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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured in the Home and associated disability

United States

July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured in the home by whether the accident occurred in or outside the house, type of accident and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, and income. 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.

CONTENTS

	Page
Selected Findings-----	1
Other National Health Survey Reports Dealing With Persons Injured-----	1
Source of Data-----	2
Persons Injured in the Home-----	3
Injuries Receiving Medical Attention or Resulting in Disability-----	5
Type of Accident-----	7
Disability Due to Injury in the Home-----	8
Population-----	10
Detailed Tables-----	11
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-----	29
Background of This Report-----	29
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey-----	29
General Qualifications-----	30
Reliability of Estimates-----	30
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts-----	32
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	36
Terms Relating to Persons Injured-----	36
Terms Relating to Disability-----	36
Terms Relating to Detailed Type of Accident-----	37
Demographic and Economic Terms-----	37
Appendix III. Questionnaire-----	40

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 THE HOME AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

SELECTED FINDINGS

An average of about 20 million persons were injured at home each year in the two-year period July 1959 through June 1961. These figures refer to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States and include only injuries requiring medical attention or causing the person to restrict his usual activities for at least a day. "In the home" in this report means in or around the person's own home or the home of another person.

The 20 million persons injured in the home comprise about 45 percent of all persons injured during the two-year period and represent a rate of 114.5 persons injured per 1,000 population per year. The rate of injuries in the home among females—120.2 per 1,000 population—exceeded that for males, 108.4 per 1,000 population.

Of all persons injured in the home, 53.2 percent were injured in accidents occurring inside the house. The remaining 46.8 percent were injured in accidents outside the house but on the premises of the home. However, 55.1 percent of the males injured in the home were injured in accidents outside the house.

Children under 15 years had a high rate of injury—173.9 per 1,000 children, accounting for 48.6 percent of all injuries in the home. When restricted to children under the age of 5, the rate of injury was 208.9 per 1,000 children.

Among persons living in rural-nonfarm areas, the rate of injury was 125.6 persons injured per 1,000 population per year. This rate was appreciably higher than for persons living in other areas of residence—109.9 in urban areas and 111.6 in rural-farm areas.

This report was prepared by Kenneth W. Haase of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

Of all persons injured in the home, 34.2 percent were injured in falls. These were grouped into two categories: "falls on stairs, steps, or from a height," which accounted for 15.0 percent, and "all other falls," 19.2 percent of injuries in the home. Persons "struck by moving object" accounted for 8.4 percent of persons injured in the home. This type of accident yielded the third highest number of persons injured in the home.

Of the 114.5 persons injured in the home per 1,000 population, 23.9 per 1,000 population had bed disability resulting from the injury. About 20.2 per 1,000 of the currently employed population lost one or more days from work because of the injury.

Approximately 162,860,000 days of restricted activity were attributed to injury in the home, a rate of 92.4 days per 100 population. Of these days of restricted activity, 40,893,000 were bed-disability days and 17,111,000 were work-loss days.

OTHER NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORTS DEALING WITH PERSONS INJURED

In May 1958, the National Health Survey published its first report dealing with persons injured, Series B, No. 3, Preliminary Report on Number of Persons Injured. This was based on six months of data collection, July-December 1957. Series B, No. 8, Persons Injured by Class of Accident, was released in February 1959 and was based on data collected during the first year of the Survey, July 1957-June 1958. Both reports presented statistics on persons injured by class of accident and disability due to injury. In October 1962, the National Health Survey issued Series B, No. 37, Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, July 1959-1961. This is a sum-

mary report on persons injured, and is based on the same two years of data collection as the present report.

These reports, Series B, Nos. 3, 8, and 37, showed estimates for "home" injuries, excluding injuries resulting from accidents in the home in which a motor vehicle was involved or which occurred while the person was "at work" in instances where the home was his place of business or employment. Injuries sustained under such circumstances were classified as motor vehicle or "while at work" injuries.

In the present report, injuries are considered on the basis of where they happened. Thus, all injuries occurring in the home are included. Estimates presented in table A indicate that approximately 4.2 percent of the 20,182,000 persons injured in the home sustained their injuries in accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved, while 2.8 percent resulted from accidents in which the person was "at work" in the home.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from household interviews conducted by the U. S. 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 some 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 "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 presents a detailed description of how this accident information was classified.

Annual estimates are derived from the number of persons reporting an injury which occurred during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. The method of deriving the estimates is described in Appendix I. In keeping with the definition of injury in the household 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 the 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 rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts

Table A. Number and percent distribution of persons injured in the home, by kind of accident causing the injury: United States, July 1959-June 1961

	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
Total persons injured in the home-----	20,182	100.0
With motor vehicle involved in accident-----	851	4.2
While at work in the home-----	560	2.8
In all other accidents in the home-----	18,772	93.0

from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts also are 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 pertain to all persons injured in the home, either the person's own home or another person's home, whether vacant or occupied. Tables 1-14 describe persons injured in the home according to sex, age, residence, family income, type of accident, whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house (but within the property boundaries of the home), and whether or not the injury was medically attended.

Tables 15-17 present the estimated number of days of disability due to injuries in the home. It should be noted that the estimates for persons injured in the home are based on injuries occurring during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. Annual estimates of days of disability are derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the two-week period prior to the week of interview, and include all such days reported, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to the two-week-reference period.

PERSONS INJURED IN THE HOME

Persons injured in the home accounted for 44.9 percent of all persons injured. As illustrated in figure 1, the percentage of persons injured in the home was three times greater than the 14.3 percent of persons injured in industrial places, which accounted for the second largest number of persons injured.

As could be expected, the rate for females injured in the home, 120.2 per 1,000 population, was somewhat higher than the 108.4 males injured per 1,000 population. However, for children under 15 years of age, the rate of injuries incurred in the home by males was considerably higher than that for females. At ages 25-64 years, an age group in which females tend to spend more time in the home than males do, the rate of injury among women was almost double that for men (table 1).

Of the total of 20,182,000 persons injured in the home, about half (9,804,000), were under 15 years of age. In the 0-4 age group, the number of children injured per 1,000 population was 208.9 and for children aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years the rates were 189.3 and 115.9, respectively.

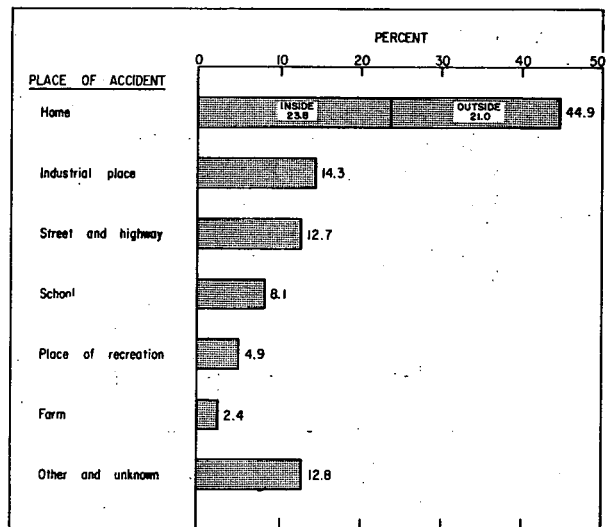


Figure 1. Percent distribution of total persons injured, by place of accident.

These rates are considerably higher than those for any of the age groups from 15 to 64 years. However, among persons 65 years and over, the number injured (117.4 per 1,000 population) represents a significant increase over the rate for persons 15 to 64 years of age (fig. 2).

Of all persons injured in the home, 53.2 percent were inside the house when the accident happened. Of females injured, 60.2 percent were inside the house, while only 44.9 percent of the males were inside the house when the accident occurred (table B).

In the age group 5-14, 62.4 percent of the children injured in the home were injured in accidents outside of the house but on home premises. For all other age groups shown, the largest proportion of persons injured in the home resulted from accidents inside the house (table C).

Persons living in rural-nonfarm areas had a higher rate of injuries in the home (125.6 per 1,000 population) than did persons in urban and rural-farm areas. This higher rate of injury in the rural-nonfarm area is noted for both male and female populations (table 2).

The proportion of persons injured outside the house is highest in rural-farm areas, 59.3 percent of all injuries in the home. As illustrated in table B, more than half of the females injured in rural-farm areas were injured in accidents occurring outside the house. In urban and rural-nonfarm areas, the rate of injury among females due to accidents occurring inside the house was sig-

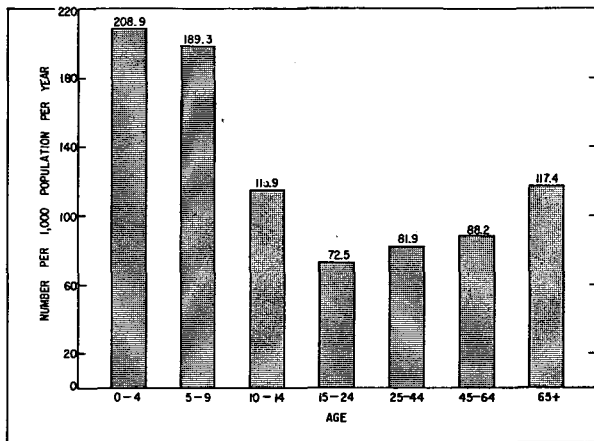


Figure 2. Number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population per year, by age.

nificantly higher than that from accidents outside the house. "Outside the house" in farm areas is defined as the premises immediately adjacent to the house. All accidents occurring on cultivated farm land or in barns, sheds, or similar structures would be classified as injuries occurring on the farm and not in the home. However, one would expect a rural-farm housewife to have more outdoor chores than her urban or rural-nonfarm counterpart, and as a result be more exposed to risk of injury. Likewise, the high proportion of injuries occurring inside the house for urban residents, 58.3 percent, can be attributed to the fact that part of the urban population lives in apartments, and therefore a higher proportion of the time spent in the home would be spent inside the house.

Persons with family income of less than \$2,000 a year had the lowest rate of injuries in the home—109.9 per 1,000 population (table 3). However, persons in the next family income group, \$2,000-3,999, had the highest rate of injuries—

Table B. Percent distribution of persons injured in the home, by whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house, according to sex and residence: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Sex and residence	Total	Inside	Outside
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All areas-----	100.0	53.2	46.8
Urban-----	100.0	58.3	41.7
Rural nonfarm-----	100.0	48.2	51.8
Rural farm-----	100.0	40.7	59.3
<u>Male</u>			
All areas-----	100.0	44.9	55.1
Urban-----	100.0	50.6	49.4
Rural nonfarm-----	100.0	39.6	60.4
Rural farm-----	100.0	31.3	68.8
<u>Female</u>			
All areas-----	100.0	60.2	39.8
Urban-----	100.0	64.9	35.1
Rural nonfarm-----	100.0	55.9	44.1
Rural farm-----	100.0	48.3	51.7

Table C. Percent distribution of persons injured in the home, by whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house, according to age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	Total	Inside	Outside
	Percent distribution		
All ages-----	100.0	53.2	46.8
0-4-----	100.0	56.7	43.3
5-14-----	100.0	37.6	62.4
15-24-----	100.0	51.9	48.1
25-64-----	100.0	61.6	38.4
65+-----	100.0	62.3	37.7

123.0 per 1,000 population—with incidence for the \$4,000-6,999 and the \$7,000 and over family income groups falling between these rates. For the income groups above \$2,000, the rate of injury occurring outside the house was higher for males than for females; and the rate of injury occurring inside the house was consistently higher for females in all income groups.

Family income, as defined by the National Health Survey, classifies families into various income groups, but does not take into consideration the size of the family, the amount of incurred expenses, and other factors which may affect the economic status of the family.

INJURIES RECEIVING MEDICAL ATTENTION OR RESULTING IN DISABILITY

The term, persons injured, as defined in the Health Interview Survey, includes only persons who received medical attention for their injury or cut down on their usual activities for at least one day. These severity criteria are applied in order to exclude those injuries which are of lesser public health importance and which tend to be poorly reported in interviews. However, the criteria themselves may influence the pattern of the estimates.

The fact of medical attendance, while characterizing to some extent the severity of an injury, may also in some cases be a measure of economic status or of accessibility to 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.

As illustrated in table D, of the children injured in the 0-14 age group, 52.5 percent had their injury seen by a physician but did not have to restrict their usual activity. This may indicate that many of the injuries reported for children were of a minor nature despite the fact that they were seen by a physician (table 4). It is quite possible that parents tend to seek medical care for injuries to young children while the same type of injury to an adult might go unattended. Another factor that must be considered when interpreting data relating to the restriction of activity for infants and young children is the difficulty encountered in defining restricted activity in this age group.

Of all persons injured in the home (those who received medical attention, or cut down on their usual activity for at least a day because of the injury) 82.7 percent received medical attention (table D). However, only 66.8 percent of those persons 65 years and over injured in the home saw a physician for their injury. Since persons 65 years and over are known to have a relatively lower annual income than persons in the younger age groups, economic factors relating to medical attention, as discussed earlier, may be responsible for the smaller proportion of persons seen by a physician in the 65 and over age group (fig. 3).

Table D. Percent distribution of persons injured in the home, by medical attention and restriction of activity, according to age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	Total persons injured that received medical attention and/or caused restriction of activity	Persons medically attended only	Persons with restricted activity only	Persons medically attended and with restricted activity
Percent distribution of persons injured in the home				
All ages-----	100.0	44.3	17.3	38.4
0-14-----	100.0	52.5	13.2	34.3
15-24-----	100.0	43.7	12.0	44.4
25-64-----	100.0	37.1	20.3	42.6
65+-----	100.0	27.6	33.2	39.2

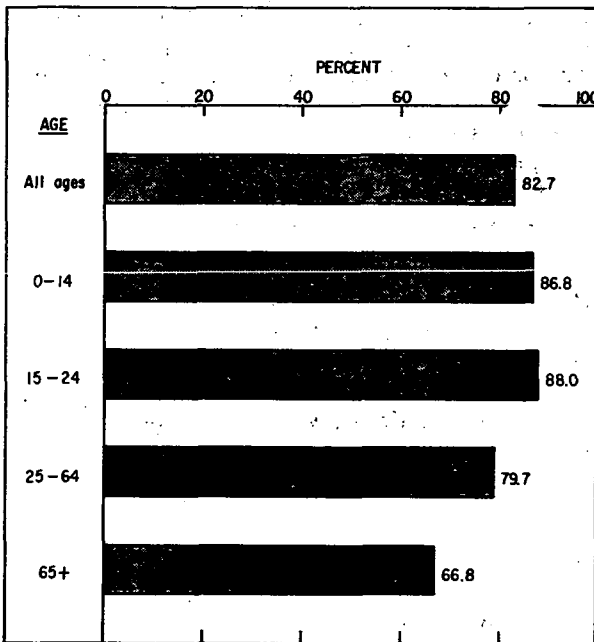


Figure 3. Percent of persons injured in the home who received medical attention for the injury, by age.

Of all persons injured in the home, as defined by the National Health Survey, 55.7 percent restricted their usual activity for at least a day (fig. 4). Of the persons 65 years and over injured in the home, 72.4 percent experienced one or more days of restricted activity due to the injury,

while only 47.5 percent of the children injured under the age of 15 years were reported as having to restrict their activities.

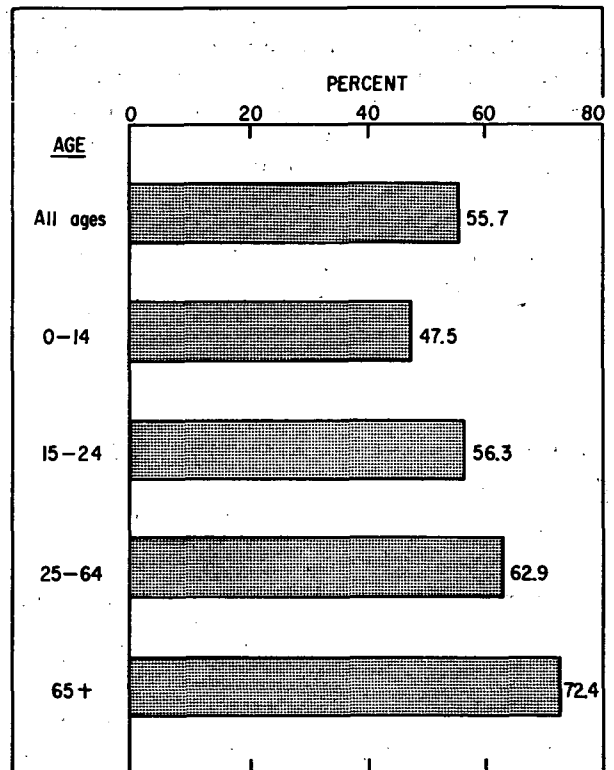


Figure 4. Percent of persons injured in the home who had one or more days of restricted activity due to the injury, by age.

As discussed previously, this low percentage of restriction of usual activity in the youngest group may result from the extremely large number of minor injuries that are seen by a physician. Even though the proportion of injuries causing restriction of activity in children is low in comparison with other age groups, the number of activity-restricting injuries in the population 0-14 results in a rate of 82.5 activity-restricting injuries per 1,000 children per year. This rate is significantly higher than the rate per 1,000 population (63.8) for all ages (table 6).

Tables 5 and 6 also include the number of persons who reported one or more days of bed disability and one or more days lost from work due to injuries occurring in the home. The rate of bed-disability cases for males was 20.6 per 1,000 population compared with 27.0 per 1,000 female population. The age group 15-24 years had a much lower rate of bed disability cases—7.8 persons per 1,000 population—than was found in the other age groups. This age group also had the lowest rates for total home injuries, 72.5 per 1,000 population; for home injuries resulting in one or more days of restricted activity, 40.9 per 1,000 population; and for home injuries resulting in one or more days lost from work, 16.9 per 1,000 currently employed persons. The reason for this may well be that persons in the 15-24 age group tend to spend more time away from home than any of the other age groups.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Of the 20,182,000 persons injured in the home, 6,889,000 or 34.2 percent were injured in accidents described as "falls." This represents a rate of 39.1 per 1,000 population. This rate far exceeded the rates of injury due to other types of accident. Figure 5 presents the number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population per year for the types of accident occurring most frequently.

Tables 7 through 14 present data relating to persons injured by type of accident. Since estimates for many of the types of accidents shown are of small magnitude, the corresponding sampling errors are quite large. Therefore, the reader is cautioned to become familiar with the qualifications explained in Appendix I. For correct interpretation of the classification by type of accident, refer to table A of the questionnaire presented in Appendix III, and to the description of the concepts relating to the types as defined in Appendix II under "Type of accident."

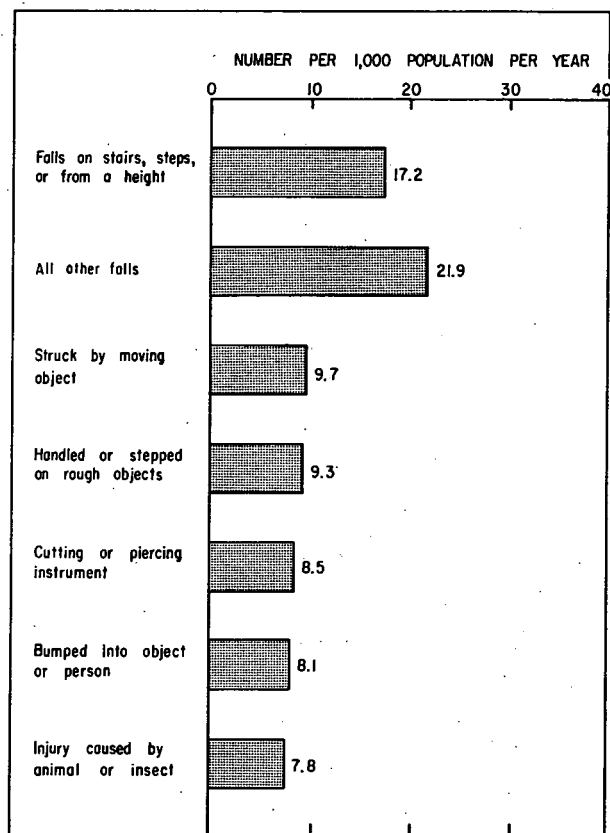


Figure 5. Number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population per year for types of accidents occurring most frequently.

Types of injuries that occurred more frequently among males than among females were those caused by machinery, in operation; cutting or piercing instruments; animals or insects; bumping into an object or person; and being struck by a moving object. The types of injuries which were more prevalent among females were those due to falls on stairs, steps, or from a height; other falls; handling or stepping on rough objects; being caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects; coming in contact with a hot object or open flame; and one-time lifting or exertion (table 8).

Falls have been classified into two types, "falls on stairs, steps, or from a height" and "all other falls." Other falls, including those that occurred on the same level, accounted for the largest number of persons injured in the home—21.9 persons per 1,000 population per year. The highest rates of injury due to "other falls" occurred among the youngest and oldest age groups

with 35.4 and 23.0 persons injured per 1,000 population per year for the 0-14 and the 45 years and over age groups, respectively (table 10).

A percentage distribution by type of fall according to age group is presented in table E. Of all persons over 65 years of age injured in falls, 66.2 percent were classified as "other falls," and among children 5-14 years the corresponding figure was 64.1 percent. Older persons tend to be cautious when descending stairs, steps, and curbs so that a large proportion of their falls are caused by unexpected objects located on a level plane. Falls classified as "other falls" for the younger age groups may often be caused by athletic and other recreational activities.

The rate of injury in the home was slightly higher in rural-nonfarm areas than in urban or rural-farm areas. Types of injuries contributing to this higher rate in nonfarm areas include injuries due to cutting or piercing instruments, animals or insects, and handling or stepping on rough objects (table 11 and 12).

As previously mentioned, the rate of injury was higher among persons with family income \$2,000-3,999 than in any other income groups. Two types of accidents happening more frequently in this income group were described as "contact with hot object or open flame," and "one-time lifting or exertion" (table 14). Among persons with family income under \$2,000, approximately 1,180,000 or 44.5 percent of the 2,654,000 persons injured sustained injuries in accidents described as falls (table 13). When compared with

the estimated 33 percent injured in falls in each of the other family income groups, the high percentage of injuries due to falls among persons in the lowest economic group may be explained by the high proportion of persons 65 years and over in this income bracket.

DISABILITY DUE TO INJURY IN THE HOME

The yearly average of restricted-activity days due to injury in the two-year period covered by this report was about 460,000,000. Of this total, about 163,000,000 or 35.4 percent were attributable to injuries occurring in the home (table F). Approximately the same proportion of the total bed-disability days was due to injuries in the home. However, only 20.4 percent of the total work-loss days due to injury among currently working persons were due to injuries occurring in the home. This high percentage of restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to injuries in the home is related to the frequency of disabling injuries in the home among persons under 15 and particularly among those 65 years and over (see table 6). The comparatively low proportion of work-loss days due to home injury reflects the lower rate of home injury among those in the working population, essentially persons 17-64 years of age.

The percentage of disability due to injuries occurring in the home was significantly higher for

Table E. Number and percent distribution of persons injured in falls in the home, by type of fall, according to age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Age	Total falls	Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height	All other falls	Total falls	Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height	All other falls
	Number of persons injured in thousands			Percent distribution		
All ages-----	6,889	3,024	3,865	100.0	43.9	56.1
0-4-----	1,867	865	1,002	100.0	46.3	53.7
5-14-----	1,545	553	991	100.0	35.8	64.1
15-24-----	450	199	251	100.0	44.2	55.8
25-64-----	1,937	1,037	900	100.0	53.5	46.5
65+-----	1,091	369	722	100.0	33.8	66.2

females than for males, as might be expected. Of the total restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to injury for females, approximately one half were associated with injuries in the home (table F).

The number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days due to home injury per 100 persons per year was lower in the age group 15-24 than in any of the other age groups shown in tables 15 and 16. This is consistent with the comparatively low rate of injuries in the home in this age group, shown in table 4. Also from this table, it is apparent that the rate of injuries in the home among children 0-14 years of age is much higher than the rate for persons 65 years and over. However, the rate of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons 65 years and over (tables 15 and 16) is about seven times the rate for children 0-14 years. This extreme difference reflects the frequency with which severe injuries occur in the home among older persons, as well as the longer recuperation period typical of persons 65 years and over.

The general pattern of disability due to injury in the home, shown by age in figure 6, is essentially the same for males and females; how-

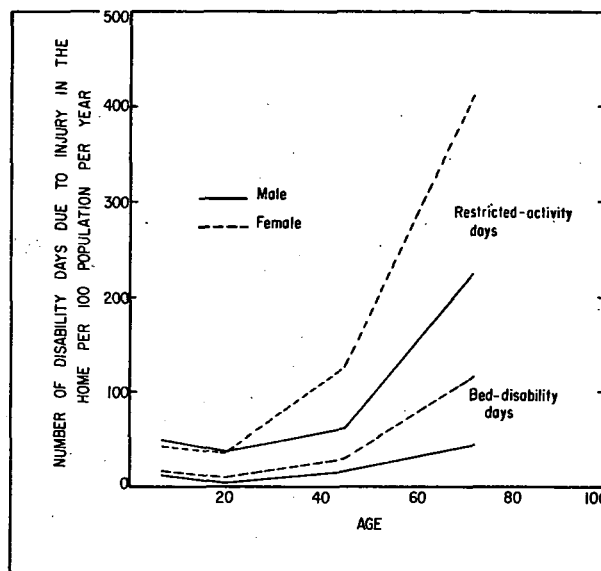


Figure 6. Number of disability days due to injury in the home per 100 population per year, by sex and age.

Table F. The proportion of disability days due to injury associated with injury occurring in the home: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Disability	Total days due to injury in thousands	Due to injuries occurring in the home	
		Number in thousands	Percent of total days
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Restricted-activity days-----	459,963	162,860	35.4
Bed-disability days-----	113,539	40,893	36.0
Work-loss days-----	83,773	17,111	20.4
<u>Male</u>			
Restricted-activity days-----	249,835	57,467	23.0
Bed-disability days-----	58,848	13,066	22.2
Work-loss days-----	64,112	11,056	17.2
<u>Female</u>			
Restricted-activity days-----	210,129	105,393	50.2
Bed-disability days-----	54,692	27,827	50.9
Work-loss days-----	19,661	6,055	30.8

ever, the rates per 100 population per year of restricted-activity and bed-disability days associated with injury in the home are significantly higher for females than for males.

Of the 17,111,000 days of work-loss associated with injury occurring in the home, 11,056,000 days or about 65 percent were reported for males (table 17). However, the rate of work-loss days, computed on the basis of currently employed persons, was essentially the same for males and females.

POPULATION

The final table in this report (table 18) presents population estimates by selected characteristics. These estimates, derived from the Health Interview Survey sample, are solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computations and are not to be considered as official population estimates.

DETAILED TABLES

Page

PERSONS INJURED IN THE HOME

Table 1.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, age, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	13
2.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, residence, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	14
3.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, family income, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	15
4.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, age, and whether medically attended: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	16
5.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home, with one or more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to injury, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	17
6.	Number of persons per 1,000 population per year injured in the home, with one or more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to injury, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	18

HOME INJURIES BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

7.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by type of accident and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: United States, July 1959-June 1961---	19
8.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	20
9.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home, by age and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	21
10.	Number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population per year, by age and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	22
11.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home, by residence and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	23
12.	Number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population, by residence and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	24
13.	Average annual number of persons injured in the home, by family income and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	25
14.	Number of persons injured in the home per 1,000 population per year, by family income and type of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	26

DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO HOME INJURIES

Table 15.	Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year, due to injuries in the home, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	27
16.	Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year, due to injuries in the home, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	27
17.	Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year, due to injuries in the home, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	28

POPULATION

18.	Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by demographic characteristics: United States, July 1959-June 1961-----	28
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Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, age, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: 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	Total	Inside	Outside	Total	Inside	Outside
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All ages-----	20,182	10,730	9,453	114.5	60.9	53.6
0-4-----	4,186	2,373	1,813	208.9	118.4	90.5
5-9-----	3,625	1,432	2,193	189.3	74.8	114.5
10-14-----	1,993	683	1,310	115.9	39.7	76.2
15-24-----	1,681	872	809	72.5	37.6	34.9
25-44-----	3,722	2,428	1,294	81.9	53.5	28.5
45-64-----	3,175	1,820	1,355	88.2	50.6	37.7
65+-----	1,800	1,121	679	117.4	73.1	44.3
Male						
All ages-----	9,300	4,179	5,120	108.4	48.7	59.7
0-4-----	2,235	1,309	927	219.1	128.3	90.9
5-9-----	2,100	745	1,355	214.8	76.2	138.6
10-14-----	1,146	289	857	130.6	32.9	97.7
15-24-----	803	312	492	72.9	28.3	44.7
25-44-----	1,238	705	533	56.9	32.4	24.5
45-64-----	1,052	437	615	60.6	25.2	35.4
65+-----	726	383	343	105.2	55.5	49.7
Female						
All ages-----	10,883	6,550	4,332	120.2	72.4	47.9
0-4-----	1,950	1,064	886	198.3	108.2	90.1
5-9-----	1,526	688	838	162.8	73.4	89.4
10-14-----	847	394	453	100.6	46.8	53.8
15-24-----	878	560	318	72.2	46.0	26.1
25-44-----	2,484	1,723	761	104.9	72.8	32.1
45-64-----	2,123	1,383	740	114.0	74.2	39.7
65+-----	1,074	738	336	127.3	87.5	39.8

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

Table 2. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, residence, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: 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	Total	Inside	Outside	Total	Inside	Outside
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All areas-----	20,182	10,730	9,453	114.5	60.9	53.6
Urban-----	11,629	6,783	4,846	109.9	64.1	45.8
Rural nonfarm-----	6,179	2,980	3,199	125.6	60.6	65.0
Rural farm-----	2,374	967	1,407	111.6	45.5	66.1
<u>Male</u>						
All areas-----	9,300	4,179	5,120	108.4	48.7	59.7
Urban-----	5,339	2,700	2,639	105.7	53.4	52.2
Rural nonfarm-----	2,903	1,149	1,754	119.6	47.3	72.3
Rural farm-----	1,057	331	727	96.3	30.2	66.2
<u>Female</u>						
All areas-----	10,883	6,550	4,332	120.2	72.4	47.9
Urban-----	6,289	4,083	2,207	113.7	73.8	39.9
Rural nonfarm-----	3,276	1,831	1,445	131.5	73.5	58.0
Rural farm-----	1,317	636	681	127.8	61.7	66.1

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

Table 3. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, family income, and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: 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	Total	Inside	Outside	Total	Inside	Outside
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All incomes-----	20,182	10,730	9,453	114.5	60.9	53.6
Under \$2,000-----	2,654	1,433	1,221	109.9	59.4	50.6
\$2,000-3,999-----	4,286	2,265	2,021	123.0	65.0	58.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	6,965	3,734	3,231	112.7	60.4	52.3
\$7,000+-----	5,279	2,854	2,425	117.8	63.7	54.1
Unknown-----	997	443	554	92.7	41.2	51.5
<u>Male</u>						
All incomes-----	9,300	4,179	5,120	108.4	48.7	59.7
Under \$2,000-----	960	441	519	88.0	40.4	47.5
\$2,000-3,999-----	1,989	809	1,180	119.7	48.7	71.0
\$4,000-6,999-----	3,381	1,667	1,714	109.9	54.2	55.7
\$7,000+-----	2,529	1,166	1,363	113.0	52.1	60.9
Unknown-----	441	96	345	86.6	18.9	67.8
<u>Female</u>						
All incomes-----	10,883	6,550	4,332	120.2	72.4	47.9
Under \$2,000-----	1,695	992	703	128.2	75.0	53.2
\$2,000-3,999-----	2,297	1,456	841	126.0	79.9	46.1
\$4,000-6,999-----	3,584	2,067	1,517	115.6	66.7	48.9
\$7,000+-----	2,751	1,688	1,062	122.7	75.3	47.4
Unknown-----	556	347	209	98.2	61.3	36.9

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

Table 4. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex, age, and whether medically attended: 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	Total	Medically attended	Not medically attended	Total	Medically attended	Not medically attended
<u>Both sexes</u>	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All ages-----	20,182	16,689	3,493	114.5	94.7	19.8
0-14-----	9,804	8,513	1,291	173.9	151.0	22.9
15-24-----	1,681	1,480	201	72.5	63.9	8.7
25-64-----	6,897	5,494	1,403	84.7	67.5	17.2
65+-----	1,800	1,202	598	117.4	78.4	39.0
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	9,300	7,953	1,346	108.4	92.7	15.7
0-14-----	5,481	4,765	716	190.6	165.7	24.9
15-24-----	803	729	(*)	72.9	66.2	(*)
25-64-----	2,290	1,996	294	58.6	51.0	7.5
65+-----	726	463	263	105.2	67.1	38.1
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	10,883	8,736	2,147	120.2	96.5	23.7
0-14-----	4,323	3,748	575	156.5	135.7	20.8
15-24-----	878	751	126	72.2	61.7	10.4
25-64-----	4,607	3,498	1,109	108.9	82.7	26.2
65+-----	1,074	738	336	127.3	87.5	39.8

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

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured in the home, with one or more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to injury, 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	Total ¹	Number with 1+ restricted-activity days	Number with 1+ bed-disability days	Number with 1+ work-loss days ²
Both sexes				
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All ages-----	20,182	11,242	4,208	1,350
0-14-----	9,804	4,652	1,827	...
15-24-----	1,681	947	180	166
25-64-----	6,897	4,340	1,629	1,094
65+-----	1,800	1,303	572	(*)
Male				
All ages-----	9,300	4,652	1,765	850
0-14-----	5,481	2,391	852	...
15-24-----	803	455	(*)	149
25-64-----	2,290	1,235	567	646
65+-----	726	571	293	(*)
Female				
All ages-----	10,883	6,591	2,443	500
0-14-----	4,323	2,261	974	...
15-24-----	878	492	128	(*)
25-64-----	4,607	3,106	1,062	448
65+-----	1,074	732	279	(*)

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

²For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 6. Number of persons per 1,000 population per year injured in the home, with one or more restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, and work-loss days due to injury, 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	Total ¹	Number with 1+ restricted-activity days	Number with 1+ bed-disability days	Number with 1+ work-loss days ²
Both sexes				
Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year				
All ages-----	114.5	63.8	23.9	20.2
0-14-----	173.9	82.5	32.4	...
15-24-----	72.5	40.9	7.8	16.9
25-64-----	84.7	53.3	20.0	20.4
65+-----	117.4	85.0	37.3	28.0
Male				
All ages-----	108.4	54.2	20.6	19.2
0-14-----	190.6	83.2	29.6	...
15-24-----	72.9	41.3	4.7	25.8
25-64-----	58.6	31.6	14.5	17.8
65+-----	105.2	82.8	42.5	24.7
Female				
All ages-----	120.2	72.8	27.0	22.2
0-14-----	156.5	81.8	35.3	...
15-24-----	72.2	40.5	10.5	4.2
25-64-----	108.9	73.4	25.1	25.7
65+-----	127.3	86.8	33.1	35.4

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

²For currently employed persons 17 or more years of age.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by type of accident and whether the accident occurred inside or outside the house: 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]

Type of accident	Total	Inside	Outside	Total	Inside	Outside
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All types-----	20,182	10,730	9,453	114.5	60.9	53.6
Moving motor vehicle-----	70	(*)	(*)	0.4	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	128	(*)	(*)	0.7	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	324	(*)	324	1.8	(*)	1.8
Machinery, in operation-----	474	220	254	2.7	1.2	1.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	1,497	758	738	8.5	4.3	4.2
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	473	212	261	2.7	1.2	1.5
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,368	382	986	7.8	2.2	5.6
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	3,024	1,928	1,095	17.2	10.9	6.2
All other falls-----	3,865	2,210	1,655	21.9	12.5	9.4
Bumped into object or person-----	1,433	928	504	8.1	5.3	2.9
Struck by moving object-----	1,705	582	1,123	9.7	3.3	6.4
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	1,642	854	789	9.3	4.8	4.5
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	874	365	509	5.0	2.1	2.9
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,013	859	154	5.7	4.9	0.9
One-time lifting or exertion-----	810	522	289	4.6	3.0	1.6
Twisted or stumbled-----	758	433	324	4.3	2.5	1.8
All other types of accidents-----	725	365	360	4.1	2.1	2.0

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

Table 8. Average annual number of persons injured in the home¹ and number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year, by sex and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year		
All types-----	20,182	9,300	10,883	114.5	108.4	120.2
Moving motor vehicle-----	70	(*)	(*)	0.4	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	128	(*)	(*)	0.7	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	324	163	161	1.8	1.9	1.8
Machinery, in operation-----	474	370	104	2.7	4.3	1.1
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	1,497	773	723	8.5	9.0	8.0
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	473	242	231	2.7	2.8	2.6
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,368	895	473	7.8	10.4	5.2
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	3,024	1,192	1,832	17.2	13.9	20.2
All other falls-----	3,865	1,413	2,453	21.9	16.5	27.1
Bumped into object or person-----	1,433	792	641	8.1	9.2	7.1
Struck by moving object-----	1,705	1,027	678	9.7	12.0	7.5
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	1,642	639	1,003	9.3	7.4	11.1
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	874	335	539	5.0	3.9	6.0
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,013	332	681	5.7	3.9	7.5
One-time lifting or exertion-----	810	295	515	4.6	3.4	5.7
Twisted or stumbled-----	758	292	466	4.3	3.4	5.1
All other type of accidents-----	725	428	297	4.1	5.0	3.3

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

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured in the home,¹ by age and type of accident:
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]

Type of accident	All ages	Under 15	15-44	45+
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All types-----	20,182	9,804	5,403	4,975
Moving motor vehicle-----	70	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	128	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	324	324	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	474	(*)	194	187
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	1,497	618	628	250
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	473	267	(*)	138
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,368	871	345	151
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	3,024	1,418	696	909
All other falls-----	3,865	1,993	691	1,181
Bumped into object or person-----	1,433	730	353	351
Struck by moving object-----	1,705	965	369	370
Handled or stepped on rough objects -----	1,642	1,010	439	193
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects---	874	467	212	195
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,013	407	395	211
One-time lifting or exertion-----	810	(*)	424	325
Twisted or stumbled-----	758	198	360	200
All other type of accidents-----	725	294	173	259

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

Table 10. Number of persons injured in the home¹ per 1,000 population per year, by age and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	All ages	Under 15	15-44	45+
	Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
All types-----	114.5	173.9	78.8	96.9
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	0.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1.8	5.7	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	2.7	(*)	2.8	3.6
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	8.5	11.0	9.2	4.9
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	2.7	4.7	(*)	2.7
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	7.8	15.4	5.0	2.9
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	17.2	25.2	10.1	17.7
All other falls-----	21.9	35.4	10.1	23.0
Bumped into object or person-----	8.1	12.9	5.1	6.8
Struck by moving object-----	9.7	17.1	5.4	7.2
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	9.3	17.9	6.4	3.8
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects---	5.0	8.3	3.1	3.8
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	5.7	7.2	5.8	4.1
One-time lifting or exertion-----	4.6	(*)	6.2	6.3
Twisted or stumbled-----	4.3	3.5	5.2	3.9
All other types of accidents-----	4.1	5.2	2.5	5.0

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

Table 11. Average annual number of persons injured in the home,¹ by residence and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All types-----	20,182	11,629	6,179	2,374
Moving motor vehicle-----	70	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	128	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	324	215	109	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	474	265	190	(*)
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	1,497	671	628	198
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	473	160	260	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,368	609	594	165
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	3,024	1,862	825	337
All other falls-----	3,865	2,391	1,068	407
Bumped into object or person-----	1,433	1,060	286	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	1,705	1,043	332	330
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	1,642	736	777	129
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects---	874	445	266	163
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,013	612	291	110
One-time lifting or exertion-----	810	395	264	152
Twisted or stumbled-----	758	617	91	(*)
All other type of accidents-----	725	460	122	142

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

Table 12. Number of persons injured in the home¹ per 1,000 population, by residence and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year			
All types-----	114.5	109.9	125.6	111.6
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	0.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1.8	2.0	2.2	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	2.7	2.5	3.9	(*)
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	8.5	6.3	12.8	9.3
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	2.7	1.5	5.3	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	7.8	5.8	12.1	7.8
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	17.2	17.6	16.8	15.8
All other falls-----	21.9	22.6	21.7	19.1
Bumped into object or person-----	8.1	10.0	5.8	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	9.7	9.9	6.8	15.5
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	9.3	7.0	15.8	6.1
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	5.0	4.2	5.4	7.7
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.2
One-time lifting or exertion-----	4.6	3.7	5.4	7.1
Twisted or stumbled-----	4.3	5.8	1.9	(*)
All other types of accidents-----	4.1	4.3	2.5	6.7

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

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured in the home,¹ by family income and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All types-----	20,182	2,654	4,286	6,965	5,279	997
Moving motor vehicle-----	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	324	(*)	(*)	215	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	474	(*)	142	241	(*)	(*)
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	1,497	252	353	531	325	(*)
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	473	(*)	122	232	(*)	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	1,368	136	213	436	440	143
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	3,024	580	487	1,178	673	105
All other falls-----	3,865	600	944	1,080	1,053	189
Bumped into object or person-----	1,433	(*)	215	518	543	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	1,705	213	293	523	552	124
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	1,642	164	329	608	430	112
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	874	136	129	374	216	(*)
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	1,013	144	345	250	244	(*)
One-time lifting or exertion-----	810	(*)	294	236	193	(*)
Twisted or stumbled-----	758	(*)	(*)	288	289	(*)
All other types of accidents-----	725	(*)	234	203	152	(*)

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

Table 14. Number of persons injured in the home¹ per 1,000 population per year, by family income and type of accident: 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]

Type of accident	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year					
All types-----	114.5	109.9	123.0	112.7	117.8	92.7
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uncontrolled fire, explosion, or discharge of a firearm-----	0.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1.8	(*)	(*)	3.5	(*)	(*)
Machinery, in operation-----	2.7	(*)	4.1	3.9	(*)	(*)
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	8.5	10.4	10.1	8.6	7.3	(*)
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	2.7	(*)	3.5	3.8	(*)	(*)
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	7.8	5.6	6.1	7.1	9.8	13.3
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	17.2	24.0	14.0	19.1	15.0	9.8
All other falls-----	21.9	24.9	27.1	17.5	23.5	17.6
Bumped into object or person-----	8.1	3.9	6.2	8.4	12.1	(*)
Struck by moving object-----	9.7	8.8	8.4	8.5	12.3	11.5
Handled or stepped on rough objects-----	9.3	6.8	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.4
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	5.0	5.6	3.7	6.1	4.8	(*)
Came in contact with hot object or open flame-----	5.7	6.0	9.9	4.0	5.4	(*)
One-time lifting or exertion-----	4.6	(*)	8.4	3.8	4.3	(*)
Twisted or stumbled-----	4.3	(*)	(*)	4.7	6.5	(*)
All other types of accidents-----	4.1	(*)	6.7	3.3	3.4	(*)

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

Table 15. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year, due to injuries in the home, 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]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands			Number of restricted-activity days per 100 population per year		
All ages-----	162,860	57,467	105,393	92.4	67.0	116.4
0-14-----	25,624	13,578	12,046	45.5	47.2	43.6
15-24-----	8,922	4,264	4,658	38.5	38.7	38.3
25-64-----	77,989	24,135	53,854	95.8	61.7	127.3
65+-----	50,326	15,490	34,835	328.2	224.6	412.9

Table 16. Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year, due to injuries in the home, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

(See headnote on table 15)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands			Number of bed-disability days per 100 population per year		
All ages-----	40,893	13,066	27,827	23.2	15.2	30.7
0-14-----	7,286	3,024	4,262	12.9	10.5	15.4
15-24-----	1,843	668	1,174	8.0	6.1	9.7
25-64-----	18,845	6,237	12,608	23.2	16.0	29.8
65+-----	12,919	3,137	9,782	84.3	45.5	116.0

Table 17. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year, due to injuries in the home, 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]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of work-loss days in thousands			Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year		
All persons-17+ years-----	17,111	11,056	6,055	25.6	25.0	26.9
17-24-----	1,211	1,005	206	12.3	17.4	5.1
25-64-----	13,219	8,386	4,834	24.6	23.1	27.7
65+-----	2,681	1,666	1,015	83.3	74.7	102.7

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by demographic characteristics: United States, July 1959-June 1961

(See headnote on table 17)

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All ages-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
0-4-----	20,038	10,203	9,835
5-9-----	19,148	9,775	9,373
10-14-----	17,193	8,776	8,417
15-24-----	23,177	11,015	12,162
25-44-----	45,423	21,747	23,676
45-64-----	35,989	17,361	18,628
65+-----	15,334	6,898	8,436
All areas-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
Urban-----	105,845	50,534	55,311
Rural nonfarm-----	49,181	24,267	24,913
Rural farm-----	21,276	10,975	10,302
All incomes-----	176,302	85,776	90,526
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
Currently employed persons-17+ years-----	66,769	44,272	22,497
17-24-----	9,827	5,771	4,056
25-64-----	53,723	36,270	17,454
65+-----	3,219	2,231	988

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Persons Injured, in the Home, 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, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high inci-

dence 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 es-

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain 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 individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

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

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

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

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

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 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 32, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

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

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 34 and 35. 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.

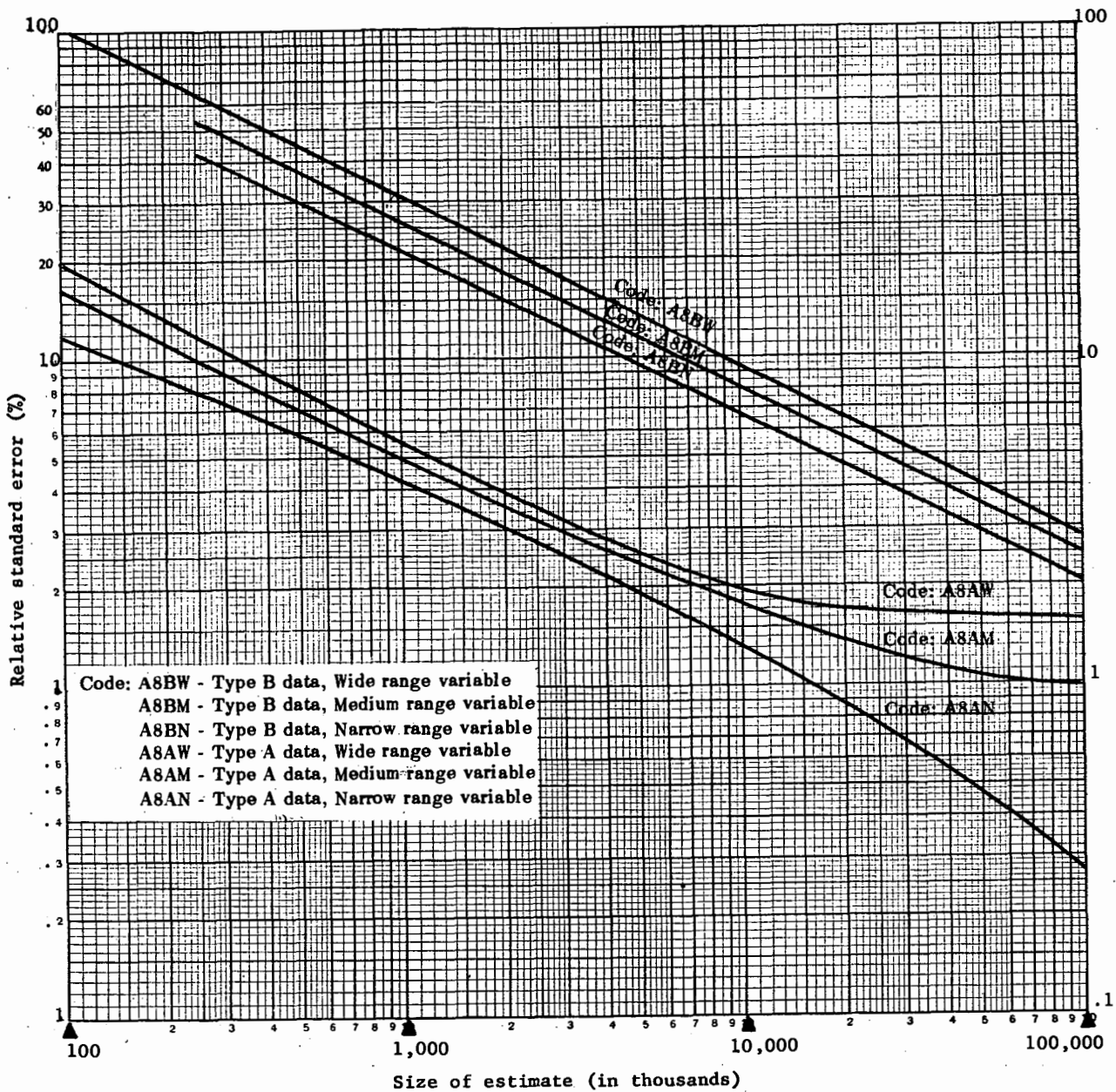
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 30; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 30.

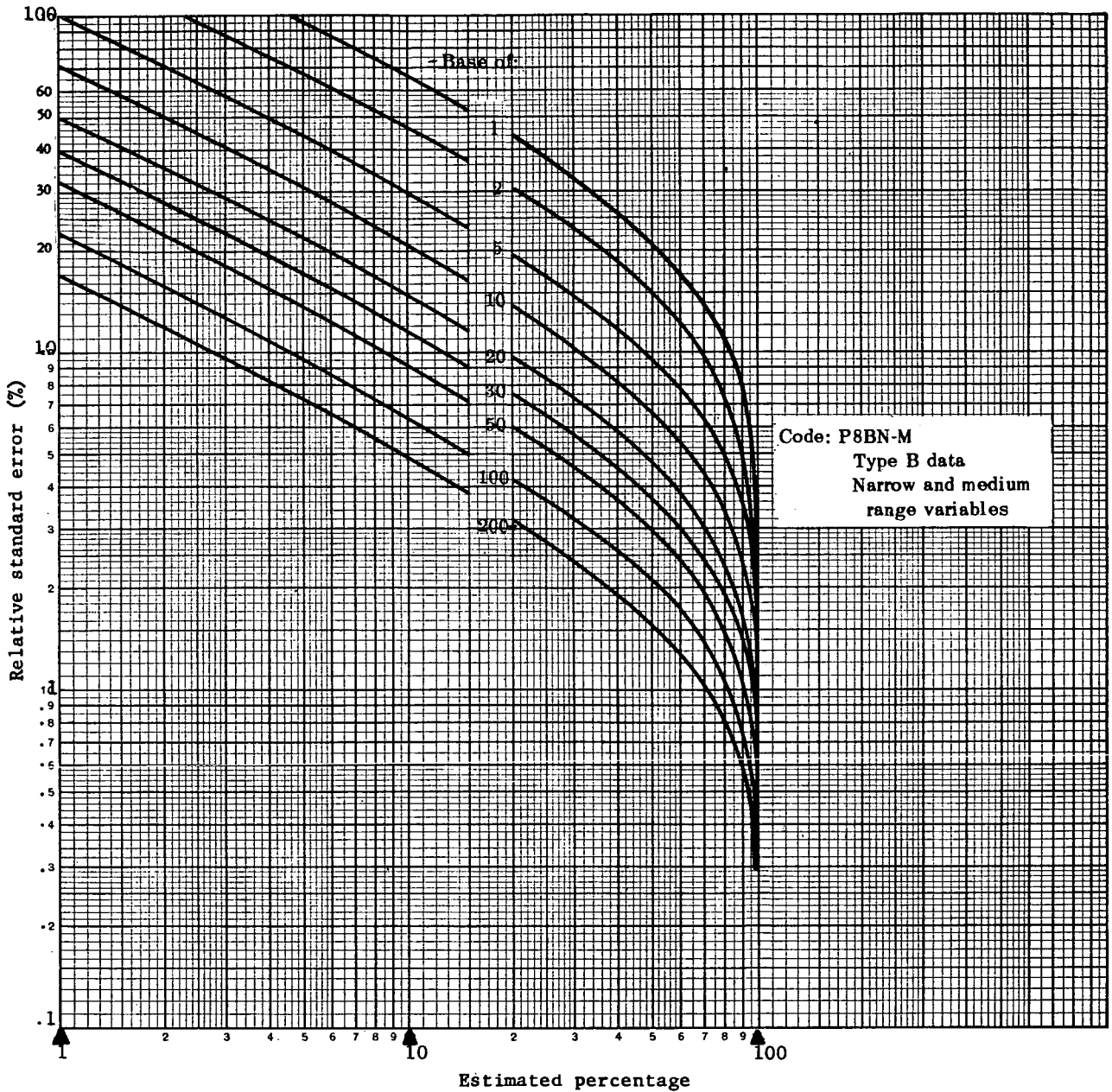
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories--	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	33
Disability days per year-----	1	A8BW	33
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons injured in a year-----	2	P8BN-M	34
Disability days in a year-----	2	P8BW	35
Rates for persons injured:			
Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population-----	4(a)	A8BN	33
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	33 33
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A8BW	33
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	33 33

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).

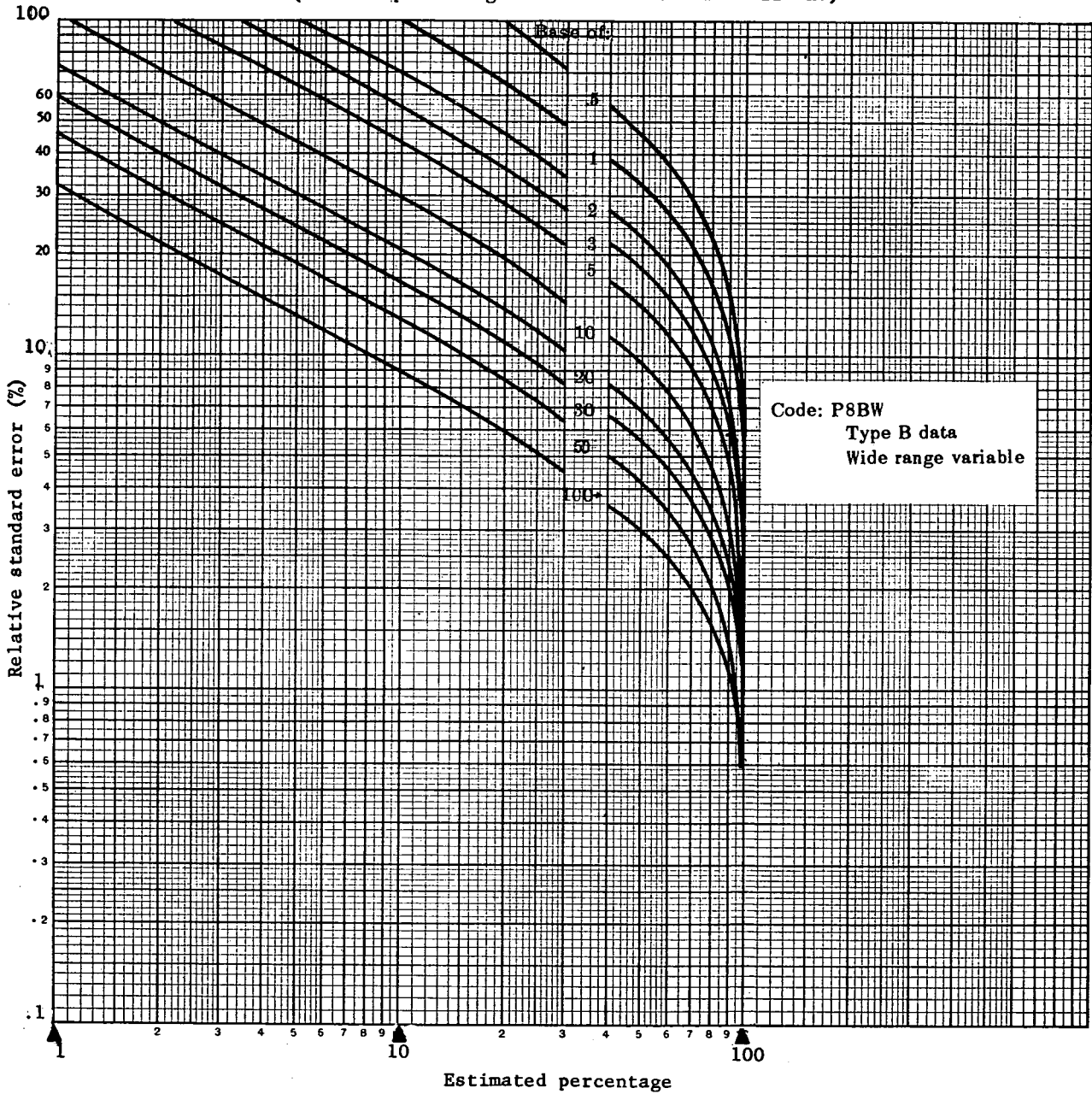
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
 for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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.

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

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

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

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

Persons injured in the home.—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house 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.

Inside the house.—Inside the house includes any room, attic, cellar, porch, or steps leading to an entrance of the house. However, inside the garage is not considered as inside the house.

Outside the house.—Outside the house includes the yard, driveway, garage, patio, gardens, or walks. On a farm, only the premises adjacent to the house are considered as part of the home. Injuries due to accidents occurring on cultivated land, in barns, or other similar farm buildings would not be considered as home injuries.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was present in the two calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the two-week period, and, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are nec-

essarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Detailed Type of Accident

Detailed type of accident.—"Detailed 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 detailed 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. A moving motor vehicle accident is defined as one in which at least one of the motor vehicles involved were moving at the time of the accident. A nonmoving motor vehicle accident is defined as an accident involving one or more motor vehicles none of which was moving at the time of 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 detailed type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more detailed 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.

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

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

of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

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

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

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

FORM NHS-4 (4-4-60) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire of _____
Questionnaires _____

2. (a) Address or description of location _____

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

(c) Type of living quarters: Housing unit Other Rural All other

(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____

3. Ident. Code _____ 3a. Reg. office Code _____ 4. Sub-sample weight _____ 5. Sample _____ 6. PSU Number _____ 7. Segment No. _____ 8. Serial No. _____

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

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

11. If "Own" or "rent free" in question 10, ask:
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres? Yes No
If "rent" in question 10, ask:
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? Yes No
(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? Yes No
(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? Yes No

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

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

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

Ask at all units except apartment houses:
14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? Yes No

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

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

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

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

18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	<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:

- Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
- 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.
- Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:

4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? Yes No Don't know No contact made

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

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) _____ (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)	Last name (1) _____ First name and initial _____	Last name (2) _____ 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"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <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"/> 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
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 yrs <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	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 yrs <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"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Something else <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Working <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"/> 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 <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"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	<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 (or 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 at any time talk to a doctor about ... ?	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? -- did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask (d-2)-(d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries)	What was the cause of...? (This column is to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q.17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of... is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the... affect you?	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments; injuries; and for: Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d-5)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (A))	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did... keep you from school last week or the week before? Days <input type="checkbox"/> None
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No							

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? (d)	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," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?	
					How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)? (s)	How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before? (t)		Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g)	(h)
1		Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> All or Nights <input type="checkbox"/> None	<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 Nights <input type="checkbox"/> None	<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 Nights <input type="checkbox"/> None	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <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? (d)	Where did you have the X-ray(s)? How many X-rays were at the hospital, doctor's office, etc.? (e)	What was this X-ray(s) for -- a check-up or an examination or for treatment? (f)	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment? (g)	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated? (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 Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.						Group No.	Group No.	

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes" in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: How many days did you keep you from work last week or the week before? (Go to Col. (a))	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...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.")	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	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. (c) 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. (Go to Col. (a))	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						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 named? How long have you been...? (Insert the wadia of the statement selected)	If "Yes" in col. (s): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been...? (Insert the wadia of the statement selected)	If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r) ask: Were you working or 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Birth	Mos. Yrs. No Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	Days or None	Days or None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Mos. 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?		
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?	(Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county)		
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)		
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)-(b) of Table X for a person)				FOOTNOTES			
Were any of these... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)							
No (Stop)	Yes	Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:					
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.		
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.		
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.		
Group No.		Group No.		Group No.		Group No.	

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)					
Line No. from Table I <input style="width: 50px; 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? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">Part(s) of body</div> <div style="width: 45%;">Kind of injury(s)</div> </div> <hr/> <hr/>			
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to q. 3) <input type="checkbox"/>	3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Section B) (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Section B)				
4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5) </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver </td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Go to Section A q. 6)</div>				1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver				
Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)		Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)			
If "Outside" in q. 4, ask: 5. (a) How did the accident happen? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how the accident happened) _____ (b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		7. How did the accident happen? A.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle) B.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (Specify kind of machinery) _____ 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by animal or insect 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____ C.9. <input type="checkbox"/> Fell on stairs or steps or from a height 10. <input type="checkbox"/> All other falls 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.) 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame 16. <input type="checkbox"/> One-time lifting or other one-time exertion 17. <input type="checkbox"/> Twisting, stumbling, etc. D.18. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (Specify object) _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle ran off roadway 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how the accident happened) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. on roadway <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. not on roadway (b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____					
ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS					
8. (a) Where did the accident happen -- at home or some other place? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place If "Some other place," ask: (b) What kind of place was it? 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____					
9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident					
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS					

<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <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 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>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>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>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.
<p>Card B</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>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>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>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>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>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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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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Persons injured in the home and associated disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961; statistics on the incidence of persons injured in the home by whether the accident occurred in or outside the house, type of accident and number of disability days, by sex, age, residence, and income. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1963.

iv, 45 p. diagrs., tables. 27 cm. (*Its Health statistics, ser. B-39*)
U. S. Public Health Service Publication no. 584-B39.

I. Home accidents. 2. Personal injuries. 3. Accidents - Statistics. I. Title.
II. Title: Statistics on the incidence of persons injured in the home.

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