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Persons Injured and Disability Days by Detailed Type and Class of Accident United States - 1971 - 1972

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured and associated disability days by detailed type and class of accident, place of accident, and selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1971 and 1972.

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In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in many aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

PERSONS INJURED AND DISABILITY DAYS BY DETAILED TYPE AND CLASS OF ACCIDENT

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

During 1971 and 1972 an estimated average of 63.4 million persons per year sustained injuries requiring medical attention or reduction for at least 1 day of their usual activities. The annual incidence rate was 311.9 persons injured per 1,000 persons in the civilian population not confined to institutions. A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. Each time a person is involved in an accident or other event in which he sustains an injury which requires medical attention or restricts that person's activities for a day or more, he is counted as a person injured. Thus the same person may be counted more than once in these statistics.

Emphasis in this report is on the detailed type of accident; that is, how the accident happened. For each person injured the question was asked: "How did the accident happen?" Respondents described the circumstances of the accidental event and the interviewer selected from cards Y and Z (see appendix III) one or more items most closely describing how the accident happened. When more than one item was reported, the one with the lowest item number, that is, the one closest to the top of the list, was recorded.

Information on detailed type of accident was obtained in health interviews conducted between July 1959 and June 1961. Findings from these interviews were reported in Health Statistics, Series B reports, numbers 37, 39, 40, 41, and 42.

Information on the incidence of persons injured in Series 10 reports is included in each of the annual Current Estimates reports in summary form (numbers 5, 13, 25, 37, 43, 52, 60, 63, 72, 79, 85, 95, and 100). A report devoted solely to persons injured and disability days due to injury is Series 10, No. 58 which covers the period July 1965-June 1967. Related reports in Series 10 are No. 87, "Impairments Due to Injury, 1971," and No. 90, "Disability Days, 1971."

Table A compares the rates of persons injured by detailed type of accident for the two periods 1971-72 and July 1959-June 1961. The leading cause of injury in both time periods was falls, with an annual incidence rate of 67.0 per 1,000 persons in 1971-72 and 68.4 per 1,000 persons for July 1959-June 1961. Falls, together with four other types of accident, accounted for 50.9 percent of all persons injured during the most recent time period (table B). During the earlier period these same causes accounted for 56.1 percent of the total.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information in this report, from the Health Interview Survey, was obtained in household interviews in a continuing nationwide survey. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During 1971 and 1972 there were

Table A. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by detailed type of accident: United States, 1971 and 1972 and July 1959-June 1961

Detailed type of accident	1971 and 1972	July 1959-June 1961
	Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year	
Total persons injured ¹ -----	311.9	255.2
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	23.2	16.4
Injured person outside vehicle-----	2.2	---
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	20.7	---
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway--	11.6	---
Ran off roadway-----	2.8	---
Accident not on roadway-----	2.3	---
Other and unknown-----	4.0	---
All other accidents-----	288.7	238.8
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*0.5	} 2.2
Discharge of firearm-----	*0.8	
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	5.9	5.0
Machinery in operation-----	6.2	7.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	20.6	15.2
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	7.2	6.7
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	13.2	10.4
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	21.7	24.4
All other falls-----	45.3	44.0
Bumped into object or person-----	27.8	19.8
Struck by moving object-----	20.2	23.3
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	11.4	14.3
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects----	5.9	10.7
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	4.9	7.5
One-time lifting or exertion-----	11.6	12.5
Twisted or stumbled-----	14.2	10.2
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	12.1	7.8
Other-----	16.8	} 17.4
Unknown-----	42.4	

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

88,000 interviewed households containing about 267,000 persons.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from this survey are presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a

sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for many of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or

Table B. Leading causes of injury: United States, 1971 and 1972, and July 1959-June 1961

Leading causes of injury	1971-1972		July 1959-June 1961	
	Number in thousands	Percent of total	Number in thousands	Percent of total
Total persons injured ¹ -----	63,400	100.0	44,995	100.0
Falls-----	13,611	21.5	12,067	26.8
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height----	4,403	6.9	4,305	9.6
All other falls-----	9,208	14.5	7,762	17.3
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	8.9	3,482	7.7
Moving motor vehicle-----	4,722	7.4	2,890	6.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	6.6	2,688	6.0
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	6.5	4,108	9.1

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Some of the estimates included in the detailed tables, particularly those for detailed type of accident, have levels of reliability which are below the standards usually required for publication. In order that the data user may combine cells to suit his particular purpose, it was decided to include the frequencies, rates, and percentages for cells usually covered by an asterisk. In this report the asterisk is inserted in front of the figure to indicate that it does not meet the usual standard of reliability for publication in Health Interview Survey reports (that is, less than 30 percent relative standard error). Figures with an asterisk should only be used to combine with quantities in other cells and not as the basis for independent estimates of incidence.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are presented in appendix II, and have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey.

Portions of the questionnaire used in 1972 to obtain information about persons injured and associated disability are illustrated in appendix

III. The entire questionnaires used in 1971 and 1972 are found in the Current Estimates reports for those years (Series 10, Nos. 79 and 85).

PERSONS INJURED, BY DETAILED TYPE OF ACCIDENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

During 1971 and 1972 an average of about 63,400,000 persons per year were injured, an incidence of 311.9 persons injured per 1,000 persons per year (table 1). Injury experience of persons who died during the 2-week reference period used for estimating the incidence of persons injured is not included in the above estimate.

In the household interview, injury experience was reported primarily in response to the disability day probe questions 5-10 (see appendix III), question 11, and questions 14-17 about physician visits. If a person was reported to have sustained one or more injuries in an accident or some other nonaccidental event, such as exposure to the elements (frostbite, heat stroke, etc.), the injuries were entered on a single con-

dition page on which the types of injury, the medical attention, and/or disability days, as well as details about the accident were recorded. The last question asked of the respondent on the condition page was "How did the accident happen?" After the respondent described what happened, the interviewer examined Card Y if a motor vehicle was involved and selected the lowest number item descriptive of the circumstances which were reported as causing the specific injury. When a motor vehicle was not involved, Card Z was referred to for the lowest numbered item describing what happened. For instance, if a person fell downstairs and cut himself on a pair of scissors he was carrying, the appropriate type of accident code would have been "cutting or piercing instrument" according to interviewer instructions. However, if the person had sustained two or more injuries in the accident, the question about how the accident

happened referred to the injury which occurred *first* in time. Thus, in the above example, if as a result of the fall the person sprained his wrist prior to being cut by the scissors, the fall led directly to the sprain which occurred prior in time to the cut and the fall would be classified as the type of accident.

As mentioned above, the incidence rate of persons injured during 1971 and 1972 was 311.9. This rate was about 22.2 percent higher than that of 255.2 for July 1959-June 1961 (figure 1). Prior to July 1967 all information about persons injured was obtained through the "condition approach" method of data collection in which a series of illness and injury probe questions were asked of respondents (see Series 2, No. 48 for a further explanation of the procedure). Following a test period of 1 year from July 1967-June 1968, the so-called person approach was employed by which respondents

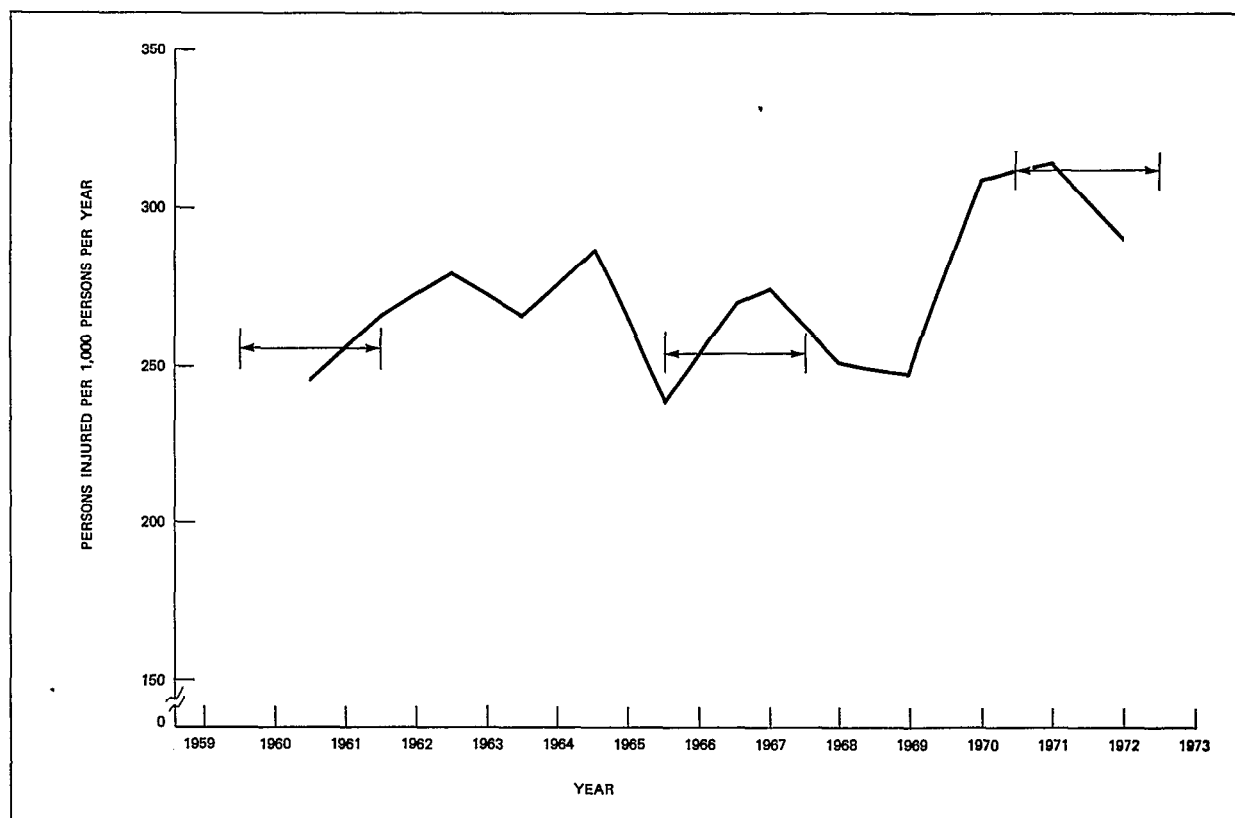


Figure 1. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, July 1959-June 1967 and calendar years 1967-73; average annual rates for July 1959-June 1961, July 1965-June 1967, and 1971 and 1972.

were asked about short-term disability days and physician visits prior to obtaining information about the conditions causing the disability or medical attention. In 1968 and 1969 the incidence rates of persons injured were lower than that for 1967. In order to improve the reporting of injury experience an additional question on incidence of injuries was added to the 1970 questionnaire following the "doctor visit" probe questions. In 1971 the injury probe was moved forward in the questionnaire to a position immediately following the disability day probes. As shown in figure 1, the incidence rates for 1970-72 were substantially higher than those for 1968 and 1969. The fall in the rate for 1973 has not been explained but is not confined solely to injury data, since it applies to *all* acute condition incidence. Beginning in 1970, the injury probe questions are a combination of both the condition and person approaches. Therefore, in examining trend data in figure 1, the changes in data collection methods account for a substantial part of the higher rates in 1971 and 1972 and the lower rates for 1968 and 1969. No explanation has been found to account for the drop in reporting of injuries during July 1965-June 1966.

Table A shows the incidence rates of injury by detailed type of accident for 1971-72 and July 1959-June 1961. Comparison between the rates for the two periods is marred by the fact that during the earlier time period the incidence rate of other and unknown types of accident was 17.4 per 1,000 persons per year contrasted to a rate of 59.2 for other and unknown (except MMV^a) for the recent period. Obviously this discrepancy detracts from the comparability in these two sets of data about how the accident happened. There is evidence that respondents did not answer the question about how the accident happened rather than that they did not know how it happened. During 1972 about 98.8 percent of the original entries on the condition page classified as unknown were blank rather than entered by the interviewer as unknown type of accident.

Falls were the leading cause of injury in both time periods with rates of 67.0 per 1,000 per-

^aMoving motor vehicle.

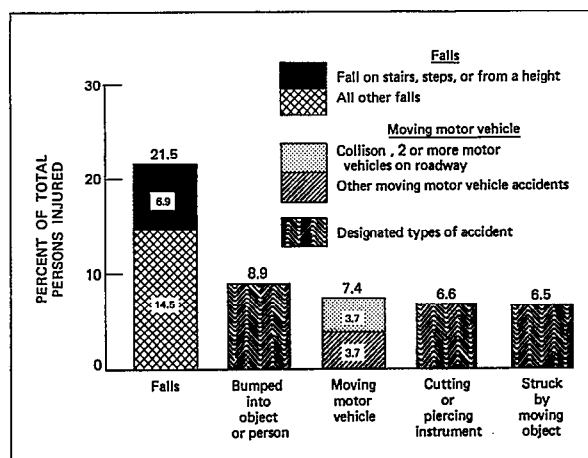


Figure 2. Percent of total persons injured by selected types of accident, 1971-72.

sons per year in 1971-72 and 68.4 in July 1959-June 1961. Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height caused 21.7 persons injured per 1,000 persons per year in the recent period and a rate of 24.4 in the earlier period. All other falls had rates of injury of 45.3 and 44.0, respectively, in each period. Falls accounted for about one in each five injuries in 1971-72 (21.5 percent of the total persons injured contrasted with 26.8 percent of the total in the earlier period, figure 2 and table B).

Falls, together with four other causes of injury, account for about 50.9 percent of all persons injured in 1971-72 and about 56.1 percent in July 1959-June 1961. These four leading causes in 1971-72 and their rates per 1,000 persons and percent of the total are as follows:

	Incidence rate per 1,000 persons per year	Percent of total persons injured
Bumped into object or person	27.8	8.9
Moving motor vehicle	23.2	7.4
Cutting or piercing instrument	20.6	6.6
Struck by moving object ...	20.2	6.5

When these leading causes of accidents are examined by age in table 2, there are distinct differences in age distribution. Moving motor vehicle had a peak rate in the age group 17-24

years. Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height occurred most frequently among children under 6, and all other falls were bimodal-high among persons under 17 years and among persons 65 years and over. The other three leading causes of injury—cutting or piercing instrument, bumped into object or person, and struck by moving object—had their highest rate among children 6-16 years of age.

Complication of medical/surgical procedure¹ was not a leading cause of persons injured with a rate of 12.1 per 1,000 persons per year, but it had one of the highest age-specific rates—that of 41.5 for children under 6 years of age. About 35.6 percent of all injuries attributed to complications occurred in young children under 6 years (873,000 of the 2,455,000 shown in table 2). Most of these injuries resulted from reactions to vaccination, immunization, or other injections such as a “flu shot.” Among all ages this same type of reaction accounted for 54.3 percent of the 2,455,000 complications assigned to this cause.

The second leading cause of complications was “other complications of surgical procedure” (adhesions, digestive symptoms associated with gallbladder removal, etc.), with 21.7 percent of all complications.

During 1971 and 1972 the incidence rate of persons injured for males of 370.5 per 1,000 males per year was about 43.9 percent higher than that of 257.4 for females (table 3). It is of interest that there was no appreciable sex difference for falls, moving motor vehicle, or cutting or piercing instruments. However, for the other two leading causes—bumped into person or object and struck by moving object—the incidence rates were substantially higher for males than females.

¹ Complication of medical/surgical procedure is not shown on cards Y and Z because most of the conditions coded to ICDA categories N997, N998, and N999 are reported in interviews as symptoms or illness rather than as injuries. For instance, child may have a fever or headache after receiving some immunization injection (e.g., for influenza or measles). The reaction is coded to N999.5, other serum reaction in the ICDA. Because such conditions are not reported as injuries as such, most of these do not have answers in the accident questions 20-26 of the condition page (see appendix III).

The incidence rates of persons injured were somewhat different by place of residence (table 4). Persons living in metropolitan areas (SMSA's) reported an annual incidence of persons injured of 321.4 per 1,000 persons. This rate was about 9 percent higher than that for persons living outside SMSA's. Falls were the leading cause of injury in each residential category. Together with falls, the same four leading causes mentioned earlier caused about half of the total persons injured in each group.

The number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year varied to some extent by geographic region (table 5). The West and North Central Regions had substantially higher rates than did the Northeast and South Regions. The same leading causes of injury as mentioned above accounted for a similar percentage of the totals in each region, ranging from 49.8 percent in the North Central Region to 52.3 percent in the Northeast and West Regions.

There was comparatively little variation in the incidence rates of persons injured between the two lower and the two higher income groups shown in table 6. However, when the income groups under \$10,000 and \$10,000 or more are compared, the number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year for the higher income group is substantially greater than the rate for the lower income group. As shown in table 1, higher rates among children (who are found in greater proportions in the higher family income group) contribute substantially to this excess. Falls are the leading cause of injury in each of the four income groups and combined with the other causes specified previously account for about half of the injuries in each group.

It is of interest that persons who have graduated from high school or have attended college had a higher incidence rate of persons injured than did persons with lesser education (table 7). As shown in table 1, the age-specific rates for 17-24 and 65 years and over account for this excess. The rate for the higher education group was about 14 percent higher than that of 254.2 per 1,000 persons per year for the lower educational group. This is a reversal of the pattern in rates for July 1965-June 1967 where the rates were 244.8 for the lower educational group and 220.3 for the higher educational group. Whether

this change in pattern is real or a result of sampling or reporting variability must await reporting in later years.² Falls caused 24.1 percent of the injuries to persons with less than 12 years of education and 15.6 percent for the higher educational group. The other four leading causes for the lower educational group were the same as those previously mentioned. However, for the higher income group the cause, struck by moving object is not a leading cause; it was replaced by the cause—twisted or stumbled—with 1.3 million persons injured. Another cause, one-time lifting or exertion, also accounted for 1.3 million persons injured for this education group.

PERSONS INJURED BY CLASS, PLACE, AND DETAILED TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Persons injured are classified in four general classes: moving motor vehicle accidents with traffic accidents as a subclass, accidents occurring while at work, accidents occurring in the home, and other accidents. The term accidents is broadly used to include other kinds of mishaps, such as effects of exposure, poisonings, complications of medical/surgical procedures, or nonaccidental violence, for instance, attempted suicide. The classes of accident are not mutually exclusive; for example a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident while he is at work, or a person may be injured while at work in the home.

Tables 8 and 9 show that 8.8 million persons were injured while at work and 24.0 million persons were injured in the home. The leading cause of work injuries was falls with a combined incidence rate of 16.0 per 1,000 currently employed persons per year (table C). Other leading causes and their incidence rates were: one-time lifting or exertion—12.5, machinery in operation—11.3, cutting or piercing instrument—11.0, and struck by moving object—10.4. These causes accounted for about 55 percent of all persons injured while at work.

²During 1973 the incidence rate for persons injured with 12 or more years of education of 275.0 per 1,000 persons per year was higher than that of 232.7 for the lower educational group.

Interviewed persons were asked, "Where did the accident happen?" Table 10 shows that the 24.0 million home accidents occurred approximately equally inside and outside the home, that is, in the adjacent premises of the house—the lawn, driveway, garden, etc. Falls were the leading cause of injury both inside and outside the home. They accounted for 31.1 percent of the total inside the home and 28.7 percent outside the home. By definition, all of the traffic accidents occurred on streets and highways, and they account for 48.4 percent of the total persons injured at this place. The next leading cause was "all other falls" with 15.2 percent of the total. Falls were the leading cause of injury at school and at places of recreation.

PERSONS INJURED BY MEASURES OF IMPACT OF INJURY

All of the 63.4 million persons injured were either medically attended or restricted their usual activities for at least 1 day. This follows because injuries not requiring either of these actions are not included in the data from the Health Interview Survey. Injury may also cause persons to stay in bed, lose time from work or school, or to be hospitalized. Each of these three measures of impact of injury is included in the activity restricting category shown in table 11. About 57.3 percent of the persons injured required activity restriction as a result of their injury. About two of each five persons with activity restriction also experienced bed disability. The same proportion lost time from work or school. Although not shown in the tables, an estimated 2,588,000 of the persons injured were hospitalized as a result of the injury.³

A distribution of the measures of impact of injury for each detailed type of accident is presented in table 12. About one-fourth of the falls required bed disability for at least 1 day. Falls

³The annual estimate of persons injured is based on injuries reported to have occurred during a 2-week reference period immediately prior to the household interview. The estimate of 2,588,000 hospitalizations is based on the number of persons who were injured during the 2-week reference period and required inpatient care in a hospital.

Table C. Average annual number of persons injured while at work and number of persons injured per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, by detailed type of accident: United States, 1971 and 1972

Detailed type of accident	Average number of persons injured while at work in thousands	Number of persons injured while at work per 1,000 currently employed persons per year
Total persons injured ¹ -----	8,785	111.4
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	*287	*3.6
Injured person outside vehicle-----	*59	*0.7
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	*228	*2.9
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	*112	*1.4
Ran off roadway-----	*-	*-
Accident not on roadway-----	*39	*0.5
Other and unknown-----	*78	*1.0
All other accidents-----	8,498	107.8
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*38	*0.5
Discharge of firearm-----	*-	*-
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	*19	*0.2
Machinery in operation-----	889	11.3
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	869	11.0
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	658	8.3
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	*70	*0.9
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	568	7.2
All other falls-----	697	8.8
Bumped into object or person-----	572	7.3
Struck by moving object-----	820	10.4
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	*325	*4.1
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	*265	*3.4
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	*233	*3.0
One-time lifting or exertion-----	986	12.5
Twisted or stumbled-----	*295	*3.7
Other-----	612	7.8
Unknown-----	581	7.4

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

on stairs, steps, or from a height had a higher percentage of bed disability than did other falls. About 40.2 percent of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents sustained bed disability.

DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO INJURY

Tables 13-17 present estimates of disability days due to injury. These annual estimates of

disability include days of restricted activity associated with the injuries reported in the interview as well as days associated with old injuries and impairments resulting from injuries sustained in the past that caused disability during the 2 weeks prior to interview week. An estimated average of 557,527,000 days of restricted activity due to injury occurred in 1971 and 1972. A restricted activity day is one on which a person has to cut down on his usual activities for the

Table D. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injury and number of days per 100 persons per year by detailed type of accident: United States, 1971 and 1972

Detailed type of accident	Days of restricted activity in thousands	Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year
Total persons injured-----	557,527	274.3
Moving motor vehicle ¹ -----	92,391	45.5
Injured person outside vehicle-----	10,614	5.2
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-	81,271	40.0
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway--	52,488	25.8
Ran off roadway-----	12,120	6.0
Accident not on roadway-----	4,889	2.4
Other and unknown-----	11,774	5.8
All other accidents-----	465,136	228.8
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	3,774	1.9
Discharge of firearm-----	6,677	3.3
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	8,379	4.1
Machinery in operation-----	10,434	5.1
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	12,680	6.2
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	2,806	1.4
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	4,200	2.1
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	57,230	28.2
All other falls-----	107,211	52.7
Bumped into object or person-----	30,330	14.9
Struck by moving object-----	20,100	9.9
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	5,192	2.6
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects----	5,708	2.8
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	*2,462	*1.2
One-time lifting or exertion-----	30,693	15.1
Twisted or stumbled-----	18,595	9.1
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	58,020	28.5
Other-----	19,568	9.6
Unknown-----	61,077	30.0

¹Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

whole day due to the current effects of a new or old injury. Days of bed disability and days lost from work or school are also considered to be days of restricted activity. The converse is not necessarily true, since a person may restrict his usual daily activity but not require bed-stay or time lost from work or school. The estimate of days lost from work is restricted to days for persons in the currently employed population at the time of interview. Thus, it does not include any days resulting from injury for which the

injured person was no longer able to work at a job or business at the time of interview. Days lost from school are also restricted to a defined population group—that is the school-age population 6-16 years of age.

Since the main emphasis in this report is placed on the information on detailed type of accident, the discussion of disability days will be limited to that in tables D and E. Table E is limited to the leading causes of injury because the small number of disability days (other than

Table E. Average annual number of days of disability due to injury and number of days per 100 persons per year for the leading causes of injury: United States, 1971 and 1972

Leading causes of injury	Days of re- stricted activity	Days of bed dis- ability	Days lost from work ¹	Days lost from school ²	Days of re- stricted activity	Days of bed dis- ability	Days lost from ¹ work	Days lost from ² school
	Average number of days in thousands				Number of days per 100 persons per year			
Total persons injured-----	557,527	158,610	86,139	15,116	274.3	78.0	109.3	33.9
Falls-----	164,442	46,029	21,916	3,757	80.9	22.6	27.8	8.4
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	12,230	14,955	9,536	*1,289	28.2	7.4	12.1	*2.9
All other falls-----	152,211	31,075	12,380	2,468	52.7	15.3	15.7	5.5
Bumped into object or person-----	10,330	7,555	4,145	2,160	14.9	3.7	5.3	4.8
Moving motor vehicle--	12,391	30,126	17,080	*1,589	45.5	14.8	21.7	*3.6
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	12,680	*2,168	1,947	*	6.2	*1.1	2.5	*
Struck by moving object-----	10,100	3,747	4,792	*	9.9	1.8	6.1	*

¹Currently employed persons 17 years and older.

²Children 6-16 years.

restricted activity) for other causes of injury have too large a sampling error to be presented. Falls caused an average of 164.4 million days of restricted activity during 1971 and 1972, 46.0 million days spent in bed, 21.9 million days lost from work among the currently employed population, and 3.8 million days lost from school among persons 6-16 years of age.

Another way of examining these data is to estimate the average duration of disability resulting from the injury. The average duration is computed by dividing the number of days of disability by the number of injuries sustained. For 1971 and 1972 the average duration of bed disability from falls on stairs, steps, or from a height was 3.4 days. Corresponding data from the earlier reports for July 1959-June 1961 shows an average duration of 4.5 days. Average duration for all other falls was 3.4 days in bed per injury compared with 3.0 days for the earlier data. Average duration of bed disability for the other leading causes of injury are, as follows:

	<i>Days in bed</i>
Moving motor vehicle.....	3.4
Bumped into object or person.....	1.3
Cutting or piercing instrument.....	0.5
Struck by moving object.....	0.9

Similar information on average duration of restricted activity resulting from the leading causes of injury are as follows:

	<i>Days of restricted activity</i>
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height	13.0
All other falls.....	11.6
Moving motor vehicle.....	19.6
Bumped into object or person.....	5.4
Cutting or piercing instrument.....	3.0
Struck by moving object.....	4.9

The average duration of restricted activity or bed disability for the leading causes of injury are relatively short. The longest average duration of restricted activity based on data in tables D and 2 was for uncontrolled fire or explosion with an average of 40.6 days.



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Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹							
All persons ² -----	63,400	8,289	17,493	10,745	13,907	8,806	4,150
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	36,314	4,837	10,485	6,807	8,396	4,022	1,758
Female-----	27,085	3,452	7,008	3,938	5,511	4,784	2,392
<u>Place of residence</u>							
All SMSA-----	41,935	5,670	11,042	7,018	9,425	6,110	2,669
Outside SMSA-----	21,465	2,619	6,451	3,727	4,481	2,696	1,482
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	13,158	1,845	3,336	2,298	2,702	2,101	876
North Central-----	18,297	2,483	4,798	3,227	4,218	2,432	1,138
South-----	19,004	2,265	5,560	3,033	4,037	2,632	1,477
West-----	12,941	1,697	3,798	2,186	2,950	1,641	669
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000-----	12,226	1,415	2,244	2,957	1,580	1,600	2,431
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	18,154	2,811	4,652	3,185	4,245	2,564	697
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	16,801	2,469	5,294	2,333	4,529	1,835	341
\$15,000 or more-----	12,782	1,141	4,400	1,621	3,021	2,237	362
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>							
Less than 12 years-----	13,809	...	...	3,189	3,795	4,195	2,629
12 years or more-----	23,388	...	...	7,284	10,052	4,574	1,478
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year							
All persons ² -----	311.9	393.6	391.8	386.2	289.2	209.7	211.8
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	370.5	450.8	461.4	514.8	362.5	201.7	214.4
Female-----	257.4	334.2	319.7	269.7	221.0	216.9	210.0
<u>Place of residence</u>							
All SMSA-----	321.4	424.3	393.5	389.3	296.7	223.5	224.3
Outside SMSA-----	294.9	340.3	389.0	380.5	274.5	184.0	192.9
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	273.0	395.5	331.2	364.1	239.5	194.8	172.6
North Central-----	326.4	418.6	379.4	420.8	322.3	216.4	207.6
South-----	299.3	338.0	396.1	340.5	268.6	206.2	243.5
West-----	364.4	451.0	481.6	442.8	339.2	227.6	221.7
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$5,000-----	298.9	352.0	339.0	451.2	288.7	211.1	228.1
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	293.9	371.0	346.5	351.2	283.9	209.5	154.9
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	336.8	438.3	424.0	396.2	308.5	189.7	224.2
\$15,000 or more-----	333.9	412.1	467.0	340.3	287.1	237.7	258.8
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>							
Less than 12 years-----	254.2	...	...	357.8	284.6	220.8	200.8
12 years or more-----	289.7	...	...	397.5	294.2	204.6	251.0

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 2. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by age and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹							
Total persons injured-----	63,400	8,289	17,493	10,745	13,907	8,806	4,160
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	*148	884	1,560	1,267	673	*191
Injured person outside vehicle-----	437	*34	*133	*76	*117	*40	*37
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	*113	735	1,465	1,150	614	*133
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	*76	*307	752	626	523	*78
Ran off roadway-----	559	*	*148	*247	*145	*19	*
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*19	*80	*202	*130	*17	*20
Other and unknown-----	822	*18	*200	*264	*249	*55	*35
All other accidents-----	58,677	8,142	16,609	9,185	12,640	8,133	3,969
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*	*	*40	*53	*	*
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*	*37	*18	*100	*	*
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	*219	783	*58	*98	*23	*24
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	*	*90	374	460	*310	*36
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	*314	1,544	741	832	572	*191
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	*230	*273	*333	408	*165	*56
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	530	827	*211	526	379	*210
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	1,112	1,236	433	775	565	*283
All other falls-----	9,208	1,334	2,812	1,085	1,217	1,403	1,358
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	506	2,269	1,023	1,051	623	*176
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	494	1,700	691	750	356	*112
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	*330	827	367	441	*251	*93
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	*258	375	*145	*295	*130	*
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	*288	*104	*187	*265	*133	*17
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	*	*106	423	937	817	*71
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	*19	1,103	541	695	434	*98
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	2,455	873	477	*305	373	*278	*130
Other-----	3,420	634	677	398	842	493	377
Unknown-----	8,623	1,000	1,371	1,812	2,522	1,200	719
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year							
Total persons injured-----	311.9	393.6	391.8	386.2	289.2	209.7	211.8
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	23.2	*7.0	19.8	56.1	26.3	16.0	*9.7
Injured person outside vehicle-----	2.2	*1.6	*3.0	*2.7	*2.4	*1.0	*1.9
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	20.7	*5.4	16.5	52.7	23.9	14.6	*6.8
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	11.6	*3.6	*6.9	27.0	13.0	12.5	*4.0
Ran off roadway-----	2.8	*	*3.3	*8.9	*3.0	*0.5	*
Accident not on roadway-----	2.3	*0.9	*1.8	*7.3	*2.7	*0.4	*1.0
Other and unknown-----	4.0	*0.9	*4.5	*9.5	*5.2	*1.3	*1.8
All other accidents-----	288.7	386.6	372.0	330.1	262.8	193.7	202.1
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*0.5	*	*	*1.4	*1.1	*	*
Discharge of firearm-----	*0.8	*	*0.8	*0.6	*2.1	*	*
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	5.9	*10.4	17.5	*2.1	*2.0	*0.5	*1.2
Machinery in operation-----	6.2	*	*2.0	13.4	9.6	*7.4	*1.8
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	20.6	*14.9	34.6	26.6	17.3	13.6	*9.7
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	7.2	*10.9	*6.1	*12.0	8.5	*3.9	*2.9
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	13.2	25.2	18.5	*7.6	10.9	9.0	*10.7
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	21.7	52.8	27.7	15.6	16.1	13.5	*14.4
All other falls-----	45.3	63.3	63.0	39.0	25.3	33.4	69.2
Bumped into object or person-----	27.8	24.0	50.8	36.8	21.9	14.8	*9.0
Struck by moving object-----	20.2	23.5	38.1	24.8	15.6	8.5	*5.7
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	11.4	*15.7	18.5	13.2	9.2	*6.0	*4.7
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	5.9	*12.3	8.4	*5.2	*6.1	*3.1	*
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	4.9	*13.7	*2.3	*6.7	*5.5	*3.2	*0.9
One-time lifting or exertion-----	11.6	*	*2.4	15.2	19.5	19.5	*3.6
Twisted or stumbled-----	14.2	*0.9	24.7	19.4	14.5	10.3	*5.0
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	12.1	41.5	10.7	*11.0	7.8	*6.6	*7.6
Other-----	16.8	30.1	15.2	14.3	17.5	11.7	19.2
Unknown-----	42.4	47.5	30.7	65.1	52.4	28.6	36.6

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹			Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year		
Total persons injured-----	63,400	36,314	27,085	311.9	370.5	257.4
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	2,693	2,029	23.2	27.5	19.3
Injured person outside motor vehicle-----	437	*248	*190	2.2	*2.5	*1.8
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	2,392	1,818	20.7	24.4	17.3
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	990	1,373	11.6	10.1	13.0
Ran off roadway-----	559	408	*151	2.8	4.2	*1.4
Accident not on roadway-----	467	356	*112	2.3	3.6	*1.1
Other and unknown-----	822	639	*183	4.0	6.5	*1.7
All other accidents-----	58,677	33,621	25,056	288.7	343.0	238.1
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*74	*20	*0.5	*0.8	*0.2
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*118	*37	*0.8	*1.2	*0.4
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	720	485	5.9	7.3	4.6
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	1,116	*154	6.2	11.4	*1.5
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	2,394	1,800	20.6	24.4	17.1
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	1,066	399	7.2	10.9	3.8
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	1,333	1,349	13.2	13.6	12.8
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	2,441	1,962	21.7	24.9	18.6
All other falls-----	9,208	4,328	4,881	45.3	44.2	46.4
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	3,783	1,865	27.8	38.6	17.7
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	2,832	1,272	20.2	28.9	12.1
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	1,363	946	11.4	13.9	9.0
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	815	389	5.9	8.3	3.7
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	595	399	4.9	6.1	3.8
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	1,620	734	11.6	16.5	7.0
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	1,699	1,191	14.2	17.3	11.3
Complication of medical/surgical procedure---	2,455	1,185	1,270	12.1	12.1	12.1
Other-----	3,420	2,015	1,406	16.8	20.6	13.4
Unknown-----	8,623	4,125	4,499	42.4	42.1	42.8

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or-outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 4. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by place of residence and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	All areas	All SMSA	Outside SMSA	All areas	All SMSA	Outside SMSA
	Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹			Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year		
Total persons injured-----	63,400	41,935	21,465	311.9	321.4	294.9
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	3,163	1,559	23.2	24.2	21.4
Injured person outside vehicle-----	437	341	*96	2.2	2.6	*1.3
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	2,822	1,388	20.7	21.6	19.1
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	1,850	512	11.6	14.2	7.0
Ran off roadway-----	559	357	*201	2.8	2.7	*2.8
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*284	*183	2.3	*2.2	*2.5
Other and unknown-----	822	*330	491	4.0	*2.5	6.7
All other accidents-----	58,677	38,771	19,906	288.7	297.2	273.5
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*-	*93	*0.5	*-	*1.3
Discharge of firearms-----	*155	*58	*96	*0.8	*0.4	*1.3
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	827	378	5.9	6.3	5.2
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	699	571	6.2	5.4	7.8
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	2,640	1,555	20.6	20.2	21.4
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	1,118	*347	7.2	8.6	*4.8
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	1,651	1,031	13.2	12.7	14.2
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	3,209	1,194	21.7	24.6	16.4
All other falls-----	9,208	6,062	3,146	45.3	46.5	43.2
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	3,836	1,812	27.8	29.4	24.9
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	2,612	1,492	20.2	20.0	20.5
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	1,579	730	11.4	12.1	10.0
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	744	459	5.9	5.7	6.3
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	449	545	4.9	3.4	7.5
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	1,545	809	11.6	11.8	11.1
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	2,081	809	14.2	16.0	11.1
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	2,455	1,681	774	12.1	12.9	10.6
Other-----	3,420	2,262	1,159	16.8	17.3	15.9
Unknown-----	8,623	5,717	2,907	42.4	43.8	39.9

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 5. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by geographic region and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹					Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year				
Total persons injured-----	63,400	13,158	18,297	19,004	12,941	311.9	273.0	326.4	299.3	364.4
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	821	1,350	1,464	1,087	23.2	17.0	24.1	23.1	30.6
Injured person outside vehicle--	437	*56	*92	*58	*232	2.2	*1.2	*1.6	*0.9	*6.5
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	746	1,237	1,371	856	20.7	15.5	22.1	21.6	24.1
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	442	849	712	359	11.6	9.2	15.1	11.2	10.1
Ran off roadway-----	559	*94	*92	*229	*144	2.8	*2.0	*1.6	*3.6	*4.1
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*117	*153	*75	*123	2.3	*2.4	*2.7	*1.2	*3.5
Other and unknown-----	822	*93	*143	356	*230	4.0	*1.9	*2.6	5.6	*6.5
All other accidents-----	58,677	12,338	16,947	17,539	11,854	288.7	256.0	302.4	276.2	333.8
Uncontrolled fire or explosion--	*93	*-	*20	*56	*18	*0.5	*-	*0.4	*0.9	*0.5
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*-	*79	*76	*-	*0.8	*-	*1.4	*1.2	*-
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	*268	*312	*251	373	5.9	*5.6	*5.6	*4.0	10.5
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	*296	*325	463	*187	6.2	*6.1	*5.8	7.3	*5.3
Cutting or piercing instrument--	4,194	761	1,292	1,214	927	20.6	15.8	23.1	19.1	26.1
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	*147	493	509	*316	7.2	*3.1	8.8	8.0	*8.9
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	531	817	926	408	13.2	11.0	14.6	14.6	11.5
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	1,008	1,248	1,118	1,029	21.7	20.9	22.3	17.6	29.0
All other falls-----	9,208	2,327	2,260	2,864	1,756	45.3	48.3	40.3	45.1	49.5
Bumped into object or person----	5,648	1,242	1,721	1,601	1,084	27.8	25.8	30.7	25.2	30.5
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	723	1,246	1,251	885	20.2	15.0	22.2	19.7	24.9
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	641	678	530	460	11.4	13.3	12.1	8.3	13.0
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	*141	404	*330	*328	5.9	*2.9	7.2	*5.2	*9.2
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	377	*280	*227	*110	4.9	7.8	*5.0	*3.6	*3.1
One-time lifting or exertion----	2,354	539	545	782	488	11.6	11.2	9.7	12.3	13.7
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	504	965	828	592	14.2	10.5	17.2	13.0	16.7
Complication of medical/ surgical procedure-----	2,455	373	594	906	582	12.1	7.7	10.6	14.3	16.4
Other-----	3,420	640	885	1,198	697	16.8	13.3	15.8	18.9	19.6
Unknown-----	8,623	1,819	2,783	2,408	1,613	42.4	37.7	49.7	37.9	45.4

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent with the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 6. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by family income and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971

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

Detailed type of accident	All incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Average number of persons injured in thousands ²					
Total persons injured-----	63,400	12,226	18,154	16,801	12,782
Moving motor vehicle ³ -----	4,722	831	1,151	1,541	871
Injured person outside vehicle-----	437	*114	*112	*77	*134
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	696	1,022	1,464	718
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	400	571	867	*344
Ran off roadway-----	559	*112	*167	*130	*149
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*35	*78	*200	*97
Other and unknown-----	822	*148	*206	*266	*128
All other accidents-----	58,677	11,395	17,003	15,260	11,911
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*37	*20	*36	*-
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*78	*-	*56	*21
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	*207	*262	367	*331
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	*140	510	*308	*176
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	649	1,484	1,108	778
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	*160	474	450	*326
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	533	671	731	509
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	1,006	1,403	1,264	619
All other falls-----	9,208	2,405	2,407	2,379	1,528
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	855	1,550	1,403	1,310
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	700	1,299	911	1,078
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	355	777	561	456
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	*53	519	*265	*347
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	*201	*333	*285	*114
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	352	864	594	449
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	475	740	794	777
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	2,455	520	657	686	429
Other-----	3,420	761	1,039	730	763
Unknown-----	8,623	1,908	1,993	2,330	1,702
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year					
Total persons injured-----	311.9	298.9	293.9	336.8	333.9
Moving motor vehicle ³ -----	23.2	20.3	18.6	30.9	22.8
Injured person outside vehicle-----	2.2	*2.8	*1.8	*1.5	*3.5
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	20.7	17.0	16.5	29.3	18.8
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	11.6	9.8	9.2	17.4	*9.0
Ran off roadway-----	2.8	*2.7	*2.7	*2.6	*3.9
Accident not on roadway-----	2.3	*0.9	*1.3	*4.0	*2.5
Other and unknown-----	4.0	*3.6	*3.3	*5.3	*3.3
All other accidents-----	288.7	278.6	275.3	305.9	311.1
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*0.5	*0.9	*0.3	*0.7	*-
Discharge of firearm-----	*0.8	*1.9	*-	*1.1	*0.5
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	5.9	*5.1	*4.2	7.4	*8.6
Machinery in operation-----	6.2	*3.4	8.3	*6.2	*4.6
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	20.6	15.9	24.0	22.2	20.3
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	7.2	*3.9	7.7	9.0	*8.5
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	13.2	13.0	10.9	14.7	13.3
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	21.7	24.6	22.7	25.3	16.2
All other falls-----	45.3	58.8	39.0	47.7	39.9
Bumped into object or person-----	27.8	20.9	25.1	28.1	39.4
Struck by moving object-----	20.2	17.1	21.0	18.3	28.2
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	11.4	8.7	12.6	11.2	11.9
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	5.9	*1.3	8.4	*5.3	*9.1
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	4.9	*4.9	*5.4	*5.7	*3.0
One-time lifting or exertion-----	11.6	8.6	14.0	11.9	11.7
Twisted or stumbled-----	14.2	11.6	12.0	15.9	22.3
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	12.1	12.7	10.6	13.8	11.2
Other-----	16.8	18.6	16.8	14.6	19.9
Unknown-----	42.4	46.6	32.3	46.7	44.5

¹Includes unknown income.

²Excludes are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

³Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons injured 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year by education of individual and detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	All educational groups ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more	All educational groups ¹	Less than 12 years	12 years or more
	Average number of persons injured in thousands ²			Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year		
Total persons injured-17 years and over-----	37,618	13,809	23,388	273.5	254.2	289.7
Moving motor vehicle ³ -----	3,691	1,127	2,546	26.8	20.7	31.5
Injured person outside vehicle-----	*270	*137	*133	*2.0	*2.5	*1.6
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	3,362	968	2,376	24.4	17.8	29.4
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	1,979	542	1,419	14.4	10.0	17.6
Ran off roadway-----	411	*108	*303	3.0	*2.0	*3.8
Accident not on roadway-----	369	*73	*296	2.7	*1.3	*3.7
Other and unknown-----	603	*245	358	4.4	*4.5	4.4
All other accidents-----	33,927	12,682	20,842	246.7	233.4	258.1
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*18	*75	*0.7	*0.3	*0.9
Discharge of firearm-----	*118	*60	*58	*0.9	*1.1	*0.7
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	*203	*19	*184	*1.5	*0.3	*2.3
Machinery in operation-----	1,180	419	762	8.6	7.7	9.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	2,336	941	1,377	17.0	17.3	17.1
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	963	*242	702	7.0	*4.5	8.7
Injury caused by animal or insect--	1,325	441	866	9.6	8.1	10.7
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	2,056	1,137	881	14.9	20.9	10.9
All other falls-----	5,063	2,191	2,768	36.8	40.3	34.3
Bumped into object or person-----	2,873	804	2,051	20.9	14.8	25.4
Struck by moving object-----	1,910	692	1,218	13.9	12.7	15.1
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	1,153	369	784	8.4	6.8	9.7
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	570	*196	355	4.1	*3.6	4.4
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	602	*265	*337	4.4	*4.9	*4.2
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,248	925	1,323	16.3	17.0	16.4
Twisted or stumbled-----	1,768	423	1,345	12.9	7.8	16.7
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	1,105	440	644	8.0	8.1	8.0
Other-----	2,109	952	1,102	15.3	17.5	13.6
Unknown-----	6,253	2,149	4,010	45.5	39.6	49.7

¹Includes unknown education.

²Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

³Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 8. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, 1971-72

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

Sex and age	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Both sexes						
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹						
All ages-----	63,400	4,722	3,903	8,785	24,012	27,807
Under 6 years-----	8,289	*148	*110	...	5,396	2,924
6-16 years-----	17,493	884	692	...	6,693	10,073
17-24 years-----	10,745	1,560	1,300	2,707	2,111	4,859
25-44 years-----	13,907	1,267	1,029	3,826	4,075	5,392
45-64 years-----	8,806	673	638	2,053	3,349	3,029
65 years and over-----	4,160	*191	*134	*199	2,388	1,530
Male						
All ages-----	36,314	2,693	2,135	7,583	11,855	15,667
Under 6 years-----	4,837	*56	*38	...	3,060	1,821
6-16 years-----	10,485	460	*346	...	3,834	6,246
17-24 years-----	6,807	923	738	2,490	954	2,875
25-44 years-----	8,396	856	672	3,382	1,848	2,852
45-64 years-----	4,022	*306	*287	1,564	1,212	1,181
65 years and over-----	1,768	*93	*54	*147	948	691
Female						
All ages-----	27,085	2,029	1,768	1,202	12,157	12,140
Under 6 years-----	3,452	*91	*73	...	2,336	1,103
6-16 years-----	7,008	424	*346	...	2,860	3,827
17-24 years-----	3,938	637	562	*217	1,157	1,984
25-44 years-----	5,511	411	357	444	2,227	2,539
45-64 years-----	4,784	367	350	489	2,137	1,848
65 years and over-----	2,392	*98	*80	*51	1,440	838
Both sexes						
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
All ages-----	311.9	23.2	19.2	43.2	118.1	136.8
Under 6 years-----	393.6	*7.0	*5.2	...	256.2	138.8
6-16 years-----	391.8	19.8	15.5	...	149.9	225.6
17-24 years-----	386.2	56.1	46.7	97.3	75.9	174.6
25-44 years-----	289.2	26.3	21.4	79.6	84.7	112.1
45-64 years-----	209.7	16.0	15.2	48.9	79.7	72.1
65 years and over-----	211.8	*9.7	*6.8	*10.1	121.6	77.9
Male						
All ages-----	370.5	27.5	21.8	77.4	120.9	159.8
Under 6 years-----	450.8	*5.2	*3.5	...	285.2	169.7
6-16 years-----	461.4	20.2	*15.2	...	168.7	274.8
17-24 years-----	514.8	69.8	55.8	188.3	72.1	217.4
25-44 years-----	362.5	37.0	29.0	146.0	79.8	123.1
45-64 years-----	201.7	*15.3	*14.4	78.4	60.8	59.2
65 years and over-----	214.4	*11.3	*6.5	*17.8	115.0	83.8
Female						
All ages-----	257.4	19.3	16.8	11.4	115.5	115.4
Under 6 years-----	334.2	*8.8	*7.1	...	226.2	106.8
6-16 years-----	319.7	19.3	*15.8	...	130.5	174.6
17-24 years-----	269.7	43.6	38.5	*14.9	79.2	135.9
25-44 years-----	221.0	16.5	14.3	17.8	89.3	101.8
45-64 years-----	216.9	16.6	15.9	22.2	96.9	83.8
65 years and over-----	210.0	*8.6	*7.0	*4.5	126.4	73.6

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

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

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year, by class of accident and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

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

Characteristic	All classes	Moving motor vehicle		While at work	Home	Other
		Total	Traffic			
Average annual number of persons injured in thousands ¹						
All persons ² -----	63,400	4,722	3,903	8,785	24,012	27,807
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	41,935	3,163	2,751	5,381	16,001	18,633
Outside SMSA-----	21,465	1,559	1,152	3,404	8,011	9,174
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	13,158	821	685	1,691	5,049	5,972
North Central-----	18,297	1,350	1,125	2,629	6,785	8,164
South-----	19,004	1,464	1,259	2,644	7,360	8,010
West-----	12,941	1,087	834	1,820	4,817	5,662
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000-----	12,226	831	795	1,279	4,933	5,551
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	18,154	1,151	929	3,218	7,043	7,242
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	16,801	1,541	1,281	2,467	6,466	6,871
\$15,000 or more-----	12,782	871	643	1,338	4,428	6,603
Education of individual-17 years and over						
Less than 12 years-----	13,809	1,127	1,014	3,433	4,862	4,894
12 years or more-----	23,388	2,546	2,068	5,309	6,934	9,665
Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons per year						
All persons ² -----	311.9	23.2	19.2	43.2	118.1	136.8
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	321.4	24.2	21.1	41.2	122.6	142.8
Outside SMSA-----	294.9	21.4	15.8	46.8	110.1	126.0
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	273.0	17.0	14.2	35.1	104.8	123.9
North Central-----	326.4	24.1	20.1	46.9	121.1	145.7
South-----	299.3	23.1	19.8	41.6	115.9	126.1
West-----	364.4	30.6	23.5	51.3	135.7	159.5
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000-----	298.9	20.3	19.4	31.3	120.6	135.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	293.9	18.6	15.0	52.1	114.0	117.3
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	336.8	30.9	25.7	49.5	129.6	137.7
\$15,000 or more-----	333.9	22.8	16.8	34.9	115.7	172.5
Education of individual-17 years and over						
Less than 12 years-----	254.2	20.7	18.7	63.2	89.5	90.1
12 years or more-----	289.7	31.5	25.6	65.8	85.9	119.7

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes unknown income and education.

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

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 38.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons injured and percent distribution of persons injured by place of accident, according to detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	Total	Home		Street and highway	Farm	Industrial place	School	Place of recreation	Other	Unknown
		Inside	Outside							
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹										
Total persons injured-----	63,400	12,331	11,681	8,068	1,324	6,995	5,993	4,037	4,236	8,735
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	*56	*147	3,903	*22	*56	*-	*236	*284	*18
Injured person outside vehicle-----	437	*56	*37	*287	*-	*18	*-	*21	*18	*-
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	*-	*91	3,595	*22	*37	*-	*199	*266	*-
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	...	...	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran off roadway-----	559	*-	*-	559	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*-	*73	...	*22	*37	*-	*182	*153	*-
Other and unknown-----	822	*-	*18	673	*-	*-	*-	*17	*113	*-
All other accidents-----	58,677	12,275	11,534	4,165	1,301	6,939	5,993	3,801	3,952	8,716
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*20	*18	*-	*-	*38	*-	*-	*18	*-
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*37	*60	*19	*-	*-	*-	*39	*-	*-
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	*-	443	520	*19	*-	*-	*165	*57	*-
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	*41	*303	*-	*81	729	*55	*-	*43	*18
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	1,382	1,235	*110	*174	720	*235	*71	*268	*-
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	482	*150	*19	*17	461	*156	*-	*181	*-
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	438	1,297	*258	*125	*16	*59	*89	381	*19
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	1,678	1,214	*186	*71	478	435	*157	*183	*-
All other falls-----	9,208	2,153	2,138	1,228	*161	711	1,225	905	687	*-
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	1,554	680	*237	*115	414	1,630	730	*288	*-
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	632	941	*186	*92	774	791	400	*289	*-
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	684	725	*112	*70	*254	*99	*130	*198	*38
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	*345	*303	*40	*34	*240	*105	*35	*101	*-
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	631	*37	*-	*-	*233	*35	*21	*36	*-
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	556	*319	*60	*70	849	*176	*96	*229	*-
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	*319	455	*339	*133	*164	596	676	*207	*-
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,455
Other-----	3,420	1,187	564	*198	*34	444	*307	*229	458	*-
Unknown-----	8,623	*136	653	653	*106	414	*91	*57	*328	6,186
Percent distribution										
Total persons injured-----	100.0	19.4	18.4	12.7	2.1	11.0	9.5	6.4	6.7	13.8
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	100.0	*1.2	*3.1	82.7	*0.5	*1.2	*-	*5.0	*6.0	*0.4
Injured person outside vehicle-----	100.0	*12.8	*8.5	65.7	*-	*4.1	*-	*4.8	*4.1	*-
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	100.0	*-	*2.2	85.4	*0.5	*0.9	*-	*4.7	*6.3	*-
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ran off roadway-----	100.0	*-	*-	100.0	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-
Accident not on roadway-----	100.0	*-	*15.6	...	*4.7	*7.9	*-	*39.0	*32.8	*-
Other and unknown-----	100.0	*-	*2.2	81.9	*-	*-	*-	*2.1	*13.7	*-
All other accidents-----	100.0	20.9	19.7	7.1	2.2	11.8	10.2	6.5	6.7	14.9
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	100.0	*21.5	*19.4	*-	*-	*40.9	*-	*-	*19.4	*-
Discharge of firearms-----	100.0	*23.9	*38.7	*12.3	*-	*-	*-	*25.2	*-	*-
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	100.0	*-	36.8	43.2	*1.6	*-	*-	*13.7	*4.7	*-
Machinery in operation-----	100.0	*3.2	*23.9	*-	*6.4	57.4	*4.3	*-	*3.4	*1.4
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	100.0	33.0	29.4	*2.6	*4.1	17.2	*5.6	*1.7	*6.4	*-
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	100.0	32.9	*10.2	*1.3	*1.2	31.5	*10.6	*-	*12.4	*-
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	100.0	16.3	48.4	*9.6	*4.7	*0.6	*2.2	*3.3	14.2	*0.7
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	100.0	38.1	27.6	*4.2	*1.6	10.9	9.9	*3.6	*4.2	*-
All other falls-----	100.0	23.4	23.2	13.3	*1.7	7.7	13.3	9.8	7.5	*-
Bumped into object or person-----	100.0	27.5	12.0	*4.2	*2.0	7.3	28.9	12.9	*5.1	*-
Struck by moving object-----	100.0	15.4	22.9	*4.5	*2.2	18.9	19.3	9.7	*7.0	*-
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	100.0	29.6	31.4	*4.9	*3.0	*11.0	*4.3	*5.6	*8.6	*1.6
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	100.0	*28.7	*25.2	*3.3	*2.8	*20.0	*8.7	*2.9	*8.4	*-
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	100.0	63.5	*3.7	*-	*-	*23.4	*3.5	*2.1	*3.6	*-
One-time lifting or exertion-----	100.0	23.6	*13.6	*2.5	*3.0	36.1	*7.5	*4.1	*9.7	*-
Twisted or stumbled-----	100.0	*11.0	15.7	*11.7	*4.6	*5.7	20.6	23.4	*7.2	*-
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Other-----	100.0	34.7	16.5	*5.8	*1.0	13.0	*9.0	*6.7	13.4	*-
Unknown-----	100.0	*1.6	7.6	7.6	*1.2	4.8	*1.1	*0.7	*3.8	71.7

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on charts on pages 38 and 40.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 11. Average annual number of persons injured and percent distribution by measures of effect of injury, according to sex and age: United States, 1971-72

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

Sex and age	Total	Medically attended, but not activity restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)	With time lost from work or school (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended		
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹						
Both sexes						
All ages-----	63,400	27,082	27,061	9,257	14,152	14,036
Under 6 years-----	8,289	5,353	2,305	631	1,088	1,113
6-16 years-----	17,493	6,976	7,628	2,888	3,668	5,113
17-24 years-----	10,745	4,378	5,127	1,240	2,531	2,805
25-44 years-----	13,907	5,405	6,241	2,261	3,485	3,689
45-64 years-----	8,806	3,256	4,097	1,453	2,325	2,256
65 years and over-----	4,160	1,713	1,663	785	1,055	*173
Male						
All ages-----	36,314	16,068	15,491	4,755	7,812	9,195
Under 6 years-----	4,837	3,150	1,283	404	749	888
6-16 years-----	10,485	4,392	4,643	1,450	2,207	2,887
17-24 years-----	6,807	2,861	3,222	724	1,467	2,073
25-44 years-----	8,396	3,199	3,944	1,253	2,106	2,791
45-64 years-----	4,022	1,651	1,692	678	878	1,290
65 years and over-----	1,768	813	708	*247	404	*154
Female						
All ages-----	27,085	11,014	11,570	4,501	6,340	4,841
Under 6 years-----	3,452	2,203	1,022	*227	*339	...
6-16 years-----	7,008	2,584	2,985	1,438	1,461	2,227
17-24 years-----	3,938	1,517	1,905	516	1,064	732
25-44 years-----	5,511	2,205	2,298	1,008	1,379	897
45-64 years-----	4,784	1,605	2,405	775	1,447	965
65 years and over-----	2,392	900	955	538	651	*19
Percent distribution						
Both sexes						
All ages-----	100.0	42.7	42.7	14.6	22.3	22.1
Under 6 years-----	100.0	64.6	27.8	7.6	13.1	...
6-16 years-----	100.0	39.9	43.6	16.5	21.0	29.2
17-24 years-----	100.0	40.7	47.7	11.5	23.6	26.1
25-44 years-----	100.0	38.9	44.9	16.3	25.1	26.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	37.0	46.5	16.5	26.4	25.6
65 years and over-----	100.0	41.2	40.0	18.9	25.4	*4.2
Male						
All ages-----	100.0	44.2	42.7	13.1	21.5	25.3
Under 6 years-----	100.0	65.1	26.5	8.4	15.5	...
6-16 years-----	100.0	41.9	44.3	13.8	21.0	27.5
17-24 years-----	100.0	42.0	47.3	10.6	21.6	30.5
25-44 years-----	100.0	38.1	47.0	14.9	25.1	33.2
45-64 years-----	100.0	41.0	42.1	16.9	21.8	32.1
65 years and over-----	100.0	46.0	40.0	*14.0	22.9	*8.7
Female						
All ages-----	100.0	40.7	42.7	16.6	23.4	17.9
Under 6 years-----	100.0	63.8	29.6	*6.6	*9.8	...
6-16 years-----	100.0	36.9	42.6	20.5	20.8	31.3
17-24 years-----	100.0	38.5	48.4	13.1	27.0	18.5
25-44 years-----	100.0	40.0	41.7	18.3	25.0	16.3
45-64 years-----	100.0	33.5	50.3	16.2	30.2	20.2
65 years and over-----	100.0	37.6	39.9	22.5	27.2	*0.3

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on charts on pages 38 and 40.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 12. Average annual number of persons injured and percent distribution of persons injured by measures of effect of injury, according to detailed type of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Detailed type of accident	Total	Medically attended but not activity restricting	Activity restricting		Bed disabling (included in activity restricting)
			Medically attended	Not medically attended	
Average number of persons injured in thousands ¹					
Total persons injured-----	63,400	27,082	27,061	9,257	14,152
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	4,722	1,419	3,018	*285	1,896
Injured person outside vehicle-----	437	*90	*269	*78	*170
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	4,210	1,254	2,749	*207	1,726
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	2,363	727	1,503	*133	918
Ran off roadway-----	559	*88	433	*37	*336
Accident not on roadway-----	467	*202	*265	*	*114
Other and unknown-----	822	*237	548	*37	357
All other accidents-----	58,677	25,663	24,043	8,972	12,256
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	*93	*74	*20	*	*
Discharge of firearm-----	*155	*37	*118	*	*118
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	1,205	*311	612	*282	*302
Machinery in operation-----	1,270	665	493	*113	*184
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	4,194	2,593	1,244	358	*298
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	1,465	1,053	360	*53	*166
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	2,682	1,906	626	*150	*247
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	4,403	1,746	2,129	528	1,248
All other falls-----	9,208	3,223	4,329	1,656	2,036
Bumped into object or person-----	5,648	2,118	2,413	1,117	1,225
Struck by moving object-----	4,104	2,285	1,488	*332	539
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	2,309	1,210	873	*226	*285
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	1,203	542	549	*112	*254
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	994	580	*281	*133	*189
One-time lifting or exertion-----	2,354	580	1,042	732	769
Twisted or stumbled-----	2,890	720	1,302	868	533
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	2,455	471	1,436	548	964
Other-----	3,420	1,734	1,263	423	604
Unknown-----	8,623	3,817	3,466	1,341	2,295
Percent distribution					
Total persons injured-----	100.0	42.7	42.7	14.6	22.3
Moving motor vehicle ² -----	100.0	30.1	63.9	*6.0	40.2
Injured person outside vehicle-----	100.0	*20.6	61.6	*17.8	*38.9
Injured person inside vehicle or getting in or out-----	100.0	29.8	65.3	*4.9	41.0
Collision between 2 or more motor vehicles on roadway-----	100.0	30.8	63.6	*5.6	38.8
Ran off roadway-----	100.0	*15.7	77.5	*6.6	*60.1
Accident not on roadway-----	100.0	*43.3	56.7	*	*24.4
Other and unknown-----	100.0	*28.8	66.7	*4.5	43.4
All other accidents-----	100.0	43.7		15.3	20.9
Uncontrolled fire or explosion-----	100.0	*79.6	*21.5	*	*
Discharge of firearm-----	100.0	*23.9	*76.1	*	*76.1
Nonmotor vehicle in motion-----	100.0	*25.8	50.8	*23.4	*25.1
Machinery in operation-----	100.0	52.4	38.8	*8.9	*14.5
Cutting or piercing instrument-----	100.0	61.8	29.7	8.5	*7.1
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice-----	100.0	71.9	24.6	*3.6	*11.3
Injury caused by animal or insect-----	100.0	71.1	23.3	*5.6	*9.2
Fall on stairs, steps, or from a height-----	100.0	39.7	48.4	12.0	28.3
All other falls-----	100.0	35.0	47.0	18.0	22.1
Bumped into object or person-----	100.0	37.5	42.7	19.8	21.7
Struck by moving object-----	100.0	55.7	36.3	*8.1	13.1
Handled or stepped on rough object-----	100.0	52.4	37.8	*9.8	*12.3
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects-----	100.0	45.1	45.6	*9.3	*21.1
Came in contact with hot object or substance-----	100.0	58.4	*28.3	*13.4	*19.0
One-time lifting or exertion-----	100.0	24.6	44.3	31.1	32.7
Twisted or stumbled-----	100.0	24.9	45.1	30.0	18.4
Complication of medical/surgical procedure-----	100.0	19.2	58.5	22.3	39.3
Other-----	100.0	50.7	36.9	12.4	17.7
Unknown-----	100.0	44.3	40.2	15.6	26.6

¹Excluded are persons with injuries involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²Includes injured persons not reported as inside or outside the vehicle.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on charts on pages 38 and 40.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 350,000.

Table 13. Average annual number of days of restricted activity due to injury and number of days per 100 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of days of restricted activity in thousands					
All persons ¹ -----	557,527	73,092	207,718	175,890	100,826
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	283,421	43,639	125,467	80,946	33,369
Female-----	274,106	29,453	82,251	94,944	67,457
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	362,945	48,643	138,828	114,114	61,361
Outside SMSA-----	194,582	24,450	68,891	61,776	39,465
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	120,916	14,118	43,999	40,329	22,470
North Central-----	155,124	20,994	54,114	49,578	30,437
South-----	176,058	21,151	66,433	54,638	33,836
West-----	105,430	16,829	43,173	31,344	14,084
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	188,370	11,676	51,239	59,132	66,322
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	156,885	22,069	66,452	52,998	15,366
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	98,774	18,721	46,160	26,244	7,649
\$15,000 or more-----	74,049	16,532	31,134	22,919	3,465
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	256,723	...	83,849	102,455	70,418
12 years or more-----	220,371	...	121,881	71,564	26,926
Number of days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year					
All persons ¹ -----	274.3	111.2	273.6	418.8	513.4
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	289.1	130.4	344.9	406.0	404.7
Female-----	260.5	91.3	208.1	430.4	592.2
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	278.2	117.4	278.8	417.4	515.6
Outside SMSA-----	267.3	100.7	263.7	421.5	510.1
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	250.9	95.8	250.1	373.9	442.8
North Central-----	276.8	113.0	260.7	441.2	555.3
South-----	277.2	102.0	277.5	428.1	557.8
West-----	296.9	144.5	316.7	434.7	466.8
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	460.6	109.7	426.0	780.3	622.3
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	254.0	105.1	276.6	433.0	341.5
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	198.0	103.3	224.4	271.3	502.9
\$15,000 or more-----	193.4	135.6	203.7	243.6	247.7
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	472.5	...	376.9	539.3	538.0
12 years or more-----	272.9	...	232.2	320.2	457.2

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 39.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 3,200,000.

Table 14. Average annual number of days of bed disability due to injury and number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of days of bed disability in thousands					
All persons ¹ -----	158,610	17,334	58,586	48,971	33,719
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	73,674	11,405	31,112	18,448	12,708
Female-----	84,936	5,928	27,473	30,523	21,011
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	102,751	12,627	39,003	31,434	19,686
Outside SMSA-----	55,859	4,707	19,583	17,537	14,033
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	34,233	*3,055	11,684	11,610	7,884
North Central-----	43,058	5,667	15,603	10,951	10,837
South-----	53,924	5,196	19,958	16,552	12,216
West-----	27,396	3,415	11,340	9,858	*2,783
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	62,238	3,459	15,254	20,860	22,665
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	43,173	4,958	20,722	13,723	3,771
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	23,456	4,309	10,768	6,119	*2,261
\$15,000 or more-----	16,691	3,200	6,521	5,286	*1,684
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	73,675	...	23,933	26,728	23,014
12 years or more-----	64,475	...	34,165	21,612	8,698
Number of days of bed disability per 100 persons per year					
All persons ¹ -----	78.0	26.4	77.2	116.6	171.7
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	75.2	34.1	85.5	92.5	154.1
Female-----	80.7	18.4	69.5	138.4	184.5
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	78.8	30.5	78.3	115.0	165.4
Outside SMSA-----	76.7	19.4	75.0	119.7	181.4
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	71.0	*20.7	66.4	107.6	155.4
North Central-----	76.8	30.5	75.2	97.5	197.7
South-----	84.9	25.1	83.4	129.7	201.4
West-----	77.2	29.3	83.2	136.7	*92.2
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	152.2	32.5	126.8	275.3	212.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	69.9	23.6	86.3	112.1	83.8
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	47.0	23.8	52.3	63.3	*148.7
\$15,000 or more-----	43.6	26.3	42.7	56.2	*120.4
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	135.6	...	107.6	140.7	175.8
12 years or more-----	79.9	...	65.1	96.7	147.7

¹ Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 39.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 3,200,000.

Table 15. Average annual number of days lost from work or school due to injury and number of days lost per 100 currently employed persons or children 6-16 years per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-72

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

Characteristic	Days lost from work				Days lost from school
	All ages-17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Average number of days lost from work in thousands				Number of days in thousands
All persons ¹ -----	86,139	51,564	31,814	2,761	15,116
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	61,865	38,709	21,267	*1,888	8,917
Female-----	24,274	12,855	10,547	*873	6,200
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	54,637	31,549	21,882	*1,206	10,393
Outside SMSA-----	31,502	20,015	9,932	*1,555	4,723
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	22,250	12,872	8,769	*610	3,237
North Central-----	25,939	14,209	10,186	*1,544	4,493
South-----	26,552	17,777	8,167	*608	4,612
West-----	11,397	6,706	4,691	*-	2,775
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	16,529	10,680	4,549	*1,300	3,686
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	31,089	19,104	11,505	*481	4,462
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	18,722	11,610	6,999	*113	3,939
\$15,000 or more-----	13,778	7,629	5,653	*496	2,174
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	37,712	19,305	16,898	*1,509	...
12 years or more-----	47,714	31,984	14,477	*1,252	...
	Days lost from work per 100 currently employed persons per year				Days lost from school per 100 children 6-16 years per year
All persons ¹ -----	109.3	105.9	117.8	88.5	33.9
<u>Sex</u>					
Male-----	126.5	128.9	126.5	*91.8	39.2
Female-----	81.1	68.8	103.6	*82.0	28.3
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	105.9	98.4	123.3	*67.6	37.0
Outside SMSA-----	115.6	120.1	107.4	*116.6	28.5
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	116.8	115.3	123.8	*75.9	32.1
North Central-----	119.9	105.9	139.0	*174.1	35.5
South-----	106.9	113.0	101.3	*58.6	32.9
West-----	85.7	80.0	103.7	*-	35.2
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$5,000-----	155.2	176.7	137.4	*100.5	55.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	128.6	123.8	146.0	*56.1	33.2
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	87.4	82.2	100.3	*35.3	31.5
\$15,000 or more-----	76.6	71.4	81.4	*135.9	23.1
<u>Education of individual-17 years and over</u>					
Less than 12 years-----	149.3	157.1	151.5	*83.1	...
12 years or more-----	90.2	88.5	93.2	*102.5	...

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 39.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 1,900,000.

Table 16. Average annual number of days of disability due to injury and number of days per 100 persons per year by class of accident: United States, 1971 and 1972

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

Class of accident	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days lost from work ¹	Days lost from school ²	Days of restricted activity	Days of bed disability	Days lost from work ¹	Days lost from school ²
Average number of days in thousands					Number of days per 100 persons per year			
All classes-----	557,527	158,610	86,139	15,116	274.3	78.0	109.3	33.9
Moving motor vehicle:								
Total-----	92,391	30,126	17,080	*1,589	45.5	14.8	21.7	*3.6
Traffic-----	84,126	28,093	15,340	*1,477	41.4	13.8	19.5	*3.3
While at work-----	111,317	27,127	36,474	...	54.8	13.3	46.3	...
Home-----	160,757	47,409	16,618	4,300	79.1	23.3	21.1	9.6
Other-----	225,338	62,841	24,956	9,313	110.9	30.9	31.7	20.9

¹Days lost from work are for the currently employed population aged 17 years and over.

²Days lost from school are for persons 6-16 years of age.

NOTE: The sum of the data for the classes of accident may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive:

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 39.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 3,200,000 or of days of restricted activity or bed disability when the aggregate of days lost from work or school is at least 1,900,000.

Table 17. Average annual number of days of disability due to injury and number of days per 100 persons per year by place of accident: United States, 1971-72

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

Place of accident	Days of re- stricted activ- ity	Days of bed dis- ability	Days lost from work ¹	Days lost from school ²	Days of re- stricted activ- ity	Days of bed dis- ability	Days lost from work ¹	Days lost from school ²
	Average number of days in thousands				Number of days per 100 persons per year			
Total-----	557,527	158,610	86,139	15,116	274.3	78.0	109.3	33.9
Home-inside-----	92,360	30,357	7,721	*1,000	45.4	14.9	9.8	*2.2
Home-outside-----	68,448	17,103	8,897	3,299	33.7	8.4	11.3	7.4
Street and highway-----	123,171	38,528	20,093	3,105	60.6	19.0	25.5	7.0
Farm-----	11,376	*2,476	2,690	*390	5.6	*1.2	3.4	*0.9
Industrial place-----	74,267	16,534	25,378	*55	36.5	8.1	32.2	*0.1
School-----	24,629	4,248	*1,458	3,578	12.1	2.1	*1.8	8.0
Place of recreation-----	25,536	4,894	3,511	*1,072	12.6	2.4	4.5	*2.4
Other-----	48,503	12,250	8,886	*985	23.9	6.0	11.3	*2.2
Unknown-----	89,237	32,220	7,505	*1,631	43.9	15.9	9.5	*3.7

¹Days lost from work are for the currently employed population aged 17 years and over.

²Days lost from school are for persons 6-16 years of age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 39.

When a figure is shown with an asterisk in front of it, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate of days of restricted activity or bed disability is at least 3,200,000 or the aggregate of days lost from work or school is at least 1,900,000.

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971 and 1972

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 17 years	17-44 years
Number of persons in thousands									
All persons ¹ -----	203,254	21,060	44,645	27,823	48,094	41,995	19,637	65,705	75,917
<u>Sex</u>									
Male-----	98,023	10,731	22,726	13,223	23,159	19,939	8,246	33,457	36,382
Female-----	105,231	10,329	21,919	14,600	24,935	22,057	11,391	32,248	39,534
<u>Place of residence</u>									
All SMSA-----	130,464	13,364	28,063	18,027	31,770	27,340	11,901	41,427	49,797
Outside SMSA-----	72,790	7,696	16,582	9,796	16,323	14,656	7,736	24,278	26,120
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast-----	48,193	4,665	10,073	6,312	11,283	10,787	5,074	14,738	17,595
North Central-----	56,049	5,931	12,646	7,668	13,086	11,237	5,481	18,577	20,754
South-----	63,503	6,702	14,038	8,907	15,029	12,762	6,066	20,740	23,936
West-----	35,509	3,763	7,887	4,937	8,696	7,210	3,017	11,650	13,632
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$5,000-----	40,901	4,020	6,619	6,554	5,473	7,578	10,657	10,639	12,027
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	61,764	7,577	13,426	9,070	14,952	12,241	4,499	21,003	24,022
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	49,884	5,633	12,486	5,888	14,682	9,673	1,521	18,120	20,570
\$15,000 or more-----	38,285	2,769	9,421	4,764	10,522	9,410	1,399	12,190	15,286
<u>Education of individual- 17 years and over</u>									
Less than 12 years-----	54,332	...	...	8,912	13,333	18,997	13,090	...	22,245
12 years or more-----	80,737	...	...	18,326	34,168	22,353	5,889	...	52,495

¹Includes unknown income and education.

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 37.

Table 19. Population of currently employed persons 17 years and older used in obtaining rates of days lost from work, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1971 and 1972

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

Characteristic	All ages- 17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of persons in thousands				
All persons ¹ -----	78,825	48,709	26,997	3,119
<u>Sex</u>				
Male-----	48,891	30,020	16,815	2,056
Female-----	29,934	18,689	10,181	1,064
<u>Place of residence</u>				
All SMSA-----	51,579	32,047	17,747	1,785
Outside SMSA-----	27,245	16,662	9,249	1,334
<u>Geographic region</u>				
Northeast-----	19,050	11,166	7,081	804
North Central-----	21,637	13,421	7,330	887
South-----	24,836	15,738	8,061	1,037
West-----	13,301	8,384	4,525	392
<u>Family income</u>				
Less than \$5,000-----	10,649	6,044	3,311	1,294
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	24,172	15,435	7,879	857
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	21,417	14,120	6,977	320
\$15,000 or more-----	17,993	10,685	6,944	365
<u>Education of individual- 17 years and over</u>				
Less than 12 years-----	25,258	12,290	11,152	1,816
12 years or more-----	52,895	36,139	15,535	1,222

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 37.

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1971 and 1972.

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

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

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

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

The usual HIS sample for a year consists of about 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year. During the 2 years, 1971 and 1972, there were 88,000 interviewed households containing about 267,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published⁴ as well as a detailed description of the sample design⁵ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁶

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of

the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

⁵U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and

over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁷ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁸⁻¹¹

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 esti-

mates of any biases which might be 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. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. 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 during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

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

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

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics. Series 2-No. 54.* DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

¹⁰National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

¹¹National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent new and better approximations of the relative standard errors of HIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 37-39. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 40-42. 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:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population.

Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

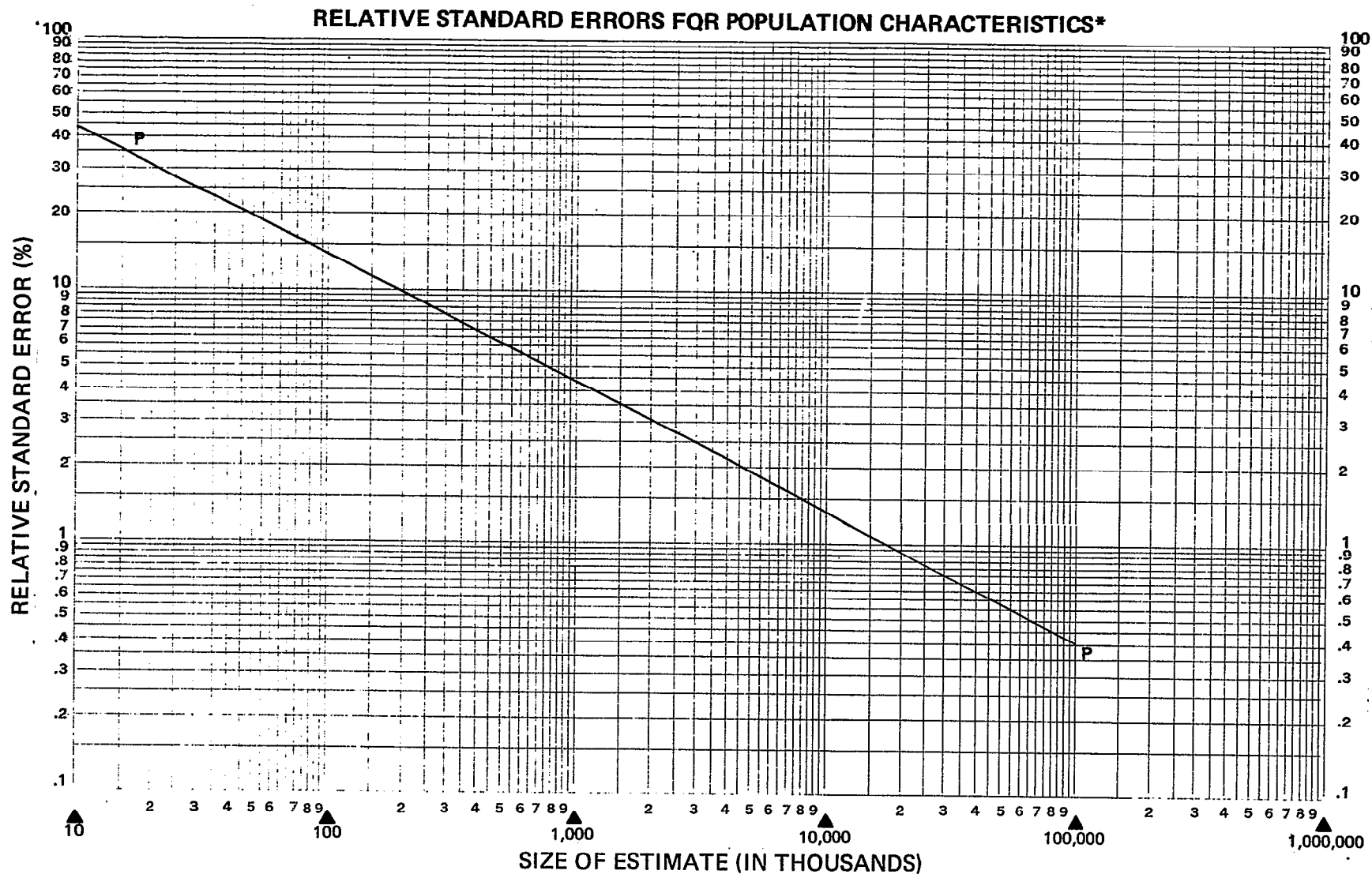
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and

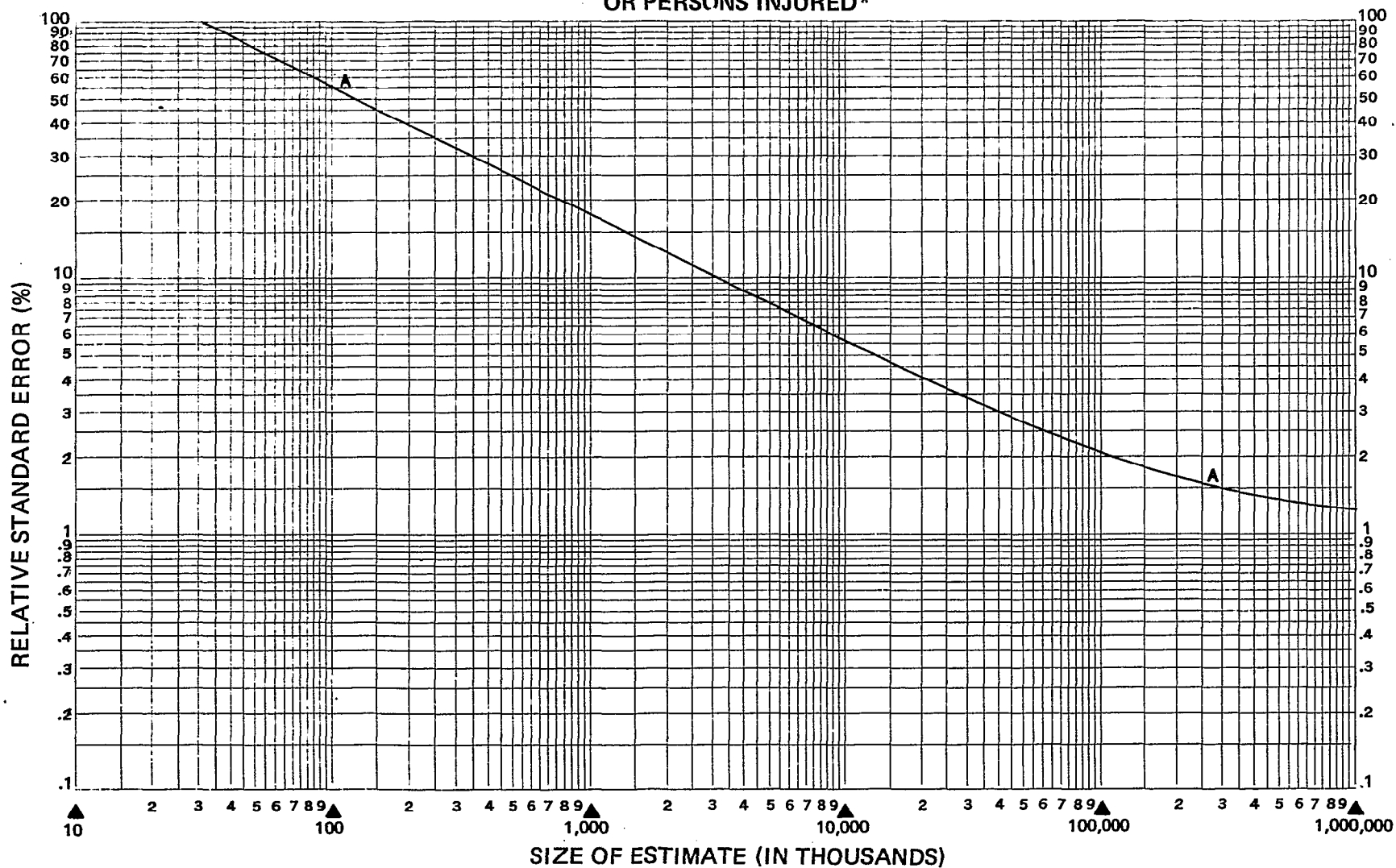
X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be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



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

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.3 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 130,000 (1.3 percent of 10,000,000).

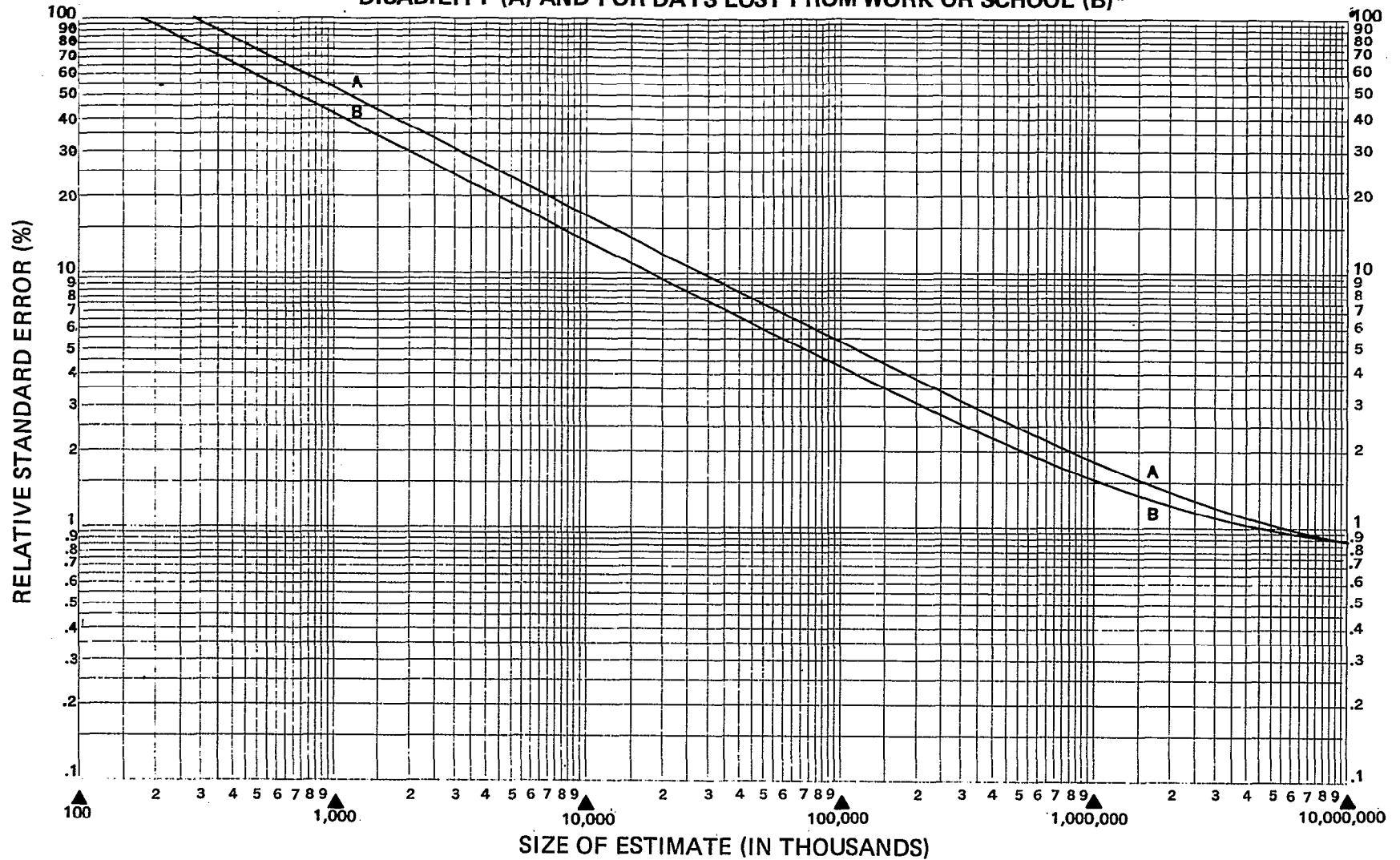
RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED*



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

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

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)*

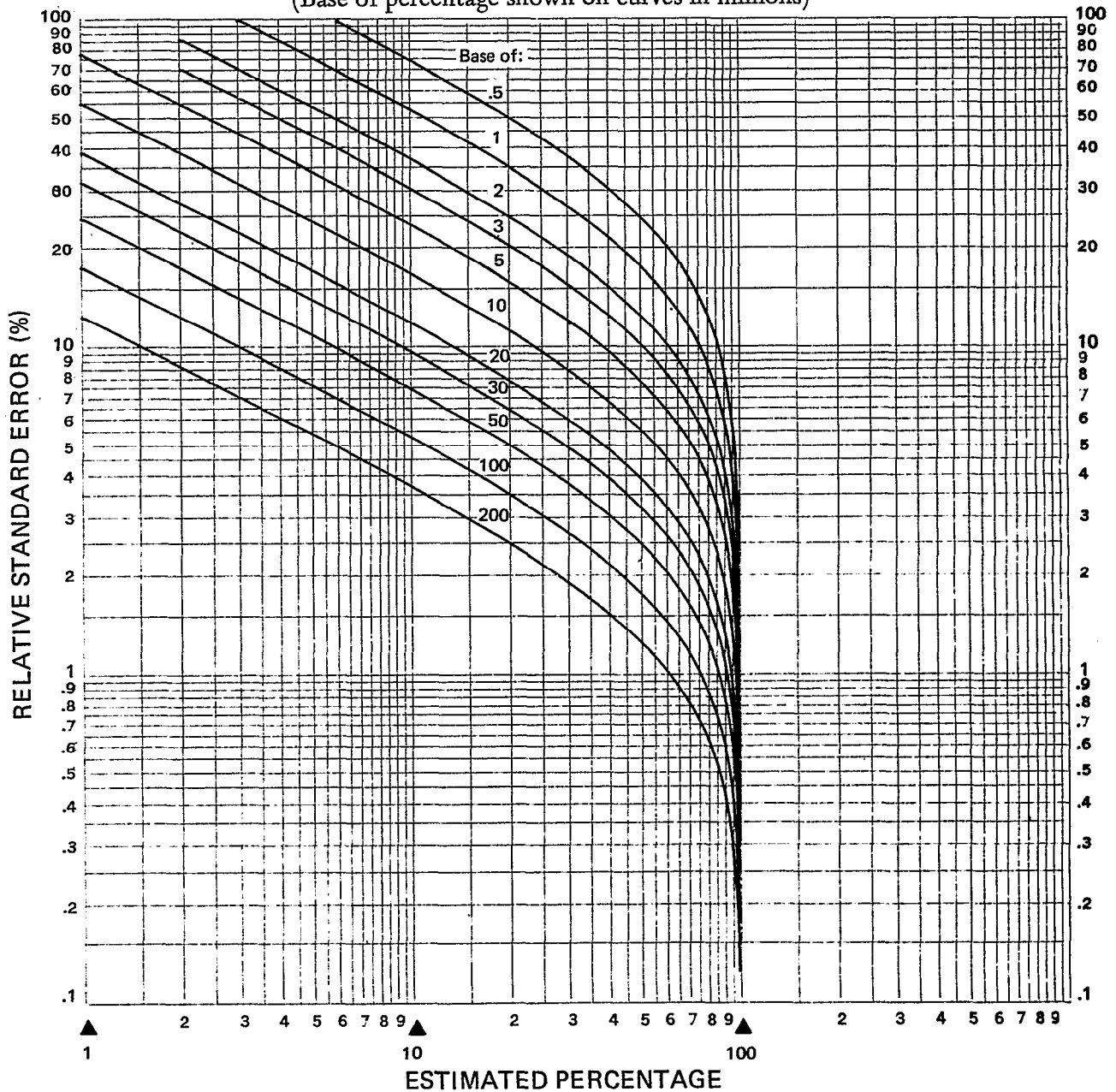


*These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent of 10,000,000).

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

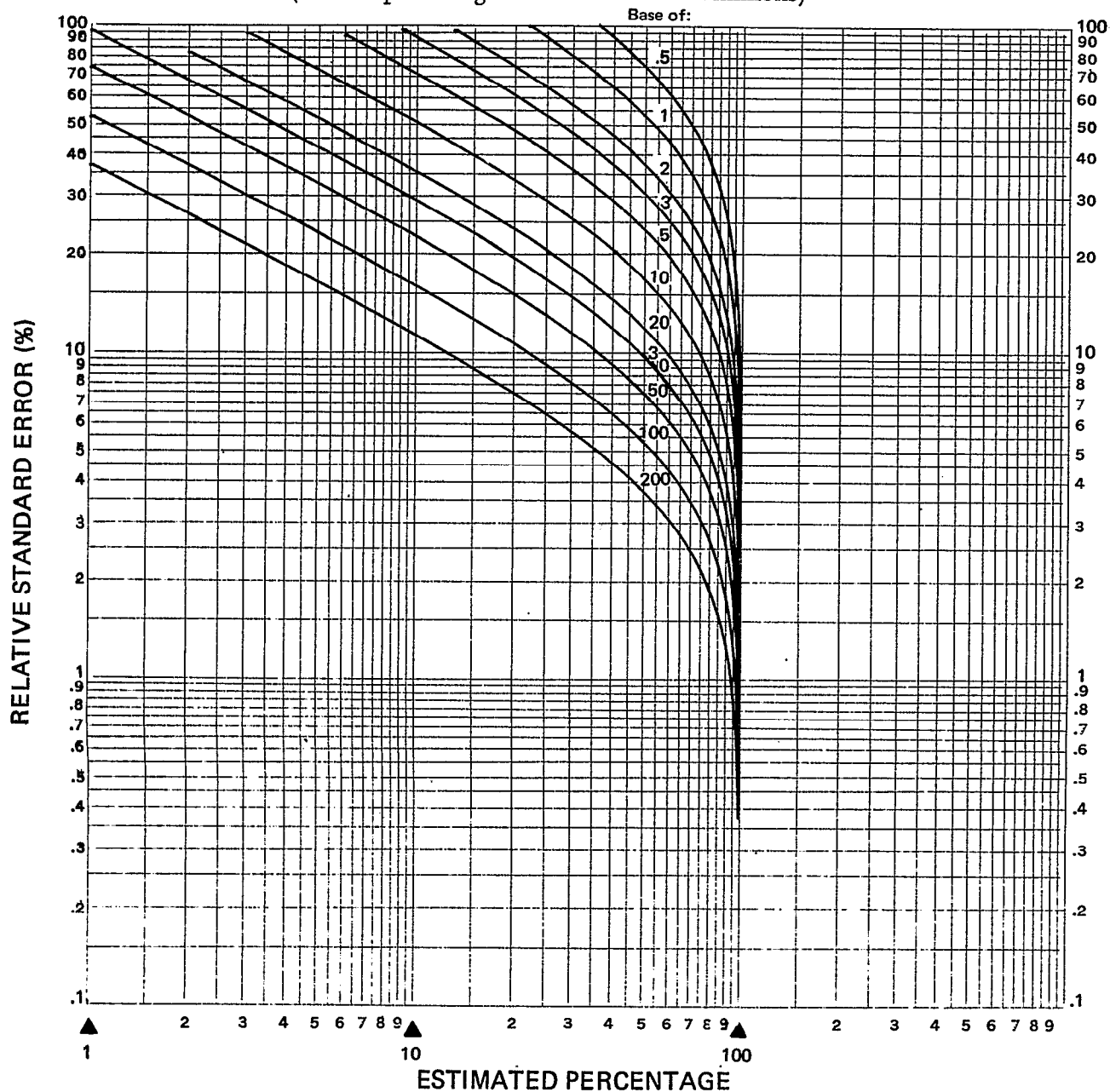


*These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentage of acute conditions or persons injured based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

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

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

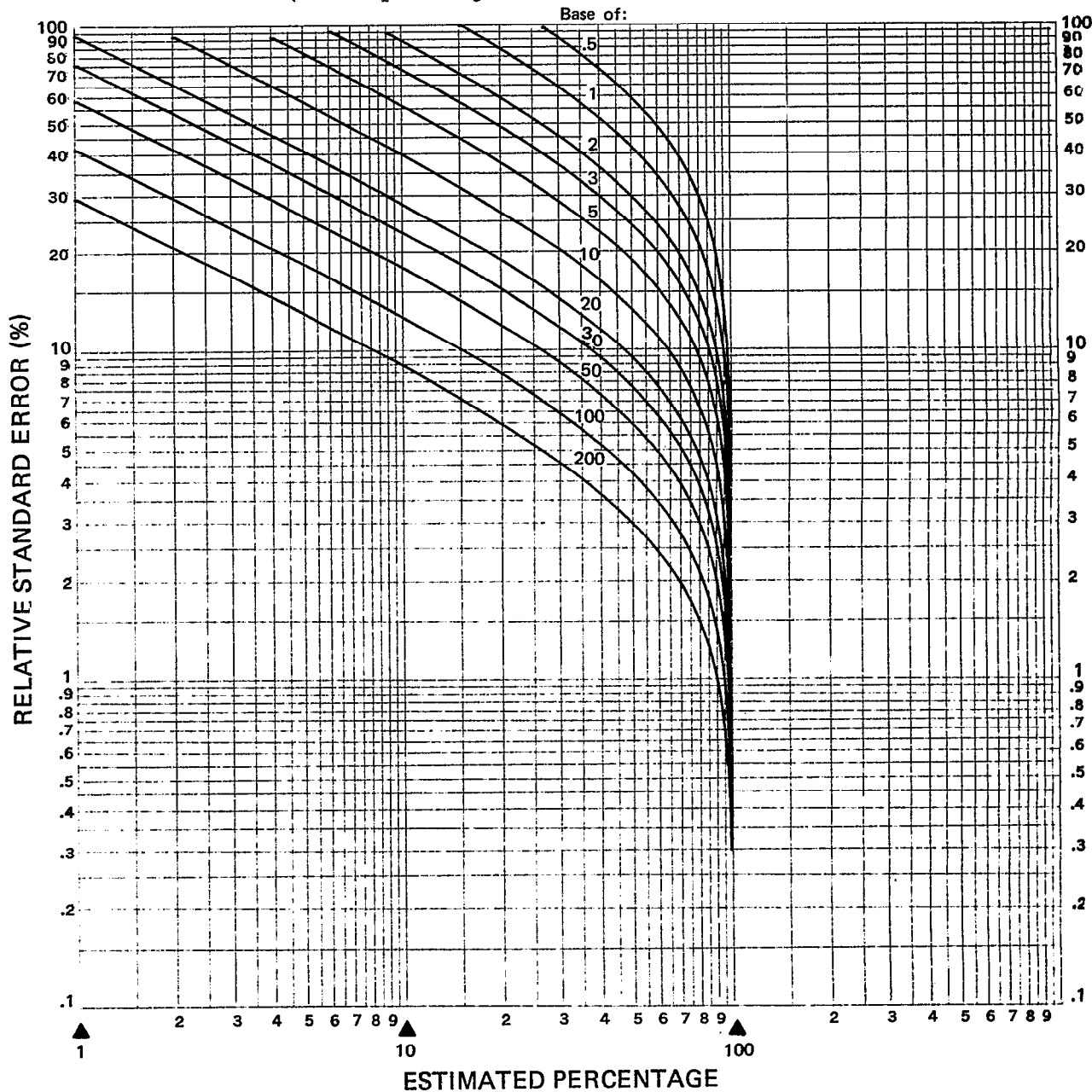


*These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of days of restricted activity or bed disability based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 50,000,000 has a relative standard error of 15.0 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 50,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent $\times$ 15.0 percent or 3.0 percentage points.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL*

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



*These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of days lost from work or school based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 50,000,000 has a relative standard error of 11.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 50,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 11.8 percent or 2.4 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 according 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 includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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 1 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.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention 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 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 Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

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

Terms Relating to Type of Accident

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

- (A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion, firearms, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or bicycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for moving motor vehicle as a class of accident. However, an accident in which a nonmoving motor vehicle was involved is classified under the detailed type of accident listed

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

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

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

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

motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "moving motor vehicle" includes "home-moving motor vehicle" and "while at work-moving motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes "while at work" and "home" include duplicated counts, e.g., "moving motor vehicle-while at work" is included under "while at work."

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

Moving motor vehicle accident.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "nontraffic" accidents.

Traffic moving motor vehicle accident.—The accident is in the "traffic" category if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.

Nontraffic moving motor vehicle accident.—The accident is in the "nontraffic" category if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's

own home but also any other home in which he may have been when he was injured.

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

Terms Relating to Place of Accident

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

Home.—The place or accident is considered as “home” if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries. “Home” includes not only the person’s own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he may 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 home injuries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term “usual activities” for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child’s day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the mini-

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

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

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 of 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 lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See “Currently employed persons” under “Demographic Terms.”)

School-loss day.—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical attendance is based on the classification of the injury. (See definitions 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 1 or more days of restricted activity, 1 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 1 day of restricted activity. (See definition of restricted-activity day.) The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the 2 weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as non-

farm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

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

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

Figure I.

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 preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

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

Currently employed.—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving

revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S.

Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS, CONDITION PAGE, AND CARDS Y AND Z (1972)

Probe Questions

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (HAND CALENDAR) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).		
5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	5a.	00 N } If age: 17+ (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b.	____ Days
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.	6.	____ WL days (8) 00 ☐ None (9)
7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?	7.	____ SL days 00 ☐ None (9)
If "N" in Q. 5a, go to Q. 9.		
8. On how many of these -- days lost from { work school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	8.	____ Days 00 ☐ None
9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	9a.	1 Y 2 N (10)
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	b.	____ Days 00 ☐ None
If 1 or more days in Q's. 5-9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.		
10a. What condition caused -- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?	10a.	Enter condition in item C Ask 10b
b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?	b.	Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c.	Enter conditions in item C Reask 10b
11a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family that is you, your --, etc. have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y (11b and c) N (12)		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or Injury" box in person's column.	11b.	☐ Accident or Injury Injury
c. What was the injury?	c.	
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (11b and c) N		
For each person with "Accident or Injury," ask:		
e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?	e.	Y (Enter injury in item C) N

14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?		14. ☐ None _____ Number of visits } (NP)
(Besides those visits)	Y (15b and c) N (16)	
15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?		
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	15b. ☐ Doctor visit	
c. Anyone else?	Y (15b and c) N	
If "Doctor visit," ask:		
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?	d. _____ Number of visits (NP)	
16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y (16b and c) N (17)	
b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	16b. ☐ Phone call	
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (16b and c) N	
If "Phone call," ask:		
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --?	d. _____ Number of calls (NP)	
Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 14-16 for all persons. Ask Q. 17a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.		☐ Condition (Item C THEN 17d) ☐ Pregnancy (17e) ☐ No condition
17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?	17a.	
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b. Y N (NP)	
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in item C and ask 17d	
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d. Y (17c) N (NP)	
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	e. Y N (NP)	
f. What was the matter? -- Anything else?	f. Enter condition in item C (NP)	

Condition Page

CONDITION 1																																																																										
1. Person number	Name of condition	4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?	1 Y 2 N (9)																																																																							
2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . . ?		5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?	___ Days 00 ☐ None (9)																																																																							
1 ☐ In interview week (Reask 2) 2 ☐ 2 wks. - 6 mos. (Item C) 3 ☐ Over 6-12 mos. (Item C) 4 ☐ 1 yr. 5 ☐ 2-4 yrs. 6 ☐ 5+ yrs. 7 ☐ Never		6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?	___ Days 00 ☐ None																																																																							
A1	Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark ☐ Accident or injury (4) ☐ On Card C (4) ☐ Neither (3a)	7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?	___ Days (9) 00 ☐ None (9)																																																																							
If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition. If "Doctor talked to," ask: 3a. What did the doctor say it was? - Did he give it a medical name? Do not ask for Cancer b. What was the cause of . . . ? ☐ Accident or injury (4) If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Ailment</td> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Tumor</td> <td rowspan="5" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle;">Ask c:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asthma</td> <td>Defect</td> <td>Measles</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attack</td> <td>Disease</td> <td>Rupture</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condition</td> <td>Disorder</td> <td>Trouble</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> c. What kind of . . . is it? For allergy or stroke, ask: d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him? For an impairment or any of the following entries: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Abscess</td> <td>Damage</td> <td>Paralysis</td> <td rowspan="10" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="10" style="vertical-align: middle;">Ask e:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ache (except headache)</td> <td>Growth</td> <td>Rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bleeding</td> <td>Hemorrhage</td> <td>Sore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood clot</td> <td>Infection</td> <td>Soreness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boil</td> <td>Inflammation</td> <td>Tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cancer</td> <td>Neuralgia</td> <td>Ulcer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cramps (except menstrual)</td> <td>Neuritis</td> <td>Varicose veins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyst</td> <td>Pain</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Palsy</td> <td>Weakness</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> e. What part of the body is affected? Show the following detail: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Head</td> <td>skull, scalp, face</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Back/spine/vertebra</td> <td>upper, middle, lower</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ear or eye</td> <td>one or both</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arm</td> <td>one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leg</td> <td>one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot</td> </tr> </table>		Ailment	Cyst	Growth	Tumor	}	Ask c:	Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer	Attack	Disease	Rupture		Condition	Disorder	Trouble						Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	}	Ask e:	Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture	Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore	Blood clot	Infection	Soreness	Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer	Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	Cyst	Pain	Weak		Palsy	Weakness				Head	skull, scalp, face	Back/spine/vertebra	upper, middle, lower	Ear or eye	one or both	Arm	one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand	Leg	one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot	8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period? 9. When did -- first notice his . . . ? 1 ☐ Last week 2 ☐ Week before 3 ☐ Past 2 weeks - DK which (Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?) 4 ☐ 2 weeks - 3 months 5 ☐ Over 3-12 months 6 ☐ More than 12 months ago (Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?) (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?) A2 ☐ Not an eye cond. (AA) ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (10) ☐ First eye condition (under 6) (AA) ☐ Not first eye cond. (AA) 10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses with his <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">left</td> <td style="width: 50%;">eye?</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1 Y</td> <td style="width: 10%;">2 N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>right</td> <td></td> <td>1 Y</td> <td>2 N</td> </tr> </table> AA Continue for conditions listed or reported in Probe questions 38 or 39; otherwise, go to A3. For missing extremities or organs, go to A3. ☐ Doctor seen (12) ☐ Doctor not seen (11) 11. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ? (Write in) Anything else? _____ (18) 12. After -- first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?) 0 ☐ Discovered by doctor (14a) 2 ___ Days 3 ___ Weeks 4 ___ Months 5 ___ Years 13. BEFORE -- talked to a doctor about his . . . , did he do or take anything for it? 1 Y 2 N 14a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ? 1 Y 2 N (15) b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y 2 N 15. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y 2 N 16. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y 2 N	left	eye?	1 Y	2 N	right		1 Y	2 N
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17. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ?
(Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.)
____ Times 000 ☐ None

18. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?
____ Days 000 ☐ None

19a. How often does his . . . bother him -- all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?
1 ☐ All the time 2 ☐ Often 3 ☐ Once in a while
0 ☐ Never (19c) 4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?
1 ☐ Great deal 2 ☐ Some 3 ☐ Very little
4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

☐ All the time in 19a (A3)

c. Does -- still have this condition?
1 Y (A3) N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?
2 ☐ Cured 3 ☐ Under control (A3)
4 ☐ Other (Specify) _____ (f)

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

f. Was this condition present at any time during the past 12 months?
1 Y 2 N

A3 ☐ Accident or injury ☐ Other (NC)

20a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
☐ During the past 2 years (20b) ☐ Before 2 years (21a)

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

21a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt?
What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

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

Part(s) of body	Present effects

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

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

24a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (26)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

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

25a. Was -- outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or was -- the driver?
1 ☐ Outside (b) 3 ☐ Passenger (c)
2 ☐ Getting in or out (c) 4 ☐ Driver (c)

b. What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?
1 ☐ Car (26) 2 ☐ Taxi (26) 3 ☐ Bus (26)
4 ☐ Truck (26) 5 ☐ Motorcycle (26) 6 ☐ Other (Specify) _____ (26)

c. What kind of motor vehicle was -- in (getting in or out of)?
1 ☐ Car 2 ☐ Taxi 3 ☐ Bus
4 ☐ Truck 5 ☐ Motorcycle 6 ☐ Other (Specify) _____

26. How did the accident happen?
For motor vehicle accident, refer to Card Y and circle number for answer given.
If "Outside" --
1 2 3* (Specify) _____
If "Inside" or "Getting in or out of" --
4 5 6 7* (Specify object) _____
8 ☐ Accident on roadway { (Specify how) _____
☐ Accident not on roadway

For nonmotor vehicle accident, refer to Card Z and circle number for answer given.
11 12 13 14* 15 16 17 18* 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28* _____
*(Specify)

CARD Y

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

How did the accident happen?

Outside motor vehicle

1. Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horsedrawn vehicle
2. Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. Other way (*Specify how*)

Inside motor vehicle or getting in or out

4. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
5. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
6. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
7. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (*Specify object*)
8. Other way (*Specify how*)

CARD Z

NONMOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

How did the accident happen?

11. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
12. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
13. Any injury from an accident involving a nonmotor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
14. Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (*Specify machinery*)
15. Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
16. Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
17. Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
18. Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (*Specify substance*)
19. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
20. All other falls
21. Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
22. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
23. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
24. Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
25. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
26. Lifting or other exertion
27. Twisting or stumbling
28. Other (*Specify how accident happened*)

Y & Z

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