

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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Types of Injuries

Incidence and Associated Disability

United States - July 1965 - June 1967

Statistics on the incidence of injuries by measures of effect of injury, type of injury, geographic region, residence, family income, educational attainment, color, chronic limitation of activity and mobility, living arrangements, class of accident, calendar quarter, sex, and age; and associated days of restricted activity and bed disability. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1965-June 1967.

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IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the incidence of injuries involving either medical attention or reduced daily activity during July 1965-June 1967 in the civilian, noninstitutional population. Information is presented for eight broad categories of injury which are considered to be reported in health interviews with reasonable accuracy. The eight types of injury are distributed by measures of effect of the injury, geographic region, residence, family income, educational attainment, color, chronic limitation of activity and mobility, living arrangements, seasonal variation in incidence of injuries, class of accident, sex, and age. Data are also presented on the short-term disability days of restricted activity and bed disability associated with these injuries.

During July 1965-June 1967 there was an average annual incidence of 51.2 million injuries of which 17.7 million were lacerations and abrasions. The next most frequent type of injury was contusions, with 7.7 million such injuries. The total number of injuries caused current short-term disability of some 323.7 million days of restricted activity and 88.5 million days in bed, or an average duration per injury of 6.3 days of restricted activity and 1.7 days in bed. The average duration per injury was longest for fracture of the femur with 60.6 days of reduced activity and 24.0 days spent in bed.

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-----	*

TYPES OF INJURIES

INCIDENCE AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

During July 1965-June 1967 an estimated average annual incidence of some 51.2 million injuries involving either medical attention or reduced daily activity occurred among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The incidence rate was 26.8 injuries per 100 persons per year. These injuries were experienced by an estimated 48.5 million persons. Thus, a maximum of 2.8 million persons, or 5.7 percent of the persons injured, had more than one injury per accidental event. These estimates exclude minor injuries that did not require the services of a medical doctor or result in reduction of activity for as much as 1 day.

The annual estimates presented in this report are based on information collected in household interviews by the Health Interview Survey during the 24 months ending in June 1967. The injuries include those sustained in accidents and in other mishaps, such as effects of exposure to the elements, for example, sunburn.

An earlier report from the National Center for Health Statistics showed average annual incidence rates by type of injury for the period July 1957-June 1961 (Series 10, No. 8). The incidence rate during that period was 27.8 injuries per 100 persons per year, slightly higher than the current rate of 26.8.

The major emphasis in the present report is placed on the incidence of eight categories of in-

jury which occurred during July 1965-June 1967. These broad groups of injuries are considered to be reported in the interview with reasonable accuracy. Incidence rates are presented for a number of characteristics of the persons sustaining injury. Where the characteristics are directly comparable with those in the earlier report, comparison has been made.

Two related reports in preparation, covering the same time period—July 1965-June 1967—will present information on: (1) the number and rate of persons injured by various characteristics and, (2) the number and rate of impairments resulting from injury.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 104-week period from July 1965 through June 1967, the sample was composed of approximately 84,000 households containing about 268,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and 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.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, the current injuries discussed here are those conditions of the type classified to the nature of injury code numbers N800-N999 in the International Classification of Diseases and which have lasted less than 3 months. In addition to fractures, burns, and so forth, commonly thought of as injuries, the category also includes effects of exposure (e.g., sunburn), poisonings, and adverse reactions to immunizations.

Information about injuries was obtained from the illness-recall questions illustrated in appendix III. Further information as to nature, cause, onset, disability days, and other items was obtained about each injury on the Condition Pages and is also shown in appendix III.

Annual estimates of the incidence of injuries are based on injuries occurring in the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. Annual estimates of days of disability due to current injury are derived from the number of disability days experienced during the 2-week-reference period and include all such days reported, even if the injury causing the disability occurred between 2 weeks and 3 months prior to the interview week and was still bothering the person during the 2-week-reference period. However, the number of disability days due to current injuries excludes those days due to the present effects of injuries occurring prior to the 3-month period since residual effects of these earlier injuries are classified as chronic impairments.

As mentioned earlier, the injuries referred to in this report are current injuries which have required medical attention or caused reduction of usual activities for at least a day. Since the survey includes data only on persons alive at the time of the household interview, injuries experienced and

disability incurred during the 2-week period by persons who died prior to the interview are excluded from the statistics. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were not members of the civilian, noninstitutional population at the time of the interview. However, current disability days caused by injuries lasting less than 3 months which were sustained while a person was institutionalized or a member of the Armed Forces are included in the estimates if the person had become a household member by the time of the interview.

Eight types of injury plus a residual group are presented in this report. A list of these categories with corresponding code numbers from the International Classification of Diseases (1955 Revision) is shown in table A. It will be noted that a group of rubrics included in N800-N999 are not shown in the list of code numbers. These are: N871, N886-N888, N896-N898, N995, N999.3-N999.5. The conditions represented by these rubrics are enucleation of eye, traumatic amputation of extremity or portion thereof, and complications of trauma. For the purposes of the survey, enucleation of eye and traumatic amputation are coded as impairments rather than as current injuries. The complications of injury are not coded, but the original injury is included in the incidence of current injuries.

The content of several of these groups needs further explanation. The group, skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c., does not include all injuries involving the head. Distributed within the remaining categories are fracture of the face bones (N802), dislocation of jaw (N830), laceration and abrasion of eye and face (N870, N872, N879, N904, N905, N907, N910), contusions of eye and face (N920, N921), foreign body involving head (N930-N932), and burns of head or face (N940, N941, N946, N948) (table A). The category, adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures, includes, for the most part, adverse reactions to vaccinations, inoculations, and transfusions, as well as complications of nontherapeutic and therapeutic medical and surgical procedures. These inclusions should be kept in mind in interpreting the data. Adverse effects often result from hypersensitivity of the individual to a properly administered therapeutic or prophylactic product. Therefore, it is not surprising that a very high proportion of these effects (67 percent) occur among children under the age of 17 years—an age interval during which vaccinations

Table A. Percent of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury according to type: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Type of injury	International Classification of Diseases code number (1955 revision)	Average annual incidence of current injuries in thousands	Measures of effect of injury		
			Medically attended injuries	Activity restricting injuries	
				Total	Bed disabling
All injuries-----		51,243	86.6	54.7	23.5
Skull fractures and head injury, not elsewhere classified-----	N800, N801, N803, N850-N856	3,053	91.0	49.0	28.7
Other fractures and dislocations-----	N802, N804-N839	5,252	95.4	69.5	37.4
Fracture of femur-----	N820, N821	107	100.0	100.0	83.2
Other fractures-----	N802, N804-N819, N822-N829	4,090	97.0	68.4	36.3
Dislocations-----	N830-N839	1,054	88.9	70.7	37.0
Sprains and strains of back-----	N846, N847	2,725	83.9	74.3	40.3
Other sprains and strains-----	N840-N845, N848	6,717	79.0	70.8	24.4
Lacerations and abrasions-----	N870, N872-N885, N890-N895, N900-N918	17,655	90.6	43.7	14.7
Contusions-----	N920-N929	7,656	79.2	54.1	24.2
Burns-----	N940-N949	2,233	86.5	40.3	16.1
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures--	N997, N998, N999.0-N999.2	2,176	82.2	62.7	37.6
All other current injuries-----	N860-N869, N930-N936, N950-N994, N996	3,777	85.8	52.6	22.3
Poisonings-----	N960-N979	942	93.2	34.4	13.9
Other current injuries-----	N860-N869, N930-N936, N950-N959, N980-N994, N996	2,835	83.3	58.6	25.1

and inoculations are most frequent. As would be expected from the nature of many of these cases and from the age distribution, the average duration of disability is lower than for most other types of injuries.

MEASURES OF EFFECT OF INJURY

The incidence of acute illnesses and injuries presented in Health Interview Survey reports include only those conditions which required medical attention or caused at least 1 day of activity restriction. Minor conditions not meeting these limiting criteria are excluded from the statistics. Each of these actions is a measure of the effect of the condition on the individual sustaining the illness or injury. Similarly, staying in bed for 1 or more days, or being hospitalized for the condition are other measures of effect of the condition.

Tables A and 1-4 present distributions of the average annual incidence of 51.2 million injuries sustained during July 1965-June 1967 for eight categories of injury shown in the detailed tables, as well as some subcategories in table A, by measures of effect of injury. About 86.6 percent of all injuries were medically attended, about half (54.7 percent) of all injuries caused reduced activity for at least 1 day, and about one-fourth (23.5 percent) resulted in the injured person staying in bed for at least 1 day. About two of each five injuries (41.4 percent) required both medical attention and reduced daily activity. Table A shows that all fractures of the femur were medically attended and caused activity restriction. Most of the fractures of the femur also had bed disability. Other sprains and strains had the lowest percentage of medical attention; poisoning had the lowest percentage of activity restriction as well as bed stay.

Among males about 89.4 percent of all injuries were medically attended compared with 82.7 percent of injuries among females (table 2). However, the percentages of activity restricting and bed disabling injuries were higher for females than for males, as shown below:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Activity restriction-----	51.1	59.7
Bed disability -----	21.4	26.4

The greater use of medical attention for injuries among males is probably related to the precautionary practice in industry of requiring medical care for all work injuries, regardless of severity of the injury. Injuries to females in the home may not require medical attention but may interfere with performance of housework. For instance, a cut or bruise on the hand may cause restriction of such activities as washing dishes, doing laundry, and scrubbing, where immersion of the hand in hot water is painful and irritating to the injured member.

As age increased, the percentage of all injuries with only medical attention declined, and conversely, the proportion of injuries with activity restriction rose, as shown in table 4. A similar increase with advancing age was noted for injuries causing bed stay. This pattern was present for most of the eight categories of injury.

INCIDENCE OF INJURIES BY TYPE

Sex and Age

During July 1965-June 1967 there was an average annual incidence of 51.2 million injuries, or 26.8 injuries per 100 persons per year (table 5). These injuries were sustained by some 48.5 million persons who experienced an accident. Depending on the number of separate types of injury occurring to an injured person, a maximum of two and three quarter million persons, or 5.7 percent of the persons injured had at least two injuries per event. Females experienced a larger average number of injuries per person injured than did males, a ratio of 1.08 injuries per injured female compared with 1.04 per injured male. The average number of injuries per accident was lowest among persons under 17 years of age and was highest among persons 65 years of age and older, as shown below.

	<i>Number of injuries per person injured</i>
Under 17 years-----	1.03
17-24 years-----	1.08
25-44 years-----	1.06
45-64 years-----	1.08
65 years and over-----	1.11

Among the 51.2 million injuries occurring during the average 12-month period July 1965-June 1967 the most frequently reported type of injury was lacerations and abrasions, representing 34.5 percent of the total injuries (from data in table B). The second most frequently reported type of injury was contusions, 14.9 percent of the total. Types of injury with lowest rates of occurrence were fracture of the femur, 0.2 percent of the total injuries, and poisonings, representing 1.8 percent of all injuries.

In general, a higher proportion of the reported injuries were sustained by males than by females. The sole exception was adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures where the rate of injury was about 30 percent higher for females than males. Table C shows that certain types of injury occur more frequently in some specific age groups than in others. For instance, about two-thirds of all poisonings occurred among children under 17 years of age. Similarly, the majority of the adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures occurred among children. Preschool children are particularly sus-

ceptible to these types of injuries. About 384,000 (40.8 percent) of the total estimated 942,000 poisonings, and 1,116,000 (51.3 percent) of the 2,176,000 adverse reactions occurred among children under 6 years of age. Exposure to risk of adverse effects to medical/surgical procedures is increased in this age group because of previously unknown sensitivities to vaccines, inoculants, and medications. Accidental poisoning in small children is often due to ingestion of toxic substances found in the home.

The incidence rate of injury per 100 persons per year for all injuries was 26.8, and the rate for males, 32.3, was substantially higher than that for females, 21.6 (tables C and 5). These rates were similar to those reported for 1957-61 in Series 10, Number 8: 27.8 for both sexes, 33.0 for males, and 22.9 for females. During the current period, the rate of injury was highest among persons of each sex aged 17-24 years. The incidence rate was lowest for males aged 65 years and older, while for females the lowest rate was reported for those aged 45-64 years. The rate of injury among males

Table B. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons, by sex and type: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Type of injury	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries-----	51,243	29,874	21,368	26.8	32.3	21.6
Skull fractures and head injury, not elsewhere classified-----	3,053	1,796	1,257	1.6	1.9	1.3
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	3,182	2,070	2.7	3.4	2.1
Fracture of femur-----	107	*	*	0.1	*	*
Other fractures-----	4,090	2,508	1,583	2.1	2.7	1.6
Dislocations-----	1,054	639	415	0.6	0.7	0.4
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	1,560	1,164	1.4	1.7	1.2
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	3,665	3,052	3.5	4.0	3.1
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	10,757	6,898	9.2	11.6	7.0
Contusions-----	7,656	4,276	3,380	4.0	4.6	3.4
Burns-----	2,233	1,297	936	1.2	1.4	0.9
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	919	1,257	1.1	1.0	1.3
All other current injuries-----	3,777	2,423	1,353	2.0	2.6	1.4
Poisonings-----	942	639	303	0.5	0.7	0.3
Other current injuries-----	2,835	1,784	1,050	1.5	1.9	1.1

was higher than that for females in each age group except 65 years and over. This age-sex pattern of the injury rate is quite similar to that occurring in the 4-year period July 1957-June 1961 and reinforces the explanation offered in Series 10, Number 8—when men retire from the labor force, their exposure to the risk of injury is reduced, but a high proportion of older women continue to keep house or perform other work and are still exposed to the risk of injury.

The category, lacerations and abrasions, was the leading type of injury for each sex and age group except 65 years and over. Among persons 65 years

and over contusions was the leading type of injury. Among each of the eight types of injury shown in the detailed tables the rate of injury was appreciably higher among persons under 45 years than among those 45 years and over.

Selected Characteristics of Injured Persons

The incidence rate of injuries was somewhat higher in the South and West Regions of the United States than in the Northeast and North Central Regions (table 6). The incidence rates for the period July 1965-June 1967 were quite similar to

Table C. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons, by age and type: United States, July 1965-June 1967

Type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries--	51,243	19,677	20,511	11,055	26.8	29.4	30.2	19.5
Skull fractures and head injury, not elsewhere classified-----	3,053	1,577	995	481	1.6	2.4	1.5	0.8
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	1,665	2,050	1,537	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Fracture of femur-----	107	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Other fractures---	4,090	1,421	1,484	1,185	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Dislocations-----	1,054	226	549	279	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	263	1,606	855	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.5
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	1,823	3,203	1,690	3.5	2.7	4.7	3.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	8,596	6,651	2,408	9.2	12.8	9.8	4.2
Contusions-----	7,656	2,115	3,057	2,484	4.0	3.2	4.5	4.4
Burns-----	2,233	741	1,011	481	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	1,455	379	341	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.6
All other current injuries-----	3,777	1,441	1,557	779	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.4
Poisonings-----	942	613	211	118	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2
Other current injuries-----	2,835	828	1,346	661	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.2

those for the 4-year period ending in June 1961, as shown below:

Region	July 1957- June 1961	July 1965- June 1967
	Incidence rate per 100 persons per year	
All regions---	27.8	26.8
Northeast-----	25.6	25.5
North Central---	28.4	25.7
South-----	26.5	28.2
West-----	33.4	27.9

Observed differences in rates for each region are within limits of sampling variability. There was very little difference in incidence rates for the four regions among persons under 45 years of age, but for older persons the incidence rate for the South Region, 23.7 injuries per 100 persons per year, was somewhat higher than the rates for the other regions although sampling variability must be considered to contribute to these differences in rates (table 6).

Rates of injury by place of residence were quite similar, although the rate for persons living in metropolitan areas was slightly higher than that for persons living outside these areas (table 7). The higher rate in metropolitan areas was confined to persons under 45 years of age. Among older persons the rate for farm residents was highest, but sampling variation in rates may explain the fluctuation.

As family income rose, the rate of injury also increased from 25.9 injuries per 100 persons per year among persons with income under \$5,000 to 28.1 for persons with income of \$10,000 and over (table 8). Again, the difference in rate is not significant due to sampling variation. However, the pattern follows that reported earlier in Series 10, Number 8. The rise in rate with income gain is confined to persons under 45 years of age. Among older persons the incidence rate was lowest in the middle income group.

Each person 17 years of age and over was classified according to the highest grade completed in the regular school system. The educational attainment shown in tables 9 and 22 is that completed at the time of the interview; thus, some high school and college students may be classified at an educational level lower than that they may eventually attain on the completion of their education.

The incidence rate of current injury among persons 17-44 years of age was approximately the same for persons with less than 9 years of schooling and those with some high school education (table 9). The rate was somewhat lower for persons with 13 or more years of education; a similar pattern was noted for persons aged 45 years and older. The lower rate for persons 17 years and over with under 9 years of education resulted from the large proportion of older persons in this educational group (73.1 percent of these persons were 45 years of age and older).

Information is available to summarize incidence rates of all injuries for several subcategories of the educational groups. These rates per 100 persons per year are shown below by age:

Age	Years of school completed			
	9-11	12	13-15	16+
All ages, 17+-	31.4	24.1	26.2	19.7
17-24 years-----	37.5	32.9	37.8	29.5
25-44 years-----	35.2	24.9	24.0	20.5
45+ years-----	23.7	17.1	18.0	16.0

The rate of injury was higher among white persons than among nonwhite persons, 27.7 injuries per 100 white persons of all ages compared with a rate of 20.0 for nonwhite persons (table 10). This difference in rate occurs solely among persons under 45 years of age. Some portion of the differing rates probably results from lesser utilization of physician services by nonwhite as com-

pared with that for white persons. For instance, during July 1966-June 1967 white persons made an average of 4.5 visits to physicians during the year, while nonwhite persons had an average of 3.1 visits per person per year (Series 10, No. 49). Since the estimates include only injuries requiring either medical attention or activity restriction, the lesser use of medical services could have resulted in the exclusion of some injuries to nonwhite persons which were not cared for by a medical doctor. Similarly, if the person did not restrict his activities for at least a day due to the injury, the injury would not be counted. Thus, the actions persons take as a result of injury have a marked effect on the level of incidence figures. However, even when the incidence of injuries is restricted to those causing reduction in daily activity, the difference in rates for white and nonwhite persons is not changed to any extent, as shown below:

Age	Activity-restricting injuries per 100 persons per year	
	White	Nonwhite
All ages-----	15.2	10.8
Under 45 years-----	16.7	10.1
45 years and over--	11.6	13.6

From data shown in table 10 it appears that the difference in rates by race was greater for fractures and dislocations, and sprains and strains, than for other types of injury shown in the table. It would seem unlikely that a person with a fracture or dislocation would not seek medical attention for the condition. Thus, it is possible that underreporting of injuries by nonwhite respondents may cause some of the difference in rates.

Persons who reported one or more chronic conditions in the interview were asked if these chronic illnesses caused limitation of activity or

mobility. Persons with limitation of activity had higher incidence rates of injury than did the civilian, noninstitutional population as a whole, particularly among persons under 45 years of age (table 11). However, the difference in rates is not significant due to sampling variation. Similarly, observed differences in rates for persons with limitation of mobility and the total population could result from sampling variability of the data.

The incidence of injuries among married persons living with relatives was lower than that for unrelated individuals living alone or with other persons and for other than married persons living with relatives (table 12). The incidence rates for the three types of living arrangements during July 1957-June 1961 and July 1965-June 1967 displayed about the same pattern, as shown below:

Living arrangement	July 1957-June 1961	July 1965-June 1967
	Incidence rate per 100 persons per year	
All persons---	27.8	26.8
Living alone or with non-relatives-----	31.1	27.5
Living with relatives:		
Married-----	24.8	24.5
Other-----	30.5	28.8

The higher rates of injury among persons under 45 years of age who were living alone or with non-relatives, or living in family groups and not presently married reflect the high proportion of young persons, a population group with high incidence of injury, included in these living arrangement categories. For example, most (80.2 percent) of the "other" group were children under 17 years of age and about half (53.9 percent) of the persons living alone or with nonrelatives were 17-24 years of age.

Seasonal Variation

The incidence of injury has been arranged in table 13 by calendar quarter in which the injury was reported in the health interview. Since most of the 2-week-reference periods in which the injury actually occurred were within the same 3 months of data collection, the time periods shown in the table can be considered as the time of onset of the injury. In accordance with seasonal pattern established in earlier survey data, the incidence rate of injury in July-September of 1965 and 1966 was slightly higher than in April-June of 1966 and 1967. It was lowest in the January-March quarter. The seasonal variation in rates was greater for persons under 45 years of age than for older persons. It is probable that the risk of injury is greater during the spring and summer months when persons are more active and travel about more than during the remainder of the year.

Class of Accident

The incidence of injuries distributed by class of accident in tables 14 and 15 represents a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but others are not usually considered to be accidents, e.g., overexposure to the sun, adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures, or nonaccidental violence.

The classes of accident presented are: (1) moving motor vehicle, subclassified as traffic, i.e., a moving motor vehicle accident occurring on a street or highway (see appendix II for the definition), (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) at home, and (4) other accidents or mishaps. "Other" includes nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, injuries occurring in public places, adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures, and other injuries which could not be classified in one or more of the specified classes. The distribution of injuries may be duplicated in one or more classes, for instance an injury occurring at home while the person is at work in the home is included under both classes of accident. About 4.5 percent of the injuries were classified in two or more classes.

The highest rate of injury was in the home, 11.0 injuries per 100 persons per year. The lowest rate occurred for moving motor vehicle injuries with most of the injuries occurring in traffic accidents. There was very little difference by sex in the rate for moving motor vehicle and home injuries, but the rate of work injuries for males greatly exceeded that for females. The rate of injury in the "other" class was higher for males than for females.

DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH INJURIES

Information was obtained in the health interview about the short-term disability associated with current injuries. The days of disability are estimated from current disability reported for injuries which occurred within 3 months of the date of interview. Excluded from current disability are days of disability associated with the present effects of old injuries. Present effects of old injuries are classified as impairments, and disability due to such impairments is attributed to them.

The numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days in tables 16-19 are the days associated with each type of injury, so the summation of days for all injuries shown in the tables will be greater than the total number of person-days of disability due to injury. As mentioned earlier the total number of injuries exceeded the number of persons injured by 5.7 percent, indicating that some persons experienced more than one injury in an accident. For instance, a person may have fractured his left femur and also suffered a contusion or laceration of the leg. Disability days reported for each of these injuries are counted for inclusion as condition-days.

A day of bed-disability is counted as a day of restricted activity, but the converse of this is not necessarily true. For instance, a person may cut down on his usual activities for a day but not spend the day in bed.

The current disability associated with injuries totaled 323.7 million days of restricted activity and 88.5 million days in bed during the average 12-month period during July 1965-June 1967,

representing rates of 169.0 days of restricted activity and 46.2 days of bed disability per 100 persons per year.

Disability-day rates for all injuries rose with age for females, but for males the rates rose to a peak at 25-44 years for restricted-activity days and 17-24 years for bed-days and then declined. The

restricted-activity day rates were higher for males than females for all age groups, but bed-stay rates were higher for males only between the ages of 17 and 64 years.

The annual rates of disability for the current period were somewhat similar to those reported for the period July 1957-June 1961, in Series 10.

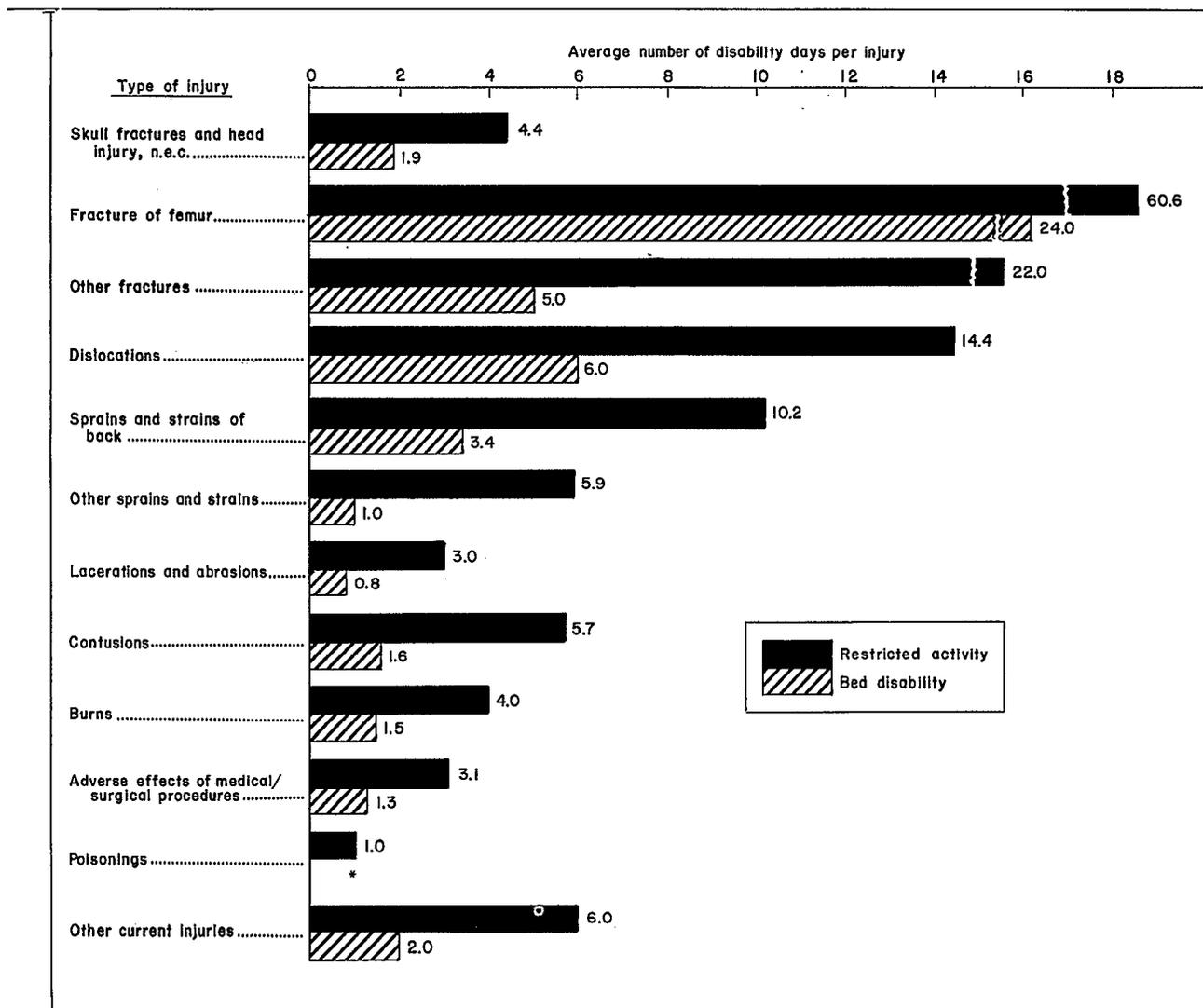


Figure 1. Average duration of restricted activity and bed disability per injury, by type.

Number 8, which was mentioned earlier. The comparative rates by sex are shown below:

Characteristic	July 1957- June 1961	July 1965- June 1967
<u>Restricted activity</u>	Days per 100 persons per year	
Both sexes-	160.8	169.0
Male-----	175.9	197.0
Female-----	146.5	142.8
<u>Bed disability</u>		
Both sexes-	44.8	46.2
Male-----	48.0	48.7
Female-----	41.7	43.8

During July 1965-June 1967 the category, fractures and dislocations (other than skull fracture), was the largest contributor to days of disability. The 111.7 million days of restricted activity and the 29.2 million days of bed disability associated with fractures and dislocations contributed about one-third of the days due to all types of injuries.

Figure 1 is presented to show average duration of current disability per injury. This estimate is obtained by dividing the number of days per year by the number of injuries for each type of injury.

The average duration per injury of days of restricted activity was 6.3 for all injuries and 1.7 days of bed-stay. Fractures of the femur had the longest duration per case, 60.6 days of restricted activity and 24.0 days spent in bed. Poisonings had the shortest duration of disability—1.0 day of restricted activity.

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Table 1. Average annual number of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury, sex, and type:
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 type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended, but not activity re-stricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Average number of injuries in thousands					
All injuries-----	51,243	23,201	21,200	6,842	12,048
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	3,053	1,557	1,219	277	875
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	1,603	3,408	*	1,963
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	698	1,589	437	1,098
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	1,959	3,350	1,407	1,642
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	9,935	6,063	1,657	2,596
Contusions-----	7,656	3,512	2,548	1,596	1,855
Burns-----	2,233	1,333	599	301	359
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	2,176	810	977	388	818
All other current injuries-----	3,777	1,792	1,447	538	842
<u>Male</u>					
All injuries-----	29,874	14,589	12,138	3,148	6,397
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	1,796	998	626	*	449
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,182	1,005	2,055	*	1,158
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,560	323	958	279	646
Other sprains and strains-----	3,665	1,304	1,717	644	733
Lacerations and abrasions-----	10,757	6,462	3,588	707	1,553
Contusions-----	4,276	2,188	1,364	723	832
Burns-----	1,297	840	374	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	919	250	551	*	406
All other current injuries-----	2,423	1,219	904	300	430
<u>Female</u>					
All injuries-----	21,368	8,612	9,062	3,694	5,650
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	1,257	560	594	*	427
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2,070	598	1,353	*	806
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,164	375	631	*	452
Other sprains and strains-----	3,052	655	1,633	763	909
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,898	3,473	2,475	950	1,043
Contusions-----	3,380	1,324	1,183	873	1,022
Burns-----	936	493	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,257	561	426	271	411
All other current injuries-----	1,353	573	543	*	411

NOTES: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 2. Percent distribution of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury according to sex and type: 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 type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended, but not activity re-stricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution			
All injuries-----	100.0	45.3	41.4	13.4	23.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	51.0	39.9	9.1	28.7
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	30.5	64.9	*	37.4
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	25.6	58.3	16.0	40.3
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	29.2	49.9	20.9	24.4
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	56.3	34.3	9.4	14.7
Contusions-----	100.0	45.9	33.3	20.8	24.2
Burns-----	100.0	59.7	26.8	13.5	16.1
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	37.2	44.9	17.8	37.6
All other current injuries-----	100.0	47.4	38.3	14.2	22.3
<u>Male</u>					
All injuries-----	100.0	48.8	40.6	10.5	21.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	55.6	34.9	*	25.0
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	31.6	64.6	*	36.4
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	20.7	61.4	17.9	41.4
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	35.6	46.8	17.6	20.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	60.1	33.4	6.6	14.4
Contusions-----	100.0	51.2	31.9	16.9	19.5
Burns-----	100.0	64.8	28.8	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	27.2	60.0	*	44.2
All other current injuries-----	100.0	50.3	37.3	12.4	17.7
<u>Female</u>					
All injuries-----	100.0	40.3	42.4	17.3	26.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	44.6	47.3	*	34.0
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	28.9	65.4	*	38.9
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	32.2	54.2	*	38.8
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	21.5	53.5	25.0	29.8
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	50.3	35.9	13.8	15.1
Contusions-----	100.0	39.2	35.0	25.8	30.2
Burns-----	100.0	52.7	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	44.6	33.9	21.6	32.7
All other current injuries-----	100.0	42.4	40.1	*	30.4

NOTES: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended, but not activity re-stricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
<u>Under 17 years</u>					
Average number of injuries in thousands					
All injuries-----	19,677	10,203	6,823	2,651	3,562
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	1,577	994	466	*	404
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,665	708	921	*	533
Sprains and strains of back-----	263	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,823	488	863	472	398
Lacerations and abrasions-----	8,596	5,123	2,590	883	879
Contusions-----	2,115	1,156	527	431	329
Burns-----	741	374	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,455	473	727	255	545
All other current injuries-----	1,441	804	388	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All injuries-----	20,511	8,622	9,608	2,281	5,280
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	995	400	524	*	313
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2,050	569	1,346	*	711
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,606	364	995	*	684
Other sprains and strains-----	3,203	1,015	1,733	455	825
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,651	3,404	2,726	522	1,215
Contusions-----	3,057	1,398	1,136	523	764
Burns-----	1,011	657	265	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	379	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	1,557	651	741	*	414
<u>45 years and over</u>					
All injuries-----	11,055	4,376	4,769	1,910	3,205
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.--	481	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,537	326	1,141	*	719
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	252	462	*	364
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	456	754	480	419
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	1,409	747	252	502
Contusions-----	2,484	958	884	642	761
Burns-----	481	302	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	779	337	318	*	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 4. Percent distribution of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury according to age and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended, but not activity re-stricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
<u>Under 17 years</u>		Percent distribution			
All injuries-----	100.0	51.9	34.7	13.5	18.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	63.0	29.5	*	25.6
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	42.5	55.3	*	32.0
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	26.8	47.3	25.9	21.8
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	59.6	30.1	10.3	10.2
Contusions-----	100.0	54.7	24.9	20.4	15.6
Burns-----	100.0	50.5	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	32.5	50.0	17.5	37.5
All other current injuries-----	100.0	55.8	26.9	*	*
<u>17-44 years</u>					
All injuries-----	100.0	42.0	46.8	11.1	25.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	40.2	52.7	*	31.5
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	27.8	65.7	*	34.7
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	22.7	62.0	*	42.6
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	31.7	54.1	14.2	25.8
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	51.2	41.0	7.8	18.3
Contusions-----	100.0	45.7	37.2	17.1	25.0
Burns-----	100.0	65.0	26.2	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	100.0	41.8	47.6	*	26.6
<u>45 years and over</u>					
All injuries-----	100.0	39.6	43.1	17.3	29.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.---	100.0	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	100.0	21.2	74.2	*	46.8
Sprains and strains of back-----	100.0	29.5	54.0	*	42.6
Other sprains and strains-----	100.0	27.0	44.6	28.4	24.8
Lacerations and abrasions-----	100.0	58.5	31.0	10.5	20.8
Contusions-----	100.0	38.6	35.6	25.8	30.6
Burns-----	100.0	62.8	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	100.0	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	100.0	43.3	40.8	*	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 5. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of injuries in thousands				
All injuries-----	51,243	19,677	7,947	12,563	8,063	2,992
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	1,577	553	442	*	261
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	1,665	794	1,256	1,166	371
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	263	511	1,096	701	*
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	1,823	1,140	2,063	1,283	407
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	8,596	2,419	4,232	1,842	565
Contusions-----	7,656	2,115	1,418	1,639	1,510	973
Burns-----	2,233	741	381	630	461	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	2,176	1,455	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	3,777	1,441	587	970	669	*
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	29,874	12,239	4,465	7,760	4,469	941
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1,796	1,041	*	303	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,182	1,020	497	836	727	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,560	*	275	677	430	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3,665	981	622	1,268	724	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	10,757	5,438	1,538	2,637	902	*
Contusions-----	4,276	1,513	800	898	763	301
Burns-----	1,297	434	*	389	286	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	919	720	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	2,423	983	342	662	418	*
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	21,368	7,438	3,482	4,803	3,594	2,051
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1,257	536	367	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2,070	645	298	420	439	269
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,164	*	*	419	271	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3,052	842	518	794	559	339
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,898	3,158	881	1,595	940	323
Contusions-----	3,380	602	618	742	747	672
Burns-----	936	307	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,257	736	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	1,353	458	*	308	251	*

Table 5. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1965-June 1967—Con.

[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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of injuries per 100 persons per year						
All injuries-----	26.8	29.4	35.0	27.8	20.7	16.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.0	*	1.5
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.1
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.4	1.8	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.5	2.7	5.0	4.6	3.3	2.3
Lacerations and abrasions-----	9.2	12.8	10.6	9.4	4.7	3.2
Contusions-----	4.0	3.2	6.2	3.6	3.9	5.5
Burns-----	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1.1	2.2	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	*
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	32.3	36.0	42.3	36.0	23.9	12.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.9	3.1	*	1.4	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.7	*	2.6	3.1	2.3	*
Other sprains and strains-----	4.0	2.9	5.9	5.9	3.9	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	11.6	16.0	14.6	12.2	4.8	*
Contusions-----	4.6	4.4	7.6	4.2	4.1	3.9
Burns-----	1.4	1.3	*	1.8	1.5	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1.0	2.1	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.2	*
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	21.6	22.6	28.6	20.3	17.7	20.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.3	1.6	3.0	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.7
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.2	*	*	1.8	1.3	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.1	2.6	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.4
Lacerations and abrasions-----	7.0	9.6	7.2	6.8	4.6	3.2
Contusions-----	3.4	1.8	5.1	3.1	3.7	6.7
Burns-----	0.9	0.9	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1.3	2.2	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	1.4	1.4	*	1.3	1.2	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 6. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by geographic region, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				
All injuries-----	51,243	12,168	13,754	16,546	8,775
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	902	937	738	477
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	920	1,688	1,556	1,089
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	659	703	866	497
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	1,458	1,899	2,113	1,246
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	3,964	4,709	6,037	2,946
Contusions-----	7,656	2,153	1,748	2,621	1,134
Burns-----	2,233	496	674	770	293
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	698	498	576	404
All other current injuries-----	3,777	918	899	1,270	689
<u>Under 45 years</u>					
All injuries-----	40,187	9,368	11,030	12,647	7,143
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	726	758	629	460
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,715	559	1,258	1,074	824
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	429	450	596	394
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	1,008	1,440	1,567	1,001
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	3,529	4,188	5,049	2,481
Contusions-----	5,172	1,349	1,304	1,665	854
Burns-----	1,752	408	499	612	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,835	591	407	485	351
All other current injuries-----	2,998	768	726	971	533
<u>45 years and over</u>					
All injuries-----	11,055	2,801	2,724	3,899	1,632
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,537	361	430	482	264
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	*	253	270	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	450	459	546	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	434	520	988	465
Contusions-----	2,484	304	444	956	280
Burns-----	481	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	799	*	*	299	*

Table 6. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by geographic region, age, and type: United States, July 1965-June 1967—Con.

[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]

Age and type of injury	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>All ages</u>	Number of injuries per 100 persons per year				
All injuries-----	26.8	25.5	25.7	28.2	27.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.7	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.5
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6
Other sprains and strains-----	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.3	9.4
Contusions-----	4.0	4.5	3.3	4.5	3.6
Burns-----	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3
All other current injuries-----	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
<u>Under 45 years</u>					
All injuries-----	29.8	28.9	29.5	29.9	31.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.8	1.7	3.4	2.5	3.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7
Other sprains and strains-----	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.5
Lacerations and abrasions-----	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.9	10.9
Contusions-----	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.8
Burns-----	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.5
All other current injuries-----	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.3
<u>45 years and over</u>					
All injuries-----	19.5	18.3	16.9	23.7	18.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	0.8	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.5	*	1.6	1.6	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	4.2	2.8	3.2	6.0	5.3
Contusions-----	4.4	5.2	2.8	5.8	3.2
Burns-----	0.8	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	0.6	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	1.4	*	*	1.8	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 7. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by residence, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Residence							
	All areas	All SMSA's	Outside SMSA's		All areas	All SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
			Nonfarm	Farm			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries-----	51,243	33,778	14,836	2,629	26.8	27.4	25.7	24.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	2,140	776	*	1.6	1.7	1.3	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	3,175	1,733	343	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	1,881	776	*	1.4	1.5	1.3	*
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	4,683	1,603	430	3.5	3.8	2.8	4.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	11,455	5,315	885	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.3
Contusions-----	7,656	5,132	2,057	467	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.4
Burns-----	2,233	1,404	762	*	1.2	1.1	1.3	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	1,412	747	*	1.1	1.1	1.3	*
All other current injuries-----	3,777	2,495	1,066	*	2.0	2.0	1.8	*
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All injuries-----	40,187	27,022	11,466	1,699	29.8	30.9	28.3	24.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	1,817	635	*	1.9	2.1	1.6	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,715	2,276	1,279	*	2.8	2.6	3.2	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	1,358	494	*	1.4	1.6	1.2	*
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	3,557	1,181	288	3.7	4.1	2.9	4.2
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	10,147	4,417	683	11.3	11.6	10.9	9.9
Contusions-----	5,172	3,591	1,344	*	3.8	4.1	3.3	*
Burns-----	1,752	1,033	652	*	1.3	1.2	1.6	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,835	1,216	619	*	1.4	1.4	1.5	*
All other current injuries-----	2,998	2,028	845	*	2.2	2.3	2.1	*
<u>45 years and over</u>								
All injuries-----	11,055	6,756	3,370	930	19.5	18.9	19.7	24.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	323	*	*	0.8	0.9	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,537	899	454	*	2.7	2.5	2.7	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	524	282	*	1.5	1.5	1.6	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	1,126	423	*	3.0	3.1	2.5	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	1,309	898	*	4.2	3.7	5.3	*
Contusions-----	2,484	1,541	713	*	4.4	4.3	4.2	*
Burns-----	481	371	*	*	0.8	1.0	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	779	467	*	*	1.4	1.3	*	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 8. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by family income, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Family income							
	All incomes ¹	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over	All incomes ¹	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries-----	51,243	15,700	21,508	12,234	26.8	25.9	27.1	28.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	1,048	1,172	758	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
Other fractures and dislocations--	5,252	1,556	2,320	1,192	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	612	1,338	702	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.6
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	1,950	2,485	1,953	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.5
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	5,355	7,572	4,106	9.2	8.8	9.5	9.4
Contusions-----	7,656	2,744	2,940	1,734	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.0
Burns-----	2,233	882	809	442	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	547	1,107	487	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
All other current injuries-----	3,777	1,006	1,765	860	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.0
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All injuries-----	40,187	10,648	18,393	9,998	29.8	28.9	29.9	31.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	710	1,066	720	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3
Other fractures and dislocations--	3,715	929	1,819	897	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	372	1,016	466	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	1,266	2,024	1,563	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.9
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	4,180	6,901	3,604	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3
Contusions-----	5,172	1,443	2,391	1,245	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Burns-----	1,752	668	681	335	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,835	385	982	468	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5
All other current injuries-----	2,998	693	1,513	700	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.2
<u>45 years and over</u>								
All injuries-----	11,055	5,051	3,115	2,236	19.5	21.3	17.4	19.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	337	*	*	0.8	1.4	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations--	1,537	627	501	295	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	*	322	*	1.5	*	1.8	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	683	461	390	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.4
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	1,174	671	502	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.3
Contusions-----	2,484	1,301	549	489	4.4	5.5	3.1	4.2
Burns-----	481	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	779	313	252	*	1.4	1.3	1.4	*

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 9. Average annual number of current injuries among persons aged 17 years and over and number of current injuries per 100 persons aged 17 years and over per year, by educational attainment, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Education							
	All educational groups ¹	Under 9 years	9-12 years	13+ years	All educational groups ¹	Under 9 years	9-12 years	13+ years
<u>All ages, 17+ years</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries-----	31,566	7,612	17,895	5,538	25.3	23.2	27.0	23.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1,476	337	824	299	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Other fractures and dislocations----	3,587	939	1,903	671	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,461	502	1,451	475	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.0
Other sprains and strains-----	4,893	1,015	2,812	977	3.9	3.1	4.2	4.1
Lacerations and abrasions-----	9,059	2,104	5,158	1,629	7.3	6.4	7.8	6.9
Contusions-----	5,541	1,666	2,962	826	4.4	5.1	4.5	3.5
Burns-----	1,492	309	1,022	*	1.2	0.9	1.5	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	720	*	437	*	0.6	*	0.7	*
All other current injuries-----	2,336	564	1,326	427	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
<u>17-44 years</u>								
All injuries-----	20,511	2,818	13,276	4,128	30.2	31.9	30.8	26.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	995	*	649	*	1.5	*	1.5	*
Other fractures and dislocations----	2,050	*	1,365	439	3.0	*	3.2	2.8
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,606	*	1,131	324	2.4	*	2.6	2.1
Other sprains and strains-----	3,203	344	1,999	807	4.7	3.9	4.6	5.2
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,651	1,069	4,151	1,285	9.8	12.1	9.6	8.3
Contusions-----	3,057	450	2,006	549	4.5	5.1	4.7	3.5
Burns-----	1,011	*	715	*	1.5	*	1.7	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	379	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	1,557	*	1,043	301	2.3	*	2.4	1.9
<u>45+ years</u>								
All injuries-----	11,055	4,793	4,619	1,410	19.5	19.9	19.9	17.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations----	1,537	693	538	*	2.7	2.9	2.3	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	368	320	*	1.5	1.5	1.4	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	672	813	*	3.0	2.8	3.5	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	1,036	1,008	334	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Contusions-----	2,484	1,217	956	276	4.4	5.1	4.1	3.3
Burns-----	481	*	307	*	0.8	*	1.3	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	779	350	284	*	1.4	1.5	1.2	*

¹Includes unknown education.

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 10. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by color, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries-----	51,243	46,658	4,584	26.8	27.7	20.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	2,832	*	1.6	1.7	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	4,911	341	2.7	2.9	1.5
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	2,608	*	1.4	1.5	*
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	6,274	442	3.5	3.7	1.9
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	15,773	1,882	9.2	9.4	8.2
Contusions-----	7,656	6,895	761	4.0	4.1	3.3
Burns-----	2,233	1,954	279	1.2	1.2	1.2
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	2,176	2,031	*	1.1	1.2	*
All other current injuries-----	3,777	3,380	397	2.0	2.0	1.7
<u>Under 45 years</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries-----	40,187	36,625	3,562	29.8	31.3	19.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	2,427	*	1.9	2.1	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,715	3,473	*	2.8	3.0	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	1,806	*	1.4	1.5	*
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	4,662	364	3.7	4.0	2.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	13,657	1,590	11.3	11.7	8.9
Contusions-----	5,172	4,641	531	3.8	4.0	3.0
Burns-----	1,752	1,523	*	1.3	1.3	*
Adverse effect of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,835	1,708	*	1.4	1.5	*
All other current injuries-----	2,998	2,728	270	2.2	2.3	1.5
<u>45 years and over</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries-----	11,055	10,033	1,022	19.5	19.4	20.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	405	*	0.8	0.8	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,537	1,438	*	2.7	2.8	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	802	*	1.5	1.6	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	1,612	*	3.0	3.1	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	2,116	292	4.2	4.1	5.7
Contusions-----	2,484	2,255	*	4.4	4.4	*
Burns-----	481	431	*	0.8	0.8	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	341	323	*	0.6	0.6	*
All other current injuries-----	779	652	*	1.4	1.3	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 11. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons in total population and persons with activity and/or mobility limitation per year, by age and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	All persons	With limitation:		All persons	With limitation:	
		Of activity	Of mobility		Of activity	Of mobility
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries-----	51,243	6,446	1,785	26.8	29.3	28.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	482	*	1.6	2.2	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	655	*	2.7	3.0	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	394	*	1.4	1.8	*
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	929	*	3.5	4.2	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	1,627	384	9.2	7.4	6.1
Contusions-----	7,656	1,437	466	4.0	6.5	7.4
Burns-----	2,233	*	*	1.2	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	*	*	1.1	*	*
All other current injuries-----	3,777	588	*	2.0	2.7	*
<u>Under 45 years</u>						
All injuries-----	40,187	2,564	260	29.8	40.6	23.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	*	*	1.9	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,715	*	*	2.8	*	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	*	*	1.4	*	*
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	409	*	3.7	6.5	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	858	*	11.3	13.6	*
Contusions-----	5,172	405	*	3.8	6.4	*
Burns-----	1,752	*	*	1.3	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,835	*	*	1.4	*	*
All other current injuries-----	2,998	*	*	2.2	*	*
<u>45 years and over</u>						
All injuries-----	11,055	3,882	1,525	19.5	24.8	29.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	297	*	0.8	1.9	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,537	411	*	2.7	2.6	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	250	*	1.5	1.6	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	520	*	3.0	3.3	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	769	274	4.2	4.9	5.3
Contusions-----	2,484	1,031	466	4.4	6.6	8.9
Burns-----	481	*	*	0.8	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	0.6	*	*
All current injuries-----	779	422	*	1.4	2.7	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 12. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by living arrangement, age, and type: 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]

Age and type of injury	Living arrangement							
	Total	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives		Total	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other			Married	Other
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries-----	51,243	3,623	21,446	26,173	26.8	27.5	24.5	28.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	375	779	1,900	1.6	2.8	0.9	2.1
Other fractures and dislocations----	5,252	278	2,644	2,330	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	*	1,901	644	1.4	*	2.2	0.7
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	650	3,291	2,776	3.5	4.9	3.8	3.1
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	892	6,421	10,342	9.2	6.8	7.3	11.4
Contusions-----	7,656	927	3,162	3,567	4.0	7.0	3.6	3.9
Burns-----	2,233	*	1,029	1,114	1.2	*	1.2	1.2
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	*	521	1,603	1.1	*	0.6	1.8
All other current injuries-----	3,777	*	1,697	1,898	2.0	*	1.9	2.1
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All injuries-----	40,187	1,820	13,759	24,609	29.8	39.8	29.3	29.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,572	*	548	1,831	1.9	*	1.2	2.2
Other fractures and dislocations----	3,715	*	1,391	2,165	2.8	*	3.0	2.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,870	*	1,167	556	1.4	*	2.5	0.7
Other sprains and strains-----	5,026	308	2,150	2,569	3.7	6.7	4.6	3.1
Lacerations and abrasions-----	15,247	588	4,737	9,922	11.3	12.8	10.1	11.9
Contusions-----	5,172	339	1,722	3,111	3.8	7.4	3.7	3.7
Burns-----	1,752	*	636	1,082	1.3	*	1.4	1.3
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,835	*	287	1,530	1.4	*	0.6	1.8
All other current injuries-----	2,998	*	1,120	1,843	2.2	*	2.4	2.2
<u>45 years and over</u>								
All injuries-----	11,055	1,804	7,687	1,564	19.5	21.0	19.0	20.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	481	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations----	1,537	*	1,253	*	2.7	*	3.1	*
Sprains and strains of back-----	855	*	734	*	1.5	*	1.8	*
Other sprains and strains-----	1,690	342	1,141	*	3.0	4.0	2.8	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	2,408	304	1,684	419	4.2	3.5	4.2	5.5
Contusions-----	2,484	588	1,440	456	4.4	6.8	3.6	6.0
Burns-----	481	*	394	*	0.8	*	1.0	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	341	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	779	*	578	*	1.4	*	1.4	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 13. Average quarterly number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per quarter, by quarter, age, and type: 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

Age and type of injury	Quarter							
	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June
<u>All ages</u>	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per quarter			
All injuries-----	14,310	12,217	11,716	13,000	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	711	709	720	913	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,438	1,366	1,206	1,242	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	683	617	761	664	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other sprains and strains-----	1,529	1,947	1,642	1,598	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Lacerations and abrasions-----	5,607	3,807	3,726	4,515	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.3
Contusions-----	1,920	1,871	1,871	1,993	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Burns-----	589	669	443	531	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	426	569	455	725	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
All other current injuries-----	1,406	661	891	818	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
<u>Under 45 years</u>								
All injuries-----	11,505	9,225	9,099	10,359	8.6	6.8	6.7	7.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	675	560	544	794	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other fractures and dislocations-----	1,068	939	846	862	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	526	340	531	473	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other sprains and strains-----	1,110	1,491	1,200	1,226	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9
Lacerations and abrasions-----	4,845	3,244	3,192	3,966	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.9
Contusions-----	1,380	1,205	1,250	1,337	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Burns-----	483	490	391	388	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	408	403	384	639	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
All other current injuries-----	1,010	553	759	676	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
<u>45 years and over</u>								
All injuries-----	2,806	2,992	2,617	2,641	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	370	427	359	380	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Sprains and strains of back-----	*	277	*	*	*	0.5	*	*
Other sprains and strains-----	420	457	441	372	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Lacerations and abrasions-----	762	563	534	549	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
Contusions-----	540	667	621	656	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Burns-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	396	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	*

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 14. Average annual number of current injuries, by class of accident, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of injuries in thousands						
All injuries-----	51,243	4,922	4,614	10,100	21,087	17,434
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,053	551	551	314	1,375	952
Other fractures and dislocations-----	5,252	454	381	1,138	2,013	1,901
Sprains and strains of back-----	2,725	746	693	877	678	568
Other sprains and strains-----	6,717	396	379	1,425	2,233	2,974
Lacerations and abrasions-----	17,655	1,097	1,080	3,365	8,963	4,939
Contusions-----	7,656	1,160	1,098	1,419	3,065	2,415
Burns-----	2,233	*	*	682	1,291	346
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,176	...	...	...	...	2,176
All other current injuries-----	3,777	501	432	880	1,469	1,164
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	29,874	2,274	2,082	8,823	9,977	10,735
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1,796	*	*	262	742	706
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3,182	*	*	1,049	800	1,324
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,560	*	*	809	275	408
Other sprains and strains-----	3,665	*	*	1,235	831	1,609
Lacerations and abrasions-----	10,757	550	533	2,819	4,631	3,362
Contusions-----	4,276	604	542	1,243	1,289	1,492
Burns-----	1,297	*	*	581	596	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	919	...	...	...	...	919
All other current injuries-----	2,423	*	*	825	812	724
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	21,368	2,648	2,532	1,277	11,110	6,699
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1,257	360	360	*	633	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2,070	*	*	*	1,214	577
Sprains and strains of back-----	1,164	551	514	*	403	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3,052	*	*	*	1,402	1,365
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,898	547	547	546	4,332	1,577
Contusions-----	3,380	556	556	*	1,776	923
Burns-----	936	*	*	*	695	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1,257	...	...	...	...	1,257
All other current injuries-----	1,353	252	*	*	657	440

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

The sum of data for the classes of accident (moving motor vehicle, while at work, home, other) may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 15. Number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and type:
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 type of injury	Class of accident					
	All classes	Moving motor vehicles		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of injuries per 100 persons per year						
All injuries-----	26.8	2.6	2.4	5.3	11.0	9.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.0
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other sprains and strains-----	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.6
Lacerations and abrasions-----	9.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	4.7	2.6
Contusions-----	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.3
Burns-----	1.2	*	*	0.4	0.7	0.2
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.1	..	..	..	..	1.1
All other current injuries-----	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	32.3	2.5	2.2	9.5	10.8	11.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.9	*	*	0.3	0.8	0.8
Other fractures and dislocations-----	3.4	*	*	1.1	0.9	1.4
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.7	*	*	0.9	0.3	0.4
Other sprains and strains-----	4.0	*	*	1.3	0.9	1.7
Lacerations and abrasions-----	11.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	5.0	3.6
Contusions-----	4.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.6
Burns-----	1.4	*	*	0.6	0.6	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.0
All other current injuries-----	2.6	*	*	0.9	0.9	0.8
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	21.6	2.7	2.6	1.3	11.2	6.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	1.3	0.4	0.4	*	0.6	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	2.1	*	*	*	1.2	0.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	1.2	0.6	0.5	*	0.4	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.1	*	*	*	1.4	1.4
Lacerations and abrasions-----	7.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.4	1.6
Contusions-----	3.4	0.6	0.6	*	1.8	0.9
Burns-----	0.9	*	*	*	0.7	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.3
All other current injuries-----	1.4	0.3	*	*	0.7	0.4

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

The sum of data for the classes of accident (moving motor vehicle, while at work, home, other) may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

Table 16. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to current injuries,¹ by age, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands						
All injuries-----	323,748	62,720	40,139	92,832	83,128	44,929
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	13,578	3,608	1,879	3,407	2,356	2,329
Other fractures and dislocations-----	111,691	21,550	13,019	26,947	32,741	17,433
Sprains and strains of back-----	27,724	1,004	3,517	12,931	7,168	3,104
Other sprains and strains-----	39,778	7,419	6,588	11,232	10,127	4,412
Lacerations and abrasions-----	53,845	15,238	8,170	16,634	9,518	4,285
Contusions-----	43,556	4,594	4,495	11,551	12,905	10,012
Burns-----	8,854	3,058	1,059	2,669	1,397	672
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	6,733	3,189	*	1,102	1,096	1,219
All other current injuries-----	17,988	3,060	1,285	6,359	5,820	1,463
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	182,386	38,415	26,619	58,585	44,147	14,619
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	7,114	1,386	1,063	2,206	1,354	1,105
Other fractures and dislocations-----	64,598	14,271	10,228	17,853	18,236	4,011
Sprains and strains of back-----	15,056	756	1,920	7,735	2,893	1,752
Other sprains and strains-----	23,445	4,285	4,393	6,553	6,363	1,851
Lacerations and abrasions-----	33,980	9,028	5,300	12,250	5,479	1,923
Contusions-----	19,795	2,920	2,546	6,134	5,462	2,733
Burns-----	5,414	1,941	609	1,692	626	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2,539	1,865	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	10,446	1,964	560	3,675	3,547	699
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	141,361	24,305	13,519	34,246	38,981	30,310
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	6,465	2,222	816	1,201	1,002	1,224
Other fractures and dislocations-----	47,093	7,280	2,792	9,094	14,506	13,422
Sprains and strains of back-----	12,668	*	1,597	5,196	4,275	1,352
Other sprains and strains-----	16,334	3,134	2,194	4,679	3,764	2,562
Lacerations and abrasions-----	19,865	6,209	2,870	4,384	4,039	2,362
Contusions-----	23,761	1,674	1,949	5,418	7,443	7,279
Burns-----	3,441	1,118	*	976	771	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	4,194	1,323	*	615	909	1,219
All other current injuries-----	7,542	1,097	724	2,684	2,273	764

¹Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 17. Number of days of restricted activity due to current injuries¹ per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year					
All injuries-----	169.0	93.7	176.6	205.5	213.2	253.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	7.1	5.4	8.3	7.5	6.0	13.1
Other fractures and dislocations-----	58.3	32.2	57.3	59.7	84.0	98.4
Sprains and strains of back-----	14.5	1.5	15.5	28.6	18.4	17.5
Other sprains and strains-----	20.8	11.1	29.0	24.9	26.0	24.9
Lacerations and abrasions-----	28.1	22.8	35.9	36.8	24.4	24.2
Contusions-----	22.7	6.9	19.8	25.6	33.1	56.5
Burns-----	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.9	3.6	3.8
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	3.5	4.8	*	2.4	2.8	6.9
All other current injuries-----	9.4	4.6	5.7	14.1	14.9	8.3
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	197.0	112.9	252.3	271.9	236.1	189.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	7.7	4.1	10.1	10.2	7.2	14.3
Other fractures and dislocations-----	69.8	41.9	96.9	82.9	97.5	51.9
Sprains and strains of back-----	16.3	2.2	18.2	35.9	15.5	22.7
Other sprains and strains-----	25.3	12.6	41.6	30.4	34.0	24.0
Lacerations and abrasions-----	36.7	26.5	50.2	56.8	29.3	24.9
Contusions-----	21.4	8.6	24.1	28.5	29.2	35.4
Burns-----	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.9	3.3	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	2.7	5.5	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	11.3	5.8	5.3	17.1	19.0	9.0
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	142.8	73.9	111.0	145.0	192.1	303.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	6.5	6.8	6.7	5.1	4.9	12.2
Other fractures and dislocations-----	47.6	22.1	22.9	38.5	71.5	134.3
Sprains and strains of back-----	12.8	*	13.1	22.0	21.1	13.5
Other sprains and strains-----	16.5	9.5	18.0	19.8	18.6	25.6
Lacerations and abrasions-----	20.1	18.9	23.6	18.6	19.9	23.6
Contusions-----	24.0	5.1	16.0	22.9	36.7	72.8
Burns-----	3.5	3.4	*	4.1	3.8	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	4.2	4.0	*	2.6	4.5	12.2
All other current injuries-----	7.6	3.3	5.9	11.4	11.2	7.6

¹Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 18. Average annual number of days of bed disability due to current injuries,¹ by age, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of days of bed disability in thousands						
All injuries-----	88,480	16,514	12,737	23,950	23,222	12,057
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	5,671	2,072	919	1,213	876	590
Other fractures and dislocations-----	29,156	4,608	3,293	7,025	9,405	4,825
Sprains and strains of back-----	9,146	*	1,344	4,053	2,690	781
Other sprains and strains-----	6,454	1,195	1,346	1,902	1,591	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	13,607	3,459	3,335	3,313	2,467	1,033
Contusions-----	12,252	1,423	1,745	2,941	3,468	2,675
Burns-----	3,279	1,505	*	1,044	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	2,912	1,328	*	581	*	628
All other current injuries-----	6,003	647	557	1,877	2,067	854
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	45,109	8,330	7,933	13,524	11,866	3,457
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3,135	583	731	839	826	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	16,763	2,453	2,625	4,751	5,883	1,051
Sprains and strains of back-----	4,406	*	*	2,409	984	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3,201	585	878	965	620	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	7,523	1,878	2,298	1,896	968	*
Contusions-----	4,381	634	671	1,348	1,068	660
Burns-----	1,729	722	*	582	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,238	938	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	2,733	*	*	*	1,287	*
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	43,371	8,184	4,804	10,426	11,357	8,599
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2,536	1,489	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	12,393	2,155	668	2,275	3,522	3,774
Sprains and strains of back-----	4,741	*	861	1,644	1,707	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3,253	609	*	937	971	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6,084	1,581	1,037	1,417	1,499	550
Contusions-----	7,870	789	1,074	1,593	2,400	2,015
Burns-----	1,550	783	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures-----	1,674	*	*	*	*	628
All other current injuries-----	3,270	*	*	1,335	781	551

¹Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 19. Number of days of bed disability due to current injuries¹ per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: 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 type of injury	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year					
All injuries-----	46.2	24.7	56.0	53.0	59.6	68.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3.0	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.3
Other fractures and dislocations-----	15.2	6.9	14.5	15.6	24.1	27.2
Sprains and strains of back-----	4.8	*	5.9	9.0	6.9	4.4
Other sprains and strains-----	3.4	1.8	5.9	4.2	4.1	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	7.1	5.2	14.7	7.3	6.3	5.8
Contusions-----	6.4	2.1	7.7	6.5	8.9	15.1
Burns-----	1.7	2.2	*	2.3	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.5	2.0	*	1.3	*	3.5
All other current injuries-----	3.1	1.0	2.5	4.2	5.3	4.8
<u>Male</u>						
All injuries-----	48.7	24.5	75.2	62.8	63.4	44.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	3.4	1.7	6.9	3.9	4.4	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	18.1	7.2	24.9	22.0	31.5	13.6
Sprains and strains of back-----	4.8	*	*	11.2	5.3	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.5	1.7	8.3	4.5	3.3	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	8.1	5.5	21.8	8.8	5.2	*
Contusions-----	4.7	1.9	6.4	6.3	5.7	8.5
Burns-----	1.9	2.1	*	2.7	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.3	2.8	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries-----	3.0	*	*	*	6.9	*
<u>Female</u>						
All injuries-----	43.8	24.9	39.4	44.1	56.0	86.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.-----	2.6	4.5	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations-----	12.5	6.6	5.5	9.6	17.4	37.8
Sprains and strains of back-----	4.8	*	7.1	7.0	8.4	*
Other sprains and strains-----	3.3	1.9	*	4.0	4.8	*
Lacerations and abrasions-----	6.1	4.8	8.5	6.0	7.4	5.5
Contusions-----	8.0	2.4	8.8	6.7	11.8	20.2
Burns-----	1.6	2.4	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures-----	1.7	*	*	*	*	6.3
All other current injuries-----	3.3	*	*	5.7	3.8	5.5

Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 20. Average population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, residence, 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 population	Geographic region				Residence		
		North-east	North Central	South	West	SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
							Non-farm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages -----	191,537	47,803	53,471	58,766	31,497	123,183	57,647	10,707
Under 45 years-----	134,822	32,460	37,385	42,294	22,683	87,369	40,552	6,900
Under 17 years-----	66,921	15,594	18,802	21,290	11,235	42,489	20,622	3,810
17-44 years-----	67,901	16,866	18,583	21,004	11,448	44,881	19,930	3,090
17-24 years-----	22,733	5,394	6,238	7,347	3,753	14,715	6,955	1,063
25-44 years-----	45,168	11,471	12,346	13,657	7,694	30,165	12,975	2,027
45 years and over-----	56,715	15,343	16,086	16,472	8,814	35,814	17,094	3,807
45-64 years-----	38,993	10,525	10,940	11,270	6,257	25,174	11,150	2,669
65 years and over-----	17,723	4,818	5,145	5,202	2,558	10,640	5,944	1,138
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	92,566	22,939	25,988	28,282	15,357	59,270	27,825	5,470
Under 45 years-----	66,137	15,890	18,426	20,695	11,126	42,716	19,933	3,487
Under 17 years-----	34,038	7,967	9,541	10,804	5,726	21,539	10,539	1,959
17-44 years-----	32,099	7,923	8,885	9,891	5,400	21,177	9,394	1,528
17-24 years-----	10,550	2,490	2,882	3,428	1,751	6,750	3,250	551
25-44 years-----	21,548	5,433	6,004	6,463	3,649	14,427	6,144	977
45 years and over-----	26,429	7,049	7,562	7,587	4,231	16,554	7,892	1,983
45-64 years-----	18,702	4,994	5,284	5,325	3,099	12,047	5,281	1,374
65 years and over-----	7,727	2,055	2,278	2,262	1,133	4,507	2,611	609
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	98,971	24,865	27,483	30,484	16,140	63,913	29,822	5,237
Under 45 years-----	68,685	16,570	18,959	21,599	11,557	44,653	20,619	3,413
Under 17 years-----	32,883	7,627	9,261	10,486	5,509	20,949	10,083	1,851
17-44 years-----	35,802	8,943	9,698	11,113	6,048	23,704	10,537	1,562
17-24 years-----	12,183	2,904	3,356	3,919	2,003	7,965	3,706	512
25-44 years-----	23,620	6,039	6,342	7,194	4,045	15,738	6,831	1,050
45 years and over-----	30,286	8,294	8,524	8,885	4,583	19,260	9,203	1,824
45-64 years-----	20,290	5,531	5,657	5,945	3,158	13,127	5,869	1,295
65 years and over-----	9,996	2,763	2,867	2,940	1,425	6,133	3,334	529

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 21. Average population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected 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 45 years	45 years and over
<u>Family income</u>			
Population in thousands			
All incomes ¹ -----	191,537	134,822	56,715
Under \$5,000-----	60,557	36,839	23,718
Under \$3,000-----	29,412	15,210	14,202
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	31,145	21,629	9,516
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	79,348	61,419	17,929
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	37,346	28,558	8,789
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	42,001	32,861	9,140
\$10,000 and over-----	43,611	31,991	11,620
<u>Living arrangement</u>			
Total-----	191,537	134,822	56,715
Living alone or with nonrelatives-----	13,162	4,578	8,584
Living with relatives:			
Married-----	87,393	46,880	40,513
Other-----	90,982	83,364	7,618
<u>Quarter</u>			
July-September-----	190,863	134,485	56,378
October-December-----	191,336	134,720	56,615
January-March-----	191,734	134,919	56,815
April-June-----	192,141	135,115	57,026
<u>Color</u>			
White-----	168,592	116,965	51,626
Nonwhite-----	22,946	17,856	5,089
<u>Limitation status</u>			
With limitation:			
Of activity-----	21,984	6,319	15,665
Of mobility-----	6,312	1,096	5,216

¹Includes 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.

Table 22. Average population aged 17 years and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and educational attainment: 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	All ages, 17 years and over	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Population in thousands		
All educational groups ¹ -----	124,616	67,901	56,715
Under 9 years-----	32,871	8,842	24,029
9-12 years-----	66,312	43,132	23,180
9-11 years-----	26,103	16,136	9,966
12 years-----	40,209	26,995	13,214
13 years and over-----	23,744	15,479	8,265
13-15 years-----	13,107	8,879	4,227
16 years and over-----	10,638	6,600	4,038

¹Includes 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.

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 fractures sustained during a specified period—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 disability days due to injuries, 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 41, 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 pages 42 and 43. 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 44-46. 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.

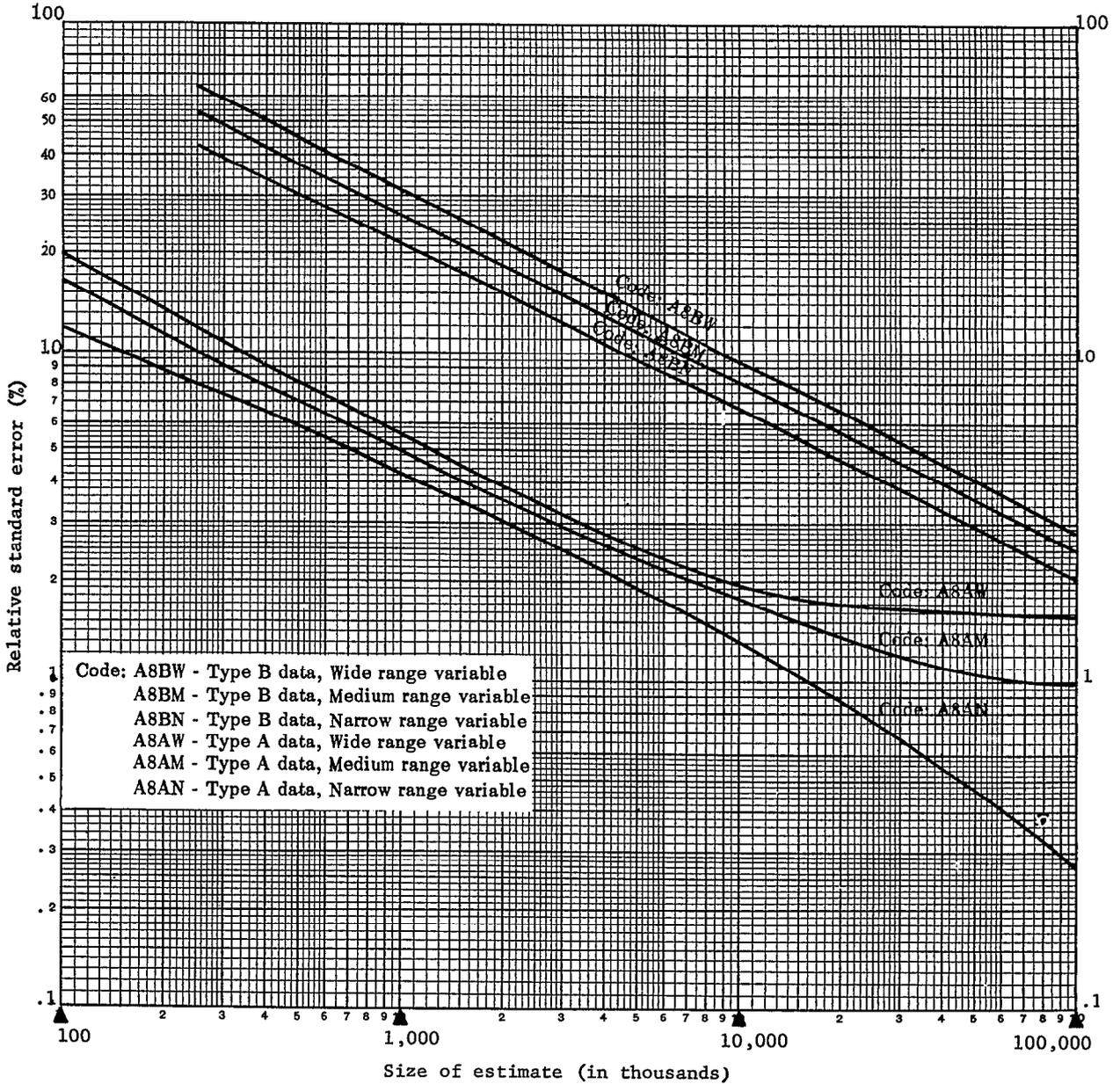
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 40; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 40.

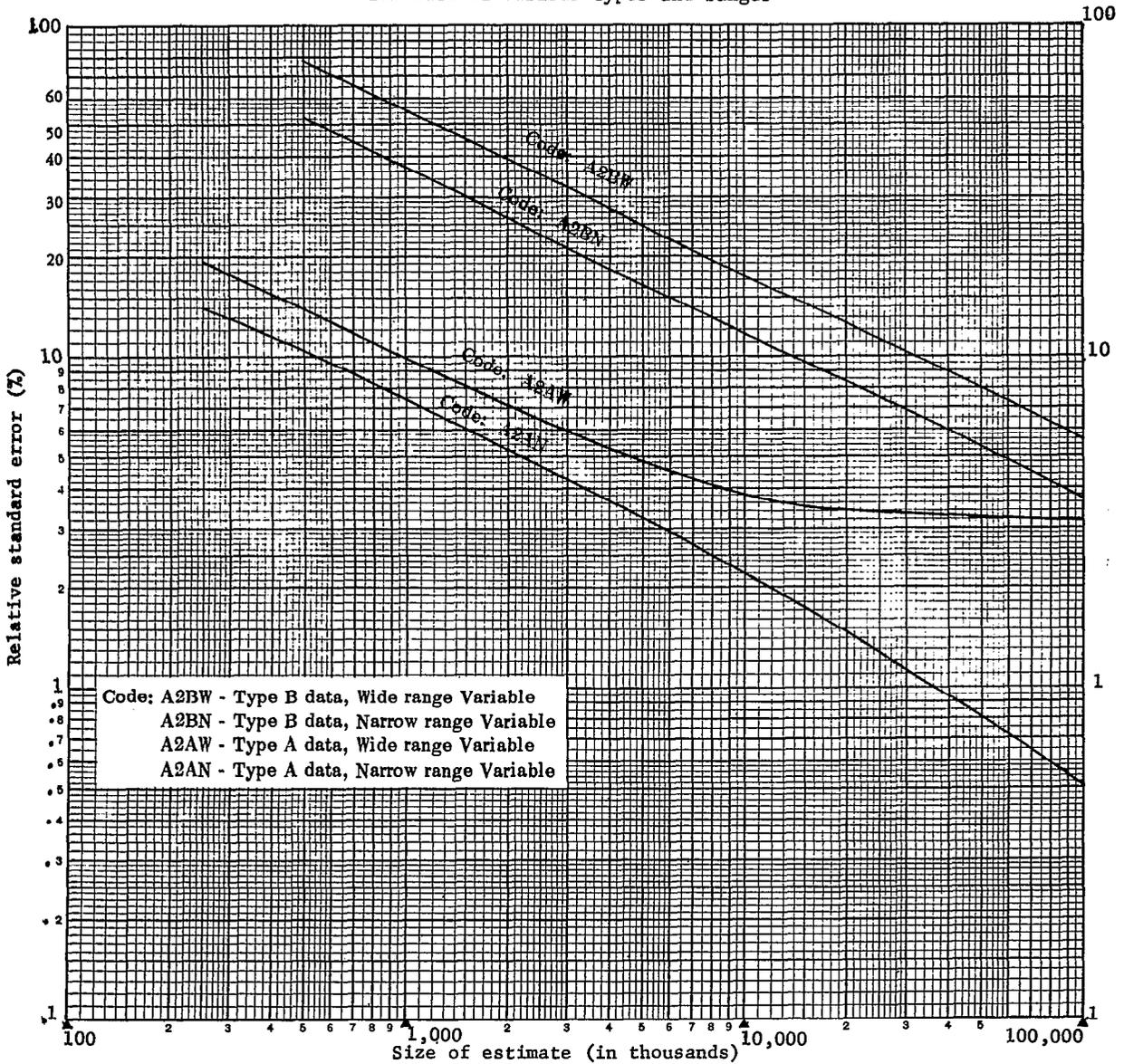
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Persons in the U.S. population, or any age-sex category thereof-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	42
Injuries: Per year-----	1	A8BN	42
Per quarter-----	1	A2BN	43
Disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	42
Persons injured per year-----	1	A8BN	42
Percentage distribution of: Persons in a population group-----	2	P8AN-M	44
Injuries in a year-----	2	P8BN-M	45
Disability days in a year-----	2	P8BW	46
Incidence rates for injuries: Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population:			
Per year-----	4(a)	A8BN	42
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A2BN	43
Per 100 persons in any other population group per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	42 42
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 per year-----	4(a)	A8BW	42
Per case for injuries per year-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8BN	42 42

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).

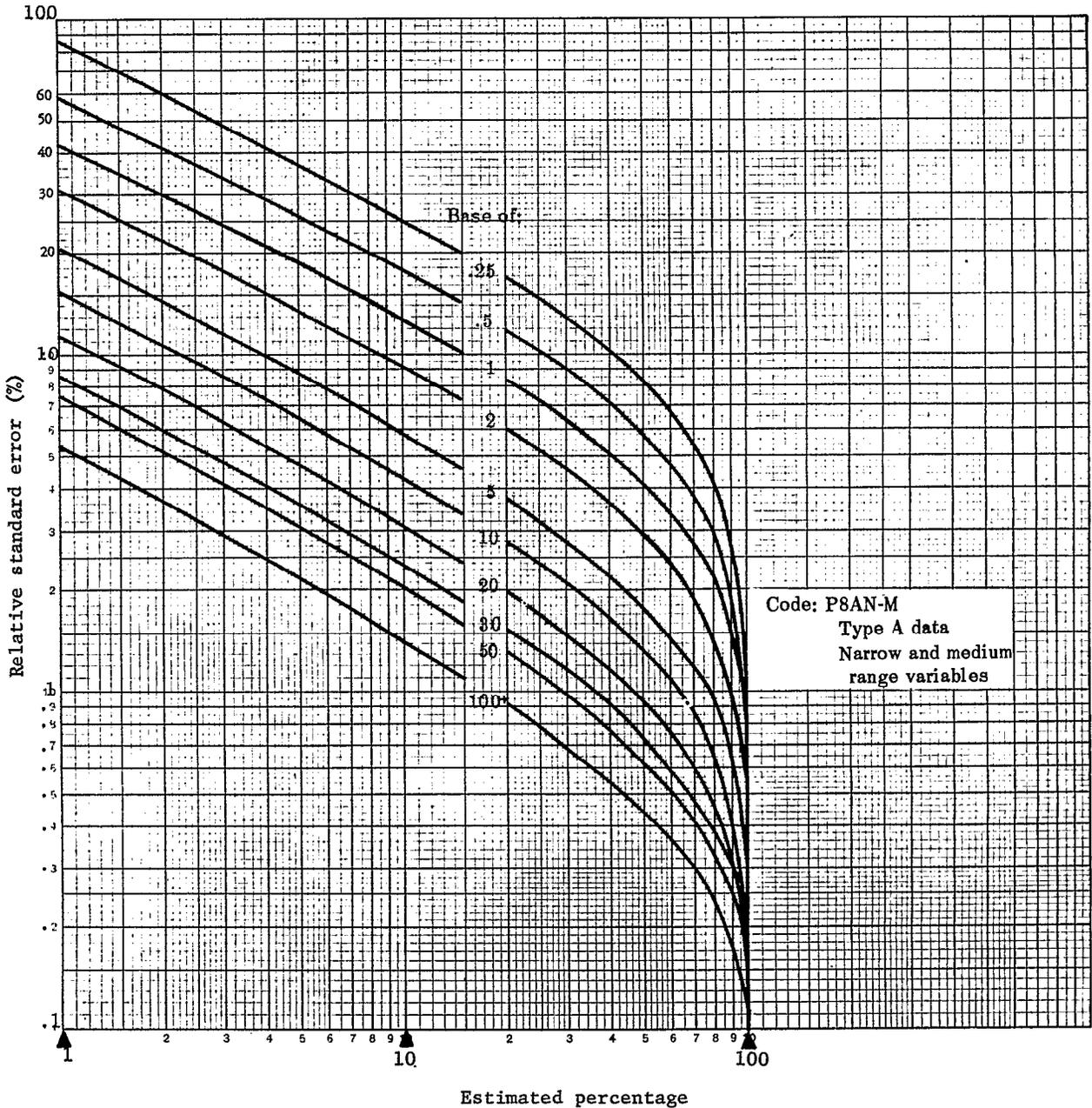
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on two quarters of data collection for data of various types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A2AN) has a relative standard error of 5.2 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 104,000 (5.2 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A2BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 22.2 percent or a standard error of 1,332,000 (22.2 percent of 6,000,000).

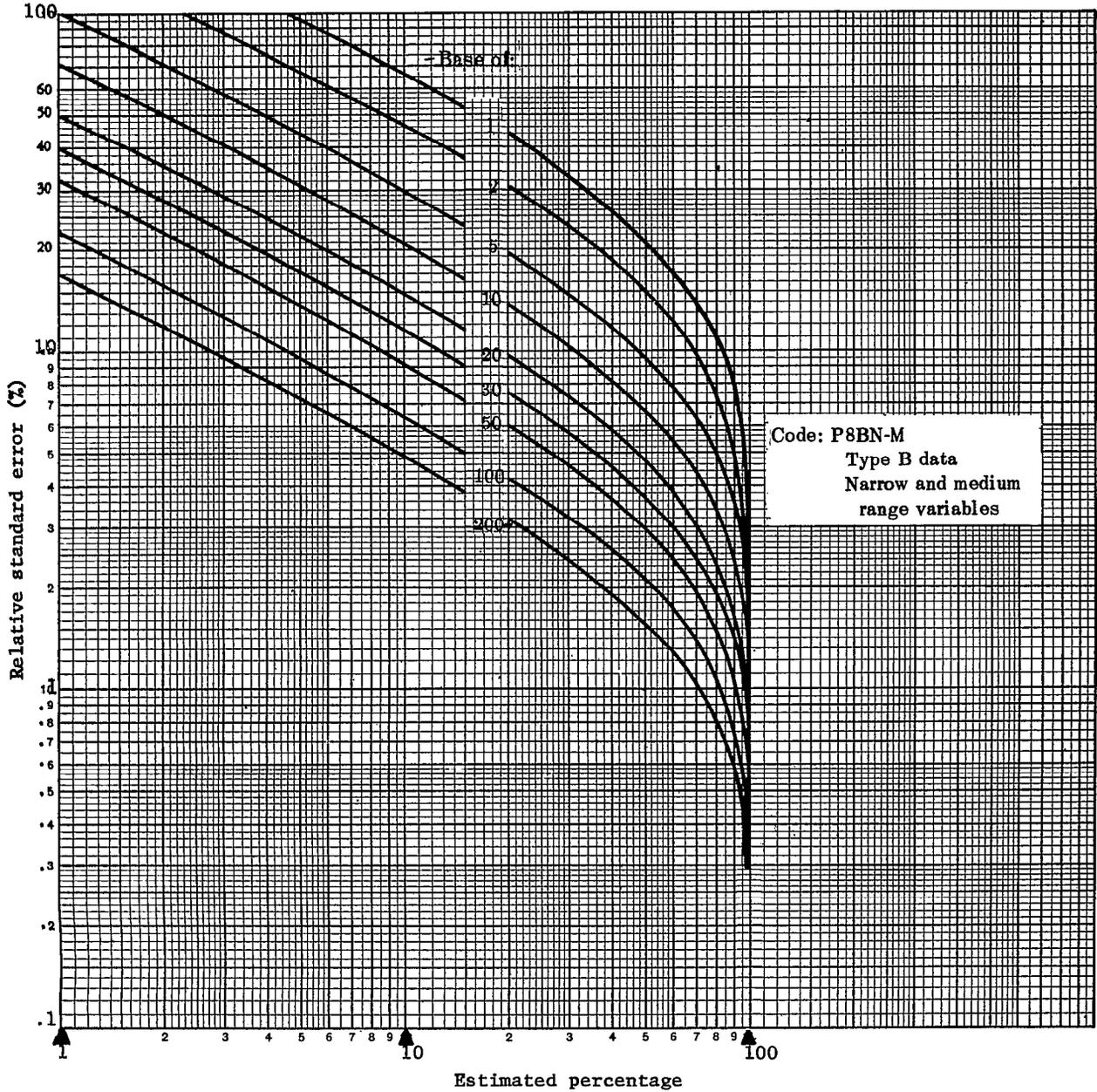
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(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 2.8 percent (read from the 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 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

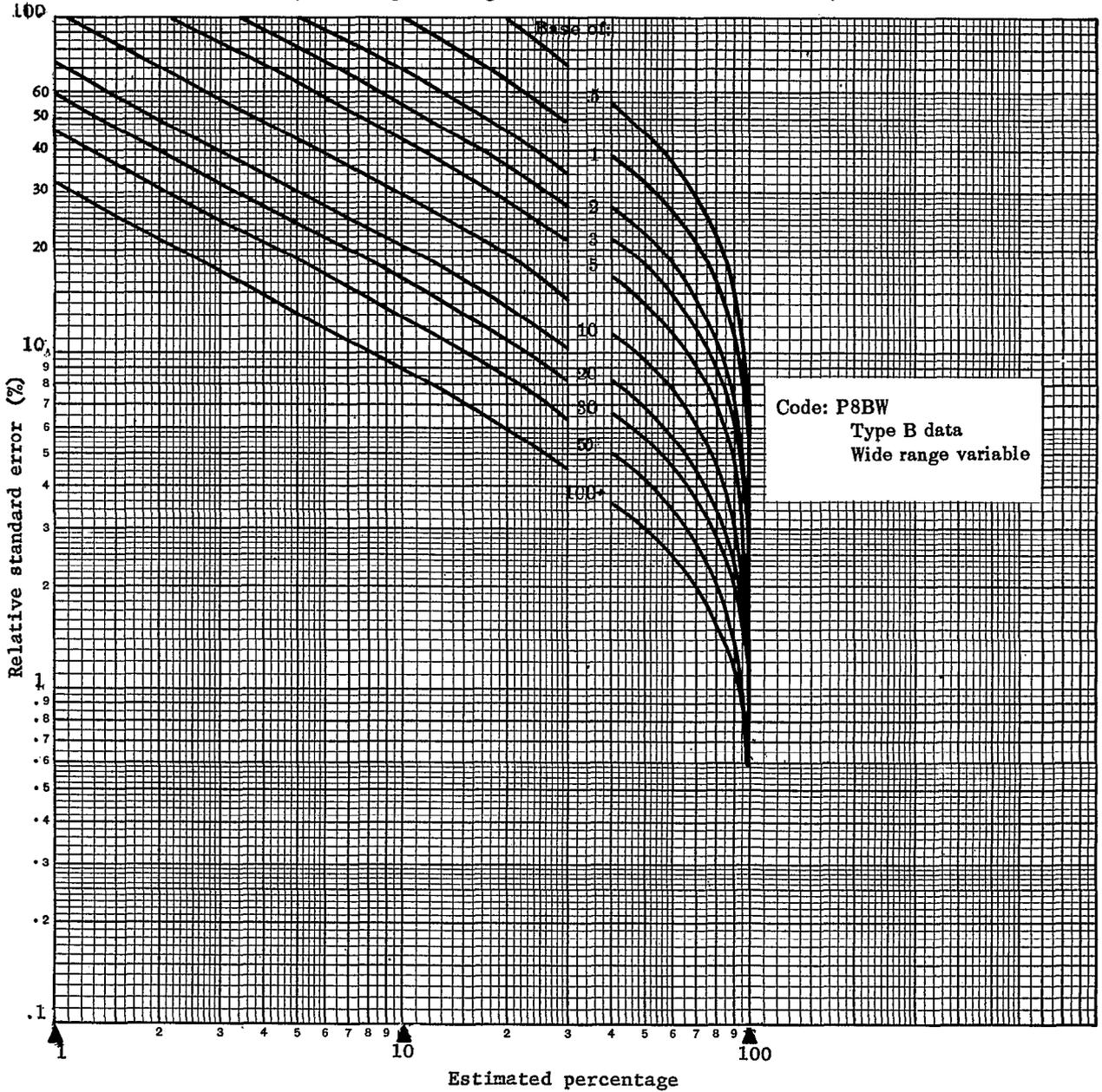
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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 includes effects of exposure such as sunburn, adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures, and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of

injury conditions since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic, or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments" or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

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

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the four categories below:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children: inability to go to school.
Housewives: inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons: limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives: not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities*

Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four (or six) categories according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present as a result of these conditions. The categories are:

1. *Confined to the house.*—Confined to the house all or most of the time.

A. *Confined to bed.*—Must stay in bed all or most of the time.

B. *Not confined to bed.*—Must stay in the house all or most of the time.

2. *Needs help in getting around.*—Able to go outside but needs the help of another person or of a special aid in getting around outside.

A. *Of another person.*—Needs the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house.

B. *Of special aid.*—Needs the help of some special aid such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around inside or outside the house.

3. *Has trouble getting around alone.*—Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.

4. *Not limited in mobility.*—Not limited in any of the ways described above.

Disability day.—The following terms are used to describe 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 state-

ments 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 of activity 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 workday because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular workday is less than a whole day and the entire workday was lost, it would be counted as a whole workday lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

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

Activity-restricting injury.—An activity-restricting injury is an injury which has caused at least one day of restricted activity. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the 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 experienced during the 2-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the date of the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) 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.

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

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

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

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

mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Demographic Terms

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

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

Region	States Included
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, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West-----	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

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, as 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.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

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.

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.

Living arrangement.—The three categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

1. *Living alone or with nonrelatives.*—Living alone is defined as persons living in one-member households. Living with nonrelatives is defined as persons living in a household with another person or persons, none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.
2. *Living with relatives—married.*—This category includes married persons who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. For purposes of this category "married" excludes widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married."
3. *Living with relatives—other.*—This category includes persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married." "Separated" refers to married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord.

Quarter.—The quarters used by the National Health Survey are actually 13-week periods rather than 3 calendar months. Since each 13-week period begins on a Monday and ends on a Sunday, the actual dates of the beginning and end of each 13-week period may overlap into another calendar quarter. Therefore, the time periods in the table headings are the approximate rather than the precise periods during which the interviewing was conducted.



APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

PROBE QUESTIONS

<p>THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO <u>LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE</u>, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. <i>Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.</i></p> <p>8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?</p> <p>b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?</p> <p>c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>9a. <u>LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE</u>, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES . . . WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?</p> <p>b. FOR WHAT CONDITION?</p> <p>c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>10a. <u>LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE</u>, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?</p> <p>b. WHAT WERE THEY?</p> <p>c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>11a. DID -- <u>EVER</u> HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?</p> <p>b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? <i>Record present effects.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>12. <i>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.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>13. <i>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.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?</p> <p>b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? <i>Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.</i></p> <p>c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

CONDITION (Con'd.)	REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9-14		
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE DID HIS . . . CAUSE HIM TO CUT DOWN ON THE THINGS HE USUALLY DOES?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Go to 11a	V <input type="radio"/>
	b. DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN FOR AS MUCH AS A DAY?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Go to 11a	V <input type="radio"/>
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9a.	10. HOW MANY DAYS DID HE HAVE TO CUT DOWN DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days		V <input type="radio"/>
	11. DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD, HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	None <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
Ask question 12 if person is 6-16 years old.	12. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM SCHOOL DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	Under 6 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. HOW MANY DAYS DID HIS . . . KEEP HIM FROM WORK DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD? (For females odd) NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days	None <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. WHEN DID HE FIRST NOTICE HIS . . . ? WAS IT DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	During 3 mos. <input type="radio"/> Before 3 mos. <input type="radio"/> Go to 15	V <input type="radio"/>
	b. DID HE FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	Post 2 wks. <input type="radio"/> Before 2 wks. <input type="radio"/> Go to 16	V <input type="radio"/>
	c. WHICH WEEK, LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Last week <input type="radio"/> Week before <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
		Go to 16	
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. DID -- FIRST NOTICE IT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS OR BEFORE THAT TIME?	3-12 mos. <input type="radio"/> Before 12 mos. <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
Ask for person 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye condition <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6		
	16a. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPAPER PRINT WITH GLASSES?	Yes - Ask 16b <input type="radio"/> No - Omit 16b, c <input type="radio"/>	
	b. CAN -- SEE WELL ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE A FRIEND WALKING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET?	Yes - Omit 16c <input type="radio"/> No - Ask 16c <input type="radio"/>	
	c. HOW MUCH TROUBLE WOULD YOU SAY THAT -- HAS IN SEEING: A GREAT DEAL, SOME, OR HARDLY ANY AT ALL?	Great deal <input type="radio"/> Some <input type="radio"/> Hardly any or none <input type="radio"/>	
AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK Q. 17; OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.			
Ask question 17b if "1" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	17a. ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS HAS HIS . . . KEPT HIM IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE DAY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days		V <input type="radio"/>
	b. WERE ANY OF THESE -- DAYS DURING LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Go to 18	V <input type="radio"/>
	c. HOW MANY? Write in and mark <input type="text"/> Days		
BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Ask 18-21 if person has "1" or more conditions past AA <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next condition		
Show Card D, E, F, or G, as appropriate based on activity status or age.	18. PLEASE LOOK AT EACH STATEMENT ON THIS CARD (CARD D, E, F, G). THEN TELL ME WHICH STATEMENT FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH. Mark statement number →	1 2 3 4 - Go to 20 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 18 ask: →	19. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE	
If 4 marked in 18 go to 20.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? Enter condition numbers	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? Enter cause	Age <input type="radio"/> Gen <input type="radio"/> Ch <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	
	20. PLEASE LOOK AT THE BLUE CARD, CARD H. WHICH ONE OF THOSE STATEMENTS FITS -- BEST IN TERMS OF HEALTH? Mark statement number →	1 2 3 4 5 6 Stop <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	V <input type="radio"/>
If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 20, ask: →	21. IS THIS BECAUSE OF ANY OF THE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT?	WASHINGTON USE	
If 6 marked, omit 21 and go to next person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes → WHICH? Enter condition numbers	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> V <input type="radio"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No → WHAT DOES CAUSE THIS LIMITATION? Enter cause	Age <input type="radio"/> Gen <input type="radio"/> Ch <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/>	

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