NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS | Series 10 Number 8

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Types of Injuries

incidence and associated disability

United States - July 1957 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of injuries by measures of effect of injury, type of injury, family income, residence, geographic region, living arrangements calendar quarter, sex, and age; and associated days of restricted activity and bed disability. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957-June 1961.

Washington, D.C. April 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Anthony J. Celebrezze
Secretary

Public Health Service
Luther L. Terry
Surgeon General

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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 8

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SYMBOLS

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TYPES OF INJURIES

INCIDENCE AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

INTRODUCTION

During the 4-year period from July 1957 through June 1961, an estimated annual average of 48.2 million injuries occurred among 45.7 million injured persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. This difference in the incidence of injuries and the number of persons injured means that a maximum of 2.5 million persons, or 5 percent of the total number of persons injured, had more than one injury per accident. The injuries are exclusive of minor injuries that did not require medical attention or result in the restriction of usual daily activities for as much as 1 day.

The above estimates are based on information collected in households during this period by the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics. During the course of the interview, the injury experience of each member of the household was obtained; no attempt was made to determine the number of separate accidents that had occurred. Since more than one person may receive bodily injury in a single accident, or an accident may cause no injury or only minor injuries, the above estimates of the numbers of injuries and persons injured cannot be considered as statistics on the number of accidents.

The major emphasis in this report is placed on the incidence of selected types of injury which have occurred during the 4-year period covered by the report. The use of data collected during the 4 years of combined samples of the Health Interview Survey contributed materially to the stability of the estimates of average annual incidence. A limited amount of data is presented on the average annual number of days of reduced activity and days spent in bed as a result of current injuries lasting less than 3 months.

Five recent reports in the Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey series present information about persons injured in various classes of accidents: Series B, Nos. 37 and 40, the average annual experience during July 1959-June 1961; Series B, No. 39, persons injured in the home; Series B, No. 41, persons injured while at work; and Series B, No. 42, persons injured in motor vehicle accidents.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this report is derived from household interviews conducted by the Bureau of the Census on behalf of the National Health Survey in a probability sample of the civilian population of the United States exclusive of the population in institutions. During each week of the year, a representative sample of the households of the Nation is interviewed. During the 208-week period July 1957-June 1961, these continuing samples totaled about 149,000 households with approximately 485,000 members living at the

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This report was prepared by Charles S. Wilder of the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

time of the interview. The information about the health status of household members was provided by adults reporting either about their own experience or about other closely related members of the family.

A description of the design of the survey, methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be directed to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Although the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, the sampling error may be high when an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are presented in Appendix I.

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

Information about injuries was obtained from the illness-recall questions 11-17 (see Appendix III for a facsimile of the questionnaire used during July 1960-June 1961). More detailed information about the nature of the injury was entered in Table I of the questionnaire. In addition, the number of disability days associated with the injury during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview was obtained. The interviewer also asked the questions shown in Table A of the questionnaire to obtain other facts relating to the accident and the injury.

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

As mentioned earlier, the injuries referred to in this report are current injuries which have required medical attention or caused reduction of usual activities for at least a day. Since the survey includes data only on persons alive at the time of the household interview, injuries experienced and disability incurred during the 2-week period by persons who died prior to the interview are excluded from the statistics. Also excluded is the injury experience of persons who were not members of the civilian, noninstitutional population at the time of the interview. However, current disability days caused by injuries lasting less than 3 months which were sustained while a person was institutionalized or a member of the Armed Forces are included in the estimates if the person had become a household member by the time of the interview.

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

Injury	ICD Code Numbers
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	N800, N801, N803, N850-N856
Other fractures and dislocations	N802, N804-N839
Fracture of femur	N820, N821
Other fractures	N802, N804-N819, N823-N829
Dislocations	N830-N839
Sprains and strains of back	N846, N847
Other sprains and strains	N840-N845, N848
Lacerations and abrasions	N870, N872-N885, N890-N895, N900-N918
Contusions	N920-N929
Burns	N940-N949
Adverse effects or medical/surgical procedures	N997, N998, N999.0-N999.2
All other current injuries	N860-N869, N930-N936, N950-N994, N996
Poisonings	N960-N979
Other current injuries	N860-N869, N930-N936, N950-N959, N980-N994, N996

The content of several of these groups needs further explanation. The group skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c., excludes fracture of the face bones (N802), dislocation of jaw (N830), laceration and abrasion of eye and face (N870, N871, N872, N879, N904, N905, N907, N910), contusions of eye and face (N920, N921), foreign body involving head (N930-N932), and burns of head or face (N940, N941, N946, N948). Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures includes, for the most part, adverse reactions to vaccinations, inoculations, and transfusions, as well as complications of nontherapeutic and therapeutic medical and surgical procedures. These inclusions should be kept in mind in interpreting the data. Adverse effects often result from hypersensitivity of the individual to a properly administered therapeutic or prophylactic product. Therefore, it is not surprising that a very high proportion of these effects occur among children under the age of 15—the ages at which vaccinations and inoculations are most frequent. As would be expected from the nature of many of these cases and from the age distribution, the average duration of disability is lower than for most other types of injuries.

MEASURES OF EFFECT OF INJURY

The incidence of injuries, as defined for the National Health Survey, includes only those injuries which required medical attention or caused at least 1 day of reduced activity. These limiting criteria may be considered as actions measuring the effect of the injury on the individual. Other such actions are: requiring bed stay, requiring hospitalization, and combinations of these actions.

About 83 percent of the annual average of 48.2 million injuries included in the total incidence resulted in medical attention; about 59 percent necessitated that the injured person cut down on his usual activities for at least a day (table A). Approximately 20.1 million injuries, or 42 percent of the total, required both medical attention and activity restriction (tables 1 and 2). About 24 percent of all injuries caused the individual to spend at least 1 day in bed; included with these bed disabling injuries were 5 percent of the total which necessitated hospitalization.

Examination of table A gives some impression of the relative effect of specific types of injury on the person. Other fractures and dislocations had the highest percentage of the injuries medically attended and required a much greater percent of hospitalization than the other condition groups. Lacerations and abrasions and burns, on the average, caused less reduction in daily activities than any of the other categories.

If a comparison is made of these measures of effect of injury for males and females, it can be seen that a lower proportion of injuries sustained by females were medically attended, but a higher proportion caused activity restriction, including bed stay (table 2). These phenomena appear contradictory, but may be accounted for by a mixture of relatively minor injuries and more severe

Table A. Percent of current injuries by measures of effect of injury according to type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

Type of injury	Average annual number of current injuries in thousands	Measures of effect of injury			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Injuries requiring hospitalization
		Percent of total cases			
All injuries	48,164	82.8	59.0	23.5	4.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	88.6	56.4	32.0	7.5
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	93.5	72.3	32.7	18.5
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	73.6	78.5	37.4	*
Other sprains and strains	5,904	73.8	71.6	26.0	2.3
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	89.3	43.7	13.8	2.7
Contusions	8,301	74.4	67.2	25.1	4.3
Burns	1,973	87.1	47.5	13.6	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	2,200	81.4	63.8	37.0	*
All other current injuries	5,323	78.8	58.4	25.9	2.8

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

injuries. Also, it is likely that a high proportion of injuries sustained by males while at work were medically attended as a result of industrial regulations and of precautionary measures taken by employers to assure lower absenteeism rates caused by complications such as infections. On the other hand, many of the injuries sustained by females at home were not medically attended, but might have caused restriction of usual daily activities.

As age increased, the proportion of medically attended injuries declined, while the proportion of activity restricting injuries increased (tables 3 and 4). A similar increase was noted for injuries resulting in bed disability.

INCIDENCE OF INJURIES BY TYPE

Sex and Age

During the 4-year period July 1957-June 1961, an annual average of approximately 380 million acute illnesses and injuries was experienced by the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. Included in this estimate was an average annual incidence of 48 million injuries. The relationship of the incidence of injuries and acute conditions was such that one out of eight of these acute conditions was an injury.

The detailed tables show eight categories of injuries and an "all other" group. Included in these categories are several types of injuries—fracture of femur, other fractures, dislocations, and poisonings—which were shown separately on the original tabulations, but were combined with other categories in the detailed tables because cross-classification according to the variables in these tables would have resulted in estimates having a high sampling error. It is possible, however, to present data for these types of injuries in total and for males and females. From the listing shown in table B, it can be seen that combinations have been made and some idea of the relative contribution of these smaller classes to the combined category can be obtained.

The average incidence rate during the 4-year period, July 1957-June 1961 was 27.8 injuries per 100 persons per year (tables B and 5). Among the categories shown in the detailed tables, the incidence rate was highest for lacerations and abrasions and lowest for burns. Males experienced injuries at a substantially higher rate than did females—the excess in rate amounting to about 44 percent. The sex differential in rate was highest for skull fractures and head injury, with the rate for males about twice that for females.

Among the age groups shown in table 5 the incidence rate for males for all injuries exceeded that for females in each age group except 65 years and over. In this latter age group the injury rate for females was almost twice that for males. A decline in the rate for males 65 years and over is an important factor in explaining the reversal in the sex ratio. However, it is interesting that a similar decrease in rate at older ages was not

Table B. Average annual incidence of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons, by sex and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

Type of injury	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average incidence of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries	48,164	27,794	20,370	27.8	33.0	22.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	1,536	778	1.3	1.8	0.9
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	2,471	2,037	2.6	2.9	2.3
Fracture of femur	122	*	*	0.1	*	*
Other fractures	3,540	1,981	1,558	2.0	2.4	1.8
Dislocations	846	467	379	0.5	0.6	0.4
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	1,472	1,089	1.5	1.7	1.2
Other sprains and strains	5,904	3,254	2,650	3.4	3.9	3.0
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	9,588	5,493	8.7	11.4	6.2
Contusions	8,301	4,119	4,182	4.8	4.9	4.7
Burns	1,973	1,082	892	1.1	1.3	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	2,200	978	1,222	1.3	1.2	1.4
All other current injuries	5,323	3,294	2,028	3.1	3.9	2.3
Poisonings	822	524	299	0.5	0.6	0.3
Other current injuries	4,500	2,771	1,729	2.6	3.3	1.9

NOTE: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

noted for females. Instead, the injury rate increased for several categories, notably contusions and other fractures and dislocations.

The report, "Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident" (Series B, No. 37 of *Health Statistics* from the U.S. National Health Survey), for the 2-year period July 1959-June 1961 showed a similar decline in rate for injured males 65 years and over, but there was none for females in this age group. Examination of the tabulations which were the basis for the report shows that the decline in rate for males occurred among those who had retired from the "usually working" category and were no longer subject to the risk of work injuries. About 65 percent of the average male population 65 years and over during the 2-year period were retired persons; during this period the rate of persons injured was 14.5 per 100 retired persons 65 years and over. The rate for "usually working" males 65 years and over was 20.5 per 100 persons. These figures indicate that retirement of males from the working population to a status less subject to the risk of injury accounted for much of the decline in the injury rate for this age group.

The injury rate for females 65 years and over did not show a reduction, probably because a smaller proportion of older women retire from their major activity of "usually working" or "usually keeping house." Data collected during July 1959-June 1961 show that only about 12 percent of the female population aged 65 and over, as compared with the aforementioned 65 percent among males, considered their usual activity status as "retired." Therefore, a high proportion of the older women continued to keep house or to perform other work, and were thus exposed to the risk of injury.

A difference in age distribution of males and females aged 65 and over does not account for the sex reversal in rates. The injury rates per 100 persons per year from the 4-year data are shown below:

Age	Male	Female
65+ years	15.6	27.7
65-69 years	15.8	25.9
70-74 years	16.4	27.8
75+ years	14.7	29.4

Selected Social and Economic Characteristics

The incidence of injuries was further classified by family income, residence, geographic region, living arrangements, and calendar quarter to determine what effect these variables had on the incidence rate. The rate of injury for persons whose family income was $7,000 and over was substantially higher than the rate for persons with family income under $4,000 (tables C and 6). This difference occurred almost exclusively among persons under 45 years of age; the rates for older persons were the same in each income group. No single type of injury was primarily responsible for the difference in rates. However, three groups—other fractures and dislocations, other sprains and strains, and lacerations and abrasions—had incidence rates that contributed to the excess.

Examination of data shown in the National Health Survey report "Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident" (Series B, No. 37, table 13) provides a possible explanation. The criterion of medical attendance used for inclusion of injuries in the survey data results in a comparatively low rate of injury in the low income groups and contributes materially to the rate of injury among persons with family income of $7,000 or more. It is quite possible that minor injuries, such as strains, lacerations, or abrasions, resulting in no activity restriction, increase the rate of injury in the high income group because a physician was seen, while similar injuries among persons of lower economic status would be excluded from the tabulations because the person was not medically attended. The rate of injury among persons under 45 years of age would be affected to a somewhat greater extent because the practice of consulting a physician for comparatively minor injuries occurs more frequently for injuries sustained by children.

Further reference to the above-mentioned report on persons injured (Series B, No. 37, table 13) shows that for persons with activity-restricting injuries, i.e., injuries requiring at least 1 day of reduction of daily activities (with or without medical attendence), the rate of injury for persons with family income under $4,000 was substantially the same as that for persons with family income of $7,000 and over.

The place of residence, whether urban, rural nonfarm, or rural farm, had no pronounced effect on the incidence of all injuries during the 4-year period (table 7). The rates for each type of injury were also similar in each area. On the other hand, the injury rates according to the geographic region in which the injured person lived did show differences (table 8). The residents of the West had a somewhat higher rate of injury than the persons residing in the Northeast, North Central, and South Regions. In the West, the rate for each type of injury exceeded or equaled the rate in the other regions, but these differences were not statistically significant. However, the injury rate among

Table C. Average annual incidence of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1957-June 1961

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45+ years
	Average incidence of injuries in thousands			Number of injuries per 100 persons per year		
All injuries	48,164	36,309	11,855	27.8	29.6	23.5
Family Income						
Under $4,000	15,696	10,541	5,156	25.9	27.3	23.5
Under $2,000	5,969	3,444	2,524	24.0	25.1	22.6
$2,000-3,999	9,728	7,096	2,631	27.3	28.5	24.5
$4,000-6,999	17,611	14,400	3,212	28.6	29.8	24.0
$7,000+	12,081	9,490	2,592	30.0	32.2	23.9
Residence						
Urban	28,437	21,112	7,326	27.2	29.5	22.4
Rural nonfarm	14,019	11,132	2,887	29.2	30.4	25.4
Rural farm	5,708	4,065	1,642	27.6	28.1	26.3
Region						
Northeast	11,266	8,485	2,781	25.6	28.3	19.8
North Central	14,482	10,996	3,486	28.4	30.3	23.5
South	13,870	10,220	3,650	26.5	26.9	25.3
West	8,546	6,608	1,938	33.4	35.7	27.4
Living Arrangements						
Living alone or with nonrelatives	3,413	1,459	1,954	31.1	38.1	27.3
Living with relatives-married	14,529	8,741	5,788	17.9	19.2	16.3
Living with relatives-other	30,222	26,109	4,113	37.3	35.6	54.1
Quarter						
July-September	14,650	11,293	3,357	8.5	9.3	6.7
October-December	11,104	8,028	3,076	6.4	6.6	6.1
January-March	10,043	7,514	2,528	5.8	6.1	5.0
April-June	12,367	9,474	2,894	7.1	7.7	5.7

persons under 45 years of age residing in the West was significantly greater than the rates in other regions. It seems that injuries to persons in this age group were largely responsible for the regional difference.

When the incidence of injuries is distributed according to the living arrangements of the injured persons, the injury rate for married persons living with relatives is substantially lower than that of persons living alone or with nonrelatives or other nonmarried members of families (table 9). It should be explained that the "other" group living with relatives consists of persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married but who are living with a relative. The difference in rates may be a function of age; that is, the high rate for the "other" group may result from the large number of children who make up this group (68 percent of this group were under 15 years of age). The majority of persons under 45 included in the "living alone" group are probably students or those who have left home to work elsewhere.

The rate of injury was highest during the July-September quarter of a typical year during the period from July 1957-June 1961 (table 10). The injury rate was lowest during the average January-March quarter. No one type of injury had a rate that was markedly different during the high quarter to explain the increased rate. However, the difference occurred principally among persons under 45 years of age. The rates for older persons were not significantly different by quarter.

DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH INJURIES

The numbers of restricted-activity and bed-disability days associated with each type of injury are shown in tables 11 and 13, and the rates per 100 persons in the population are shown in tables D, 12, and 14. Since the same person may experience more than one type of injury in the same accident, the sum of disability days for all injuries may be greater than the total number of person-days of disability due to injury. As mentioned earlier, the total number of injuries exceeded the number of persons injured by about 5 percent; this may be taken as a rough estimate of the amount by which the number of disability days shown for all injuries exceeds the person-days attributable to injury. For example, a person may sustain a fracture of the fibula and a laceration of the thigh, both of which require 2 days in bed. On each day of disability 2 condition-days, but only 1 person-day, are counted.

It should be remembered that a day spent in bed—i.e., a bed-disability day—is also considered to be a restricted-activity day, but the converse form is not necessarily true, since a person may cut down on his usual activities for the day but not be required to spend the day in bed.

Fractures and dislocations, other than skull fracture, caused an average of about 48 days of reduced activity per year for each 100 persons in the population, or a total of 83 million days of restricted activity (including 23 million days in bed). All injuries caused an average of about 161 days of restricted activity and 45 days of bed disability per 100 persons in the population per year. Therefore, other fractures and dislocations accounted for about 30 percent of the disability days resulting from injuries.

The rate of disability rose sharply as age increased. Among persons 65 and over, the rate of restricted-activity days associated with injuries was about three times that for children under 15 years of age.

In general, males experienced more days of disability due to injury than did females. However, among females aged 45 and over, the rate of restricted activity was greater than among males in this age group. The rate of bed-days for persons 65 years and over was greater for females than it was for males; but the rate for each sex aged 45-64 was the same, 65 days per 100 persons per year.

Another way of examining these data on disability days is in terms of the average duration of disability per case. This figure is obtained by dividing the estimated number of days per year for each type of injury by the incidence of cases of that type. It has been mentioned previously that all disability days during the 2-week reference period are counted, regardless of when the injury causing the disability occurred.

Figure 1 shows the average duration of disability per case for each type of injury. Fracture of the femur caused 58.5 days of reduced activity including 38.3 days of bed disability. Other fractures necessitated 18.3 days of restricted activity and 4.5 days in bed. Dislocations required 13.0 days of reduced activity and 3.2 bed-days. The other types of injury caused fewer disability days per case.

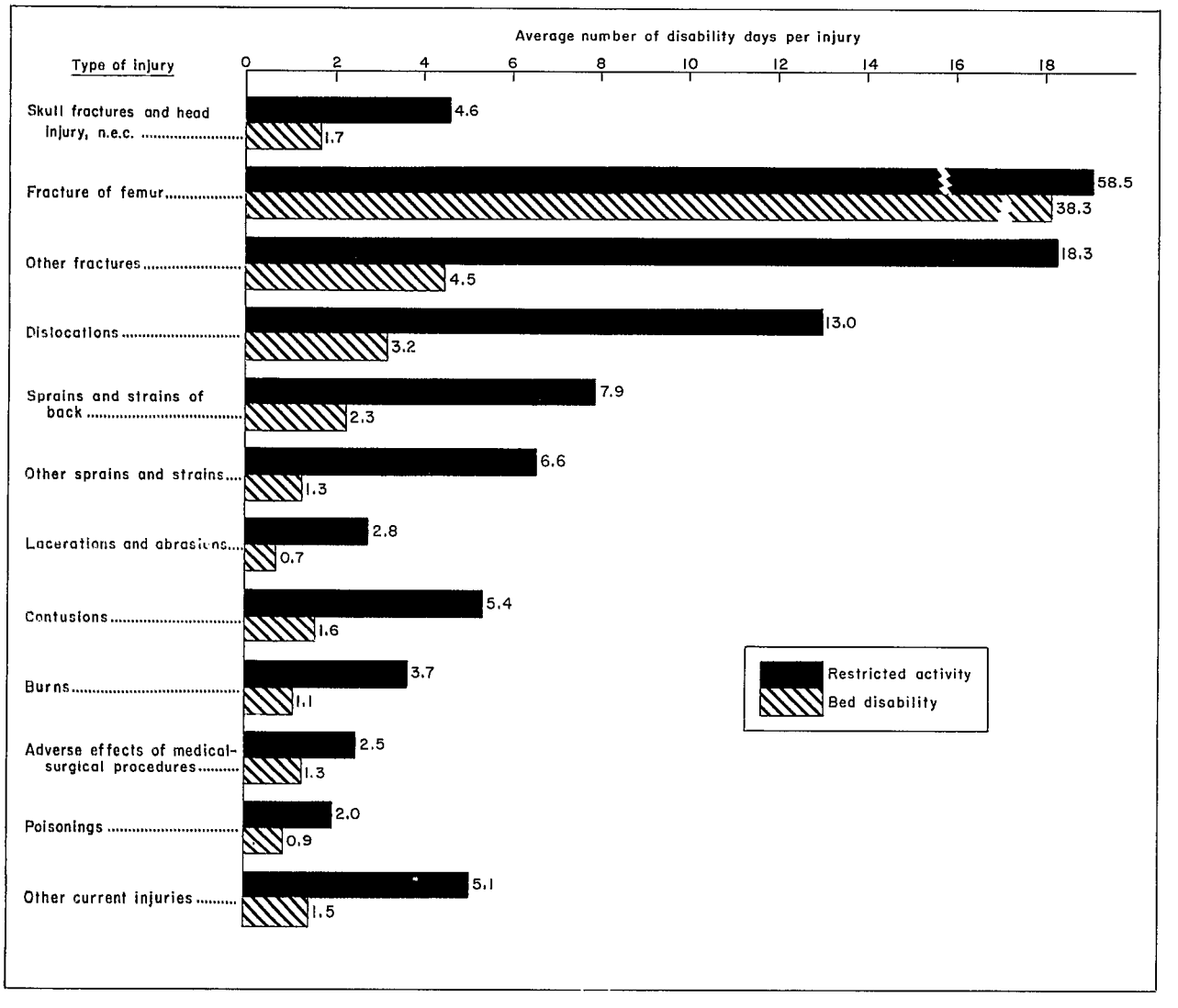

Figure 1. Average duration of restricted activity and bed disability per injury, by type.

Table D. Number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to current injuries[1] per 100 persons per year, by sex and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

Type of injury	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year			Bed-disability days per 100 persons per year		
All injuries	160.8	175.9	146.5	44.8	48.0	41.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	6.2	7.4	5.1	2.3	2.7	1.9
Other fractures and dislocations	47.9	53.4	42.7	13.4	14.7	12.2
Fracture of femur	4.1	3.7	4.5	2.7	2.0	3.3
Other fractures	37.4	41.8	33.2	9.2	10.7	7.8
Dislocations	6.3	7.8	5.0	1.5	2.0	1.1
Sprains and strains of back	11.7	13.1	10.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
Other sprains and strains	22.6	23.1	22.2	4.6	5.2	3.9
Lacerations and abrasions	24.8	31.3	18.7	6.3	7.9	4.8
Contusions	26.0	22.7	29.1	7.4	5.8	9.0
Burns	4.2	4.8	3.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	3.1	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.5
All other current injuries	14.2	16.7	11.8	4.4	5.4	3.4
Poisonings	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other current injuries	13.2	15.4	11.2	3.9	4.8	3.0

[1]Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.
NOTE: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

DETAILED TABLES

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POPULATION

Table 1. Average annual number of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended but not activity restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
	Average number of injuries in thousands				
Both sexes					
All injuries	48,164	19,741	20,114	8,308	11,323
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	1,008	1,043	263	741
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	1,248	2,966	293	1,472
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	550	1,335	677	957
Other sprains and strains	5,904	1,674	2,684	1,545	1,534
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	8,493	4,979	1,610	2,077
Contusions	8,301	2,719	3,456	2,125	2,082
Burns	1,973	1,036	683	254	268
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	2,200	796	994	410	815
All other current injuries	5,323	2,217	1,975	1,131	1,377
Male					
All injuries	27,794	12,231	11,574	3,989	6,060
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,536	724	647	164	441
Other fractures and dislocations	2,471	753	1,575	*	775
Sprains and strains of back	1,472	308	749	415	494
Other sprains and strains	3,254	950	1,622	682	866
Lacerations and abrasions	9,588	5,663	3,040	885	1,181
Contusions	4,119	1,471	1,755	892	1,018
Burns	1,082	554	422	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	978	328	496	154	323
All other current injuries	3,294	1,479	1,268	548	833
Female					
All injuries	20,370	7,510	8,541	4,319	5,263
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	778	284	396	*	299
Other fractures and dislocations	2,037	495	1,390	151	697
Sprains and strains of back	1,089	242	586	262	464
Other sprains and strains	2,650	724	1,062	864	668
Lacerations and abrasions	5,493	2,830	1,939	725	896
Contusions	4,182	1,248	1,701	1,233	1,065
Burns	892	483	261	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	1,222	468	498	256	491
All other current injuries	2,028	738	708	582	543

NOTES: n.e.c.— not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 2. Percent distribution of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury according to sex and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended but not activity restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
	Percent distribution				
Both sexes					
All injuries	100.0	41.0	41.8	17.2	23.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	43.6	45.1	11.4	32.0
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	27.7	65.8	6.5	32.7
Sprains and strains of back	100.0	21.5	52.1	26.4	37.4
Other sprains and strains	100.0	28.4	45.5	26.2	26.0
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	56.3	33.0	10.7	13.8
Contusions	100.0	32.8	41.6	25.6	25.1
Burns	100.0	52.5	34.6	12.9	13.6
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	100.0	36.2	45.2	18.6	37.0
All other current injuries	100.0	41.7	37.1	21.3	25.9
Male					
All injuries	100.0	44.0	41.6	14.4	21.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	47.1	42.1	10.7	28.7
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	30.5	63.7	*	31.4
Sprains and strains of back	100.0	20.9	50.9	28.2	33.6
Other sprains and strains	100.0	29.2	49.8	21.0	26.6
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	59.1	31.7	9.2	12.3
Contusions	100.0	35.7	42.6	21.7	24.7
Burns	100.0	51.2	39.0	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	100.0	33.5	50.7	15.7	33.0
All other current injuries	100.0	44.9	38.5	16.6	25.3
Female					
All injuries	100.0	36.9	41.9	21.2	25.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	36.5	50.9	*	38.4
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	24.3	68.2	7.4	34.2
Sprains and strains of back	100.0	22.2	53.8	24.1	42.6
Other sprains and strains	100.0	27.3	40.1	32.6	25.2
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	51.5	35.3	13.2	16.3
Contusions	100.0	29.8	40.7	29.5	25.5
Burns	100.0	54.1	29.3	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	100.0	38.3	40.8	20.9	40.2
All other current injuries	100.0	36.4	34.9	28.7	26.8

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury, age, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended but not activity restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
	Average number of injuries in thousands				
Under 15 years					
All injuries	17,439	7,816	6,609	3,014	3,722
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,319	689	517	*	381
Other fractures and dislocations	992	225	759	*	340
Sprains and strains of back	198	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains	1,324	300	556	468	367
Lacerations and abrasions	7,335	4,185	2,205	946	891
Contusions	2,305	727	982	596	540
Burns	612	270	224	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	1,337	459	642	236	490
All other current injuries	2,017	879	636	502	517
15-44 years					
All injuries	18,870	7,580	8,284	3,006	4,407
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	620	160	341	*	240
Other fractures and dislocations	1,943	631	1,192	*	478
Sprains and strains of back	1,313	241	731	341	581
Other sprains and strains	2,743	776	1,318	648	676
Lacerations and abrasions	5,461	3,037	2,002	421	784
Contusions	3,411	1,167	1,447	797	850
Burns	880	530	265	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	496	162	209	*	222
All other current injuries	2,004	876	779	350	524
45+ years					
All injuries	11,855	4,345	5,221	2,288	3,194
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	375	159	185	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	1,572	392	1,015	164	653
Sprains and strains of back	1,050	225	514	311	329
Other sprains and strains	1,837	598	810	429	491
Lacerations and abrasions	2,286	1,271	772	243	402
Contusions	2,585	825	1,027	732	692
Burns	481	236	194	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	368	176	*	*	*
All other current injuries	1,302	462	560	279	336

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 4. Percent distribution of current injuries, by measures of effect of injury according to age and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	Measures of effect of injury				
	Total	Medically attended but not restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
	Percent distribution				
Under 15 years					
All injuries	100.0	44.8	37.9	17.3	21.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	52.2	39.2	*	28.9
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	22.7	76.5	*	34.3
Sprains and strains of the back	100.0	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains	100.0	22.7	42.0	35.3	27.7
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	57.1	30.1	12.9	12.1
Contusions	100.0	31.5	42.6	25.9	23.4
Burns	100.0	44.1	36.6	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	100.0	34.3	48.0	17.7	36.6
All other current injuries	100.0	43.6	31.5	24.9	25.6
15-44 years					
All injuries	100.0	40.2	43.9	15.9	23.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	25.8	55.0	*	38.7
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	32.5	61.3	*	24.6
Sprains and strains of the back	100.0	18.4	55.7	26.0	44.2
Other sprains and strains	100.0	28.3	48.0	23.6	24.6
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	55.6	36.7	7.7	14.4
Contusions	100.0	34.2	42.4	23.4	24.9
Burns	100.0	60.2	30.1	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	100.0	32.7	41.7	*	44.8
All other current injuries	100.0	43.7	38.9	17.5	26.1
45+ years					
All injuries	100.0	36.7	44.0	19.3	26.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	100.0	42.4	49.3	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	100.0	24.9	64.6	10.4	41.5
Sprains and strains of the back	100.0	21.4	49.0	29.6	31.3
Other sprains and strains	100.0	32.6	44.1	23.4	26.7
Lacerations and abrasions	100.0	55.6	33.8	10.6	17.6
Contusions	100.0	31.9	39.7	28.3	26.8
Burns	100.0	49.1	40.3	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	100.0	47.8	*	*	*
All other current injuries	100.0	35.5	43.0	21.4	25.8

NOTES: n.e.c.— not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 5. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Both sexes	Average number of injuries in thousands						Number of injuries per 100 persons per year					
All injuries	48,164	17,439	7,252	11,618	8,525	3,329	27.8	31.8	32.4	25.5	24.1	22.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	1,319	290	330	229	*	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	*
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	992	690	1,253	1,023	549	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.7
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	198	416	898	870	180	1.5	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.2
Other sprains and strains	5,904	1,324	1,194	1,549	1,334	503	3.4	2.4	5.3	3.4	3.8	3.4
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	7,335	2,076	3,385	1,837	449	8.7	13.4	9.3	7.4	5.2	3.0
Contusions	8,301	2,305	1,454	1,958	1,593	992	4.8	4.2	6.5	4.3	4.5	6.6
Burns	1,973	612	274	606	375	*	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,200	1,337	160	336	304	*	1.3	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	*
All other current injuries	5,323	2,017	699	1,304	961	341	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3
Male												
All injuries	27,794	10,467	4,857	6,965	4,447	1,058	33.0	37.4	46.1	32.0	26.0	15.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,536	919	224	244	*	*	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.1	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	2,471	571	484	749	485	182	2.9	2.0	4.6	3.4	2.8	2.7
Sprains and strains of back	1,472	*	220	575	473	*	1.7	*	2.1	2.6	2.8	*
Other sprains and strains	3,254	741	868	867	632	*	3.9	2.6	8.2	4.0	3.7	*
Lacerations and abrasions	9,588	4,717	1,371	2,071	1,182	247	11.4	16.9	13.0	9.5	6.9	3.6
Contusions	4,119	1,254	894	1,101	681	189	4.9	4.5	8.5	5.1	4.0	2.8
Burns	1,082	330	232	294	192	*	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.1	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	978	636	*	*	*	*	1.2	2.3	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries	3,294	1,175	479	939	569	*	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.3	*
Female												
All injuries	20,370	6,972	2,395	4,654	4,079	2,271	22.9	25.9	20.3	19.6	22.3	27.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	778	400	*	*	*	*	0.9	1.5	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	2,037	421	207	504	537	367	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.9	4.5
Sprains and strains of back	1,089	*	196	322	397	*	1.2	*	1.7	1.4	2.2	*
Other sprains and strains	2,650	583	325	682	702	357	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.3
Lacerations and abrasions	5,493	2,618	705	1,314	655	202	6.2	9.7	6.0	5.5	3.6	2.5
Contusions	4,182	1,051	559	857	912	802	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.6	5.0	9.8
Burns	892	282	*	311	183	*	1.0	1.0	*	1.3	1.0	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,222	701	*	212	177	*	1.4	2.6	*	0.9	1.0	*
All other current injuries	2,028	841	221	365	391	210	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.6

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

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

Table 6. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by family income, age, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	Family income							
	All incomes[1]	Under $4,000	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	All incomes	Under $4,000	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All ages								
All injuries	48,164	15,696	17,611	12,081	27.8	25.9	28.6	30.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	730	992	472	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	1,527	1,423	1,316	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.3
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	932	961	546	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
Other sprains and strains	5,904	1,834	2,085	1,586	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.9
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	4,748	5,671	3,888	8.7	7.8	9.2	9.7
Contusions	8,301	2,822	3,078	1,867	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.6
Burns	1,973	712	721	378	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	2,200	585	856	645	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6
All other current injuries	5,323	1,807	1,824	1,383	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4
Under 45 years								
All injuries	36,309	10,541	14,400	9,490	29.6	27.3	29.8	32.2
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,939	546	880	403	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4
Other fractures and dislocations	2,935	819	1,045	958	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.3
Sprains and strains of back	1,511	494	611	340	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other sprains and strains	4,067	1,036	1,644	1,116	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.8
Lacerations and abrasions	12,796	3,892	5,061	3,276	10.4	10.1	10.5	11.1
Contusions	5,716	1,514	2,357	1,425	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.8
Burns	1,492	540	595	287	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	1,832	482	741	541	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8
All other current injuries	4,020	1,217	1,466	1,145	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.9
45+years								
All injuries	11,855	5,156	3,212	2,592	23.5	23.5	24.0	23.9
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	375	184	*	*	0.7	0.8	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	1,572	708	378	358	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3
Sprains and strains of back	1,050	438	350	207	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9
Other sprains and strains	1,837	798	441	470	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.3
Lacerations and abrasions	2,286	855	610	612	4.5	3.9	4.6	5.6
Contusions	2,585	1,308	721	441	5.1	6.0	5.4	4.1
Burns	481	172	*	*	1.0	0.8	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	368	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	*
All other current injuries	1,302	590	359	238	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.2

[1]Unknown family income included in "All incomes."

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

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

Table 7. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by residence, age, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All ages								
All injuries	48,164	28,437	14,019	5,708	27.8	27.2	29.2	27.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	1,433	658	222	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	2,843	1,158	506	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	1,462	801	298	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4
Other sprains and strains	5,904	3,627	1,633	643	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	8,337	4,892	1,852	8.7	8.0	10.2	8.9
Contusions	8,301	5,158	2,156	986	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8
Burns	1,973	1,192	613	169	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,200	1,329	555	316	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
All other current injuries	5,323	3,057	1,552	714	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.4
Under 45 years								
All injuries	36,309	21,112	11,132	4,065	29.6	29.5	30.4	28.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,939	1,158	595	186	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Other fractures and dislocations	2,935	1,830	770	336	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3
Sprains and strains of back	1,511	793	555	163	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Other sprains and strains	4,067	2,445	1,200	421	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9
Lacerations and abrasions	12,796	7,197	4,167	1,431	10.4	10.1	11.4	9.9
Contusions	5,716	3,465	1,646	605	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.2
Burns	1,492	907	460	*	1.2	1.3	1.3	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,832	1,099	462	271	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9
All other current injuries	4,020	2,218	1,276	526	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6
45+ years								
All injuries	11,855	7,326	2,887	1,642	23.5	22.4	25.4	26.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	375	275	*	*	0.7	0.8	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	1,572	1,013	389	170	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7
Sprains and strains of back	1,050	669	246	*	2.1	2.0	2.2	*
Other sprains and strains	1,837	1,182	433	222	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5
Lacerations and abrasions	2,286	1,140	725	421	4.5	3.5	6.4	6.7
Contusions	2,585	1,693	510	381	5.1	5.2	4.5	6.1
Burns	481	285	153	*	1.0	0.9	1.3	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	368	230	*	*	0.7	0.7	*	*
All other current injuries	1,302	838	275	188	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.0

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

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

Table 8. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by region, age, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	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 ages										
All injuries	48,164	11,266	14,482	13,870	8,546	27.8	25.6	28.4	26.5	33.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	509	771	623	411	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	1,052	1,252	1,283	920	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.6
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	470	696	860	535	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.1
Other sprains and strains	5,904	1,667	1,714	1,459	1,064	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.2
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	3,150	4,881	4,560	2,491	8.7	7.2	9.6	8.7	9.7
Contusions	8,301	1,969	2,402	2,337	1,593	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.2
Burns	1,973	447	513	695	318	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,200	590	697	515	399	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6
All other current injuries	5,323	1,412	1,556	1,539	816	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2
Under 45 years										
All injuries	36,309	8,485	10,996	10,220	6,608	29.6	28.3	30.3	26.9	35.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,939	377	651	557	353	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.9
Other fractures and dislocations	2,935	715	784	816	620	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	3.4
Sprains and strains of back	1,511	265	433	447	366	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.0
Other sprains and strains	4,067	1,153	1,162	969	782	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.6	4.2
Lacerations and abrasions	12,796	2,635	4,183	3,835	2,142	10.4	8.8	11.5	10.1	11.6
Contusions	5,716	1,348	1,702	1,561	1,104	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.1	6.0
Burns	1,492	349	372	500	271	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,832	538	554	406	334	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.8
All other current injuries	4,020	1,105	1,153	1,128	635	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.4
45+ years										
All injuries	11,855	2,781	3,486	3,650	1,938	23.5	19.8	23.5	25.3	27.4
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	375	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	1,572	337	468	467	300	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.2
Sprains and strains of back	1,050	205	263	413	169	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.4
Other sprains and strains	1,837	514	552	490	282	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.0
Lacerations and abrasions	2,286	514	698	725	348	4.5	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.9
Contusions	2,585	621	700	775	489	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	6.9
Burns	481	*	*	195	*	1.0	*	*	1.4	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	368	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries	1,302	307	403	411	182	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6

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

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

Table 9. Average annual number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per year, by living arrangement, age, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Age and type of injury	Living arrangement							
	Total	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives		Total	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other			Married	Other
	Average number of injuries in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per year			
All ages								
All injuries	48,164	3,413	20,074	24,677	27.8	31.1	24.8	30.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,314	188	546	1,579	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.9
Other fractures and dislocations	4,507	452	2,189	1,866	2.6	4.1	2.7	2.3
Sprains and strains of back	2,561	261	1,729	571	1.5	2.4	2.1	0.7
Other sprains and strains	5,904	494	2,851	2,558	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.2
Lacerations and abrasions	15,081	645	5,276	9,160	8.7	5.9	6.5	11.3
Contusions	8,301	775	3,631	3,895	4.8	7.1	4.5	4.8
Burns	1,973	*	1,002	822	1.1	*	1.2	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,200	*	618	1,472	1.3	*	0.8	1.8
All other current injuries	5,323	338	2,231	2,754	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.4
Under 45 years								
All injuries	36,309	1,459	11,852	22,998	29.6	38.1	26.1	31.3
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,939	*	312	1,544	1.6	*	0.7	2.1
Other fractures and dislocations	2,935	172	1,189	1,574	2.4	4.5	2.6	2.1
Sprains and strains of back	1,511	*	991	465	1.2	*	2.2	0.6
Other sprains and strains	4,067	193	1,619	2,254	3.3	5.0	3.6	3.1
Lacerations and abrasions	12,796	450	3,403	8,943	10.4	11.8	7.5	12.2
Contusions	5,716	235	2,025	3,456	4.7	6.1	4.5	4.7
Burns	1,492	*	628	763	1.2	*	1.4	1.0
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,832	*	329	1,456	1.5	*	0.7	2.0
All other current injuries	4,020	*	1,356	2,546	3.3	*	3.0	3.5
45+ years								
All injuries	11,855	1,954	8,222	1,679	23.5	27.3	23.1	22.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	375	*	235	35	0.7	*	0.7	0.5
Other fractures and dislocations	1,572	280	1,000	292	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.8
Sprains and strains of back	1,050	204	739	107	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.4
Other sprains and strains	1,837	301	1,232	304	3.6	4.2	3.5	4.0
Lacerations and abrasions	2,286	195	1,873	218	4.5	2.7	5.3	2.9
Contusions	2,585	540	1,606	439	5.1	7.5	4.5	5.8
Burns	481	*	374	59	1.0	*	1.1	0.8
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	368	*	289	17	0.7	*	0.8	0.2
All other current injuries	1,302	219	875	208	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.7

NOTES: n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 10. Average quarterly number of current injuries and number of current injuries per 100 persons per quarter, by quarter, age, and type: 1957-61

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

Age and type of injury	Quarter							
	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June
	Average number of injuries per quarter in thousands				Number of injuries per 100 persons per quarter			
All ages								
All injuries	14,650	11,104	10,043	12,367	8.5	6.4	5.8	7.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	676	502	454	682	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other fractures and dislocations	1,258	1,002	1,047	1,199	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sprains and strains of back	609	650	789	514	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Other sprains and strains	1,576	1,556	1,354	1,418	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Lacerations and abrasions	5,153	2,928	2,841	4,159	3.0	1.7	1.6	2.4
Contusions	2,262	2,140	1,883	2,016	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Burns	594	391	512	476	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	520	600	386	694	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
All other current injuries	2,000	1,335	777	1,210	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.7
Under 45 years								
All injuries	11,293	8,028	7,514	9,474	9.3	6.6	6.1	7.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	528	395	409	606	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other fractures and dislocations	882	627	638	789	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sprains and strains of back	346	279	532	354	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other sprains and strains	992	1,035	933	1,106	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lacerations and abrasions	4,556	2,509	2,343	3,388	3.7	2.1	1.9	2.7
Contusions	1,604	1,384	1,367	1,361	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Burns	432	311	421	328	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	423	459	300	651	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
All other current injuries	1,529	1,030	570	891	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
45+ years								
All injuries	3,357	3,076	2,528	2,894	6.7	6.1	5.0	5.7
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other fractures and dislocations	376	375	409	411	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sprains and strains of back	262	371	256	160	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Other sprains and strains	584	520	421	312	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6
Lacerations and abrasions	597	419	498	771	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5
Contusions	659	756	515	655	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3
Burns	162	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/surgical procedures	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries	471	305	207	319	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6

NOTES: n.e.c. — not elsewhere classified.
Excluded from these statistics are all current injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention

Table 11. Average annual number of restricted-activity days due to current injuries,[1] by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All injuries	278,281	49,179	40,547	71,086	73,890	43,580
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	10,715	3,150	1,961	1,984	1,764	1,856
Other fractures and dislocations	82,899	12,275	8,437	21,306	26,444	14,438
Sprains and strains of back	20,289	601	3,859	6,897	6,860	2,071
Other sprains and strains	39,130	4,460	7,393	9,728	10,390	7,158
Lacerations and abrasions	42,963	13,101	7,231	11,748	7,245	3,639
Contusions	44,959	5,825	6,691	9,665	12,797	9,980
Burns	7,352	2,210	608	2,704	862	967
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	5,434	2,856	*	873	1,036	381
All other current injuries	24,540	4,699	4,079	6,182	6,492	3,089
Male						
All injuries	148,090	30,301	25,616	41,053	34,886	16,232
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	6,217	2,317	1,176	1,033	974	716
Other fractures and dislocations	44,942	8,521	6,388	13,008	12,079	4,946
Sprains and strains of back	11,019	462	2,283	4,016	3,189	1,070
Other sprains and strains	19,412	2,554	4,523	5,339	4,080	2,917
Lacerations and abrasions	26,349	7,567	5,323	7,342	4,569	1,549
Contusions	19,125	3,458	3,331	4,730	5,169	2,438
Burns	4,044	1,118	480	1,528	570	347
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,945	1,471	*	337	680	*
All other current injuries	14,036	2,832	1,946	3,720	3,578	1,960
Female						
All injuries	130,191	18,877	14,930	30,033	39,004	27,348
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	4,498	832	785	950	790	1,140
Other fractures and dislocations	37,957	3,754	2,049	8,297	14,365	9,492
Sprains and strains of back	9,270	*	1,576	2,881	3,672	1,002
Other sprains and strains	19,718	1,906	2,870	4,389	6,311	4,242
Lacerations and abrasions	16,614	5,534	1,908	4,405	2,676	2,090
Contusions	25,834	2,367	3,361	4,935	7,629	7,542
Burns	3,308	1,092	*	1,176	*	621
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,489	1,385	*	536	356	*
All other current injuries	10,504	1,867	2,132	2,462	2,914	1,128

[1] Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.

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

Table 12. Number of restricted-activity days due to current injuries[1] per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All injuries	160.8	89.7	181.4	156.2	208.9	290.5
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	6.2	5.7	8.8	4.4	5.0	12.4
Other fractures and dislocations	47.9	22.4	37.7	46.8	74.8	96.2
Sprains and strains of back	11.7	1.1	17.3	15.2	19.4	13.8
Other sprains and strains	22.6	8.1	33.1	21.4	29.4	47.7
Lacerations and abrasions	24.8	23.9	32.4	25.8	20.5	24.3
Contusions	26.0	10.6	29.9	21.2	36.2	66.5
Burns	4.2	4.0	2.7	5.9	2.4	6.4
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	3.1	5.2	*	1.9	2.9	2.5
All other current injuries	14.2	8.6	18.3	13.6	18.4	20.6
Male						
All injuries	175.9	108.3	243.2	188.3	203.9	239.0
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	7.4	8.3	11.2	4.7	5.7	10.5
Other fractures and dislocations	53.4	30.5	60.6	59.7	70.6	72.8
Sprains and strains of back	13.1	1.7	21.7	18.4	18.6	15.8
Other sprains and strains	23.1	9.1	42.9	24.5	23.8	42.9
Lacerations and abrasions	31.3	27.1	50.5	33.7	26.7	22.8
Contusions	22.7	12.4	31.6	21.7	30.2	35.9
Burns	4.8	4.0	4.6	7.0	3.3	5.1
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	3.5	5.3	*	1.5	4.0	*
All other current injuries	16.7	10.1	18.5	17.1	20.9	28.9
Female						
All injuries	146.5	70.2	126.4	126.7	213.5	333.1
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	5.1	3.1	6.6	4.0	4.3	13.9
Other fractures and dislocations	42.7	14.0	17.3	35.0	78.6	115.6
Sprains and strains of back	10.4	*	13.3	12.2	20.1	12.2
Other sprains and strains	22.2	7.1	24.3	18.5	34.6	51.7
Lacerations and abrasions	18.7	20.6	16.1	18.6	14.7	25.5
Contusions	29.1	8.8	28.4	20.8	41.8	91.9
Burns	3.7	4.1	*	5.0	*	7.6
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2.8	5.2	*	2.3	1.9	*
All other current injuries	11.8	6.9	18.0	10.4	16.0	13.7

[1]Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.
NOTE: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Table 13. Average annual number of bed-disability days due to current injuries,[1] by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All injuries	77,508	13,435	9,468	18,268	23,158	13,179
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	3,964	1,219	757	873	786	329
Other fractures and dislocations	23,258	2,083	1,440	5,437	9,249	5,050
Sprains and strains of back	6,003	*	816	1,847	2,772	438
Other sprains and strains	7,884	1,039	1,107	2,068	1,903	1,767
Lacerations and abrasions	10,890	2,892	1,711	2,423	2,533	1,332
Contusions	12,870	1,982	2,134	2,519	3,521	2,715
Burns	2,222	1,024	*	576	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	2,876	1,381	*	539	447	326
All other current injuries	7,539	1,686	1,089	1,985	1,834	944
Male						
All injuries	40,442	7,766	5,666	11,478	11,268	4,264
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2,266	819	432	575	393	*
Other fractures and dislocations	12,373	1,512	924	3,965	4,253	1,719
Sprains and strains of back	3,022	*	433	1,133	1,191	*
Other sprains and strains	4,375	623	884	1,441	806	621
Lacerations and abrasions	6,649	1,694	935	1,824	1,820	375
Contusions	4,892	955	1,160	1,116	1,364	*
Burns	764	346	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,584	627	*	*	308	*
All other current injuries	4,519	1,097	654	935	1,071	761
Female						
All injuries	37,066	5,669	3,802	6,790	11,890	8,914
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1,699	400	326	298	393	*
Other fractures and dislocations	10,886	571	516	1,472	4,996	3,331
Sprains and strains of back	2,981	*	383	714	1,581	*
Other sprains and strains	3,509	416	*	627	1,097	1,146
Lacerations and abrasions	4,242	1,198	776	599	712	957
Contusions	7,978	1,027	974	1,402	2,157	2,418
Burns	1,459	678	*	340	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1,292	754	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries	3,020	589	435	1,050	763	*

[1] Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.
NOTE: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Table 14. Number of bed-disability days due to current injuries[1] per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and type: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and type of injury	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All injuries	44.8	24.5	42.4	40.1	65.5	87.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.2
Other fractures and dislocations	13.4	3.8	6.4	11.9	26.1	33.7
Sprains and strains of back	3.5	*	3.7	4.1	7.8	2.9
Other sprains and strains	4.6	1.9	5.0	4.5	5.4	11.8
Lacerations and abrasions	6.3	5.3	7.7	5.3	7.2	8.9
Contusions	7.4	3.6	9.5	5.5	10.0	18.1
Burns	1.3	1.9	*	1.3	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1.7	2.5	*	1.2	1.3	2.2
All other current injuries	4.4	3.1	4.9	4.4	5.2	6.3
Male						
All injuries	48.0	27.8	53.8	52.7	65.9	62.8
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	2.7	2.9	4.1	2.6	2.3	*
Other fractures and dislocations	14.7	5.4	8.8	18.2	24.9	25.3
Sprains and strains of back	3.6	*	4.1	5.2	7.0	*
Other sprains and strains	5.2	2.2	8.4	6.6	4.7	9.1
Lacerations and abrasions	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.4	10.6	5.5
Contusions	5.8	3.4	11.0	5.1	8.0	*
Burns	0.9	1.2	*	*	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1.9	2.2	*	*	1.8	*
All other current injuries	5.4	3.9	6.2	4.3	6.3	11.2
Female						
All injuries	41.7	21.1	32.2	28.6	65.1	108.6
Skull fractures and head injury, n.e.c.	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.3	2.2	*
Other fractures and dislocations	12.2	2.1	4.4	6.2	27.4	40.6
Sprains and strains of back	3.4	*	3.2	3.0	8.7	*
Other sprains and strains	3.9	1.5	*	2.6	6.0	14.0
Lacerations and abrasions	4.8	4.5	6.6	2.5	3.9	11.7
Contusions	9.0	3.8	8.2	5.9	11.8	29.5
Burns	1.6	2.5	*	1.4	*	*
Adverse effects of medical/ surgical procedures	1.5	2.8	*	*	*	*
All other current injuries	3.4	2.2	3.7	4.4	4.2	*

[1]Excludes disability days associated with impairments due to injury.
NOTE: n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Table 15. Average annual population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Total population	Region				Residence		
		Northeast	North Central	South	West	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Populations in thousands							
Both sexes								
All ages	173,069	44,035	51,068	52,408	25,557	104,373	47,982	20,714
Under 45 years	122,691	29,998	36,231	37,969	18,493	71,607	36,625	14,459
Under 15 years	54,840	12,672	16,410	17,325	8,433	30,423	17,371	7,046
15-44 years	67,852	17,327	19,821	20,644	10,060	41,185	19,254	7,413
15-24 years	22,350	5,304	6,445	7,451	3,150	13,613	5,783	2,954
25-44 years	45,501	12,023	13,376	13,194	6,909	27,572	13,471	4,459
45+ years	50,378	14,037	14,837	14,439	7,065	32,766	11,357	6,255
45-64 years	35,376	9,920	10,233	10,264	4,959	23,017	7,978	4,381
65+ years	15,002	4,117	4,604	4,175	2,106	9,748	3,379	1,874
Male								
All ages	84,202	21,320	25,230	25,259	12,393	49,775	23,728	10,699
Under 45 years	60,299	14,774	18,041	18,515	8,968	34,794	18,113	7,392
Under 15 years	27,967	6,475	8,410	8,809	4,272	15,427	8,887	3,652
15-44 years	32,333	8,299	9,631	9,706	4,696	19,367	9,226	3,740
15-24 years	10,534	2,546	3,078	3,498	1,412	6,273	2,706	1,555
25-44 years	21,799	5,753	6,554	6,208	3,284	13,094	6,520	2,185
45+ years	23,903	6,546	7,188	6,744	3,424	14,981	5,615	3,307
45-64 years	17,110	4,740	5,054	4,872	2,444	10,799	4,007	2,303
65+ years	6,793	1,807	2,134	1,872	980	4,182	1,608	1,004
Female								
All ages	88,867	22,715	25,838	27,149	13,165	54,598	24,254	10,015
Under 45 years	62,392	15,224	18,190	19,454	9,524	36,813	18,512	7,067
Under 15 years	26,873	6,196	8,000	8,516	4,161	14,996	8,484	3,394
15-44 years	35,519	9,028	10,189	10,938	5,364	21,818	10,028	3,673
15-24 years	11,816	2,758	3,367	3,953	1,738	7,340	3,077	1,399
25-44 years	23,703	6,270	6,822	6,985	3,626	14,478	6,951	2,274
45+ years	26,475	7,491	7,649	7,695	3,641	17,784	5,742	2,948
45-64 years	18,266	5,181	5,179	5,392	2,515	12,218	3,971	2,078
65+ years	8,209	2,310	2,470	2,303	1,126	5,567	1,772	870

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

Table 16. Average population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, living arrangement, quarter, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1961

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

Family income, living arrangement, and quarter	All ages	Under 45 years	45+ years
	Population in thousands		
Family income			
All incomes	173,069	122,691	50,378
Under $4,000	60,548	38,629	21,919
Under $2,000	24,885	13,702	11,183
$2,000-3,999	35,663	24,927	10,736
$4,000-6,999	61,670	48,282	13,388
$7,000+	40,261	29,429	10,832
Unknown	10,589	6,351	4,238
Living arrangement			
Total	173,069	122,691	50,378
Living alone or with nonrelatives	10,984	3,828	7,156
Living with relatives:			
Married	81,048	45,436	35,613
Other	81,037	73,428	7,609
Quarter			
July-September	171,792	121,777	50,015
October-December	172,645	122,381	50,264
January-March	173,582	123,071	50,511
April-June	174,256	123,541	50,715

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 208 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. During the first 18 months of the survey the first stage of this design consisted of drawing a sample of 372 from the 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. Beginning in January 1959 the sample size was increased to 500 PSU's. However, the basic sampling design and methods of estimating remained unchanged during the 4-year period covered by this report.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the 4-year period ending June 1961 included about 485,000 persons from 149,000 households in 25,000 segments. The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Center; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, using the electronic computers of the Center.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of contusions sustained in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes. Prior to January 1959 about 132 color-residence classes were applied.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the

population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes (76 before January 1959) are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days due to injuries, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2-calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given 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 since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

The relative standard error of an estimate is ob-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 32, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of injuries, are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 33 and 34. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 35-37. For values which 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: Not required for statistics presented in this report.

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

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

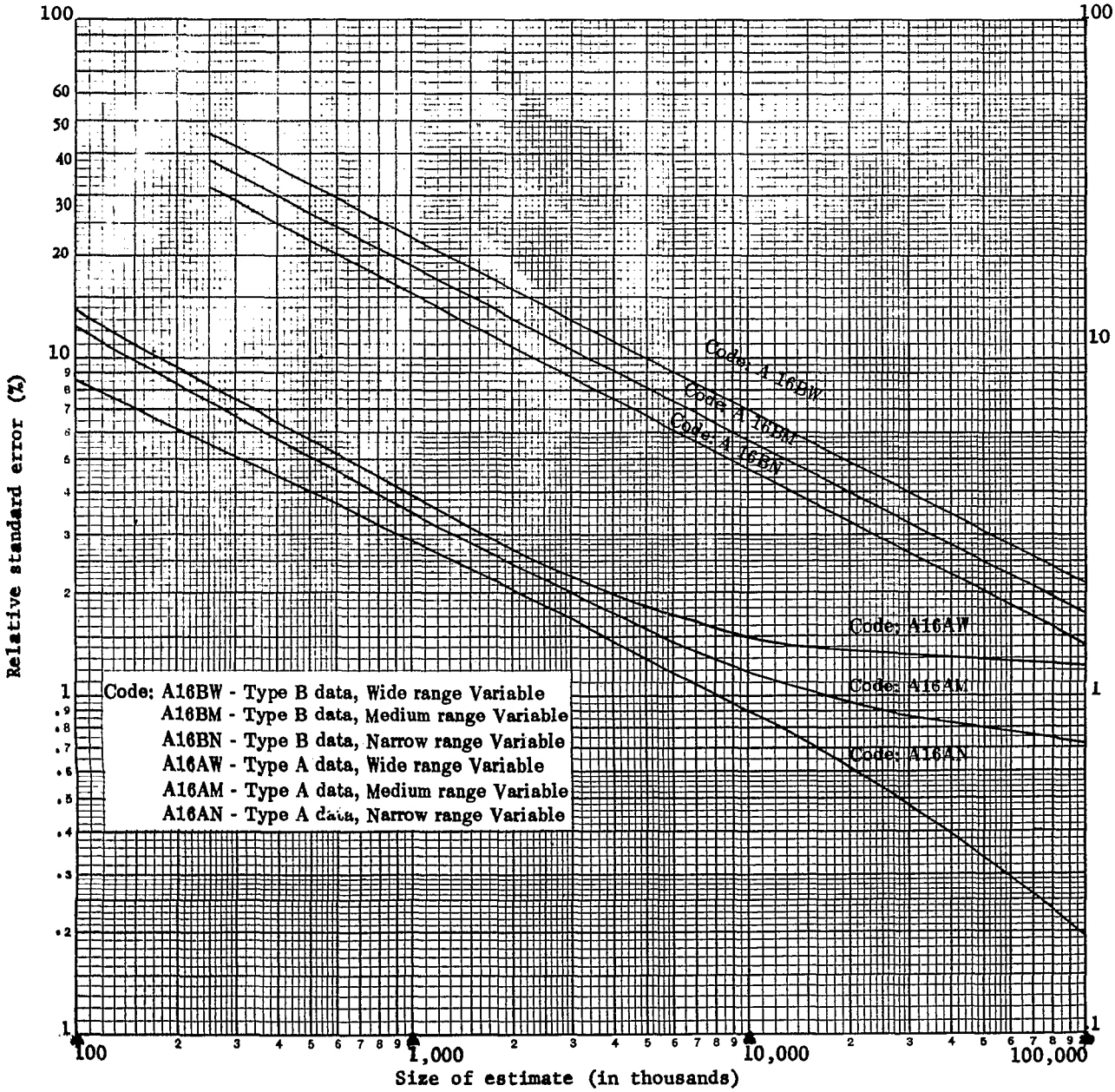
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 31; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 31.

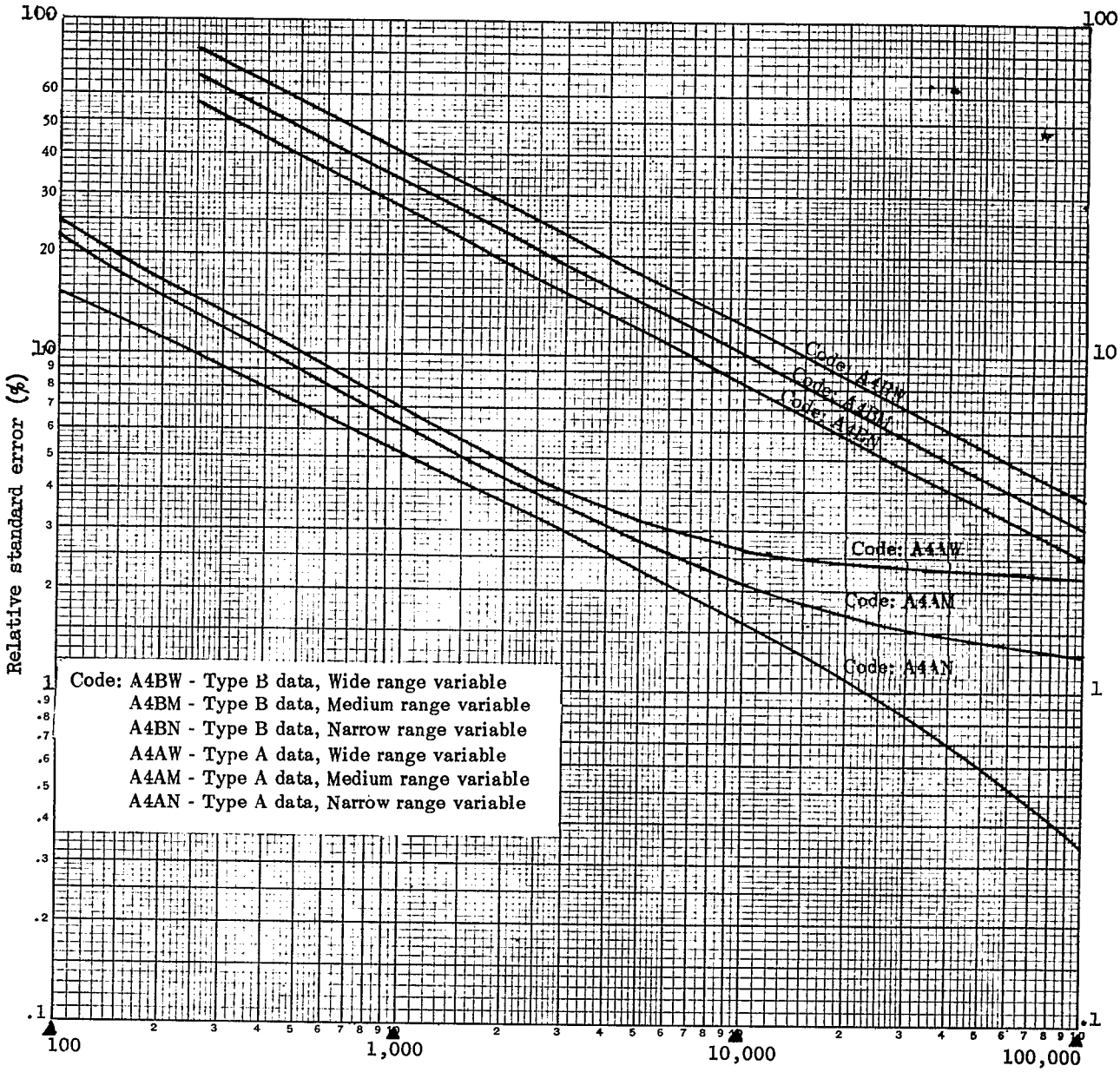
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or any age-sex category thereof	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A16AN	33
Injuries:			
Per average year	1	A16BN	33
Per average quarter	1	A4BN	34
Disability days per year	1	A16BW	33
Persons injured per year	1	A16BN	33
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons in a population group	2	P16AN-M	35
Injuries in a year	2	P16BN-M	36
Disability days in a year	2	P16BW	37
Incidence rates for injuries:			
Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population:			
Per average year	4(a)	A4BN	34
Per average quarter	4(a)	A16BN	33
Per 100 persons in any other population group per year	4(b)	Numer.: A16BN Denom.: A16AN	33 33
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U.S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U.S. population per year	4(a)	A16BW	33
Per case for injuries per year	4(b)	Numer.: A16BW Denom.: A16BN	33 33

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



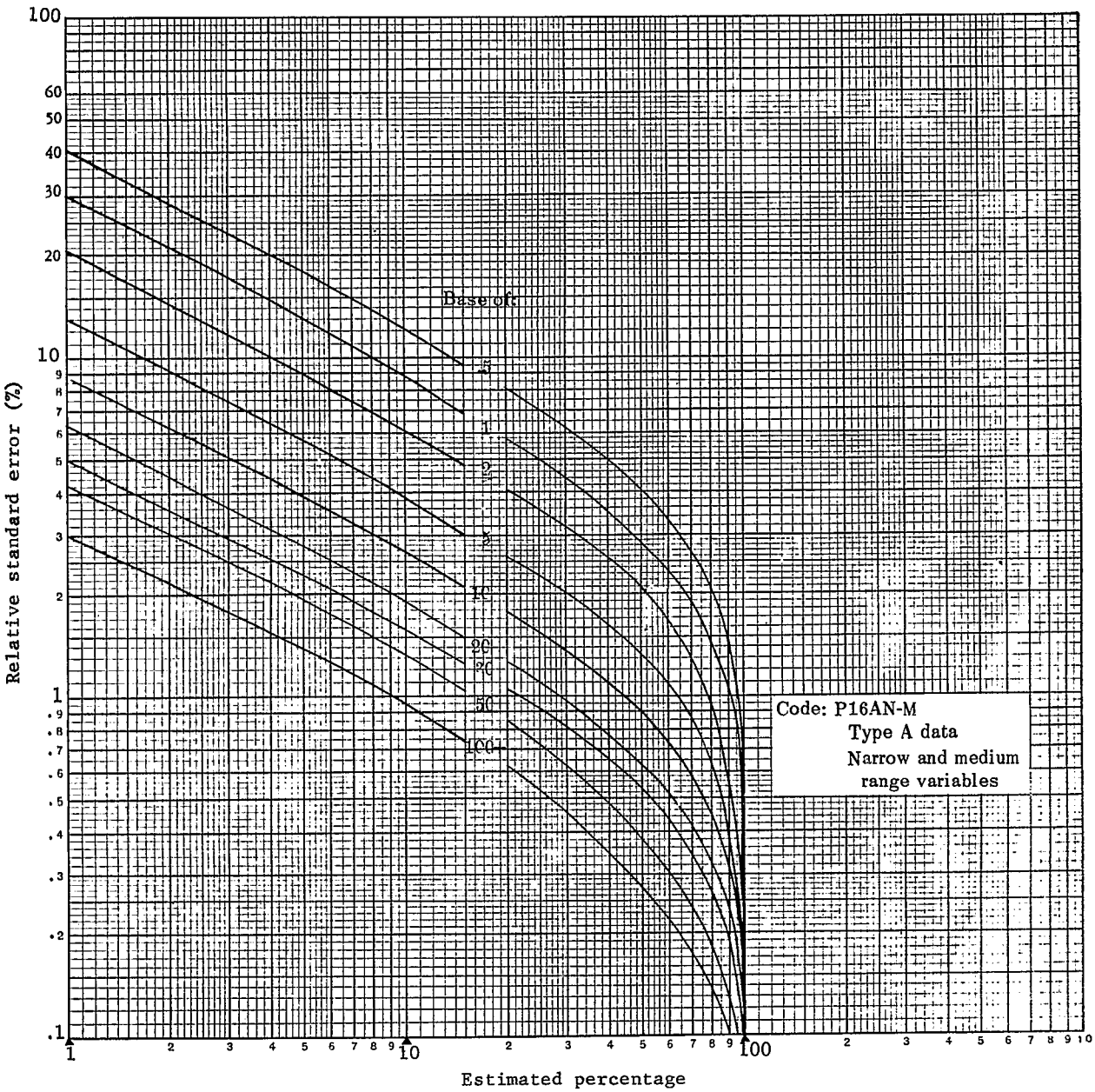
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 10,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A16AN) has a relative standard error of 0.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 90,000 (0.9 percent of 10,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A16BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 7.0 percent or a standard error of 700,000 (7.0 percent of 10,000,000).

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



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

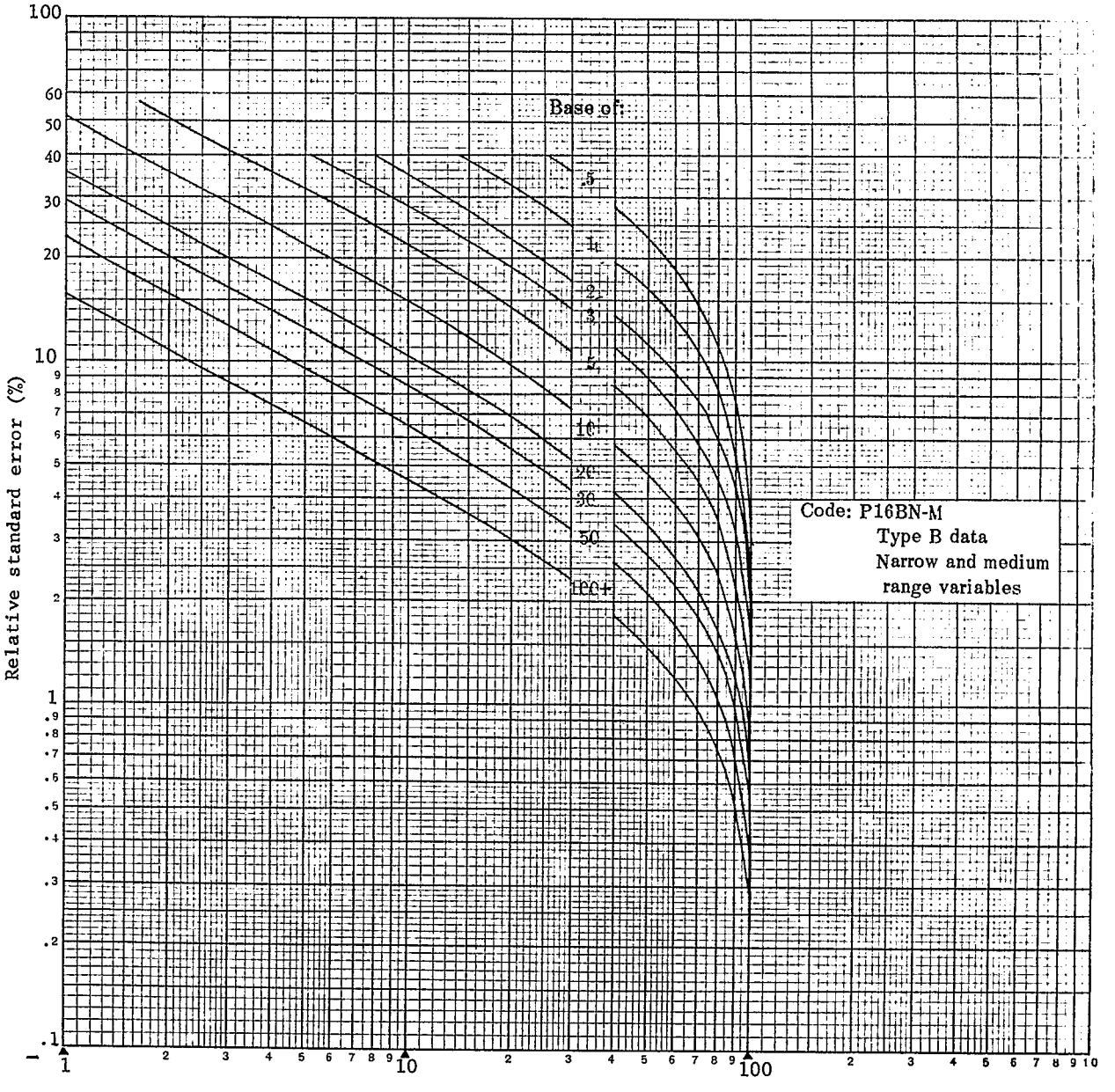
Relative standard errors for percentages based on sixteen quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 1.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 1.8 percent or 0.36 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on sixteen quarters of data collectior for type B data, Narrow and Medium range

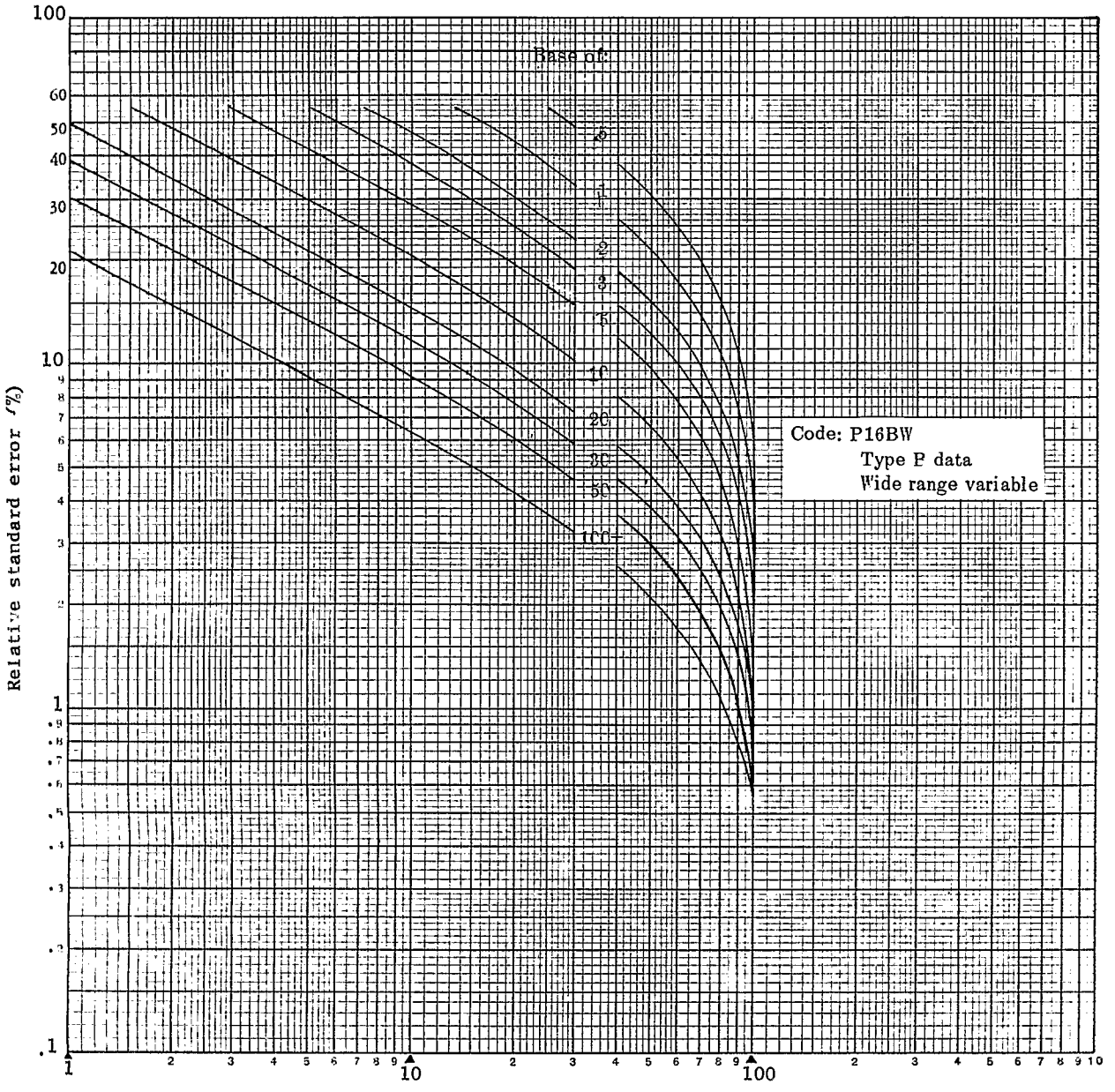
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 9.7 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 9.7 percent or 1.9 percentage points.

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.5 percent or 2.7 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical at-

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

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

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

Work- or school-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least 1 day of work or school loss is called a work-loss injury or a school-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

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

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

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

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.

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

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

Living arrangements.—Three categories of living arrangements are shown in this report, as follows:

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

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purposes of classifying the population by geographic area, the National Health Survey uses the same grouping of States used by the Bureau of the Census and many other agencies. The major regions are:

Region	States Included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

———— O O O ————

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-4
(4-4-60)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location	3. Iden. Code	3a. Reg. office Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) _____

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Housing unit ☐ Other | (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

L. Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked: ☐ Rural ☐ All other

10. Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent free

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?
If "rent" in question 10, ask:
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes → (c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ No → (d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14

If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

Ask at all units except apartment houses:

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. What is the telephone number here? _____ ☐ No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item			1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household		Date										
		Time										
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No. _____	Date										
		Time										

18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal (*Fill item 19*) ☐ No one at home-repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other (*Specify*) (*Fill item 20*)	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (*Specify*)	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other (*Specify*)	Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ _____ _____ because:

19. Reason for refusal

20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

1. Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
2. Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:
4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ No contact made

(a) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) _____

	Last name (1)	Last name (2)
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (e) Away on business? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (f) On a visit? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (g) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →		
	First name and initial	First name and initial
(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a member, delete)		
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head	Relationship

3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age _____ ☐ Under 1 year	Age _____ ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the--grade (year)?	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months-- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10. (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q. 9(a), ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No," in q. 10(a) or 10(b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.	☐ Under 17 years ☐ At home ☐ Not at home	☐ Under 17 years ☐ At home ☐ Not at home
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides...which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. No.____was respondent	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. No.____was respondent
18. (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____No. of times	☐ Yes ☐ No _____No. of times
19 (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____No. of times	☐ Yes ☐ No _____No. of times
20. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was---baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 20(a) and 1 or more in q. 18(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me?	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question number	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ...?	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? --- did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask (d-2)-(d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries)	What was the cause of...? (This column is to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q.17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of... is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the... affect you?	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments; Injuries; and for: Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one: No (Go to Col. (k)) / Yes →	How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays?	How many of these --days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		×	☐ Yes ☐ No	×	×			Days	____ Days or ☐ None	____ Days or ☐ None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year)	How many nights were you in the hospital?	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were in the past 12 months?	To Interviewer: Will you need to ask cols. (f and (?	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were last week or the week before?	To Interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was--did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(x)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
2			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
3			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	____ Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No

X-RAY QUESTIONS

21. (a) We are interested in all kinds of X-rays - Did you have your teeth X-rayed during the past 3 months--(that is, from--through last Sunday)? If "Yes," (b) How many times?	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____
22. During the past 3 months did you have a CHEST X-ray?	☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No	☐ Yes-Chest ☐ No
23. (a) Did you have any (other) kind of X-ray at all during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was X-rayed?	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Part of body	How many different times did you have your... X-rayed during the past 3 months?	Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the (hospital, doctor's office, etc.)?	What was this X-ray(s) for-- a check-up or an examination or for treatment?	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment?	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
2					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
3					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		

26. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes", in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before? (j)	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one: Before 3 mos. (Go to Col. (n)) (k)	During 3 mos. (l)	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? (m)	To Interviewer: CONTINUE if col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (aa)	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (n)	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.") (o)	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave? (p)	About how many days during the past 12 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? (q-1)	If 1 or more days in col. (q-1) and col. (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (q-2)	Ask after completing last condition, for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate) (r)	If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (s)	If "Yes" in col. (s): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (t)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been ...? (Insert the words of the statement selected) (u)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time? (v)	If "1," or "2" or "3" in col. (r) ask: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G) (w)	Line number
___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		☐ During past 12 months ☐ Before Birth	___ Mos. ___ Yrs. ☐ No Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr.	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		___ Mos. ___ Yrs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Und. 17		1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (h) or (i): How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)? (j)	After you left the hospital, how many days was it before you returned to your usual activities full-time? (k)	If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital? (l)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county) (m)
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	
No. of nights ___	No. of days ___ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months: ___ Days ___ Months:	

X-RAY QUESTIONS

24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X-rays for the treatment of a condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X:
(Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)

FOOTNOTES

Were any of these... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)

No (Stop)	Yes → Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:			
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
	Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.

Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I ☐

Accident happened last week or week before *(Go to q. 3)* ☐

1. When did the accident happen?

Year: _____

(If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)

Month: _____

2. 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(s)

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Section B)*

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? 1. ☐ Outside *(Go to Section A q. 5)* 2. ☐ Getting in or out 3. ☐ Passenger 4. ☐ Driver *(Go to Section A q. 6)*

Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)

If "Outside" in q. 4, ask:

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____

(b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q. 4, ask:

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
2. ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway

(Specify object) _____

3. ☐ Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Motor vehicle ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other *(Specify how the accident happened)*

_____

_____ ☐ Acc. on roadway

_____ ☐ Acc. not on roadway

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus
4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____

Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)

7. How did the accident happen?

A.1. ☐ Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion

2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm

3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)

B.4. ☐ Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation

(Specify kind of machinery) _____

5. ☐ Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement

6. ☐ Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices

7. ☐ Any injury caused by animal or insect

8. ☐ Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed *(Specify substance)* _____

C.9. ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height

10. ☐ All other falls

11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)

12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)

13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.

14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object

15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame

16. ☐ One-time lifting or other one-time exertion

17. ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc.

D.18. ☐ Other *(Specify how accident happened)* _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8. (a) Where did the accident happen--at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other *(Specify the place where accident happened)* _____

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble
9. Stroke
10. Trouble with varicose veins
11. Hemorrhoids or piles
12. Hay fever
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm---toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
3. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (Including loss)

Group 2. $500 - $999

Group 3. $1, 000 - $1, 999

Group 4. $2,000 - $2,999

Group 5. $3,000 - $3,999

Group 6. $4,000 - $4,999

Group 7. $5,000 - $6,999

Group 8. $7,000 - $9,999

Group 9. $10,000 and over

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OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

SERIES 1-4. GENERAL SERIES. Program descriptions, methodological research, and analytical studies of vital and health statistics. Earlier reports of this kind have appeared in "Vital Statistics–Special Reports" and in "Health Statistics from the National Health Survey," Series A and D, PHS Publication No. 584.

Series 1: Programs and collection procedures.– Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding of the technical characteristics of published data.

Series 2: Data evaluation and methods research.–Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.

Series 3: Analytical Studies.–This series comprises reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics.

Series 4: Documents and committee reports.– Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

SERIES 10-12. DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Earlier reports of the kind appearing in Series 10 have been issued as "Health Statistics from the National Health Survey," Series B and C, PHS Publication No. 584.

Series 10: Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in the continuing National Health Interview Survey.

Series 11: Data from the Health Examination Survey based on the direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the population of the United States, including the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases, and distributions of the population with respect to various physical and physiological measurements.

Series 12: Data from the Health Records Survey relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and on hospital, medical nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents of patients, or of records of the establishments.

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Series 21: Data on natality such as birth by age of mother, birth order, geographic areas, States, cities, time series of rates, etc.–compilations of data not included in the regular annual volumes or monthly reports.

Series 22: Data on marriage and divorce by various demographic factors, geographic areas, etc.–other than that included in annual or monthly reports.

Series 23: Data from the program of sample surveys related to vital records. The subjects being covered in these surveys are varied including topics such as mortality by socioeconomic classes, hospitalization in the last year of life, X-ray exposure during pregnancy, etc.

Catalog Card

U.S. National Center for Health Statistics

Types of injuries, incidence and associated disability, United States, July 1957-June 1961. Statistics on the incidence of injuries by measures of effect of injury, type of injury, family income, residence, geographic region, living arrangements, calender quarter, sex, and age; and associated days of restricted activity and bed disability. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957-June 1961. Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service, 1964.

47p. diagrs., tables. 27cm. (*Its* Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, no. 8)

U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 8.

1. Personal injuries - Statistics - U.S. I. Title. (Series. Series: U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 8)

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