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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured
by class of accident

United States
July 1957-June 1958

Statistics on the number of persons injured, class of accident, and days of disability due to injuries by age, sex, residence, family income, and major activity. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period, July 1957-June 1958.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, in so far as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the national household survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B8

CONTENTS

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Data not available (three dashes)----------	---
Category not applicable (three dots)----------	...
Quantity is zero (1 dash)----------	-
Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used----------	0 or 0.0

PERSONS INJURED

SUMMARY

During the year, ending June 30, 1958, about 47 million persons received injuries that involved medical attention or caused them to restrict their usual activities for at least a day. Males accounted for 27 million of those injured and females for about 20 million. Persons who sustained injuries that did not involve medical attention or restricted activity are excluded from these estimates.

Among those injured, 59 percent had injuries that involved activity restriction, 81 percent had injuries that required medical attention, and 40 percent sustained injuries that involved both activity restriction and medical attendance. Sixteen percent of those injured were employed persons who lost one or more days from work as a result of the injury.

About 10 percent of those injured were in "motor-vehicle" accidents; 17 percent, "while at work;" 41 percent, in "home" accidents; and 32 percent, in "other or unknown" types of accidents or nonaccidental incidents.

The estimates in this report show that males in the 15-24 age group were injured at the rate of 482 per 1,000 persons per year, a higher rate than for any other age-sex group. Among females the highest rate (319 per 1,000 persons) was for those 65 years and over.

For persons who resided in urban areas the rate of persons injured was 276 per 1,000 persons per year; for rural-nonfarm areas, 291; and for rural-farm areas, 267. The rate for injuries that caused bed disability was highest in rural-farm areas and lowest in urban areas.

When the injured persons were classified by their major activity it was found that the highest rate (335 per 1,000 persons) occurred among persons whose major activity was going to school.

During the 12-month period, 424 million days of restricted activity resulted from injuries and their sequelae. This includes 114 million days which were spent in bed at home or in a hospital. Thus each day during the year there were, on the average, about 1,160,000 persons whose activity was restricted because of injuries and their effects. Of these persons, 312,000 were confined to bed or to a hospital each day. Also included in the restricted-activity days were 106 million days lost from work and 13 million days lost from school.

A special caution is in order concerning the possible effects of sampling error in the data presented in this report. In many cases the differences shown in frequency rates of persons injured, for various groups of the population, can be accounted for by chance results in the selection of the sample. Hence, the patterns of distribution shown in the tables should not be taken as conclusive evidence of underlying differences in the risk of injury. Sampling and measurement errors are discussed further in the following sections and in Appendix I.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The data presented in this report are derived from household interviews obtained in a continuous probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States during the period from July 1957 through June 1958. Interviews were conducted in approximately 36,000 households comprising 115,000 persons.

The detailed tables show data on the estimated number of persons injured and the number of days of restricted activity that resulted from injuries or their sequelae. An earlier report,[1] on this same subject, was published by the U. S. National Health Survey in 1958. The earlier report was based on six months of interviewing and contained fewer details than the present report.

This report was prepared by Augustine Gentile, of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

[1] U. S. National Health Survey. Preliminary Report on Number of Persons Injured, United States, July-December 1957. Health Statistics, Series B-3. Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B3. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C., May 1958.

It should be noted that the estimates for persons injured are based on the count of persons who sustained an injury during the two-week period prior to the week of each interview. While the estimates of days of restricted activity are also based on the number of person-days experienced during the two-week period prior to interview, the injury that caused the activity restriction may have been incurred prior to the two-week period.

Additional information about the manner of making these estimates, a description of the statistical design of the household survey, and general qualifications regarding data presented in this report are given in Appendix I. Special attention is called to the section entitled Reliability of estimates in this Appendix. The data in all of the cells in the tables that follow are subject to errors of sampling, i.e., errors resulting from the use of a sample of households instead of all of the households in the United States. In cells where the estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the relative error due to sampling may be high. Therefore, such estimates of numbers, rates, or percentages must be interpreted with due consideration of such errors.

Explanations and definitions of terms and concepts used in this report are presented in Appendix II. Most of the terms have specialized technical meanings for the purposes of this survey, and familiarity with these definitions is necessary for the interpretation of the findings presented.

Appendix III shows the content of the basic questionnaire used by the U. S. National Health Survey. The data in this report on persons injured and days of disability that resulted from injuries are based on responses to questions 11-17 and tables I, II, and A of the questionnaire.

Questions 11-17 are termed "illness-recall" questions and are designed to elicit information as to the presence or absence of illnesses or injuries in the household. They serve as a stepping-off point for further questions aimed at describing the circumstances of the illness or injury. For each illness or injury condition that is reported in response to the "illness-recall" questions an entry is made in table I of the questionnaire. When the responses thus obtained indicate that a person has sustained an injury, the interviewer asks the additional questions that appear in questionnaire table A. The answers to the questions in table II provide the basis for determining if the injury resulted in hospitalization.

The survey includes data only on persons living at the time of the household interview. Thus the injury experience of persons who died in the two-week period prior to the household interview are excluded from the data. It has been previously noted that the data in this report do not include the injury experience of persons who were institutionalized or members of the Armed Forces at the time of the household interview. However, for former inmates of institutions or members of the Armed Forces current disability, resulting from an injury that occurred while a person was institutionalized or in the Armed Forces, is included in the estimates of the days of disability.

COMMENTS ON DETAILED TABLES

General

Although the questionnaire is designed to obtain reports of all injuries, whether major or minor, it should be emphasized that only injuries that resulted in medical attendance or in one or more days of restricted activity are included in the tabulations in this report.

The detailed tables that follow are grouped in five sections. The first section, tables 1-4, contains estimates and rates dealing with the total number of persons who sustained injuries during the period, July 1957-June 1958, that resulted in either one or more days of activity restriction or medical attendance or both.

In the second section, tables 5-14, the data are limited to persons who had injuries resulting in one or more days of restricted activity. Of the total persons injured (47 million), approximately 59 percent (28 million) experienced an activity-restricting injury. The remaining 41 percent sustained a medically attended but nonactivity-restricting injury.

Tables 15-19 form the third section of tables. In this section, the estimates are for persons who had injuries which were medically attended, regardless of whether or not activity restriction was involved. About 81 percent of the total persons injured (38 out of 47 million) sustained an injury requiring medical attention.

The estimates of persons injured in the above-named sections of tables are not mutually exclusive and hence not additive. The relationship between the data in these first three sections of tables is illustrated by the following:

	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total persons injured	46,919	100
With activity restriction	27,614	59
Medically attended	18,853	40
Not medically attended	8,761	19
Without activity restriction, medically attended	19,305	41

The next section, tables 20-34, contains estimates of days of restricted activity due to injuries. The estimates in the first three sections on the number of persons injured are based on current injuries, that is, persons who sustained an injury during the two-week period prior to the interview week. The estimates of days are also based on the experience of injured persons during the two-week period prior to the interview week. However, it must be emphasized that the injury that caused the disability days was, in many cases, incurred prior to the reference period.

The final section, tables 35-39, contains the population estimates derived from the survey, which were used for rate computations. These are not official population estimates and are included because they are the most appropriate population figures for the computation of rates based on different combinations of these data.

Certain variables used in this report, such as sex, age, and urban-rural residence, are commonly used and their meaning is clear. However, there are some terms used which have a specialized meaning in this survey. These as well as the others are fully described in Appendix II. However, a brief explanation here of the meaning of certain terms may facilitate the interpretation of the discussion and tables that follow.

The term "motor-vehicle accident" as used in this report includes any accident in which a motor vehicle was involved. It is not restricted to moving vehicles nor to persons who were occupants of motor vehicles. The motor vehicle may have been on a public street or highway or in a private garage; there is no restriction as to the location of the motor vehicle. Hence, the data in this report may not be comparable to statistics on "motor-vehicle accidents" published by other groups.

Injured persons, classified as "while at work" in these data, are persons who sustained an injury while at work at a job or business. The injury may or may not have been related to their duties and may not have resulted in any time lost from work. Data published by other groups on "work" accidents usually are more restrictive.

The categories of major activity used in this report are "usually working," "usually going to school" ("school"), "usually keeping house" ("keeping house"), "retired," and "other." All persons, 6 years of age or over, are assigned to the group in which they reported having spent most of their time during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. The current activity status of a person may be different from his usual "major activity." For this reason in tables in which "major activity" is shown it is possible to have cross-classifications, such as persons classified as "keeping house" who sustained an injury "while at work" or who lost days from work.

Total Persons Injured

Data on the number of persons who sustained an injury that involved activity restriction or required medical attention (referred to as total persons injured) are given in tables 1-4. These tables show that there were about 47 million persons injured during the year, July 1957-June 1958.

According to these tables the rate (number of persons injured per 1,000 persons in the population) of persons injured and the percent distribution according to class of accident was as follows:

Class of accident	Number injured per 1,000 persons	Percent
All classes--	279	100
Motor vehicle------	28	10
While at work------	48	17
Home---------------	114	41
Other and unknown--	89	32

As indicated above, for this report the classes of accidents used are "motor vehicle," "while at work," "home," and "other and unknown." Since some accidents could be assigned to more than one class, the following procedure was used to classify injured persons to a single accident class. If a motor vehicle was involved, the persons were counted in the "motor-vehicle" class, regardless of where the accident occurred. Except for those classified as "motor vehicle," all persons injured at work were classified in the "while at work" group. Similarly, all persons injured in home accidents, who did not fall into one of the two previous categories, were classified in the "home" group. The "other" group includes types of accidents which could not be classified in the first three groups. It includes accidents that occurred in public places; adverse reactions to vaccinations; effects of exposure, such as, sunburn; and nonaccidental violences, such as, assaults and attempted suicide. Also included are "unknown" cases, for which it was possible to determine that a person had sustained an injury, but there was not enough information to assign a specific class of accident. These "unknown" cases amount to about 20 percent of the "other" group or about 6 percent of the total.

Age-sex patterns are indicated by the rates shown in table 1 and figure 1. Outstanding are the high rates for males, 5-24 years of age. These data also show that the male rate (331) is about 45 percent higher than the female rate (229).

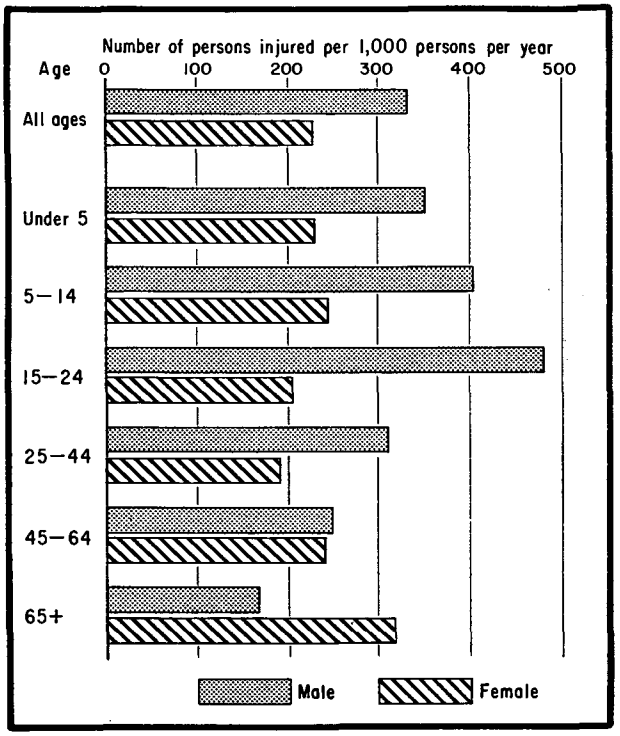

Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age.

Table 2 shows the frequencies and rates for each class of accident according to the residence of the injured persons. For all classes of accidents, male residents of rural-nonfarm areas have a slightly higher rate than male residents of other areas. For females there is little difference in the rates between areas. Among males the rate for "home" accidents is higher than the rate for "while at work" accidents in the two nonfarm areas. In farm areas the situation is reversed. An important part of this shift may be explained by differences in reporting. For example, a farmer who is injured while painting his fence is likely to report that he was injured "while at work." In nonfarm areas an accident occurring under similar circumstances might often be reported as a "home" accident.

Frequencies and rates for each class of accident are distributed by family income groups in table 3. This table shows that for all classes of accidents combined the rates for both males and females are highest in the $7,000 and over income group. However, when the rates are examined by class of accident, there appears to be no regular relationship between class of accident and sex.

In table 4, frequencies and rates for each class of accident are distributed according to major activity. For males the highest rates for all classes of accidents occurred among children, under 6 years of age, and school children. For females the highest rate shown is for retired persons. The rates for "motor-vehicle accidents," for both males and females, are highest for persons classified as "usually working." As would be expected the rate for "while at work" accidents is highest for persons classified as "usually working" and the rate for "home" accidents is highest for the groups that spend a relatively high proportion of their time at home, i.e., housewives, school children, and retired persons.

It should be noted here that the difference in rates shown in this first section of tables may not appear, and in some cases may be reversed, in later tables when only activity-restricting injuries or days of disability are considered. In addition, it should be mentioned that the relationship between class of accident and variables, such as income and major activity, may be a function of another variable such as age. Hence, age-adjusted rates for these variables might suggest a different relationship from that shown.

Activity-Restricting Injuries

Tables 5-14 contain estimates of persons sustaining activity-restricting injuries, irrespective of whether there was medical attendance. A person with an activity-restricting injury is a person who sustained an injury that caused him to cut down on his usual activities for at least a day. A complete definition of this term is presented in Appendix II. However, it may be emphasized here that restricted activity does not necessarily imply complete inactivity, but it does imply a substantial reduction in the person's normal activities for at least one full day and includes more serious forms of disability, such as bed disability and hospitalization.

These tables show that there were about 28 million persons who experienced activity-restricting injuries. About 41 percent (11 million) of these persons were confined to bed for one or more days. "Bed-days" as used in this report include days spent in a hospital. Included among the persons with activity-restricting injuries are 7 million persons who lost time from work and 3 million who lost time from school.

The rates in table 5 indicate that the age-sex patterns for persons with activity-restricting injuries and bed-disabling injuries are the same as the pattern shown earlier for total persons injured (table I).

Persons with activity-restricting injuries are distributed according to class of accident in tables 6 and 7. In the former table the data are divided according to whether or not bed disability was involved, and in the latter table the persons with activity restriction are grouped to show whether or not inpatient hospitalization was involved.

Table I. Number of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries per 1,000 persons per year by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Sex and age	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes			
All ages	279	164	67
Under 5	291	122	55
5-14	325	198	77
15-24	334	209	101
25-44	248	148	56
45-64	245	143	54
65+	250	178	74
Male			
All ages	331	187	72
Under 5	351	142	45
5-14	403	247	97
15-24	482	286	144
25-44	310	176	66
45-64	250	143	49
65+	168	99	24
Female			
All ages	229	142	62
Under 5	230	102	66
5-14	245	147	56
15-24	205	143	64
25-44	192	122	46
45-64	241	142	60
65+	319	244	115

Table II indicates that for "total persons injured" and "persons with activity-restricting injuries" the percent distributions, according to class of accident, are quite similar. When the distribution for "persons with bed-disabling injuries" is considered it may be seen that "motor-vehicle" and "other" accidents contribute a slightly higher proportion of the cases in this group than they did in the other two groups. In the case of persons who were hospitalized as inpatients as a result of injuries, even though the number of cases is small and hence subject to a large sampling error, it can be stated that persons injured in "motor-vehicle" accidents contributed a much higher proportion of these cases than the other classes of accidents.

Table 8 shows the number of persons with activity-restricting injuries according to place of residence. A comparison of the rates in tables 2 and 8 shows that for total persons injured the rates for each sex were lowest in rural-farm areas. However, when only the activity-restricting injuries and bed-disabling injuries are considered, the rates are highest in rural-farm areas (table III).

Table II. Percent distribution of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, persons with bed-disabling injuries, and persons hospitalized for injuries by sex and class of accident: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Sex and class of accident	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries	Persons hospitalized for injuries
Both sexes				
All classes	100	100	100	100
Motor vehicle	10	11	14	52
While at work	17	15	13	7
Home	41	40	34	27
Other	32	34	39	14
Male				
All classes	100	100	100	100
Motor vehicle	11	11	16	55
While at work	24	23	20	7
Home	33	30	25	20
Other	32	36	39	17
Female				
All classes	100	100	100	100
Motor vehicle	9	10	12	46
While at work	8	6	6	7
Home	51	51	44	38
Other	32	32	38	8

Persons with activity-restricting injuries are distributed according to family income in table 9. The rates shown indicate that there is a great deal of variability, both between sexes and between income groups. It is clear, however, that the association of higher rates with higher income for total persons injured shown in table 3 is less apparent for persons experiencing activity-restricting injuries and disappears in the data for bed-disabling injuries. Insofar as injuries are concerned, the interrelationships between income, major activity, and age are quite complex and no direct inferences should be drawn from the data presented (table IV).

The major activity of persons with activity-restricting and bed-disabling injuries is shown in table 10. The rates according to major activity, for these types of injuries, follow the same pattern as the rates for total persons injured (table 4). Males "usually going to school" have the highest rate of both activity-restricting and bed-disabling injuries. For females these rates are highest for those reported as "retired."

Tables 11-14 contain data on persons sustaining activity-restricting injuries who lost time from school or work. Time lost from school is recorded only for persons, 6-16 years of age, and time lost from work is recorded only for persons, 17 years of age and over (Appendix II). Rates for persons with time lost from school or work are computed in the following manner. For "time lost from school" the rates are based on the number of children, 6-16 years of age, in a specified sex or residence group, in the civilian, noninstitutional population as estimated from the survey. The rates for "time lost from work" are

Table III. Number of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries per 1,000 persons per year by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Sex and residence	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes			
All areas	279	164	67
Urban	276	162	60
Rural nonfarm	291	161	73
Rural farm	267	180	87
Male			
All areas	331	187	72
Urban	326	185	66
Rural nonfarm	353	181	77
Rural farm	308	204	89
Female			
All areas	229	142	62
Urban	230	141	54
Rural nonfarm	231	141	70
Rural farm	222	155	84

based on the number of persons, 17 years of age or over, in a specified age, sex, residence, or family income group, in the civilian, noninstitutional population who reported to the survey that for most of the past 12 months their major activity was "working." This major activity category is called "usually working" in the survey.

As was pointed out earlier, persons whose major activity was other than "usually working" can and do experience time lost from work. Hence, in tables 12-14, data on persons who lost time from work is shown for all persons who lost time from work regardless of their major activity. In table 11, separate data are also shown for the group of persons whose major activity was "usually working." However, as indicated above and in the tables, the same denominator was used for computing both rates. It should be borne in mind that the use of a denominator consisting only of persons "usually working" to compute rates for all persons who lost time from work tends to slightly overestimate the rates for population groups that have a relatively large proportion of part-time or occasional workers.

It will be seen in table 11 that the highest rate for persons who lost time from school was due to accidents classified as "other and unknown." This may be explained by the fact that accidents occurring in school or on school premises are included in this category. The highest rate for all persons who lost time from work was, as might be expected, due to accidents that occurred "while at work." However, it should be noted that only about 37 percent of the persons who sustained injuries involving work loss were injured "while at work."

For persons with injuries involving one or more days lost from work the rates were highest in rural-farm areas (table 12).

With respect to age-sex rates for persons with injuries that involved work loss, the rates were highest for males under 25 years of age (table 13). However, in this and the 65 years and over age group there may be many part-time or occasional workers; hence, the rates may be overestimated for the reason stated earlier.

Table IV. Number of total persons injured, persons with activity-restricting injuries, and persons with bed-disabling injuries by sex and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Sex and family income	Total persons injured	Persons with activity-restricting injuries	Persons with bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes			
Total	279	164	67
Under 2,000	227	156	66
2,000-3,999	279	175	68
4,000-6,999	277	156	69
7,000+	327	184	66
Unknown	254	127	57
Male			
Total	331	187	72
Under 2,000	209	157	84
2,000-3,999	351	219	74
4,000-6,999	334	183	66
7,000+	382	190	72
Unknown	340	149	81
Female			
Total	229	142	62
Under 2,000	242	155	51
2,000-3,999	211	134	62
4,000-6,999	220	129	72
7,000+	272	178	60
Unknown	177	107	35

Medically Attended Injuries

Estimates of the number of persons with medically attended injuries are shown in tables 15-19. These estimates show that 38,158,000 persons experienced injuries for which they received medical attention. For about half of these persons (18,853,000), the injuries also caused activity restriction. Among this group of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting injuries about 44 percent (8,233,000) had injuries that resulted in bed disability.

It should be emphasized that there are many factors, other than the severity of an injury, that determine whether or not medical attention or activity restriction is involved as a result of an injury. For example, the availability of medical care, the ability to pay for medical services, participation in health plans, the physical requirements of a person's job, and the need to stay on the job for financial or other reasons may be important factors in determining whether or not a physician is consulted or whether or not a person cuts down on his usual activities. The varying degree to which these factors may apply to different age, sex, residence, and income groups should be considered in interpreting the data presented.

Estimates and rates for persons with medically attended injuries according to class of accident are given in table 15. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the male and female rates for each class of accident for all medically attended injuries and for the medically attended injuries that also caused activity restriction.

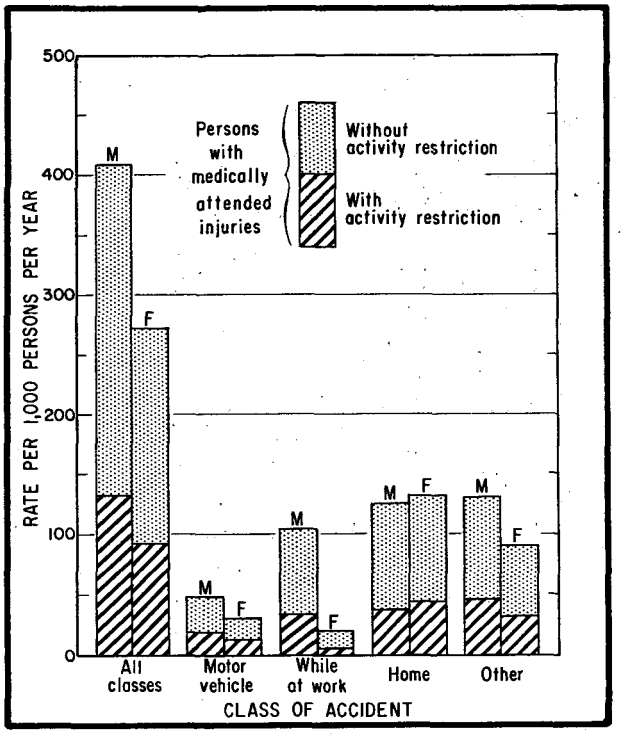

Figure 2. Number of persons with medically attended injuries per 1,000 persons per year by sex, class of accident, and whether or not activity restriction was involved.

Persons with medically attended injuries are distributed according to age in table 16. The data show that the rates are highest for males 15-24 and females 65 years or older. Children, under 5, have a higher proportion than any other age group of medically attended injuries that did not involve activity restriction. The higher proportion of this type of case for the age group is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that a physician is more likely to be consulted for minor injuries in a young child than when injuries of the same type occur in an older person.

The number of persons with medically attended injuries, according to whether or not activity restriction was involved, is shown by place of residence in table 17. For urban areas the number of persons with medically attended injuries is almost equally divided between those with and without activity restriction, in rural-nonfarm areas a little less than half involved activity restriction, in rural-farm areas about 60 percent involved activity restriction.

Persons in the highest income group shown have the highest rate of medically attended injuries according to table 18. The rate (280) for this group is about two thirds higher than the rate for the under $2,000 group (167), which has the lowest rate. The rates for persons experiencing bed-disabling, medically attended injuries show no relationship to family income, but for nonactivity-restricting cases there is a sharp increase with income of medically attended cases.

Estimates and rates are shown in table 19 for persons with medically attended injuries, according to major activity. The highest rates shown are for males "usually going to school" and those of preschool age and for females who are "retired."

Restricted-Activity Days

Person-days of restricted activity that resulted from current injuries and the sequelae of injuries are given in tables 20-34. In tables 20-29, the days are classified by whether or not bed disability was involved and whether or not medical attendance was required. Tables 30-34 show the number of school- and work-loss days that are included in the restricted-activity days.

These tables show that there were about 424 million person-days of restricted activity during the year. Expressed another way, there were on the average approximately 1.2 million persons whose activity was restricted each day during the year.

Included in the restricted-activity days, there were about 114 million bed-days; a daily average of approximately 312,000 persons in bed each day because of injuries. As pointed out earlier, bed-days include days spent in a hospital even if the patient was not actually in bed.

Also included in the restricted-activity days are school-loss and work-loss days. There were approximately 13 million school-loss days and 107 million work-loss days during the year.

For males, the number of restricted-activity days due to injuries were highest for the "while at work" and "other and unknown" classes of accidents. It should be noted that the "other and unknown" group includes days due to war service injuries. About 22 percent of the days in the "other and unknown" class of accident were due to such injuries. Among females, "home" accidents contributed the largest number of restricted-activity days (tables 20 and 21).

For bed-disabling as well as for nonbed-disabling injuries the volume of disability in terms of days per 100 persons per year was highest among persons 65 years and over. The rates for total restricted-activity days were higher for the males than for the females in all age groups except the oldest age group shown (tables 22 and 23 and fig. 3).

Estimates of the number of person-days of restricted activity and bed-days and rates according to place of residence are shown in tables 24 and 25. Residents of rural-farm areas had the highest rates of both restricted-activity days and bed-days according to the data shown in these tables.

The number of restricted-activity days, bed-days, and rates, according to family income, are

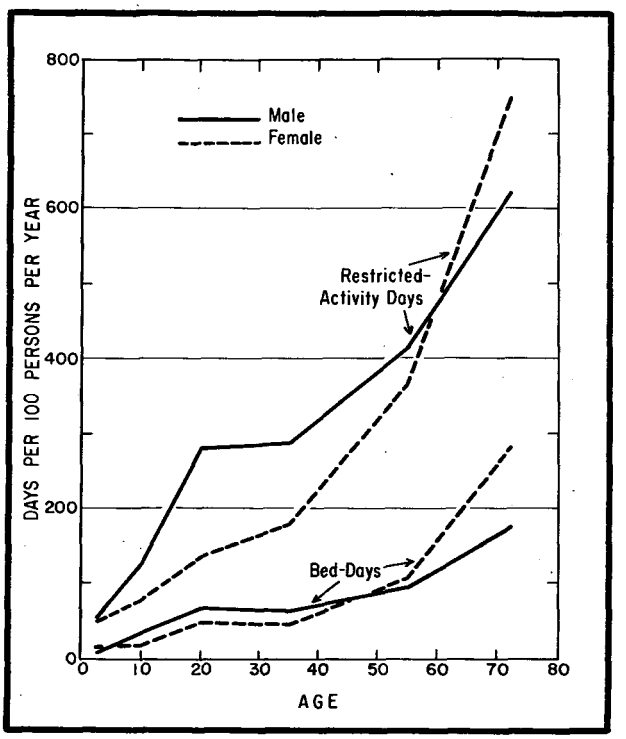

Figure 3. Number of days of restricted activity and number of bed-days per 100 persons per year by sex and age.

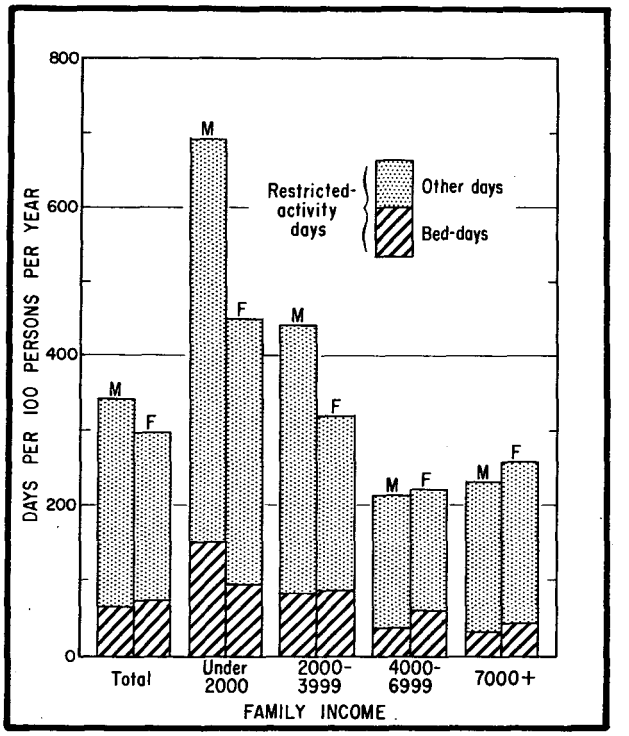

Figure 4. Number of days of restricted activity and number of bed-days per 100 persons per year by sex and family income.

given in tables 26 and 27. For each sex, the lowest income group had by far the highest rates. The data shown here indicate that the rates for bed-days get smaller as the family income increases. The lower income groups include an unknown proportion of retired older persons for whom accidents may involve substantial bed disability. However, it cannot be inferred generally from these data that persons in the lower income groups necessarily have a greater risk of incurring bed disability from injuries, since it is possible that the income status of injured persons may be the result of incapacitating injuries rather than a precipitating factor (fig. 4).

In tables 28 and 29 the number of restricted-activity days and the rates are distributed by major activity. The highest rates shown are clearly for persons classified as "retired" or "other." This is to be expected, since both groups contain persons who describe themselves as being "unable to work," "unable to keep house," etc. No doubt, in many cases, the condition responsible for the person's inability to carry on his former major activity is the result of an accident.

School-Loss Days

The data in this report show that there were about 13 million days lost from school during the year as the result of injuries and their sequelae. As indicated earlier, school-loss days are counted only for persons, 6-16 years of age. If 180 days are used as the length of the school year, an average of about 72,000 children were away from school each day of the school year because of injuries.

The number of school-loss days and rates by class of accident and residence are given in table 30. Sampling errors for estimates of this size are high, hence, the data in this table should be interpreted with caution. However, while precise differences cannot be measured from these data, it may be noted that the higher rates shown for residents of farm areas as compared with residents of other areas are not inconsistent with the data shown in other tables in this report.

Work-Loss Days

According to the estimates shown in tables 31-34 there were about 107 million days lost from work during the year, July 1957-June 1958, as a result of injuries and their aftereffects. Work-loss days were counted only for persons, 17 years of age and over. If 250 days are used as the average number of working days in a year, on the average about 428,000 persons were absent from work each day of the work-year because of injuries.

The rates for work-loss days shown in tables 31-34 are based on the number of persons, 17 years of age and over, whose major activity was "usually working." As was pointed out earlier, in the discussion of rates for persons who had lost time from work, persons classified as other than "usually working" can and do experience work-loss days. Hence, the rates for work-loss days, in this group of tables, have the same limitation as that indicated for the tables showing rates for persons who lost time from work (tables 11-14). That is, the rates for population groups that have a large proportion of part-time workers are overestimated. This is due to the fact, mentioned before, that work-loss days are counted for part-time workers, and thus are included in the numerator of the rate. However, for many part-time workers the major activity is other than "usually working" and, hence, they are not included in the denominator of the rate.

Table 31 shows the number and rates by class of accident for all work-loss days and separately the work-loss days for persons whose major activity was "usually working."

The rate of work-loss days according to sex, class of accident, and age is shown in table 32. For each of the age groups shown, the rates for males were higher than the rates for females.

Among males, the chief cause of work-loss days, as might be expected, was "while at work" accidents. However, "while at work" accidents accounted for only 42 percent of the total male work-loss days, and in one age group (17-24) "motor-vehicle" accidents caused more work-loss days than the "while at work" accidents. The rate of time lost from work by males as a result of accidents occurring while at work rises steadily with age; the rate for workers, 65 years of age and over, being approximately twice that for the youngest workers.

The number and rate of work-loss days by class of accident according to residence and family income are presented in tables 33 and 34.

DETAILED TABLES

Page

PERSON-DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY—Continued

POPULATION

Table 1. Number of persons injured[1] and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14[3]	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
All classes	46,919	5,641	10,830	7,040	11,332	8,451	3,625
Motor vehicle	4,702	120	323	1,214	1,669	1,081	296
While at work	8,150	...	178	1,464	3,755	2,471	282
Home	19,137	3,832	5,732	1,311	3,180	2,536	2,545
Other and unknown	14,930	1,689	4,598	3,051	2,728	2,363	501
Male							
All classes	27,088	3,462	6,840	4,720	6,774	4,178	1,114
Motor vehicle	2,885	50	163	680	1,187	681	125
While at work	6,583	...	117	1,353	3,101	1,783	229
Home	8,990	2,421	3,614	602	1,042	643	667
Other and unknown	8,630	991	2,946	2,085	1,443	1,071	93
Female							
All classes	19,830	2,180	3,990	2,320	4,558	4,272	2,511
Motor vehicle	1,817	70	160	534	481	400	171
While at work	1,567	...	61	112	653	688	53
Home	10,147	1,411	2,118	709	2,139	1,892	1,879
Other and unknown	6,300	699	1,651	966	1,285	1,292	407
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
All classes	279	291	325	334	248	245	250
Motor vehicle	28	6	10	58	37	31	20
While at work	48	...	5	69	82	72	19
Home	114	198	172	62	70	74	175
Other and unknown	89	87	138	145	60	69	35
Male							
All classes	331	351	403	482	310	250	168
Motor vehicle	35	5	10	69	54	41	19
While at work	80	...	7	138	142	107	34
Home	110	246	213	61	48	38	100
Other and unknown	105	101	173	213	66	64	14
Female							
All classes	229	230	245	205	192	241	319
Motor vehicle	21	7	10	47	20	23	22
While at work	18	...	4	10	27	39	7
Home	117	149	130	63	90	107	239
Other and unknown	73	74	101	86	54	73	52

[1] Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attendance.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

[3] Includes only persons 14 years of age for "while at work" accidents.

Table 2. Number of persons injured[1] and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of persons in thousands			
Both sexes				
All classes	46,919	28,394	12,909	5,616
Motor vehicle	4,702	2,668	1,398	636
While at work	8,150	4,673	2,332	1,144
Home	19,137	11,627	5,462	2,047
Other and unknown	14,930	9,425	3,717	1,788
Male				
All classes	27,088	16,001	7,725	3,362
Motor vehicle	2,885	1,479	986	420
While at work	6,583	3,702	1,957	924
Home	8,990	5,540	2,603	848
Other and unknown	8,630	5,280	2,180	1,170
Female				
All classes	19,830	12,393	5,184	2,254
Motor vehicle	1,817	1,189	411	217
While at work	1,567	971	376	220
Home	10,147	6,087	2,859	1,200
Other and unknown	6,300	4,145	1,537	617
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year			
Both sexes				
All classes	279	276	291	267
Motor vehicle	28	26	32	30
While at work	48	45	53	54
Home	114	113	123	97
Other and unknown	89	92	84	85
Male				
All classes	331	326	353	308
Motor vehicle	35	30	45	39
While at work	80	75	89	85
Home	110	113	119	78
Other and unknown	105	108	100	107
Female				
All classes	229	230	231	222
Motor vehicle	21	22	18	21
While at work	18	18	17	22
Home	117	113	127	118
Other and unknown	73	77	69	61

[1] Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attendance.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 3. Number of persons injured[1] and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7,000+	Unknown
	Number of persons in thousands					
Both sexes						
All classes	46,919	5,783	10,045	17,225	11,314	2,552
Motor vehicle	4,702	721	947	1,680	905	449
While at work	8,150	1,100	2,543	2,403	1,534	569
Home	19,137	2,913	3,734	6,984	4,787	719
Other and unknown	14,930	1,049	2,821	6,157	4,088	815
Male						
All classes	27,088	2,383	6,105	10,354	6,643	1,604
Motor vehicle	2,885	305	674	1,094	507	305
While at work	6,583	809	1,952	2,109	1,197	516
Home	8,990	877	1,730	3,483	2,553	347
Other and unknown	8,630	391	1,748	3,669	2,386	436
Female						
All classes	19,830	3,400	3,940	6,871	4,671	948
Motor vehicle	1,817	415	272	587	398	145
While at work	1,567	291	591	295	337	53
Home	10,147	2,037	2,004	3,501	2,234	371
Other and unknown	6,300	657	1,073	2,489	1,702	379
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All classes	279	227	279	277	327	254
Motor vehicle	28	28	26	27	26	45
While at work	48	43	71	39	44	57
Home	114	114	104	112	139	71
Other and unknown	89	41	78	99	118	81
Male						
All classes	331	209	351	334	382	340
Motor vehicle	35	27	39	35	29	65
While at work	80	71	112	68	69	109
Home	110	77	99	112	147	74
Other and unknown	105	34	100	118	137	92
Female						
All classes	229	242	211	220	272	177
Motor vehicle	21	29	15	19	23	27
While at work	18	21	32	9	20	10
Home	117	145	107	112	130	69
Other and unknown	73	47	58	80	99	71

[1] Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attendance.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 4. Number of persons injured[1] and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Total	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
All classes	46,919	6,862	16,630	12,842	8,121	1,369	1,095
Motor vehicle	4,702	164	2,664	935	684	103	152
While at work	8,150	...	7,217	405	306	56	166
Home	19,137	4,790	2,951	4,850	4,847	1,038	661
Other and unknown	14,930	1,908	3,798	6,652	2,285	171	116
Male							
All classes	27,088	4,395	12,698	8,474	(*)	872	624
Motor vehicle	2,885	81	1,996	556	(*)	103	136
While at work	6,583	...	6,031	344	(*)	56	152
Home	8,990	3,143	1,888	3,099	(*)	628	220
Other and unknown	8,630	1,171	2,783	4,475	(*)	85	116
Female							
All classes	19,830	2,467	3,933	4,368	8,095	497	470
Motor vehicle	1,817	83	668	379	671	-	16
While at work	1,567	...	1,186	61	306	-	14
Home	10,147	1,647	1,063	1,751	4,834	411	441
Other and unknown	6,300	737	1,015	2,177	2,285	86	-
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
All classes	279	297	279	335	226	223	211
Motor vehicle	28	7	45	24	19	17	29
While at work	48	...	121	11	9	9	32
Home	114	207	49	127	135	169	127
Other and unknown	89	83	64	174	64	28	22
Male							
All classes	331	373	302	427	(*)	180	185
Motor vehicle	35	7	48	28	(*)	21	40
While at work	80	...	144	17	(*)	12	45
Home	110	267	45	156	(*)	129	65
Other and unknown	105	99	66	226	(*)	18	34
Female							
All classes	229	218	222	237	225	390	258
Motor vehicle	21	7	38	21	19	-	9
While at work	18	...	67	3	9	-	8
Home	117	145	60	95	135	322	242
Other and unknown	73	65	57	118	64	67	-

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

[1] Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attendance.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 5. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, whether or not bed disabling, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
Total	27,614	2,365	6,590	4,417	6,753	4,912	2,577
Bed disabling	11,246	1,066	2,567	2,135	2,536	1,876	1,067
Not bed disabling	16,368	1,299	4,023	2,282	4,218	3,036	1,510
Male							
Total	15,294	1,397	4,190	2,802	3,848	2,400	658
Bed disabling	5,906	439	1,647	1,412	1,434	818	157
Not bed disabling	9,389	958	2,544	1,389	2,414	1,582	501
Female							
Total	12,319	968	2,400	1,615	2,906	2,513	1,918
Bed disabling	5,340	627	920	723	1,102	1,059	909
Not bed disabling	6,979	340	1,480	892	1,804	1,454	1,009
	Number per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total	164	122	198	209	148	143	178
Bed disabling	67	55	77	101	56	54	74
Not bed disabling	97	67	121	108	92	88	104
Male							
Total	187	142	247	286	176	143	99
Bed disabling	72	45	97	144	66	49	24
Not bed disabling	115	97	150	142	110	95	75
Female							
Total	142	102	147	143	122	142	244
Bed disabling	62	66	56	64	46	60	115
Not bed disabling	81	36	91	79	76	82	128

Table 6. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, whether or not bed disabling, and class of accident:[1] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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]

Whether or not bed disabling	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands				
Both sexes					
Total	27,614	3,004	4,228	10,974	9,408
Bed disabling	11,246	1,592	1,501	3,783	4,370
Not bed disabling	16,368	1,412	2,726	7,190	5,039
Male					
Total	15,294	1,743	3,447	4,655	5,450
Bed disabling	5,906	973	1,159	1,457	2,318
Not bed disabling	9,389	770	2,288	3,198	3,132
Female					
Total	12,319	1,261	781	6,319	3,959
Bed disabling	5,340	619	342	2,327	2,052
Not bed disabling	6,979	642	439	3,992	1,907
	Number per 1,000 persons per year				
Both sexes					
Total	164	18	25	65	56
Bed disabling	67	9	9	22	26
Not bed disabling	97	8	16	43	30
Male					
Total	187	21	42	57	67
Bed disabling	72	12	14	18	28
Not bed disabling	115	9	28	39	38
Female					
Total	142	15	9	73	46
Bed disabling	62	7	4	27	24
Not bed disabling	81	7	5	46	22

[1] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 7. Number and percent of persons with activity-restricting injuries by sex, whether or not hospitalization[1] was involved, and class of accident:[2] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not hospitalization involved	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands				
Both sexes					
Total	27,614	3,004	4,228	10,974	9,408
With hospitalization	1,715	890	123	469	233
Without hospitalization	25,898	2,114	4,105	10,505	9,175
Male					
Total	15,294	1,743	3,447	4,655	5,450
With hospitalization	1,044	579	78	211	177
Without hospitalization	14,250	1,164	3,369	4,444	5,273
Female					
Total	12,319	1,261	781	6,319	3,959
With hospitalization	671	311	45	258	56
Without hospitalization	11,648	950	736	6,060	3,902
	Percent distribution				
Both sexes					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With hospitalization	6.2	29.6	2.9	4.3	2.5
Without hospitalization	93.8	70.4	97.1	95.7	97.5
Male					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With hospitalization	6.8	33.2	2.3	4.5	3.2
Without hospitalization	93.2	66.8	97.7	95.5	96.8
Female					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With hospitalization	5.4	24.7	5.8	4.1	1.4
Without hospitalization	94.6	75.3	94.2	95.9	98.6

[1] Inpatient hospitalization.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 8. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, whether or not bed disabling, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of persons in thousands			
Both sexes				
Total	27,614	16,692	7,123	3,799
Bed disabling	11,246	6,172	3,253	1,821
Not bed disabling	16,368	10,520	3,870	1,978
Male				
Total	15,294	9,100	3,967	2,227
Bed disabling	5,906	3,256	1,679	971
Not bed disabling	9,389	5,844	2,288	1,257
Female				
Total	12,319	7,591	3,156	1,572
Bed disabling	5,340	2,916	1,574	850
Not bed disabling	6,979	4,676	1,582	722
	Number per 1,000 persons per year			
Both sexes				
Total	164	162	161	180
Bed disabling	67	60	73	87
Not bed disabling	97	102	87	94
Male				
Total	187	185	181	204
Bed disabling	72	66	77	89
Not bed disabling	115	119	104	115
Female				
Total	142	141	141	155
Bed disabling	62	54	70	84
Not bed disabling	81	87	71	71

Table 9. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, whether or not bed disabling, and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7,000+	Unknown
	Number of persons in thousands					
Both sexes						
Total	27,614	3,968	6,304	9,706	6,359	1,275
Bed disabling	11,246	1,672	2,436	4,296	2,270	572
Not bed disabling	16,368	2,296	3,869	5,410	4,090	703
Male						
Total	15,294	1,791	3,808	5,691	3,304	701
Bed disabling	5,906	951	1,288	2,037	1,246	384
Not bed disabling	9,389	839	2,520	3,654	2,058	317
Female						
Total	12,319	2,178	2,497	4,015	3,056	574
Bed disabling	5,340	720	1,148	2,259	1,024	189
Not bed disabling	6,979	1,457	1,349	1,756	2,032	385
	Number per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
Total	164	156	175	156	184	127
Bed disabling	67	66	68	69	66	57
Not bed disabling	97	90	107	87	118	70
Male						
Total	187	157	219	183	190	149
Bed disabling	72	84	74	66	72	81
Not bed disabling	115	74	145	118	118	67
Female						
Total	142	155	134	129	178	107
Bed disabling	62	51	62	72	60	35
Not bed disabling	81	104	72	56	118	72

Table 10. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, whether or not bed disabling, and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Whether or not bed disabling	Total	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
Total	27,614	3,134	9,457	8,274	5,306	882	560
Bed disabling	11,246	1,308	3,710	3,581	2,053	394	200
Not bed disabling	16,368	1,826	5,747	4,693	3,253	489	360
Male							
Total	15,294	1,974	7,117	5,305	*	483	389
Bed disabling	5,906	625	2,635	2,382	*	194	45
Not bed disabling	9,389	1,350	4,482	2,923	*	290	344
Female							
Total	12,319	1,160	2,340	2,969	5,280	399	171
Bed disabling	5,340	683	1,075	1,199	2,027	200	156
Not bed disabling	6,979	477	1,265	1,770	3,253	199	16
	Number per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total	164	136	158	216	148	144	108
Bed disabling	67	57	62	94	57	64	39
Not bed disabling	97	79	96	123	90	80	69
Male							
Total	187	168	169	267	*	99	116
Bed disabling	72	53	63	120	*	40	13
Not bed disabling	115	115	107	147	*	60	102
Female							
Total	142	102	132	161	147	313	94
Bed disabling	62	60	61	65	56	157	86
Not bed disabling	81	42	72	96	91	156	9

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 11. Number of persons injured who lost time from school or work and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex and class of accident:[1] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Persons injured, ages 6-16, who lost time from school		Persons injured, ages 17 and over, who lost time from work			
			Number in thousands		Number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year	
	Number (in thousands)	Number per 1,000 persons, ages 6-16, per year	Total	Persons whose major activity was "usually" working"	Total	Persons whose major activity was "usually" working"
Both sexes						
All classes	3,424	99	7,310	6,199	123	104
Motor vehicle	427	12	989	855	17	14
While at work	107	3	2,731	2,647	46	44
Home	1,000	29	1,483	1,157	25	19
Other and unknown	1,890	55	2,107	1,539	35	26
Male						
All classes	2,157	122	5,472	4,970	131	119
Motor vehicle	246	14	672	563	16	13
While at work	107	6	2,509	2,456	60	59
Home	578	33	740	716	18	17
Other and unknown	1,227	69	1,551	1,235	37	29
Female						
All classes	1,267	75	1,838	1,229	104	70
Motor vehicle	181	11	317	292	18	17
While at work	-	-	222	192	13	11
Home	423	25	743	442	42	25
Other and unknown	663	39	556	304	32	17

[1]For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 12. Number of persons injured who lost time from school or work and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and residence	Persons injured, ages 6-16, who lost time from school		Persons injured, ages 17 and over, who lost time from work	
	Number (in thousands)	Number per 1,000 persons, ages 6-16, per year	Number (in thousands)	Number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year
Both sexes				
All areas	3,424	99	7,310	123
Urban	1,855	96	4,560	117
Rural nonfarm	974	97	1,777	127
Rural farm	595	111	972	149
Male				
All areas	2,157	122	5,472	131
Urban	1,166	120	3,325	128
Rural nonfarm	663	129	1,368	130
Rural farm	328	115	779	144
Female				
All areas	1,267	75	1,838	104
Urban	689	72	1,236	95
Rural nonfarm	311	64	409	115
Rural farm	267	105	193	171

Table 13. Number of persons injured, ages 17 and over, who lost time from work and number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year by age and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Number in thousands			Number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages-17+----	7,310	5,472	1,838	123	131	104
17-24----------	1,632	1,188	444	233	300	146
25-44----------	3,226	2,598	628	113	125	81
45-64----------	2,253	1,599	654	106	106	105
65+----------	198	86	112	73	41	187

Table 14. Number of persons injured, ages 17 and over, who lost time from work and number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year by family income and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1958

(See headnote on table 13)

Family income	Number in thousands			Number per 1,000 "usually working" persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total----------	7,310	5,472	1,838	123	131	104
Under 2,000----------	984	580	404	149	142	159
2,000-3,999----------	1,854	1,534	320	149	182	80
4,000-6,999----------	2,356	1,890	467	106	114	85
7,000 and over--------	1,781	1,192	589	121	116	132
Unknown----------	334	276	58	93	110	53

Table 15. Number of persons with medically attended injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, activity restriction, and class of accident:[1] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Class of accident				
	Total	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands				
Both sexes					
Total	38,158	4,133	7,097	14,915	12,014
With activity restriction	18,853	2,435	3,174	6,752	6,492
Bed disabling	8,233	1,346	1,065	2,669	3,153
Not bed disabling	10,620	1,089	2,109	4,083	3,339
Without activity restriction	19,305	1,698	3,922	8,163	5,522
Male					
Total	22,634	2,537	5,851	7,315	6,930
With activity restriction	10,840	1,395	2,715	2,981	3,749
Bed disabling	4,296	811	869	1,064	1,551
Not bed disabling	6,544	584	1,846	1,916	2,198
Without activity restriction	11,794	1,142	3,136	4,335	3,181
Female					
Total	15,525	1,596	1,245	7,600	5,084
With activity restriction	8,014	1,040	459	3,771	2,743
Bed disabling	3,938	535	196	1,605	1,602
Not bed disabling	4,076	505	263	2,167	1,141
Without activity restriction	7,511	556	786	3,828	2,341
	Number per 1,000 persons per year				
Both sexes					
Total	227	25	42	89	71
With activity restriction	112	14	19	40	39
Bed disabling	49	8	6	16	19
Not bed disabling	63	6	13	24	20
Without activity restriction	115	10	23	48	33
Male					
Total	276	31	71	89	85
With activity restriction	132	17	33	36	46
Bed disabling	52	10	11	13	19
Not bed disabling	80	7	23	23	27
Without activity restriction	144	14	38	53	39
Female					
Total	180	18	14	88	59
With activity restriction	93	12	5	44	32
Bed disabling	46	6	2	19	19
Not bed disabling	47	6	3	25	13
Without activity restriction	87	6	9	44	27

[1]For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 16. Number of persons with medically attended injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, activity restriction, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
Total	38,158	5,204	8,098	5,995	9,407	6,715	2,739
With activity restriction	18,853	1,913	3,873	3,372	4,828	3,177	1,691
Bed disabling	8,233	906	1,701	1,511	1,937	1,304	875
Not bed disabling	10,620	1,006	2,172	1,861	2,891	1,873	816
Without activity restriction	19,305	3,291	4,226	2,624	4,579	3,538	1,048
Male							
Total	22,634	3,219	5,120	4,002	5,879	3,621	793
With activity restriction	10,840	1,155	2,470	2,084	2,953	1,842	337
Bed disabling	4,296	426	1,037	931	1,134	625	142
Not bed disabling	6,544	728	1,432	1,153	1,818	1,217	195
Without activity restriction	11,794	2,065	2,650	1,919	2,926	1,779	456
Female							
Total	15,525	1,984	2,979	1,993	3,528	3,095	1,946
With activity restriction	8,014	758	1,403	1,288	1,875	1,335	1,354
Bed disabling	3,938	480	663	580	803	679	733
Not bed disabling	4,076	278	740	708	1,073	656	621
Without activity restriction	7,511	1,226	1,576	705	1,652	1,760	592
	Number per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total	227	269	243	284	206	195	189
With activity restriction	112	99	116	160	106	92	117
Bed disabling	49	47	51	72	42	38	60
Not bed disabling	63	52	65	88	63	54	56
Without activity restriction	115	170	127	124	100	103	72
Male							
Total	276	327	301	408	269	216	119
With activity restriction	132	117	145	213	135	110	51
Bed disabling	52	43	61	95	52	37	21
Not bed disabling	80	74	84	118	83	73	29
Without activity restriction	144	209	156	196	134	106	69
Female							
Total	180	209	183	176	148	175	247
With activity restriction	93	80	86	114	79	75	172
Bed disabling	46	51	41	51	34	38	93
Not bed disabling	47	29	45	63	45	37	79
Without activity restriction	87	129	97	62	69	99	75

Table 17. Number of persons with medically attended injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, activity restriction, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of persons in thousands			
Both sexes				
Total	38,158	23,432	10,445	4,282
With activity restriction	18,853	11,730	4,659	2,465
Bed disabling	8,233	4,823	2,039	1,371
Not bed disabling	10,620	6,906	2,620	1,094
Without activity restriction	19,305	11,702	5,786	1,817
Male				
Total	22,634	13,397	6,620	2,616
With activity restriction	10,840	6,496	2,862	1,482
Bed disabling	4,296	2,547	1,039	710
Not bed disabling	6,544	3,950	1,823	771
Without activity restriction	11,794	6,901	3,758	1,135
Female				
Total	15,525	10,035	3,825	1,665
With activity restriction	8,014	5,233	1,797	984
Bed disabling	3,938	2,277	1,000	661
Not bed disabling	4,076	2,957	796	323
Without activity restriction	7,511	4,801	2,028	682
	Number per 1,000 persons per year			
Both sexes				
Total	227	228	236	203
With activity restriction	112	114	105	117
Bed disabling	49	47	46	65
Not bed disabling	63	67	59	52
Without activity restriction	115	114	131	86
Male				
Total	276	273	302	240
With activity restriction	132	132	131	136
Bed disabling	52	52	47	65
Not bed disabling	80	80	83	71
Without activity restriction	144	141	172	104
Female				
Total	180	186	171	164
With activity restriction	93	97	80	97
Bed disabling	46	42	45	65
Not bed disabling	47	55	35	32
Without activity restriction	87	89	90	67

Table 18. Number of persons with medically attended injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, activity restriction, and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7,000+	Unknown
	Number of persons in thousands					
Both sexes						
Total	38,158	4,264	7,660	14,343	9,657	2,235
With activity restriction	18,853	2,449	3,919	6,825	4,702	959
Bed disabling	8,233	1,311	1,486	3,240	1,803	394
Not bed disabling	10,620	1,138	2,433	3,585	2,899	565
Without activity restriction	19,305	1,815	3,741	7,518	4,955	1,277
Male						
Total	22,634	1,767	4,695	8,883	5,919	1,370
With activity restriction	10,840	1,175	2,398	4,220	2,580	468
Bed disabling	4,296	755	697	1,621	1,018	205
Not bed disabling	6,544	420	1,700	2,600	1,562	262
Without activity restriction	11,794	592	2,298	4,663	3,339	902
Female						
Total	15,525	2,497	2,965	5,460	3,738	865
With activity restriction	8,014	1,274	1,522	2,604	2,122	491
Bed disabling	3,938	556	789	1,619	785	189
Not bed disabling	4,076	718	733	985	1,337	302
Without activity restriction	7,511	1,223	1,443	2,856	1,615	374
	Number per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
Total	227	167	212	230	280	222
With activity restriction	112	96	109	110	136	95
Bed disabling	49	51	41	52	52	39
Not bed disabling	63	45	67	58	84	56
Without activity restriction	115	71	104	121	143	127
Male						
Total	276	155	270	286	341	290
With activity restriction	132	103	138	136	149	99
Bed disabling	52	66	40	52	59	43
Not bed disabling	80	37	98	84	90	56
Without activity restriction	144	52	132	150	192	191
Female						
Total	180	177	159	175	218	162
With activity restriction	93	91	82	83	124	92
Bed disabling	46	39	42	52	46	35
Not bed disabling	47	51	39	32	78	57
Without activity restriction	87	87	77	92	94	70

Table 19. Number of persons with medically attended injuries and number per 1,000 persons per year by sex, activity restriction, and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Activity restriction	Total	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Number of persons in thousands						
Both sexes							
Total	38,158	6,066	14,417	9,861	5,817	1,040	958
With activity restriction	18,853	2,325	7,243	5,293	3,002	554	437
Bed disabling	8,233	1,019	3,005	2,394	1,331	305	179
Not bed disabling	10,620	1,306	4,238	2,899	1,670	248	258
Without activity restriction	19,305	3,741	7,174	4,568	2,815	487	521
Male							
Total	22,634	3,832	11,048	6,547	(*)	658	523
With activity restriction	10,840	1,411	5,467	3,379	(*)	269	287
Bed disabling	4,296	483	2,058	1,525	(*)	159	45
Not bed disabling	6,544	928	3,409	1,854	(*)	110	243
Without activity restriction	11,794	2,421	5,581	3,168	(*)	388	236
Female							
Total	15,525	2,235	3,368	3,314	5,791	383	435
With activity restriction	8,014	914	1,776	1,914	2,976	284	150
Bed disabling	3,938	536	947	869	1,306	146	134
Not bed disabling	4,076	377	829	1,045	1,670	138	16
Without activity restriction	7,511	1,321	1,593	1,399	2,815	98	285
	Number per 1,000 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total	227	262	242	258	162	170	185
With activity restriction	112	101	121	138	83	90	84
Bed disabling	49	44	50	63	37	50	35
Not bed disabling	63	56	71	76	46	40	50
Without activity restriction	115	162	120	119	78	79	100
Male							
Total	276	325	263	330	(*)	135	155
With activity restriction	132	120	130	170	(*)	55	85
Bed disabling	52	41	49	77	(*)	33	13
Not bed disabling	80	79	81	93	(*)	23	72
Without activity restriction	144	205	133	160	(*)	80	70
Female							
Total	180	197	190	180	161	300	239
With activity restriction	93	81	100	104	83	223	82
Bed disabling	46	47	54	47	36	115	74
Not bed disabling	47	33	47	57	47	108	9
Without activity restriction	87	117	90	76	78	77	157

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

Table 20. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries [1] by sex, type of restricted activity, and class of accident: [2] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
	Number of person-days in millions				
Both sexes					
Total restricted-activity days	424.1	92.0	84.6	138.4	109.1
Bed-days	113.7	28.3	17.2	39.2	29.0
Other days	310.4	63.7	67.4	99.1	80.2
Medically attended	383.5	88.4	79.1	119.9	96.2
Bed-days	105.0	27.4	16.0	35.2	26.3
Other days	278.6	61.0	63.1	84.7	69.8
Not medically attended	40.6	3.6	5.5	18.5	13.0
Bed-days	8.8	0.9	1.2	4.0	2.7
Other days	31.8	2.8	4.3	14.5	10.3
Male					
Total restricted-activity days	226.8	51.3	67.4	42.6	65.5
Bed-days	52.8	12.9	12.3	10.6	16.9
Other days	174.1	38.3	55.1	32.0	48.6
Medically attended	209.7	49.3	63.2	37.6	59.6
Bed-days	48.2	12.3	11.5	9.0	15.3
Other days	161.5	36.9	51.7	28.6	44.2
Not medically attended	17.1	2.0	4.2	5.0	6.0
Bed-days	4.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.6
Other days	12.6	1.4	3.4	3.4	4.4
Female					
Total restricted-activity days	197.3	40.7	17.2	95.7	43.6
Bed-days	61.0	15.3	4.9	28.6	12.1
Other days	136.3	25.4	12.3	67.1	31.5
Medically attended	173.9	39.1	15.9	82.3	36.6
Bed-days	56.8	15.1	4.5	26.2	11.0
Other days	117.1	24.0	11.4	56.0	25.6
Not medically attended	23.4	1.6	1.3	13.5	7.0
Bed-days	4.2	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.1
Other days	19.3	1.4	0.9	11.1	5.9

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 21. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] per 100 persons per year by sex, type of restricted activity, and class of accident:[2] United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Class of accident				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
	Number per 100 persons per year				
Both sexes					
Total restricted-activity days	251.9	54.6	50.2	82.2	64.8
Bed-days	67.5	16.8	10.2	23.3	17.2
Other days	184.4	37.8	40.0	58.9	47.6
Medically attended	227.8	52.5	47.0	71.2	57.1
Bed-days	62.3	16.3	9.5	20.9	15.6
Other days	165.5	36.2	37.5	50.3	41.5
Not medically attended	24.1	2.1	3.3	11.0	7.7
Bed-days	5.2	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.6
Other days	18.9	1.6	2.5	8.6	6.1
Male					
Total restricted-activity days	276.9	62.6	82.2	52.1	80.0
Bed-days	64.4	15.8	15.0	13.0	20.6
Other days	212.5	46.8	67.3	39.1	59.4
Medically attended	256.0	60.1	77.1	46.0	72.7
Bed-days	58.8	15.1	14.0	11.0	18.7
Other days	197.2	45.1	63.1	34.9	54.0
Not medically attended	20.9	2.4	5.1	6.1	7.3
Bed-days	5.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.9
Other days	15.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	5.4
Female					
Total restricted-activity days	228.2	47.1	19.9	110.7	50.4
Bed-days	70.5	17.7	5.7	33.1	14.0
Other days	157.7	29.4	14.2	77.6	36.4
Medically attended	201.1	45.2	18.4	95.1	42.3
Bed-days	65.7	17.4	5.2	30.3	12.7
Other days	135.4	27.8	13.2	64.8	29.6
Not medically attended	27.1	1.9	1.5	15.6	8.1
Bed-days	4.8	0.3	0.5	2.8	1.3
Other days	22.3	1.6	1.0	12.8	6.9

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 22. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] by sex, type of restricted activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Type of restricted activity	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of person-days in millions						
Both sexes							
Total restricted-activity days	424.1	9.7	33.1	42.5	105.7	133.1	100.1
Bed-days	113.7	2.0	8.2	11.9	23.8	34.2	33.6
Other days	310.4	7.7	24.8	30.5	81.8	98.9	66.5
Medically attended	383.5	8.9	25.4	39.6	97.0	123.3	89.3
Bed-days	105.0	1.7	6.9	10.6	22.5	31.7	31.4
Other days	278.6	7.1	18.5	29.0	74.6	91.5	57.9
Not medically attended	40.6	0.8	7.7	2.8	8.6	9.8	10.8
Bed-days	8.8	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.1
Other days	31.8	0.6	6.3	1.5	7.3	7.4	8.7
Male							
Total restricted-activity days	226.8	5.2	20.7	27.5	63.3	69.1	41.1
Bed-days	52.8	0.8	5.4	6.5	13.3	15.3	11.4
Other days	174.1	4.4	15.2	20.9	50.0	53.8	29.7
Medically attended	209.7	4.7	16.6	25.2	60.6	66.3	36.3
Bed-days	48.2	0.7	4.6	5.4	12.7	14.7	10.0
Other days	161.5	3.9	11.9	19.8	48.0	51.5	26.4
Not medically attended	17.1	0.5	4.1	2.2	2.7	2.9	4.8
Bed-days	4.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.4
Other days	12.6	0.5	3.3	1.1	2.1	2.3	3.3
Female							
Total restricted-activity days	197.3	4.5	12.4	15.0	42.4	64.0	59.0
Bed-days	61.0	1.2	2.8	5.4	10.6	18.9	22.1
Other days	136.3	3.3	9.6	9.6	31.8	45.1	36.8
Medically attended	173.9	4.2	8.9	14.4	36.4	57.0	53.0
Bed-days	56.8	1.0	2.3	5.2	9.8	17.0	21.4
Other days	117.1	3.2	6.6	9.2	26.6	40.0	31.5
Not medically attended	23.4	0.3	3.6	0.6	6.0	7.0	6.0
Bed-days	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.7
Other days	19.3	0.1	3.1	0.4	5.2	5.1	5.3

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 23. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] per 100 persons per year by sex, type of restricted activity, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total restricted-activity days	251.9	50.1	99.4	201.3	231.5	386.1	689.8
Bed-days	67.5	10.2	24.8	56.6	52.2	99.1	231.3
Other days	184.4	39.9	74.7	144.7	179.3	287.0	458.5
Medically attended	227.8	45.8	76.4	187.9	212.5	357.6	615.4
Bed-days	62.3	9.0	20.8	50.5	49.2	92.1	216.6
Other days	165.5	36.7	55.6	137.4	163.3	265.5	398.8
Not medically attended	24.1	4.3	23.0	13.3	18.9	28.5	74.4
Bed-days	5.2	1.1	4.0	6.1	3.0	7.1	14.7
Other days	18.9	3.2	19.0	7.3	15.9	21.5	59.7
Male							
Total restricted-activity days	276.9	52.3	121.7	280.1	289.1	413.0	619.3
Bed-days	64.4	7.8	32.0	66.7	60.7	91.5	172.0
Other days	212.5	44.5	89.7	213.4	228.5	321.5	447.3
Medically attended	256.0	47.2	97.6	257.3	276.9	395.9	547.3
Bed-days	58.8	7.5	27.3	55.2	57.8	88.1	150.4
Other days	197.2	39.6	70.3	202.1	219.1	307.8	396.9
Not medically attended	20.9	5.1	24.1	22.8	12.2	17.2	71.9
Bed-days	5.6	0.2	4.7	11.4	2.8	3.5	21.6
Other days	15.3	4.9	19.4	11.3	9.4	13.7	50.3
Female							
Total restricted-activity days	228.2	47.8	76.2	132.9	178.3	360.7	749.3
Bed-days	70.5	12.6	17.3	47.8	44.4	106.3	281.3
Other days	157.7	35.1	59.0	85.1	133.9	254.4	468.0
Medically attended	201.1	44.3	54.4	127.7	153.2	321.4	672.8
Bed-days	65.7	10.6	14.1	46.4	41.2	95.9	272.5
Other days	135.4	33.7	40.3	81.3	112.0	225.6	400.3
Not medically attended	27.1	3.5	21.9	5.1	25.1	39.3	76.5
Bed-days	4.8	2.0	3.2	1.4	3.2	10.5	8.8
Other days	22.3	1.4	18.7	3.7	21.9	28.8	67.7

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 24. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] by sex, type of restricted activity, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of person-days in millions			
Both sexes				
Total restricted-activity days	424.1	260.2	101.4	62.6
Bed-days	113.7	67.5	28.8	17.5
Other days	310.4	192.7	72.6	45.1
Medically attended	383.5	238.7	90.3	54.5
Bed-days	105.0	63.8	25.4	15.7
Other days	278.6	174.9	64.9	38.8
Not medically attended	40.6	21.4	11.0	8.1
Bed-days	8.8	3.6	3.4	1.8
Other days	31.8	17.8	7.7	6.4
Male				
Total restricted-activity days	226.8	135.0	54.7	37.1
Bed-days	52.8	31.0	12.5	9.3
Other days	174.1	104.0	42.2	27.9
Medically attended	209.7	126.5	50.5	32.7
Bed-days	48.2	29.2	10.5	8.5
Other days	161.5	97.4	39.9	24.2
Not medically attended	17.1	8.4	4.2	4.5
Bed-days	4.6	1.8	2.0	0.8
Other days	12.6	6.6	2.2	3.7
Female				
Total restricted-activity days	197.3	125.2	46.6	25.5
Bed-days	61.0	36.5	16.3	8.2
Other days	136.3	88.7	30.4	17.3
Medically attended	173.9	112.2	39.9	21.8
Bed-days	56.8	34.7	14.9	7.2
Other days	117.1	77.5	25.0	14.6
Not medically attended	23.4	13.0	6.8	3.6
Bed-days	4.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
Other days	19.3	11.2	5.4	2.7

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 25. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] per 100 persons per year by sex, type of restricted activity, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number per 100 persons per year			
Both sexes				
Total restricted-activity days	251.9	252.6	228.6	297.4
Bed-days	67.5	65.5	64.9	82.9
Other days	184.4	187.1	163.7	214.4
Medically attended	227.8	231.8	203.8	258.7
Bed-days	62.3	62.0	57.4	74.5
Other days	165.5	169.8	146.4	184.2
Not medically attended	24.1	20.8	24.9	38.7
Bed-days	5.2	3.5	7.6	8.4
Other days	18.9	17.3	17.3	30.2
Male				
Total restricted-activity days	276.9	274.9	249.7	340.7
Bed-days	64.4	63.1	57.2	85.0
Other days	212.5	211.8	192.5	255.7
Medically attended	256.0	257.7	230.4	299.5
Bed-days	58.8	59.4	48.1	77.6
Other days	197.2	198.3	182.3	221.9
Not medically attended	20.9	17.1	19.3	41.2
Bed-days	5.6	3.7	9.1	7.3
Other days	15.3	13.5	10.3	33.9
Female				
Total restricted-activity days	228.2	232.3	208.0	250.9
Bed-days	70.5	67.7	72.5	80.8
Other days	157.7	164.6	135.5	170.1
Medically attended	201.1	208.2	177.7	214.9
Bed-days	65.7	64.3	66.4	71.2
Other days	135.4	143.9	111.3	143.7
Not medically attended	27.1	24.1	30.3	35.9
Bed-days	4.8	3.4	6.1	9.6
Other days	22.3	20.7	24.2	26.3

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 26. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] by sex, type of restricted activity, and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7000+	Unknown
	Number of person-days in millions					
Both sexes						
Total restricted-activity days	424.1	111.5	106.8	105.4	71.7	28.6
Bed-days	113.7	30.4	30.0	30.8	13.1	9.4
Other days	310.4	81.1	76.8	74.7	58.6	19.3
Medically attended	383.5	98.1	95.6	96.8	65.5	27.5
Bed-days	105.0	27.7	27.1	28.9	12.4	8.8
Other days	278.6	70.4	68.5	68.0	53.0	18.7
Not medically attended	40.6	13.4	11.2	8.6	6.2	1.1
Bed-days	8.8	2.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.5
Other days	31.8	10.7	8.3	6.7	5.5	0.6
Male						
Total restricted-activity days	226.8	61.7	62.7	55.2	34.6	12.6
Bed-days	52.8	16.9	14.2	12.2	5.8	3.7
Other days	174.1	44.8	48.5	43.1	28.8	8.9
Medically attended	209.7	55.9	57.9	51.3	32.7	11.8
Bed-days	48.2	14.9	13.2	11.3	5.6	3.2
Other days	161.5	41.0	44.7	40.1	27.1	8.7
Not medically attended	17.1	5.8	4.7	3.9	2.0	0.7
Bed-days	4.6	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5
Other days	12.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	1.7	0.2
Female						
Total restricted-activity days	197.3	49.8	44.2	50.2	37.1	16.1
Bed-days	61.0	13.5	15.9	18.6	7.3	5.7
Other days	136.3	36.3	28.3	31.6	29.7	10.4
Medically attended	173.9	42.2	37.7	45.5	32.8	15.7
Bed-days	56.8	12.8	13.8	17.6	6.9	5.7
Other days	117.1	29.4	23.8	27.9	25.9	10.0
Not medically attended	23.4	7.6	6.5	4.7	4.3	0.4
Bed-days	4.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.5	-
Other days	19.3	6.9	4.5	3.7	3.8	0.4

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 27. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] per 100 persons per year by sex, type of restricted activity, and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7,000+	Unknown
	Number per 100 persons per year					
Both sexes						
Total restricted-activity days	251.9	438.0	296.4	169.4	207.5	284.7
Bed-days	67.5	119.5	83.3	49.4	38.0	93.2
Other days	184.4	318.6	213.1	119.9	169.5	191.5
Medically attended	227.8	385.4	265.2	155.6	189.4	273.5
Bed-days	62.3	108.9	75.1	46.4	35.9	87.9
Other days	165.5	276.5	190.1	109.2	153.5	185.5
Not medically attended	24.1	52.6	31.1	13.8	18.0	11.2
Bed-days	5.2	10.6	8.2	3.0	2.0	5.2
Other days	18.9	42.1	23.0	10.8	16.0	6.0
Male						
Total restricted-activity days	276.9	542.0	360.3	178.0	199.4	266.4
Bed-days	64.4	148.7	81.4	39.2	33.4	78.5
Other days	212.5	393.2	278.9	138.8	165.9	187.9
Medically attended	256.0	491.1	333.1	165.4	188.0	250.9
Bed-days	58.8	131.0	76.1	36.3	32.0	67.4
Other days	197.2	360.1	257.0	129.0	156.0	183.6
Not medically attended	20.9	50.9	27.2	12.6	11.4	15.5
Bed-days	5.6	17.8	5.2	2.8	1.4	11.1
Other days	15.3	33.1	21.9	9.8	10.0	4.3
Female						
Total restricted-activity days	228.2	353.9	236.8	160.8	215.7	300.7
Bed-days	70.5	95.8	85.1	59.6	42.6	106.1
Other days	157.7	258.2	151.6	101.1	173.1	194.6
Medically attended	201.1	299.9	201.9	145.8	190.9	293.4
Bed-days	65.7	91.0	74.2	56.4	39.9	106.1
Other days	135.4	208.9	127.7	89.4	151.0	187.3
Not medically attended	27.1	54.0	34.8	15.0	24.8	7.4
Bed-days	4.8	4.8	10.9	3.2	2.7	-
Other days	22.3	49.3	23.9	11.8	22.1	7.4

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 28. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] by sex, type of restricted activity, and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Total	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Number of person-days in millions						
Both sexes							
Total restricted-activity days	424.1	11.7	135.8	51.8	120.4	52.9	51.5
Bed-days	113.7	2.4	31.7	14.3	31.2	18.0	16.1
Other days	310.4	9.2	104.1	37.5	89.2	34.9	35.5
Medically attended	383.5	10.2	126.3	43.3	105.7	49.9	48.1
Bed-days	105.0	2.1	30.3	12.5	28.4	17.2	14.6
Other days	278.6	8.1	96.0	30.8	77.4	32.8	33.6
Not medically attended	40.6	1.5	9.6	8.5	14.6	3.0	3.4
Bed-days	8.8	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.8	1.5
Other days	31.8	1.1	8.1	6.7	11.8	2.2	1.9
Male							
Total restricted-activity days	226.8	6.8	106.4	34.9	(*)	36.9	41.7
Bed-days	52.8	1.2	23.5	9.1	(*)	8.3	10.6
Other days	174.1	5.6	82.9	25.8	(*)	28.5	31.1
Medically attended	209.7	5.8	100.4	29.8	(*)	34.6	38.9
Bed-days	48.2	1.0	22.2	7.9	(*)	7.9	9.1
Other days	161.5	4.7	78.2	21.9	(*)	26.7	29.9
Not medically attended	17.1	1.1	5.9	5.1	(*)	2.3	2.8
Bed-days	4.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	(*)	0.4	1.5
Other days	12.6	0.9	4.7	3.9	(*)	1.9	1.3
Female							
Total restricted-activity days	197.3	4.8	29.5	16.9	120.2	16.0	9.9
Bed-days	61.0	1.3	8.3	5.2	31.0	9.6	5.5
Other days	136.3	3.6	21.2	11.7	89.1	6.4	4.3
Medically attended	173.9	4.4	25.8	13.5	105.5	15.4	9.2
Bed-days	56.8	1.1	8.1	4.6	28.3	9.3	5.5
Other days	117.1	3.4	17.7	8.9	77.3	6.1	3.7
Not medically attended	23.4	0.4	3.6	3.4	14.6	0.7	0.7
Bed-days	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.0
Other days	19.3	0.2	3.4	2.8	11.8	0.3	0.6

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 29. Number of person-days of restricted activity due to injuries[1] per 100 persons per year by sex, type of restricted activity, and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Type of restricted activity	Total	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Number per 100 persons per year						
Both sexes							
Total restricted-activity days	251.9	50.4	227.6	135.3	334.7	863.2	994.0
Bed-days	67.5	10.6	53.2	37.3	86.6	293.4	310.4
Other days	184.4	39.8	174.4	98.0	248.1	569.8	683.6
Medically attended	227.8	44.1	211.5	113.0	294.0	814.6	928.2
Bed-days	62.3	9.0	50.7	32.6	78.9	280.0	281.1
Other days	165.5	35.1	160.8	80.4	215.2	534.6	647.1
Not medically attended	24.1	6.3	16.0	22.3	40.6	48.6	65.8
Bed-days	5.2	1.6	2.4	4.7	7.7	13.4	29.3
Other days	18.9	4.7	13.6	17.6	32.9	35.2	36.5
Male							
Total restricted-activity days	276.9	57.9	253.3	175.8	(*)	759.3	1,238.1
Bed-days	64.4	10.1	55.8	45.8	(*)	171.8	313.9
Other days	212.5	47.7	197.4	130.0	(*)	587.6	924.2
Medically attended	256.0	48.8	239.1	150.2	(*)	711.9	1,156.4
Bed-days	58.8	8.6	52.9	39.7	(*)	162.6	269.4
Other days	197.2	40.2	186.3	110.4	(*)	549.3	887.0
Not medically attended	20.9	9.0	14.1	25.7	(*)	47.4	81.7
Bed-days	5.6	1.5	3.0	6.1	(*)	9.2	44.5
Other days	15.3	7.5	11.1	19.6	(*)	38.2	37.3
Female							
Total restricted-activity days	228.2	42.7	166.5	91.8	334.7	1,258.0	542.5
Bed-days	70.5	11.1	46.8	28.3	86.4	756.2	304.0
Other days	157.7	31.6	119.7	63.5	248.2	501.7	238.5
Medically attended	201.1	39.2	145.9	73.1	294.0	1,204.9	506.2
Bed-days	65.7	9.3	45.7	25.0	78.7	726.7	302.7
Other days	135.4	29.9	100.2	48.1	215.3	478.1	203.4
Not medically attended	27.1	3.4	20.6	18.7	40.7	53.1	36.3
Bed-days	4.8	1.7	1.1	3.3	7.8	29.6	1.2
Other days	22.3	1.7	19.5	15.4	33.0	23.5	35.1

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

Table 30. Number of school-loss days due to injuries,[1] ages 6-16, and number per 100 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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.]

Class of accident	Residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of school-loss days in millions			
Both sexes				
All classes	13.1	6.2	3.7	3.1
Motor vehicle	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.4
While at work	0.5	0.1	0.5	-
Home	4.3	2.1	1.1	1.1
Other and unknown	6.2	3.3	1.3	1.6
Male				
All classes	8.6	3.9	2.5	2.2
Motor vehicle	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4
While at work	0.5	0.1	0.5	-
Home	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.7
Other and unknown	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.0
Female				
All classes	4.5	2.3	1.3	1.0
Motor vehicle	1.1	0.6	0.5	-
While at work	-	-	-	-
Home	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Other and unknown	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.6
	Number per 100 persons, 6-16 years of age, per year			
Both sexes				
All classes	37.7	32.1	37.5	58.3
Motor vehicle	5.8	3.6	9.1	7.3
While at work	1.5	0.3	4.6	-
Home	12.5	10.8	11.2	21.0
Other and unknown	18.0	17.3	12.7	30.0
Male				
All classes	48.5	40.3	48.8	76.0
Motor vehicle	5.1	1.4	7.4	13.8
While at work	3.0	0.7	8.9	-
Home	16.3	13.1	16.9	26.3
Other and unknown	24.1	25.1	15.6	35.8
Female				
All classes	26.5	23.7	25.7	38.5
Motor vehicle	6.4	5.8	10.9	-
While at work	-	-	-	-
Home	8.5	8.4	5.1	15.0
Other and unknown	11.6	9.4	9.7	23.5

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 31. Number of work-loss days due to injuries,[1] ages 17 and over, and number per 100 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Total	Persons whose major activity was "usually working"	Total	Persons whose major activity was "usually working"
	Number of work-loss days in millions		Number per 100 "usually working" persons per year	
Both sexes				
All classes	106.5	74.1	178.8	124.4
Motor vehicle	32.1	21.7	53.9	36.4
While at work	40.7	31.4	68.3	52.6
Home	14.4	8.5	24.1	14.3
Other and unknown	19.3	12.5	32.5	21.0
Male				
All classes	81.2	60.9	193.6	145.3
Motor vehicle	24.4	17.4	58.3	41.5
While at work	33.9	27.0	80.9	64.4
Home	7.1	5.0	16.9	11.9
Other and unknown	15.8	11.5	37.6	27.5
Female				
All classes	25.3	13.2	143.4	74.7
Motor vehicle	7.7	4.3	43.4	24.3
While at work	6.8	4.4	38.4	24.9
Home	7.3	3.5	41.3	19.9
Other and unknown	3.6	1.0	20.3	5.6

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 32. Number of work-loss days due to injuries,[1] ages 17 and over, and number per 100 "usually working" persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Age				
	All ages 17+	17-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of work-loss days in millions				
Both sexes					
All classes	106.5	15.6	43.1	38.9	9.0
Motor vehicle	32.1	8.0	15.1	8.6	0.4
While at work	40.7	2.8	17.0	18.1	2.9
Home	14.4	0.6	3.0	7.1	3.7
Other and unknown	19.3	4.3	7.9	5.1	2.1
Male					
All classes	81.2	11.4	34.7	27.7	7.4
Motor vehicle	24.4	5.1	12.1	6.9	0.3
While at work	33.9	2.5	16.2	12.7	2.5
Home	7.1	0.2	1.2	3.3	2.5
Other and unknown	15.8	3.6	5.3	4.9	2.0
Female					
All classes	25.3	4.2	8.4	11.1	1.6
Motor vehicle	7.7	2.9	3.0	1.7	0.0
While at work	6.8	0.2	0.9	5.4	0.3
Home	7.3	0.4	1.9	3.8	1.2
Other and unknown	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.0
	Number per 100 "usually working" persons per year				
Both sexes					
All classes	178.8	221.9	150.9	182.5	332.2
Motor vehicle	53.9	113.6	53.0	40.5	14.1
While at work	68.3	39.3	59.6	84.8	105.7
Home	24.1	8.2	10.6	33.3	136.5
Other and unknown	32.5	60.8	27.8	23.9	76.0
Male					
All classes	193.6	287.6	166.9	184.1	349.6
Motor vehicle	58.3	128.4	58.2	45.8	15.8
While at work	80.9	63.7	77.7	84.2	120.5
Home	16.9	4.1	5.6	21.9	117.4
Other and unknown	37.6	91.4	25.3	32.2	95.9
Female					
All classes	143.4	136.4	108.0	178.8	271.5
Motor vehicle	43.4	94.4	38.8	27.7	8.0
While at work	38.4	7.5	11.0	86.4	53.7
Home	41.3	13.5	23.8	60.9	203.7
Other and unknown	20.3	20.9	34.4	3.9	6.0

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 33. Number of work-loss days due to injuries,[1] ages 17 and over, and number per 100 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of work-loss days in millions			
Both sexes				
All classes	106.5	67.6	19.9	19.0
Motor vehicle	32.1	15.3	7.7	9.0
While at work	40.7	29.2	6.1	5.4
Home	14.4	10.6	2.5	1.3
Other and unknown	19.3	12.5	3.6	3.3
Male				
All classes	81.2	48.1	15.5	17.6
Motor vehicle	24.4	11.1	5.6	7.7
While at work	33.9	23.0	5.5	5.4
Home	7.1	4.6	1.3	1.2
Other and unknown	15.8	9.3	3.2	3.3
Female				
All classes	25.3	19.5	4.4	1.4
Motor vehicle	7.7	4.2	2.2	1.3
While at work	6.8	6.2	0.6	-
Home	7.3	5.9	1.2	0.1
Other and unknown	3.6	3.2	0.4	-
	Number per 100 "usually working" persons per year			
Both sexes				
All classes	178.8	173.2	141.8	291.3
Motor vehicle	53.9	39.3	55.2	137.9
While at work	68.3	74.9	43.3	82.7
Home	24.1	27.1	17.8	20.1
Other and unknown	32.5	31.9	25.5	50.6
Male				
All classes	193.6	184.7	148.0	325.6
Motor vehicle	58.3	42.8	53.2	142.6
While at work	80.9	88.5	52.0	99.9
Home	16.9	17.7	12.4	21.9
Other and unknown	37.6	35.6	30.4	61.2
Female				
All classes	143.4	150.3	123.5	127.3
Motor vehicle	43.4	32.3	61.1	115.6
While at work	38.4	47.6	17.3	-
Home	41.3	45.8	33.9	11.7
Other and unknown	20.3	24.6	11.2	-

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 34. Number of work-loss days due to injuries,[1] ages 17 and over, and number per 100 persons per year by sex, class of accident,[2] and family income: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and class of accident	Family income					
	Total	Under 2,000	2,000-3,999	4,000-6,999	7,000+	Unknown
	Number of work-loss days in millions					
Both sexes						
All classes	106.5	24.9	30.0	24.7	20.2	6.8
Motor vehicle	32.1	4.5	9.2	10.4	6.0	2.0
While at work	40.7	11.4	15.2	6.4	4.8	3.0
Home	14.4	4.6	3.5	2.6	2.8	0.8
Other and unknown	19.3	4.4	2.1	5.3	6.6	1.0
Male						
All classes	81.2	19.6	25.3	17.6	13.9	4.7
Motor vehicle	24.4	3.5	8.3	8.3	2.7	1.5
While at work	33.9	8.9	13.1	5.6	4.6	1.7
Home	7.1	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.5
Other and unknown	15.8	4.3	1.9	2.9	5.7	1.0
Female						
All classes	25.3	5.2	4.6	7.1	6.3	2.1
Motor vehicle	7.7	1.0	0.8	2.0	3.3	0.5
While at work	6.8	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.2	1.3
Home	7.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	0.3
Other and unknown	3.6	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.9	-
	Number per 100 "usually working" persons per year					
Both sexes						
All classes	178.8	375.8	240.9	111.3	136.5	190.1
Motor vehicle	53.9	68.4	73.8	46.8	40.4	56.8
While at work	68.3	171.6	122.1	28.8	32.4	82.9
Home	24.1	69.5	28.3	11.9	18.8	23.1
Other and unknown	32.5	66.2	16.7	23.8	44.8	27.2
Male						
All classes	193.6	482.3	300.9	105.6	135.1	188.8
Motor vehicle	58.3	86.1	99.1	50.2	26.2	60.8
While at work	80.9	219.4	155.3	33.4	44.9	68.5
Home	16.9	72.1	23.9	4.6	8.4	20.5
Other and unknown	37.6	104.7	22.5	17.5	55.6	39.0
Female						
All classes	143.4	205.9	115.2	128.5	139.7	193.0
Motor vehicle	43.4	40.1	20.7	36.7	73.0	47.6
While at work	38.4	95.4	52.3	14.8	3.8	116.3
Home	41.3	65.5	37.6	33.9	42.7	29.1
Other and unknown	20.3	4.9	4.5	43.0	20.2	-

[1] Includes days due to injuries and also days attributable to residuals of injuries.

[2] For inclusions in each class, see definitions in Appendix II.

Table 35. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Population in thousands			
Both sexes				
All ages	168,369	102,985	44,334	21,049
Under 5	19,352	11,145	5,932	2,275
5-14	33,285	18,495	9,885	4,905
15-24	21,093	12,967	5,122	3,004
25-44	45,656	28,347	12,532	4,777
45-64	34,470	22,729	7,499	4,242
65+	14,512	9,303	3,364	1,846
6-16	34,673	19,301	9,997	5,376
Male				
All ages	81,906	49,098	21,905	10,903
Under 5	9,858	5,624	3,081	1,153
5-14	16,982	9,305	5,089	2,588
15-24	9,801	5,897	2,324	1,581
25-44	21,885	13,453	6,087	2,344
45-64	16,739	10,774	3,700	2,265
65+	6,641	4,045	1,625	971
6-16	17,671	9,706	5,124	2,840
Female				
All ages	86,463	53,888	22,429	10,146
Under 5	9,494	5,522	2,851	1,122
5-14	16,303	9,190	4,796	2,317
15-24	11,292	7,070	2,798	1,424
25-44	23,772	14,893	6,445	2,433
45-64	17,731	11,955	3,799	1,977
65+	7,871	5,257	1,740	874
6-16	17,002	9,594	4,872	2,535

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.

Table 36. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by sex, age, and major activity: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Under 6 years	Major activity (6 years and over)				
			Usually working	School	Keeping house	Retired	Other
	Population in thousands						
Both sexes							
All ages	168,369	23,121	59,692	38,279	35,961	6,129	5,186
Under 6	23,121	23,121	...	...	...	...	...
6-16	34,673	...	123	33,294	118	...	1,138
17-24	15,936	...	7,012	4,608	3,398	...	917
25-44	45,656	...	28,567	361	15,620	...	1,108
45-64	34,470	...	21,282	13	11,074	766	1,336
65+	14,512	...	2,707	3	5,751	5,364	687
Male							
All ages	81,906	11,783	42,004	19,840	(*)	4,855	3,366
Under 6	11,783	11,783	...	...	(*)	...	...
6-16	17,671	...	81	16,988	(*)	...	592
17-24	7,187	...	3,965	2,580	(*)	...	629
25-44	21,885	...	20,793	267	(*)	...	813
45-64	16,739	...	15,058	2	(*)	644	1,015
65+	6,641	...	2,106	1	(*)	4,211	317
Female							
All ages	86,463	11,338	17,689	18,440	35,903	1,275	1,820
Under 6	11,338	11,338	...	...	...	...	...
6-16	17,002	...	42	16,306	109	...	546
17-24	8,749	...	3,047	2,028	3,386	...	288
25-44	23,772	...	7,775	94	15,609	...	294
45-64	17,731	...	6,224	10	11,054	121	321
65+	7,871	...	600	2	5,745	1,153	370

*The number in this category is too small to show separate estimates.

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.

Table 37. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. 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	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
Total	168,369	81,906	86,463
Under 2,000	25,459	11,383	14,076
2,000-3,999	36,051	17,395	18,655
4,000-6,999	62,248	31,040	31,208
7,000 and over	34,549	17,370	17,179
Unknown	10,062	4,718	5,345

Table 38. Population, 17 years and over whose major activity was "usually working,"[1] used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, family income, and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1958

(See headnote on table 37)

Residence and family income	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
Residence			
All areas	59,569	41,923	17,646
Urban	39,004	26,031	12,973
Rural nonfarm	14,032	10,487	3,545
Rural farm	6,533	5,405	1,128
Family income			
Total	59,569	41,923	17,646
Under 2,000	6,621	4,073	2,548
2,000-3,999	12,438	8,422	4,016
4,000-6,999	22,148	16,627	5,522
7,000+	14,773	10,298	4,475
Unknown	3,589	2,503	1,086

[1] Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working.

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.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Persons Injured is one of a series of statistical reports which cover separate health-related topics prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. The report is based on information collected in the nationwide continuing sample household-interview survey which is a main aspect of the program.

The household-interview survey uses a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, requests information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and hospitalization. As interview data relating to each of these various broad subject areas are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued covering one or more specific topics. In the interest of prompt publication, some of these reports are provisional or abbreviated. However, the continuous character of the household survey permits the collection of data for different periods of the year and the gradual accumulation of data sufficient for progressively more detailed classification and tabulation. For this reason preliminary or initial reports may be superseded when a larger volume of data and a need for more detailed information warrant amplification.

Data for Present Report

The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 28, 1958.

The population covered by the sample for the household-interview survey is the civilian population of the continental United States living at the time of the household interview. Although the sample collection covers persons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in these reports pending special study of the applicability of an interview-type questionnaire to these persons. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of medical conditions existing or services received for any specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who experienced the condition or service during the reference period of the specific question and who were not living at the time of the household interview—for most questions, a time lapse of two weeks.

Statistical Design of the Household-Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of an area sample of 372 from among approximately 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the continental United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Area.

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 those segments persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

The household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population so that samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples for, say a calendar quarter, or a year. 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 a 12-month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion, that from the annual sample, tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the incidence of acute illnesses in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the ratio factor is 1950 decennial population count to estimated population for 1950 for the U. S. National Health Survey first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 132 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in 76 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the United States population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with impairments or number of persons classified by interval since last medical visit, figures presented for a designated calendar quarter are averages of estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Similarly, prevalence data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as number of visits to a doctor, a dentist, or incidence of new illnesses, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For many of these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to week of interview. In such instances, unless a contrary indication is given in the text, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-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 two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—usually is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. For most statistics, such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

In some reports, rates for a quarter or six months are converted to an annual basis, in accordance with usual convention, in order to facilitate comparison of rates for time periods of different lengths. It must be remembered that any attempt to interpret such a converted figure as a true annual rate is subject to potential seasonal bias.

The interviewing and estimation procedure, as noted earlier, are designed to reproduce the experience in the reference period of the questionnaire for the population living at the time of interview.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household not interviewed the characteristics of interviewed persons in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 6 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was accounted for by all other reasons, such as failure to find any household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interview of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information the household respondent, can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other types of facts such as those concerning the circumstances and consequences of illness or injury and the resulting action taken or sought by the individual can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report all of this type of information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which 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 shown in thousands or millions, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. These figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey, are given solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than any other data that may be available. In some instances, they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures are not official estimates, in some cases being themselves subject to considerable variability, and as such should be used only for computation of rates in connection with data given in this report. For fuller details on population estimates see Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20 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 estimates of standard errors shown in the following tables are approximations for the 372-area sample. Table A shows the average estimates of standard errors as obtained from four quarters of sampling for selected statistics. The figures presented in tables B through E may be used for other statistics. Not every report published by the Health Survey will include all kinds and types of estimates treated in tables B through E. In order to derive standard 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, tables B through E should be interpreted as providing an esti-

Table A. Standard error of estimates of selected statistics

The statistic (a)	Sample estimate (b)	Standard error (c)
	(In millions)	
Total persons injured--	46.9	1.6
Number of females injured----------	19.8	1.1
Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries----------	27.6	1.3
Number of bed-days due to injuries----------	113.7	6.8

NOTE.—For the statistic named in column a, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference between the sample estimate shown in column b and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the number shown in column c.

mate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

The following paragraphs describe the kinds and types of statistics for which each of tables B through E are appropriate, and how the tables can be used in determining standard errors. The "guide" which is shown on page 54 designates which of tables B through E should be used in obtaining standard errors for most of the estimates from the numbered tables of statistics in the present report.

The approximate standard errors for estimates of population characteristics, that is, the number of persons with specified characteristics, can be determined from table B. Table C presents the approximate standard errors for estimates of items which are expressed in person-days, or analogous terms such as bed-days. The standard errors of all other estimates of aggregates lie between the estimated standard errors shown in tables B and C for the same size of estimate.

The following rules of thumb provide a method for estimating the standard errors for items other than persons or days. If the item usually takes on either the value 0 or 1, but on occasion may take on the value 2, or very rarely, the value 3, for a single individual for the period of reference, use the approximate standard error shown in table B for the appropriate size of estimate. The period of reference is the time period for which the question is asked and is in most instances either two weeks or twelve months. (See wording of particular question.) Examples of this type of item are: (1) Number of operations, and (2) number of acute conditions involving one or more days of disability. If the item in most cases takes on values ranging from 0 through 4 or 5 for a single individual for the period of reference, use the midpoint between the approximate standard errors shown in tables B and C for the corresponding size of estimate. Number of physician visits and number of dental visits are examples of this type of item. The standard errors of items which more frequently take on values greater than 4 or 5 should be approximated by the data shown in table C.

In reading tables B through E, note must be taken of another dimension in which statistics from the survey vary. Tables B through E are constructed to give standard errors for two separate classes of statistics, each based on 52 weeks of interviewing:

Class I consists of statistics on prevalence, and other statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is one year.

Class II consists of statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Illustration.—During the year, July 1957-June 1958, there were approximately 19.1 million persons who sustained injuries in home accidents that resulted in activity restriction or medical attendance or both. This estimate was made from data obtained for a reference period of two weeks, so it is a Class II statistic. It would be a rare event for a person to have two such accidents in a two-week period. Three accidents would be a still rarer event. Accordingly, the standard error of the estimate is approximately the same as that of a population characteristic and is found from table B. In table B an estimate of size 10 million has a standard error of approximately 1.1 million. A 20 million estimate has approximately a 1.6 million standard error. By interpolating between the two values, the approximate standard error for the incidence of home accidents would be 1.56 million, which rounds to 1.6 million.

For one class of statistics, table B overstates the sampling error by a significant amount. This class consists of estimates of number of persons with a specified characteristic in an age or sex category of the population for which the number of such persons is a large part of the total population in the age or sex category. Such a statistic has the same relative standard error as does the estimated number expressed as a percent of the total population in the category. Table D may be utilized in computing standard errors for this class of estimates. The relative standard error for any statistic is the standard error divided by the statistic itself.

The standard errors shown in tables B and C are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

The reliability of an estimated rate or percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the rate and the size of the total upon which the rate is based. Generally, estimated rates are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the rate, particularly if the rate is high. Tables D and E, which show approximate standard errors of estimated rates or percentages of estimates of population characteristics and estimates of person-days, respectively, apply when the characteristic used to form the numerator of the percentage or rate is a subclass of the base or denominator.

For ratios or "rates" for which the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator, a rough approximation may be obtained from the following rule. The relative standard error of such a ratio is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the relative standard errors of the numerator and of the denominator. This rule results normally in an overstatement of the true standard error.

Illustration.—Forty-three percent of all dental visits involved fillings. The total number of dental visits made during the year was estimated to be 269.2 million. The standard error "guide" indicates that the estimate is a Class II statistic, and that table D is appropriate. From table D, assuming a base slightly larger than 250 million, a 25-percent characteristic would have a standard error of about 1.0 percentage points. A 50-percent characteristic with the same base has a standard error of approximately 1.3 percentage points. Interpolating between these values, the standard error for dental visits involving fillings as a percent of the total number of dental visits is estimated at 1.2 percentage points.

Guide to use of standard error tables B through E

For data tables that contain:	Use sampling error table and class of statistic indicated below[1]
Estimates of the number of persons injured	B-II
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons in a specified population group	For age or sex rates, use D-II For other rates, see text
Estimates of the days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work or school loss	C-II
Number of days of restricted activity, bed-days, or work- or school-loss days per 100 persons in a specified population group	See text

[1]The letter indicates the table designation and the Roman numeral the class of the statistic. For example, an entry C-II indicates that the column for Class II statistics in table C can be used in obtaining the appropriate standard error. The entry "see text" means that the needed standard error cannot be read directly from any table presented, but perhaps can be roughly approximated if instructions in the text of the appendix are followed.

Table B. Standard errors of estimates of population characteristics

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Class I items	Class II items
100	22	...
500	50	...
1,000	70	350
2,000	100	500
3,000	120	600
5,000	160	800
10,000	220	1,100
20,000	300	1,600
30,000	330	1,800
50,000	350	2,500
100,000	400	3,500
200,000	...	5,000
500,000	...	7,500
750,000	...	8,400
1,250,000	...	9,500

Table C. Standard error of estimates of person-day characteristics

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Class I items	Class II items
500	70	...
1,000	100	500
2,000	140	700
3,000	180	900
5,000	240	1,200
10,000	370	1,500
20,000	600	1,800
30,000	840	3,000
50,000	1,300	3,500
100,000	2,400	5,500
200,000	4,600	8,000
500,000	11,000	15,000
750,000	...	21,000
1,250,000	...	32,000

Table D. Standard error of estimated percentage for population characteristics (body of table expressed in percentage points)[1]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (base is shown in thousands)										
Class I items Class II items	100 2,500	500 12,500	1,000 25,000	2,000 50,000	3,000 75,000	5,000 125,000	10,000 250,000	20,000 500,000	30,000 750,000	50,000 1,250,000	100,000 ...
2 or 98-------	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or 95-------	5.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
10 or 90------	6.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75------	9.8	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
50------------	12.9	5.8	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4

[1]Table D refers to percentage distributions and to rates or ratios which are analogous to percentages. The table is not applicable to rates which are numerically greater than unity nor to incidence rates. Standard errors of incidence rates may be approximated by the rule stated in the text.

Table E. Standard error of estimated percentage for person-day characteristics (body of table expressed in percentage points)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (base is shown in thousands)										
Class I items Class II items	100 2,500	500 12,500	1,000 25,000	2,000 50,000	3,000 75,000	5,000 125,000	10,000 250,000	20,000 500,000	30,000 750,000	50,000 1,250,000	100,000 ...
2 or 98-------	4.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or 95-------	6.5	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90------	9.0	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
25 or 75------	13.0	5.8	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
50------------	15.0	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

The following are definitions of certain terms used in this report which have a specialized meaning in the U. S. National Health Survey.

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 Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. 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 an injury in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition," above). Each time a person is injured he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Note that 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 U.S. 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 of nonaccidental violence.

Terms used to describe disability.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days lost from work, days lost from school, days of bed disability, and hospital days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and 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 a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon what ever the usual pattern is for the child's day which will, in turn, be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, "usual activities" might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television and so forth.

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

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

The days of restricted activity attributed to injuries, shown in this report, include not only those days resulting directly from injuries but also those resulting from sequelae and impairments due to injuries.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as: more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days 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 persons 17 years of age and over.

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from school if the child would have been going to school that day but instead lost the entire school day because of an illness or an injury. If the child's regular school day lasts only a part of a day and that part was lost from

school, this would count as a whole day lost. School-loss days are determined only for children, 6-16 years of age.

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for: activity-restricting injury, bed-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 two calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the two-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

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

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

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

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

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

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of restricted activity may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at work. Except where otherwise specified, the accident class, "motor vehicle," includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle," the accident class, "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; and therefore the class, "home accidents," excludes combinations with "while at work" and "motor vehicle."

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

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 14 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

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

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

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

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.

Major activity.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. Usually working includes paid work as an employee for someone else; self-employment in own business, or profession, or in farming; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for church, Red Cross, etc., is not counted as working.
2. Usually going to school means attendance at a regular school or college which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college degree.
3. Usually keeping house includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school."
4. Retired includes persons 50 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 50 years old or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.
5. Other includes persons 6 years of age or over not classed in any of the other categories. Examples of inclusions are: a person who states that he spent most of the past 12 months looking for work, a person doing volunteer work only, a person under 50 years of age who describes himself as "retired" or "taking it easy," a person under 50 years of age who is described as "unable to work," or "unable to go to school," or a person 50 years of age or over who describes himself as "unable to work" and is not "retired."

Location of Residence Terms

Urban and rural.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the U.S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and 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; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population may be subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or a ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch 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 on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

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-I (3-18-57)

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 | 4. Sub-sample weight | 5. Sample | 6. PSU Number | 7. Segment No. | 8. Serial No.

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

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

10. What is the telephone number here? ☐ No phone

11. What is the best time to call?

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

Ask at all units except apartment houses

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

15. 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										

16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE:	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal ☐ No one at home-repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ 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:

Comments on non-interview

17. Signature of Interviewer:

18. Code:

Special instructions or notes

EDITING RECORD FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

a. Result of edit	b. Type of follow-up	d. Edited	e. Re-edited	f. Re-edited
☐ Passed ☐ Passed (EPQ) ☐ Failed - no follow-up ☐ Failed - follow-up	☐ Office telephone ☐ Interviewer telephone ☐ Personal c. Result of follow-up ☐ Completed ☐ Non-interview	Editor Date	Editor Date	Editor Date

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 elsewhere. 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 away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →
   (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →
   (f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (If not a household member, delete)

   Last name / First name and initial

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

3. Race (Check one box for each person)

   ☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other

4. Sex (Check one box for each person)

   ☐ Male ☐ Female

5. How old were you on your last birthday?

   Age ☐ Under 1 year

6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)

   (State or foreign country)

If 14 years old or over, ask:

7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)

   ☐ Under 14 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married

If 14 years old or over, ask:

8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")

   ☐ None ☐ Under 14 years
   Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
   High: 1 2 3 4
   College: 1 2 3 4 5+

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask:

8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
   If "Yes," ask:
   (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → — ☐ Yes ☐ No
   (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? — ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only
   If "War," ask:
   (d) During which war did you serve? — ☐ Spanish American ☐ WW-II ☐ WW-I ☐ Korean
   If "Peace-time" only, ask:
   (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Pens. or und. 14 yrs.

If 6 years old or over, ask:

10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months --
    (For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else?
    (For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else?
    (For children 6 - 16): going to school or doing something else?
    If "Something else" checked, and person is 50 years old or over, ask:
    (b) Are you retired? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Under 6 years
☐ Working
☐ Looking for work
☐ Keeping house
☐ Going to school
☐ Something else

I Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-26 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.

☐ Responded for self
Col. No. _____ was respondent

We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (a) What was the matter?
    (b) Anything else?

12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (a) What were they?
    (b) Anything else?

13. Last week or the week before did you feel any ill effects from an earlier accident or injury? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (a) What were these effects?
    (b) Anything else?

14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ...which you told me about)? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (a) For what conditions?
    (b) Anything else?

15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have continued for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (a) What are they?
    (b) Anything else?

16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)

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

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	Did you ever talk to a doctor about ...? (c)	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No," in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A) (d-1)	If an impairment or symptom, ask: What was the cause of ...? (If cause is already entered in (d-1) circle "X" without asking the question) (If accident or injury, fill Table A) (d-2)	(If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?) (d-3)	What kind of ...trouble is it? (If kind of trouble already entered in col. (d-1), circle "X" without asking the question) (d-4)	What part of the body was affected? (If part of body can be determined from entries in cols. (d-1) through (d-4), circle "X" without asking the question) (d-5)	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)) (e) / Yes → (f)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		X	☐ Yes ☐ No	X	X	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year) (c)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left? (d)	To Interviewer: How many of these--days were in the past 12 months? (e)	How many of these--days were during the past 2 weeks, ending last Sunday? (f)	Was this person still in the hospital last Sunday night? (Verify that no hosp. days after Sunday are in Col. d) (g)	What was the matter? Anything else? (Record each condition in same detail as called for in Table I. If condition is result of accident or injury, also fill Table A) (h)
1			No. _____ Year _____	_____ Days	☐ All or _____ Days	_____ Days	☐ Yes ☐ No	

TABLE A (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I ☐

1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? — ☐ Accident happened during past 2 weeks

2. When did it happen? Month _____ Year _____ (Enter only the year if prior to 1956) — ☐ Accident happened during past 2 weeks

3. Where did the accident happen?
   ☐ At home (inside or outside the house) ☐ While in Armed Services ☐ Some other place

4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Under 14 years at time of accident

MEDICAL CARE

18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else? — ☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to Q.20)

If "Yes"

(b) How many times during the past 2 weeks? — _____ No. of times

(c) Where did you talk to the doctor?

(d) How many times at -- (home, office, clinic, etc.)?

(Record total number of times for each type of place)

Place	Times
At home.....	
At office.....	
Hospital clinic.....	
Company or industry...	
Over telephone.....	
Other (Specify).....	

19. What did you have done?

If more than one visit or telephone call:

What did you have done on the {first / second / etc.} visit (or telephone call)?

(1) (2) (3)
☐ ☐ ☐ Diag. or treatment
☐ ☐ ☐ Pre/post natal care
☐ ☐ ☐ Gen'l check-up
☐ ☐ ☐ Immun./Vacc.
☐ ☐ ☐ Eye exam. (glasses)
☐ ☐ ☐ Other (Specify)

20. If "No" to q. 18a, ask:

How long has it been since you last talked to a doctor? — _____ Mos. or _____ Yrs. ☐ Less than 1 mo. ☐ Never

DENTAL CARE

21. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else? — ☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to Q.23)

If "Yes"

(b) How many times during the past 2 weeks? — _____ No. of times

22. What did you have done?

If more than one visit:

What did you have done on the {first / second / etc.} visit?

(1) (2) (3)
☐ ☐ ☐ Fillings
☐ ☐ ☐ Extractions or other surgery
☐ ☐ ☐ Straightening
☐ ☐ ☐ Treatment for gums
☐ ☐ ☐ Cleaning teeth
☐ ☐ ☐ Other (Specify)

23. If "No" to q. 21a, ask:

How long has it been since you went to a dentist? — _____ No. or _____ Yrs. ☐ Less than 1 mo. ☐ Never

24. Is there anyone in the family who has lost all of his teeth? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

HOSPITAL CARE

25. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? — ☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No

If "Yes":

(b) How many times were you in the hospital? — _____ No. of times

26. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? — ☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No

If "Yes"

(b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium? — _____ No. of times

27. 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.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

How many days, including the 2 week-ends? (g)	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6 years old or over, ask: Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business (going to school) except for ...? (i)	If "Yes" in col. (i): How many days did ... keep you from work (going to school)? (j)	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one: Before 3 months (Go to col. (n)) (k)	During 3 months → (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: If Col. (k) is checked or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise, STOP (ma)	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (If during past 12 months, ask): Which month? (n)	When did you last talk to a doctor about ...? (Month and year - Year only if prior to 1956) (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)	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate) (r)	If "1," or "2" or "3" in Col. (r) ask: Please look at this card and tell me which of these statements fits you best. (Show Card G) (s)	Line Number
_____ Days	_____ Days or ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No	_____ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last ☐ Before 2 wks. ☐ Week before		No. _____ Yr. _____ ☐ Before ☐ Birth	No. _____ Yr. _____ ☐ No Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr.	_____ Days or ☐ None			1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay in the hospital? If "Yes": (a) What was the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county, and State) (j)	Line Number
☐ Yes → ☐ No		1

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

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

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing.
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses.
3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot.
4. Stammering or other trouble with speech.
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm.
6. Missing toes, foot, or leg.
7. Cerebral palsy.
8. Paralysis of any kind.
9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back.

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Cannot work at all at present.
2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work.
3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Cannot keep house at all at present.
2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 to 16 years old and others going to school

1. Cannot go to school at all at present time.
2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Can 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. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Can 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

1. Under $500 (including loss)
2. $500 – $999
3. $1,000 – $1,999
4. $2,000 – $2,999
5. $3,000 – $3,999
6. $4,000 – $4,999
7. $5,000– $6,999
8. $7,000 – $9,999
9. $10,000 and over.

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