,513	612.0	172.6	106.0
<u>White</u>						
All ages-----	497,610	126,338	88,182	295.2	74.9	133.9
Under 6 years-----	9,240	3,548	...	45.7	17.6	...
6-16 years-----	48,578	9,899	...	132.0	26.9	...
17-24 years-----	48,243	11,347	12,129	242.1	56.9	101.3
25-44 years-----	132,672	34,655	37,441	331.4	86.6	138.4
45-64 years-----	156,411	38,023	35,179	443.1	107.7	147.9
65 years and over-----	102,466	28,865	3,433	627.6	176.8	112.7
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All ages-----	59,609	17,515	13,830	259.8	76.3	169.2
Under 6 years-----	850	*	...	22.1	*	...
6-16 years-----	6,596	2,044	...	108.5	33.6	...
17-24 years-----	4,614	1,395	1,377	164.6	49.8	86.3
25-44 years-----	24,102	6,516	7,760	469.9	127.0	207.4
45-64 years-----	17,442	5,526	4,612	472.3	149.6	179.5
65 years and over-----	6,004	1,722	*	430.1	123.4	*

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

Table 28. Average annual number of days of disability and number of days of disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by marital status and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Marital status and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>
<u>All statuses</u>	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages, 17+ years----	491,955	128,050	102,012	394.8	102.8	137.8
17-24 years-----	52,857	12,743	13,507	232.5	56.1	99.6
25-44 years-----	156,774	41,171	45,201	347.1	91.2	146.8
45-64 years-----	173,854	43,549	39,791	445.9	111.7	150.9
65 years and over-----	108,470	30,587	3,513	612.0	172.6	106.0
<u>Married</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	326,307	84,545	74,327	371.5	96.3	138.5
17-24 years-----	17,855	4,386	5,846	210.3	51.7	117.9
25-44 years-----	125,993	31,127	35,537	326.6	80.7	139.3
45-64 years-----	129,446	33,938	31,003	412.9	108.3	147.0
65 years and over-----	53,014	15,094	1,941	563.8	160.5	92.5
<u>Widowed</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	66,213	18,511	3,950	642.7	179.7	127.8
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	3,430	1,285	713	671.2	251.5	214.8
45-64 years-----	16,092	3,769	2,000	501.9	117.6	102.4
65 years and over-----	46,691	13,458	1,237	710.3	204.7	154.8
<u>Divorced</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	21,522	5,748	4,172	605.4	161.7	157.0
17-24 years-----	881	*	*	393.3	*	*
25-44 years-----	7,994	3,334	2,199	530.1	221.1	174.5
45-64 years-----	9,701	2,108	1,835	678.4	147.4	164.3
65 years and over-----	2,945	*	*	749.4	*	*
<u>Separated</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	18,338	4,768	4,729	755.0	196.3	299.1
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	7,805	2,385	2,610	708.9	216.6	335.5
45-64 years-----	8,769	1,702	1,888	1,004.5	195.0	314.7
65 years and over-----	1,377	*	*	668.4	*	*
<u>Never married</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	59,575	14,478	14,833	290.5	70.6	113.7
17-24 years-----	33,734	7,891	7,290	245.2	57.4	88.2
25-44 years-----	11,552	3,040	4,142	333.4	87.7	141.9
45-64 years-----	9,845	2,031	3,067	461.1	95.1	191.9
65 years and over-----	4,444	1,516	*	387.1	132.1	*

<sup>1</sup>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.

Table 29. Average annual number of days of disability and number of days of disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by education of individual and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Education of individual and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>
<u>Total</u>	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All ages, 17+ years----	491,955	128,050	102,012	394.8	102.8	137.8
17-24 years-----	52,857	12,743	13,507	232.5	56.1	99.6
25-44 years-----	156,774	41,171	45,201	347.1	91.2	146.8
45-64 years-----	173,854	43,549	39,791	445.9	111.7	150.9
65+ years-----	108,470	30,587	3,513	612.0	172.6	106.0
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	190,546	48,630	33,511	579.7	147.9	214.9
17-24 years-----	5,810	1,118	2,154	354.1	68.1	234.9
25-44 years-----	39,664	10,630	11,183	550.8	147.6	235.8
45-64 years-----	80,296	20,252	18,266	589.2	148.6	218.6
65+ years-----	64,777	16,630	1,907	622.7	159.9	120.8
<u>9-11 years</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	110,342	29,139	26,006	422.7	111.6	174.4
17-24 years-----	17,289	5,306	4,169	247.2	75.9	125.0
25-44 years-----	44,612	10,473	13,089	487.9	114.5	217.1
45-64 years-----	33,089	8,408	7,991	440.9	112.0	159.2
65+ years-----	15,351	4,952	757	623.8	201.2	144.5
<u>12 years</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	114,367	29,715	27,040	284.4	73.9	104.4
17-24 years-----	18,480	4,170	4,868	207.4	46.8	81.2
25-44 years-----	47,530	13,852	13,765	262.8	76.6	116.5
45-64 years-----	37,288	7,987	8,023	343.8	73.6	106.1
65+ years-----	11,068	3,705	*	467.4	156.5	*
<u>13-15 years</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	38,201	8,025	8,690	291.5	61.2	102.4
17-24 years-----	8,837	1,862	1,812	223.0	47.0	74.9
25-44 years-----	13,249	2,788	4,405	269.5	56.7	126.4
45-64 years-----	11,645	2,839	2,303	359.1	87.5	98.7
65+ years-----	4,471	*	*	454.4	*	*
<u>16+ years</u>						
All ages, 17+ years----	22,187	6,184	3,888	208.6	58.1	47.0
17-24 years-----	1,906	*	*	176.5	*	*
25-44 years-----	9,909	2,705	1,745	179.5	49.0	38.9
45-64 years-----	6,142	1,689	1,521	192.9	53.0	57.9
65+ years-----	4,230	1,717	*	495.9	201.3	*

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



Table 30. Average annual number of days of disability and number of days of disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by sex and class of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and class of accident	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All classes-----	557,219	143,853	102,012	290.9	75.1	137.8
Moving motor vehicle:						
Total-----	119,661	37,478	26,046	62.5	19.6	35.2
Traffic-----	111,184	35,333	23,798	58.0	18.4	32.1
While at work-----	157,184	37,510	52,201	82.1	19.6	70.5
Home-----	166,841	42,543	17,818	87.1	22.2	24.1
Other-----	150,786	35,997	18,246	78.7	18.8	24.6
<u>Male</u>						
All classes-----	311,984	73,996	77,759	337.0	79.9	164.0
Moving motor vehicle:						
Total-----	62,343	16,342	19,374	67.3	17.7	40.9
Traffic-----	56,842	14,781	17,408	61.4	16.0	36.7
While at work-----	131,033	29,838	44,950	141.6	32.2	94.8
Home-----	57,625	13,537	10,894	62.3	14.6	23.0
Other-----	91,054	22,142	13,919	98.4	23.9	29.4
<u>Female</u>						
All classes-----	245,235	69,857	24,253	247.8	70.6	91.1
Moving motor vehicle:						
Total-----	57,319	21,136	6,672	57.9	21.4	25.1
Traffic-----	54,342	20,552	6,390	54.9	20.8	24.0
While at work-----	26,150	7,673	7,251	26.4	7.8	27.2
Home-----	109,216	29,006	6,925	110.4	29.3	26.0
Other-----	59,731	13,854	4,327	60.4	14.0	16.2

<sup>1</sup>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.

Table 31. Average annual number of days of disability and number of days of disability per 100 persons per year due to injury, by sex and place of accident: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and place of accident	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days <sup>1</sup>
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of days of disability in thousands			Number of days of disability per 100 persons per year		
All places-----	557,219	143,853	102,012	290.9	75.1	137.8
Home (inside)-----	83,688	24,099	6,522	43.7	12.6	8.8
Home (outside)-----	83,153	18,444	11,296	43.4	9.6	15.3
Street and highway-----	149,706	43,699	29,214	78.2	22.8	39.5
Farm-----	19,946	4,722	5,579	10.4	2.5	7.5
Industrial place-----	97,562	21,543	32,987	50.9	11.2	44.6
School-----	25,668	4,484	1,252	13.4	2.3	1.7
Place of recreation-----	17,811	3,143	3,107	9.3	1.6	4.2
Other and unknown-----	79,685	23,718	12,055	41.6	12.4	16.3
<u>Male</u>						
All places-----	311,984	73,996	77,759	337.0	79.9	164.0
Home (inside)-----	20,479	6,372	2,733	22.1	6.9	5.8
Home (outside)-----	37,145	7,165	8,160	40.1	7.7	17.2
Street and highway-----	76,977	19,755	21,418	83.2	21.3	45.2
Farm-----	16,513	3,571	5,228	17.8	3.9	11.0
Industrial place-----	81,337	18,147	28,646	87.9	19.6	60.4
School-----	18,752	3,000	864	20.3	3.2	1.8
Place of recreation-----	11,750	1,797	2,417	12.7	1.9	5.1
Other and unknown-----	49,030	14,189	8,291	53.0	15.3	17.5
<u>Female</u>						
All places-----	245,235	69,857	24,253	247.8	70.6	91.1
Home (inside)-----	63,208	17,727	3,789	63.9	17.9	14.2
Home (outside)-----	46,008	11,279	3,136	46.5	11.4	11.8
Street and highway-----	72,729	23,945	7,796	73.5	24.2	29.3
Farm-----	3,433	1,151	*	3.5	1.2	*
Industrial place-----	16,224	3,396	4,340	16.4	3.4	16.3
School-----	6,916	1,484	*	7.0	1.5	*
Place of recreation-----	6,062	1,347	689	6.1	1.4	2.6
Other and unknown-----	30,654	9,529	3,764	31.0	9.6	14.1

<sup>1</sup>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.

Table 32. Average annual number of days of school loss and number of days of school loss per 100 persons 6-16 years of age per year due to injury, by demographic characteristics and sex: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of days of school loss in thousands			Number of days of school loss per 100 persons per year		
All persons, 6-16 years <sup>1</sup> -----	11,925	7,074	4,851	27.8	32.5	23.0
<u>Residence</u>						
SMSA's-----	7,706	4,193	3,513	28.4	30.6	26.2
Outside SMSA's:						
Nonfarm-----	3,659	2,469	1,191	28.0	37.0	18.6
Farm-----	560	*	*	20.8	*	*
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast-----	2,286	1,440	847	22.9	28.5	17.1
North Central-----	3,239	1,909	1,331	26.9	31.1	22.6
South-----	3,959	2,641	1,318	29.0	38.2	19.6
West-----	2,441	1,085	1,356	34.0	29.7	38.4
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000-----	3,216	1,248	1,967	69.4	53.0	86.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	1,665	1,122	*	24.9	33.0	*
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	2,111	1,695	*	24.6	38.9	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	2,157	1,514	643	20.7	28.5	12.6
\$10,000 and over-----	2,695	1,447	1,249	24.3	25.7	22.8
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	8,993	5,190	3,804	24.4	27.7	21.1
Nonwhite-----	2,932	1,884	1,048	48.2	62.4	34.3
<u>Class of accident</u>						
Moving motor vehicle-----	1,721	715	1,006	4.0	3.3	4.8
While at work-----	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-----	3,351	2,115	1,236	7.8	9.7	5.9
Other-----	6,853	4,244	2,609	16.0	19.5	12.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 33. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	All persons	Residence			Region			
		SMSA's	Outside SMSA's:		North-east	North-Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	191,537	123,183	57,647	10,707	47,803	53,471	58,766	31,497
Under 6 years-----	24,046	15,390	7,542	1,114	5,593	6,753	7,653	4,047
6-16 years-----	42,875	27,099	13,080	2,696	10,001	12,049	13,637	7,188
17-24 years-----	22,733	14,715	6,955	1,063	5,394	6,238	7,347	3,753
25-44 years-----	45,168	30,165	12,975	2,027	11,471	12,346	13,657	7,694
45-64 years-----	38,993	25,174	11,150	2,669	10,525	10,940	11,270	6,257
65 years and over-----	17,723	10,640	5,944	1,138	4,818	5,145	5,202	2,558
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	92,566	59,270	27,825	5,470	22,939	25,988	28,282	15,357
Under 6 years-----	12,253	7,839	3,858	556	2,906	3,394	3,884	2,069
6-16 years-----	21,785	13,700	6,682	1,403	5,061	6,147	6,920	3,657
17-24 years-----	10,550	6,750	3,250	551	2,490	2,882	3,428	1,751
25-44 years-----	21,548	14,427	6,144	977	5,433	6,004	6,463	3,649
45-64 years-----	18,702	12,047	5,281	1,374	4,994	5,284	5,325	3,099
65 years and over-----	7,727	4,507	2,611	609	2,055	2,278	2,262	1,133
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	98,971	63,913	29,822	5,237	24,865	27,483	30,484	16,140
Under 6 years-----	11,793	7,550	3,684	558	2,687	3,359	3,769	1,977
6-16 years-----	21,090	13,399	6,399	1,293	4,940	5,902	6,717	3,531
17-24 years-----	12,183	7,965	3,706	512	2,904	3,356	3,919	2,003
25-44 years-----	23,620	15,738	6,831	1,050	6,039	6,342	7,194	4,045
45-64 years-----	20,290	13,127	5,869	1,295	5,531	5,657	5,945	3,158
65 years and over-----	9,996	6,133	3,334	529	2,763	2,867	2,940	1,425

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

Table 34. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for days of work loss shown in this publication, by sex, age, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Sex and age	All persons	Residence		Region				
		SMSA's	Outside SMSA's:		North-east	North-Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages, 17 years and over-----	74,031	48,782	21,290	3,959	19,262	20,870	21,939	11,959
17-44 years-----	44,355	29,604	12,814	1,937	11,040	12,293	13,689	7,333
45-64 years-----	26,362	17,251	7,422	1,689	7,296	7,566	7,329	4,170
65 years and over-----	3,314	1,927	1,054	333	926	1,011	922	455
<u>Male</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over-----	47,403	30,979	13,477	2,947	12,145	13,551	13,909	7,798
17-44 years-----	28,370	18,806	8,185	1,379	6,985	8,015	8,615	4,755
45-64 years-----	16,794	10,915	4,608	1,271	4,551	4,850	4,661	2,733
65 years and over-----	2,238	1,258	683	297	609	687	632	310
<u>Female</u>								
All ages, 17 years and over-----	26,628	17,803	7,813	1,012	7,117	7,319	8,031	4,161
17-44 years-----	15,985	10,798	4,629	558	4,055	4,278	5,073	2,578
45-64 years-----	9,568	6,337	2,813	418	2,746	2,717	2,668	1,438
65 years and over-----	1,075	669	370	36	316	324	290	146

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

Table 35. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by demographic characteristics and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Population in thousands							
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	191,537	24,046	42,875	22,733	45,168	38,993	17,723
Under \$3,000-----	29,412	2,888	4,635	4,039	3,647	5,922	8,280
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	31,145	4,525	6,678	4,075	6,351	6,106	3,410
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	37,346	5,856	8,586	4,508	9,608	6,972	1,817
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	42,001	5,844	10,408	4,479	12,130	7,679	1,461
\$10,000 and over-----	43,611	4,240	11,095	4,792	11,864	10,021	1,599
<u>Male</u>							
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	92,566	12,253	21,785	10,550	21,548	18,702	7,727
Under \$3,000-----	12,759	1,470	2,354	1,911	1,484	2,185	3,356
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	14,819	2,305	3,399	1,851	2,916	2,645	1,704
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	18,370	2,984	4,358	2,013	4,692	3,469	854
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	21,017	2,984	5,305	2,031	6,018	4,034	645
\$10,000 and over-----	21,873	2,145	5,623	2,338	5,711	5,328	728
<u>Female</u>							
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	98,971	11,793	21,090	12,183	23,620	20,290	9,996
Under \$3,000-----	16,653	1,419	2,281	2,128	2,164	3,737	4,924
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	16,326	2,220	3,279	2,224	3,436	3,461	1,706
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	18,976	2,872	4,227	2,496	4,916	3,505	963
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	20,984	2,859	5,103	2,449	6,113	3,644	816
\$10,000 and over-----	21,738	2,095	5,472	2,454	6,153	4,693	872
<u>COLOR</u>							
TOTAL-----	191,537	24,046	42,875	22,733	45,168	38,993	17,723
White-----	168,592	20,200	36,797	19,929	40,039	35,299	16,327
Nonwhite-----	22,946	3,845	6,078	2,804	5,129	3,693	1,396
<u>MARITAL STATUS, 17 YEARS AND OVER</u>							
All statuses-----	124,616	...	...	22,733	45,168	38,993	17,723
Married-----	87,824	...	...	8,490	38,583	31,347	9,403
Widowed-----	10,303	...	...	*	511	3,206	6,573
Divorced-----	3,555	...	...	224	1,508	1,430	393
Separated-----	2,429	...	...	250	1,101	873	206
Never married-----	20,505	...	...	13,756	3,465	2,135	1,148
<u>EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUAL, 17 YEARS AND OVER</u>							
Total <sup>2</sup> -----	124,616	...	...	22,733	45,168	38,993	17,723
Under 9 years-----	32,871	...	...	1,641	7,201	13,627	10,402
9-11 years-----	26,103	...	...	6,993	9,144	7,505	2,461
12 years-----	40,209	...	...	8,911	18,085	10,846	2,368
13-15 years-----	13,107	...	...	3,962	4,917	3,243	984
16 years and over-----	10,638	...	...	1,080	5,520	3,184	853

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown education.

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

Table 36. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for days of work loss shown in this publication, by demographic characteristics and age: United States, July 1965-June 1967

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

Characteristic	All ages, 17+ years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Population in thousands					
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	74,031	13,563	30,792	26,362	3,314
Under \$3,000-----	8,198	2,016	2,155	2,914	1,114
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	11,181	2,361	4,212	3,897	711
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	14,459	2,676	6,477	4,867	439
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	17,276	2,814	8,465	5,646	351
\$10,000 and over-----	19,621	3,180	8,429	7,557	454
<u>Male</u>					
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	47,403	7,705	20,665	16,794	2,238
Under \$3,000-----	4,352	1,139	1,199	1,401	613
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	6,878	1,441	2,721	2,217	500
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	9,653	1,581	4,542	3,213	317
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	11,563	1,545	5,897	3,861	260
\$10,000 and over-----	12,844	1,695	5,618	5,158	372
<u>Female</u>					
All incomes <sup>1</sup> -----	26,628	5,858	10,127	9,568	1,075
Under \$3,000-----	3,846	877	955	1,513	501
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	4,303	920	1,491	1,680	212
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	4,806	1,095	1,934	1,654	122
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	5,713	1,269	2,568	1,785	91
\$10,000 and over-----	6,777	1,485	2,811	2,399	82
<u>COLOR</u>					
White-----	65,858	11,968	27,051	23,792	3,047
Nonwhite-----	8,173	1,596	3,741	2,570	267
<u>MARITAL STATUS, 17 YEARS AND OVER</u>					
All statuses-----	74,031	13,563	30,792	26,362	3,314
Married-----	53,655	4,958	25,504	21,094	2,099
Widowed-----	3,091	*	332	1,953	799
Divorced-----	2,657	175	1,260	1,117	105
Separated-----	1,581	162	778	600	41
Never married-----	13,047	8,261	2,918	1,598	269
<u>EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUAL, 17 YEARS AND OVER</u>					
Under 9 years-----	15,593	917	4,743	8,355	1,578
9-11 years-----	14,910	3,336	6,030	5,020	524
12 years-----	25,898	5,992	11,813	7,564	530
13-15 years-----	8,485	2,420	3,484	2,333	249
16 years and over-----	8,266	845	4,482	2,628	310

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

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

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilized a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1967.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the 2-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

*Sample size and geographic detail.*—The national sample plan for the 24-month period ending in June included about 268,000 persons from 84,000 households in about 9,400 segments.

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

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

*Estimating methods.*—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons injured in the South Region—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National



Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

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

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days due to injury, 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 simply 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

### General Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

### Reliability of Estimates

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include esti-

mates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Type B.*—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

*Type C.*—Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The "guide" on page 54, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine

approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

- Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 55. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
- Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 56 and 57. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the charts, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.
- Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)
- Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 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 groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
  - (b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the error.

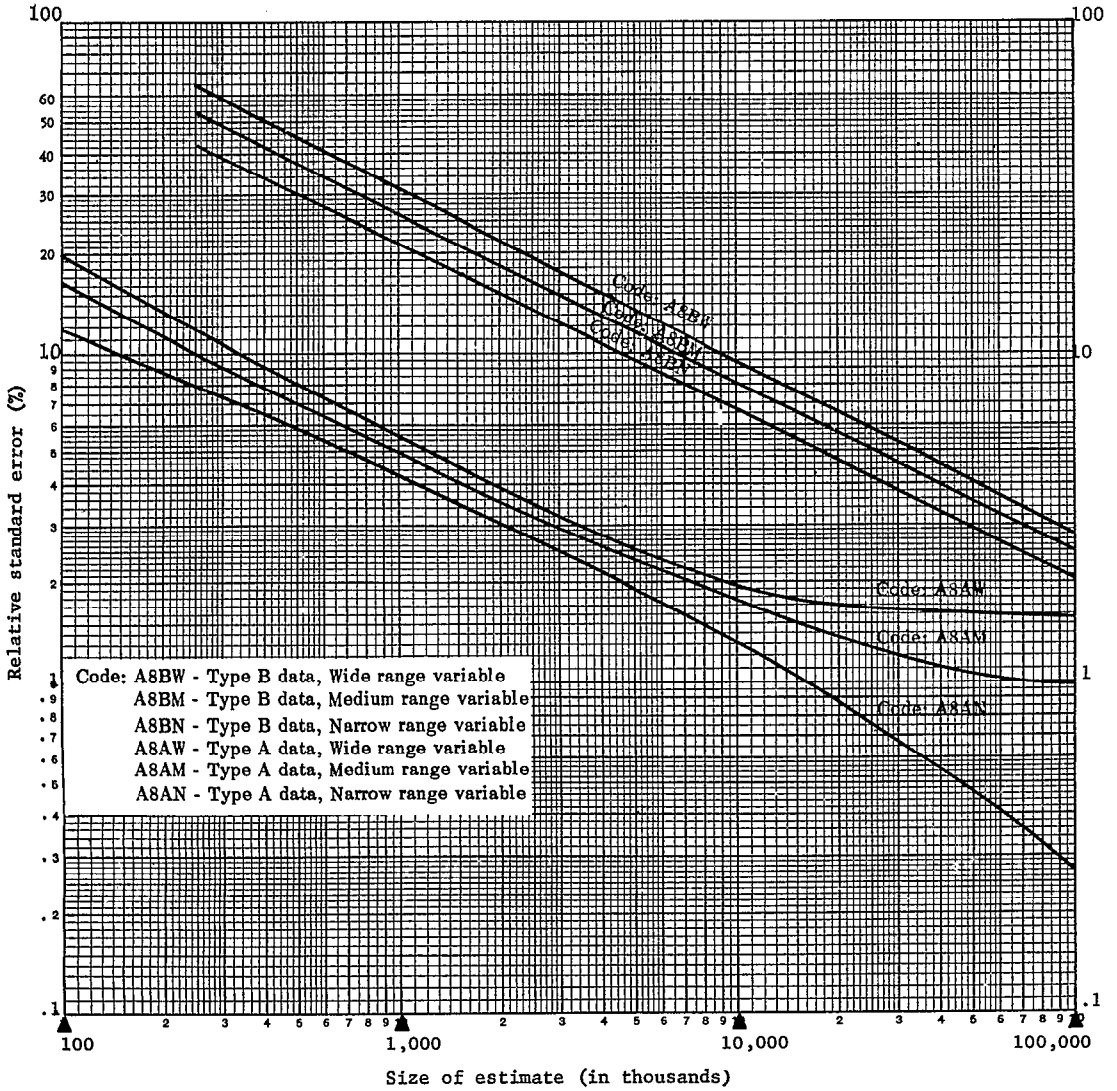
## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 53; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 53.

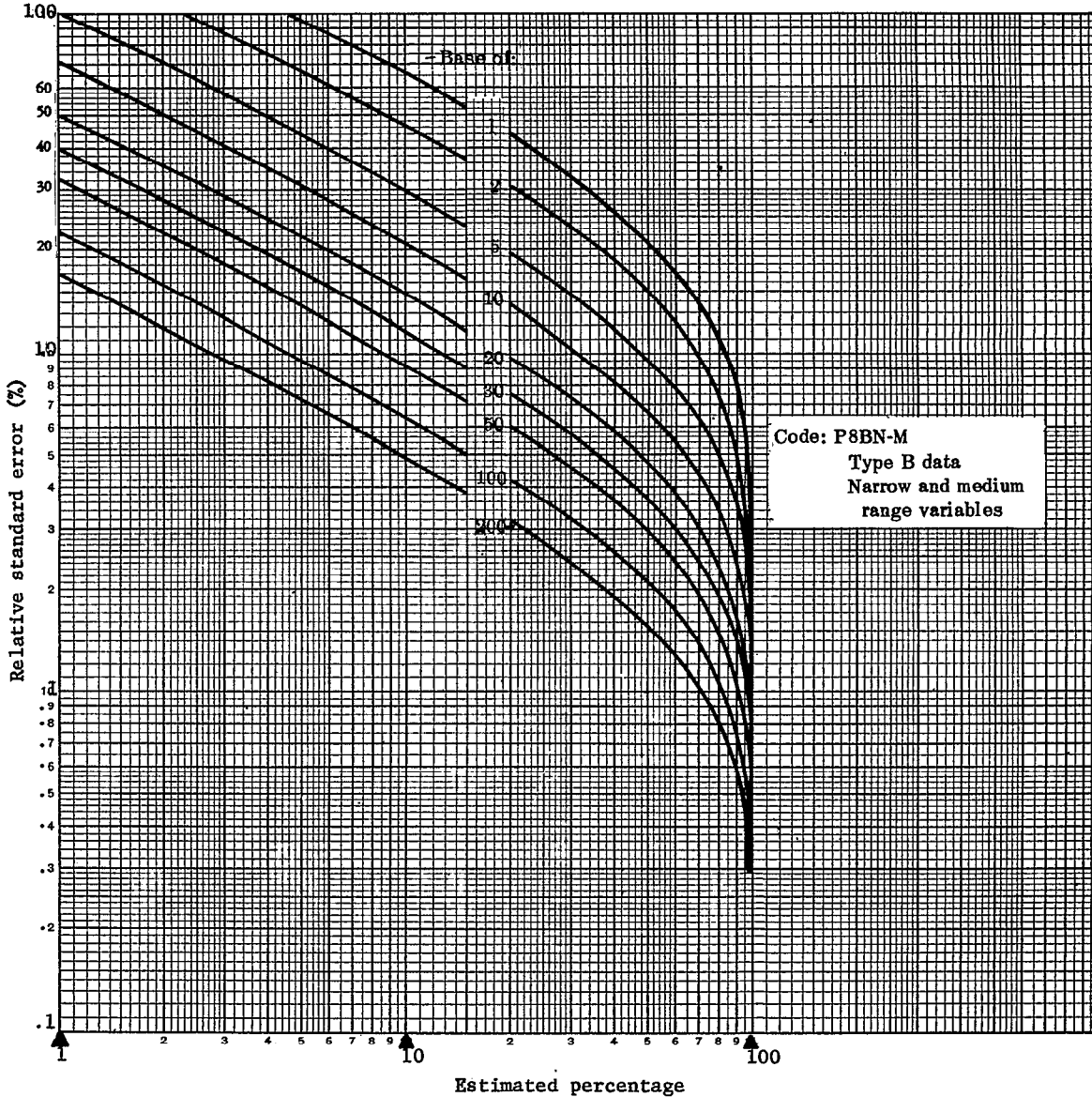
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	55
Persons injured per year-----	1	A8BN	55
Disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	55
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons injured in a year-----	2	P8BN-M	56
Disability days in a year-----	2	P8BW	57
Rates for persons injured:			
Per 1,000 total U.S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-age group of the U.S. population-----	4(a)	A8BN	55
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	55 55
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population	4(a)		
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	55 55
Per person injured-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8BN	55 55

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



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

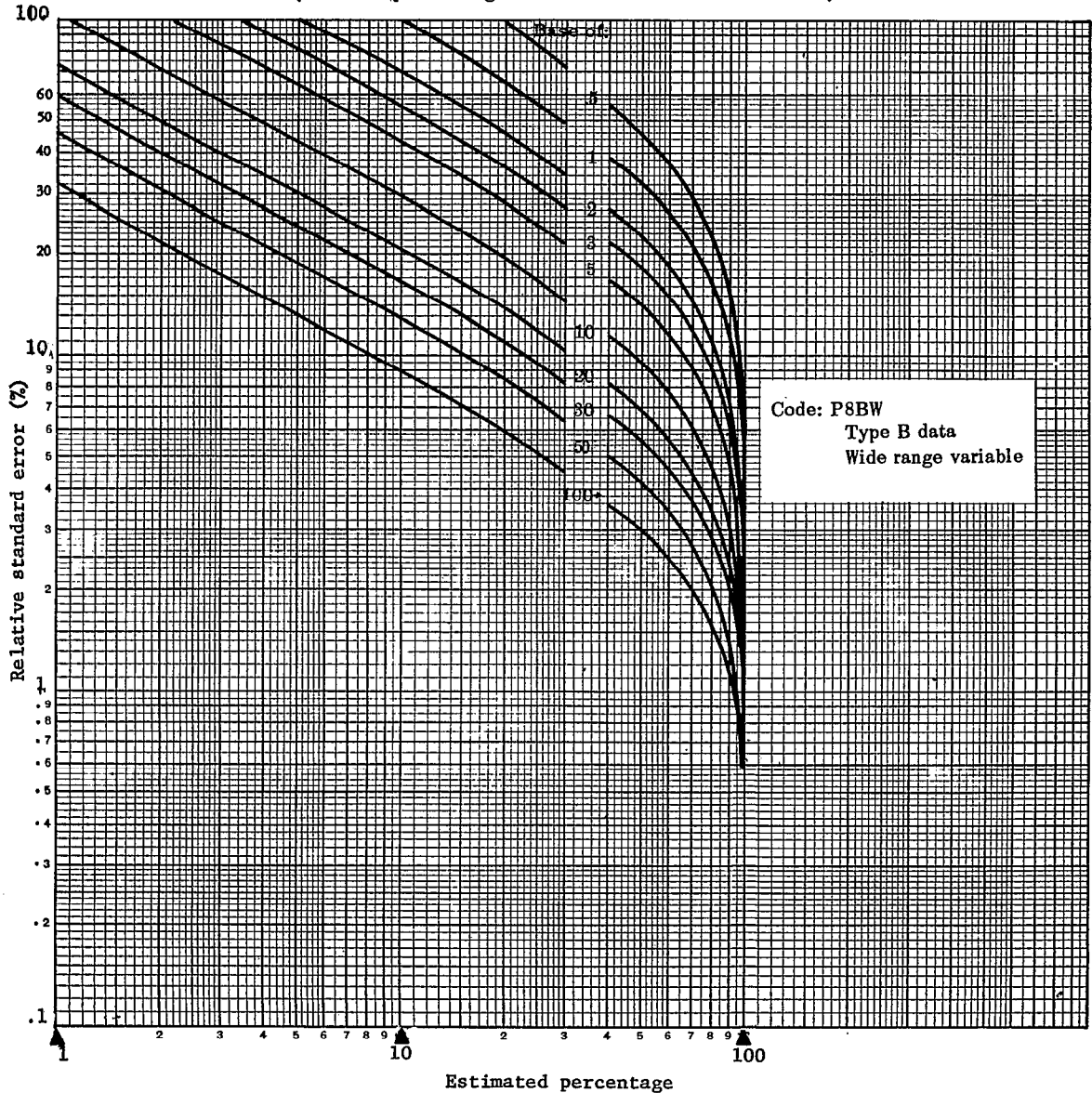
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection  
 for type B data, Narrow and Medium range  
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.8 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.8 percent or 2.8 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type B data, Wide range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 19.2 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 19.2 percent or 3.8 percentage points.



## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries which involved at least 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" above). 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, he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured," hence, one person may be included more than once.

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

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

#### Terms Relating to Class of Accident

*Class of accident.*—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishaps, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) 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 "motor vehicle" includes "home motor vehicle" and "while at work motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes while at work and home include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle while at work is included under "while at work."

*Motor vehicle accident.*—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

*Moving motor vehicle.*—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "nontraffic."

*Moving motor vehicle traffic accident.*—The accident is classified as traffic 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.

*Moving motor vehicle nontraffic accident.*—The accident is classified as nontraffic if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

A motor vehicle accident involving only nonmoving motor vehicle(s) is included in "other" class of accident.

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

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

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

### Terms Relating to Place of Accident

*Place of accident.*—Persons injured are classified 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 of the home. "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 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 day.*—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work or school. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the currently employed and the school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

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

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

*Work-loss day.*—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

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

*Classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance.*—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical

attendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for activity-restricting injury, bed-disabling injury, work- or school-loss injury, and medically attended injury.) For example, a person may have received several injuries in a single accident; if one of the injuries involved 1 or more days of restricted activity, 1 or more days in bed, or medical attendance, the person injured would correspondingly be classified as with restricted activity, with bed disability, or medically attended.

*Activity-restricting injury.*—An activity-restricting injury is an injury which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

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

*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 the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was present in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, and, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

## Demographic and Economic Terms

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

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

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

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

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

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

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>States Included</i>
Northeast -----	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central ---	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South -----	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West -----	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, 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 is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

**Color.**—In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups according to "white" and "nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another nonwhite race.

**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 common-law 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 spouse 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.

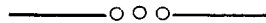
*Education.*—Each person aged 17 or older is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school 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.*—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such 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 in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year in which they were not working.

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



## APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

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

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.																
Form NHS-HIS-1 (FY67) REVISED 9-30-66 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600 Approval Expires 3-31-68																
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE																
U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY <span style="float: right;">23.3:1 Book of Books</span>																
2a. STREET ADDRESS <i>House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.</i> City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ FOR AREA SEGMENTS, ENTER: Sheet No. _____ Line No. _____	2b. MAILING ADDRESS <i>If different from 2a</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Same as 2a City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____															
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask → WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT? <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Ask Item 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 4-1-60 - Continue interview <input type="checkbox"/> After 4-1-60 - Go to Q. 10c, ask if required, and end interview.																
COMPLETE ITEMS 10-16 AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW																
10. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING? <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Ask Item 10 - Go To Item L <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No b. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No c. <input type="checkbox"/> Ask: IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN - EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Table X <input type="checkbox"/> No																
Item L <input type="checkbox"/> Rural - Ask items 11 and 12 <input type="checkbox"/> All other (1) - Go to 13 11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE? <input type="checkbox"/> Own - Ask 12a <input type="checkbox"/> Rent - Ask 12b <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Free - Ask 12a																
12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 12c b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Ask 12d c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (4) d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) <input type="checkbox"/> No (5)																
13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? <i>Write in and mark</i> COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. Total Rooms <input type="text"/>																
14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS -- (UNIT)? <i>Write in and mark</i> If "None" describe in footnotes. No. of Bedrooms <input type="text"/>																
15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? <i>Write in and mark</i> <input type="text"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Ex <input type="checkbox"/>																
16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check questions 22a-22d & 23c on pages 4 & 5. Is a Home Care Supplement required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Home Care Supplement <input type="checkbox"/> No - Leave Thank You Letter and depars																
ITEMS 18-23 ARE TO BE FILLED AFTER THE INTERVIEW																
17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD DATE AND TIME OF CALL <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Length of Interview (Minutes)</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Date	Time	Length of Interview (Minutes)												
Date	Time	Length of Interview (Minutes)														
18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD <i>Mark from item 17</i> <input type="text"/>																
19. DATE OF COMPLETION <i>Enter from item 17</i> Month: Jun <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> July <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> June <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> Day: <input type="text"/>																
20a. NAME OF OBSERVER <i>If 20b marked "Yes"</i> _____																
20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																
21a. INTERVIEWER NAME <i>Write-in</i> _____																
21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER <input type="text"/>																
FOOTNOTES																
22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. <i>Mark from tab of Segment folder</i> <input type="text"/>																
23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER <input type="text"/>																
WASHINGTON USE																
Book Number <i>See item 1</i> <input type="text"/>																
Total Number of Conditions this H.H. <input type="text"/>																
Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H. <input type="text"/>																
Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H. <input type="text"/>																
Total Number of Persons this H.H. <input type="text"/>																
Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household <input type="text"/>																

1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? <i>List all</i> Yes No c. I HAVE LISTED <i>read names</i> . IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL-TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? <i>If "yes", delete</i> Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	First Name 01 Last Name Relationship HEAD	First Name 02 Last Name Relationship Age
	2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?	
3. PERSON NUMBER <i>First column should have person 01, second column person 02, etc.</i>	Per.No.	Per.No.
4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY <i>Write in next to "relationship" and mark</i>	Age	Age
b. SEX <i>Mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name</i>	Male Female <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Male Female <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
c. RACE <i>Mark without asking</i>	White Negro Other <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	White Negro Other <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED? <i>If 17 years old or over, ask:</i>	Mar. Wid. Div. Sep. N.M. Und. 17 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Mar. Wid. Div. Sep. N.M. Und. 17 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- <i>(for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>(for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?</i> <i>If "SE" marked in Q. 6 and person is 45 years old or over, ask:</i>	WK KH SE Under 17 V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	WK KH SE Under 17 V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
7. IS -- RETIRED? <i>If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., say:</i>	Yes No V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Yes No V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK -- ETC., TO JOIN US?)	Under 19 At home Not home V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Under 19 At home Not home V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. <i>Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?		
b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER? c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?		
9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES . . . WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. FOR WHAT CONDITION? c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?		
10a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT WERE THEY? c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?		
11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? <i>Record present effects.</i>		
12. Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2) condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Turn to Card B and read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? <i>Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.</i> c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?		
R Q. 8-14 <i>For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent

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<p>15a. HAS -- BEEN IN A HOSPITAL AT ANY TIME SINCE A YEAR AGO? If "Yes," ask: b. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A HOSPITAL DURING THAT PERIOD?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times _____
<p>16a. HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN IN A NURSING HOME, CONVALESCENT HOME, REST HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE SINCE A YEAR AGO? If "Yes," ask: b. WHO? For each person reported in 16b ask: c. HOW MANY TIMES WAS -- IN A NURSING HOME OR SIMILAR PLACE DURING THAT PERIOD?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Times _____
<p>17a. WHEN WAS -- BORN? If on or after the date stamped in 15a, ask 17b. Examine ages in question 1 for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 17a.</p>	Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
<p>b. WAS -- BORN IN A HOSPITAL? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 15. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby ask 17c.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>c. IS THIS HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER YOU GAVE ME FOR --? If "No," correct entry for mother and baby.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>THESE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RECENT VISITS TO OR FROM A MEDICAL DOCTOR.</p>		
<p>18. DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS (THE 2 WEEKS OUTLINED IN RED ON THAT CALENDAR) HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN A DOCTOR EITHER AT HOME OR AT A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> None Dr. Visits _____	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> None Dr. Visits _____
<p>19a. (BESIDES THOSE VISITS) DURING THAT 2 WEEK PERIOD HAS ANYONE IN THE FAMILY BEEN TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR CLINIC FOR SHOTS, X-RAYS, TESTS, OR EXAMINATIONS? If "Yes," ask: b. WHO WAS THIS?   c. ANYONE ELSE?   Mark "Yes" in person's column.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>For each "Yes" marked, ask:</p>		
<p>d. HOW MANY TIMES DID -- VISIT THE DOCTOR? EXCLUDE visits made on "mass" basis.</p>	Visits _____	Visits _____
<p>20a. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID ANYONE IN THE FAMILY GET ANY MEDICAL ADVICE, FROM A DOCTOR OVER THE TELEPHONE? If "Yes" ask: b. WHO WAS THE PHONE CALL ABOUT?   c. ANY CALLS ABOUT ANYONE ELSE?   Mark "Yes" in person's column.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>For each "Yes" marked, ask:</p>		
<p>d. HOW MANY TELEPHONE CALLS WERE MADE TO GET MEDICAL ADVICE ABOUT --?</p>	Telephone calls to Dr. _____	Telephone calls to Dr. _____
<p>Visits reported in questions 18-20 for this person. Mark here →</p>		
<p>21a. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE -- SAW OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR? Estimate is acceptable. If less than 1 year, mark appropriate circle; if more than 1 year, mark number of whole years.</p>	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b During past 2 weeks/not previously reported 2 Weeks - 6 Months 7 - 11 Months DK Never None	Visits rep'd in Q. 18-20 Go to 21b During past 2 weeks/not previously reported 2 Weeks - 6 Months 7 - 11 Months DK Never None
<p>If the last visit was within the past 12 months ask:</p>		
<p>b. IN TOTAL, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES HAS -- SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	Times 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Times 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
<p>If person is 55 years old or over, ask:</p>		
<p>THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERSONAL CARE SOME PEOPLE NEED AT HOME:</p>		
<p>22a. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP IN BATHING, DRESSING OR PUTTING ON HIS SHOES? .....</p>	Under 55 - Stop 55 or over - Ask 22a. Yes Stop No DK	Under 55 - Stop 55 or over - Ask 22a. Yes Stop No DK
<p>b. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT HOME WITH INJECTIONS, SHOTS OR OTHER TREATMENTS? .....</p>	Yes Stop No DK	Yes Stop No DK
<p>c. DOES -- NEED ANY ONE'S HELP WHEN WALKING UP STAIRS OR GETTING FROM ROOM TO ROOM? .....</p>	Yes Stop No DK	Yes Stop No DK
<p>d. DOES -- NEED ANY HELP AT ALL IN CARING FOR HIMSELF? .....</p>	Yes Stop No DK	Yes Stop No DK
<p>23a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS -- RECEIVED ANY CARE AT HOME FROM A NURSE? .....</p>	Yes-Ask 23b & c No Stop DK	Yes-Ask 23b & c No Stop DK
<p>b. DURING THIS 12 MONTH PERIOD, ABOUT HOW MANY VISITS DID A NURSE MAKE TO CARE FOR --? .....</p>	Times 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Times 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
<p>c. WERE ANY OF THESE VISITS DURING THE PAST 2-WEEKS? .....</p>	Yes No DK	Yes No DK

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<b>HOSPITAL PAGE</b>	1. Person number <i>Write in and mark</i> <input type="text"/>	Person number 0 1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<i>Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.</i>  <b>USE YOUR CALENDAR</b>	<b>YOU SAID THAT -- WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</b> 2. WHEN DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)? <i>Write in</i> <i>Make sure the YEAR is correct.</i>	<b>WASHINGTON USE</b> Month: Jan <input type="checkbox"/> Feb <input type="checkbox"/> Mar <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Jun <input type="checkbox"/> Jul <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> Day: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Year: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<i>Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.</i>	3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS -- IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? Total nights in hospital -- nursing home	Nights: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Q. No. 15 16 17 Hosp. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.</i>  <i>Do not include any nights in interview week.</i>  <b>USE YOUR CALENDAR</b>	4a. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? Nights past 12 months  b. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? Nights past 2 weeks  c. WAS -- STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Diag. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Diagnosis surgically treated: 0 1
<i>If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.</i>  <i>Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in some detail as required for the Condition page.</i>	5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) -- DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME? <i>For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY? If "No" ask: WHAT WAS THE MATTER? Record in "Condition" box</i> <i>For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH?</i> Condition Cause Kind Part of body	Operation 1: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Operation 2: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Operation 3: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Service: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ownership: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 IC or dum. code: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<i>If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.</i>	6a. WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON -- DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7 b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION? Operation  c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No	Footnotes:
<i>Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.</i>	7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? Name of Hospital Street City (or county) State	CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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**DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (1)**  
See questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

Item D: Interviewer Check Item  
Enter the number of Doctor Visits reported for each person in question 18-21a on pages 4 and 5. If "None" reported for all persons, check here  
 None reported Go to Person pages

Person No.	01	02	03	04	05	06
Visits						

Fill one Doctor Visit section for each visit or call reported including additional visits or calls reported in question 2b.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Person number *Write in and mark*  Person number

EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. *Write in and mark* Month } Jan  Apr  July  Oct   
Feb  May  Aug  Nov   
Mar  June  Sept  Dec   
LW  WB   
Day }

2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR?

2b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD?  
 Yes-Repeat Q. 2a  No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit

3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle

Home.....

Telephone.....

Doctor's Office.....

Pre-paid Insurance Group.....

Hospital Emergency Room.....

Hospital Out-patient Clinic.....

Health Department.....

Company or Industry.....

Other Specify.....

WASHINGTON USE

Dollars

Cents

Dum. Code

First Visit? Yes  No

Kind of Spec.

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?  
*If bill not received, ask:*

Dollars	Cents
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?  
 General Practitioner  Specialist  
*If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?*

**DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (2)**

Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.

Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Person number *Write in and mark*  Person number

EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. *Write in and mark* Month } Jan  Apr  July  Oct   
Feb  May  Aug  Nov   
Mar  June  Sept  Dec   
LW  WB   
Day }

2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR?

2b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD?  
 Yes-Repeat Q. 2a  No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit

3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle

Home.....

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Hospital Emergency Room.....

Hospital Out-patient Clinic.....

Health Department.....

Company or Industry.....

Other Specify.....

WASHINGTON USE

Dollars

Cents

Dum. Code

First Visit? Yes  No

Kind of Spec.

4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?  
*If bill not received, ask:*

Dollars	Cents
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?

5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST?  
 General Practitioner  Specialist  
*If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE?*

<p><i>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</i></p> <p><b>24a. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (YEAR) -- ATTENDED IN SCHOOL?</b></p>		<p>Elementary High school College</p>	<p>None <i>Go to 25a</i></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>Under 17</p>	<p>None <i>Go to 25a</i></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>Under 17</p>		
<p><b>b. DID -- FINISH THE -- GRADE (YEAR)?</b></p>		<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>		
<p><i>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</i></p> <p><b>25a. DID -- WORK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</b></p> <p><i>For females add: NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?</i></p>		<p>Yes <i>Go to 26a</i> No <i>Ask back to 25a &amp; c</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes <i>Go to 26a</i> No <i>Ask back to 25a &amp; c</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes <i>Go to 26a</i> No <i>Ask back to 25a &amp; c</i></p> <p>0 0</p>		
<p><b>b. EVEN THOUGH -- DID NOT WORK DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, DOES HE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS?</b></p>		<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p>0 0</p>		
<p><b>c. WAS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</b></p>		<p>Yes - <i>Ask d</i> No - <i>Out of d</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Ask d</i> No - <i>Out of d</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Ask d</i> No - <i>Out of d</i></p> <p>0 0</p>		
<p><b>d. WHICH -- LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</b></p>		<p>Looking Layoff Both</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Looking Layoff Both</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Looking Layoff Both</p> <p>0 0 0</p>		
<p><i>If "Yes" in 25c only, questions 26a through 26d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</i></p>	<p><i>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 25a, 25b, or 25c.</i></p> <p><b>26a. WHO DOES (DID) -- WORK FOR?</b></p>	Employer	Employer	Employer		
	<p><b>b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?</b></p>	Industry	Industry	Industry		
	<p><b>c. WHAT KIND OF WORK IS (WAS) -- DOING?</b></p>	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation		
	<p><i>Fill 26d from entries in 26a-26c; if not clear, ask.</i></p> <p><b>d. CLASS OF WORKER</b></p>	<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other</p> <p>Own Non-paid New-Worked</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other</p> <p>Own Non-paid New-Worked</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other</p> <p>Own Non-paid New-Worked</p> <p>0 0 0</p>		
<p><i>Ask for all males 17 years old or over.</i></p> <p><b>27a. DID -- EVER SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?</b></p>		<p>Yes No - <i>Go to 28</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No - <i>Go to 28</i></p> <p>0 0</p>	<p>Yes No - <i>Go to 28</i></p> <p>0 0</p>		
<p><b>b. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE DURING A WAR?</b></p>		<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>		
<p><i>If "No" or "DK" in 27b ask:</i></p> <p><b>c. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE BETWEEN JUNE 27, 1950, AND JANUARY 31, 1955?</b></p>		<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes - <i>Stop</i> No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>		
<p><i>If "No" or "DK" in 27c ask:</i></p> <p><b>d. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955?</b></p>		<p>Yes No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>Yes No DK</p> <p>0 0 0</p>		
<p><b>28. WHICH OF THESE INCOME GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL COMBINED FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS - THAT IS, YOURS, YOURS --S, ETC.?</b></p> <p><b>SHOW CARD 1. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES SUCH AS WAGES, SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS, HELP FROM RELATIVES, RENTS FROM PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH.</b></p> <p><i>Mark income group in each related person's column.</i></p>		<p>A B C D E F G H I J V</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>A B C D E F G H I J V</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>A B C D E F G H I J V</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>		
<p>FOOTNOTES</p> <p>*Transcribe codes for Item R (Respondent)</p> <p>0 - Self-entirely</p> <p>1 - Self-partly</p> <p>2 - Spouse</p> <p>3 - Mother</p> <p>4 - Father</p> <p>5 - Other female family member</p> <p>6 - Other male family member</p> <p>7 - Other</p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>		<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>		<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>	
	Respondent		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
	Age of respondent		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	Family relationship		<p>PI SI PF SF</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Head 1 Head 2 Wife Child Ch. relative</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p>		<p>PI SI PF SF</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>Head 1 Head 2 Wife Child Ch. relative</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
	Education of head		<p>Und. 17 None</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>		<p>Und. 17 None</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	
	Industry		<p>A B C D E F G H J K L M</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>		<p>A B C D E F G H J K L M</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	
	Occupation		<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>		<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	

<p><b>Card A</b></p> <p><b>A--1</b> Now I'm going to read a list of conditions--Please tell me if you, your , etc., have had any of these conditions <b>DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma?</li> <li>2. CHRONIC bronchitis?</li> <li>3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble?</li> <li>4. TROUBLE with varicose veins?</li> <li>5. Hemorrhoids or piles?</li> <li>6. Hay fever?</li> <li>7. Tumor, cyst, or growth?</li> <li>8. CHRONIC gallbladder or liver trouble?</li> <li>9. Stomach ulcer?</li> <li>10. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble?</li> <li>11. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble?</li> </ol>	<p><b>A--2</b> Have you, your , etc., had any of these conditions <b>DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Thyroid trouble or goiter?</li> <li>13. Any allergy?</li> <li>14. CHRONIC nervous trouble?</li> <li>15. CHRONIC skin trouble?</li> <li>16. Palsy?</li> <li>17. Paralysis of any kind?</li> <li>18. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?</li> <li>19. Cleft palate?</li> <li>20. Any speech defect?</li> <li>21. Hernia or rupture?</li> <li>22. Prostate trouble?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card D</b></p> <p><b>For:</b> Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to work at all</li> <li>2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.</li> <li>3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card F</b></p> <p><b>For:</b> Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to go to school at all</li> <li>2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.</li> <li>3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card H</b></p> <p><b>For: Mobility</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must stay in bed all or most of the time.</li> <li>2. Must stay in the house all or most of the time.</li> <li>3. Need the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house.</li> <li>4. Need the help of some special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair, in getting around inside or outside the house.</li> <li>5. Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.</li> <li>6. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Card B</b></p> <p><b>B--1</b> Have you, your , etc., <b>EVER</b> had any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tuberculosis?</li> <li>2. Emphysema?</li> <li>3. Hardening of the arteries?</li> <li>4. High blood pressure?</li> <li>5. Cancer?</li> <li>6. Heart trouble?</li> <li>7. Stroke?</li> <li>8. Rheumatic fever?</li> <li>9. Arthritis or rheumatism?</li> <li>10. Mental illness?</li> <li>11. Diabetes?</li> <li>12. Epilepsy?</li> </ol>	<p><b>B--2</b> Do you, your , etc., <b>HAVE</b> any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deafness or <b>SERIOUS</b> trouble hearing with one or both ears?</li> <li>2. <b>SERIOUS</b> trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?</li> <li>3. Missing fingers, hand or arm -- toes, foot or leg?</li> <li>4. Missing lung or kidney ( or breast)?</li> <li>5. Club foot?</li> <li>6. <b>PERMANENT</b> stiffness or any deformity of foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card E</b></p> <p><b>For: Housewife</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to keep house at all.</li> <li>2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.</li> <li>3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card G</b></p> <p><b>For: Children under 6 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.</li> <li>2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of the above ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card I</b></p> <p>Which of the following income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rents from property, and so forth.</p> <p>Under \$500 . . . . . Group A</p> <p>\$500-- \$999 . . . . . Group B</p> <p>\$1,000-- \$1,999 . . . . . Group C</p> <p>\$2,000-- \$2,999 . . . . . Group D</p> <p>\$3,000-- \$3,999 . . . . . Group E</p> <p>\$4,000-- \$4,999 . . . . . Group F</p> <p>\$5,000-- \$6,999 . . . . . Group G</p> <p>\$7,000-- \$9,999 . . . . . Group H</p> <p>\$10,000--\$14,999 . . . . . Group I</p> <p>\$15,000 and over . . . . . Group J</p>

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