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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Acute Conditions
incidence and associated disability

United States

July 1957 - June 1958

Statistics on incidence of acute conditions and number of associated restricted-activity days, bed-days, work-loss days, and school-loss days according to condition group.

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

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

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

Quantity is zero (1 dash)----- -

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

ACUTE CONDITIONS INCIDENCE AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

SUMMARY

About 438 million acute conditions involving either activity restriction or medical attention had their onset during the year, July 1957-June 1958, in the United States. This represents an average of 2.6 conditions per person per year. The incidence rate (2.7) among females was slightly higher than the rate (2.5) for males.

The acute condition incidence rates in the year were highest in the youngest age groups and decreased progressively in each older age group. The rates ranged from 4.0 conditions per child under 5 to only 1.6 conditions per person 65 years or over.

Respiratory conditions dominated the acute condition incidence picture, accounting for 65 percent of all tabulated (activity restricting or medically attended) conditions. Since the Asian influenza epidemic this year had a significant effect on the incidence of respiratory conditions, it should not be assumed that respiratory conditions typically represent such a high proportion of acute conditions.

Acute condition incidence rates for females exceeded those for males in all condition groups except injuries, where the situation was reversed.

Of all acute conditions tabulated, 344 million, or 78.5 percent, involved one or more days of restricted activity, and 272 million, or 62.1 percent, were medically attended. Bed-disability days were involved in 230 million cases, 52.6 percent of the total.

The numbers and rates of disability days of various types (restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days) that resulted from acute conditions provide some measure of the cost of these conditions to the individual and the Nation. Respiratory conditions alone caused 1,172 million days of restricted activity. Of these, 593 million were days of bed disability, 219 million were days lost from work, and 196 million were days lost from school.

SOURCE OF DATA

The data presented in this report are derived from household interviews obtained in a continuous probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States during the period, July 1, 1957 through June 28, 1958. Interviews were conducted in approximately 36,000 households comprising 115,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention is called to information contained in the section entitled Reliability of estimates in Appendix I. The data in all of the cells in the tables that follow are subject to errors of sampling, i.e., errors resulting from the use of a sample of households instead of all of the households in the United States. The sampling errors for most of the estimates presented are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. Such estimates, therefore, must be interpreted with caution.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are presented in Appendix II. Many of the terms have specialized technical meanings for the purposes of this survey, and familiarity with these definitions is necessary for the interpretation of the findings presented. For example: an acute condition in this survey is generally defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months. However, certain conditions (e.g., asthma, heart trouble, diabetes, cerebral palsy, missing leg, etc.), which are usually classified as chronic, are excluded even though the condition had its onset within three months. Minor acute conditions, involving neither days of restricted activity nor medical attendance have been excluded from all tabulations.

The data in this report on the incidence of acute conditions and days of disability that resulted from these conditions are based on responses to the questions shown below from the household-interview questionnaire.

The following illness-recall questions are designed to elicit information on the presence of

illnesses or injuries in the household. The time period referred to in each illness-recall question for acute conditions ("last week or the week be-

fore") was selected as a comparatively short interval in order to minimize errors of memory on the part of the respondent.

Illness-Recall Questions

We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Last week or the week before did you feel any ill effects from an earlier accident or injury? (a) What were these effects? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

For each illness or injury condition that is reported in response to the illness-recall questions an entry is made in questionnaire table 1. That part of table 1 of the questionnaire that is

pertinent to this report is included below. The illustration shows only one line of the table but the actual questionnaire has space for the recording of additional illnesses as needed.

Portion of Questionnaire Table 1

Did you ever talk to a doctor about ... ? (c)	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No," in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A) (d-1)	If an impairment or symptom, ask: What was the cause of ... ? (If cause is already entered in (d-1) circle "X" without asking the question) (If accident or injury, fill Table A) (d-2)	What kind of ... trouble is it? (If kind of trouble already entered in col. (d-1), circle "X" without asking the question) (d-4)	What part of the body was affected? (If part of body can be determined from entries in cols. (d-1) through (d-4), circle "X" without asking the question) (d-5)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		X	X

LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (k)) (e) (f)	How many days, including the 2 week-ends? (g)	How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6 years old or over, ask:		Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		
			Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business (going to school) except for ... ? (i)	If "Yes" in col. (i): (1) How many days did ... keep you from work (going to school)? (j)	Check one Before 3 months During 3 months (Go to col. (n)) (k) (l)	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? (m)	
	Days	Days or None <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Days or None <input type="checkbox"/> None			<input type="checkbox"/> Last <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> Week <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks. before

INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS

Detailed tables 1-12 present national estimates of the incidence of acute conditions that resulted in either one or more days of activity restriction or medical attention, or both, during the 12-month period ending June 1958. The quarterly and annual estimates shown are classified by sex, age, and condition group.

Acute conditions having their onset in this 12-month period totaled 437,886,000, or an average of 2.6 conditions per person. The rate (2.5) for males was slightly lower than the rate (2.7) for females.

The highest acute condition incidence rate was experienced by the youngest age group. Children under 5 years of age averaged 4.0 conditions per year. Each older age group experienced a progressively lower incidence rate. Females experienced a higher acute condition incidence rate than males in all but the under 5 age group (table A).

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year by sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages-----	2.6	2.5	2.7
Under 5-----	4.0	4.1	4.0
5-14-----	3.5	3.5	3.6
15-24-----	2.7	2.5	2.9
25-44-----	2.2	1.9	2.5
45-64-----	1.8	1.6	1.9
65+-----	1.6	1.6	1.7

The seasonal variation in new cases of acute conditions is quite marked. Since this was an atypical year, characterized by an epidemic of major proportions, these seasonal fluctuations cannot be regarded as representative of the general pattern for the incidence of acute conditions. The incidence of Asian influenza became significant in mid-August, rose to a peak in mid-October, and then subsided, first rapidly and then more slowly, during the winter and early spring. The epidemic therefore is reflected to some extent in the data shown for the July-September quarter, to a much greater extent in data for the October-December quarter, and to a lesser extent in data for the January-March 1958 quarter. Fully 36 percent of all acute condition cases started during the last three months of 1957, when the epidemic reached its peak (fig. 1).

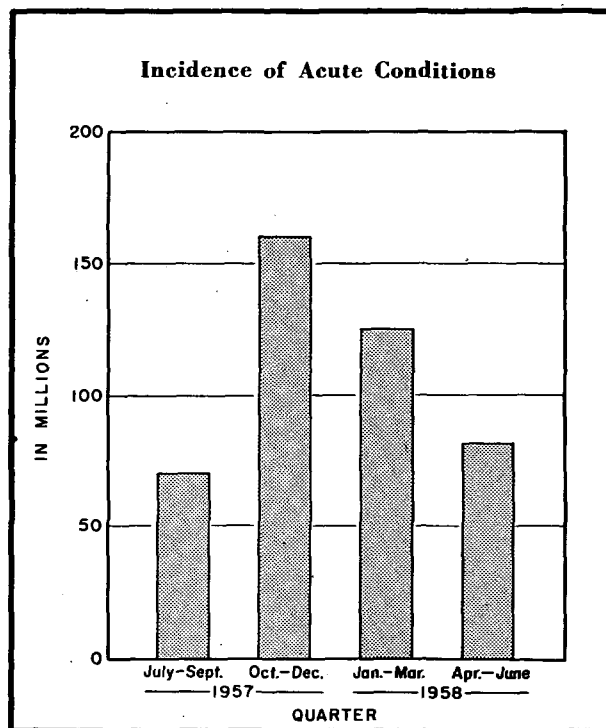


Figure 1. Incidence of acute conditions by quarter.

ACUTE CONDITIONS BY CONDITION GROUP

Of all cases of acute conditions in the year, 65 percent involved diseases of the respiratory system. Diseases of the upper respiratory tract, such as the common cold, acute sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, and tracheitis, etc., comprise a large segment of the respiratory condition group. This segment alone contributed about one third (35.1 percent) of all the cases of acute conditions shown in table B.

The other respiratory conditions group include influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, etc. This group, the second largest, contains 130,930,000 cases, or 29.9 percent of the total acute condition cases. Since the survey responses are gathered in household interviews from individual and family respondents and include the unattended as well as the medically attended cases, it is felt that precise diagnostic data are not obtained. For this reason, it was not considered desirable to show the number of cases for specific diseases, such as influenza, in this report.

Tables 5 and 8 contain incidence rates by condition group. These rates are computed per 100 persons per year. Of the 260.1 acute conditions per 100 persons, 169.0 were respiratory conditions. The remainder, 91.1 acute conditions per 100 persons, includes infectious and parasitic diseases, digestive system conditions, injuries,

Table B. Annual incidence of acute conditions by condition group: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Condition group	Number	Percent
Total conditions--	437,886,000	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	38,609,000	8.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	153,596,000	35.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	130,930,000	29.9
Digestive system conditions-----	24,023,000	5.5
Injuries-----	47,604,000	10.9
All other acute conditions----	43,102,000	9.8

and all other acute conditions. Of these latter groups, the highest rate was recorded for injuries. The incidence rate for this group, 28.3, was only one sixth of the rate for the respiratory group. The rates for females exceeded those for males, except for the injury group (table C).

The strong seasonal movement of the incidence rate for total acute conditions is completely dom-

Table C. Annual incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons according to sex and condition group, United States, July 1957-June 1958

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions--	260.1	247.5	272.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	22.9	21.8	24.0
Respiratory conditions-----	169.0	158.0	179.4
Digestive system conditions-----	14.3	13.2	15.3
Injuries-----	28.3	33.9	22.9
All other acute conditions-----	25.6	20.5	30.4

inated by the respiratory condition group. In figure 2, the similarity in the pattern of the total acute conditions curve and the respiratory condition curve may be noted, the only apparent difference being that of level.

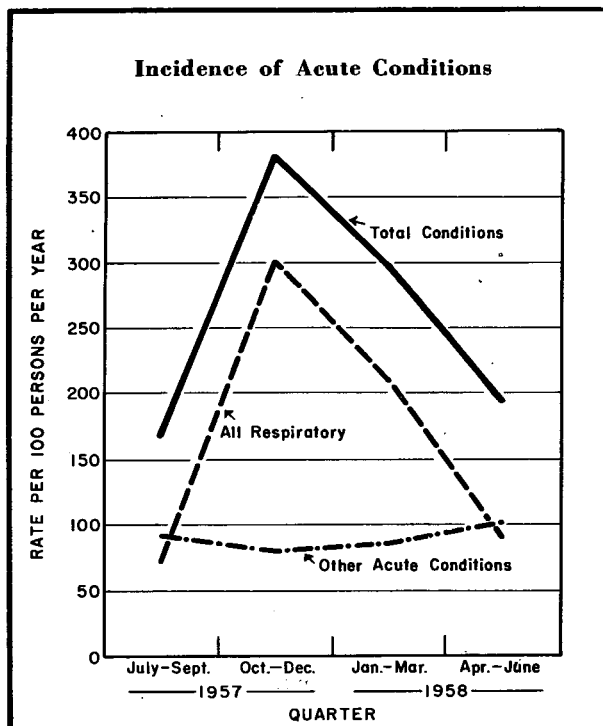


Figure 2. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by quarter.

All cases reported in the survey as influenza or Asian influenza, which met criteria for inclusion in the tabulations (i.e., either medically attended or activity restricting or both), were included in the other respiratory conditions group. However, cases of Asian influenza may have been reported by respondents in terms of the respiratory symptoms. Such cases could have been included in the upper respiratory conditions group depending upon the respondent's description. The reverse effect may also have occurred. During a major epidemic, people have a tendency to attribute miscellaneous illnesses of a similar nature to the epidemic condition, particularly when no physician has been in attendance. For this reason the total respiratory condition group composed of both the upper respiratory conditions and other respiratory conditions may give a more reliable measure of the impact of the epidemic.

INCIDENCE OF CONDITION GROUP BY AGE

The incidence of acute conditions according to sex, age, and condition group is shown in tables

6-8. The age group under 5 has the highest total acute condition incidence rate, 403.9 conditions per 100 persons per year. These children under 5 years of age registered the highest incidence rates in the following condition groups: infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory conditions, and digestive system conditions. The injury incidence rate ranged from 23.6 per 100 persons per year for people over 65 years of age to 35.8 for persons aged 15-24.

INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO SEVERITY CRITERIA

As has been pointed out, all incidence tables in this report exclude conditions which did not result in either restricted activity or medical attention. This has the effect of limiting the acute condition incidence data to those conditions which bother people sufficiently to cause them to take some action. For the acute condition statistics presented, the data have been classified according to various severity criteria, singly and in combinations, in tables 9-11.

Of the total of 437,886,000 activity-restricting or medically attended acute conditions starting in the 12-month period from July 1957-June 1958, 343,682,000, or 78.5 percent, involved one or more days of restricted activity. A day of restricted activity is a day when a person has had to cut down on his usual activities for at least the whole of one day on account of an illness or an injury.

Another measure of severity, shown in these tables, is medical attention. Of all tabulated acute conditions which started in the year, 62 percent were medically attended. About two thirds of these medically attended cases also involved days of restricted activity. Acute condition cases requiring one or more days in bed totaled 230,374,000, which represented 52.6 percent of all tabulated acute conditions having their onset during the year.

The proportion of activity-restricting conditions, which were medically attended, is shown in table 12 by condition group and sex. About 52 percent of all activity-restricting cases were medically attended. There was, however, considerable variation in the proportion of medically attended cases depending on the condition group. The category showing the largest proportion of medically attended cases was open wounds and lacerations. Over 80 percent of these cases were medically attended. The proportion of medically attended cases in the remainder of the injury groups ranged between 60 and 70 percent. The smallest percentage of medically attended cases was recorded in the upper respiratory conditions group in which only 41 percent of the tabulated cases were medically attended.

In certain condition groups, males and females differed considerably in the percentage of activity-restricting cases which were medically attended. The largest difference was noted in the fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains group in which 74.0 percent of the cases for males were medically attended. The corresponding percentage for females was only 65.1. Other condition groups showing sex differences in the proportion of medically attended cases among conditions causing restricted activity were infectious and parasitic diseases in which females showed a larger proportion and the other current injuries group in which males showed the larger proportion.

DAYS OF DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS

A measure of the social and economic cost of these acute conditions will be found in tables 13-26. In these tables, data are presented on the days of disability attributable to acute conditions. Statistics relating to the days of disability presented are of four types: restricted-activity days, bed-disability days, work-loss days, and school-loss days. By definition, "restricted-activity day" is the broadest and therefore most inclusive measure of disability. A restricted-activity day is a day when a person has had to cut down on his usual activities for the whole of the day because of an illness or an injury. If this person was 17 years of age or over and would have been working on this day had he not been ill or injured, this restricted-activity day was also a work-loss day. If, on the other hand, the person was a child, 6-16 years of age, and would have been going to school on the restricted-activity day, had he not been ill or injured, this day would also be counted as a school-loss day. A restricted-activity day is also a bed-disability day if the illness or injury kept the person in bed all or most of the day.

The information on days of disability, shown in this report, is recorded in the survey questionnaire on a condition basis. That is, the respondent is asked how many days of each class of disability (i.e., restricted activity, bed disability, work loss, or school loss) were associated with each condition reported. When added up for conditions of a particular type these days represent the total cost in terms of disability for conditions of that type. However, since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of days of disability experienced. It is therefore suggested that the totals of days for all conditions shown in the detailed tables be used only for broad comparisons.

RESTRICTED-ACTIVITY DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP

A total of 1,172,000,000 days of restricted activity were associated with acute respiratory conditions during the year. Respiratory conditions, therefore, gave rise to an average of about seven days of restricted activity per person in the population. Tables 13 and 14 contain frequencies and rates of restricted activity by sex, condition group, and quarter. Both the frequencies and rates for the groups shown indicate that, except for injuries, females experienced more days of restricted activity than males. Compared with the 246,900,000 restricted-activity days due to injuries, the 190,300,000 days due to infectious and parasitic diseases, and the days associated with each of the other groups, the volume of disability from respiratory conditions is very high. However, it must be borne in mind that the year was by no means a typical one from the standpoint of respiratory diseases.

In tables 15 and 16, the distribution of days of restricted activity by condition group, sex, and age is shown. The highest rates of restricted activity for both the infectious and parasitic and the respiratory condition groups were reported for children, 5-14 years of age. These children averaged 9.7 days for respiratory conditions and 2.7 days for infectious and parasitic diseases. Older people, in the 65+ age group, reported the highest average number of restricted-activity days in the year for both the injury group (2.9) and the digestive system group (0.9).

BED-DISABILITY DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP

The morbidity conditions which were responsible for the greatest number of bed-disability days were respiratory, with about 593 million bed-days; and infectious and parasitic, with about 90 million bed-days. The bed-days due to respiratory conditions were primarily concentrated in the period from October 1957-March 1958. The seasonal pattern for infectious and parasitic diseases appeared to consist of two levels. In each of the quarters from July-December 1957 there were approximately 15 million bed-days. In each of the other two quarters, there were about twice as many bed-days (over 29 million) due to infectious and parasitic diseases.

The bed-day rates for females during the year were greater than the rates for males in all but the injury group where the rates were about equal. To obtain a measure of the bed-disability days associated with the average acute condition case in each of the five condition groups the bed-day totals were divided by the incidence data shown in table 3. The number of bed-disability days per

acute condition by condition group and sex is shown in table D. All tabulated cases of acute conditions are used in the denominator for these rates, and it should be noted that the cases include many for which the person was not confined to bed at all. Exclusion of such cases would roughly double the averages shown in the table.

Table D. Number of bed-disabling days per acute condition according to sex and condition group: United States, July 1957-June 1958

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	2.3	2.2	2.4
Respiratory conditions-----	2.1	2.0	2.1
Digestive system conditions-----	1.4	1.1	1.6
Injuries-----	1.5	1.3	1.9
All other acute conditions-----	2.0	1.3	2.4

Infectious and parasitic diseases required the longest average bed-stay per case, 2.3 days, compared with 2.1 for respiratory conditions; about 1½ days each for the digestive system and the injury group; and 2 days for all other acute conditions. The average bed-stay for females was greater than for males in each condition group. The all other acute conditions group showed the largest sex difference with females averaging 2.4 bed-days per condition compared with 1.3 for males.

BED-DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP BY AGE

Bed-disability rates per 100 persons per year by condition group vary considerably with age. The pattern of these rates for the infectious and parasitic and the respiratory condition groups is shown in figures 3 and 4.

The highest rate (125.7) of bed-days per 100 persons for both the infectious and parasitic group and 531.8 for the respiratory group was experienced by children, 5-14 years of age. The age group reporting the lowest rate (259.8) of bed-stay due to respiratory conditions was the 25-44 group. As expected, people over 65 recorded the lowest rate (9.7) of bed-days for the infectious and parasitic diseases group.

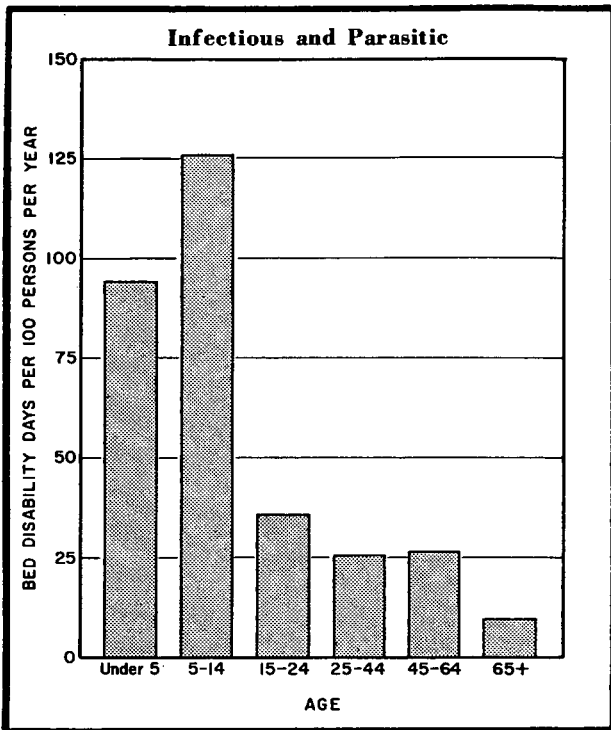


Figure 3. Number of bed-disability days associated with infectious and parasitic diseases per 100 persons per year by age.

Each of the other condition groups shows a similar wide range in rates by age. The bed-day rates per 100 persons in the digestive condition group, for example, range from 11.6 for persons 25-44 years of age to 37.3 for children under 5. The under 5 group, on the other hand, had the lowest bed-day rates (9.9) in the injury group. The rate for bed-days due to injuries reached its peak (103.4) in the group over 65.

WORK-LOSS DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP

A measure of the relation of each group of acute conditions to the economy of the Nation can be obtained from tables 21-24, which deal with work-loss days.

There were more than 219 million days lost from work due to acute respiratory conditions in the 12-month period from July 1957-June 1958. Again, it must be emphasized that the Asian influenza epidemic this year was largely responsible for this high figure. About one half of the work-loss days associated with respiratory conditions in the year were experienced during the October-December 1957 quarter, when the influenza epidemic reached its peak.

A day is included in the work-loss day statistics only if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day, but instead lost

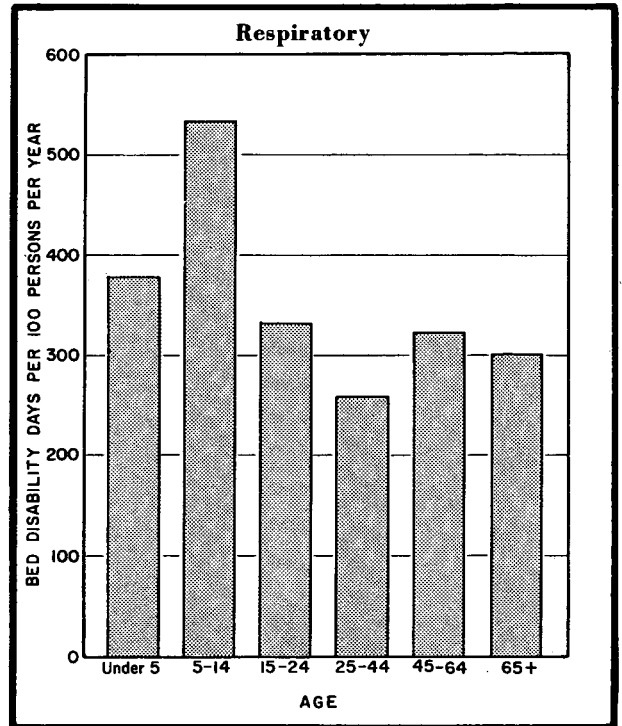


Figure 4. Number of bed-disability days associated with respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year by age.

the entire workday because of an illness or an injury. In tables 22 and 24 rates of work-loss days per 100 persons "usually working" are presented. The population figures used in computing these rates are based on data obtained in this survey in answer to a question on the major activity of each person, 6 years old or over. The "major" activity is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. Persons in this "usually working" population are those who specified that their major activity was working.

Since estimates of the "usually working" population are obtained from the survey, their use in work-loss-rate computation permits rates to be obtained for any subgroup of the population defined in the survey, e.g., rural farm, special age groups, etc. However, the "usually working" population, based as it is on the activity of each person over a 12-month period, does not reflect changes in the population of employed persons during the year, nor does it take into account part-time or occasional employment. Yet, days lost from work by the part-time or occasional workers would be included in the numerator for these work-loss rates. Hence, rates based on the "usually working" population must be considered to be approximations only. The age groups for which the rates are least reliable are 17-24 years and 65 years and over, since it is in these ages that part-time and occasional employment are most common relative to total employment.

Work-loss rates per year per 100 persons "usually working" were considerably higher for females in four of the five condition groups shown. The injury group was the only one in which the work-loss rate for males was greater. Men are generally employed in the more hazardous occupations and in jobs requiring greater physical labor, and, therefore, injury rates among males are commonly found to be higher than rates among females. In table 22 the total annual rate of work-loss days

per 100 persons "usually working" indicates that males reported work-loss days due to injuries at a rate of 120.6 and females, 96.2.

In examining work-loss rates on a quarterly basis in figure 5, some dissimilarity in seasonal patterns for the five condition groups shown is noticed. The infectious and parasitic group was at its highest level in the July-September quarter. The rate dropped about 32 percent in the next quarter then rose again in the January-March quarter

Work-Loss Days Associated With Acute Conditions
Annual Number Per 100 Persons "Usually Working" According To Condition Group

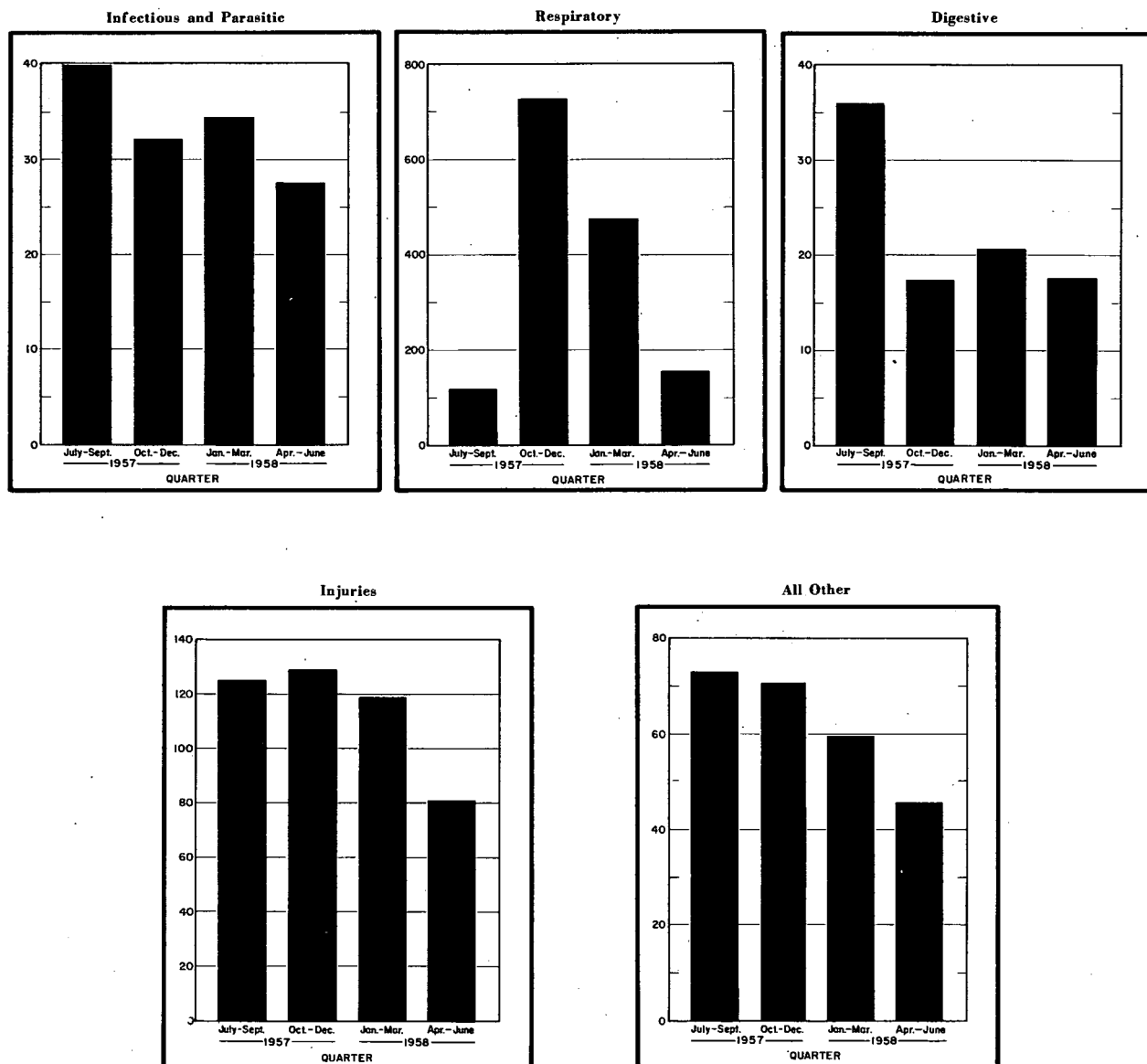


Figure 5.

only to drop to the lowest rate (27.5) in the year in the spring of 1958. The greatest range in the annual work-loss rates per 100 persons "usually working" was found in the respiratory condition group. The rate was lowest (110.5) in the July-September period and rose spectacularly in the next three months to the highest rate (728.3) for any condition group shown. This rate declined in the next six months to a level 40 percent above the low summer rate. The pattern of work-loss rates due to digestive conditions was quite similar to that of the infectious and parasitic conditions. In the July-September period the rate (36.0) was highest. The October-December quarter showed a marked drop to a level equal to about half of the summer rate (17.4). The work-loss rate associated with digestive conditions continued near this lower level for the remainder of the year. The injury and the all other conditions groups exhibited similar seasonal work-loss rate patterns. That is, peak rates were recorded for both quarters in the July-December period of 1957 followed by decreasing rates for the next six months with the April-June quarter having the lowest rate of work loss in the year.

For a variety of reasons the seasonal changes showing up in the statistics for the year, July 1957-June 1958, may not be typical, and it will be necessary to collect data from the survey for several more years before any normal pattern of seasonal variation begins to emerge for indices such as the days lost from work.

The annual work-loss rates, shown by age group in table 24, indicate that the age groups 17-24 and 65+ experienced considerably higher rates than the other two age groups shown. While the use of the "usually working" population as a denominator may tend to inflate the rates for these age groups, it is likely that rates for the youngest and oldest age groups would still be relatively high if they had been computed on the basis of the population employed at the time of the interview.

SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS BY CONDITION GROUP

Data on days lost from school due to acute conditions are given in tables 25 and 26. A day is included as a school-loss day only if the child would have been going to school that day but in-

stead lost the entire school day because of an illness or an injury. School-loss days are determined only for children, 6-16 years of age.

Since most of the July-September quarter pertains to the school summer vacation period, the frequencies and rates shown for this three-month period are extremely low. Sampling errors for figures of this magnitude are quite high and therefore data for this period should be used with special caution.

The annual number of school-loss days for girls was greater than that for boys in each condition group, except injuries. In view of the difference in the physical demands of the recreational activities undertaken by boys and girls, it is not surprising that males lost 8,400,000 days from school due to injuries, compared with only 4,500,000 for females.

By far, the greatest number of school-loss days was associated with the respiratory condition group. This group alone accounted for 196 million school-loss days, about 4½ times as many days as the next largest group, infectious and parasitic conditions. The school-loss days due to infectious and parasitic conditions amounted to 43 million. This condition group includes such common childhood diseases as measles, mumps, chickenpox, whooping cough, scarlet fever, etc.

About 64 percent of the school-loss days due to respiratory conditions occurred in the October-December period, the peak of the Asian influenza epidemic. The greatest number of school-loss days due to infectious and parasitic conditions was experienced during the April-June quarter. Twenty-one million days, or 48 percent of the total annual days due to infectious and parasitic diseases, were reported for this three-month period.

Rates of school-loss days per 100 children, 6-16 years of age, are given in table 26. The rate associated with respiratory conditions was 565.2 days per 100 children, 6-16 years of age, per year. During the October-December quarter, school-loss days associated with respiratory conditions were experienced at a rate approximately 2½ times the average annual rate. The rate for infectious and parasitic conditions in the year was 124.4. The quarterly rates for school-loss days rose quite regularly from the low in the July-September 1957 quarter to a peak in the April-June 1958 quarter. In the peak quarter the infectious and parasitic conditions rate was 237.5, the highest rate reported for any condition group in this quarter.

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Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions¹ according to sex and age by quarter:
United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages ² -----	437,886	69,703	160,311	125,437	82,432
Under 5-----	78,146	12,465	26,118	22,990	16,570
5-14-----	116,863	16,043	46,245	32,243	22,328
15-24-----	57,425	10,786	22,511	14,285	9,839
25-44-----	101,133	16,886	36,915	29,260	18,068
45-64-----	60,726	9,373	21,657	18,979	10,713
65+-----	23,591	4,146	6,859	7,674	4,908
<u>Male</u>					
All ages ² -----	202,692	31,587	74,118	59,707	37,279
Under 5-----	40,005	6,320	12,946	12,403	8,335
5-14-----	58,981	8,216	23,304	16,672	10,787
15-24-----	24,580	5,077	9,637	5,748	4,116
25-44-----	42,480	6,609	15,070	13,191	7,609
45-64-----	26,345	3,704	9,971	8,443	4,226
65+-----	10,298	1,659	3,187	3,247	2,203
<u>Female</u>					
All ages ² -----	235,193	38,116	86,193	65,730	45,153
Under 5-----	38,140	6,145	13,172	10,587	8,235
5-14-----	57,882	7,827	22,941	15,571	11,541
15-24-----	32,845	5,709	12,874	8,537	5,723
25-44-----	58,652	10,277	21,845	16,069	10,459
45-64-----	34,380	5,669	11,686	10,536	6,487
65+-----	13,293	2,487	3,672	4,427	2,705

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²The data in this table have been consolidated from a larger number of detailed groupings contained in four quarterly tabulations. In the processing procedure, the last three digits of each estimate, for each subgroup in the original tabulations, were dropped before consolidation into the groups shown in this table. Therefore the sum of the detail is less than the total in each column. The resulting loss in precision in any subgroup is negligible relative to the sampling error of the statistic.

Table 2. Incidence of acute conditions¹ per person per year according to sex and age by quarter:
United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.0	1.9
Under 5-----	4.0	2.6	5.4	4.7	3.4
5-14-----	3.5	1.9	5.6	3.9	2.7
15-24-----	2.7	2.1	4.3	2.7	1.8
25-44-----	2.2	1.5	3.2	2.6	1.6
45-64-----	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.2
65+-----	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	2.5	1.6	3.6	2.9	1.8
Under 5-----	4.1	2.6	5.3	5.0	3.4
5-14-----	3.5	2.0	5.5	3.9	2.5
15-24-----	2.5	2.1	4.0	2.3	1.6
25-44-----	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.4	1.4
45-64-----	1.6	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.0
65+-----	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.3
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	2.7	1.8	4.0	3.0	2.1
Under 5-----	4.0	2.6	5.6	4.4	3.5
5-14-----	3.6	1.9	5.6	3.8	2.8
15-24-----	2.9	2.1	4.6	3.0	2.0
25-44-----	2.5	1.7	3.7	2.7	1.8
45-64-----	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.5
65+-----	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.4

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Incidence of acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter:
United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	437,886	69,703	160,311	125,437	82,432
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	38,609	7,942	6,814	10,032	13,813
Upper respiratory conditions-----	153,596	20,120	51,443	53,522	28,504
Other respiratory conditions-----	130,930	10,485	74,891	35,198	10,343
Digestive system conditions-----	24,023	6,912	4,659	5,881	6,562
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	12,284	2,780	3,072	3,240	3,184
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,917	4,000	2,563	2,838	3,513
Contusions and superficial injuries-	9,827	3,111	2,163	2,126	2,426
Other current injuries-----	12,576	4,013	3,321	1,983	3,255
All other acute conditions-----	43,102	10,315	11,362	10,594	10,807
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	202,692	31,587	74,118	59,707	37,279
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	17,870	3,320	3,107	5,421	6,018
Upper respiratory conditions-----	67,757	8,359	23,267	24,261	11,866
Other respiratory conditions-----	61,648	4,416	35,596	17,250	4,380
Digestive system conditions-----	10,810	2,552	2,550	2,762	2,941
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,255	1,724	1,484	2,034	2,011
Open wounds and lacerations-----	8,580	2,666	1,641	1,783	2,488
Contusions and superficial injuries-	4,641	1,797	828	809	1,207
Other current injuries-----	7,304	2,338	1,652	1,212	2,100
All other acute conditions-----	16,816	4,404	3,982	4,165	4,257
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	235,193	38,116	86,193	65,730	45,153
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	20,739	4,622	3,707	4,611	7,795
Upper respiratory conditions-----	85,839	11,761	28,176	29,261	16,638
Other respiratory conditions-----	69,282	6,069	39,295	17,948	5,963
Digestive system conditions-----	13,213	4,360	2,109	3,119	3,621
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5,029	1,056	1,588	1,206	1,173
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,337	1,334	922	1,055	1,025
Contusions and superficial injuries-	5,186	1,314	1,335	1,317	1,219
Other current injuries-----	5,272	1,675	1,669	771	1,155
All other acute conditions-----	26,286	5,911	7,380	6,429	6,550

¹ See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

² The data in this table have been consolidated from a larger number of detailed groupings contained in four quarterly tabulations. In the processing procedure, the last three digits of each estimate, for each subgroup in the original tabulations, were dropped before consolidation into the groups shown in this table. Therefore the sum of the detail is less than the total in each column. The resulting loss in precision in any subgroup is negligible relative to the sampling error of the statistic.

Table 4. Percent distribution of the incidence of acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	8.8	11.4	4.3	8.0	16.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	35.1	28.9	32.1	42.7	34.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	29.9	15.0	46.7	28.1	12.5
Digestive system conditions-----	5.5	9.9	2.9	4.7	8.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.6	3.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2.9	5.7	1.6	2.3	4.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.7	2.9
Other current injuries-----	2.9	5.8	2.1	1.6	3.9
All other acute conditions-----	9.8	14.8	7.1	8.4	13.1
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	8.8	10.5	4.2	9.1	16.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	33.4	26.5	31.4	40.6	31.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	30.4	14.0	48.0	28.9	11.7
Digestive system conditions-----	5.3	8.1	3.4	4.6	7.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3.6	5.5	2.0	3.4	5.4
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4.2	8.4	2.2	3.0	6.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-	2.3	5.7	1.1	1.4	3.2
Other current injuries-----	3.6	7.4	2.2	2.0	5.6
All other acute conditions-----	8.3	13.9	5.4	7.0	11.4
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	8.8	12.1	4.3	7.0	17.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	36.5	30.9	32.7	44.5	36.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	29.5	15.9	45.6	27.3	13.2
Digestive system conditions-----	5.6	11.4	2.4	4.7	8.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.6
Open wounds and lacerations-----	1.8	3.5	1.1	1.6	2.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-	2.2	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.7
Other current injuries-----	2.2	4.4	1.9	1.2	2.6
All other acute conditions-----	11.2	15.5	8.6	9.8	14.5

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 5. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Both sexes					
Total conditions ¹ -----	260.1	166.8	381.6	297.2	194.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases----	22.9	19.0	16.2	23.8	32.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	91.2	48.2	122.4	126.8	67.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	77.8	25.1	178.3	83.4	24.4
Digestive system conditions-----	14.3	16.5	11.1	13.9	15.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7.7	9.6	6.1	6.7	8.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-	5.8	7.4	5.1	5.0	5.7
Other current injuries-----	7.5	9.6	7.9	4.7	7.7
All other acute conditions-----	25.6	24.7	27.0	25.1	25.5
Male					
Total conditions ¹ -----	247.5	155.5	362.7	290.7	180.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases----	21.8	16.3	15.2	26.4	29.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	82.7	41.2	113.8	118.1	57.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	75.3	21.7	174.2	84.0	21.2
Digestive system conditions-----	13.2	12.6	12.5	13.4	14.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	8.9	8.5	7.3	9.9	9.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	10.5	13.1	8.0	8.7	12.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-	5.7	8.8	4.1	3.9	5.9
Other current injuries-----	8.9	11.5	8.1	5.9	10.2
All other acute conditions-----	20.5	21.7	19.5	20.3	20.7
Female					
Total conditions ¹ -----	272.0	177.6	399.5	303.4	207.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases----	24.0	21.5	17.2	21.3	35.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	99.3	54.8	130.6	135.1	76.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	80.1	28.3	182.1	82.8	27.4
Digestive system conditions-----	15.3	20.3	9.8	14.4	16.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5.8	4.9	7.4	5.6	5.4
Open wounds and lacerations-----	5.0	6.2	4.3	4.9	4.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
Other current injuries-----	6.1	7.8	7.7	3.6	5.3
All other acute conditions-----	30.4	27.5	34.2	29.7	30.1

¹ See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 6. Annual incidence of acute conditions according to sex and condition group by age:
United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	437,886	78,146	116,863	57,425	101,133	60,726	23,591
Infectious and parasitic diseases	38,609	10,353	15,234	3,401	6,476	2,752	378
Upper respiratory conditions-----	153,596	34,270	41,744	16,370	32,802	19,965	8,437
Other respiratory conditions-----	130,930	17,238	34,068	18,431	33,219	21,095	6,859
Digestive system conditions-----	24,023	4,595	5,337	4,166	5,323	2,626	1,963
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	12,284	96	1,907	2,185	3,013	3,625	1,448
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,917	1,940	4,033	1,948	3,381	1,289	322
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	9,827	774	2,138	1,643	2,250	1,916	1,101
Other current injuries-----	12,576	2,749	2,649	1,764	2,609	2,247	554
All other acute conditions-----	43,102	6,113	9,730	7,495	12,037	5,190	2,507
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	202,692	40,005	58,981	24,580	42,480	26,345	10,298
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17,870	5,536	6,947	1,330	2,747	1,218	85
Upper respiratory conditions-----	67,757	17,097	18,811	6,362	12,748	8,666	4,069
Other respiratory conditions-----	61,648	8,497	18,319	7,770	14,469	9,076	3,507
Digestive system conditions-----	10,810	2,001	2,842	1,909	2,359	866	827
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,255	96	1,228	1,702	2,043	1,660	522
Open wounds and lacerations-----	8,580	1,249	2,898	1,362	2,085	817	167
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4,641	475	846	845	1,332	989	152
Other current injuries-----	7,304	1,696	1,814	1,205	1,311	1,162	114
All other acute conditions-----	16,816	3,349	5,264	2,086	3,376	1,882	844
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions ^{1,2} -----	235,193	38,140	57,882	32,845	58,652	34,380	13,293
Infectious and parasitic diseases	20,739	4,817	8,287	2,071	3,729	1,534	293
Upper respiratory conditions-----	85,839	17,173	22,933	10,008	20,054	11,299	4,368
Other respiratory conditions-----	69,282	8,741	15,749	10,661	18,750	12,019	3,352
Digestive system conditions-----	13,213	2,594	2,495	2,257	2,964	1,760	1,136
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5,029	-	679	483	970	1,965	926
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,337	691	1,135	586	1,296	472	155
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,186	299	1,292	798	918	927	949
Other current injuries-----	5,272	1,053	835	559	1,298	1,085	440
All other acute conditions-----	26,286	2,764	4,466	5,409	8,661	3,308	1,663

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

²The data in this table have been consolidated from a larger number of detailed groupings contained in four quarterly tabulations. In the processing procedure, the last three digits of each estimate, for each subgroup in the original tabulations, were dropped before consolidation into the groups shown in this table. Therefore the sum of the detail is less than the total in each column. The resulting loss in precision in any subgroup is negligible relative to the sampling error of the statistic.

Table 7. Percent distribution of annual incidence of acute conditions according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8.8	13.2	13.0	5.9	6.4	4.5	1.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	35.1	43.9	35.7	28.5	32.4	32.9	35.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	29.9	22.1	29.2	32.1	32.8	34.7	29.1
Digestive system conditions-----	5.5	5.9	4.6	7.3	5.3	4.3	8.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2.8	0.1	1.6	3.8	3.0	6.0	6.1
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.4
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.2	4.7
Other current injuries-----	2.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.3
All other acute conditions-----	9.8	7.8	8.3	13.1	11.9	8.5	10.6
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8.8	13.8	11.8	5.4	6.5	4.6	0.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	33.4	42.7	31.9	25.9	30.0	32.9	39.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	30.4	21.2	31.1	31.6	34.1	34.5	34.1
Digestive system conditions-----	5.3	5.0	4.8	7.8	5.6	3.3	8.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3.6	0.2	2.1	6.9	4.8	6.3	5.1
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4.2	3.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.1	1.6
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2.3	1.2	1.4	3.4	3.1	3.8	1.5
Other current injuries-----	3.6	4.2	3.1	4.9	3.1	4.4	1.1
All other acute conditions-----	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.1	8.2
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8.8	12.6	14.3	6.3	6.4	4.5	2.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	36.5	45.0	39.6	30.5	34.2	32.9	32.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	29.5	22.9	27.2	32.5	32.0	35.0	25.2
Digestive system conditions-----	5.6	6.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	5.1	8.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2.1	-	1.2	1.5	1.7	5.7	7.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.2
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2.2	0.8	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.7	7.1
Other current injuries-----	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.3
All other acute conditions-----	11.2	7.2	7.7	16.5	14.8	9.6	12.5

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 8. Annual incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes							
Total conditions ¹ -----	260.1	403.9	351.2	272.4	221.6	176.2	162.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	22.9	53.5	45.8	16.1	14.1	8.0	2.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	91.2	177.1	125.4	77.6	71.9	57.9	58.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	77.8	89.1	102.4	87.4	72.8	61.2	47.3
Digestive system conditions-----	14.3	23.7	16.0	19.8	11.7	7.6	13.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7.3	0.5	5.7	10.4	6.6	10.5	10.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7.7	10.0	12.1	9.2	7.4	3.7	2.2
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5.8	4.0	6.4	7.8	4.9	5.6	7.6
Other current injuries-----	7.5	14.2	8.0	8.4	5.7	6.5	3.8
All other acute conditions-----	25.6	31.6	29.2	35.5	26.4	15.1	17.3
Male							
Total conditions ¹ -----	247.5	405.9	347.4	250.9	194.1	157.4	155.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	21.8	56.2	40.9	13.6	12.6	7.3	1.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	82.7	173.5	110.8	64.9	58.3	51.8	61.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	75.3	86.2	107.9	79.3	66.1	54.2	52.8
Digestive system conditions-----	13.2	20.3	16.7	19.5	10.8	5.2	12.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	8.9	1.0	7.2	17.4	9.3	9.9	7.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	10.5	12.7	17.1	13.9	9.5	4.9	2.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5.7	4.8	5.0	8.6	6.1	5.9	2.3
Other current injuries-----	8.9	17.2	10.7	12.3	6.0	6.9	1.7
All other acute conditions-----	20.5	34.0	31.0	21.3	15.4	11.2	12.7
Female							
Total conditions ¹ -----	272.0	401.8	355.1	291.0	246.8	193.9	168.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	24.0	50.7	50.8	18.3	15.7	8.7	3.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	99.3	180.9	140.7	88.7	84.4	63.7	55.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	80.1	92.1	96.6	94.4	78.9	67.8	42.6
Digestive system conditions-----	15.3	27.3	15.3	20.0	12.5	9.9	14.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5.8	-	4.2	4.3	4.1	11.1	11.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	5.0	7.3	7.0	5.2	5.5	2.7	2.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	6.0	3.2	7.9	7.1	3.9	5.2	12.1
Other current injuries-----	6.1	11.1	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.1	5.6
All other acute conditions-----	30.4	29.1	27.4	47.9	36.4	18.7	21.1

¹See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

**Table 9. Incidence of acute conditions according to various severity criteria by sex and quarter:
United States, July 1957 - June 1958**

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

Sex, disability, and medical attention	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	437,886	69,703	160,311	125,437	82,432
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	343,682	50,152	132,432	99,794	61,298
Medically attended-----	177,535	27,121	67,758	50,152	32,501
With 1+ bed-days-----	125,454	16,861	52,696	35,956	19,939
With no bed-days-----	52,080	10,260	15,060	14,195	12,562
Medically unattended-----	166,147	23,031	64,674	49,642	28,797
With 1+ bed-days-----	104,920	13,290	44,936	31,029	15,661
With no bed-days-----	61,227	9,739	19,738	18,611	13,134
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	94,203	19,549	27,877	25,641	21,132
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	202,692	31,587	74,118	59,707	37,279
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	156,873	21,918	60,716	47,768	26,469
Medically attended-----	81,704	12,017	31,451	23,458	14,777
With 1+ bed-days-----	55,388	6,844	24,440	15,930	8,174
With no bed-days-----	26,315	5,173	7,010	7,528	6,603
Medically unattended-----	75,169	9,901	29,265	24,310	11,692
With 1+ bed-days-----	47,030	5,562	20,272	15,255	5,940
With no bed-days-----	28,138	4,338	8,993	9,054	5,751
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	45,818	9,668	13,401	11,938	10,809
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	235,193	38,116	86,193	65,730	45,153
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	186,809	28,234	71,716	52,026	34,829
Medically attended-----	95,831	15,104	36,307	26,694	17,724
With 1+ bed-days-----	70,066	10,017	28,256	20,026	11,765
With no bed-days-----	25,764	5,087	8,050	6,667	5,959
Medically unattended-----	90,978	13,130	35,409	25,332	17,105
With 1+ bed-days-----	57,889	7,728	24,664	15,774	9,721
With no bed-days-----	33,088	5,401	10,745	9,557	7,383
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	48,384	9,881	14,476	13,703	10,323

¹ See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 10. Percent distribution of acute conditions according to various severity criteria by sex and quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex, disability, and medical attention	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Both sexes					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	78.5	72.0	82.6	79.6	74.4
Medically attended-----	40.5	38.9	42.3	40.0	39.4
With 1+ bed-days-----	28.6	24.2	32.9	28.7	24.2
With no bed-days-----	11.9	14.7	9.4	11.3	15.2
Medically unattended-----	37.9	33.0	40.3	39.6	34.9
With 1+ bed-days-----	24.0	19.1	28.0	24.7	19.0
With no bed-days-----	14.0	14.0	12.3	14.8	15.9
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	21.5	28.0	17.4	20.4	25.6
Male					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	77.4	69.4	81.9	80.0	71.0
Medically attended-----	40.3	38.0	42.4	39.3	39.6
With 1+ bed-days-----	27.3	21.7	33.0	26.7	21.9
With no bed-days-----	13.0	16.4	9.5	12.6	17.7
Medically unattended-----	37.1	31.3	39.5	40.7	31.4
With 1+ bed-days-----	23.2	17.6	27.4	25.5	15.9
With no bed-days-----	13.9	13.7	12.1	15.2	15.4
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	22.6	30.6	18.1	20.0	29.0
Female					
Total conditions ¹ -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	79.4	74.1	83.2	79.2	77.1
Medically attended-----	40.7	39.6	42.1	40.6	39.3
With 1+ bed-days-----	29.8	26.3	32.8	30.5	26.1
With no bed-days-----	11.0	13.3	9.3	10.1	13.2
Medically unattended-----	38.7	34.4	41.1	38.5	37.9
With 1+ bed-days-----	24.6	20.3	28.6	24.0	21.5
With no bed-days-----	14.1	14.2	12.5	14.5	16.4
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	20.6	25.9	16.8	20.8	22.9

¹ See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 11. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year according to various severity criteria by sex and quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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, disability, and medical attention	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.0	1.9
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	2.0	1.2	3.2	2.4	1.4
Medically attended-----	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.5
With no bed-days-----	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Medically unattended-----	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.7
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4
With no bed-days-----	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	2.5	1.6	3.6	2.9	1.8
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	1.9	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.3
Medically attended-----	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4
With no bed-days-----	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Medically unattended-----	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.6
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3
With no bed-days-----	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions ¹ -----	2.7	1.8	4.0	3.0	2.1
Conditions causing restricted activity-----	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.4	1.6
Medically attended-----	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.8
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.5
With no bed-days-----	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Medically unattended-----	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
With 1+ bed-days-----	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
With no bed-days-----	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Conditions causing no restricted activity, but medically attended-----	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5

¹ See definition of acute conditions in Appendix II.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 12. Annual incidence of acute conditions involving restricted activity, number and percent medically attended by sex and condition group: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Incidence of activity-restricting conditions		
	Total	Medically attended	
		Number	Percent
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands			
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Total conditions ¹ -----	343,682	177,535	51.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	34,764	20,038	57.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	114,780	47,042	41.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	121,116	63,773	52.7
Digestive system conditions-----	17,635	8,480	48.1
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains----	9,358	6,594	70.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----	5,122	4,102	80.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	6,240	3,743	60.0
Other current injuries-----	7,865	5,267	67.0
All other acute conditions-----	26,761	18,475	69.0
<u>Male</u>			
Total conditions ¹ -----	156,873	81,704	52.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	16,166	8,836	54.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	50,397	21,178	42.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	56,323	29,585	52.5
Digestive system conditions-----	7,776	3,691	47.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains----	5,629	4,168	74.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,249	2,589	79.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,833	1,719	60.7
Other current injuries-----	4,409	3,086	70.0
All other acute conditions-----	10,075	6,844	67.9
<u>Female</u>			
Total conditions ¹ -----	186,809	95,831	51.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	18,598	11,202	60.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	64,383	25,864	40.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	64,793	34,188	52.8
Digestive system conditions-----	9,859	4,789	48.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains----	3,729	2,426	65.1
Open wounds and lacerations-----	1,873	1,513	80.8
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,407	2,024	59.4
Other current injuries-----	3,456	2,181	63.1
All other acute conditions-----	16,686	11,631	69.7

¹The data in this table have been consolidated from a larger number of detailed groupings contained in four quarterly tabulations. In the processing procedure, the last three digits of each estimate, for each subgroup in the original tabulations, were dropped before consolidation into the groups shown in this table. Therefore the sum of the detail is less than the total in each column. The resulting loss in precision in any subgroup is negligible relative to the sampling error of the statistic.

Table 13. Number of days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	1,922.7	282.2	753.5	535.5	351.5
Infectious and parasitic-----	190.3	32.3	29.1	54.4	74.4
Respiratory-----	1,172.0	100.7	584.1	339.9	147.4
Digestive-----	79.2	22.8	17.9	21.5	16.9
Injuries-----	246.9	69.1	59.1	61.6	57.0
All other conditions-----	234.3	57.2	63.3	58.0	55.8
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	833.7	111.5	332.8	237.7	151.7
Infectious and parasitic-----	88.0	14.4	9.6	28.4	35.5
Respiratory-----	513.0	38.3	263.8	148.8	62.1
Digestive-----	32.1	9.9	8.0	7.1	7.2
Injuries-----	128.7	31.5	32.5	33.9	30.8
All other conditions-----	72.0	17.3	18.9	19.5	16.2
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	1,089.0	170.8	420.7	297.8	199.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	102.3	17.9	19.5	26.0	38.9
Respiratory-----	659.1	62.4	320.3	191.1	85.3
Digestive-----	47.0	12.9	9.9	14.4	9.7
Injuries-----	118.2	37.6	26.6	27.8	26.2
All other conditions-----	162.4	39.9	44.3	38.5	39.7

Table 14. Number of days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions per 100 persons per year according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	1,142.1	675.6	1,793.5	1,268.9	829.7
Infectious and parasitic-----	113.0	77.3	69.4	129.0	175.7
Respiratory-----	696.2	241.1	1,390.3	805.3	347.8
Digestive-----	47.0	54.6	42.5	51.0	39.9
Injuries-----	146.6	165.5	140.6	146.0	134.5
All other conditions-----	139.2	137.0	150.6	137.4	131.8
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	1,018.0	548.9	1,628.4	1,157.6	735.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	107.5	71.1	47.1	138.5	172.2
Respiratory-----	626.3	188.5	1,290.8	724.5	301.2
Digestive-----	39.3	48.7	38.9	34.6	34.9
Injuries-----	157.1	155.2	158.9	164.9	149.3
All other conditions-----	87.9	85.4	92.6	95.1	78.4
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	1,259.6	795.4	1,949.9	1,374.4	918.6
Infectious and parasitic-----	118.4	83.2	90.5	120.0	179.0
Respiratory-----	762.4	290.9	1,484.6	881.9	392.1
Digestive-----	54.4	60.2	45.9	66.6	44.7
Injuries-----	136.7	175.3	123.3	128.2	120.5
All other conditions-----	187.8	185.8	205.5	177.6	182.3

Table 15. Annual number of days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Annual number of days in millions							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions -----	1,922.7	241.8	493.1	227.3	424.0	347.0	188.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	190.3	43.5	89.0	14.3	24.4	14.7	4.4
Respiratory-----	1,172.0	155.2	324.0	119.7	244.4	224.6	104.3
Digestive-----	79.2	16.2	13.6	10.3	15.8	10.6	12.6
Injuries-----	246.9	8.5	31.3	40.7	60.2	64.2	42.0
All other conditions-----	234.3	18.5	35.2	42.3	79.3	32.9	26.1
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions -----	833.7	117.5	241.7	86.3	160.6	146.9	80.2
Infectious and parasitic-----	88.0	21.8	42.2	4.2	10.7	7.9	1.2
Respiratory-----	513.0	74.5	154.8	48.2	91.6	93.5	50.4
Digestive-----	32.1	7.2	6.8	4.4	7.3	2.3	4.1
Injuries-----	128.7	5.2	19.9	24.6	35.4	31.8	11.8
All other conditions-----	72.0	8.8	17.9	4.9	15.5	11.5	13.4
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions -----	1,089.0	124.4	251.4	141.0	263.4	200.1	108.7
Infectious and parasitic-----	102.3	21.7	46.8	10.0	13.6	6.9	3.3
Respiratory-----	659.1	80.7	169.1	71.5	152.7	131.1	53.9
Digestive-----	47.0	9.0	6.7	6.0	8.5	8.3	8.5
Injuries-----	118.2	3.2	11.5	16.1	24.8	32.3	30.3
All other conditions-----	162.4	9.7	17.3	37.4	63.7	21.5	12.8

Table 16. Annual number of days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions per 100 persons according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes							
Total conditions -----	1,142.1	1,250.0	1,481.7	1,078.0	928.9	1,006.9	1,302.1
Infectious and parasitic-----	113.0	225.0	267.4	67.6	53.4	42.8	30.6
Respiratory-----	696.2	802.1	973.5	567.8	535.3	651.6	718.8
Digestive-----	47.0	83.5	40.7	49.1	34.6	30.8	87.1
Injuries-----	146.6	43.8	94.2	193.1	131.8	186.2	289.5
All other conditions-----	139.2	95.6	105.9	200.4	173.7	95.5	180.1
Male							
Total conditions -----	1,018.0	1,192.1	1,423.4	880.7	734.1	877.9	1,207.6
Infectious and parasitic-----	107.5	221.4	248.6	43.0	49.1	46.9	17.4
Respiratory-----	626.3	755.5	912.0	492.1	418.9	558.4	759.1
Digestive-----	39.3	72.5	40.3	44.9	33.4	14.0	62.0
Injuries-----	157.1	53.2	117.0	251.1	161.7	190.1	177.0
All other conditions-----	87.9	89.4	105.6	49.7	71.0	68.5	201.1
Female							
Total conditions -----	1,259.6	1,310.1	1,542.4	1,249.2	1,108.3	1,128.6	1,381.7
Infectious and parasitic-----	118.4	228.6	287.0	88.9	57.3	38.8	41.8
Respiratory-----	762.4	850.5	1,037.6	633.6	642.6	739.6	684.8
Digestive-----	54.4	95.0	41.2	52.7	35.8	46.8	108.2
Injuries-----	136.7	33.9	70.4	142.7	104.4	182.4	384.4
All other conditions-----	187.8	102.0	106.2	331.2	268.2	121.0	162.4

Table 17. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of bed-disability days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	873.0	103.7	378.8	251.6	138.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	89.7	15.5	15.1	29.2	29.9
Respiratory-----	593.1	42.4	312.3	173.9	64.5
Digestive-----	33.1	9.2	6.9	8.0	9.0
Injuries-----	72.2	19.9	16.4	20.2	15.7
All other conditions-----	84.8	16.7	28.2	20.2	19.7
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	371.6	42.3	165.0	108.5	55.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	39.4	6.3	5.0	14.3	13.8
Respiratory-----	263.2	18.1	141.1	77.9	26.1
Digestive-----	11.8	3.3	3.4	1.9	3.2
Injuries-----	35.1	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.7
All other conditions-----	22.2	4.8	6.7	5.6	5.2
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	501.4	61.5	213.8	143.0	83.0
Infectious and parasitic-----	50.3	9.1	10.1	14.9	16.2
Respiratory-----	329.9	24.3	171.1	96.0	38.5
Digestive-----	21.4	5.9	3.6	6.1	5.8
Injuries-----	37.2	10.2	7.5	11.4	8.0
All other conditions-----	62.7	12.0	21.5	14.6	14.6

Table 18. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions per 100 persons per year according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	518.6	248.3	901.7	596.1	327.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	53.3	37.0	35.8	69.3	70.7
Respiratory-----	352.3	101.5	743.2	412.1	152.3
Digestive-----	19.7	22.0	16.5	18.9	21.2
Injuries-----	42.9	47.7	39.1	47.9	37.0
All other conditions-----	50.4	40.1	67.0	47.9	46.6
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	453.8	208.0	807.5	528.4	270.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	48.1	31.1	24.3	69.7	66.8
Respiratory-----	321.4	89.4	690.5	379.3	126.4
Digestive-----	14.4	16.5	16.6	9.1	15.3
Injuries-----	42.8	47.7	43.5	43.1	37.2
All other conditions-----	27.1	23.4	32.6	27.2	25.1
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	579.9	286.4	991.0	660.3	381.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	58.2	42.6	46.7	68.9	74.4
Respiratory-----	381.5	113.0	793.2	443.2	176.8
Digestive-----	24.7	27.3	16.5	28.2	26.8
Injuries-----	43.0	47.7	35.0	52.4	36.9
All other conditions-----	72.5	55.8	99.6	67.5	66.9

Table 19. Annual number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11.]

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Annual number of bed-disability days in millions.							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions -----	873.0	106.3	243.6	116.3	179.7	153.4	73.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	89.7	18.3	41.8	7.5	11.5	9.1	1.4
Respiratory-----	593.1	73.2	177.0	69.8	118.6	110.9	43.6
Digestive-----	33.1	7.2	6.6	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.5
Injuries-----	72.2	1.9	7.9	13.5	14.6	19.3	15.0
All other conditions-----	84.8	5.6	10.3	20.6	29.7	9.4	9.2
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions -----	371.6	47.8	118.1	43.7	67.9	62.4	31.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	39.4	7.8	19.4	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.3
Respiratory-----	263.2	32.3	85.7	29.4	47.6	45.1	23.2
Digestive-----	11.8	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.9
Injuries-----	35.1	0.8	5.1	6.9	8.3	10.2	3.8
All other conditions-----	22.2	3.7	4.9	2.5	5.4	2.1	3.7
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions -----	501.4	58.5	125.5	72.6	111.8	91.0	42.0
Infectious and parasitic-----	50.3	10.5	22.4	4.8	6.6	5.0	1.1
Respiratory-----	329.9	40.9	91.3	40.4	71.0	65.8	20.4
Digestive-----	21.4	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.6
Injuries-----	37.2	1.1	2.8	6.6	6.3	9.1	11.2
All other conditions-----	62.7	2.0	5.4	18.1	24.3	7.3	5.6

Table 20. Annual number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions per 100 persons according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes							
Total conditions -----	518.6	549.3	732.0	551.4	393.7	445.1	508.6
Infectious and parasitic-----	53.3	94.7	125.7	35.8	25.2	26.4	9.7
Respiratory-----	352.3	378.3	531.8	331.2	259.8	321.8	300.6
Digestive-----	19.7	37.3	19.8	22.9	11.6	13.6	31.2
Injuries-----	42.9	9.9	23.8	63.9	31.9	56.1	103.4
All other conditions-----	50.4	29.0	30.8	97.6	65.2	27.2	63.7
Male							
Total conditions -----	453.8	485.2	695.5	445.8	310.2	372.7	478.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	48.1	79.5	114.5	28.3	22.3	24.7	4.4
Respiratory-----	321.4	327.4	504.5	300.5	217.4	269.6	349.2
Digestive-----	14.4	33.2	17.6	21.2	7.9	4.9	13.2
Injuries-----	42.8	7.9	30.1	70.6	38.0	61.1	56.5
All other conditions-----	27.1	37.1	28.8	25.2	24.7	12.5	55.5
Female							
Total conditions -----	579.9	615.8	770.1	643.0	470.5	513.4	533.6
Infectious and parasitic-----	58.2	110.4	137.4	42.3	27.8	28.0	14.1
Respiratory-----	381.5	431.2	560.3	357.8	298.8	371.1	259.5
Digestive-----	24.7	41.5	22.0	24.3	15.1	21.8	46.4
Injuries-----	43.0	12.0	17.4	58.1	26.4	51.4	142.9
All other conditions-----	72.5	20.6	33.0	160.4	102.4	41.1	70.6

Table 21. Number of work-loss days associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of work-loss days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	356.5	57.4	146.0	105.0	48.1
Infectious and parasitic-----	19.6	6.0	4.5	5.1	4.1
Respiratory-----	218.7	16.5	109.1	70.3	22.8
Digestive-----	13.6	5.4	2.6	3.1	2.6
Injuries-----	67.5	18.7	19.3	17.7	11.9
All other conditions-----	37.1	10.9	10.6	8.9	6.7
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	216.3	29.7	89.9	66.4	30.2
Infectious and parasitic-----	10.9	3.1	2.1	3.4	2.4
Respiratory-----	128.9	7.9	65.2	42.5	13.3
Digestive-----	7.1	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.9
Injuries-----	50.5	11.8	16.2	12.9	9.6
All other conditions-----	18.8	4.8	4.6	6.4	3.1
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	140.3	27.7	56.1	38.6	17.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	8.7	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.7
Respiratory-----	89.7	8.6	43.8	27.8	9.5
Digestive-----	6.6	3.2	0.9	1.9	0.7
Injuries-----	17.0	6.9	3.1	4.7	2.3
All other conditions-----	18.3	6.2	5.9	2.5	3.7

Table 22. Number of work-loss days per year associated with acute conditions per 100 persons "usually working"¹ according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions-----	598.6	384.6	975.1	706.3	325.3
Infectious and parasitic-----	33.0	39.9	30.2	34.3	27.5
Respiratory-----	367.1	110.5	728.3	472.8	154.4
Digestive-----	22.9	36.0	17.4	20.7	17.6
Injuries-----	113.4	125.1	128.7	118.9	80.4
All other conditions-----	62.2	73.0	70.5	59.7	45.4
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions-----	515.9	282.8	854.9	632.2	291.0
Infectious and parasitic-----	26.1	29.0	19.8	32.6	22.7
Respiratory-----	307.6	75.4	620.2	404.6	128.1
Digestive-----	16.8	20.8	16.6	11.4	18.5
Injuries-----	120.6	112.4	154.2	123.1	92.3
All other conditions-----	44.9	45.2	44.0	60.6	29.5
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions-----	795.0	626.4	1,258.8	884.6	406.1
Infectious and parasitic-----	49.4	65.7	54.6	38.3	38.8
Respiratory-----	508.6	194.1	983.4	637.0	216.5
Digestive-----	37.3	72.1	19.1	43.2	15.2
Injuries-----	96.2	155.4	68.5	108.8	52.5
All other conditions-----	103.5	139.2	133.1	57.4	83.2

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

Table 23. Annual number of work-loss days associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	All ages 17+	17-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Annual number of work-loss days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	356.5	67.2	147.0	115.8	26.5
Infectious and parasitic-----	19.6	3.2	7.7	7.0	1.8
Respiratory-----	218.7	40.2	91.1	74.4	13.0
Digestive-----	13.6	3.0	6.5	2.0	2.1
Injuries-----	67.5	13.9	24.8	25.6	3.3
All other conditions-----	37.1	7.0	16.9	6.8	6.3
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	216.3	35.6	90.5	73.2	16.9
Infectious and parasitic-----	10.9	1.8	5.0	4.0	0.2
Respiratory-----	128.9	20.0	53.7	46.1	9.3
Digestive-----	7.1	1.9	4.0	1.0	0.1
Injuries-----	50.5	10.0	20.0	17.7	2.7
All other conditions-----	18.8	1.9	7.8	4.4	4.7
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	140.3	31.6	56.5	42.6	9.6
Infectious and parasitic-----	8.7	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.6
Respiratory-----	89.7	20.2	37.4	28.3	3.8
Digestive-----	6.6	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.0
Injuries-----	17.0	3.8	4.7	7.9	0.5
All other conditions-----	18.3	5.1	9.1	2.4	1.7

Table 24. Annual number of work-loss days associated with acute conditions per 100 persons "usually working"¹ according to sex and condition group by age: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	17+	17-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Both sexes					
Total conditions -----	598.6	959.9	514.8	544.0	981.5
Infectious and parasitic-----	33.0	45.6	26.9	32.7	66.5
Respiratory-----	367.1	573.7	318.9	349.5	482.3
Digestive-----	22.9	43.3	22.8	9.5	76.6
Injuries-----	113.4	198.1	86.7	120.3	121.4
All other conditions-----	62.2	99.2	59.3	32.0	234.6
Male					
Total conditions -----	515.9	899.0	435.5	486.1	805.4
Infectious and parasitic-----	26.1	45.9	24.0	26.3	7.4
Respiratory-----	307.6	503.9	258.1	305.9	440.6
Digestive-----	16.8	47.7	19.3	6.9	5.2
Injuries-----	120.6	253.6	96.3	117.8	130.0
All other conditions-----	44.9	47.7	37.7	29.2	222.1
Female					
Total conditions -----	795.0	1,039.2	726.8	684.2	1,599.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	49.4	45.1	34.8	48.2	274.0
Respiratory-----	508.6	664.4	481.6	455.0	628.7
Digestive-----	37.3	37.6	32.3	15.7	327.4
Injuries-----	96.2	125.8	60.9	126.6	91.0
All other conditions-----	103.5	166.2	117.3	38.7	278.5

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

Table 25. Number of school-loss days associated with acute conditions according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Number of school-loss days in millions					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	273.2	8.5	143.9	71.5	49.2
Infectious and parasitic-----	43.1	1.1	6.5	14.6	20.9
Respiratory-----	195.9	3.7	126.3	46.5	19.4
Digestive-----	8.3	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.2
Injuries-----	12.9	1.8	3.9	4.3	2.9
All other conditions-----	13.0	0.6	5.2	3.4	3.8
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	130.8	4.1	68.8	35.5	22.4
Infectious and parasitic-----	19.6	0.5	2.7	6.6	9.8
Respiratory-----	93.4	1.3	60.8	23.3	8.0
Digestive-----	4.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.2
Injuries-----	8.4	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.9
All other conditions-----	5.3	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.5
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	142.5	4.4	75.2	36.0	26.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	23.5	0.6	3.8	8.0	11.1
Respiratory-----	102.5	2.4	65.5	23.2	11.4
Digestive-----	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.1
Injuries-----	4.5	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.0
All other conditions-----	7.7	0.4	3.6	1.4	2.3

Table 26. Number of school-loss days per year associated with acute conditions per 100 children, age 6-16 years, according to sex and condition group by quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957 - June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of continental United States. 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 condition group	Annual total	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Total conditions -----	788.2	99.7	1,669.1	821.2	559.8
Infectious and parasitic-----	124.4	13.3	75.6	167.4	237.5
Respiratory-----	565.2	43.9	1,464.8	533.4	220.7
Digestive-----	23.9	14.3	23.0	32.5	25.5
Injuries-----	37.3	21.0	45.8	49.3	32.8
All other conditions-----	37.4	7.3	59.9	38.7	43.2
<u>Male</u>					
Total conditions -----	740.3	94.5	1,564.4	800.2	499.4
Infectious and parasitic-----	111.1	11.3	61.8	148.5	219.3
Respiratory-----	528.6	30.3	1,383.7	524.1	178.4
Digestive-----	23.0	14.3	28.4	23.2	25.7
Injuries-----	47.8	33.8	55.3	59.9	41.8
All other conditions-----	29.8	4.7	35.2	44.5	34.2
<u>Female</u>					
Total conditions -----	838.0	105.1	1,777.8	843.1	622.5
Infectious and parasitic-----	138.2	15.4	90.0	187.0	256.4
Respiratory-----	603.2	58.0	1,549.0	543.1	264.6
Digestive-----	24.9	14.2	17.4	42.2	25.4
Injuries-----	26.4	7.6	35.9	38.2	23.5
All other conditions-----	45.3	10.0	85.6	32.6	52.7

Table 27. Population used in obtaining the rates shown in this publication by sex, age, and quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and age	Annual average ¹	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
Population in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	168,369	167,111	168,048	168,806	169,447
Under 5-----	19,352	19,186	19,344	19,423	19,439
5-14-----	33,285	32,931	33,162	33,395	33,627
15-24-----	21,093	20,690	20,970	21,234	21,447
25-44-----	45,656	45,643	45,659	45,657	45,631
45-64-----	34,470	34,243	34,399	34,537	34,680
65+-----	14,512	14,395	14,493	14,540	14,603
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	81,906	81,242	81,749	82,148	82,451
Under 5-----	9,858	9,773	9,854	9,894	9,902
5-14-----	16,982	16,799	16,918	17,039	17,158
15-24-----	9,801	9,556	9,732	9,894	10,006
25-44-----	21,885	21,852	21,882	21,899	21,889
45-64-----	16,739	16,646	16,712	16,765	16,822
65+-----	6,641	6,605	6,640	6,648	6,664
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	86,463	85,868	86,298	86,658	86,996
Under 5-----	9,494	9,413	9,490	9,529	9,537
5-14-----	16,303	16,132	16,244	16,356	16,469
15-24-----	11,292	11,134	11,238	11,340	11,441
25-44-----	23,772	23,791	23,777	23,758	23,742
45-64-----	17,731	17,597	17,687	17,772	17,858
65+-----	7,871	7,790	7,853	7,892	7,939

¹Average population for July 1957 - June 1958 was used in obtaining annual rates.

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

Table 28. "Usually working"¹ population used in obtaining the rates for work-loss days shown in this publication by sex, age, and quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex and age	Annual average ²	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
	Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+-----	59,562	59,732	59,898	59,462	59,163
17-24-----	7,005	6,948	6,921	7,009	7,148
25-44-----	28,559	28,478	28,957	28,524	28,282
45-64-----	21,278	21,332	21,276	21,179	21,323
65+-----	2,703	2,957	2,727	2,734	2,397
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+-----	41,918	42,045	42,072	42,010	41,548
17-24-----	3,961	3,908	3,875	3,953	4,115
25-44-----	20,788	20,851	20,930	20,806	20,566
45-64-----	15,056	15,017	15,155	15,108	14,942
65+-----	2,104	2,261	2,105	2,135	1,917
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+-----	17,644	17,687	17,826	17,452	17,615
17-24-----	3,044	3,040	3,046	3,056	3,033
25-44-----	7,771	7,627	8,027	7,718	7,716
45-64-----	6,222	6,315	6,121	6,071	6,381
65+-----	599	696	622	599	480

¹Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as usually working. The "usually working" population totals shown above differ from the employed person population used in computing work-loss rates shown in Preliminary Report on Disability, United States, July-September 1957.

²Average population for July 1957 - June 1958 was used in obtaining annual rates.

Table 29. Population, 6-16 years of age, used in obtaining the rates for school-loss days shown in this publication by sex and quarter: United States, July 1957 - June 1958

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

Sex	Annual average ¹	July-September 1957	October-December 1957	January-March 1958	April-June 1958
	Population in thousands				
<u>Both sexes</u> -----	34,667	34,160	34,497	34,837	35,175
Male-----	17,668	17,406	17,580	17,756	17,930
Female-----	16,999	16,754	16,917	17,081	17,245

¹Average population for July 1957 - June 1958 was used in obtaining annual rates.

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

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

Data for Present Report

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

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

Statistical Design of the Household-Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists

of an area sample of 372 from among approximately 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the continental United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Area.

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

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over a 12-month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion, that from the annual sample, tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as number of visits to a doctor, a dentist, or incidence of new illnesses, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For many of these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances, unless a contrary indication is given in the text, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar week interval prior to the week of interview—usually is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. For most statistics, such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

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

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

General Qualifications

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

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information the household respondent

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

Rounding of numbers.—Counts in the basic tabulations are made to the nearest whole person or illness although they are not accurate to that detail. Published aggregates are rounded to a level which seems to be utilitarian in analysis. For the present report, in intermediate worksheets all digits to the right of the thousands position were dropped inasmuch as such digits were statistically nonsignificant. Rates and totals are calculated from such worksheet numbers before rounding to broader levels, and therefore may not always appear to be exactly consistent with published rounded components.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. These figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey, are given solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than any other data that may be available. In some instances, they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures are not official estimates, in some cases being themselves subject to considerable variability, and as such should be used only for computation of rates in connection with data given in this report. For fuller details on population estimates see Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20 Series.

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

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

The estimates of standard errors shown in the following tables are approximations for the 372-area sample. Table A shows the average estimates of standard errors as obtained from four quarters of sampling for selected statistics. The figures presented in tables B through E may be used for other statistics. Not every report published by the Health Survey will include all kinds and types of estimates treated in tables B through E. In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables

Table A. Standard error of estimates of selected statistics

The statistic (a)	Sample estimate (b)	Standard error (c)
Total acute conditions in a year-----	437,886,000	7,000,000
Total acute conditions in a year for persons 65 years or older----	23,591,000	1,700,000
Total medically attended acute conditions involving one or more days of restricted activity----	177,535,000	4,000,000

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

B through E should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

The following paragraphs describe the kinds and types of statistics for which each of tables B through E are appropriate, and how the tables can be used in determining standard errors. The "guide" which is shown on page 44 designates which of tables B through E should be used in obtaining standard errors for most of the estimates from the numbered tables of statistics in the present report.

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

The following rules of thumb provide a method for estimating the standard errors for items other than persons or days. If the item usually takes on either the value 0 or 1, but on occasion may take on the value 2, or very rarely, the value 3, for a single individual for the period of reference, use the approximate standard error shown in table B for the appropriate size of estimate. The period of reference is the time period for which the question is asked and is in most instances either 2 weeks or 12 months. (See wording of particular question.) Examples of this type of item are: (1) number of operations, and (2) number of acute conditions involving one or more days of disability. If the item in most cases takes on values ranging from 0 through 4 or 5 for a single individual for the period of reference, use the midpoint between the approximate standard errors shown in tables B and C for the corresponding size of estimate. Number of physician visits and number of dental visits are examples of this type of item. The standard errors of items which more frequently take on

values greater than 4 or 5 should be approximated by the data shown in table C.

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

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

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

Illustration.—Persons aged 25-44 years accounted for 5,323,000 of the acute conditions of the digestive system. This estimate was made from data obtained for a reference period of two weeks, so it is a Class II statistic. It would be a rare event for a person to have two such conditions in a two-week period. Three conditions would be a still rarer event. Accordingly, the standard error of the estimate is approximately the same as that of a population characteristic and is found from table B. In table B an estimate of size 5,000,000 has a standard error of approximately 800,000. A 10,000,000 estimate has approximately a 1,100,000 standard error. By interpolating between the two values, the approximate standard error for the incidence of acute digestive system conditions for persons aged 25-44 years would be 819,000, which rounds to 800,000.

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

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

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

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

Illustration.—Infectious and parasitic diseases constitute 13.2 percent of the total acute conditions incurred by children 5 years and under. Such children are estimated to have approximately 78,200,000 acute conditions in a year. The estimate is a Class II statistic, and may be treated like a population characteristic, since it is a rare event for a child to have in a two-week period onset of more than 1 or 2 infectious and parasitic diseases. From table D, assuming a base

of 75 million, a 10-percent characteristic would have a standard error of about 1.2 percent. A 25-percent characteristic with the same base has a standard error of approximately 1.8 percent. Interpolating between these values, the standard error for infectious and parasitic diseases as a percent of the total acute conditions for children 5 years and under is estimated at about 1.3 percent.

Guide to use of standard error tables B through E

For estimates found in the data tables		Use sampling error table and class of statistic indicated below ¹	
Table number	Variable	For estimates of aggregates	For estimates of rates or percentages
1-12	Acute conditions-----	B-II	D-II
13-26	Days of restricted activity, bed disability, work loss and school loss-----	C-II	See text
27-29	Persons-----	B-I	D-I

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

Table B. Standard errors of estimates of population characteristics

(All numbers shown in thousands)

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

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

(All numbers shown in thousands)

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

¹Tables B and C refer to estimated annual totals based on 52 weeks of interviewing. The relative standard error of a quarterly aggregate shown in this report is approximately 1.9 times the relative standard error reflected in tables B and C for a number which is four times the estimated quarterly total.

Table D. Standard error¹ of estimated percentage for population characteristics (body of table expressed in percentage points)

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

¹Table D refers to percentage distributions and to rates or ratios which are analogous to percentages, all based on 52 weeks of interviewing. For percentages, rates, and ratios of the same type but based on 13 weeks of interviewing, the relative standard errors are typically about 1.9 times those shown in the table. The table is not applicable to rates which are numerically greater than unity nor to annual or quarterly incidence rates. Standard errors of annual or quarterly incidence rates may be approximated by the rule stated in the last paragraph on page 43.

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

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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Acute Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Acute conditions are classified by type according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (1948 Revision) with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview type survey.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is generally defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months. However, it excludes certain conditions which are usually classified as chronic (listed below) even though the onset occurred within 3 months. Minor acute conditions, involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance, are excluded from the statistics. Conditions which are always classified as chronic:

Chronic Conditions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Any allergy 3. Tuberculosis 4. Chronic bronchitis 5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. Rheumatic fever 7. Hardening of the arteries 8. High blood pressure 9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrhoids or piles 13. Gallbladder or liver trouble 14. Stomach ulcer 15. Any other chronic stomach trouble | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble 17. Arthritis or rheumatism 18. Prostate trouble 19. Diabetes 20. Thyroid trouble or goiter 21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Repeated trouble with back or spine 24. Tumor or cancer 25. Chronic skin trouble 26. Hernia or rupture |
|--|--|

Impairments

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

Condition groups.—In this publication, all tables containing data on the incidence of acute conditions, according to the nature of the condition, employ detailed Condition Group II. Tables presenting data on days of disability associated with these acute conditions employ the less-detailed Condition Group I. By combining the bracketed groups below the 9-category group (Group II) may be converted to the 5 broad categories (Group I). The International Statistical Classification code numbers included in each category are listed below.

NOTE: Only those conditions meeting the acute condition definition (see "Acute condition" above) are included in tables in this publication.

Condition Group I	Condition Group II	I.S.C. Codes
Infectious and parasitic	Infectious and parasitic	020-138
Respiratory	Upper respiratory Other respiratory	470-475, 517 480-501, 518-527, 783
Digestive	Digestive system	530-587, 784, 785
Injuries	Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains Open wounds and lacerations	800-848 870-885, 890-895, 900-908
	Contusions and super- ficial injuries Other current injuries	910-929 850-869, 930-994, 996-999
All other acute conditions	All other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers

Onset of condition.—A morbidity condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt "sick," or became injured, or it could be the time the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a disease of which he was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As has been stated

above, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in many of the tables is further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as, "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

For convenience in making comparisons, incidence rates per person or per 100 persons in the population are expressed on an annual basis, regardless of the time period to which the statistics relate. Thus, there are quarterly rates on an annual basis, obtained by multiplying the quarterly rates by 4 and semiannual rates on an annual basis obtained by multiplying the semiannual rates by 2.

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is a condition which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions is estimated from the number of such conditions reported as having started in the 2-week period, but a condition which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it had its onset is not included.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day.") The incidence of acute bed-disabling conditions is defined in a manner analogous to the incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions.

Medically attended condition.—A condition for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended condition. 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 condition for each of several patients, each condition is counted as medically attended.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

A condition 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 a condition that was present in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, and, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Disability.—Disability is a general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability days are classified in this publication, according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement 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.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any

particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of disability.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon 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 taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity but it does imply only the minimum of "usual activities." 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 bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as: more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Persons "usually working."—Persons who reported "working" as their major activity during the 12-month period preceding the week of interview are classified as "usually working." "Usually working" includes paid work as an employee or self-employment in one's own business, professional practice, or farm. "Usually working" also includes unpaid work in a family business or farm. Excluded, however, is work around one's house or unpaid work such as volunteer work for a church, charitable, health, or civic organization. In this report, only persons 17 years of age or over are included in the "usually working" population.

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

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from school if (a) the child would have been going to school that day had it not been for his condition; and (b) a whole day was lost from school owing to an illness or an injury. If the child's regular school day lasts only a part of a day and that part was lost from school, this would count as a whole day lost. School-loss days are determined only for children, 6-16 years of age.