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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured in
Motor Vehicle Accidents
and associated disability

United States

July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured in total, moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, region, income, and usual activity and marital status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.

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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, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Selected Findings-----	1
Other National Health Survey Reports Dealing With Persons Injured-----	2
Source of Data-----	2
Persons Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents-----	3
Persons Injured in Nonmoving Motor Vehicle Accidents-----	4
Persons Injured in Moving Motor Vehicle Accidents-----	6
Sex and Age-----	7
Residence-----	8
Region-----	9
Family Income-----	11
Usual Activity Status-----	11
Marital Status-----	12
Population-----	13
Detailed Tables-----	14
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-----	45
Background of This Report-----	45
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey-----	45
General Qualifications-----	46
Reliability of Estimates-----	46
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts-----	48
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	52
Terms Relating to Persons Injured-----	52
Terms Relating to Motor Vehicle Accidents-----	52
Terms Relating to Disability-----	52
Terms Relating to Place of Accident-----	53
Terms Relating to Type of Accident-----	53
Demographic and Economic Terms-----	54
Appendix III. Questionnaire-----	56

SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)----- ---

Category not applicable (three dots)----- ...

Magnitude less than one-half of the unit
used ----- 0 or 0.0

Magnitude of the sampling error precludes
showing separate estimates----- (*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures
within tables may not add to totals

PERSONS INJURED IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

SELECTED FINDINGS

An estimated average of 4,770,000 persons were injured in motor vehicle accidents each year in the two-year period July 1959 through June 1961. This estimate, obtained in household interviews, refers to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States and includes only injuries requiring medical attention or causing the person to restrict his usual activities for at least a day.

Of the total number of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents, 2,890,000 were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. The other 1,881,000 were injured in accidents classified as nonmoving motor vehicle.

Approximately 1.1 persons per 100 population were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per year during this period. Of those persons injured, 35.4 percent were injured in accidents classified as "caught in, pinched, or crushed" and 15.3 percent were injured in falls. The home (or home premises) was the place of accident for 41.6 percent of the nonmoving motor vehicle accidents. Only 27.5 percent of the nonmoving motor vehicle accidents occurred on the "street or highway."

Moving motor vehicle accidents, which resulted in injury to 1.6 persons per 100 population, caused 49.1 days of restricted activity, 14.6 days of bed disability per 100 population, and 25.3 days lost from work per 100 currently employed population.

An estimated 1.9 males per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents as compared with only 1.4 females. Persons aged 15-24 years had by far the highest rate of moving motor vehicle injury, 3.0 per 100 population. However, among persons over the age of 14, the 15-24 year age group had the lowest rate of disability days—45.1 restricted-activity days and 12.8 bed-disability days per 100 population; and 12.5 work-loss days per 100 currently employed population.

The number of rural-nonfarm residents injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, 2.6 per 100 population, was approximately twice as high as the rate of injury for persons of urban residence, 1.3 per 100 population, and of rural-farm residence, 1.1 per 100 population. This higher rate of injury for the rural-nonfarm resident is due to the high rate of injury to males, 3.3 per 100 rural-nonfarm population.

In the West, 3.2 persons per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. This was about twice the rate of injury in the Northeast and North Central States and three times the rate in the South. Females in the West were injured at a rate of 3.6 per 100 population while males in this region had a rate of 2.7 injured per 100 population.

Persons with an annual family income of \$2,000-3,999 had a lower rate of moving motor vehicle injury, 1.1 per 100 population than did other family income groups, while persons in the family income range of \$4,000-6,999 had the highest rate, 2.2 per 100 population. The rate of 2.9 persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 never married population, which was much higher than the rate for other marital status groups, is due to the inclusion in this group

of a large number of young adults, a population group with a high rate of moving motor vehicle injury.

OTHER NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORTS DEALING WITH PERSONS INJURED

During the two-year interview period, July 1959-June 1961, the National Health Survey included on its household interview questionnaire a series of questions designed to elicit detailed information on types of accidents resulting in injury. From the collected data, a series of reports on persons injured has been published. The first of these, issued in October 1962, was a summary report based on all persons injured in accidents, Series B, No. 37, Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, July 1959-June 1961. In Series B, No. 40, Disability Days Due to Injury, July 1959-June 1961, the number of disability days associated with total injuries was presented. In addition to this summary information, the National Health Survey has released three reports dealing with persons injured in specific types of accidents: Series B, No. 39, Persons Injured in the Home and Associated Disability, and Series B, No. 41, Persons Injured While at Work. This report based on persons injured in motor vehicle accidents completes this series of publications, based on injury data collected during July 1959-June 1961.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from household interviews conducted by the National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population throughout the United States. During the 104 weeks of interviewing covered in this report (July 1959-June 1961), interviews were conducted in approximately 76,000 households comprising 250,000 persons.

A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1960-June 1961 is presented in Appendix III. Questions 11-17 on the questionnaire, termed as "illness-recall" questions, are designed to determine the presence or absence of illnesses and injuries among household members. For each illness or injury named

in response to these questions, an entry is made in table I of the questionnaire where more detailed information is obtained about the condition. When responses to questions in table I indicate that an injury has occurred, the interviewer asks the additional questions shown in table A of the questionnaire to obtain more detailed information relating to the accident and the injury. Appendix II contains a detailed description of how this accident information was classified.

Annual estimates of the number of persons injured are derived from the count of persons who reported an injury during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. According to the definition of an injury in the health interview survey, only injuries which were medically attended or caused at least one day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report.

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

A description of the statistical design of the health interview survey and general qualifications regarding data presented in the report is given in Appendix I. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix I.

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

The tables in this report pertain to persons injured in accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved in any way. The motor vehicle could have been moving or not moving at the time of the accident, and the person injured could have been an occupant or nonoccupant of a motor vehicle. It should be noted that nonmoving accidents include some injuries in which the part played by the motor vehicle was almost incidental, e.g.,

injuries in which a finger was caught in the car door when the door was shut, or injuries to a person working on a car.

Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents, nonmoving and moving, are discussed separately in the text of this report. However, in the detailed tables, estimates for these different types of motor vehicle accidents are grouped together in a series of four tables for each of the population groups considered. This series of four tables includes the following: (1) number of persons injured in total, moving, and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents; (2) number of persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents according to the effect of the injury in terms of medical attention or disability days; (3) number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents according to the effect of the injury; and (4) the number of disability days resulting from all motor vehicle accidents and from moving motor vehicle accidents.

It should be noted that the estimates for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents are based on injuries occurring during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. However, the annual estimate of days of disability is derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the two-week period prior to the week of interview and includes all such days reported, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to the two-week reference period.

PERSONS INJURED IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Based on data collected in the National Health Survey during the period July 1959-June 1961, an average of 4,770,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States was injured in motor vehicle accidents each year. This estimate includes 2,890,000 persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and 1,881,000 persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents (table 1).

An average of 101,681,000 days of restricted activity per year was attributed to motor vehicle accidents. Of these days, 29,193,000 were days of bed disability, and 21,189,000 were days lost from work (table 4). Approximately 85 percent of the restricted-activity days, 88 percent of the bed-disability days, and 80 percent of the work-loss days were due to injuries received in moving motor vehicle accidents.

As illustrated in table A, moving motor vehicle accidents accounted for only 6.4 percent of the persons injured in all accidents. However, the number of disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents represented 18.8 percent of all restricted-activity days, 22.7 percent of all bed-disability days, and 20.1 percent of all work-loss days due to accidental injuries. This would indicate that injuries in moving motor ve-

Table A. Percent distribution of persons injured and three types of disability days, by class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Class of accident	All persons injured	Disability days		
		Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Percent distribution				
Total persons injured-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Motor vehicle-----	10.6	22.1	25.7	25.3
Moving-----	6.4	18.8	22.7	20.1
Nonmoving-----	4.2	3.3	3.1	5.2
All other classes-----	89.4	77.9	74.3	74.7

hicle accidents, in comparison with other types of accidents, occur less frequently, but tend to be more severe.

Further evidence of the high rate of disability resulting from moving motor vehicle injuries is presented in table B, which shows that moving motor vehicle injuries caused an average of 30.0 days of restricted activity, 8.9 days of bed disability, and 5.8 days of work loss per injury. On the other hand, the number of days of disability per injury sustained in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents is comparatively low and quite similar to the rate for injuries other than those associated with motor vehicles. Because of this difference in severity, as measured by resulting disability, injuries due to moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents will be discussed separately. Separate treatment of these two types in the discussion is also indicated because of the marked difference in the circumstances of the accidents. In the nonmoving, as previously mentioned, the motor vehicle's role may be no different from that of any other piece of stationary machinery.

The National Health Survey includes in its estimate of persons injured only those persons who incurred one or more days of restricted activity or who were medically attended because of the injury. This excludes very minor injuries which are of lesser public health importance and tend to be poorly reported in interviews. However, imposing these criteria on the data may influence the pattern of the estimates.

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

Tables 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, and 22 present the number of persons injured in total motor vehicle accidents according to whether the resulting injury was medically attended or caused restriction of activity or bed disability, for each of the population groups considered in this report. These tables, while indicating the degree of severity associated with all motor vehicle accidents, may also aid the reader in interpreting the effect of imposing these severity criteria within certain population groups.

PERSONS INJURED IN NONMOVING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

During the two years, July 1959-June 1961, an average annual estimate of 1,881,000 persons was injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, a rate of 1.1 per 100 population (table 1).

Table B. Average annual number of persons injured and number of resulting disability days per person injured per year, by class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Class of accident	Average number of persons in thousands	Disability days		
		Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
		Number of disability days per person injured per year		
Total persons injured-----	44,995	10.2	2.5	1.9
Moving motor vehicle-----	2,890	30.0	8.9	5.8
Nonmoving motor vehicle-----	1,881	8.0	1.8	2.3
All other classes-----	40,225	8.9	2.1	1.6

Of the persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, 666,000 (35.4 percent) were injured in accidents described as "caught in, pinched, or crushed" (fig. 1). Falls accounted for 15.3 percent, and 14.4 percent of injuries due to nonmoving motor vehicle accidents were described as "struck by moving objects." The moving object in accidents of this kind may have been some moving part of the motor vehicle, such as the fan, but by definition could not have been the motor vehicle itself.

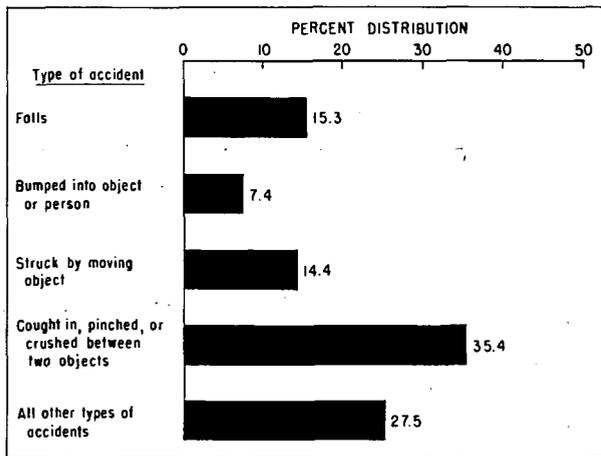


Figure 1. Percent distribution of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, according to type of accident.

Of those persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, 41.6 percent of the injuries occurred within the premises of the home (fig. 2). "Home" in this report is defined as the buildings or premises of a person's own home or the home of another person. Only 27.5 percent of nonmoving motor vehicle accidents occurred on "streets and highways," compared with 95.2 percent of the moving motor vehicle accidents.

Males were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 1.3 per 100 population, while the rate for females was 0.8 per 100 population. A number of the nonmoving motor vehicle injuries were the result of accidents occurring when the person was repairing, cleaning, or performing similar operations on a motor vehicle. Since males as a group tend to be more occupied in such tasks than do females, the higher injury rate for males, particularly in the age groups 15-44 years, may account for this greater exposure to risk (table 1).

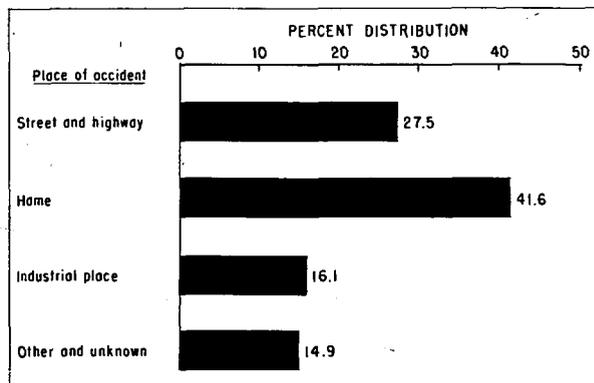


Figure 2. Percent distribution of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, according to place of accident.

Among rural-farm residents, 1.5 persons per 100 population were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, a rate considerably higher than the 1.0 persons injured per 100 population among urban and rural-nonfarm residents (table 5). This higher rate of nonmoving motor vehicle injuries to rural-farm residents may be attributed to the common practice among farm residents of performing repairs and maintenance on tractors, trucks, and other motor vehicles. Similar tasks in nonfarm and urban areas would in many instances be performed by professional mechanics or repairmen, who because of their experience and the use of better equipment would be less exposed to the risk of injury.

A high rate of injuries is evident for both males and females in the rural-farm population.

Persons living in the West were injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 1.6 per 100 population, while the rate of injuries per 100 population was 0.6 in the Northeast, 1.0 in the North Central region, and 1.3 in the South. Since the regional difference in the number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents may be related to the number of motor vehicles within each region, table C provides the number of motor vehicle registrations and the rate of injuries per 100 registrations by region. On this basis the rate in the South is equivalent to the rate in the West, 3.1 persons injured per 100 motor vehicle registrations. However, these rates are still considerably higher than the 1.8 and 2.2 persons injured per 100 motor vehicle registrations in the Northeast and North Central regions, respectively. Whether the rates of injuries are based on the population or on motor

Table C. Number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per 100 motor vehicles registered per year,¹ by region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Average annual number of motor vehicle registrations in thousands-----	73,748	15,804	21,970	22,059	13,916
Number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per 100 motor vehicles registered per year----	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.1

¹Source: Estimated average annual number of motor vehicle registrations, January 1959-December 1961, by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

vehicle registrations, there is a great degree of regional variation some of which may be associated with a number of socioeconomic factors of a complexity beyond the scope of this report.

The number of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population shows little variation by family income (table 13). However, the rate of persons injured in nonmoving motor vehicle accidents according to usual activity (table 17) and marital status (table 21) shows a great deal of variation among the different categories in each of these groups. These differences are in most cases related to the age and sex composition of each of these categories.

PERSONS INJURED IN MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The 2,890,000 persons injured per year in moving motor vehicle accidents represent a rate of 1.6 persons injured per 100 population. Moving motor vehicle accidents resulted in 49.1 days of restricted activity and 14.6 days of bed disability per 100 population; and 25.3 days lost from work per 100 currently employed population. As previously shown, the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents is a small percentage of the number of persons injured in all accidents. However, the days of disability resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents

are a much higher proportion of the total disability days for all accidents. This would indicate that moving motor vehicle accidents involving injury occur less frequently than other types of accidents, but the injuries incurred tend to be more severe. The severity of moving motor vehicle injuries is substantiated by the fact that in 1960 about two of every five persons killed in accidents were killed in moving motor vehicle accidents.¹

While some relationship may exist between the rate of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and an ability to operate a motor vehicle safely, the reader is reminded that the injured person may not be the operator of the vehicle involved in the accident. In fact, about 14 percent of the persons injured were not even in a motor vehicle at the time of the accident. This percentage would be, for the most part, pedestrians who were struck by motor vehicles.

Of those persons who were occupants of motor vehicles when they were injured, 3 out of 4 were injured in collisions involving two or more motor vehicles. Most of the remaining persons were injured in accidents described as collision with object other than motor vehicle, "sudden stop," and "turning over."

¹See *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Volume II, National Vital Statistics Division, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office (in preparation).*

Sex and Age

The rate of persons injured involving motor vehicles is 1.9 per 100 population for males, and 1.4 per 100 population for females. The higher rate for males is consistent in all of the age groups shown in figure 3. The overall sex differential, however, is caused primarily by the high rate among males aged 15-24 (3.3 per 100 population) and the low rate for females aged 25-44 (1.2 per 100 population).

Children under the age of 15 had a rate of only 0.9 per 100 population. Since children who do

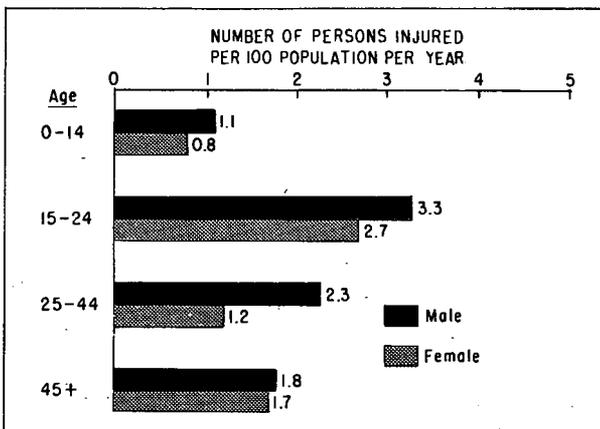


Figure 3. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, by age and sex.

not drive probably travel fewer miles than older persons, their exposure to risk of injury in a moving motor vehicle is diminished. Also, this low rate may indicate that adults tend to drive more carefully when children are passengers.

The 1.4 persons injured per 100 population for persons aged 65 years and over is the lowest rate of injury for the age groups over the age of 15 (table 1). This lower rate for older persons may be due to smaller exposure to risk since they would tend to travel less frequently and for shorter distances by motor vehicle than persons in the younger age groups. In addition to economic restriction, older persons may be incapable of operating a motor vehicle because of health and age restrictions, or because they never learned to drive.

While the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population over the age of 45 is similar to the rate for persons aged 25-44 and considerably lower than the rate for persons aged 15-24, the severity of the resulting injury appears to be much greater in the older groups. Of the 676,000 persons aged 45-64 injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, half had to spend one or more days in bed and one-third required hospitalization because of the injury incurred (tables D and 3). By definition, cases which involve hospitalization are also counted as bed-disabling cases. About 62.9 percent of those persons over the age of 65 injured in moving motor vehicle accidents had one or

Table D. Average annual number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and percent of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling, and hospitalized injuries, by age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	Average number of persons injured in thousands	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Hospitalized injuries
All ages-----	2,890	92.7	70.6	41.9	23.4
0-14-----	526	93.5	51.3	35.9	23.2
15-24-----	696	94.1	60.5	39.2	(*)
25-44-----	781	97.8	82.3	35.6	21.9
45-64-----	676	86.4	76.0	50.0	33.3
65+-----	210	88.6	91.9	62.9	(*)

more days of bed disability due to the injury. In all of the age groups under 45 years, less than 40 percent of the persons injured had one or more days of bed disability and less than 25 percent were hospitalized because of the moving motor vehicle injury.

A further illustration that the resulting disability of moving motor vehicle accidents for older persons is much greater than it is for persons in the younger age groups is presented in table 4. The number of days of restricted activity and of bed disability per 100 population and the number of days lost from work per 100 currently employed population is considerably higher for persons over the age of 45 years than for younger persons. It is interesting to note that persons aged 15-24, who have the highest rate of injuries per 100 population, had the smallest number of days per 100 population for all three disability categories among persons over the age of 15 years.

Residence

Persons living in rural-nonfarm residence areas were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents at a rate of 2.6 per 100 population (table 5). The rate for urban and rural-farm residents was less than half this estimate. As shown in figure 4, males accounted for a large proportion of the injuries in the rural-nonfarm area with a rate of 3.3 per 100 population.

In interpreting these data, the reader must remember that these areas describe the place of residence of the person injured, not the place where the accident occurred. However, it could be expected that a person would do a major por-

tion of his driving within the area in which he resides. Assuming this to be the case, a possible explanation can be given for this large difference in rates among the places of residence. Because of speed limits and traffic congestion, persons tend to drive more slowly in urban areas than in rural-nonfarm areas. Hence, the possibility of a moving motor vehicle accident resulting in injury is considerably less in urban areas, even though the number of accidents is as high or higher than in rural-nonfarm areas. In rural-farm areas, where the driving speed would be similar to rural-nonfarm areas, the low rate of injury due to motor vehicles may be related to the smaller number of cars on the farm-area roads, which have fewer road and street intersections.

As illustrated in table E, the rate of moving motor vehicle injury is much higher for rural-nonfarm residents than for rural-farm residents in each of the age groups shown. However, the distribution of injury rates by age indicates a similar pattern for nonfarm and farm residents. Relative to the other age groups within the area of residence, persons in the 15-24 year age group have a very high rate and children under 15 years have a very low rate of injury in both types of rural residence. It has been the general policy in this report to omit figures based on estimates of less than 100,000, which could be expected to have a high sampling error. Since there is interest in the comparative rates as well as the age distribution of injury among nonfarm and farm residents, small estimates have been shown in table E. The reader is warned that these estimates do not have the same degree of reliability as for other estimates shown in this report.

Moving motor vehicle accidents involving rural-nonfarm residents caused 1.7 persons per 100 population to restrict their usual activity for one or more days. Of these, one person out of every 100 population had one or more days of bed disability (table 7). These rates, while considerably higher than those shown for persons with urban and rural-farm residence, do not reflect as great a residential difference as indicated in figure 4.

Although rural-nonfarm residents were injured at a rate much higher than the rate in rural-farm and urban areas, the number of resulting restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per 100 rural-nonfarm population was not essentially different from comparable estimates for urban and rural-farm residents. Only for work-loss days was the rural-nonfarm rate of 31.8 days per 100 currently employed persons

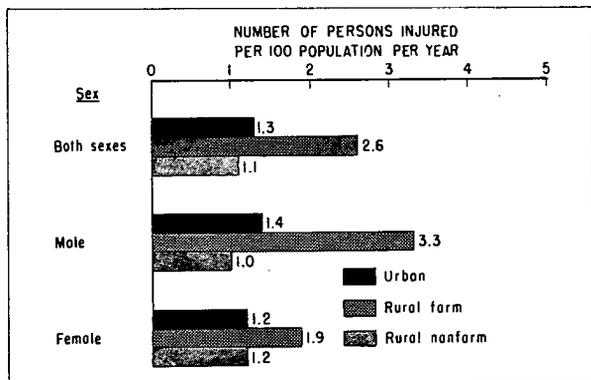


Figure 4. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, by sex and residence.

Table E. Average annual number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by residence and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Residence	Age					
	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of persons injured in thousands						
All areas-----	2,890	526	696	781	676	210
Urban-----	1,375	240	189	447	334	166
Rural nonfarm-----	1,287	255	432	299	256	45
Rural farm-----	228	31	75	35	86	-
Number of persons injured per 100 population per year						
All areas-----	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.4
Urban-----	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
Rural nonfarm-----	2.6	1.4	7.2	2.2	3.1	1.3
Rural farm-----	1.1	0.4	2.5	0.8	1.9	(*)

considerably higher than the 23.3 days for urban residents and the 21.5 days for rural-farm residents (table 8).

The high injury rate with the relatively low rate of resulting disability days among rural-nonfarm residents may be explained in part by the age composition of those persons injured within each of the places of residence, as shown in table E. For all age groups under the age of 65 years, the rural-nonfarm population had the highest number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population. However, rural-nonfarm persons aged 15-24 had an exceptionally high rate, 7.2 persons injured per 100 population, and were chiefly responsible for the large residential difference in number of persons injured in moving motor vehicles. Since persons in the younger age groups tend to have a much lower number of disability days per 100 population, the large number of injuries for the 15-24 year age group would not result in a corresponding high rate of disability days.

Region

In the West, 3.2 persons per 100 population were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents

per year during this period. As illustrated in figure 5, this is approximately twice the rate reported in the Northeast and North Central regions and three times the rate in the South. In each of these three latter regions as well as in the total population, the rate of moving motor ve-

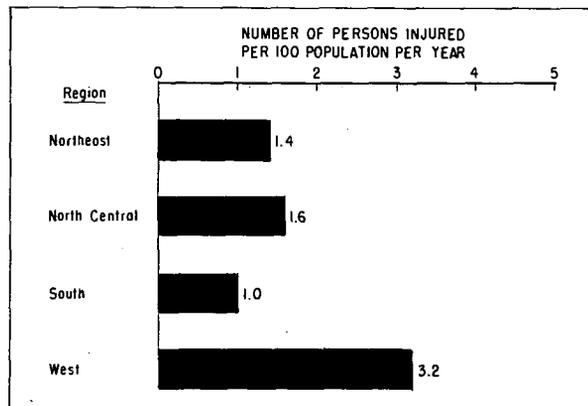


Figure 5. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by region.

hicle injuries was higher for males than for females. However, in the West this pattern was reversed with 3.6 females per 100 population injured in moving motor vehicle accidents as compared with 2.7 males per 100 population (table 9).

There is no simple explanation for the especially high rate of injury in the West, but the relative differences in the West rate and the rates in the other regions are reduced somewhat when the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents is related to the number of motor vehicle miles traveled (table F). In the West region 6.7 persons were injured per million miles traveled; comparable rates were 4.0 in the Northeast and North Central regions and 2.5 in the South region.

The age-specific rates of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents are shown by region in table G. The number of persons injured in the West per 100 population was higher than the rates in the other regions for all of the age groups shown. The largest difference was noted in the age groups under 15 and 25-44. The 2.2 children under the age of 15 in the West injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population is almost 3 times the rate in any of the

other regions. Persons aged 25-44 living in the West had a rate of 4.0 per 100 population which ranges from 2½ times the rate in the North Central to almost 4 times the rate in the Northeast. Since the age-specific rates of injury were higher for the West than for any of the other regions, differences in the age distribution of the population in the regions are not a major factor contributing to the high total moving motor vehicle injury rate in the West.

The rate of persons with activity-restricting injuries, 2.6 persons per 100 population, and with bed-disabling injuries, 1.5 persons per 100 population, was much higher in the West than in the other regions (table 11). These higher rates in the West are due primarily to the large number of females in that region who experienced one or more days of disability because of injury.

In all three disability categories shown in table 12, the number of disability days per year for persons residing in the West per 100 population was considerably higher than the rate in the other regions. This again was due to the high rate for the female population. Based on a rate of disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, females living

Table F. Number of persons injured and disability days resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents per million miles traveled per year,¹ by region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Region	Average annual number of motor vehicle miles traveled in millions	Number of persons injured per million miles traveled	Disability days	
			Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
			Number of disability days per million miles traveled	
All regions-----	718,953	4.0	120.4	35.8
Northeast-----	163,293	4.0	126.5	30.2
North Central-----	211,230	4.0	101.5	34.4
South-----	218,777	2.5	116.0	35.8
West-----	125,653	6.7	151.9	45.4

¹Source: Estimated average annual number of motor vehicle miles traveled, January 1959-December 1961, by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table G. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by region and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Region	All ages	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45+
	Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
All regions-----	1.6	0.9	3.0	1.7	1.7
Northeast-----	1.4	(*)	2.3	1.1	2.1
North Central-----	1.6	0.8	4.0	1.6	1.6
South-----	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
West-----	3.2	2.2	5.7	4.0	2.4

in the West had over twice as many restricted-activity and bed-disability days, and three times as many work-loss days as did females in the other three regions.

When, as illustrated in table F, the number of disability days are expressed as a rate based on the estimated number of motor vehicle miles traveled, the rate in the West still exceeds the rates for the other regions. However, regional differences are not as pronounced as when the rates of disability days are based on the population.

Family Income

Persons in the family income groups below \$4,000 per year, as shown in figure 6, had lower rates of moving motor vehicle injuries than did

persons whose family income was \$4,000 or more. These rates are, of course, influenced to some extent by the relationship between economic status and use of motor vehicles. Persons with low family incomes probably do less riding in motor vehicles, so their exposure to risk of injury in such accidents is reduced.

The number of persons per 100 population who experienced one or more days of restricted activity resulting from a moving motor vehicle accident was also lower for persons in the lower family income groups. Yet the number of these persons who had to spend one or more days in bed per 100 population was highest for persons in the family income group "under \$2,000" and lowest for persons with family income of "\$7,000 or more" (table 15).

The number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 population and the number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons was considerably higher for persons in the "under \$2,000" family income group (table 16). This high rate of disability is probably due to the large proportion of the older persons in the population in this low family income group. As previously pointed out, older persons, because of their limited amount of motor vehicle travel, have less exposure to risk of moving motor vehicle injury; but when they are injured, the resulting disability is much greater than that for the younger age groups.

Usual Activity Status

Figure 7 shows the number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, according to usual activity

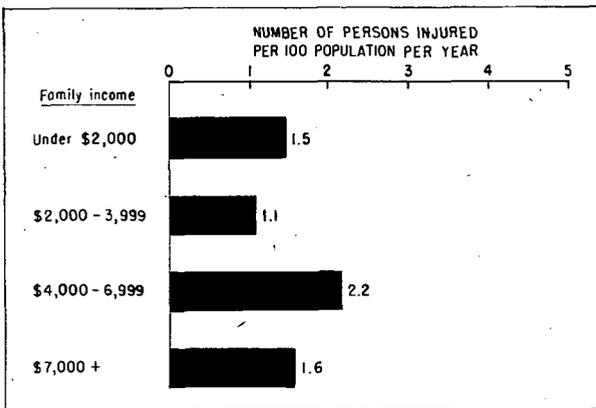


Figure 6. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population, by family income.

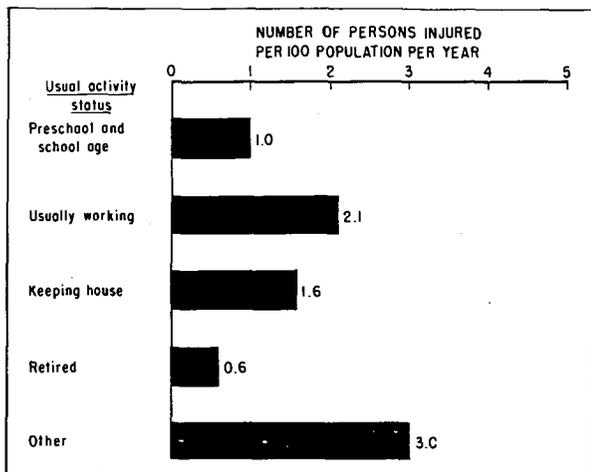


Figure 7. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by usual activity status.

status. Only 0.6 persons per 100 population reported as retired were injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. However, this rate is based on an estimate of only 38,000 persons injured, which because of its small size could be expected to have a very large error in sampling. Since the low frequency of injury among retired persons is of some interest, this estimate has been shown. Therefore the reader is warned that the estimates for retired persons do not have the same degree of reliability as for other estimates shown in this report.

The number of usually working persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents was 2.1 per 100 population. This rate is significantly higher than the 1.6 persons injured per 100 population classified as keeping house. This difference reflects the lower rate of moving motor vehicle injuries for the female population (tables 17 and 19).

The usual activity status classified as "other" includes primarily persons over the age of 17 years who were going to school. It also includes persons who, because of illness or disability, were not able to work but did not consider themselves as retired. The 3.0 persons injured per 100 population classified as "other" reflects the large number of students 17-24 in this group, an age group with a high rate of injury. The National Health Survey includes in its count of persons injured only those who were injured in accidents

that occurred during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. However, the estimates for days of disability include all those days of disability experienced during the two-week reference period even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to this period. It is quite possible that the high rate of disability days for the "other" group (table 20) is the reflection of the inclusion of persons who, because of injury or impairment due to a motor vehicle accident that happened prior to the reference period, were still unable to work and had days of disability during the two weeks prior to interview.

Marital Status

The number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, according to marital status, is presented in tables 21, 23, and 24. As illustrated in figure 8, persons classified as never married had the highest rate of injury, 2.9 persons per 100 population. This high rate of injury resulting from moving motor vehicle accidents is due to the large proportion of young people included in the never married category. The low rate of disability due to motor vehicle injuries in the never married group also reflects the low disability rates among persons 15-24 years. However, the never married male population with a very high moving motor vehicle injury rate, 3.8 per 100 population, had a higher rate of disability than did males in the married population.

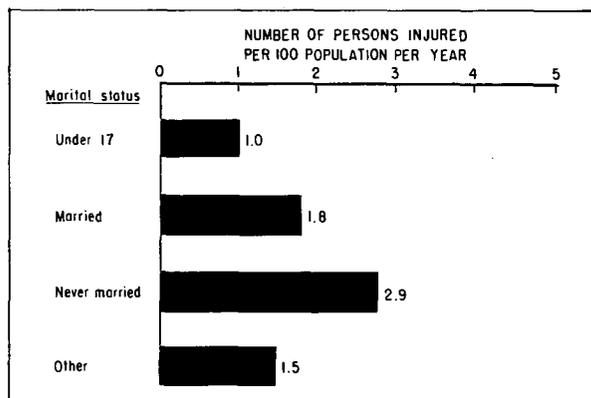


Figure 8. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 population per year, by marital status.

The marital status classified as "other" includes persons who are widowed, divorced, and separated. Therefore, the small number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents, 1.5 per 100 population and large number of disability days, 97.1 restricted-activity days and 31.8 bed-disability days per 100 population, and 29.3 work-loss days per 100 currently employed population reflect the large number of older persons in the "other" category.

POPULATION

The final tables in this report (tables 25-28) present population estimates by selected characteristics. These estimates, derived from the Health Interview Survey sample, are solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation and are not to be considered as official population estimates.

DETAILED TABLES

	Page
<u>AGE AND SEX</u>	
Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	17
2. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961---	18
3. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-	19
4. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	20
<u>RESIDENCE AND SEX</u>	
5. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	21
6. Average number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961--	22
7. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	23
8. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	24
<u>GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND SEX</u>	
9. Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	25
10. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	26
11. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	27
12. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	28

DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Page

FAMILY INCOME AND SEX

Table 13.	Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	29
14.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	30
15.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	31
16.	Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	32

USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX

17.	Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	33
18.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	34
19.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	35
20.	Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961----	36

MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

21.	Average annual number of persons injured in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	37
22.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	38
23.	Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	39
24.	Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	40

POPULATION

Table 25.	Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	41
26.	Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	42
27.	Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	43
28.	Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	44

Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year		
All ages-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
0-14-----	1,142	526	615	2.0	0.9	1.1
15-24-----	978	696	282	4.2	3.0	1.2
25-44-----	1,318	781	537	2.9	1.7	1.2
45-64-----	940	676	264	2.6	1.9	0.7
65+-----	393	210	183	2.6	1.4	1.2
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
0-14-----	656	316	341	2.3	1.1	1.2
15-24-----	590	365	226	5.4	3.3	2.1
25-44-----	860	503	357	4.0	2.3	1.6
45-64-----	554	366	188	3.2	2.1	1.1
65+-----	101	(*)	(*)	1.5	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
0-14-----	485	211	275	1.8	0.8	1.0
15-24-----	388	331	(*)	3.2	2.7	(*)
25-44-----	458	278	180	1.9	1.2	0.8
45-64-----	386	310	(*)	2.1	1.7	(*)
65+-----	292	146	146	3.5	1.7	1.7

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 2. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All ages-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8
0-14-----	1,142	1,014	510	278	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.5
15-24-----	978	937	495	273	4.2	4.0	2.1	1.2
25-44-----	1,318	1,247	964	336	2.9	2.7	2.1	0.7
45-64-----	940	812	682	397	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.1
65+-----	393	261	339	132	2.6	1.7	2.2	0.9
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0
0-14-----	656	605	270	196	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.7
15-24-----	590	549	263	(*)	5.4	5.0	2.4	(*)
25-44-----	860	825	581	231	4.0	3.8	2.7	1.1
45-64-----	554	463	423	265	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.5
65+-----	101	101	(*)	(*)	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7
0-14-----	485	409	240	(*)	1.8	1.5	0.9	(*)
15-24-----	388	388	233	194	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.6
25-44-----	458	422	383	104	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.4
45-64-----	386	349	259	132	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.7
65+-----	292	160	275	(*)	3.5	1.9	3.3	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All ages-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
0-14-----	526	492	270	189	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3
15-24-----	696	655	421	273	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.2
25-44-----	781	764	643	278	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.6
45-64-----	676	584	514	338	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9
65+-----	210	186	193	132	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9
Male								
All ages-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
0-14-----	316	281	198	141	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
15-24-----	365	324	206	(*)	3.3	2.9	1.9	(*)
25-44-----	503	486	406	173	2.3	2.2	1.9	0.8
45-64-----	366	292	312	225	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.3
65+-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female								
All ages-----	1,276	1,233	872	545	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
0-14-----	211	211	(*)	(*)	0.8	0.8	(*)	(*)
15-24-----	331	331	214	194	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.6
25-44-----	278	278	237	104	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.4
45-64-----	310	292	202	113	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.6
65+-----	146	121	146	(*)	1.7	1.4	1.7	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 4. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
Average number of disability days in thousands						
Both sexes	Average number of disability days in thousands					
All ages-----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
0-14-----	6,141	2,326	...	5,067	2,167	...
15-24-----	11,350	2,973	1,225	10,443	2,973	1,225
25-44-----	35,585	9,582	10,108	29,568	8,032	7,589
45-64-----	33,532	10,221	7,981	28,544	8,902	6,414
65+-----	15,073	4,091	1,875	12,953	3,650	1,633
Male						
All ages-----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
0-14-----	4,240	1,683	...	3,615	1,572	...
15-24-----	5,774	1,921	945	5,151	1,921	945
25-44-----	18,631	5,316	8,163	13,972	4,085	5,853
45-64-----	15,914	5,708	5,377	13,036	4,878	4,071
65+-----	7,527	1,734	910	6,711	1,734	668
Female						
All ages-----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
0-14-----	1,900	644	...	1,452	594	...
15-24-----	5,576	1,052	(*)	5,292	1,052	(*)
25-44-----	16,954	4,265	1,945	15,597	3,947	1,736
45-64-----	17,618	4,513	2,604	15,508	4,024	2,343
65+-----	7,547	2,357	965	6,242	1,915	965
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
Both sexes	Number of disability days per 100 population per year					
All ages-----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
0-14-----	10.9	4.1	...	9.0	3.8	...
15-24-----	49.0	12.8	12.5	45.1	12.8	12.5
25-44-----	78.3	21.1	33.7	65.1	17.7	25.3
45-64-----	93.2	28.4	33.6	79.3	24.7	27.0
65+-----	98.3	26.7	58.2	84.5	23.8	50.7
Male						
All ages-----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
0-14-----	14.7	5.9	...	12.6	5.5	...
15-24-----	52.4	17.4	16.4	46.8	17.4	16.4
25-44-----	85.7	24.4	39.6	64.2	18.8	28.4
45-64-----	91.7	32.9	34.3	75.1	28.1	26.0
65+-----	109.1	25.1	40.8	97.3	25.1	29.9
Female						
All ages-----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
0-14-----	6.9	2.3	...	5.3	2.2	...
15-24-----	45.8	8.6	(*)	43.5	8.6	(*)
25-44-----	71.6	18.0	20.8	65.9	16.7	18.5
45-64-----	94.6	24.2	32.2	83.3	21.6	29.0
65+-----	89.5	27.9	97.7	74.0	22.7	97.7

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and residence	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year		
All areas-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
Urban-----	2,454	1,375	1,080	2.3	1.3	1.0
Rural nonfarm-----	1,761	1,287	474	3.6	2.6	1.0
Rural farm-----	555	228	327	2.6	1.1	1.5
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
Urban-----	1,378	704	674	2.7	1.4	1.3
Rural nonfarm-----	1,095	803	292	4.5	3.3	1.2
Rural farm-----	288	107	181	2.6	1.0	1.6
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
Urban-----	1,076	671	405	1.9	1.2	0.7
Rural nonfarm-----	666	485	182	2.7	1.9	0.7
Rural farm-----	267	121	147	2.6	1.2	1.4

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 6. Average number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and residence	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All areas-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416
Urban-----	2,454	2,155	1,507	750
Rural nonfarm-----	1,761	1,647	1,070	534
Rural farm-----	555	469	414	132
<u>Male</u>				
All areas-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820
Urban-----	1,378	1,264	727	379
Rural nonfarm-----	1,095	1,060	623	347
Rural farm-----	288	219	251	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All areas-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596
Urban-----	1,076	891	780	371
Rural nonfarm-----	666	588	448	187
Rural farm-----	267	250	162	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
All areas-----	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8
Urban-----	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.7
Rural nonfarm-----	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.1
Rural farm-----	2.6	2.2	1.9	0.6
<u>Male</u>				
All areas-----	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0
Urban-----	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.7
Rural nonfarm-----	4.5	4.4	2.6	1.4
Rural farm-----	2.6	2.0	2.3	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All areas-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7
Urban-----	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.7
Rural nonfarm-----	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.8
Rural farm-----	2.6	2.4	1.6	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and residence	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All areas-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	
Urban-----	1,375	1,235	1,016	637	
Rural nonfarm-----	1,287	1,252	845	499	
Rural farm-----	228	194	181	(*)	
<u>Male</u>					
All areas-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666	
Urban-----	704	608	535	302	
Rural nonfarm-----	803	767	527	328	
Rural farm-----	107	(*)	107	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All areas-----	1,276	1,233	872	545	
Urban-----	671	628	481	336	
Rural nonfarm-----	485	485	318	170	
Rural farm-----	121	121	(*)	(*)	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All areas-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7	
Urban-----	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Rural nonfarm-----	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.0	
Rural farm-----	1.1	0.9	0.9	(*)	
<u>Male</u>					
All areas-----	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	
Urban-----	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	
Rural nonfarm-----	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.4	
Rural farm-----	1.0	(*)	1.0	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All areas-----	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	
Urban-----	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	
Rural nonfarm-----	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	
Rural farm-----	1.2	1.2	(*)	(*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 8. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and residence	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of disability days in thousands						
All areas-----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
Urban-----	60,173	17,067	12,936	50,413	14,479	9,885
Rural nonfarm-----	28,275	8,125	6,386	24,912	7,496	5,408
Rural farm-----	13,233	4,000	1,867	11,250	3,749	1,568
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
Urban-----	28,343	9,341	8,650	22,457	7,683	6,069
Rural nonfarm-----	15,451	4,439	4,924	13,185	4,146	3,946
Rural farm-----	8,292	2,582	1,821	6,843	2,362	1,522
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
Urban-----	31,830	7,727	4,287	27,956	6,796	3,816
Rural nonfarm-----	12,823	3,686	1,462	11,728	3,350	1,462
Rural farm-----	4,942	1,418	(*)	4,407	1,387	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
All areas-----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
Urban-----	56.9	16.1	30.4	47.6	13.7	23.3
Rural nonfarm-----	57.5	16.5	37.6	50.7	15.2	31.8
Rural farm-----	62.2	18.8	25.7	52.9	17.6	21.5
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
Urban-----	56.1	18.5	32.1	44.4	15.2	22.5
Rural nonfarm-----	63.7	18.3	41.8	54.3	17.1	33.5
Rural farm-----	75.6	23.5	32.7	62.4	21.5	27.4
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
Urban-----	57.5	14.0	27.5	50.5	12.3	24.5
Rural nonfarm-----	51.5	14.8	28.1	47.1	13.4	28.1
Rural farm-----	48.0	13.8	(*)	42.8	13.5	(*)

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and geographic region	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year		
All regions-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
Northeast-----	928	651	277	2.0	1.4	0.6
North Central-----	1,320	835	485	2.6	1.6	1.0
South-----	1,241	555	686	2.3	1.0	1.3
West-----	1,281	848	433	4.8	3.2	1.6
<u>Male</u>						
All regions-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
Northeast-----	528	345	183	2.4	1.6	0.8
North Central-----	803	498	305	3.2	2.0	1.2
South-----	840	413	427	3.3	1.6	1.7
West-----	590	357	232	4.5	2.7	1.8
<u>Female</u>						
All regions-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
Northeast-----	400	306	(*)	1.7	1.3	(*)
North Central-----	516	337	180	2.0	1.3	0.7
South-----	401	142	259	1.5	0.5	0.9
West-----	692	491	201	5.0	3.6	1.5

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and geographic region	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All regions-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	
Northeast-----	928	829	747	436	
North Central-----	1,320	1,227	648	306	
South-----	1,241	1,154	680	242	
West-----	1,281	1,061	916	433	
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	
Northeast-----	528	470	425	299	
North Central-----	803	747	395	179	
South-----	840	771	436	202	
West-----	590	555	345	141	
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	
Northeast-----	400	359	322	137	
North Central-----	516	480	252	128	
South-----	401	383	244	(*)	
West-----	692	506	571	292	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All regions-----	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	
Northeast-----	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	
North Central-----	2.6	2.4	1.3	0.6	
South-----	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.5	
West-----	4.8	4.0	3.4	1.6	
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	
Northeast-----	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4	
North Central-----	3.2	3.0	1.6	0.7	
South-----	3.3	3.0	1.7	0.8	
West-----	4.5	4.3	2.6	1.1	
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	
Northeast-----	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.6	
North Central-----	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	
South-----	1.5	1.4	0.9	(*)	
West-----	5.0	3.7	4.1	2.1	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 11. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and geographic region	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All regions-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211	
Northeast-----	651	569	554	397	
North Central-----	835	779	489	271	
South-----	555	521	305	131	
West-----	848	812	693	412	
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666	
Northeast-----	345	287	325	277	
North Central-----	498	442	325	179	
South-----	413	379	230	(*)	
West-----	357	340	289	119	
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	1,276	1,233	872	545	
Northeast-----	306	282	228	120	
North Central-----	337	337	164	(*)	
South-----	142	142	(*)	(*)	
West-----	491	472	404	292	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All regions-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7	
Northeast-----	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	
North Central-----	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	
South-----	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	
West-----	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.5	
<u>Male</u>					
All regions-----	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	
Northeast-----	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	
North Central-----	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.7	
South-----	1.6	1.5	0.9	(*)	
West-----	2.7	2.6	2.2	0.9	
<u>Female</u>					
All regions-----	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	
Northeast-----	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	
North Central-----	1.3	1.3	0.6	(*)	
South-----	0.5	0.5	(*)	(*)	
West-----	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 12. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and geographic region	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of disability days in thousands						
All regions-----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
Northeast-----	24,773	5,742	5,233	20,655	4,933	3,973
North Central-----	24,544	8,375	4,915	21,444	7,265	3,420
South-----	30,715	8,907	6,635	25,386	7,823	5,577
West-----	21,649	6,168	4,406	19,090	5,702	3,892
<u>Male</u>						
All regions-----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
Northeast-----	13,598	3,854	4,155	11,018	3,078	3,187
North Central-----	12,143	4,933	4,180	9,725	4,334	2,713
South-----	19,020	5,310	5,029	15,528	4,881	4,055
West-----	7,325	2,265	2,030	6,213	1,898	1,581
<u>Female</u>						
All regions-----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
Northeast-----	11,175	1,888	1,078	9,637	1,855	786
North Central-----	12,401	3,442	735	11,719	2,930	707
South-----	11,695	3,597	1,606	9,858	2,943	1,521
West-----	14,325	3,903	2,376	12,877	3,804	2,311
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
All regions-----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
Northeast-----	54.2	12.6	28.7	45.2	10.8	21.8
North Central-----	48.5	16.5	25.8	42.4	14.3	18.0
South-----	57.7	16.7	34.1	47.7	14.7	28.7
West-----	80.8	23.0	43.9	71.3	21.3	38.7
<u>Male</u>						
All regions-----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
Northeast-----	61.7	17.5	35.0	50.0	14.0	26.9
North Central-----	48.4	19.7	31.8	38.8	17.3	20.6
South-----	74.2	20.7	39.8	60.6	19.0	32.1
West-----	56.3	17.4	30.6	47.7	14.6	23.8
<u>Female</u>						
All regions-----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
Northeast-----	47.3	8.0	17.0	40.8	7.8	12.4
North Central-----	48.5	13.5	12.5	45.9	11.5	12.0
South-----	42.4	13.0	23.5	35.8	10.7	22.2
West-----	104.1	28.4	69.6	93.5	27.6	67.7

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and family income	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year		
All incomes-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
Under \$2,000-----	614	358	256	2.5	1.5	1.1
\$2,000-3,999-----	777	367	410	2.2	1.1	1.2
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,947	1,337	610	3.2	2.2	1.0
\$7,000+-----	1,285	734	551	2.9	1.6	1.2
Unknown-----	147	(*)	(*)	1.4	(*)	(*)
<u>Male</u>						
All incomes-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
Under \$2,000-----	327	183	144	3.0	1.7	1.3
\$2,000-3,999-----	469	168	301	2.8	1.0	1.8
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,089	718	370	3.5	2.3	1.2
\$7,000+-----	749	470	279	3.3	2.1	1.2
Unknown-----	127	(*)	(*)	2.5	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>						
All incomes-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
Under \$2,000-----	287	175	112	2.2	1.3	0.8
\$2,000-3,999-----	308	198	109	1.7	1.1	0.6
\$4,000-6,999-----	858	619	239	2.8	2.0	0.8
\$7,000+-----	536	264	272	2.4	1.2	1.2
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 14. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and family income	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All incomes-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416
Under \$2,000-----	614	504	421	242
\$2,000-3,999-----	777	726	555	319
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,947	1,684	1,122	521
\$7,000+-----	1,285	1,210	812	293
Unknown-----	147	147	(*)	(*)
<u>Male</u>				
All incomes-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820
Under \$2,000-----	327	252	218	124
\$2,000-3,999-----	469	436	343	158
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,089	1,037	535	321
\$7,000+-----	749	692	445	174
Unknown-----	127	127	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All incomes-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596
Under \$2,000-----	287	253	203	117
\$2,000-3,999-----	308	290	213	161
\$4,000-6,999-----	858	647	587	200
\$7,000+-----	536	518	367	118
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All incomes-----	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8
Under \$2,000-----	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.0
\$2,000-3,999-----	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.9
\$4,000-6,999-----	3.2	2.7	1.8	0.8
\$7,000+-----	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.7
Unknown-----	1.4	1.4	(*)	(*)
<u>Male</u>				
All incomes-----	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0
Under \$2,000-----	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.1
\$2,000-3,999-----	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	3.5	3.4	1.7	1.0
\$7,000+-----	3.3	3.1	2.0	0.8
Unknown-----	2.5	2.5	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All incomes-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7
Under \$2,000-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.9
\$2,000-3,999-----	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9
\$4,000-6,999-----	2.8	2.1	1.9	0.6
\$7,000+-----	2.4	2.3	1.6	0.5
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 15. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and family income	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
Both sexes				
All incomes-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Under \$2,000-----	358	317	272	206
\$2,000-3,999-----	367	334	330	243
\$4,000-6,999-----	1,337	1,259	802	481
\$7,000+-----	734	677	578	261
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male				
All incomes-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666
Under \$2,000-----	183	142	148	105
\$2,000-3,999-----	168	135	152	(*)
\$4,000-6,999-----	718	684	437	300
\$7,000+-----	470	413	395	159
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female				
All incomes-----	1,276	1,233	872	545
Under \$2,000-----	175	175	124	101
\$2,000-3,999-----	198	198	178	161
\$4,000-6,999-----	619	575	365	181
\$7,000+-----	264	264	183	102
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
Both sexes				
All incomes-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
Under \$2,000-----	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
\$2,000-3,999-----	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
\$4,000-6,999-----	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8
\$7,000+-----	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.6
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male				
All incomes-----	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
Under \$2,000-----	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0
\$2,000-3,999-----	1.0	0.8	0.9	(*)
\$4,000-6,999-----	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.0
\$7,000+-----	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.7
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female				
All incomes-----	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
Under \$2,000-----	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8
\$2,000-3,999-----	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
\$4,000-6,999-----	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.6
\$7,000+-----	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5
Unknown-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 16. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and family income	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
Average number of disability days in thousands						
Both sexes						
All incomes-----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
Under \$2,000-----	21,645	6,444	3,196	19,248	5,919	2,199
\$2,000-3,999-----	23,123	8,442	3,418	18,255	6,770	2,204
\$4,000-6,999-----	31,613	8,615	7,153	27,156	7,945	5,907
\$7,000+-----	20,238	4,463	5,738	17,690	4,070	5,205
Unknown-----	5,063	1,229	1,685	4,227	1,020	1,347
Male						
All incomes-----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
Under \$2,000-----	13,521	3,411	2,296	11,654	3,013	1,298
\$2,000-3,999-----	11,854	4,918	2,663	8,677	3,944	1,740
\$4,000-6,999-----	14,650	4,982	4,606	12,054	4,668	3,445
\$7,000+-----	9,941	2,372	4,484	8,480	2,094	4,046
Unknown-----	2,120	680	1,346	1,620	471	1,008
Female						
All incomes-----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
Under \$2,000-----	8,124	3,034	900	7,594	2,906	900
\$2,000-3,999-----	11,269	3,524	755	9,578	2,825	463
\$4,000-6,999-----	16,962	3,633	2,546	15,102	3,277	2,462
\$7,000+-----	10,297	2,091	1,254	9,209	1,976	1,160
Unknown-----	2,943	549	339	2,607	549	339
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
Both sexes						
All incomes-----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
Under \$2,000-----	89.7	26.7	45.5	79.7	24.5	31.3
\$2,000-3,999-----	66.4	24.2	27.7	52.4	19.4	17.9
\$4,000-6,999-----	51.2	13.9	30.2	44.0	12.9	25.0
\$7,000+-----	45.2	10.0	29.3	39.5	9.1	26.6
Unknown-----	47.1	11.4	40.3	39.3	9.5	32.2
Male						
All incomes-----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
Under \$2,000-----	123.9	31.3	57.6	106.8	27.6	32.6
\$2,000-3,999-----	71.4	29.6	34.1	52.2	23.7	22.3
\$4,000-6,999-----	47.6	16.2	28.0	39.2	15.2	21.0
\$7,000+-----	44.4	10.6	33.9	37.9	9.4	30.6
Unknown-----	41.6	13.4	47.9	31.8	9.3	35.9
Female						
All incomes-----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
Under \$2,000-----	61.4	22.9	29.6	57.4	22.0	29.6
\$2,000-3,999-----	61.8	19.3	16.7	52.6	15.5	10.2
\$4,000-6,999-----	54.7	11.7	35.2	48.7	10.6	34.0
\$7,000+-----	45.9	9.3	19.8	41.1	8.8	18.4
Unknown-----	52.0	9.7	24.7	46.1	9.7	24.7

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 17. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and usual activity status	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population per year		
All activities-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
Preschool and school age-----	1,302	648	654	2.1	1.0	1.1
Usually working-----	2,197	1,319	878	3.6	2.1	1.4
Keeping house-----	812	594	218	2.2	1.6	0.6
Retired-----	78	38	40	1.3	0.6	0.6
Other-----	382	291	(*)	3.9	3.0	(*)
<u>Male</u>						
All activities-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
Preschool and school age-----	765	386	379	2.4	1.2	1.2
Usually working-----	1,699	985	715	4.0	2.3	1.7
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	259	205	(*)	4.1	3.3	(*)
<u>Female</u>						
All activities-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
Preschool and school age-----	537	262	275	1.8	0.9	0.9
Usually working-----	498	334	163	2.6	1.8	0.9
Keeping house-----	812	594	218	2.2	1.6	0.6
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	123	(*)	(*)	3.4	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 18. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and usual activity status	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All activities-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	
Preschool and school age-----	1,302	1,175	604	295	
Usually working-----	2,197	1,996	1,517	851	
Keeping house-----	812	714	577	182	
Retired-----	78	40	78	18	
Other-----	382	347	215	(*)	
<u>Male</u>					
All activities-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	
Preschool and school age-----	765	714	346	196	
Usually working-----	1,699	1,587	1,071	587	
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other-----	259	224	146	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All activities-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	
Preschool and school age-----	537	461	257	99	
Usually working-----	498	409	445	264	
Keeping house-----	812	714	577	182	
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other-----	123	123	(*)	(*)	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 population per year			
All activities-----	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	
Preschool and school age-----	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	
Usually working-----	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.4	
Keeping house-----	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.5	
Retired-----	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.3	
Other-----	3.9	3.5	2.2	(*)	
<u>Male</u>					
All activities-----	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	
Preschool and school age-----	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.6	
Usually working-----	4.0	3.7	2.5	1.4	
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other-----	4.1	3.6	2.3	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All activities-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	
Preschool and school age-----	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	
Usually working-----	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	
Keeping house-----	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.5	
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other-----	3.4	3.4	(*)	(*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 19. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and usual activity status	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All activities-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Preschool and school age-----	648	614	325	207
Usually working-----	1,319	1,225	1,103	734
Keeping house-----	594	550	431	182
Retired-----	38	18	38	18
Other-----	291	274	143	(*)
<u>Male</u>				
All activities-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666
Preschool and school age-----	386	351	236	141
Usually working-----	985	890	804	489
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	205	188	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All activities-----	1,276	1,233	872	545
Preschool and school age-----	262	262	(*)	(*)
Usually working-----	334	334	299	245
Keeping house-----	594	550	431	182
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Number of persons injured per 100 population per year				
All activities-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
Preschool and school age-----	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
Usually working-----	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2
Keeping house-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5
Retired-----	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other-----	3.0	2.8	1.5	(*)
<u>Male</u>				
All activities-----	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
Preschool and school age-----	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Usually working-----	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.1
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	3.3	3.0	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All activities-----	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
Preschool and school age-----	0.9	0.9	(*)	(*)
Usually working-----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3
Keeping house-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5
Retired-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 20. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and usual activity status	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
Both sexes						
Average number of disability days in thousands						
All activities-----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,86
Preschool and school age-----	7,886	2,760	...	6,740	2,600	..
Usually working-----	44,900	13,178	19,004	36,178	10,958	15,10
Keeping house-----	26,504	5,521	371	24,377	5,208	37
Retired-----	8,149	2,600	126	7,056	2,317	(*
Other-----	14,242	5,134	1,688	12,224	4,641	1,38
Male						
All activities-----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,53
Preschool and school age-----	5,392	1,908	...	4,694	1,797	..
Usually working-----	31,275	9,035	14,362	24,517	7,308	10,93
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...	..
Retired-----	6,881	2,253	126	6,065	2,007	(*
Other-----	8,538	3,167	906	7,209	3,078	60
Female						
All activities-----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,32
Preschool and school age-----	2,494	852	...	2,045	802	..
Usually working-----	13,625	4,143	4,642	11,661	3,650	4,17
Keeping house-----	26,504	5,521	371	24,377	5,208	37
Retired-----	1,268	347	(*)	991	310	(*
Other-----	5,703	1,967	782	5,015	1,563	78
Both sexes						
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
All activities-----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.
Preschool and school age-----	12.7	4.5	...	10.9	4.2	..
Usually working-----	72.8	21.4	32.3	58.6	17.8	25.
Keeping house-----	72.3	15.1	9.0	66.5	14.2	9.
Retired-----	131.5	42.0	28.5	113.9	37.4	(*
Other-----	144.6	52.1	49.4	124.1	47.1	40.
Male						
All activities-----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.
Preschool and school age-----	17.1	6.0	...	14.9	5.7	..
Usually working-----	73.0	21.1	34.7	57.2	17.1	26.
Keeping house-----	...	...	...	...	...	..
Retired-----	134.7	44.1	31.4	118.7	39.3	(*
Other-----	136.3	50.6	36.8	115.1	49.1	24.
Female						
All activities-----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.
Preschool and school age-----	8.2	2.8	...	6.7	2.6	..
Usually working-----	72.3	22.0	26.7	61.9	19.4	24.
Keeping house-----	72.3	15.1	9.0	66.5	14.2	9.
Retired-----	116.7	31.9	(*)	91.2	28.5	(*
Other-----	159.1	54.9	82.1	140.0	43.6	82.

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 21. Average annual number of persons injured¹ in moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of persons injured per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and marital status	Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents					
	Motor vehicle					
	Total	Moving	Nonmoving	Total	Moving	Nonmoving
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 population		
All marital status-----	4,770	2,890	1,881	2.7	1.6	1.1
Under 17-----	1,302	648	654	2.1	1.0	1.1
Married-----	2,439	1,517	922	3.0	1.8	1.1
Never married-----	657	510	147	3.8	2.9	0.8
Other-----	372	215	158	2.5	1.5	1.1
<u>Male</u>						
All marital status-----	2,761	1,613	1,147	3.2	1.9	1.3
Under 17-----	765	386	379	2.4	1.2	1.2
Married-----	1,406	774	631	3.4	1.9	1.5
Never married-----	467	360	107	4.9	3.8	1.1
Other-----	123	(*)	(*)	3.3	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>						
All marital status-----	2,010	1,276	733	2.2	1.4	0.8
Under 17-----	537	262	275	1.8	0.9	0.9
Married-----	1,033	743	291	2.5	1.8	0.7
Never married-----	189	150	(*)	2.4	1.9	(*)
Other-----	250	122	128	2.3	1.1	1.2

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 22. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to all motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and marital status	Persons injured in all motor vehicle accident	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All marital status-----	4,770	4,272	2,991	1,416	
Under 17-----	1,302	1,175	604	295	
Married-----	2,439	2,236	1,752	854	
Never married-----	657	616	365	163	
Other-----	372	245	270	105	
<u>Male</u>					
All marital status-----	2,761	2,543	1,601	820	
Under 17-----	765	714	346	196	
Married-----	1,406	1,319	926	490	
Never married-----	467	427	253	112	
Other-----	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All marital status-----	2,010	1,728	1,390	596	
Under 17-----	537	461	257	(*)	
Married-----	1,033	917	826	364	
Never married-----	189	189	112	(*)	
Other-----	250	161	194	(*)	
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All marital status-----	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.8	
Under 17-----	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	
Married-----	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.0	
Never married-----	3.8	3.6	2.1	0.9	
Other-----	2.5	1.7	1.8	0.7	
<u>Male</u>					
All marital status-----	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	
Under 17-----	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.6	
Married-----	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.2	
Never married-----	4.9	4.5	2.6	1.2	
Other-----	3.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<u>Female</u>					
All marital status-----	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	
Under 17-----	1.8	1.5	0.8	(*)	
Married-----	2.5	2.2	2.0	0.9	
Never married-----	2.4	2.4	1.4	(*)	
Other-----	2.3	1.5	1.8	(*)	

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 23. Average annual number of persons with medically attended, activity-restricting, and bed-disabling injuries¹ due to moving motor vehicle accidents, and number per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and marital status	Persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents	Persons with:		
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All marital status-----	2,890	2,680	2,041	1,211
Under 17-----	648	614	325	207
Married-----	1,517	1,422	1,230	737
Never married-----	510	469	327	163
Other-----	215	176	159	105
<u>Male</u>				
All marital status-----	1,613	1,448	1,169	666
Under 17-----	386	351	236	141
Married-----	774	723	622	391
Never married-----	360	320	236	112
Other-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All marital status-----	1,276	1,233	872	545
Under 17-----	262	262	(*)	(*)
Married-----	743	699	607	346
Never married-----	150	150	(*)	(*)
Other-----	122	122	(*)	(*)
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year				
All marital status-----	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
Under 17-----	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
Married-----	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.9
Never married-----	2.9	2.7	1.9	0.9
Other-----	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7
<u>Male</u>				
All marital status-----	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
Under 17-----	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Married-----	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0
Never married-----	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.2
Other-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<u>Female</u>				
All marital status-----	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6
Under 17-----	0.9	0.9	(*)	(*)
Married-----	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8
Never married-----	1.9	1.9	(*)	(*)
Other-----	1.1	1.1	(*)	(*)

¹Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 24. Average annual number of disability days due to all motor vehicle and moving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days per 100 population per year, by sex and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and marital status	All motor vehicle accidents			Moving motor vehicle accidents		
	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Average number of disability days in thousands						
All marital status----	101,681	29,193	21,189	86,575	25,724	16,861
Under 17-----	7,886	2,760	...	6,740	2,600	...
Married-----	66,480	17,865	16,864	56,000	15,255	12,892
Never married-----	10,455	3,190	2,056	9,553	3,190	2,056
Other-----	16,861	5,378	2,270	14,283	4,679	1,914
<u>Male</u>						
All marital status----	52,086	16,362	15,394	42,485	14,191	11,537
Under 17-----	5,392	1,908	...	4,694	1,797	...
Married-----	32,696	10,163	12,875	25,419	8,102	9,259
Never married-----	7,068	2,504	1,548	6,517	2,504	1,548
Other-----	6,930	1,787	971	5,855	1,787	730
<u>Female</u>						
All marital status----	49,595	12,830	5,795	44,090	11,533	5,324
Under 17-----	2,494	852	...	2,045	802	...
Married-----	33,784	7,702	3,989	30,581	7,153	3,633
Never married-----	3,387	686	508	3,036	686	508
Other-----	9,930	3,590	1,298	8,428	2,892	1,184
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of disability days per 100 population per year						
All marital status----	57.7	16.6	31.7	49.1	14.6	25.3
Under 17-----	12.7	4.5	...	10.9	4.2	...
Married-----	80.7	21.7	34.4	68.0	18.5	26.3
Never married-----	60.3	18.4	18.4	55.1	18.4	18.4
Other-----	114.7	36.6	34.7	97.1	31.8	29.3
<u>Male</u>						
All marital status----	60.7	19.1	34.8	49.5	16.5	26.1
Under 17-----	17.1	6.0	...	14.9	5.7	...
Married-----	79.9	24.8	36.0	62.1	19.8	25.9
Never married-----	74.0	26.2	24.2	68.2	26.2	24.2
Other-----	185.0	47.7	46.2	156.3	47.7	34.7
<u>Female</u>						
All marital status----	54.8	14.2	25.8	48.7	12.7	23.7
Under 17-----	8.2	2.8	...	6.7	2.6	...
Married-----	81.5	18.6	30.0	73.8	17.3	27.3
Never married-----	43.5	8.8	10.7	39.0	8.8	10.7
Other-----	90.6	32.8	29.2	76.9	26.4	26.7

¹For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes				
Population in thousands				
All ages-----	176,302	105,845	49,181	21,276
Under 15-----	56,379	31,209	17,867	7,304
15-24-----	23,177	14,204	5,960	3,013
25-44-----	45,423	27,215	13,663	4,545
45-64-----	35,989	23,180	8,281	4,528
65+-----	15,334	10,038	3,410	1,886
Male				
All ages-----	85,776	50,534	24,267	10,975
Under 15-----	28,754	15,865	9,112	3,777
15-24-----	11,015	6,625	2,805	1,586
25-44-----	21,747	12,946	6,574	2,227
45-64-----	17,361	10,805	4,177	2,379
65+-----	6,898	4,294	1,599	1,006
Female				
All ages-----	90,526	55,311	24,913	10,302
Under 15-----	27,625	15,344	8,754	3,527
15-24-----	12,162	7,579	3,155	1,428
25-44-----	23,676	14,270	7,089	2,318
45-64-----	18,628	12,375	4,104	2,149
65+-----	8,436	5,744	1,811	880

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

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All persons-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast-----	45,691	22,052	23,639
North Central-----	50,629	25,079	25,549
South-----	53,194	25,623	27,571
West-----	26,789	13,022	13,767
<u>Family income</u>			
Under \$2,000-----	24,139	10,915	13,224
\$2,000-3,999-----	34,835	16,611	18,224
\$4,000-6,999-----	61,775	30,773	31,001
\$7,000+-----	44,803	22,386	22,417
Unknown-----	10,750	5,091	5,660
<u>Usual activity status</u>			
Preschool and school age-----	61,911	31,565	30,346
Usually working-----	61,690	42,838	18,852
Keeping house-----	36,656	...	36,656
Retired-----	6,197	5,109	1,087
Other-----	9,848	6,263	3,585
<u>Marital status</u>			
Under 17-----	61,911	31,565	30,346
Married-----	82,349	40,916	41,432
Never married-----	17,339	9,549	7,790
Other-----	14,703	3,745	10,958

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

Table 27. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by sex, age, and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<u>Both sexes</u>				
Population in thousands				
All ages-17+-----	66,769	42,501	16,989	7,278
17-24-----	9,827	6,390	2,254	1,183
25-44-----	29,971	18,375	8,785	2,810
45-64-----	23,753	15,621	5,358	2,774
65+-----	3,219	2,115	592	511
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+-----	44,272	26,928	11,779	5,564
17-24-----	5,771	3,563	1,363	846
25-44-----	20,599	12,204	6,277	2,118
45-64-----	15,671	9,806	3,713	2,153
65+-----	2,231	1,356	428	448
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+-----	22,497	15,573	5,210	1,714
17-24-----	4,056	2,827	892	337
25-44-----	9,372	6,171	2,508	692
45-64-----	8,082	5,815	1,645	622
65+-----	988	759	165	64

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

Table 28. Population for currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days shown in this publication, by geographic region, family income, usual activity status, and marital status: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All currently employed persons-17+---	66,769	44,272	22,497
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast-----	18,222	11,868	6,354
North Central-----	19,042	13,150	5,892
South-----	19,459	12,620	6,839
West-----	10,046	6,633	3,413
<u>Family income</u>			
Under \$2,000-----	7,023	3,984	3,039
\$2,000-3,999-----	12,343	7,817	4,526
\$4,000-6,999-----	23,669	16,427	7,242
\$7,000+-----	19,555	13,237	6,318
Unknown-----	4,179	2,808	1,371
<u>Usual activity status</u>			
Usually working-----	58,802	41,407	17,395
Keeping house-----	4,109	...	4,109
Retired-----	442	401	41
Other-17+-----	3,416	2,464	953
<u>Marital status</u>			
Married-----	49,072	35,767	13,305
Never married-----	11,157	6,403	4,754
Other-17+-----	6,541	2,102	4,438

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Persons Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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, house-

hold members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 1961 included about 250,000 persons from 76,000 households. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the 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 number of persons injured in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

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

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of

that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days due to injuries, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average 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—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

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

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

tributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

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

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

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g.; the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single in-

dividual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 48, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days due to injury are obtained from appropriate curves on page 49. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of

percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 50 and 51. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the number of days of bed disability due to injury per 100 persons per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

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

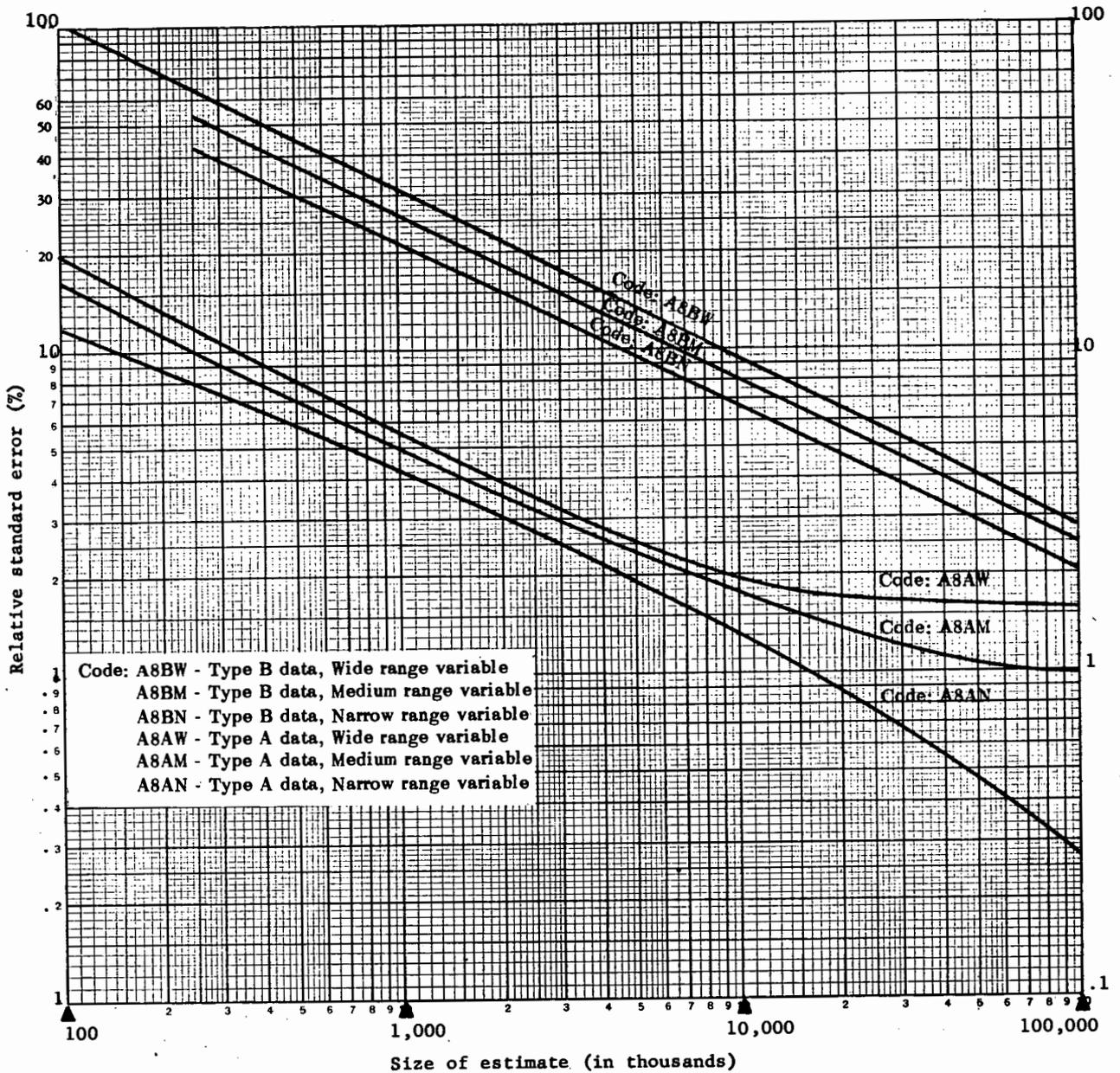
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 47; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on pages 46 and 47.

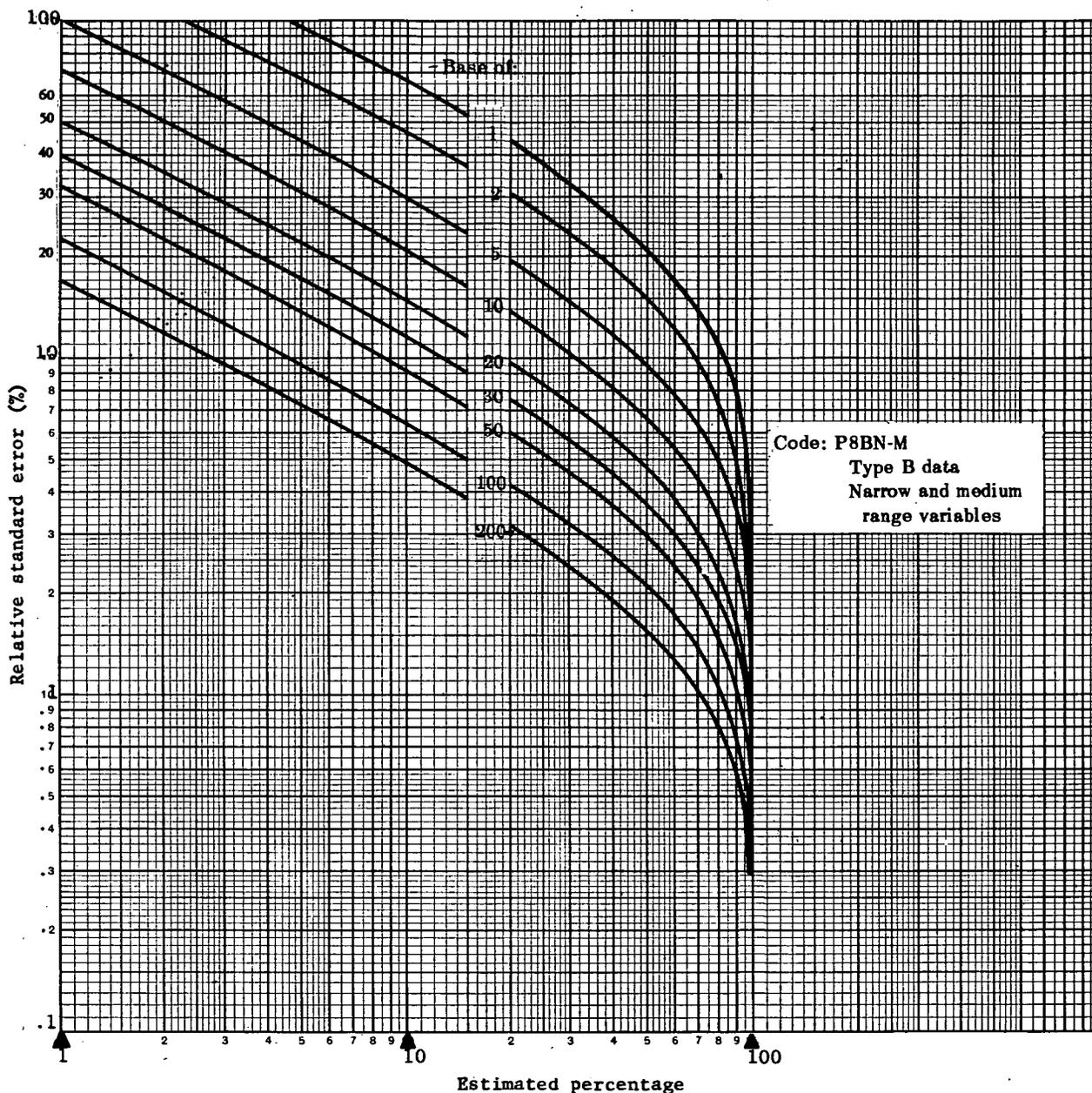
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories--	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	49
Disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	49
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons injured in a year-----	2	P8BN-M	50
Disability days in a year-----	2	P8BW	51
Rates for persons injured:			
Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population-----	4(a)	A8BN	49
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	40 49
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A8BW	49
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	49 49

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



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

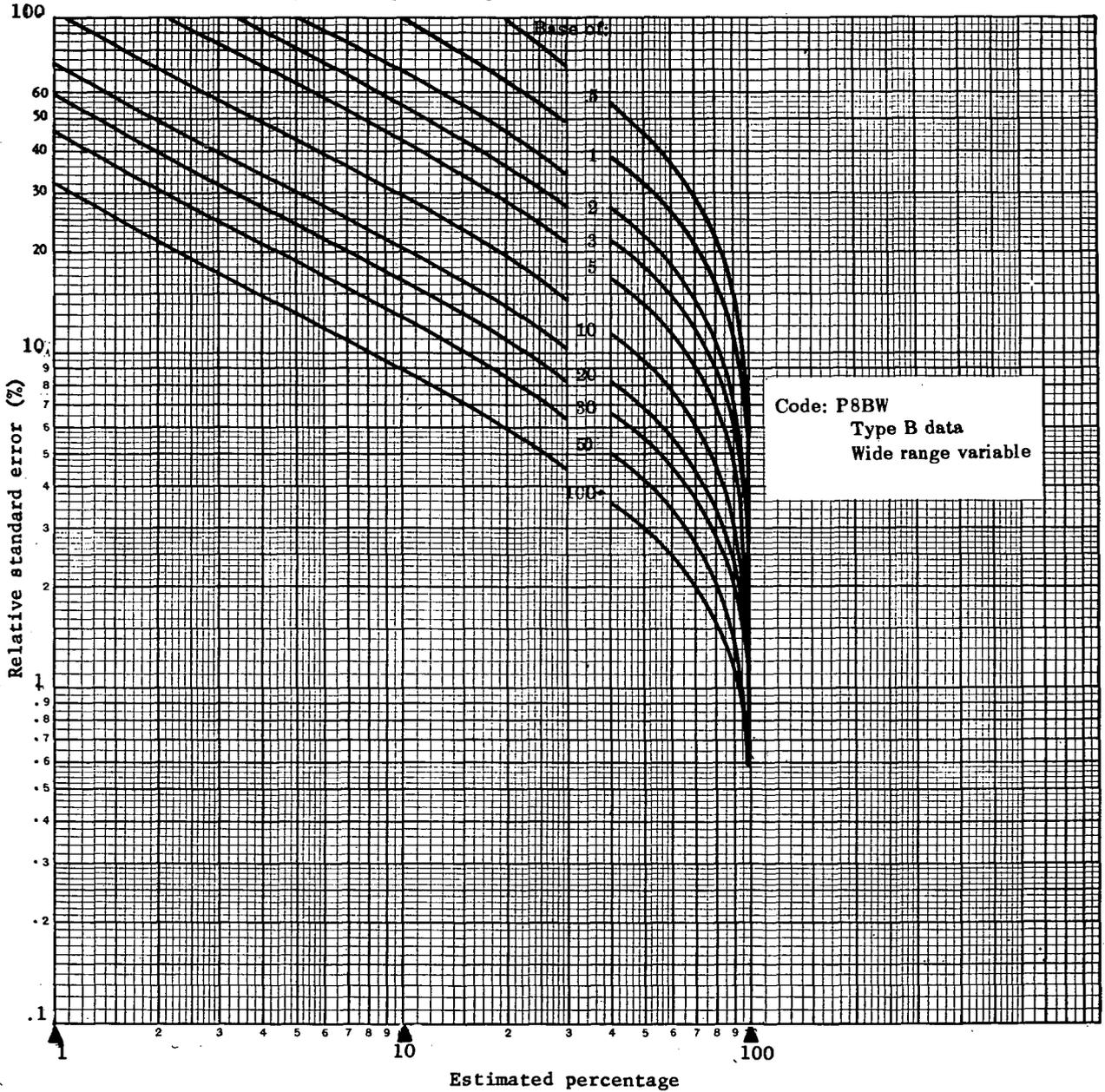
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Motor-vehicle accident.—Accidents are classified as "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported

or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.

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

Occupant of moving motor vehicle.—All persons involved in moving motor vehicle accidents were classified as occupants or nonoccupants. A person was considered an occupant, if his body was inside, or if he was getting in or out of a motor vehicle at the time of the accident. Also included as occupants at the time of the accident were persons who: were thrown or fell from the inside of a motor vehicle; had their arms, legs, or head protruding from the motor vehicle; were riding in the "bed" of a truck or on an open motor vehicle such as a motorcycle. In all of the above cases the person might be considered an occupant of a nonmoving motor vehicle which is involved in an accident with a moving motor vehicle. All persons involved in moving motor vehicle accidents who were not occupants were classified as nonoccupants.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability day.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work. 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, a special term which applies to the currently employed populations only, are also days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as

with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

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

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

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for: activity-restricting injury, bed-disabling injury, work-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-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of work loss is called a work-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Place of Accident

Place of accident.—Persons injured are classified in this report according to the type of place where the injury occurred.

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

Street or highway.—"Street or highway" means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter of right or custom. It includes the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private driveways, lanes, or sidewalks.

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

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

Terms Relating to Type of Accident

Type of accident.—"Type of accident" was recorded for all accidents involving injury in order to classify injuries according to the circumstances relating to the accident. Accidents have been grouped by type according to the following concepts:

- (A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused

the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion, firearms, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or bicycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for moving motor vehicle as a class of accident. However, an accident in which a nonmoving motor vehicle was involved is classified under the detailed type of accident listed below that best describes the circumstances relating to the accident.

- (B) Accidents where injury was caused directly by an agent, such as machinery in operation, a knife, scissors, nail, animal or insect, foreign body in eye or other orifice, or a poisonous substance swallowed by the person involved.
- (C) Accidents described in terms of the events leading to the occurrence of the injury, such as falling, bumping into a person or object, being struck by a moving object, handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects, being caught in, pinched, or crushed, coming in contact with hot object or flame, lifting, twisting, or stumbling.
- (D) Accidents resulting in injury that could not be classified in groups (A), (B), or (C) were classified as "other." Accidents of unknown type are also included in this group.

A complete listing of the types of accidents is shown in Appendix III within the format of Table A. In order that no injury would be described as resulting from more than one type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more types was classified in the first type designated in Table A (in Appendix III) that adequately described the circumstances of the accident.

Demographic and Economic Terms

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

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.

Usual activity status.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 17 years of age are classified as "pre-

school and school age," regardless of what their usual activity status may actually be.

The categories of usual activity status used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over are: usually working, 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. First, the responses concerning usual activity status 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. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is age 17 in the U. S. National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self-employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, etc., is not counted as working.

Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older 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.

Other in this report includes males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

Marital status.—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or older. The marital status categories used in this report are as follows:

Under 17 includes all persons aged 0-16 regardless of their marital status.

Married includes all married persons not separated from their spouse because of marital discord. Persons with common-law marriages are considered as married.

Never married includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Other includes persons who are widowed, divorced, legally separated, and persons separated because of marital discord.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-

farm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

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

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

classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

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

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

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

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).												
FORM NHS-4 (4-4-60)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE		1. Questionnaire of _____ Questionnaires				
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY												
2. (a) Address or description of location (b) Mailing address if not shown in (a)						3. Ident. Code	3a. Reg.-office Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.
(c) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____						9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						
L Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked: <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> All other						10. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free						
11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask: (a) Does this place have 10 or more acres? If "rent" in question 10, ask: (b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?						(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14 If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.						
13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						15. What is the telephone number here? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No phone						
Ask at all units except apartment houses: 14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call? _____						
17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS												
Item		1		2		3		4		5		
		Com.		Com.		Com.		Com.		Com.		
Entire household		Date Time		Date Time		Date Time		Date Time		Date Time		
Callbacks for individual respondents		Col. No.		Date Time		Date Time		Date Time		Date Time		
18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW												
TYPE	A			B			C			Z		
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Fill item 19) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because: _____		
19. Reason for refusal												
20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE												
If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps: 1. Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family. 2. Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire. 3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question: 4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> No contact made (c) If "Yes," - Who? (Enter name) _____ (Col. No.) _____												
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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (e) Away on business? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (f) On a visit? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (g) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____						Last name (1)		Last name (2)				
(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a member, delete)						First name and initial		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 Head		Relationship				

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

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

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

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

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25										
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Part of body	How many different times did you have your ... X-rayed during the past 3 months?	Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the hospital, doctor's office, etc.?	What was this X-ray(s) for -- a check-up or an examination or for treatment?	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these ... X-ray(s) were for treatment?	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated?		
									(f)	(g)	(h)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)			
1					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both				
2					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both				
3					Hospital _____ Dr. office _____ Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-up/examination <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Both				
26. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--s, etc.? (Show Cash H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.							Group No.	Group No.		

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

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

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

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

X-RAY QUESTIONS

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

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

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X: (Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)		FOOTNOTES			
Were any of these... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)					
No (Stop)	Yes	Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:			
		Part(s) of body: _____	No.	Part(s) of body: _____	No.
		Part(s) of body: _____	No.	Part(s) of body: _____	No.
		Part(s) of body: _____	No.	Part(s) of body: _____	No.
Group No.		Group No.		Group No.	

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>	1. When did the accident happen? Year: _____ (If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month) Month: _____	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? Part(s) of body _____ Kind of injury(s) _____ _____ _____
--	---	--

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? Yes No (Go to Section B)
 (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? Yes (more than one) No
 (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? Yes No (Go to Section B)

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

Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)	Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)
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If "Outside" in q. 4, ask:

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

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

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

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

7. How did the accident happen?

- A.1. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
2. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
3. Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
- B.4. Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation
(Specify kind of machinery) _____
5. Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
6. Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
7. Any injury caused by animal or insect
8. Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____
- C.9. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
10. All other falls
11. Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
12. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)
13. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.
14. Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object
15. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
16. One-time lifting or other one-time exertion
17. Twisting, stumbling, etc.
- D.18. Other (Specify how accident happened) _____

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

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
2. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway
(Specify object) _____
3. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
4. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
5. Other (Specify how the accident happened)

Acc. on roadway
 Acc. not on roadway

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

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

ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8. (a) Where did the accident happen -- at home or some other place?
 1. At home (inside house) 2. At home (adjacent premises) Some other place
 If "Some other place," ask:
 (b) What kind of place was it?
 3. Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. School (includes school premises)
 4. Farm 7. Place of recreation and sports, except at school
 5. Industrial place (includes premises) 8. Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
 1. Yes 2. No 3. While in Armed Services 4. Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Arthritis or rheumatism 19. Mental illness / 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Arthritis or rheumatism 19. Mental illness / 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 	<p>Card C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to work at all. 2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. 3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to go to school at all. 2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Arthritis or rheumatism 19. Mental illness / 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 				
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses 3. Cleft palate 4. Any speech defect 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm---toes, foot, or leg 6. Palsy 7. Paralysis of any kind 8. Repeated trouble with back or spine 9. Club foot 10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 11. Any condition present since birth 	<p>Card D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to keep house at all. 2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Family Income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group 1. Under \$500 (Including loss)</p> <p>Group 2. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group 9. \$10,000 and over</p>		

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Catalog Card

U. S. National Health Survey

Persons injured in motor vehicle accidents and associated disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961; statistics on the incidence of persons injured in total, moving and nonmoving motor vehicle accidents, and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, region, income, and usual activity and marital status. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1963.

61 p. diags., tables. 27cm. (*Its Health statistics, ser. B-42*)
U. S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 584-B42.

I. Personal injuries. 2. Accidents - Statistics. 3. Traffic accidents - Statistics.
I. Title. II. Title: Motor vehicle accidents and associated disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961. (Series. U. S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 584-B42)

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