

VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

Types of Injuries and Impairments Due to Injuries United States

Estimates of the number of injuries, by type of injury, and the number of impairments due to injuries, by the type of impairment, are presented by selected characteristics. The number of days of restricted activity and bed disability due to injuries, by sex, age, and type of injury are also included.

**Data From the National Health Survey
Series 10, No. 159**

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Interview Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
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Types of Injuries and Impairments Due to Injuries

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Introduction

National estimates of the average annual incidence of injuries involving either medical attention or restricted activity, and the average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries, in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented in this report. These estimates are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) by means of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 1980 and 1981.

Data on injuries are presented by type of injury cross-tabulated by age, sex, race, place of residence, geographic region, family income, education of individual, living arrangement, quarter of the year, class of accident, and place of accident. In addition, the report provides data on injuries that received medical attention and injuries that resulted in restricted activity and bed disability, as well as the numbers of days of restricted activity and bed disability due to injuries, cross-tabulated by sex, age, and type of injury.

Information on the prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries also is included. These data are presented by age and selected impairment, cross-tabulated by sex, race, family income, education of head of family, geographic region, place of residence, and current employment status. Data on selected impairments due to injuries are also shown by place of accident, class of accident, and limitation of activity status.

The most recent NCHS report of data from NHIS that was devoted to types of injuries only was for the 2-year period July 1965–June 1967, Series 10, No. 57;¹ the most recent report that was devoted to impairments due to injuries only was for the year 1971, Series 10, No. 87.²

Other NCHS publications providing data on types of injuries and impairments due to injuries are referenced in the section on related data.

Highlights

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

- An estimated annual incidence of 73.6 million injuries, or 33.2 injuries per 100 persons per year, requiring medical attention or causing restricted activity for a day or more occurred among the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.
- Open wounds and lacerations (17.8 million) and sprains and strains (16.8 million) accounted for almost half of the total injuries.
- The rate of injuries was relatively low among older persons—21.5 injuries per 100 persons per year for those 45 years of age and over.
- Males had a higher rate of injuries than females—39.0 to 27.9 injuries per 100 persons per year, respectively. A large portion of this difference was attributable to those injuries classified as open wounds and lacerations, for which the rate for males was more than double that for females—11.0 to 5.3 per 100 persons per year, respectively.
- Open wounds and lacerations were the most frequent type of injury among persons under 17 years of age, sprains and strains were the most frequent among persons from 17–64 years of age, and contusions were highest in incidence among persons 65 years of age and over.
- Almost 82 percent of all injuries were medically attended. Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk were medically attended in almost all cases (95.9 percent); however, sprains and strains received medical attention for only 70.4 percent of the cases.
- Approximately 64 percent of the injuries caused restriction of activity. Compared to other types of injury, dislocations were most likely to cause restricted activity (88.3 percent), and open wounds and lacerations were least likely (48.5 percent).
- Sprains and strains were responsible for more days of restricted activity and bed disability than any other type of injury—119.0 million days and 29.7 million days, respectively. However, fractures of the lower limb caused the highest numbers of days of restricted activity and bed disability per injury—28.9 and 8.8 days, respectively.
- Deformities or orthopedic impairments, with a prevalence estimate of 10.3 million, constitute 70 percent of the total number of selected impairments due to injuries.
- Approximately one out of every eight selected impairments due to injuries occurred in the past 12 months.
- All types of selected impairments due to injuries are more prevalent among males than among females.
- Selected impairments due to injuries result primarily from accidents on streets and highways (24.6 percent), in industrial places (21.6 percent), and at home (21.4 percent).
- The average incidence rate of injuries was higher among white persons than black persons—34.0 compared with 28.1 per 100 persons per year, respectively.
- A high rate of injuries was recorded in the West Region of the country—38.3 per 100 persons per year. Incidence rates for open wounds and lacerations were also higher in the West Region than in the remainder of the country.
- There was a higher incidence rate of injuries in lower income families (families with incomes of less than \$5,000 per year) than in higher-income families. The incidence rates for open wounds and lacerations, sprains and strains, and contusions were all higher in the lower-income families.
- Incidence rates for injuries were high (40.8 per 100 persons per year) among those living alone or with nonrelatives.
- More injuries, open wounds and lacerations in particular, were sustained in the warmer months, April–September, than in the colder months, October–March.
- More injuries occurred in the home (38.1 percent) than in any other place. However, the percent of injuries occurring in the home varied considerably by type. Although more than 53 percent of open wounds and lacerations occurred at home, less than 28 percent of the skull fractures and intracranial injuries were sustained there.

Sources and limitations of the data

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

One of the strengths of NHIS is the ability to combine data over multiple years. This is possible because of the sampling design of NHIS and its use of standard questions over several years. It is particularly desirable when making estimates for variables with relatively small sample sizes. The stability of the estimates is increased because increasing the sample size leads to smaller sampling errors. Therefore, for this report, data are based on information obtained by NCHS in the 1980 and 1981 NHIS, and annual averages for these 2 years are presented.

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

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

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section in appendix I entitled "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low.

However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be large.

An asterisk is placed beside certain figures to indicate 30-percent or greater relative standard error. Figures marked with an asterisk are given primarily to allow the reader to combine them with related estimates and thereby possibly to produce a more reliable overall estimate for a broader category. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

In addition to errors resulting from sampling as mentioned above, response error is also a possibility in interview data. Response errors occur when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events that actually happened outside the reference period as having occurred during it, or withhold information. Errors may also be introduced by interviewers, coders, and others during the processing and analysis of the data.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II and have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. It is suggested that the reader become familiar with these definitions. For example, the types of injuries discussed in this report are those conditions of the type classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (800-999) in the Ninth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*,³ and which have lasted less than 3 months. The impairments due to injuries discussed in this report are defined as chronic conditions, regardless of date of onset, and have been classified by means of a special supplementary code, according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in the NCHS Medical Coding Manual.⁴

Appendix III contains the probe questions and the recording forms used to obtain information about the number of injury conditions and resulting disability days and number of selected impairments due to injuries. The questions for 1980 and 1981 are illustrated in their entirety in the "Current Estimates" reports for these years, Series 10, No. 139,⁵ and Series 10, No. 141,⁶ respectively. The portions of the questionnaire shown in appendix III for 1980 are the same for 1981.

Information about the numbers and types of injuries and the associated disability days was obtained from the responses to the illness recall questions and from the detailed questions pertaining to injuries on the condition pages. Annual estimates of the number of injuries are derived by weighting the count of injuries reported during the 2 weeks prior to the week of interview. In accordance with the NHIS definition of

“injuries,” only injuries that were medically attended or that caused at least 1 day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report.

The survey includes data only on persons living in the household at the time of interview. Thus, the injury experience of persons who died during the 2 weeks prior to the time of interview is excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were institutionalized or who were members of the Armed Forces at the time of the household interview.

Estimates of days of disability due to injuries are based on the number of disability days reported during the 2-week reference period, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to that time. Disability days due to the present effects of old injuries that were at the time of interview considered injury-related impairments are not included.

Information about the prevalence of impairments due to injuries was obtained from responses to the checklist of impairments in question 32 (see appendix III). Question 32 was phrased as follows: “During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family (you, your _____, etc.) have _____?”

The population estimates used in this report are based on projections from the 1970 census. A comparison of the 1980 population estimates based on the 1970 census with the 1980 census estimates revealed an error of closure of 2.1 percent. That is, the 1970-consistent estimate was 2.1 percent less than the number of people counted in 1980. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has published revised population estimates for the years between the two censuses that are consistent with the 1980 census.⁷ In general, the rates and percents presented in this report are affected very little because both the numerator and the denominator are derived from the survey. Estimates of the number of injuries or the prevalence of impairments due to injuries will be affected more if they are for a population group for which the error of closure was relatively large. The inclusion of 1981 population data with the 1980 data reduces the potential bias.

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

Other NCHS programs focusing on injury data

The National Center for Health Statistics sponsors several programs that provide data on accidents and injuries: the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the survey that provides the data for this report; the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS); the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (NMCUES); the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS); and the Vital Statistics program. These programs have major differences in objectives,

methodology, and definitions, which preclude direct comparisons in a large number of instances. However, when these data sets are used to complement one another, it is possible to obtain a comprehensive profile of accidents and injuries.

NAMCS⁸ is a national probability sample of office-based physicians selected from the master files of the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. Selected physicians maintain a listing of all patient visits to their offices during a randomly assigned 7-day period. The strength of these data is in the precision and depth of the medical information that is provided. Reliable data on information such as diagnosis, reason for visit, diagnostic procedures, treatments, and medication therapy are reported by the physicians themselves. However, NAMCS includes only physicians classified as non-Federal, office based, and primarily engaged in patient care activities. In addition, no data on visits to chiropractors, podiatrists, and optometrists are possible under NAMCS. Although NHIS is designed to screen out visits to the above practitioners, there is the possibility of response error, which may result in their inclusion. NAMCS also excludes visits to physicians in Alaska and Hawaii, which adds to the difference in estimates between the two surveys.

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

Data from NAMCS for 1979⁹ indicate that an estimated 47 million patient visits were made to the physician's offices due to accidental injuries. NHIS data for 1980–81 reveal that almost 56 million visits due to injuries were made to the physician's office yearly. The difference in the number of visits may be partially explained by differences in the survey population and methodologies outlined above, along with the possible underestimation of office visits in NAMCS because of accidental omission of patient visits from the physician logs.

In addition to the 56 million patient visits due to injuries that were made to physician's offices, as reported in NHIS, an additional 45 million patient visits due to injuries were made to other places in 1980–81.

NMCUES, like NHIS, is designed to measure health-related characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. There are both similarities and differences between the two surveys. Hence, similar estimates do not necessarily mean that both surveys have adequately measured the same phenomenon, nor do different estimates necessarily indicate that one or the other survey is inadequately

measuring the phenomenon. NMCUES is a panel survey conducted in 1980.¹⁰ Although the focus of the survey is on health care costs, data on health and health care utilization are obtained as a mechanism to collect cost data and as a basis to classify and understand health care costs. Information on approximately 17,000 persons was collected in NMCUES in 1980.

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

In NMCUES and NHIS, conditions are classified as either "acute" or "chronic." This distinction has long been made in NHIS as a basic classification and has been used as a tabulating criterion. Tabulations on incidence of diseases are published each year only for acute conditions. For NHIS purposes, acute conditions are defined as those that affected the person during the 2-week period included in the survey, and that had an onset less than 3 months before the interview date. (Certain conditions, however, are always considered chronic regardless of the date of onset.) An attempt was made to use the same definition in NMCUES, but the design of the survey resulted in differences. Persons were asked about health conditions that affected them during the reference period—a period of about 3 months in duration. Date of onset was recorded but not the ending date. Therefore, the date of interview was used to determine the 3-month period of time for the acute-chronic distinction. As a result, a condition that had its onset 4 months before the date of interview and that caused disability days 2½ months before the date of interview was coded "chronic," even though it was totally cured 2 months before the interview date.¹⁰

The net effect of these differences in survey design accounts for the somewhat lower estimates in the incidence of injuries in NMCUES relative to NHIS. Data for the 1980 survey year indicate that there are slightly over 66 million injuries estimated using NMCUES methodology. This is approximately 10 percent less than the average 73.6 million injuries recorded for 1980–81 using NHIS methodology. The incidence rates of fractures and dislocations are similar between the two surveys, but NHIS generates higher incidences of

sprain and strains, lacerations, and contusions. Although the surveys have some similarities, they also have some major differences and should not be compared with each other, but used to complement each other.

The National Hospital Discharge Survey provides statistics on the utilization of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals based on data collected from a national sample of the hospital records of discharged inpatients.¹¹ It is a continuous survey that has been conducted by NCHS since 1965. Estimates from NHDS are generally different from those of NHIS because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions. For example, persons discharged dead, discharged to a nursing home, or discharged as a transfer to another hospital are not included in NHIS. Because many accident victims are transferred to trauma centers, and severely injured persons may either die or be too incapacitated to function in a home environment, the number of hospitalizations from injuries is expectedly lower in NHIS than the number of discharges in NHDS with the discharge diagnosis of "injury and poisoning." For the year 1980, there was an estimated 3.6 million discharges with the diagnosis of "injury and poisoning" in NHDS.¹¹ For the survey years 1980–81 there was an average of 2.3 million hospitalizations for injuries according to data from NHIS. As already mentioned, because of the differences between the surveys, these estimates should not be compared, but they may be used to complement one another.

One of the functions of the vital statistics program of NCHS is to report the estimated number of deaths in the United States by cause of death. In 1981, the number of deaths from accidents was estimated at 99,000.¹² This was the first year since 1962 that there were fewer than 100,000 accidental deaths. NHIS does not include these as injuries, because only civilian noninstitutionalized persons who are alive at the time of interview are surveyed. However, it is important to note this source and to be aware of accident-injury mortality so that the entire scope of the accident-injury problem in this country may be understood.

Other National Health Interview Survey data on types of injuries

Current Estimates

Data on injuries and disability days associated with injuries are available yearly through the annual series of NCHS reports entitled "Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey." The "Current Estimates" series was initiated in fiscal year 1963 to provide provisional estimates on current health data as soon as possible following the collection of basic data. Because of this, the population characteristics shown in the reports were limited to age and sex through 1981. In 1982 and later years, additional characteristics are shown.

Data for the years since the inception of the series are found in Series 10, Nos. 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, 63, 72, 79, 85, 95, 100, 115, 119, 126, 130, 136, 139,⁵ 141,⁶ and 150.¹³

Acute conditions

Data on injuries are also found in another series of NCHS publications entitled "Acute Conditions." In this series, information is available on the number of injuries, types of injuries, and disability days due to injuries by age and sex. This report originated in fiscal year 1962, and related injury data are found in the following publications: Series 10, Nos. 1, 10, 15, 26, 38, 44, 54, 69, 77, 82, 88, 98, 102, 114, 120, 125, and 132.¹⁴

Associated reports on types of injuries, impairments due to injuries, and persons injured

The first report on types of injuries based on annual data collected in the National Health Interview Survey was for the period July 1958–June 1959, "Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey," Series B, No. 16.¹⁵ Series B publications were released from the Health Interview Survey prior to the establishment of the National Center for Health Statistics and the initiation of the current Series 10 publications. Only two additional specialized reports on types of injuries have been prepared since then: Series 10, Nos. 8¹⁶ and 57.¹ These reports were for the time periods July 1957–June 1961 and July 1965–June 1967, respectively.

Reports on impairments due to injuries have also been infrequent. Only two have been produced previously, Series 10, Nos. 6¹⁷ and 87.² The first covers the period July 1959–June 1961, and the latter covers calendar year 1971.

There were several Series B reports focusing on persons injured published as "Health Statistics From the U.S. National Health Survey." The first was a preliminary report on the number of persons injured July–December 1957, Series B, No. 3,¹⁸ closely followed by a report on annual data collected during July 1957–June 1958, Series B, No. 8.¹⁹ During the period July 1959 through June 1961 (fiscal years 1960 and

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

Because of the volume of data available for the 2 years during which the supplement was used, five reports were prepared and published as "Health Statistics From the U.S. National Health Survey": Series B, Nos. 37,²⁰ 39,²¹ 40,²² 41,²³ and 42.²⁴ These publications consist of two summary reports—one on the incidence of persons injured and the other on disability associated with injuries (Nos. 37²⁰ and 40,²² respectively) and also included individual reports on injuries resulting from accidents in the home (No. 39),²¹ work accidents (No. 41),²³ and motor vehicle accidents (No. 42).²⁴

Additional statistical information on accidental injuries was tabulated from the material collected during fiscal years 1960 and 1961 for inclusion in the *Vital and Health Statistics Monographs, Accidents and Homicide*, American Public Health Association.²⁵

Subsequent to this block of reports, three additional Series 10 reports on persons injured and disability days due to injuries have been published: Series 10, No. 58,²⁶ covering the period July 1965–June 1967; Series 10, No. 105,²⁷ covering the time period 1971–72; and the companion report to this current publication, Series 10, No. 149.²⁸ In addition, an *Advance Data* report on episodes of persons injured was published for 1975.²⁹

Background information

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 injuries 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.

Earlier NHIS reports on types of injuries show the rate of injuries to be 27.8 per 100 persons per year for the period July 1957–June 1961¹⁶ and 26.8 for the period July 1965–June 1967.¹ For the current report, covering the period 1980–81, the rate of injuries was 33.2 per 100 persons per year. The rate for injuries has been consistently above 30.0 per 100 persons for every year since 1970.²⁸

Data on types of injuries from the previous NHIS reports cited above were based on the Seventh Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*, whereas the current report is based on the Ninth Revision.³ Because the current report is based on a different revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* and because some changes in categories have taken place over the years, no detailed trend analysis has been performed. However, it should be noted that the injury category “sprains and strains” that has not undergone any major classification changes accounted for a significant portion of the increase in the rate of injuries in the past 20 years as shown below:

Time period	Number of injuries per 100 persons per year	Number of sprains and strains per 100 persons per year
July 1957–June 1961 . . .	27.8	4.9
July 1965–June 1967 . . .	26.8	4.9
1980–81	33.2	7.6

Ten types of injury categories, some with subgroups, plus a residual category are presented in this report. A list of these groups with corresponding code numbers from the Ninth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*³ is as follows:

Total injuries (800–999)

1. Skull fractures and intracranial injuries (800–804, 850–854).
2. Fractures of lower limb (820–829).
3. Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk (805–819).
4. Dislocations (830–839).

5. Sprains and strains (840–848).
 - a. Sprains and strains of back (846–847).
 - b. Sprains and strains of knee and leg (844).
6. Open wounds and lacerations (870–884, 890–894).
 - a. Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk (870–879).
 - b. Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb (880–884).
 - c. Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb (890–894).
7. Superficial injuries (910–919).
8. Contusions (920–924).
9. Burns (940–949).
10. Toxic effects—nonmedicinal (980–989).
11. All other injuries (860–869, 900–904, 925–939, 950–957, 959–979, 990–999).

It should be noted that several rubrics in the nature of injury code numbers (800–999) are excluded. These codes are those assigned to traumatic amputations; late effects of injuries, poisonings, and toxic effects; and complications of trauma. Traumatic amputations and late effects of injuries, poisonings, and toxic effects are designated as impairments in NHIS; the complications of trauma are not coded, but the original injury causing the trauma is included in the NHIS incidence estimates for injuries.

The annual average prevalence estimates for impairments due to injuries are based on data from the chronic condition checklist for selected impairments which is administered to a one-sixth subsample of the NHIS. In previous NHIS reports on impairments due to injuries, the annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries was reported as 60.5 per 1,000 population for the period July 1959–June 1961 and 62.0 per 1,000 population for 1971.² For 1980–81, the average prevalence was reported as 66.7 per 1,000 population. Because the categorical groupings for 1980–81 vary somewhat from those in previous reports on impairments due to injuries, and the data presented in prior reports is based on a previous revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*, no further trend comparisons will be presented in this report.

Six types of impairment categories, some with subgroups, plus a residual category for selected impairments, are presented in this report. A list of the categories with corresponding supplementary code numbers from the NCHS Medical Coding Manual⁴ is as follows:

Total selected impairments (X00–X99)

1. Visual impairments (X00–X04).
2. Hearing impairments (X05–X09).
3. Speech impairments (X10–X11).
4. Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only) (X20–X29).
 - a. Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only (X22, X25).
 - b. Other extremities or parts of extremities absent (X20, X21, X23, X24, X26–X29).
5. Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities (X40–X59).
6. Deformities or orthopedic impairments (X70–X76, X78–X89).
 - a. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back (X70, X71, X80).
 - b. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities (X73, X74, X84).
 - c. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities (X75, X76, X78, X85, X86).
 - d. Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other (X79, X89).
7. Other selected impairments (X12, X14, X19, X30–X35, X60–X64, X77, X90–X99).

Types of injuries

For the years 1980–81 the average annual incidence of injuries was estimated at 73.6 million, or 33.2 injuries per 100 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The most frequent types of injuries reported were open wounds and lacerations (17.8 million), sprains and strains (16.8 million), and contusions (11.5 million). A graphic presentation of the percent distribution of all injuries by type of injury is provided in figure 1.

Age and sex

The average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year are presented by type of injury and age in tables A and 1. Injury rates were higher among persons in the younger age groups, under 17 years and 17–44 years, than among those 45 years of age and over. Open wounds and lacerations were highest in incidence among persons under 17 years of age, and sprains and strains were highest in

incidence among persons 17–44 years of age. Contusions were the most frequent type of injury among persons 65 years of age and over, accounting for almost one out of every four injuries in this age group. Fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk were also proportionately high among the older people, accounting for 11.1 percent of the injuries among persons 65 years of age and over, compared with 5.4 percent among all persons.

Table B contains the average annual numbers and rates of injuries by type of injury and sex, and tables 2 and 3 contain the average annual numbers and rates of injuries for males and females, respectively, cross-tabulated by age. Figure 2 shows the percent distribution of injuries by sex and the percent distribution of injuries by age for each of the sexes. The rate of injuries was higher among males than among females—39.0 compared with 27.9 per 100 persons per year, table B. A major portion of this difference may be attributed to the differences in rates between the sexes for open wounds and lacerations and for sprains and strains. The rates for the above types of injuries were 11.0 and 9.2, respectively, per 100 males per year, compared with 5.3 and 6.1 respectively per 100 females per year. Of the estimated average annual 73.6 million injuries reported, 56.6 percent were among males, and 43.4 percent were among females. The highest percent of injuries for each sex occurred in the age group 17–44 years (figure 2).

Although the incidence rates for injuries were higher for males in the under 17 years and 17–44 years age groups, the incidence rate for females was higher among persons 45 years of age and over. Males in the under 17 years and 17–44 years age groups had higher incidence rates of open wounds and lacerations than females. The category open wounds and lacerations was, in fact, the group for which the incidence rates for injuries were highest for males in these age groups; therefore this category accounted for a large part of the total difference in the rates between the sexes in these age groups (tables 2 and 3).

Race

Table 4 contains the estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury and race. Injury rates were higher among white persons than among black persons—34.0 compared with 28.1 per 100 persons per year. The difference was found in most types of injuries, with no specific type being responsible for a large portion of the total difference between the races.

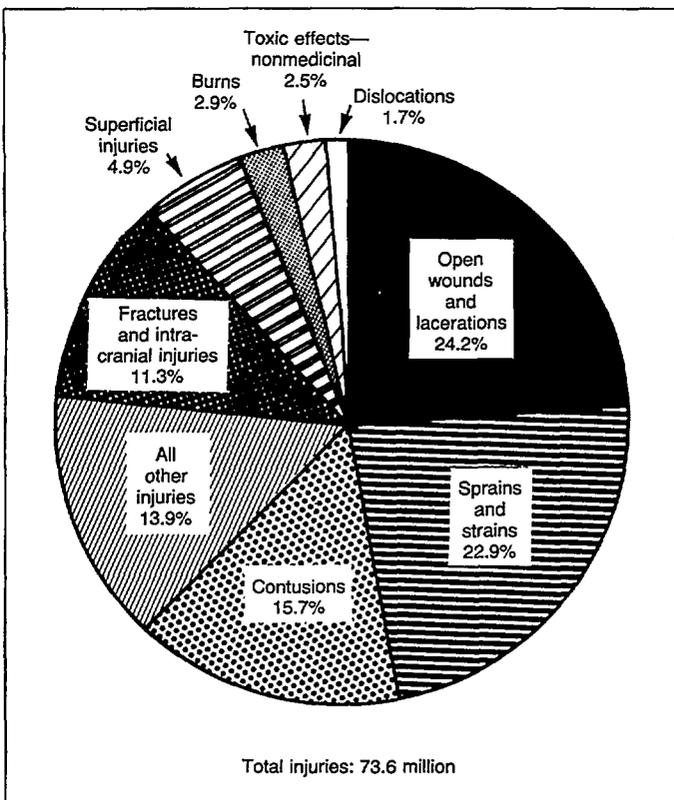


Figure 1. Percent distribution of injuries by type of injury: United States, 1980–81

Table A. Average annual number of injuries and number of injuries per 100 persons per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

Type of injury	Age groups							
	All ages				45 years and over			
	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries	73,569	22,593	36,312	14,664	33.2	38.7	38.3	21.5
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	748	1,309	*206	1.0	1.3	1.4	*0.3
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	* 298	952	780	0.9	*0.5	1.0	1.1
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	1,365	1,616	1,028	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5
Dislocations	1,287	*195	920	*171	0.6	*0.3	1.0	*0.3
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	3,753	9,934	3,124	7.6	6.4	10.5	4.6
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	458	3,232	1,335	2.3	0.8	3.4	2.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	692	1,647	*316	1.2	1.2	1.7	*0.5
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	6,549	8,431	2,841	8.0	11.2	8.9	4.2
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	3,349	2,223	916	2.9	5.7	2.3	1.3
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	1,717	4,155	1,342	3.3	2.9	4.4	2.0
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	1,483	2,053	584	1.9	2.5	2.2	0.9
Superficial injuries	3,596	1,382	1,582	632	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.9
Contusions	11,518	4,014	4,908	2,596	5.2	6.9	5.2	3.8
Burns	2,130	571	1,268	*291	1.0	1.0	1.3	*0.4
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	760	657	435	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6
All other injuries	10,252	2,959	4,735	2,558	4.6	5.1	5.0	3.7

Table B. Average annual number of injuries and number of injuries per 100 persons per year, by sex and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

Type of injury	Both sexes			Both sexes		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries	73,569	41,644	31,925	33.2	39.0	27.9
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	1,438	824	1.0	1.3	0.7
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	952	1,077	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	2,423	1,586	1.8	2.3	1.4
Dislocations	1,287	819	467	0.6	0.8	0.4
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	9,798	7,013	7.6	9.2	6.1
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	2,650	2,375	2.3	2.5	2.1
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	1,706	949	1.2	1.6	0.8
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	11,735	6,086	8.0	11.0	5.3
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	4,497	1,992	2.9	4.2	1.7
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	4,678	2,535	3.3	4.4	2.2
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	2,560	1,559	1.9	2.4	1.4
Superficial injuries	3,596	1,726	1,871	1.6	1.6	1.6
Contusions	11,518	5,876	5,641	5.2	5.5	4.9
Burns	2,130	1,026	1,104	1.0	1.0	1.0
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	826	1,027	0.8	0.8	0.9
All other injuries	10,252	5,023	5,229	4.6	4.7	4.6

Geographic region and place of residence

The estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury are shown by geographic region in table 5 and by place of residence in table 6.

Among the regions, injury rates were highest among persons residing in the West. A higher than average incidence rate for open wounds and lacerations was also reported in the West (table 5).

Among the places of residence, there was little variation among the rates for all injuries and among the rates for any specific type of injury (table 6).

Family income

Data presented in table 7 show the estimated average annual number of injuries and the rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury and family income. The highest incidence rate of injuries was reported among persons in the lowest income families, less than \$5,000 per year. There was little variation in the injury rates among persons in the other family income groups. The incidence rate for persons in the low income families was 41.5 compared with the overall incidence rate of 33.2 injuries per 100 persons per year. High incidence rates for sprains and strains, open wounds and lacerations, and contusions accounted for the majority of the difference.

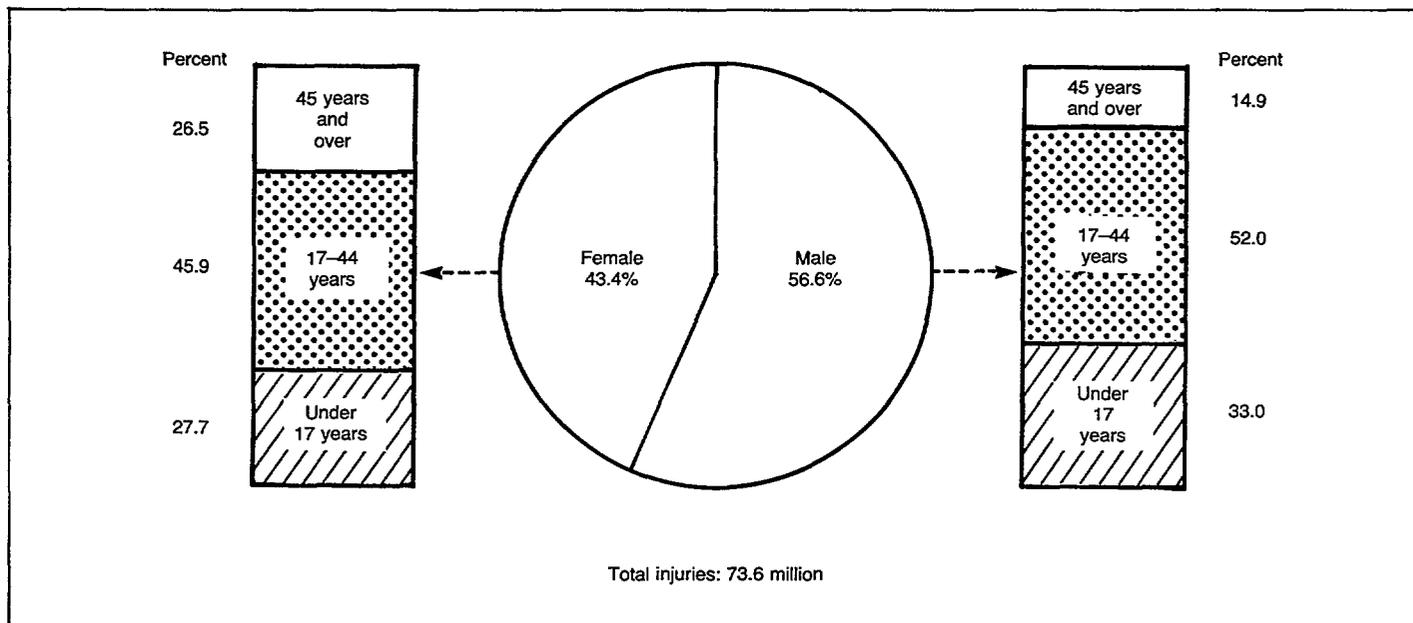


Figure 2. Percent distribution of injuries by sex and age: United States, 1980-81

Education of individual

Table 8 contains the estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury and education of the individual. Injury rates were higher than average for persons with 13-15 years of education, and lower than average for persons with 16 years or more of education. Relatively high injury rates for sprains and strains, open wounds and lacerations, and fractures contributed to the high incidence rate of injuries for persons with 13-15 years of education.

Living arrangement

The estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury and type of living arrangement are presented in table 9. Data indicate that persons living with their spouse have a lower incidence rate of injuries than persons living alone or with nonrelatives, or persons living with relatives other than a spouse. The latter group includes a large number of children for whom the injury incidence rate is high. Therefore the high incidence rates reported in this group for open wounds and lacerations and for contusions are understandable. Persons living alone or with nonrelatives reported a higher incidence rate of sprains and strains and of contusions, 10.7 and 6.8 per 100 persons per year, respectively, than persons living with their spouse, for whom the rates for the above were 6.9 and 3.9 per 100 persons per year, respectively.

Quarter of the year

Data presented in table 10 shows the estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per quarter by type of injury and quarter of the year in which the injury occurred. Injury rates were reported to be somewhat higher

in the two quarters of the year, April-June and July-September, when the probability of persons becoming engaged in outdoor activities is increased by the warmer weather. The incidence rate for open wounds and lacerations was reported to be higher than average for the July-September quarter.

Class of accident

For purposes of the National Health Interview Survey, injuries are grouped in four general classes: (1) injuries in moving-motor-vehicle accidents, with traffic accidents as a subclass; (2) accidents occurring while at work; (3) accidents occurring in the home; and (4) other accidents. The term "accidents" is used broadly to include many kinds of mishaps, such as effects of exposure, poisonings, complications of medical-surgical procedures, or nonaccidental violence (for instance, attempted suicide). The classes of accidents are not mutually exclusive; for example, an injury may occur in a moving-motor-vehicle accident while at work, or an injury may occur while at work in the home.

Table 11 contains the estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year by type of injury and class of accident. When injuries occurring in "other" accidents were excluded, injuries at home, approximately 28 million, or 12.6 per 100 persons per year, was the most prevalent class of accident category. Due to the relatively small estimates for most types of injuries in the moving-motor-vehicle and work categories, comparing types of injuries by class of accident is not very useful.

Place of accident

In addition to questions on class of accident, persons were also asked where the accident occurred. Primary

responses to the "place of accident" are home (inside and outside), street and highway, industrial place, school, place of recreation, farm, and other or unknown.

In most NHIS publications, "class of accident" has been the category used in presenting injury data. Unfortunately the "other" class contains the largest number of injuries of the four classes. Utilization of the "place of accident" categories reduces the number of injuries in the "other" category to less than 20 percent.

The estimated average annual number of injuries and rates per 100 persons per year, by type of injury and place of accident, are presented in tables 12 and 13, respectively, and the percent distribution of injuries by type of injury and place of accident is shown in table C. Approximately 28 million injuries resulted from accidents occurring at home, 9.3 million in industrial places, 9.2 million on streets and highways, 6.5 million at places of recreation, and 6.4 million at schools. The corresponding rates per 100 persons per year were 12.6, 4.2, 4.1, 2.9, and 2.9 (tables 12 and 13).

Although more than 38 percent of all injuries occurred at home, there was a large variation in the percent occurring at home by type of injury (table C). More than 50 percent of injuries categorized as burns, open wounds and lacerations, and toxic effects—nonmedicinal occurred at home, compared with only 27.8 percent of the skull fractures and intracranial injuries and 28.7 percent of fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk.

Accidents occurring in industrial places accounted for 12.7 percent of the total injuries. Injuries categorized as burns were proportionately high in this setting, accounting for 22.4 percent of all burn injuries.

Although accidents on streets and highways accounted for only 12.4 percent of all injuries, they were the source

of 26.0 percent of skull fractures and intracranial injuries, 21.8 percent of dislocations, and 20.2 percent of contusions.

Accidents occurring at school accounted for 16.2 percent of sprains and strains but only 8.7 percent of all injuries.

An estimated 8.9 percent of all injuries occurred at places of recreation. However, percents of injuries categorized as fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk (19.9 percent), dislocations (18.3 percent), and skull fractures and intracranial injuries (16.1 percent) were proportionately higher at places of recreation (table C).

Medical attention and resulting restrictions

All of the estimated 73.6 million injuries reported either necessitated medical attention or caused activity restriction for at least 1 day. This is true because injuries not requiring either of these actions are not included in the data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data presented in table 14 show the estimated average annual number of injuries and the percents of these injuries that resulted in medical attention, activity restriction, and bed disability by type of injury.

Tables 15 through 19 contain the average annual estimated numbers of injuries and accompanying medical attention and disability day data by type of injury, for males, females, persons under 17 years of age, persons 17–44 years of age, and persons 45 years of age and over, respectively. Figure 3 graphically presents the percents of each type of injury that required medical attention and that caused activity restriction. It should be noted that medically attended injuries and activity-restricting injuries are not mutually exclusive.

Table C. Percent distribution of injuries by place of accident, according to type of injury: United States, 1980–81

Type of injury	Place of accident						
	All places	Home—inside and outside	Street and highway	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other
	Percent distribution						
All injuries	100.0	38.1	12.4	12.7	8.7	8.9	19.3
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	100.0	27.8	26.0	7.2	4.6	16.1	18.3
Fractures of lower limb	100.0	47.2	7.0	12.7	8.9	10.6	13.6
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	100.0	28.7	13.0	14.9	9.7	19.9	13.8
Dislocations	100.0	32.3	21.8	8.9	7.6	18.3	11.0
Sprains and strains—total	100.0	32.1	10.8	15.3	16.2	14.8	10.8
Sprains and strains of back	100.0	33.4	13.9	25.6	8.6	7.4	11.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	100.0	24.4	9.2	6.6	23.2	25.4	11.1
Open wounds and lacerations	100.0	53.1	11.2	13.2	5.0	4.7	12.8
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	100.0	50.2	16.1	8.1	7.0	5.5	13.1
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	100.0	54.6	6.2	21.3	2.1	2.1	13.8
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	100.0	54.9	12.4	7.1	6.9	7.9	10.7
Superficial injuries	100.0	36.2	17.9	10.5	7.1	7.8	20.4
Contusions	100.0	37.4	20.2	10.1	12.2	7.4	12.7
Burns	100.0	54.5	6.7	22.4	1.1	4.0	11.3
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	100.0	52.9	4.3	4.5	3.1	1.6	33.6
All other injuries	100.0	22.0	6.0	11.4	2.5	3.3	54.9

NOTE: Numbers may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

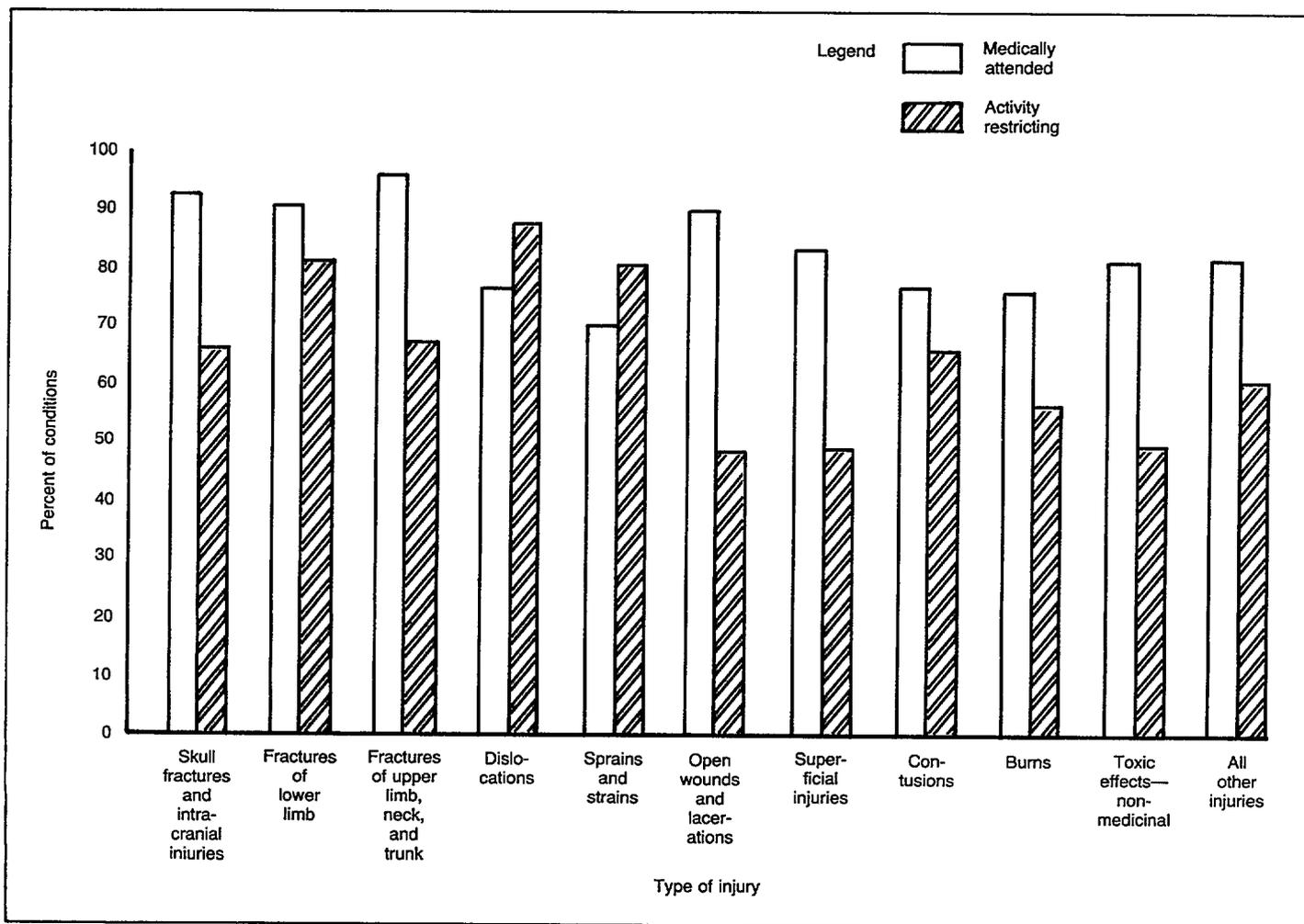


Figure 3. Percent of injuries that were medically attended, and activity restricting, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

However, bed-disabling injuries, by definition, must be activity restricting.

Of the estimated 73.6 million injuries reported, 81.7 percent were medically attended, 64.1 percent resulted in activity restriction, and 27.2 percent resulted in bed disability (table 14). Approximately 96 percent of fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk and 93 percent of both skull fractures and intracranial injuries, and fractures of the lower limb resulted in medical attention, compared with only 70 percent of sprains and strains. Dislocations resulted in restricted activity more often than other types of injuries (88 percent), whereas less than 50 percent of open wounds and lacerations, superficial injuries, and toxic effects—nonmedicinal caused activity restriction (figure 3). Skull fractures and intracranial injuries resulted in bed disability more frequently than any other type of injury (47 percent) (table 14).

Between males and females, very little difference was observed in the percent of all injuries that were medically attended, or that caused restricted activity or bed disability (tables 15 and 16). However, a higher percent of skull fractures and intracranial injuries, fractures of the lower limb, and contusions were medically attended among females, and a larger proportion of burns, superficial injuries, and toxic effects—nonmedicinal were medically attended among males.

Skull fractures and intracranial injuries, fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk, dislocations, and burns resulted in a higher percent of restricted activity among females; however, superficial injuries and toxic effects—nonmedicinal resulted in a higher percent of restricted activity among males.

Among the age groups, the younger age group, under 17 years of age, appeared to have a higher percent of injuries that were medically attended than the older group, 45 years of age and over, did. However, injuries to persons 17 years of age and over were more likely to cause activity restriction and bed disability than injuries to persons under 17 years of age (tables 17, 18, and 19).

There was little variation in the percents of specific types of injuries that required medical attention between all persons and persons under 17 years of age. However, there were several types of injuries that resulted in lower than average percents of activity restriction among persons in this age group. These types of injuries included skull fractures and intracranial injuries; fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk; sprains and strains; superficial injuries; and contusions. Injuries designated as toxic effects—nonmedicinal, on the other hand, caused a higher than average percent of restricted activity among persons under 17 years of age (table 17).

The percents of specific types of injuries requiring medical attention were very similar between persons in the age group 17–44 years and the total population. The percents of injuries resulting in restricted activity and bed disability were also comparable for most types of injuries (table 18).

The percents of fractures of the upper limb, neck, and trunk, sprains and strains; and contusions which were medically attended were lower among persons 45 years of age and over than for the population as a whole. Conversely, sprains and strains, and contusions, resulted in higher than average percents of activity restriction among persons 45 years of age and over (Table 19).

Restricted-activity days

The average annual estimates of restricted-activity days presented in this section include only those days associated with current injuries. The restricted-activity days associated with impairments due to injuries are not included. A restricted activity day is one in which a person has to cut down on his or her usual activities for the whole day because of an injury.

For the years 1980–81, the average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injuries was estimated to be 486.0 million, or 219.4 per 100 persons per year. The estimated numbers of restricted-activity days and rates per 100 persons per year are shown by age and type of injury in table 20. The estimated number of restricted-activity days cross-tabulated by sex, age, and type of injury and the accompanying rates per 100 persons per year are presented in tables 21 and 22, respectively.

The rate of restricted-activity days was lower among persons in the age group under 17 years (127.4 days per 100 persons per year) than the rate reported for all persons (219.4 days). The younger population, under 17 years of age, had lower than average rates of restricted-activity days for almost all types of injuries, except for open wounds and lacerations, for which the rate was about the same as for all persons. The rate of restricted-activity days among persons in the age group 17–44 years was higher than average for skull fractures and intracranial injuries, sprains and strains, dislocations, and open wounds and lacerations. Restricted-activity-day rates among persons 45–64 years of age were relatively high for fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk and sprains and strains, and persons 65 years of age and over reported high rates of restricted-activity days from fractures of lower limb; fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk; and contusions (table 20).

The number and rate of restricted-activity days due to injuries were higher among males than among females (tables 21 and 22). Males reported a higher rate of restricted-activity days than females in the under 17 years and 17–44 years age groups; however, females reported a higher rate among persons 45 years of age and over.

The differences in rates of restricted-activity days between males and females in the under 17 years and 17–44 years age groups can be attributed mostly to higher rates among males for fractures, sprains and strains, dislocations, and open

wounds and lacerations. The higher rates of restricted-activity days among females 45 years of age and over were a result of higher rates among women from fractures and sprains and strains.

The average number of days of restricted activity due to injuries, per injury, is shown in table D. The average rate is 6.6 days per injury with a range from 2.2 days for those injuries categorized as toxic effects—nonmedicinal, to 28.9 days for fractures of lower limb.

Bed-disability days

The average annual estimates of bed disability days shown in this section include only those days associated with current injuries. The bed disability days associated with impairments due to injuries are not included. Days of bed disability are also considered to be days of restricted activity. The converse of this is not necessarily true, however, because a person may restrict his or her usual daily activity but not require a bed stay.

For the years 1980–81 the average annual number of days of bed disability due to injuries was estimated to be 136.0 million or 61.4 days per 100 persons per year. Tables 23 and 24 contain the average annual estimated number of bed disability days and the number of days per 100 persons per year, by sex and type of injury, and age and type of injury, respectively.

There was no difference in the overall rate of bed disability days due to injuries between males and females and only a few differences of note among the types of injuries. Females appeared to have a higher rate of bed-disability days for

Table D. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and bed disability due to injuries, per injury, by type of injury: United States, 1980–81

Type of injury	Average number of days of restricted activity per injury	Average number of days of bed disability per injury
All injuries	6.6	1.8
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	9.1	3.7
Fractures of lower limb	28.9	8.8
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	17.3	2.9
Dislocations	15.2	4.9
Sprains and strains—total	7.1	1.8
Sprains and strains of back	8.6	2.6
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	7.7	1.6
Open wounds and lacerations	3.7	0.9
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	2.9	1.0
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	3.6	*0.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	5.0	1.6
Superficial injuries	2.8	*0.8
Contusions	4.6	1.3
Burns	3.5	*0.7
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	2.2	*1.5
All other injuries	5.7	2.3

fractures of lower limb; and upper limb, neck, and trunk; however, males appeared to have a higher rate for open wounds and lacerations (table 23).

The rates of bed-disability days due to injury varied quite markedly by age—from 27.8 days per 100 persons under 17 years of age to 90.9 days per 100 persons 65 years of age and over. Due to the relatively small number of bed-disability

days within the types of injury categories, it is impractical to analyze the distributions (table 24).

The average number of bed-disability days due to injuries, per injury, are shown in table D. Compared to other types of injury, fractures of the lower limb were responsible for the most bed-disability days per injury at 8.8 days, almost five times the overall rate of 1.8 days per injury.

Impairments due to injuries

For the years 1980–81 the average annual prevalence of selected impairments in the civilian noninstitutionalized population, based on data from the National Health Interview Survey, was 59.1 million. These impairments affected 45.4 million persons. Of the 59.1 million selected impairments, 14.8 million or 25 percent were caused by injuries. Impairments caused by injuries affected 12.9 million persons (tables E and 25). Approximately 12 percent of impairments due to injuries occurred in the past 12 months.

Conditions designated as deformities or orthopedic impairments were the most prevalent of the impairments due to injuries, accounting for 10.3 million or 70 percent of the total (figure 4). Absence of extremities or parts of extremities

Table E. Average annual prevalence of impairments, prevalence of impairments due to injuries, and percent of impairments due to injuries, by persons with one or more selected impairments, total selected impairments, and types of selected impairments: United States, 1980–81

Type of impairment	Prevalence of impairments in thousands	Impairments due to injuries	
		Number in thousands	Percent of total impairments
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments	45,400	12,857	28.3
Total selected impairments	59,121	14,767	25.0
Visual impairments	8,534	914	10.7
Hearing impairments	18,018	984	5.5
Speech impairments	2,242	*62	*2.8
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	1,695	1,332	78.6
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	1,059	995	94.0
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	636	337	53.0
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	1,365	249	18.2
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	20,582	10,337	50.2
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	11,674	4,277	36.6
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	3,000	2,201	73.4
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	5,558	3,676	66.1
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	349	183	52.4
Other selected impairments	6,686	889	13.3

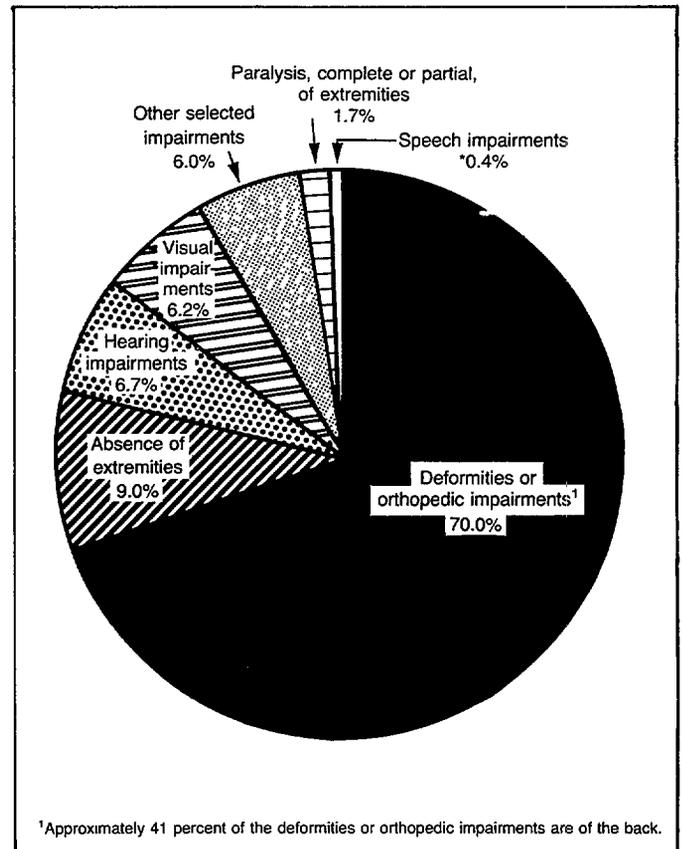


Figure 4. Percent distribution of selected impairments due to injuries by type of impairment: United States, 1980–81

were the second most frequently reported impairment, totaling 1.3 million conditions and making up 9.0 percent of the impairments due to injuries.

A majority of the total number of impairments categorized as absence of extremities or parts of extremities were caused by injuries (78.6 percent). On the other hand, hearing impairments were caused by injuries in only 5.5 percent of the total reported.

The average annual numbers of impairments due to injuries per 1,000 population, by type of impairment, are shown in figure 5.

Visual impairments

The estimated average annual prevalence of visual impairments due to injuries and the rates per 1,000 persons per

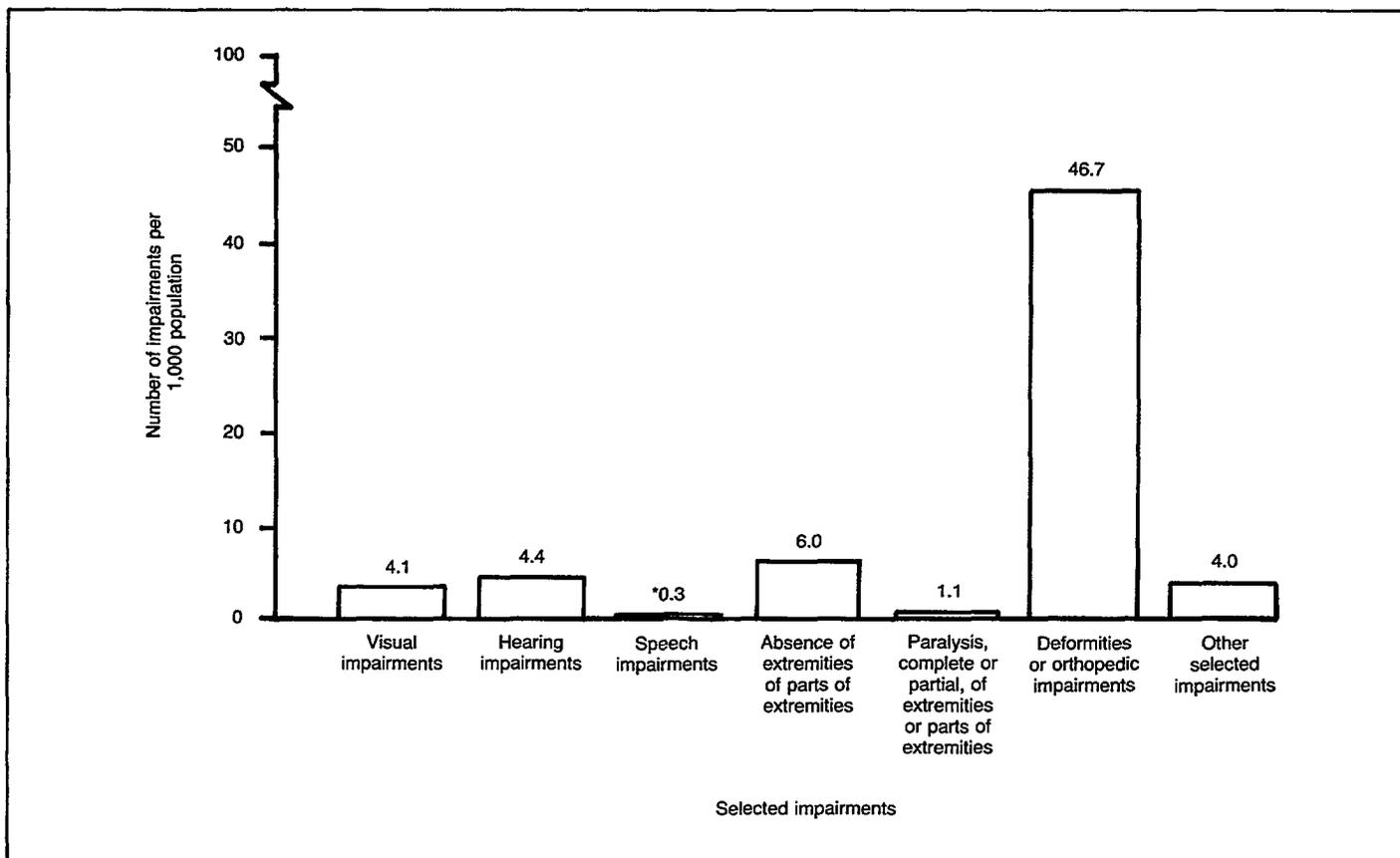


Figure 5. Average annual number of selected impairments due to injuries per 1,000 population: United States, 1980-81

year, by age and selected characteristics, are shown in table 26. For the years 1980-81, the average prevalence reported was 914,000 conditions. Because impairments are, by definition, chronic conditions and hence cumulative over all the years of life, the rates of visual impairments were higher among persons 65 years of age and over. Data in table 26 further show that a relatively high-prevalence rate of visual impairments was reported among males, persons in families with income less than \$15,000, persons in families in which the head of the family had less than 12 years of education, and persons living in the South.

Hearing impairments

Table 27 contains the estimated average annual prevalence of hearing impairments due to injuries (984,000 conditions), and the rates per 1,000 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics. Persons 65 years of age and over reported 8.1 hearing impairments per 1,000 persons compared with only 3.1 per 1,000 persons under 45 years of age. The prevalence of hearing impairments due to injuries was reported to be above average among males, persons in families with incomes of less than \$15,000, and persons in families in which the head of the family had less than 12 years of education.

Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)

Data presented in table 28 shows the estimated average annual prevalence of absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers and toes only) due to injuries (1.3 million conditions) and the rates per 1,000 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics. As in the case of most impairments, the prevalence rate was higher among older persons—15.2 conditions per 1,000 persons 65 years of age and over—compared with only 2.7 per 1,000 persons under 45 years of age. The prevalence rates for absence of extremities or parts of extremities were comparatively high for males, persons in families with an annual income of less than \$15,000, persons in families in which the head of family had less than 12 years of education, and persons residing outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only

The estimated average annual prevalence of absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only and the accompanying rates per 1,000 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics, are shown in table 29. The 995,000 conditions estimated

represent a subgroup of the "absence of extremities" category, and the prevalence patterns reported were very similar to those for "absence of extremities" by age and selected characteristics.

Deformities or orthopedic impairments

Table 30 contains the estimated average annual prevalence of all deformities and orthopedic impairments due to injuries and the rates per 1,000 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics. Tables 31–33 provide the estimated prevalence and rates for three subgroups of the above: deformities or orthopedic impairments of the back, deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities, and deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities, respectively, by age and selected characteristics.

Deformities or orthopedic impairments were estimated at 10.3 million or 46.7 per 1,000 persons per year for the years 1980–81. The prevalence rate of these conditions for persons under 45 years of age was relatively low, 36.4, compared with 68.6 and 72.0 per 1,000 persons in the 45–64 years and 65 years and over age groups, respectively. Data presented in table 30 further indicated a higher prevalence rate for males, particularly in the age group 45–64 years, and a higher than average prevalence rate for persons in families with an annual income of less than \$15,000, persons in families in which the education of the head of family was less than 12 years, and persons residing in the West Region.

Deformities or orthopedic impairments of the back had a reported prevalence of 4.3 million conditions or 19.3 per 1,000 persons per year (table 31). The prevalence rate was particularly high among persons 45–64 years of age, 29.8 per 1,000 persons per year. Prevalence rates were also higher than average among males, persons in families with annual income of less than \$15,000, persons in families in which the head of family had less than 12 years of education, and persons in the West Region.

Data presented in table 32 show the average annual estimated prevalence of deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities to be 2.2 million conditions or 9.9 per 1,000 persons per year. The pattern of prevalence rates was very similar to that for all deformities or orthopedic impairments; higher among persons 45 years of age and over, among persons in families with annual income of less than \$15,000, and among persons in families in which the head of family had less than 12 years of education.

Table 33 contains the estimated average annual prevalence of deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities, which was reported to be 3.7 million or 16.6 conditions per 1,000 persons per year. The prevalence rates were higher for the same characteristics listed above for impairments of upper extremities; in addition, the rates were relatively high for persons residing in central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Other impairments

Information presented in table 34 contains the estimated annual prevalence of absence of other extremities or parts of extremities, and paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities and the accompanying rates per 1,000 persons, by selected characteristics. The reported prevalence for each of these conditions is relatively small and consequently the data does not lend itself to analysis. However, it is included in this report, so that it may be used in combination with other types of impairments.

Class of accident

Class of accident is defined in the section of this report on "types of injuries."

Table 35 contains the estimated average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries, by class of accident, and the percent reported for each class of accident, by type of impairment. Excluding the "other" class of accident from which 36.3 percent of the impairments resulted, accidents while at work caused the highest percent of impairments, 28.5 percent. Impairments caused by accidents occurring at home, and in moving-motor-vehicle incidents resulted in about equal numbers of impairments, accounting for 21.4 percent and 20.8 percent of the total, respectively. Percents of impairments resulting from the different classes of accidents varied markedly by the type of impairment. For instance, a large percent of visual impairments occurred in home accidents (35.2 percent); however, almost half of absence of extremities or parts of extremities resulted from accidents while at work.

Place of accident

"Place of accident" is defined in the section of this report on "types of injuries."

The estimated average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries is shown by place of accident and type of impairment in table 36 and by percent distribution occurring in each place by type of impairment in table 37. Accidents occurring on the street and highway, at home, and at the industrial place caused more than two-thirds of the total impairments due to injuries. Accidents occurring at places of recreation were responsible for 6.6 percent of the impairments, and accidents occurring at school and on farms caused 5.4 and 3.7 percent of the total selected impairments, respectively.

Accidents occurring at home were responsible for comparatively high percents of visual impairments (35.2 percent) and absence of extremities or parts of extremities (30.7 percent). Street and highway accidents accounted for 27.5 percent of deformities or orthopedic impairments, and accidents in industrial places accounted for 41.1 percent of absence of extremities or parts of extremities.

Limitation of activity

Table 38 presents the average annual prevalence (number and percent distribution) of selected impairments due to injuries by activity limitation, according to type of impairment.

More than 50 percent of the total selected impairments caused at least some degree of limitation of activity. Of the 14.8 million selected impairments reported, 15.3 percent caused persons to be unable to carry on their major activity, 24.3 percent caused persons to limit their amount and kind

of major activity and 12.5 percent caused persons to limit their outside activity. Hearing impairments, and absence of extremities or parts of extremities, caused limitation of activity in only 38 percent of the reported conditions; however, more than 55 percent of deformities or orthopedic impairments caused limitation of activity.

The population figures used in computing rates in this report are found in tables 39–40.

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Table 1. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Age group									
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per year				
All injuries	73,569	22,593	36,312	9,906	4,759	33.2	38.7	38.3	22.6	19.5
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	748	1,309	*80	*127	1.0	1.3	1.4	*0.2	*0.5
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	*298	952	480	*300	0.9	*0.5	1.0	1.1	*1.2
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	1,365	1,616	501	527	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2
Dislocations	1,287	*195	920	*147	*25	0.6	*0.3	1.0	*0.3	*0.1
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	3,753	9,934	2,217	907	7.6	6.4	10.5	5.1	3.7
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	458	3,232	1,046	*289	2.3	0.8	3.4	2.4	*1.2
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	692	1,647	*181	*135	1.2	1.2	1.7	*0.4	*0.6
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	6,549	8,431	2,160	681	8.0	11.2	8.9	4.9	2.8
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	3,349	2,223	653	*264	2.9	5.7	2.3	1.5	*1.1
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	1,717	4,155	1,001	*340	3.3	2.9	4.4	2.3	*1.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	1,483	2,053	506	*78	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.2	*0.3
Superficial injuries	3,596	1,382	1,582	457	*176	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.0	*0.7
Contusions	11,518	4,014	4,908	1,479	1,117	5.2	6.9	5.2	3.4	4.6
Burns	2,130	571	1,268	*155	*136	1.0	1.0	1.3	*0.4	*0.6
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	760	657	*238	*197	0.8	1.3	0.7	*0.5	*0.8
All other injuries	10,252	2,959	4,735	1,991	567	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.5	2.3

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

Table 2. Average annual number of injuries among males and number per 100 males per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Age group							
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 males per year			
All injuries for males	41,644	13,759	21,666	6,220	39.0	46.2	46.9	20.1
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	1,438	546	831	*62	1.3	1.8	1.8	*0.2
Fractures of lower limb	952	*179	566	*207	0.9	*0.6	1.2	*0.7
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	2,423	960	1,109	354	2.3	3.2	2.4	1.1
Dislocations	819	*148	552	*119	0.8	*0.5	1.2	*0.4
Sprains and strains—total	9,798	2,434	5,965	1,399	9.2	8.2	12.9	4.5
Sprains and strains of back	2,650	*246	1,751	653	2.5	*0.8	3.8	2.1
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1,706	457	1,177	*71	1.6	1.5	2.5	*0.2
Open wounds and lacerations	11,735	4,207	6,038	1,490	11.0	14.1	13.1	4.8
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	4,497	2,327	1,696	474	4.2	7.8	3.7	1.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	4,678	982	2,910	786	4.4	3.3	6.3	2.5
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	2,560	899	1,432	*229	2.4	3.0	3.1	*0.7
Superficial injuries	1,726	623	837	*265	1.6	2.1	1.8	*0.9
Contusions	5,876	2,254	2,565	1,057	5.5	7.6	5.6	3.4
Burns	1,026	*295	652	*79	1.0	*1.0	1.4	*0.3
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	826	422	*284	*120	0.8	1.4	*0.6	*0.4
All other injuries	5,023	1,690	2,266	1,068	4.7	5.7	4.9	3.5

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

Table 3. Average annual number of injuries among females and number per 100 females per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

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

Type of injury	Age group							
	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 females per year			
All injuries for females	31,925	8,835	14,646	8,445	27.9	30.9	30.1	22.6
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	824	*202	478	*145	0.7	*0.7	1.0	*0.4
Fractures of lower limb	1,077	*119	385	573	0.9	*0.4	0.8	1.5
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1,586	405	507	674	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8
Dislocations	467	*48	367	*52	0.4	*0.2	0.8	*0.1
Sprains and strains—total	7,013	1,319	3,969	1,725	6.1	4.6	8.1	4.6
Sprains and strains of back	2,375	*212	1,481	682	2.1	*0.7	3.0	1.8
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	949	*235	470	*244	0.8	*0.8	1.0	*0.7
Open wounds and lacerations	6,086	2,341	2,393	1,352	5.3	8.2	4.9	3.6
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	1,992	1,022	528	442	1.7	3.6	1.1	1.2
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	2,535	735	1,245	555	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.5
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	1,559	584	620	355	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.0
Superficial injuries	1,871	759	745	367	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.0
Contusions	5,641	1,760	2,343	1,538	4.9	6.2	4.8	4.1
Burns	1,104	*276	616	*213	1.0	*1.0	1.3	*0.6
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,027	*338	374	*315	0.9	*1.2	0.8	*0.8
All other injuries	5,229	1,270	2,470	1,490	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.0

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

Table 4. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by race and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

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

Type of injury	Race					
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
	Average number of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries	73,569	64,663	7,307	33.2	34.0	28.1
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	1,960	*277	1.0	1.0	*1.1
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	1,831	*172	0.9	1.0	*0.7
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	3,654	*269	1.8	1.9	*1.0
Dislocations	1,287	1,200	*87	0.6	0.6	*0.3
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	14,708	1,740	7.6	7.7	6.7
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	4,519	354	2.3	2.4	1.4
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	2,477	*153	1.2	1.3	*0.6
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	15,386	2,006	8.0	8.1	7.7
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	5,551	773	2.9	2.9	3.0
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	6,199	750	3.3	3.3	2.9
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	3,636	484	1.9	1.9	1.9
Superficial injuries	3,596	2,983	536	1.6	1.6	2.1
Contusions	11,518	10,133	1,016	5.2	5.3	3.9
Burns	2,130	1,819	*284	1.0	1.0	*1.1
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	1,737	*54	0.8	0.9	*0.2
All other injuries	10,252	9,252	866	4.6	4.9	3.3

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 5. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by geographic region and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Region					Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per year				
All injuries	73,569	16,557	19,207	21,895	15,909	33.2	33.8	32.8	30.2	38.3
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	745	590	387	541	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	432	738	492	367	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.9
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	834	1,118	1,511	546	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.3
Dislocations	1,287	*265	*268	*316	437	0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*0.4	1.1
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	3,848	4,229	5,150	3,585	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.1	8.6
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	1,134	1,098	1,891	902	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.2
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	548	618	792	697	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	4,009	4,378	5,104	4,330	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.0	10.4
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	1,505	1,595	1,939	1,450	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	1,542	1,824	2,018	1,829	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	963	959	1,147	1,051	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.5
Superficial injuries	3,596	939	994	937	727	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7
Contusions	11,518	2,947	3,122	3,167	2,281	5.2	6.0	5.3	4.4	5.5
Burns	2,130	365	524	730	510	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	411	588	431	423	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
All other injuries	10,252	1,761	2,659	3,670	2,162	4.6	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.2

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

Table 6. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by place of residence and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Place of residence				Place of residence			
	All residences	SMSA— in central city	SMSA— outside central city	Outside SMSA	All residences	SMSA— in central city	SMSA— outside central city	Outside SMSA
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All injuries	73,569	19,764	30,753	23,052	33.2	32.4	34.2	32.6
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	747	929	587	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	456	862	711	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	935	1,670	1,404	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0
Dislocations	1,287	352	496	438	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	4,869	7,088	4,854	7.6	8.0	7.9	6.9
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	1,473	1,926	1,627	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	734	1,316	605	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	4,801	7,525	5,496	8.0	7.9	8.4	7.8
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	1,839	2,882	1,767	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	1,868	2,929	2,416	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	1,094	1,713	1,313	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Superficial injuries	3,596	1,024	1,455	1,117	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Contusions	11,518	2,663	5,139	3,716	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.3
Burns	2,130	619	693	818	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	539	725	589	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
All other injuries	10,252	2,758	4,172	3,323	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7

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

Table 7. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by family income and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Family income									
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per year				
	All incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	All incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
All injuries	73,569	8,144	20,413	17,937	22,493	33.2	41.5	32.8	34.3	33.5
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	*201	763	568	540	1.0	*1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	*175	591	557	649	0.9	*0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	*339	1,349	798	1,366	1.8	*1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0
Dislocations	1,287	*139	*346	*331	*342	0.6	*0.7	*0.6	*0.6	0.5
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	1,948	3,819	4,109	5,810	7.6	9.9	6.1	7.9	8.7
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	553	1,296	999	1,914	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.9
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	390	542	675	922	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.4
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	1,948	4,878	4,307	5,724	8.0	9.9	7.8	8.2	8.5
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	652	1,595	1,667	2,198	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	709	2,108	1,703	2,367	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	587	1,175	937	1,158	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Superficial injuries	3,596	*321	1,127	906	1,042	1.6	*1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Contusions	11,518	1,447	3,514	2,703	3,057	5.2	7.4	5.6	5.2	4.6
Burns	2,130	365	682	459	490	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	*269	407	549	531	0.8	*1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8
All other injuries	10,252	993	2,937	2,650	2,943	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.4

¹Includes unknown income.

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

Table 8. Average annual number of injuries among persons 17 years of age and over and number per 100 persons 17 years of age and over per year, by education of individual and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Education of individual									
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per year				
	All levels ¹ 17 years of age and over	Less than 12 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	All levels ¹ 17 years of age and over	Less than 12 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
All injuries	50,976	14,834	19,338	9,696	6,453	31.2	30.1	31.9	36.6	26.6
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	1,515	371	559	388	*146	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	*0.6
Fractures of lower limb	1,731	540	662	*248	*281	1.1	1.1	1.1	*0.9	*1.2
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	2,644	695	928	718	*304	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	*1.3
Dislocations	1,091	*266	384	*250	*192	0.7	*0.5	0.6	*0.9	*0.8
Sprains and strains—total	13,059	3,652	5,003	2,470	1,834	8.0	7.4	8.2	9.3	7.6
Sprains and strains of back	4,567	1,127	2,042	750	648	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1,963	502	628	461	*324	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3
Open wounds and lacerations	11,272	2,986	4,362	2,210	1,447	6.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	6.0
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	3,140	747	1,074	884	369	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.3	1.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	5,496	1,655	2,190	674	825	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	2,636	584	1,098	651	*253	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.5	*1.0
Superficial injuries	2,214	497	927	378	*312	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	*1.3
Contusions	7,504	2,763	2,642	1,358	681	4.6	5.6	4.4	5.1	2.8
Burns	1,559	525	581	*284	*137	1.0	1.1	1.0	*1.1	*0.6
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,093	371	404	*123	*173	0.7	0.8	0.7	*0.5	*0.7
All other injuries	7,293	2,167	2,885	1,269	948	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	3.9

¹Includes unknown education of individual.

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

Table 9. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by living arrangement and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Living arrangement							
	Total— all arrangements	Living alone or with non- relatives	Living with relatives		Total— all arrangements	Living alone or with non- relatives	Living with relatives	
			Spouse	Other relatives			Spouse	Other relatives
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 females per year			
All injuries	73,569	10,182	28,349	35,038	33.2	40.8	27.7	37.2
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	*233	797	1,233	1.0	*0.9	0.8	1.3
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	*272	1,023	734	0.9	*1.1	1.0	0.8
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	524	1,520	1,965	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.1
Dislocations	1,287	*308	512	466	0.6	*1.2	0.5	0.5
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	2,669	7,082	7,060	7.6	10.7	6.9	7.5
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	821	2,871	1,334	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.4
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	613	835	1,207	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.3
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	2,011	6,357	9,453	8.0	8.1	6.2	10.0
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	496	1,774	4,218	2.9	2.0	1.7	4.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	809	3,462	2,942	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	706	1,120	2,293	1.9	2.8	1.1	2.4
Superficial injuries	3,596	475	1,338	1,784	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9
Contusions	11,518	1,706	3,955	5,857	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.2
Burns	2,130	472	839	819	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	*170	531	1,152	0.8	*0.7	0.5	1.2
All other injuries	10,252	1,342	4,395	4,515	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.8

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

Table 10. Average quarterly number of injuries and number per 100 persons per quarter, by quarter and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Quarter									
	Total— all quarters	January— March	April— June	July— September	October— December	Total ¹ — all quarters	January— March	April— June	July— September	October— December
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per quarter				
All injuries	73,569	16,672	19,460	20,481	16,956	33.2	7.5	8.8	9.2	7.7
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	435	739	552	537	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	407	740	434	447	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	1,154	1,030	930	895	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Dislocations	1,287	365	356	*179	386	0.6	0.2	0.2	*0.1	0.2
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	4,298	4,191	3,961	4,362	7.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	1,353	1,227	1,304	1,141	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	516	628	745	766	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	3,956	4,469	5,661	3,735	8.0	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.7
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	1,753	1,601	1,865	1,271	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	1,590	1,715	2,178	1,730	3.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	613	1,153	1,618	735	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Superficial injuries	3,596	450	972	1,389	786	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Contusions	11,518	2,256	3,111	2,988	3,163	5.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4
Burns	2,130	520	594	597	419	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	*99	365	1,042	*347	0.8	*0.0	0.2	0.5	*0.2
All other injuries	10,252	2,732	2,894	2,749	1,877	4.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8

¹Number of injuries per 100 persons per year.

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

Table 11. Average annual number of injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by class of accident and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Class of accident													
	Moving motor vehicle					All classes								
	All classes	Work	Home	Other	All classes	Work	Home	Other	All classes	Work	Home	Other		
	Average number of injuries in thousands					Number of injuries per 100 persons per year								
All injuries	73,569	6,026	11,586	27,999	30,566	33.2	2.7	5.2	12.6	13.8				
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	445	*309	628	1,009	1.0	0.2	*0.1	0.3	0.5				
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	*117	*285	958	728	0.9	*0.1	*0.1	0.4	0.3				
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	*322	677	1,149	1,971	1.8	*0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9				
Dislocations	1,287	*202	*149	416	548	0.6	*0.1	*0.1	0.2	0.2				
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	1,226	3,253	5,395	7,624	7.6	0.6	1.5	2.4	3.4				
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	699	1,667	1,679	1,252	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6				
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	*143	*268	649	1,646	1.2	*0.1	*0.1	0.3	0.7				
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	1,088	2,964	9,456	5,061	8.0	0.5	1.3	4.3	2.3				
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	693	710	3,258	2,118	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.0				
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	*186	1,834	3,936	1,622	3.3	*0.1	0.8	1.8	0.7				
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	*208	420	2,262	1,321	1.9	*0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6				
Superficial injuries	3,596	*178	492	1,302	1,660	1.6	*0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7				
Contusions	11,518	1,781	1,514	4,303	4,408	5.2	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.0				
Burns	2,130	*94	448	1,160	556	1.0	*0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3				
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	*53	*132	981	686	0.8	*0.0	*0.1	0.4	0.3				
All other injuries	10,252	519	1,364	2,252	6,315	4.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.9				

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

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

Table 12. Average annual number of injuries, by place of accident and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Place of accident						
	All places	Home—inside and outside	Street and highway	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other
		Average number of injuries in thousands					
All injuries	73,569	27,999	9,158	9,340	6,380	6,514	14,179
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	628	589	*164	*104	365	413
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	958	*143	*258	*180	*215	*275
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	1,149	523	597	389	796	555
Dislocations	1,287	416	*280	*114	*98	*236	*141
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	5,395	1,812	2,576	2,721	2,489	1,818
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	1,679	700	1,289	431	374	552
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	649	*245	*175	615	674	*296
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	9,456	2,000	2,357	892	829	2,287
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	3,258	1,046	525	451	355	853
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	3,936	444	1,538	*155	*148	992
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	2,262	510	*294	*286	*326	442
Superficial injuries	3,596	1,302	642	379	*257	*281	735
Contusions	11,518	4,303	2,327	1,166	1,406	854	1,462
Burns	2,130	1,160	*143	477	*24	*86	*240
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	981	*80	*84	*57	*29	623
All other injuries	10,252	2,252	619	1,167	*252	*334	5,630

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

Table 13. Average annual number of injuries per 100 persons per year, by place of accident and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Place of accident						
	All places	Home—inside and outside	Street and highway	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other
	Number of injuries per 100 persons per year						
All injuries	33.2	12.6	4.1	4.2	2.9	2.9	6.4
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	1.0	0.3	0.3	*0.1	*0.0	0.2	0.2
Fractures of lower limb	0.9	0.4	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Dislocations	0.6	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.0	*0.1	*0.1
Sprains and strains—total	7.6	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
Sprains and strains of back	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1.2	0.3	*0.1	*0.1	0.3	0.3	*0.1
Open wounds and lacerations	8.0	4.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	2.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	3.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	*0.1	*0.1	0.4
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	1.9	1.0	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.2
Superficial injuries	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	0.3
Contusions	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Burns	1.0	0.5	*0.1	0.2	*0.0	*0.0	*0.1
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	0.8	0.4	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	0.3
All other injuries	4.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	*0.1	*0.2	2.5

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

Table 14. Average annual number of injuries and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	73,569	60,120	47,159	19,990	100.0	81.7	64.1	27.2
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	2,263	2,113	1,520	1,060	100.0	93.4	67.2	46.8
Fractures of lower limb	2,029	1,880	1,661	868	100.0	92.7	81.9	42.8
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	4,009	3,843	2,739	923	100.0	95.9	68.3	23.0
Dislocations	1,287	982	1,136	514	100.0	76.3	88.3	39.9
Sprains and strains—total	16,811	11,840	13,744	6,042	100.0	70.4	81.8	35.9
Sprains and strains of back	5,026	3,476	4,176	2,381	100.0	69.2	83.1	47.4
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2,655	1,741	2,286	783	100.0	65.6	86.1	29.5
Open wounds and lacerations	17,821	16,194	8,648	2,977	100.0	90.9	48.5	16.7
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,489	6,063	2,798	1,375	100.0	93.4	43.1	21.2
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	7,213	6,709	3,451	662	100.0	93.0	47.8	9.2
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	4,119	3,422	2,399	941	100.0	83.1	58.2	22.8
Superficial injuries	3,596	3,015	1,764	550	100.0	83.8	49.1	15.3
Contusions	11,518	8,815	7,576	2,963	100.0	76.5	65.8	25.7
Burns	2,130	1,615	1,213	*244	100.0	75.8	56.9	*11.5
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,853	1,503	914	576	100.0	81.1	49.3	31.1
All other injuries	10,252	8,320	6,243	3,273	100.0	81.2	60.9	31.9

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 15. Average annual number of injuries among males and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	41,644	34,270	26,461	10,832	100.0	82.3	63.5	26.0
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	1,438	1,318	919	638	100.0	91.7	63.9	44.4
Fractures of lower limb	952	854	792	427	100.0	89.7	83.2	44.9
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	2,423	2,348	1,613	508	100.0	96.9	66.6	21.0
Dislocations	819	654	693	*308	100.0	79.9	84.6	*37.6
Sprains and strains—total	9,798	6,931	7,953	3,409	100.0	70.7	81.2	34.8
Sprains and strains of back	2,650	1,833	2,124	1,217	100.0	69.2	80.2	45.9
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1,706	1,231	1,408	464	100.0	72.2	82.5	27.2
Open wounds and lacerations	11,735	10,707	5,740	1,916	100.0	91.2	48.9	16.3
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	4,497	4,248	1,841	833	100.0	94.5	40.9	18.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	4,678	4,350	2,459	481	100.0	93.0	52.6	10.3
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	2,560	2,109	1,441	603	100.0	82.4	56.3	23.6
Superficial injuries	1,726	1,492	908	*267	100.0	86.4	52.6	*15.5
Contusions	5,876	4,364	3,888	1,520	100.0	74.3	66.2	25.9
Burns	1,026	882	523	*162	100.0	86.0	51.0	*15.8
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	826	692	514	*250	100.0	83.8	62.2	*30.3
All other injuries	5,023	4,028	2,919	1,426	100.0	80.2	58.1	28.4

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 16. Average annual number of injuries among females and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	31,925	25,850	20,698	9,158	100.0	81.0	64.8	28.7
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	824	795	601	422	100.0	96.5	72.9	51.2
Fractures of lower limb	1,077	1,026	870	441	100.0	95.3	80.8	40.9
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1,586	1,495	1,126	415	100.0	94.3	71.0	26.2
Dislocations	467	*328	444	*206	100.0	*70.2	95.1	*44.1
Sprains and strains—total	7,013	4,909	5,792	2,633	100.0	70.0	82.6	37.5
Sprains and strains of back	2,375	1,643	2,051	1,164	100.0	69.2	86.4	49.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	949	509	878	*319	100.0	53.6	92.5	*33.6
Open wounds and lacerations	6,086	5,487	2,908	1,061	100.0	90.2	47.8	17.4
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	1,992	1,815	958	542	100.0	91.1	48.1	27.2
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	2,535	2,359	993	*181	100.0	93.1	39.2	*7.1
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	1,559	1,314	958	*339	100.0	84.3	61.4	*21.7
Superficial injuries	1,871	1,524	856	*283	100.0	81.5	45.8	*15.1
Contusions	5,641	4,451	3,688	1,442	100.0	78.9	65.4	25.6
Burns	1,104	733	690	*82	100.0	66.4	62.5	*7.4
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	1,027	810	400	*326	100.0	78.9	38.9	*31.7
All other injuries	5,229	4,291	3,324	1,847	100.0	82.1	63.6	35.3

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 17. Average annual number of injuries among persons under 17 years of age and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	22,593	19,081	12,507	5,029	100.0	84.5	55.4	22.3
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	748	672	452	*310	100.0	89.8	60.4	*41.4
Fractures of lower limb	*298	*273	*191	*118	*100.0	*91.6	*64.1	*39.6
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1,365	1,340	864	*292	100.0	98.2	63.3	*21.4
Dislocations	*195	*195	*120	*74	100.0	*100.0	*61.5	*37.9
Sprains and strains—total	3,753	2,728	2,806	999	100.0	72.7	74.8	26.6
Sprains and strains of back	458	*340	352	*243	100.0	*74.2	76.9	*53.1
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	692	493	496	*98	100.0	71.2	71.7	*14.2
Open wounds and lacerations	6,549	6,114	2,948	1,181	100.0	93.4	45.0	18.0
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	3,349	3,131	1,296	623	100.0	93.5	38.7	18.6
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	1,717	1,646	746	*149	100.0	95.9	43.4	*8.7
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	1,483	1,337	905	408	100.0	90.2	61.0	27.5
Superficial injuries	1,382	1,112	525	*182	100.0	80.5	38.0	*13.2
Contusions	4,014	3,237	2,255	905	100.0	80.6	56.2	22.5
Burns	571	444	*338	*28	100.0	77.8	*59.2	*4.9
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	760	629	464	*251	100.0	82.8	61.1	*33.0
All other injuries	2,959	2,337	1,543	689	100.0	79.0	52.1	23.3

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 18. Average annual number of injuries among persons 17-44 years of age and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	36,312	29,564	24,378	10,681	100.0	81.4	67.1	29.4
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	1,309	1,234	987	703	100.0	94.3	75.4	53.7
Fractures of lower limb	952	851	842	357	100.0	89.4	88.4	37.5
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1,616	1,591	1,131	378	100.0	98.5	70.0	23.4
Dislocations	920	696	845	*329	100.0	75.7	91.8	*35.8
Sprains and strains—total	9,934	7,325	8,163	3,725	100.0	73.7	82.2	37.5
Sprains and strains of back	3,232	2,478	2,594	1,507	100.0	76.7	80.3	46.6
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1,647	1,088	1,474	524	100.0	66.1	89.5	31.8
Open wounds and lacerations	8,431	7,425	4,360	1,427	100.0	88.1	51.7	16.9
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	2,223	2,068	1,161	535	100.0	93.0	52.2	24.1
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	4,155	3,799	2,049	488	100.0	91.4	49.3	11.7
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	2,053	1,558	1,150	403	100.0	75.9	56.0	19.6
Superficial injuries	1,582	1,373	859	*308	100.0	86.8	54.3	*19.5
Contusions	4,908	3,732	3,380	1,373	100.0	76.0	68.9	28.0
Burns	1,268	932	667	*158	100.0	73.5	52.6	*12.5
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	657	482	*250	*199	100.0	73.4	*38.1	*30.3
All other injuries	4,735	3,924	2,894	1,724	100.0	82.9	61.1	36.4

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 19. Average annual number of injuries among persons 45 years of age and over and percent that were medically attended, activity restricting, and bed disabling, by type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries	Total— all injuries	Medically attended injuries	Activity- restricting injuries	Bed- disabling injuries
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Percent			
All injuries	14,664	11,475	10,274	4,280	100.0	78.3	70.1	29.2
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	*206	*206	*81	*47	*100.0	*100.0	*39.3	*22.8
Fractures of lower limb	780	756	629	393	100.0	96.9	80.6	50.4
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	1,028	912	743	*253	100.0	88.7	72.3	*24.6
Dislocations	*171	*91	*171	*111	*100.0	*53.2	*100.0	*64.9
Sprains and strains—total	3,124	1,787	2,775	1,318	100.0	57.2	88.8	42.2
Sprains and strains of back	1,335	658	1,230	631	100.0	49.3	92.1	47.3
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	*316	*160	*316	*161	*100.0	*50.6	*100.0	*50.9
Open wounds and lacerations	2,841	2,655	1,341	370	100.0	93.5	47.2	13.0
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	916	865	*341	*216	100.0	94.4	*37.2	*23.6
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	1,342	1,263	656	*24	100.0	94.1	48.9	*1.8
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	584	527	*344	*130	100.0	90.2	*58.9	*22.3
Superficial injuries	632	530	380	*60	100.0	83.9	60.1	*9.5
Contusions	2,596	1,847	1,941	684	100.0	71.1	74.8	26.3
Burns	*291	*240	*208	*58	*100.0	*82.5	*71.5	*19.9
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	435	393	*199	*125	100.0	90.3	45.7	*28.7
All other injuries	2,558	2,059	1,806	860	100.0	80.5	70.6	33.6

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

The injury impact categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 20. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Age group									
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands					Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year				
All injuries	485,984	74,324	244,636	104,474	62,551	219.4	127.4	257.7	238.2	256.7
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	20,683	*2,420	14,374	3,259	*630	9.3	*4.1	15.1	7.4	*2.6
Fractures of lower limb	58,588	7,858	26,664	11,269	12,769	26.5	13.5	28.1	25.7	52.5
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	69,237	14,020	24,357	17,311	13,549	31.3	24.0	25.7	39.5	55.6
Dislocations	19,587	*1,272	11,846	5,031	*1,438	8.8	*2.2	12.5	11.5	*5.9
Sprains and strains—total	118,956	14,449	67,678	27,512	9,317	53.7	24.8	71.3	62.7	38.2
Sprains and strains of back	43,044	*1,190	28,130	10,738	*2,985	19.4	*2.0	29.6	24.5	*12.2
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	20,332	3,606	11,912	*2,785	*2,028	9.2	6.2	12.5	*6.4	*8.3
Open wounds and lacerations	65,338	17,096	34,334	9,727	4,181	29.5	29.3	36.2	22.2	17.2
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	18,655	4,794	10,038	*2,721	*1,102	8.4	8.2	10.6	*6.2	*4.5
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	26,170	5,243	15,496	3,778	*1,653	11.8	9.0	16.3	8.6	*6.8
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	20,512	7,059	8,800	3,228	*1,426	9.3	12.1	9.3	7.4	*5.9
Superficial injuries	10,210	*2,472	4,211	*2,623	*904	4.6	*4.2	4.4	*6.0	*3.7
Contusions	53,018	6,769	23,902	11,881	10,466	23.9	11.6	25.2	27.1	42.9
Burns	7,370	*867	4,335	*1,261	*908	3.3	*1.5	4.6	*2.9	*3.7
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	4,060	*1,034	*740	*1,545	*740	1.8	*1.8	*0.8	*3.5	*3.0
All other injuries	58,937	6,067	32,194	13,055	7,621	26.6	10.4	33.9	29.8	31.3

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

Restricted-activity days are condition days, not person days.

Table 21. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injuries, by sex, age, and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

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

Type of injury	Sex							
	Male				Female			
	Age group							
	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over
Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands								
All injuries	261,022	47,708	148,324	64,990	224,962	26,616	96,312	102,035
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	12,325	*1,729	8,404	*2,192	8,358	*691	5,970	*1,697
Fractures of lower limb	31,666	5,334	17,504	8,828	26,921	*2,524	9,160	15,237
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	36,212	9,675	16,826	9,711	33,025	4,344	7,531	21,149
Dislocations	10,980	*522	7,719	*2,739	8,607	*750	4,127	3,730
Sprains and strains—total	64,192	8,901	41,088	14,203	54,764	5,548	26,590	22,626
Sprains and strains of back	22,608	*587	15,758	6,263	20,435	*603	12,372	7,461
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	13,780	*2,399	9,011	*2,370	6,552	*1,207	*2,902	*2,443
Open wounds and lacerations	42,731	11,527	24,066	7,139	22,606	5,569	10,268	6,769
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	10,263	*3,042	5,332	*1,889	8,392	*1,752	4,706	*1,934
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	19,478	3,482	12,828	*3,168	6,691	*1,762	*2,667	*2,263
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	12,990	5,003	5,906	*2,081	7,523	*2,056	*2,895	*2,573
Superficial injuries	4,002	*1,492	*2,152	*358	6,208	*980	*2,059	*3,169
Contusions	24,366	4,018	11,888	8,459	28,653	*2,751	12,014	13,888
Burns	4,039	*227	*2,795	*1,017	3,332	*640	*1,539	*1,152
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	*1,791	*533	*362	*896	*2,270	*501	*378	*1,390
All other injuries	28,717	3,751	15,519	9,447	30,220	*2,317	16,675	11,228

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

Restricted-activity days are condition days, not person days.

Table 22. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injuries per 100 persons per year, by sex, age, and type of injury: United States, 1980–81

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

Type of injury	Sex							
	Male				Female			
	Age group							
	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45 years and over
Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year								
All injuries	244.3	160.2	321.1	210.4	196.2	93.2	197.6	273.3
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	11.5	*5.8	18.2	*7.1	7.3	*2.4	12.2	*4.5
Fractures of lower limb	29.6	17.9	37.9	28.6	23.5	*8.8	18.8	40.8
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	33.9	32.5	36.4	31.4	28.8	15.2	15.5	56.6
Dislocations	10.3	*1.8	16.7	*8.9	7.5	*2.6	8.5	10.0
Sprains and strains—total	60.1	29.9	88.9	46.0	47.8	19.4	54.6	60.6
Sprains and strains of back	21.2	*2.0	34.1	20.3	17.8	*2.1	25.4	20.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	12.9	*8.1	19.5	*7.7	5.7	*4.2	*6.0	*6.5
Open wounds and lacerations	40.0	38.7	52.1	23.1	19.7	19.5	21.1	18.1
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	9.6	10.2	11.5	*6.1	7.3	*6.1	9.7	*5.2
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	18.2	11.7	27.8	*10.3	5.8	*6.2	*5.5	*6.1
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	12.2	16.8	12.8	*6.7	6.6	*7.2	*5.9	*6.9
Superficial injuries	3.7	*5.0	*4.7	*1.2	5.4	*3.4	*4.2	*8.5
Contusions	22.8	13.5	25.7	27.4	25.0	*9.6	24.7	37.2
Burns	3.8	*0.8	*6.1	*3.3	2.9	*2.2	*3.2	*3.1
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	*1.7	*1.8	*0.8	*2.9	*2.0	*1.8	*0.8	*3.7
All other injuries	26.9	12.6	33.6	30.6	26.4	*8.1	34.2	30.1

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures 1 and IV.

Restricted-activity days are condition days, not person days.

Table 23. Average annual number of days of bed disability due to injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by sex and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Sex								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands			Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year					
All injuries	135,984	65,332	70,652	61.4	61.1	61.6			
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	8,398	5,088	3,310	3.8	4.8	2.9			
Fractures of lower limb	17,842	7,404	10,438	8.1	6.9	9.1			
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	11,667	4,631	7,036	5.3	4.3	6.1			
Dislocations	6,331	3,530	*2,801	2.9	3.3	*2.4			
Sprains and strains—total	29,732	14,822	14,911	13.4	13.9	13.0			
Sprains and strains of back	12,822	6,220	6,602	5.8	5.8	5.8			
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	4,294	*3,060	*1,234	1.9	*2.9	*1.1			
Open wounds and lacerations	15,855	9,301	6,554	7.2	8.7	5.7			
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,263	*3,052	3,210	2.8	*2.9	2.8			
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	*2,926	*1,946	*980	*1.3	*1.8	*0.9			
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	6,666	4,303	*2,363	3.0	4.0	*2.1			
Superficial injuries	*2,916	*955	*1,961	*1.3	*0.9	*1.7			
Contusions	15,545	6,574	8,971	7.0	6.2	7.8			
Burns	*1,400	*915	*485	*0.6	*0.9	*0.4			
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	*2,688	*1,194	*1,494	*1.2	*1.1	1.3			
All other injuries	23,609	10,917	12,692	10.7	10.2	11.1			

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

Bed-disability days are condition days, not person days.

Table 24. Average annual number of days of bed disability due to injuries and number per 100 persons per year, by age and type of injury: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of injury	Age group									
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
All injuries	135,984	16,227	68,941	28,652	22,164	61.4	27.8	72.6	65.3	90.9
Skull fractures and intracranial injuries	8,398	*1,365	5,760	*643	*630	3.8	*2.3	6.1	*1.5	*2.6
Fractures of lower limb	17,842	*1,191	7,159	3,296	6,196	8.1	*2.0	7.5	7.5	25.4
Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk	11,667	*1,485	3,825	3,290	*3,067	5.3	*2.5	4.0	7.5	*12.6
Dislocations	6,331	*173	3,824	*1,702	*632	2.9	*0.3	4.0	*3.9	*2.6
Sprains and strains—total	29,732	*2,188	17,011	7,937	*2,596	13.4	*3.8	17.9	18.1	*10.7
Sprains and strains of back	12,822	*579	8,123	3,240	*880	5.8	*1.0	8.6	7.4	*3.6
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	4,294	*216	*3,106	*358	*614	1.9	*0.4	*3.3	*0.8	*2.5
Open wounds and lacerations	15,855	4,054	8,063	*1,507	*2,231	7.2	7.0	8.5	*3.4	*9.2
Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk	6,263	*1,479	3,696	*320	*768	2.8	*2.5	3.9	*0.7	*3.2
Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb	*2,926	*293	*2,025	*220	*388	*1.3	*0.5	*2.1	*0.5	*1.6
Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb	6,666	*2,281	*2,342	*967	*1,075	3.0	*3.9	*2.5	*2.2	*4.4
Superficial injuries	*2,916	*488	*1,331	*698	*399	*1.3	*0.8	*1.4	*1.6	*1.6
Contusions	15,545	*1,565	7,723	*2,425	3,832	7.0	*2.7	8.1	*5.5	15.7
Burns	*1,400	*195	*703	*328	*175	*0.6	*3.0	*0.7	*0.7	*0.7
Toxic effects—nonmedicinal	*2,688	*559	*505	*1,324	*300	*1.2	*1.0	*0.5	*3.0	*1.2
All other injuries	23,609	*2,965	13,037	5,503	*2,104	10.7	*5.1	13.7	12.5	*8.6

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

Bed-disability days are condition days, not person days.

Table 25. Average annual prevalence of selected impairments; prevalence of impairments due to injuries, and incidence of impairments due to injuries; and percent of impairments due to injuries, and percent of impairments due to injuries occurring in the past year; by persons with one or more selected impairments, total selected impairments, and types of selected impairments: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of impairment	Prevalence of impairments in thousands	Impairments due to injuries			
		Number in thousands	Percent of total impairment	Number per 1,000 population	Percent occurring in past 12 months
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments	45,400	12,857	28.3	58.0	11.8
Total selected impairments	59,121	14,767	25.0	66.7	11.0
Visual impairments	8,534	914	10.7	4.1	2.2
Hearing impairments	18,018	984	5.5	4.4	7.1
Speech impairments	2,242	*62	*2.8	*0.3	9.7
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	1,695	1,332	78.6	6.0	6.8
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	1,059	995	94.0	4.5	7.8
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	636	337	53.0	1.5	3.9
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	1,365	249	18.2	1.1	6.4
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	20,582	10,337	50.2	46.7	12.9
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	11,674	4,277	36.6	19.3	10.1
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	3,000	2,201	73.4	9.9	15.6
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	5,558	3,676	66.1	16.6	14.7
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	349	183	52.4	0.8	10.4
Other selected impairments	6,686	889	13.3	4.0	9.3

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

Table 26. Average annual prevalence of visual impairments due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	914	383	299	231	4.1	2.5	6.8	9.5
Sex								
Male	694	265	261	167	6.5	3.5	12.5	16.7
Female	220	118	*38	*64	1.9	1.5	*1.7	*4.5
Race								
White	800	309	274	217	4.2	2.4	7.0	9.8
Black	*103	*63	*26	*14	*4.0	*3.2	*6.3	*6.8
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	421	201	*69	151	5.1	3.8	*5.1	9.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	182	*68	*76	*38	3.5	*1.7	*7.9	*13.0
\$25,000 or more	230	*90	122	*18	3.4	*1.9	7.7	*6.8
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	357	*95	123	139	5.3	*2.5	7.7	10.4
12-15 years	449	256	127	*67	4.1	3.1	6.4	*8.5
16 years or more	*107	*32	*50	*25	*2.7	*1.1	*6.7	*9.5
Geographic region								
Northeast	160	*63	*59	*37	3.3	*1.9	*5.8	*6.3
North Central	184	*79	*68	*37	3.1	*1.9	*5.9	*5.9
South	386	174	*85	126	5.3	3.5	*5.9	15.8
West	184	*67	*87	*30	4.4	*2.3	*11.0	*7.0
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	167	*96	*39	*32	2.7	*2.3	*3.3	*4.4
SMSA—outside central city	400	147	165	*87	4.5	2.3	9.1	*10.2
Outside SMSA	347	140	*95	*112	4.9	2.9	*6.9	*12.9
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	511	249	221	*41	5.2	3.7	8.0	*12.3
Currently unemployed	*31	*21	*11	*-	*4.2	*3.4	*9.5	*-
Not in labor force	307	*50	*68	190	5.4	*2.4	*4.5	9.1

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 27. Average annual prevalence of hearing impairments due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980–81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	984	477	309	198	4.4	3.1	7.0	8.1
Sex								
Male	702	343	243	116	6.6	4.5	11.6	11.6
Female	282	134	*65	*82	2.5	1.7	*2.8	*5.7
Race								
White	879	419	280	180	4.6	3.2	7.2	8.2
Black	*83	*36	*29	*18	*3.2	*1.8	*7.0	*8.8
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	463	169	137	157	5.6	3.2	10.2	10.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	223	159	*47	*17	4.3	4.0	*4.9	*5.8
\$25,000 or more	241	122	*107	*12	3.6	2.5	*6.7	*4.5
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	434	178	150	*106	6.4	4.7	9.4	*8.0
12–15 years	456	251	120	*86	4.1	3.0	6.1	*10.9
16 years or more	*87	*42	*39	*6	*2.2	*1.4	*5.3	*2.3
Geographic region								
Northeast	171	*46	*76	*49	3.5	*1.4	*7.4	*8.4
North Central	271	132	*89	*50	4.6	3.2	*7.8	*8.0
South	331	177	*81	*74	4.6	3.5	*5.7	*9.3
West	210	123	*62	*25	5.1	4.2	*7.9	*5.8
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	265	150	*64	*51	4.3	3.6	*5.4	*7.1
SMSA—outside central city	405	164	169	*72	4.5	2.6	9.3	*8.5
Outside SMSA	314	164	*75	*74	4.4	3.4	*5.4	*8.5
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	552	346	179	*27	5.6	5.1	6.5	*8.1
Currently unemployed	*27	*15	*12	*-	*3.6	*2.4	*10.4	*-
Not in labor force	368	*80	117	171	6.5	*3.9	7.7	8.2

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 28. Average annual prevalence of absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only) due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	1,332	409	553	370	6.0	2.7	12.6	15.2
Sex								
Male	1,139	353	466	320	10.7	4.6	22.3	32.0
Female	193	*56	*87	*50	1.7	*0.7	*3.8	*3.5
Race								
White	1,224	382	516	326	6.4	3.0	13.3	14.8
Black	*98	*17	*37	*44	*3.8	*0.9	*8.9	*21.5
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	582	156	171	255	7.1	2.9	12.7	16.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	302	*110	133	*58	5.8	*2.8	13.8	*19.8
\$25,000 or more	345	124	195	*25	5.1	2.6	12.3	*9.4
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	692	153	294	244	10.3	4.0	18.4	18.3
12-15 years	481	214	164	*103	4.3	2.6	8.3	*13.0
16 years or more	134	*41	*76	*16	3.3	*1.4	*10.3	*6.1
Geographic region								
Northeast	242	*65	*109	*68	4.9	*2.0	*10.7	*11.6
North Central	351	*106	162	*83	6.0	*2.6	14.2	*13.3
South	505	158	189	158	7.0	3.1	13.2	19.8
West	234	*79	*93	*62	5.6	*2.7	*11.8	*14.4
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	307	114	*79	114	5.0	2.7	*6.6	15.8
SMSA—outside central city	423	153	165	*105	4.7	2.4	9.1	*12.4
Outside SMSA	601	142	309	150	8.5	2.9	22.4	17.3
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	676	281	337	*58	6.8	4.1	12.2	*17.4
Currently unemployed	*74	*39	*29	*7	*9.9	*6.3	*25.1	*57.4
Not in labor force	510	*17	187	305	9.0	*0.8	12.4	14.6

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 29. Average annual prevalence of absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	995	296	416	283	4.5	1.9	9.5	11.6
Sex								
Male	836	246	352	238	7.8	3.2	16.9	23.8
Female	158	*49	*64	*45	1.4	*0.6	*2.8	*3.1
Race								
White	915	281	389	245	4.8	2.2	10.0	11.1
Black	*70	*5	*27	*38	*2.7	*0.3	6.5	*18.6
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	445	120	118	207	5.4	2.3	8.7	13.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	189	*79	*85	*25	3.6	*2.0	*8.8	*8.5
\$25,000 or more	264	*79	166	*19	3.9	*1.6	10.5	*7.1
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	531	*100	228	202	7.9	*2.6	14.3	15.2
12-15 years	333	161	*105	*68	3.0	1.9	*5.3	*8.6
16 years or more	*105	*35	*64	*6	*2.6	*1.2	*8.6	*2.3
Geographic region								
Northeast	207	*53	*91	*62	4.2	*1.6	*8.9	*10.6
North Central	249	*87	*107	*55	4.3	*2.1	*9.3	*8.8
South	390	*108	161	121	5.4	*2.1	11.3	15.2
West	150	*47	*58	*45	3.6	*1.6	*7.3	*10.5
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	212	*83	*48	*80	3.5	*2.0	*4.0	*11.1
SMSA—outside central city	309	*107	121	*81	3.4	*1.7	6.7	*9.5
Outside SMSA	474	*105	247	122	6.7	*2.2	17.9	14.1
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	510	215	247	*48	5.2	3.2	9.0	14.4
Currently unemployed	*53	*18	*29	*7	*7.1	*2.9	*25.1	*57.4
Not in labor force	387	*17	141	229	6.8	*0.8	9.3	11.0

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 30. Average annual prevalence of all deformities or orthopedic impairments due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	10,337	5,574	3,009	1,754	46.7	36.4	68.6	72.0
Sex								
Male	6,062	3,428	1,849	785	56.7	45.1	88.5	78.5
Female	4,274	2,147	1,159	968	37.3	27.8	50.4	67.4
Race								
White	9,073	4,897	2,632	1,544	47.7	37.9	67.7	70.0
Black	1,130	593	345	191	43.4	29.9	83.0	93.4
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	4,933	2,470	1,238	1,225	60.2	46.6	91.7	79.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	2,298	1,444	647	207	43.9	36.4	67.0	70.8
\$25,000 or more	2,454	1,434	892	127	36.5	29.5	56.2	47.7
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	3,819	1,515	1,345	959	56.6	39.6	84.2	72.0
12-15 years	4,800	3,023	1,199	578	43.3	36.3	60.8	73.0
16 years or more	1,602	993	412	197	39.8	32.9	55.6	75.1
Geographic region								
Northeast	2,192	1,230	616	345	44.8	37.4	60.3	58.9
North Central	2,830	1,477	848	505	48.4	36.2	74.1	80.7
South	3,138	1,710	897	530	43.3	34.0	62.7	66.5
West	2,177	1,157	648	373	52.4	39.4	82.1	86.9
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	3,070	1,587	974	510	50.4	37.9	82.0	70.8
SMSA—outside central city	3,873	2,356	990	527	43.1	37.3	54.5	62.1
Outside SMSA	3,394	1,631	1,045	717	48.0	33.9	75.7	82.6
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	5,401	3,570	1,607	225	54.6	52.5	58.2	67.4
Currently unemployed	619	498	116	*5	83.0	80.5	100.3	*41.0
Not in labor force	3,977	1,168	1,286	1,524	70.0	56.3	85.1	72.9

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 31. Average annual prevalence of deformities or orthopedic impairments of the back due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	4,277	2,353	1,305	619	19.3	15.4	29.8	25.4
Sex								
Male	2,372	1,290	777	304	22.2	17.0	37.2	30.4
Female	1,906	1,062	528	316	16.6	13.7	23.0	22.0
Race								
White	3,755	2,060	1,137	557	19.7	15.9	29.2	25.3
Black	466	260	156	*50	17.9	13.1	37.5	*24.4
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	2,088	1,119	515	454	25.5	21.1	38.2	29.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	939	584	291	*64	18.0	14.7	30.1	*21.9
\$25,000 or more	1,012	544	413	*55	15.1	11.2	26.0	*20.6
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	1,636	709	579	348	24.2	18.6	36.3	26.1
12-15 years	1,941	1,217	489	235	17.5	14.6	24.8	29.7
16 years or more	669	413	220	*36	16.6	13.7	29.7	*13.7
Geographic region								
Northeast	938	526	316	*95	19.2	16.0	30.9	*16.2
North Central	1,137	600	354	183	19.4	14.7	30.9	29.3
South	1,282	717	374	191	17.7	14.3	26.2	24.0
West	920	510	261	149	22.1	17.4	33.1	34.7
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	1,179	625	409	144	19.3	14.9	34.4	20.0
SMSA—outside central city	1,611	988	445	177	17.9	15.6	24.5	20.8
Outside SMSA	1,488	740	451	297	21.1	15.4	32.7	34.2
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	2,320	1,479	781	*60	23.5	21.8	28.3	*18.0
Currently unemployed	227	191	*35	*	30.4	30.9	*30.3	*
Not in labor force	1,642	594	489	559	28.9	28.6	32.4	26.7

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 32. Average annual prevalence of deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	2,201	1,234	597	369	9.9	8.1	13.6	15.1
Sex								
Male	1,403	808	419	176	13.1	10.6	20.1	17.6
Female	798	426	178	194	7.0	5.5	7.7	13.5
Race								
White	1,962	1,110	529	323	10.3	8.6	13.6	14.7
Black	206	*92	*68	*46	7.9	*4.6	*16.4	*22.5
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	1,005	529	241	236	12.3	10.0	17.9	15.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	519	311	147	*61	9.9	7.8	15.2	*20.9
\$25,000 or more	528	348	156	*24	7.9	7.2	9.8	*9.0
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	769	352	228	188	11.4	9.2	14.3	14.1
12-15 years	1,078	665	296	117	9.7	8.0	15.0	14.8
16 years or more	328	203	*67	*58	8.1	6.7	*9.0	*22.1
Geographic region								
Northeast	465	256	*97	*111	9.5	7.8	*9.5	*19.0
North Central	639	305	219	116	10.9	7.5	19.1	18.5
South	668	396	176	*97	9.2	7.9	12.3	*12.2
West	428	278	*105	*45	10.3	9.5	*13.3	*10.5
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	605	320	189	*95	9.9	7.6	15.9	*13.1
SMSA—outside central city	899	544	214	140	10.0	8.6	11.8	16.5
Outside SMSA	697	369	193	134	9.9	7.7	14.0	15.4
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	1,106	748	319	*39	11.2	11.0	11.6	*11.7
Currently unemployed	186	157	*29	*-	24.9	25.4	*25.1	*-
Not in labor force	791	212	249	330	13.9	10.2	16.5	15.8

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 33. Average annual prevalence of deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group							
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of impairments in thousands				Number of impairments per 1,000 persons per year			
Total ¹	3,676	1,887	1,054	735	16.6	12.3	24.0	30.2
Sex								
Male	2,171	1,253	629	289	20.3	16.5	30.1	28.9
Female	1,505	635	425	445	13.1	8.2	18.5	31.0
Race								
White	3,196	1,644	914	639	16.8	12.7	23.5	29.0
Black	434	223	121	*89	16.7	11.2	29.1	*43.5
Family income								
Less than \$15,000	1,716	745	465	505	20.9	14.0	34.5	32.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	817	537	198	*83	15.6	13.5	20.5	*28.4
\$25,000 or more	884	530	305	*48	13.2	10.9	19.2	*18.0
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	1,329	416	515	398	19.7	10.9	32.2	29.9
12-15 years	1,695	1,085	390	220	15.3	13.0	19.8	27.8
16 years or more	599	370	125	*103	14.9	12.2	16.9	*39.3
Geographic region								
Northeast	762	437	185	139	15.6	13.3	18.1	23.7
North Central	1,003	548	263	192	17.1	13.4	23.0	30.7
South	1,139	572	342	225	15.7	11.4	23.9	28.2
West	772	329	264	179	18.6	11.2	33.4	41.7
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city	1,220	603	359	258	20.0	14.4	30.2	35.8
SMSA—outside central city	1,308	793	306	209	14.6	12.5	16.9	24.6
Outside SMSA	1,148	491	389	268	16.2	10.2	28.2	30.9
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²								
Currently employed	1,882	1,286	478	119	19.0	18.9	17.3	35.7
Currently unemployed	183	138	*30	*5	24.5	22.3	*34.6	*41.0
Not in labor force	1,483	337	536	611	26.1	16.2	35.5	29.2

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 34. Average annual prevalence of absence of other extremities or parts of other extremities; and paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities; due to injuries and number per 1,000 population, by selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Impairment			
	Absence of other extremities or parts of other extremities		Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons per year	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons per year
Total ¹	337	1.5	249	1.1
Sex				
Male	302	2.8	175	1.6
Female	*34	*0.3	*74	*0.6
Race				
White	309	1.6	200	1.1
Black	*27	*1.0	*43	*1.7
Family income				
Less than \$15,000	137	1.7	157	1.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	113	2.2	*39	*0.7
\$25,000 or more	*81	*1.2	*47	*0.7
Education of head of family				
Less than 12 years	161	2.4	*89	*1.3
12-15 years	147	1.3	149	1.3
16 years or more	*29	*0.7	*11	*0.3
Geographic region				
Northeast	*36	*0.7	*31	*0.6
North Central	*102	*1.7	*65	*1.1
South	115	1.6	*90	*1.2
West	*84	*2.0	*65	*1.6
Place of residence				
SMSA—central city	*96	*1.6	118	1.9
SMSA—outside central city	114	1.3	*47	*0.5
Outside SMSA	127	1.8	*83	*1.2
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over ²				
Currently employed	166	1.7	*82	*0.8
Currently unemployed	*21	*2.8	*7	*0.9
Not in labor force	123	2.2	148	2.6

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

²Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

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

Table 35. Average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries and percent by class of accident and type of impairment: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of impairment	Impairments due to injuries—class of accident								
	Total prevalence in thousands	Moving motor vehicle		While at work		Home		Other	
		Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments	12,857	2,658	20.7	3,781	29.4	3,006	23.4	4,839	37.6
Total selected impairments	14,767	3,065	20.8	4,213	28.5	3,156	21.4	5,358	36.3
Visual impairments	914	139	15.2	175	19.1	322	35.2	308	33.7
Hearing impairments	984	125	12.7	163	16.6	231	23.5	484	49.2
Speech impairments	*62	*26	*41.9	*	*	*13	*21.0	*23	*37.1
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	1,332	115	8.6	614	46.1	409	30.7	327	24.5
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	995	*39	*3.9	530	53.3	254	25.5	243	24.4
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	337	*76	*22.6	*84	*24.9	155	46.0	*84	24.9
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	249	*100	*40.2	*29	*11.6	*40	*16.1	*97	*39.0
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	10,337	2,402	23.2	2,906	28.1	1,974	19.1	3,820	37.0
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	4,277	1,279	29.9	1,404	32.8	658	15.4	1,253	29.3
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	2,201	297	13.5	656	29.8	639	29.0	776	35.3
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	3,676	748	20.3	805	21.9	665	18.1	1,720	46.8
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	183	*77	*42.1	*41	*22.4	*12	*6.6	*71	*38.8
Other selected impairments	889	157	17.7	326	36.7	165	18.6	299	33.6

NOTES: The sums of the numbers and percents for the four classes of accidents may exceed the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

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

Table 36. Average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries by place of accident and type of impairments: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of impairment	Impairments due to injuries—place of accident							Other and unknown
	Total prevalence	Home—inside and outside	Street and highway	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Farm	
Number of impairments in thousands								
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments ¹	12,857	3,013	3,166	2,866	775	934	482	2,188
Total selected impairments	14,767	3,162	3,628	3,185	802	982	548	2,459
Visual impairments	914	322	171	133	*18	*52	*32	187
Hearing impairments	984	231	168	127	*31	*67	*31	330
Speech impairments	*62	*13	*43	-	-	-	-	*6
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	1,332	409	*100	548	-	*35	128	*110
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	995	254	*48	499	-	*30	*90	*75
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	337	155	*52	*50	-	*6	*39	*35
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	249	*40	*107	*17	*12	*7	*6	*60
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	10,337	1,981	2,839	2,066	735	783	297	1,637
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	4,277	658	1,368	1,012	201	227	130	681
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	2,201	639	382	500	138	175	*38	329
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	3,676	672	999	535	389	368	116	596
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	183	*12	*90	*19	*6	*12	*12	*31
Other selected impairments	889	165	200	294	*6	*39	*55	130

¹The sums of the number of persons with one or more selected impairments by place of accident may exceed the total because the impairments may have resulted from accidents in more than one place.

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

Table 37. Percent distribution of prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries by place of accident, according to type of impairment: United States, 1980-81

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

Type of impairment	Impairments due to injury—place of accident							Other and unknown
	Total ²	Home—inside and outside	Street and highway	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Farm	
Percent								
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments ¹	100.0	23.4	24.6	22.3	6.0	7.3	3.7	17.0
Total selected impairments	100.0	21.4	24.6	21.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	16.7
Visual impairments	100.0	35.2	18.7	14.6	*2.0	*5.7	*3.5	20.5
Hearing impairments	100.0	23.5	17.1	12.9	*3.2	*6.8	*3.2	33.5
Speech impairments	*100.0	*21.0	*69.4	-	-	-	-	*9.7
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	100.0	30.7	*7.5	41.1	-	*2.6	9.6	*8.3
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	100.0	25.5	*4.8	50.2	-	*3.0	*9.0	*7.5
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	100.0	46.0	*15.4	*14.8	-	*1.8	*11.6	*10.4
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	100.0	*16.1	*43.0	*6.8	*4.8	*2.8	*2.4	*24.1
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	100.0	19.2	27.5	20.0	7.1	7.6	2.9	15.8
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	100.0	15.4	32.0	23.7	4.7	5.3	3.0	15.9
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	100.0	29.0	17.4	22.7	6.3	8.0	*1.7	14.9
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	100.0	18.3	27.2	14.6	10.6	10.0	3.2	16.2
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	100.0	*6.6	*49.2	*10.4	*3.3	*6.6	*6.6	*16.9
Other selected impairments	100.0	18.6	22.5	33.1	*0.7	*4.4	*6.2	14.6

¹The sums of the percents of persons with one or more selected impairments by place of accident may exceed 100.0 percent because the impairments may have resulted from accidents in more than one place.

²Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

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

Table 38. Average annual prevalence of selected impairments due to injuries and number and percent distribution resulting in limitation of activity by degree of limitation, according to type of impairment: United States, 1980–81

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

Type of impairment	Impairments due to injuries									
	Total	Limited in activity				Limited in activity				
		Unable to carry on major activity	Limited in amount or kind of major activity	Limited in outside activity	Not limited in activity	Total ¹	Unable to carry on major activity	Limited in amount or kind of major activity	Limited in outside activity	Not limited in activity
Number of persons with one or more selected impairments	12,857	1,767	2,945	1,595	6,549	100.0	13.7	22.9	12.4	50.9
Total selected impairments	14,767	2,263	3,582	1,847	7,075	100.0	15.3	24.3	12.5	47.9
Visual impairments	914	151	160	*110	494	100.0	16.5	17.5	*12.0	54.0
Hearing impairments	984	*98	201	*80	605	100.0	*10.0	20.4	*8.1	61.5
Speech impairments	*62	*20	*19	*6	*17	*100.0	*32.3	*30.6	*9.7	*27.4
Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only)	1,332	210	179	118	824	100.0	15.8	13.4	8.9	61.9
Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only	995	147	137	*76	635	100.0	14.8	13.8	*7.6	63.8
Other extremities or parts of extremities absent	337	*64	*42	*42	189	100.0	*19.0	*12.5	*12.5	56.1
Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities	249	*106	*87	*27	*29	100.0	*42.6	*34.9	*10.8	*11.6
Deformities or orthopedic impairments	10,337	1,528	2,756	1,436	4,617	100.0	14.8	26.7	13.9	44.7
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back	4,277	565	1,163	389	2,160	100.0	13.2	27.2	9.1	50.5
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities	2,201	349	525	309	1,017	100.0	15.9	23.9	14.0	46.2
Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities	3,676	571	1,037	706	1,362	100.0	15.5	28.2	19.2	37.1
Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other	183	*43	*30	*32	*77	100.0	*23.5	*16.4	*17.5	*42.1
Other selected impairments	889	149	182	*69	489	100.0	16.8	20.5	*7.8	55.0

¹Figures may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

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

Table 39. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and sex: United States, 1980–81

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

Sex	Age group					
	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	45 years and over
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes	221,487	58,328	94,931	43,857	24,370	68,227
Male	106,856	29,775	46,194	20,883	10,004	30,887
Female	114,631	28,554	48,737	22,974	14,366	37,340

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

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

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

Table 40. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1980-81

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

Characteristic	Age group			
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Population in thousands			
All persons ¹	221,487	153,260	43,857	24,370
Sex				
Male	106,856	75,969	20,883	10,004
Female	114,631	77,291	22,974	14,366
Race				
White	190,300	129,346	38,906	22,047
Black	26,032	19,832	4,155	2,045
Family income				
Less than \$5,000	19,640	12,179	2,748	4,712
\$5,000-\$14,999	62,319	40,867	10,749	10,703
Less than \$15,000	81,959	53,047	13,497	15,415
\$15,000-\$24,999	52,308	39,723	9,661	2,924
\$25,000 or more	67,151	48,626	15,859	2,665
Geographic region				
Northeast	48,928	32,854	10,219	5,855
North Central	58,493	40,791	11,447	6,254
South	72,502	50,236	14,296	7,970
West	41,564	29,379	7,895	4,291
Place of residence				
SMSA—central city	60,954	41,865	11,885	7,203
SMSA—outside central city	89,883	63,232	18,159	8,492
Outside SMSA	70,650	48,162	13,813	8,676
Education of individual—17 years of age and over				
Less than 12 years	49,296	20,720	14,963	13,613
12 years	60,699	38,163	16,677	5,860
13-15 years	26,504	19,033	5,403	2,069
16 years or more	24,260	15,975	6,075	2,210
Education of head of family				
Less than 12 years	67,495	38,212	15,970	13,313
12-15 years	110,806	83,179	19,706	7,922
16 years or more	40,258	30,223	7,413	2,622
Living arrangement				
Living alone or with nonrelatives	24,928
Living with relatives—spouse	102,443
Living with relatives—other	94,114
Current employment status for persons 17 years of age and over				
Currently employed	98,917	67,987	27,592	3,338
Currently unemployed	7,462	6,183	1,157	122
Not in labor force	56,777	20,760	15,108	20,910

¹Includes races other than white and black, unknown family income, unknown education of individual, unknown education of head of family, and unknown current employment status.

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Technical notes on methods

Background of this report

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

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

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

Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan

The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population, and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, because it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can

be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published,^{30,31} as well as a detailed description of the sample design and a report on the estimation procedure.³²

Collection of data

Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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

Estimating procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with an impairment due to injury, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures. Similarly, an estimate for 2 years is obtained by averaging eight quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as incidence of acute conditions or number of disability days—a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the

average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience that actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to the week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

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

General qualifications

Nonresponse

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

The interview process

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

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

Rounding of numbers

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

Population figures

Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators

for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of estimates

Because the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they 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 reporting and processing errors, as well as errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.³⁵ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.³⁴⁻³⁷ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

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

Relative standard error charts

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. To derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percent.

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

Narrow range—This class consists of (1) statistics that

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors

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

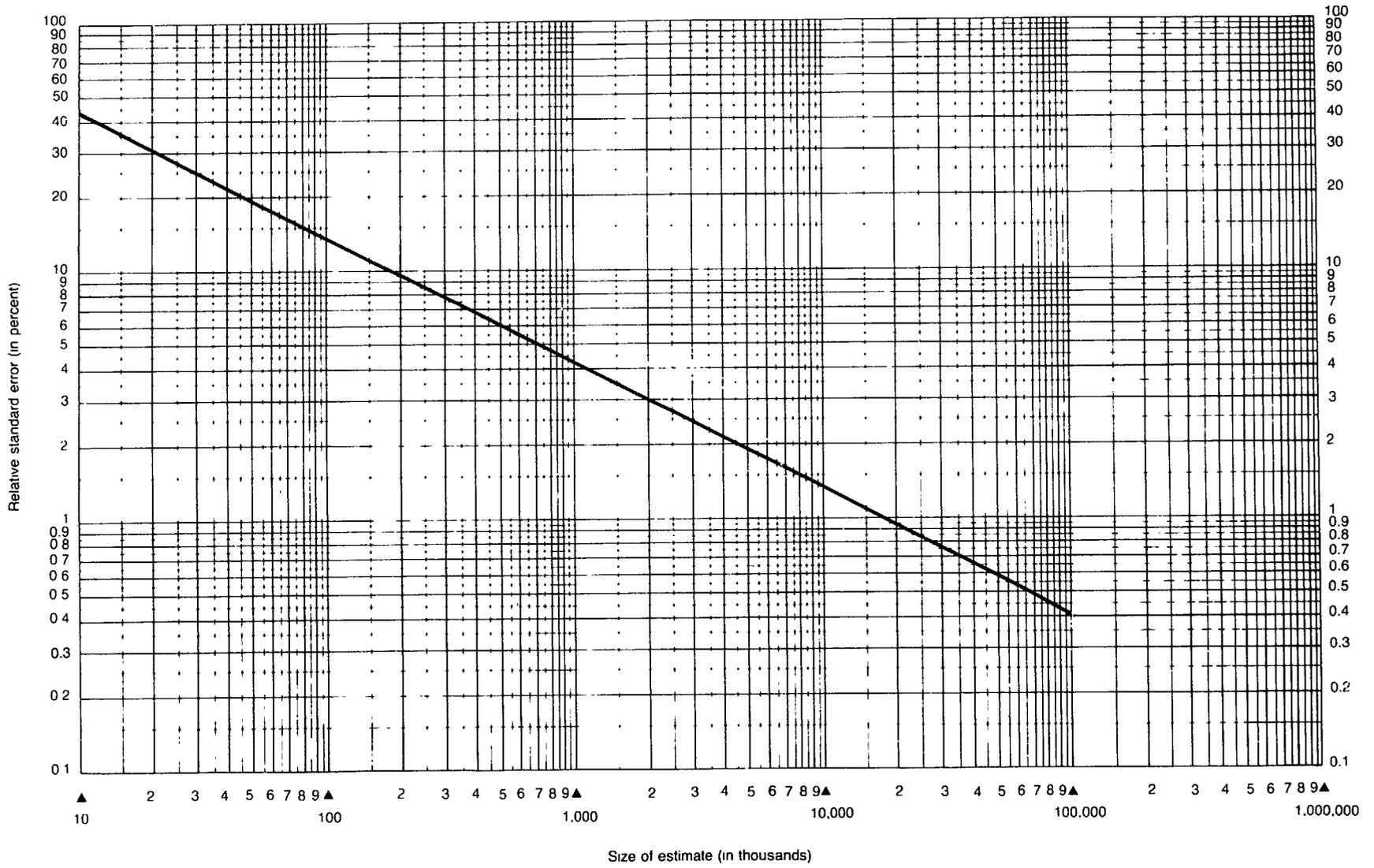
Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates—Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from figures I, II, III, and IV. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population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

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

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator—This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates, if converted to rates per 100, may be treated as though they were percents, and the relative standard errors may be obtained from the percent charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percent chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator—This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of injuries per 100 persons per year, it is

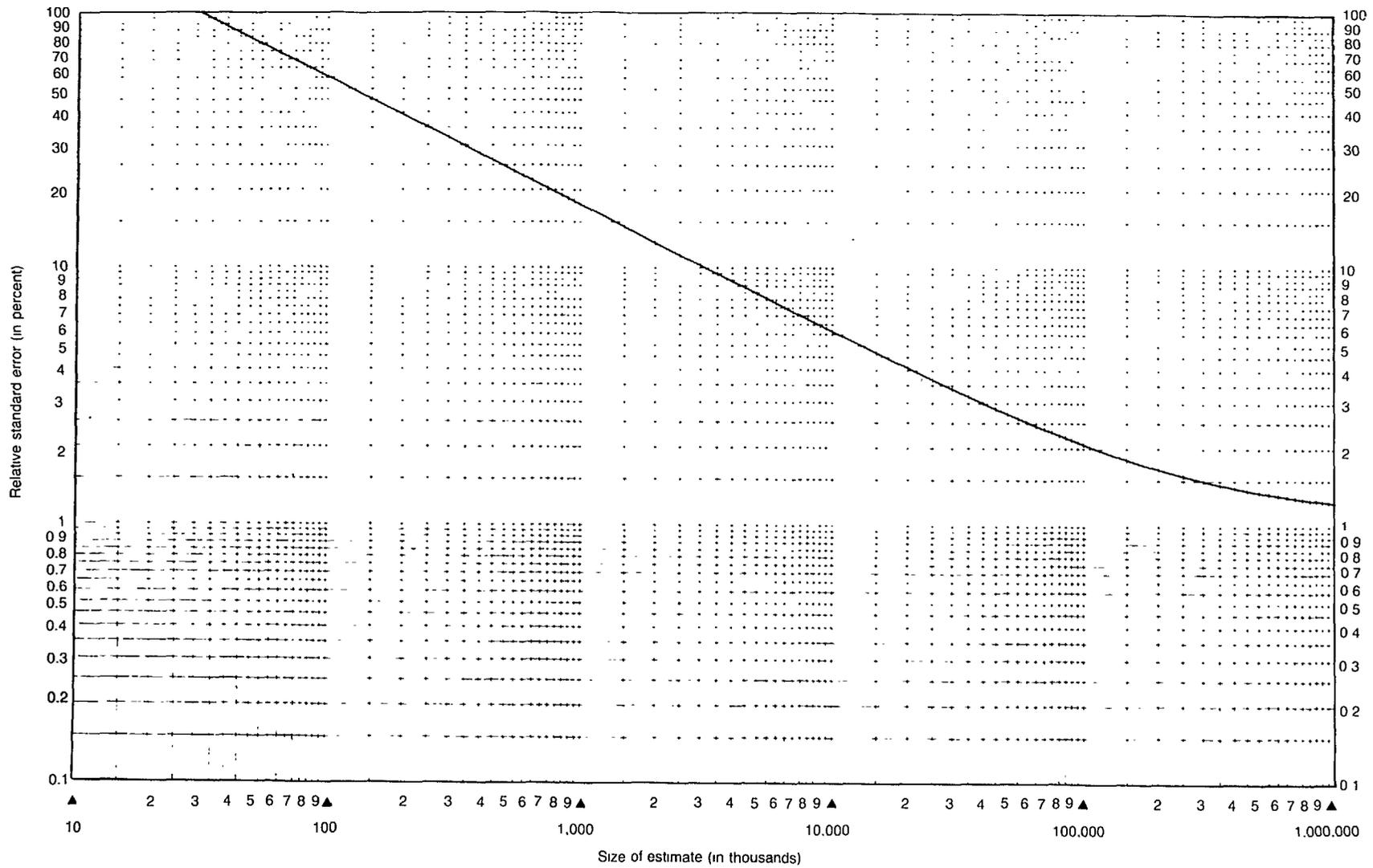
NOTE: A list of references follows the text.



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

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

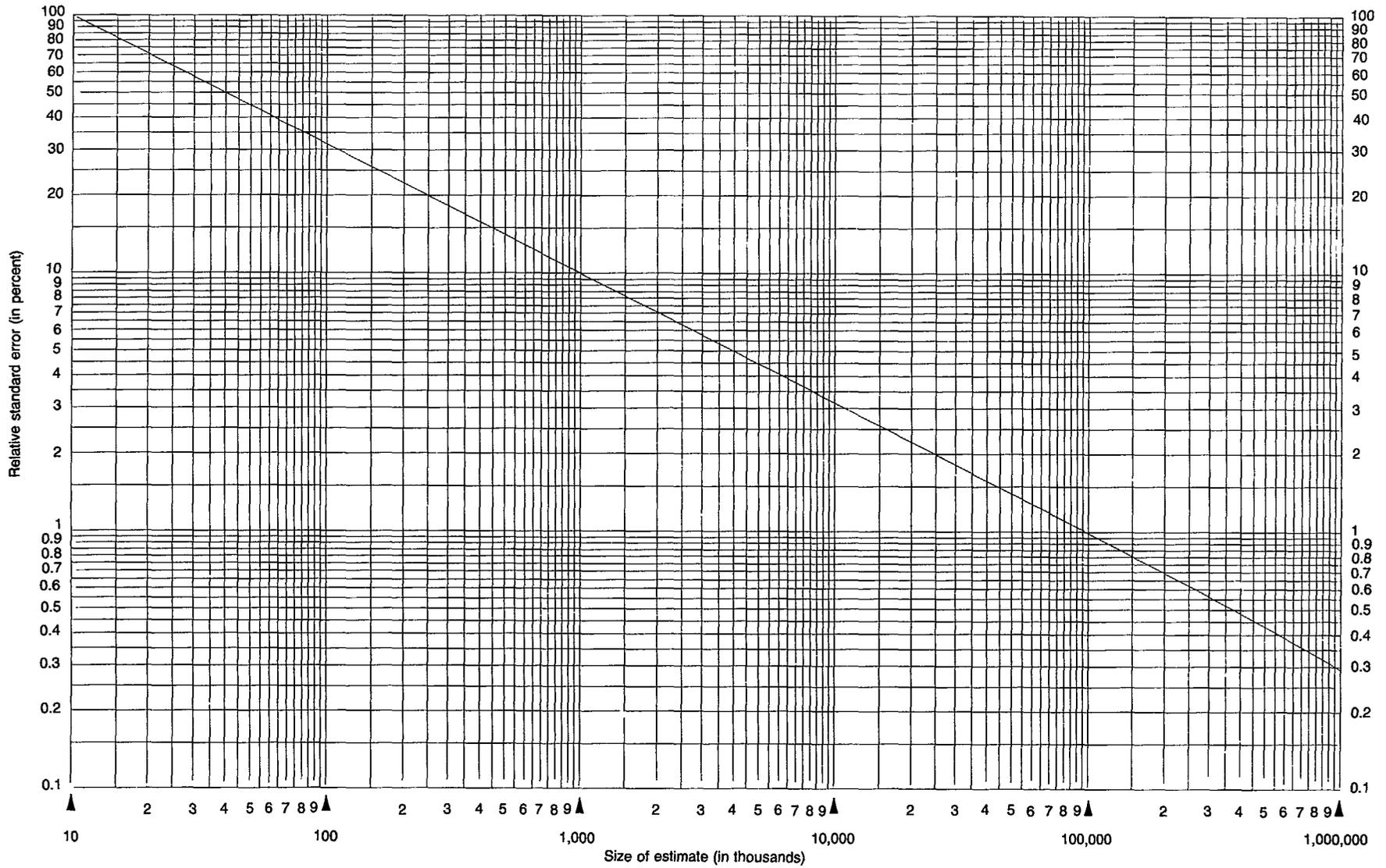
Figure I. Relative standard errors for population characteristics



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

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

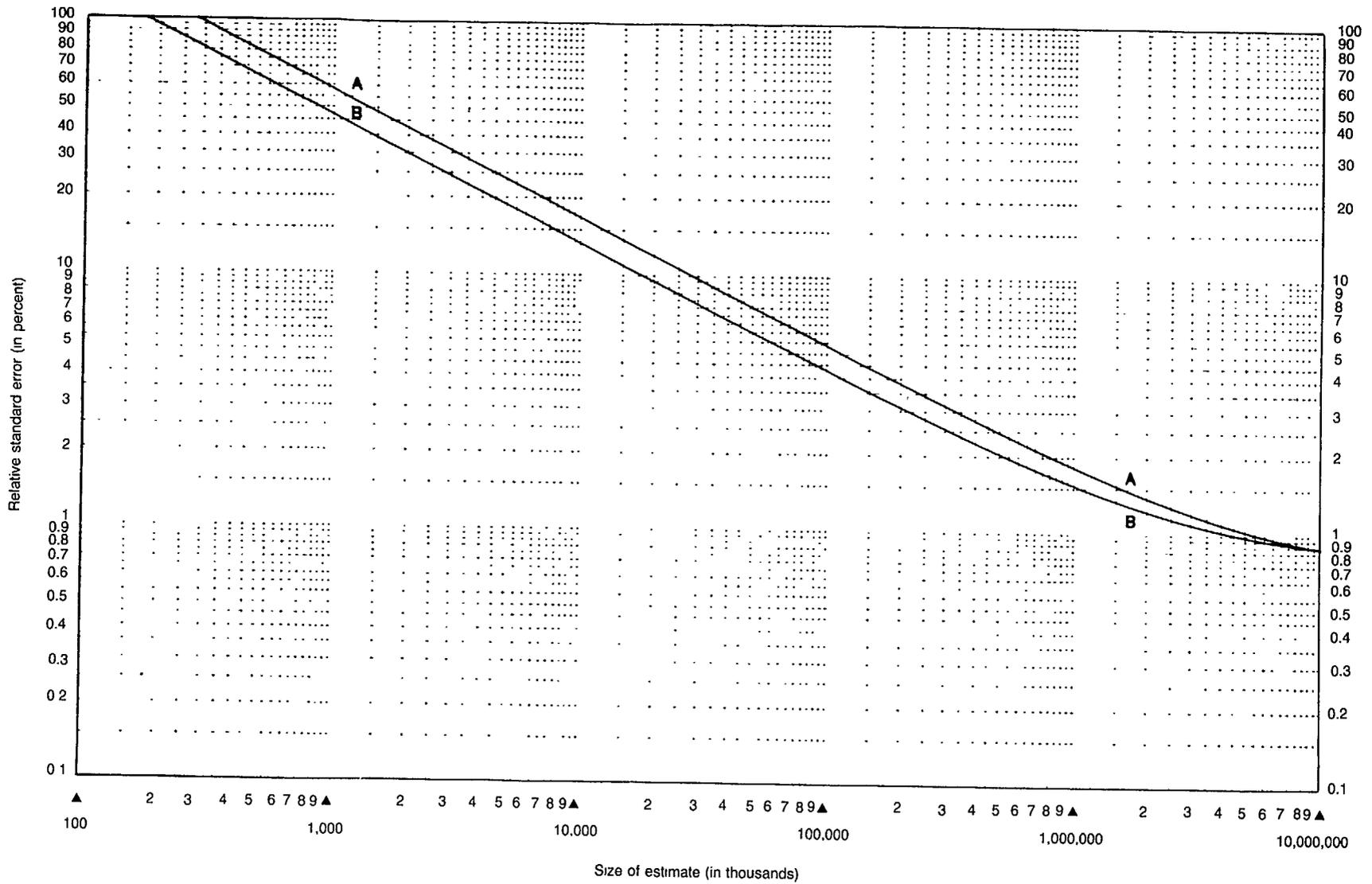
59 Figure II. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured for 8 quarters of data



NOTE: This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors of aggregates based on a one-sixth subsample over 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

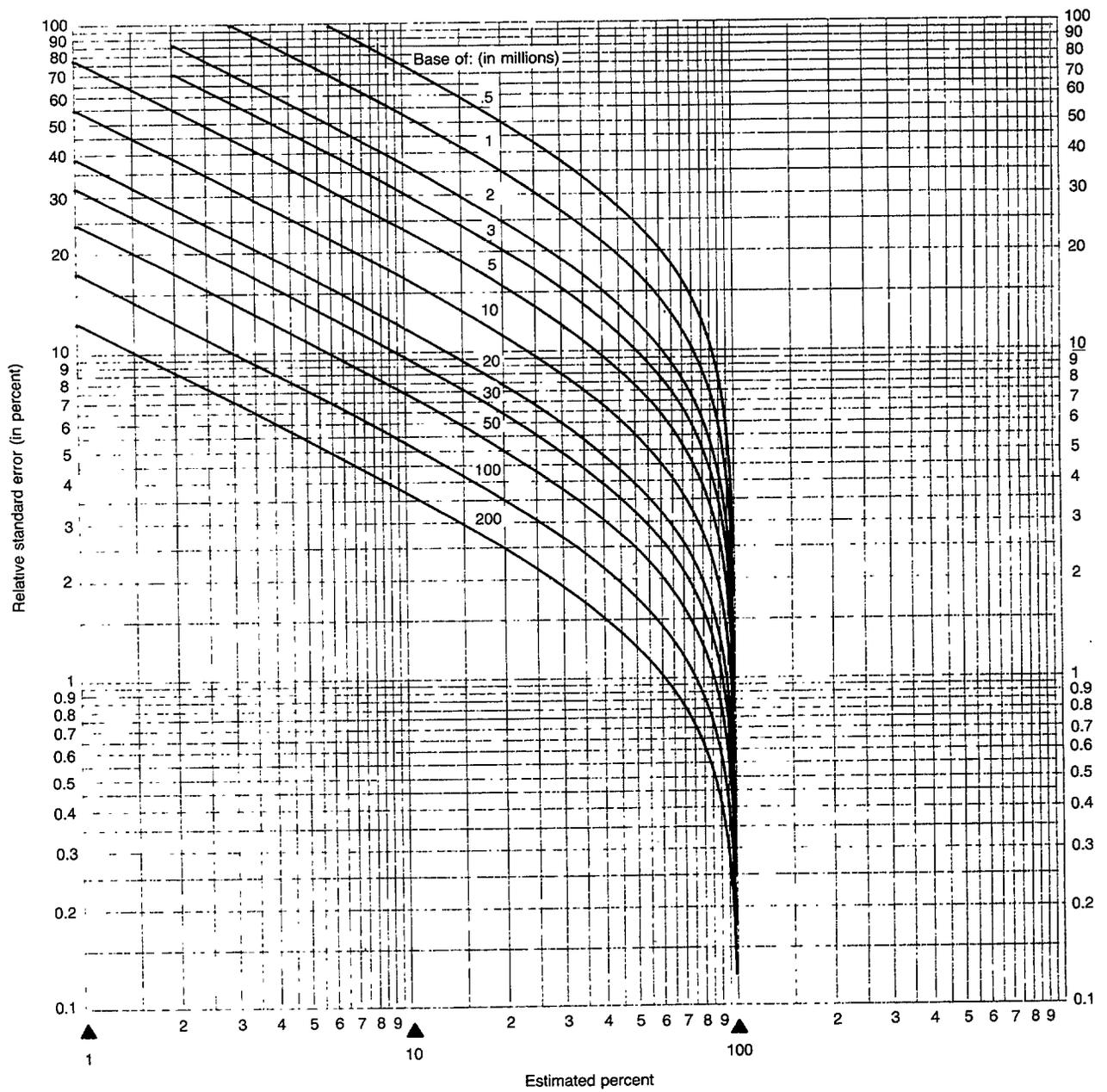
EXAMPLE: An estimate of 1,000,000 of a type of impairment (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 10.0 percent, or a standard error of 100,000 (10.0 percent of 1,000,000).

Figure III. Relative standard errors for characteristics related to the prevalence of chronic conditions



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.
 EXAMPLE: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent of 10,000,000).

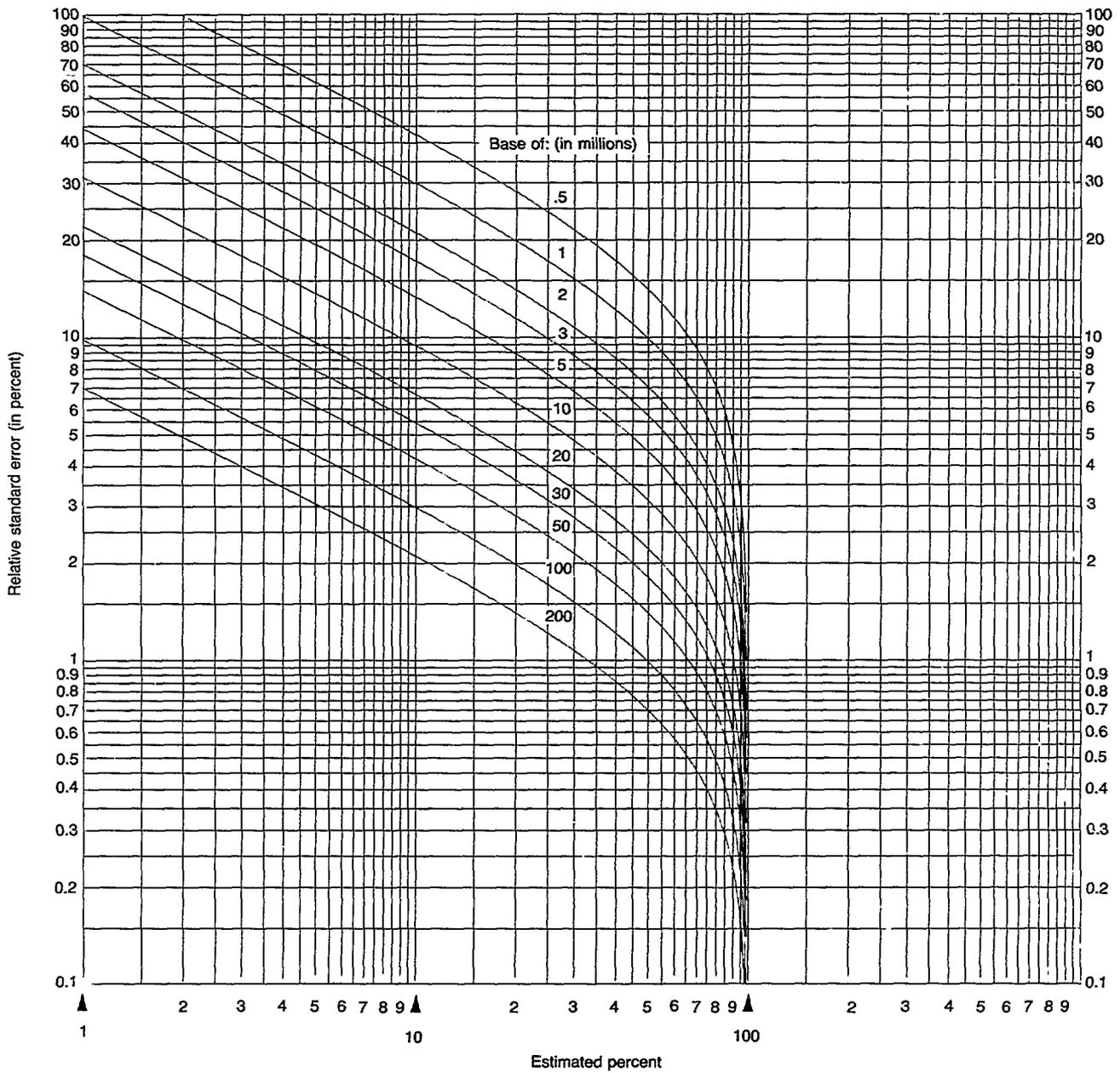
Figure IV. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B) for 8 quarters of data



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percent of acute conditions or persons injured based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

EXAMPLE: 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 11.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 11.0 percent, or 2.2 percentage points.

Figure V. Relative standard errors of percents of acute conditions or persons injured



NOTE: These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percents of characteristics related to chronic conditions based on a one-sixth subsample over 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

EXAMPLE: 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 6.2 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), the point at which a curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 6.2 percent, or 1.24 percentage points.

Figure VI. Relative standard errors of percents of characteristics related to chronic conditions

possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

Rule 5. Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth)—The standard error of a

difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Terms relating to injuries

Injury condition—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (800–999) in the *International Classification of Diseases*.³ In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term “injury” is used to cover all of these.

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

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries that involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Injury condition groups—In this report, injury condition data are grouped for presentation as follows:

1. Skull fractures and intracranial injuries—800–804, 850–854.
2. Fractures of lower limb—820–829.
3. Fractures of upper limb, neck, and trunk—805–819.
4. Dislocations—830–839.
5. Sprains and strains—840–848.
 - a. Sprains and strains of back—846–847.
 - b. Sprains and strains of knee and leg—844.
6. Open wounds and lacerations—870–884, 890–894.
 - a. Open wounds and lacerations of head, neck, and trunk—870–879.
 - b. Open wounds and lacerations of upper limb—880–884.
 - c. Open wounds and lacerations of lower limb—890–894.
7. Superficial injuries—910–919.
8. Contusions—920–924.
9. Burns—940–949.
10. Toxic effects—nonmedicinal—980–989.
11. All other injuries—860–869, 900–904, 925–939, 950–957, 959–979, 990–999.

Person injured—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of injury condition.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in

nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention, the person is included in the statistics as a separate person injured; hence, one person may be included more than once.

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

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

Terms relating to class of accident

Class of accident—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events that resulted in personal injuries. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishaps, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accident are (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) accidents occurring at home, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving-motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class “moving motor vehicle” includes “home—moving motor vehicle” and “while at work”—moving motor vehicle.” Similarly, the classes “while at work” and “home” include duplicated counts; for example, “moving motor vehicle—while at work” is included under “while at work.”

Motor vehicle—A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device not operated on rails upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely

for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

- *Moving-motor-vehicle accident*—The accident is classified as “moving motor vehicle” if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.
- *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 occurred.
- *Accident while at home*—The class of accident is “while at home” if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house. “Outside the house” refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. “Home” includes not only the person’s own home but also any other home in which the person may have been when injured.
- *Other accident*—The class of accident is “other” if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category includes persons injured in public places (for example, tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk) and also nonaccidental injuries, such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms relating to place of accident

Place of accident—Persons injured are classified according to the type of place where the injury occurred. The places of accidents are (1) home, (2) street or highway, (3) farm, (4) industrial place, (5) school, (6) place of recreation, and (7) other.

Home—The place of accident is considered as “home” if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries. “Home” includes not only the person’s own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he or she may have been at the time of the injury. “Home” includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers.

- *Inside the house*—This subcategory includes any room, attic, cellar, porch, or steps leading to an entrance of the house. However, inside the garage is not considered as inside the house.
- *Outside the house*—This subcategory includes the yard, driveway, garage, patio, gardens, or walks. On a farm, only the premises adjacent to the house are considered as part of the home. Injuries due to accidents occurring on cultivated land, in barns, or other similar farm buildings would not be considered home injuries.

Street or highway—This category means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter of right or custom. It includes

the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private driveways, lanes, or sidewalks.

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

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

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

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

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

Terms relating to disability

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

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

Restricted-activity day—A day of restricted activity is one during which a person cuts down on usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term “usual activities” for any day means activities the

person ordinarily engages in that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on the usual pattern for the child's day, which is affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount of activity for a whole day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are activities the person usually engages in on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore, absence of restricted-activity days does not imply normal health.

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

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

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

Classification of injuries by activity restriction or medical attention—By NHIS definition, an injury must either result in restricted activity or receive medical attention. Injuries involving 1 or more days of restricted activity, 1 or more days in bed, or medical attendance are correspondingly classified as activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and medically attended injuries.

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

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

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 are visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury

is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

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

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was experienced during the 2-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period. Such cases are treated as though there was no medical attention.

Chronic activity limitation—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Because the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, 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 that follow. (In each case, major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.)

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group.
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 amount or kind of major activity performed.
Preschool children: Limited in amount or kind of play with other children; for example, need special rest period, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.
School-age children: Limited to certain types of schools or limited in school attendance; for example, need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
Housewives: Limited in amount or kind of housework; for example, 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; for example, need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.
3. Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited.
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, club, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. Persons not limited in activities (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above).

Terms relating to conditions

Condition—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire that describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of “medical-disability impact” or “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 that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the Ninth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*,³ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview, or (2) it is one of the following conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset:

- Tuberculosis.
- Neoplasms (benign and malignant).
- Diseases of the thyroid gland.
- Diabetes.
- Gout.
- Psychoses and certain other mental disorders.
- Multiple sclerosis and certain other diseases of the central nervous system.
- Certain diseases and conditions of the eye.
- Certain diseases of the circulatory system (includes rheumatic fever, hypertension, stroke, and all heart conditions).
- Emphysema, asthma, hay fever, and bronchiectasis.
- Ulcers and certain other diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.
- Hernia of abdominal cavity (includes rupture).
- Gastroenteritis and colitis (with exceptions).
- Calculus of kidney, ureter, and other parts of the urinary system.
- Diseases of the prostate.
- Chronic cystic diseases of the breast.
- Eczema and certain other dermatitis.
- Arthritis and rheumatism.
- Cyst of the bone (except jaw).
- All congenital anomalies.

Impairment—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, that result from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss

of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code. Hence code numbers for impairments in the *International Classification of Diseases* are not used. In the supplementary code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in the NCHS Medical Coding Manual.⁴

Impairment groups—In this report, impairments due to injuries are grouped for presentation with their X-code numbers as follows:

Total selected impairments (X00–X99).

1. Visual impairments (X00–X04).
2. Hearing impairments (X05–X09).
3. Speech impairments (X10–X11).
4. Absence of extremities or parts of extremities (excluding tips of fingers or toes only) (X20–X29).
 - a. Absence of entire finger(s) and/or thumb(s) only (X22, X25).
 - b. Other extremities or parts of extremities absent (X20, X21, X23, X24, X26–X29).
5. Paralysis, complete or partial, of extremities or parts of extremities (X40–X59).
6. Deformities or orthopedic impairments (X70–X76, X78–X89).
 - a. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of back (X70, X71, X80).
 - b. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of upper extremities or parts of upper extremities (X73, X74, X84).
 - c. Deformities or orthopedic impairments of lower extremities or parts of lower extremities (X75, X76, X78, X85, X86).
 - d. Deformities or orthopedic impairments—other (X79, X89).
7. Other selected impairments (X12, X14, X19, X30–X35, X60–X64, X77, X90–X99).

Injury as an etiology of impairment—The etiology of an impairment is its cause in terms of what the respondent considers as the cause. Injury as an etiology (coded 9 in the fourth digit of the X-Code) is defined as a condition sustained in an accident or in nonaccidental violence that at time of occurrence would have been codable to ICD 800–999.

Prevalence of condition—In general, prevalence of condition is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview. Those assumed to be present at the time of interview are cases specified by the respondent as present on the selected chronic condition list or described by the respondent in terms of one of the diseases on the list of conditions always considered chronic (see definition of chronic condition above) and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

Onset of condition—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his or her family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics.

Demographic terms

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

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

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and inside a central city, inside an SMSA but outside a central city, or outside an SMSA.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking, an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Kansas, Nebraska
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

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

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

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

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

The categories of education status show the years of school completed. Only years completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Currently employed—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business

are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

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

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

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

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

- *Living alone*—Living alone is defined as living in a one member household.
- *Living with spouse*—This category includes married persons who are living together in a household. Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age and over. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. Persons other than the husband and wife in the household are included in the next category.
- *Living with others*—This category includes all persons in two-or-more-member households other than those of husband and wife living together (living with spouse). The persons may be living with relatives or with nonrelatives.

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 items relating to types of injuries and impairments due to injuries, and related flashcards

SC [] SCHOOL []

<p>1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column</p> <p>b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here. Yes * No</p> <p>c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? [] []</p> <p>d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? [] []</p> <p>e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? [] []</p> <p>f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s) (Delete) 2 N</p> <p>* Apply household membership rules.</p>	1a. First name	AGE
	Last name	RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT
2. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)?	2. Relationship HEAD	SEX 1 M 2 F

3. What is --'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)	J. Month	Date	Year
<p>L Ask Condition list Determine sample child; mark SC box.</p> <p>C 1. Record the number of Bed Days, Doctor Visits, and Hospitalizations</p> <p>2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.</p> <p>Reference dates 2-week period 12-month Bed Days and Doctor visit probe Hospital probe</p>	BED DAYS	DV	HOSP.
	None (NP)	None (NP)	None (NP)
	Q. No.	Condition	

H	<p>If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If "Yes," ask: Please ask them to join us.</p>	H	<p>0 Under 17 1 At home 2 Not at home</p>
	<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, (date), and ending this past Sunday, (date).</p> <p>5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p> <p>b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>	5a.	<p>Y (5b) N } If age: 17 (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9)</p>
	6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	6.	<p>WL Days (8) None (9)</p>
	7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?	7.	<p>SL Days None (9)</p>
	8. On how many of these -- days lost from { work school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	8.	<p>Days None</p>
	9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	9a.	<p>1 Y 2 N (10)</p>
	b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? If one or more days in 5-9, ask 10, otherwise go to next person.	b.	<p>Days None</p>
	10a. What condition caused -- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?	10a.	<p>Enter condition in item C Ask 10b</p>
	b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?	b.	<p>Y N (NP)</p>
	c. What condition?	c.	<p>Enter condition in item C (10b)</p>

Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 5b for all persons.

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

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

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

4	<p>32a. Does anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) NOW have -- If "Yes," ask 32b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this? -- Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.</p> <p>c. Does anyone else have . . . ?</p> <p>A-L are conditions affecting } hearing vision speech</p>	<p>A. Deafness in one or both ears?</p> <p>B. Any other trouble hearing with one or both ears?</p> <p>C. Tinnitus or ringing in the ears?</p> <p>D. Blindness in one or both eyes?</p> <p>E. Cataracts?</p> <p>F. Glaucoma?</p> <p>G. Color blindness?</p>	<p>H. A detached retina or any other condition of the retina?</p> <p>I. Any other trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?</p> <p>J. A cleft palate or harelip?</p> <p>K. Stammering or stuttering?</p> <p>L. Any other speech defect?</p> <p>M. A missing finger, hand, or arm, toe, foot, or leg?</p> <p>N. A missing (breast), kidney or lung?</p>
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4	<p>32a. Does anyone in the family NOW have -- If "Yes," ask 32b and c.</p> <p>b. Who is this? Enter in item C.</p> <p>c. Does anyone else have . . . ?</p> <p>Conditions O-W are impairments.</p> <p>Conditions Y and Z affect the nervous system.</p>	<p>O. Palsy or cerebral palsy?</p> <p>P. Paralysis of any kind?</p> <p>Q. Curvature of the spine?</p> <p>R. REPEATED trouble with back or spine?</p> <p>S. Any TROUBLE with fallen arches or flatfeet?</p> <p>T. A clubfoot?</p>	<p>U. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the back, foot, or leg? (Permanent stiffness -- joints will not move at all)</p> <p>V. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of the fingers, hand, or arm?</p> <p>W. Mental retardation?</p> <p>X. Any condition caused by an old accident or injury? If "Yes," ask: What is the condition?</p> <p>Y. Epilepsy?</p> <p>Z. REPEATED convulsions, seizures, or blackouts?</p>
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AA

1 Missing extremity (A4)
 2 Condition in C2 does not have a letter as source (A4)
 3 Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor seen (11)
 4 Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor not seen (15)

11a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his ...? 1 Y
 2 N (12)

b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y
 2 N

12. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y
 2 N

13. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y
 2 N

14. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his ...? _____ Times
 (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) 000 None

15a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days
 000 None
 Ask if 17+ years:

b. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him from work? _____ Days
 For females: Not counting work around the house? 000 None

16a. How often does his ... bother him - all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?
 1 All the time 2 Often 3 Once in a while
 0 Never (16c) 4 Other - Specify _____

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?
 1 Great deal 2 Some 3 Very little
 4 Other - Specify _____
 All the time in 16a OR condition list 4 asked (A4)

c. Does -- still have this condition?
 1 Y (A4) N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?
 2 Cured 3 Under control (A4)
 4 Other - Specify _____ (A4)

e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?
 0 Less than one month _____ Months _____ Years

A4 Accident or injury Other (NC)

17a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
 During the past 2 years Before 2 years (18a)

b. When did the accident happen?
 Last week Over 3-12 months
 Week before 1-2 years
 2 weeks-3 months

18a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt?
 What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

b. What part of the body is affected now?
 How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

19. Where did the accident happen?
 1 At home (inside house)
 2 At home (adjacent premises)
 3 Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)
 4 Farm
 5 Industrial place (includes premises)
 6 School (includes premises)
 7 Place of recreation and sports, except at school
 8 Other - Specify _____

20. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?
 1 Y 3 While in Armed Services
 2 N 4 Under 17 at time of accident

21a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (NC)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? 1 Y 2 N

Mark box or ask: 2a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (3) Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6+
----- b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?	b. 1 Y 2 N

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

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

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

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

CARD O

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

CARD R

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

CARD E2

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

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

CARD I

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

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