

Prevalence of Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions United States - 1969

Statistics on prevalence of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions by measures of impact of the conditions and selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1969.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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

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SYMBOLS

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

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC SKIN AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS

Mary H. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

During 1969 the prevalence of chronic skin and musculoskeletal diseases among members of the civilian noninstitutionalized population was measured in the Health Interview Survey. Prevalence estimates and measures of impact of these conditions on the population covered by the Survey are presented in this report. This is the first report on the prevalence of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions based on data collected in health interviews to be published in the series, *Vital and Health Statistics*, and is one in a series of reports on specific condition groups (Series 10, Nos. 83, 84, and 94).

Methodological studies have shown that chronic conditions are generally underreported in interview surveys. Respondents in health interviews can report only those conditions of which they are aware and which they are willing to report to the interviewer. Reporting is better for those conditions which have made an impact on the affected individual and his family. Conditions that are severe, costly, or require treatment tend to be better reported than conditions having lesser impact. For instance, a condition which has caused hospitalization, limitation of activity, visits to the doctor, or days in bed is more likely to be reported in the interview than a condition which has little or no impact on the person.

Methodological studies of completeness of reporting of chronic conditions in health interviews have been conducted for the Health Interview Survey. Findings of several of these studies are summarized in the last section of this report.

Published data on chronic conditions, other than physical impairments, have been restricted

in earlier years of the survey to those causing limitation of activity or mobility. In Series 10 of *Vital and Health Statistics*, detailed information on the causes of limitation has been presented in reports numbered 17, 51, 61, and 80.

Methodological studies have also indicated that inclusion of a checklist of descriptive condition titles as part of the questionnaire will increase the probability that a respondent will recognize the terms and report those of which he is aware. Of course, the diagnostic accuracy of reported conditions is dependent on the information the respondent remembers that the attending physician has passed on to the family, or in the absence of medical attendance, on the previous experience or education of the family. Beginning in 1968 as part of the redesign of the data collection procedure, the reporting of chronic conditions in the annual questionnaire was limited to those causing disability days, physician visits, or limitation of activity and to the measurement of prevalence of a single system of chronic conditions through use of an extended checklist of chronic conditions in that system. A report on this redesign and the results of a study of the previous method and the revised procedure is presented in Series 2 of *Vital and Health Statistics*, Number 48.

During the 1969 study of skin and musculoskeletal diseases, a list of 12 chronic skin conditions and 13 musculoskeletal conditions was asked in the questionnaire. In addition, several questions on chronic impairments were asked. Data for impairments are limited to a single table in the report, since a more extensive list of chronic impairments was used in the 1971 survey and these data will be analyzed in a later report.

Persons reporting arthritis and arthritic-like conditions were asked more detailed questions about the arthritic conditions than were asked of persons with other conditions contained in the checklist of conditions employed in 1969. These more detailed questions obtained information on such things as who first diagnosed the arthritis, what specific types of treatment were used, and which of these treatments had been recommended by a physician. These data will be presented in a separate report. The estimates of arthritis in that report will vary slightly from that presented here since it will include an unduplicated count of all persons with arthritic-like conditions.

The substantive part of this report is presented in two sections. The first presents prevalence estimates of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions for a selected group of these conditions. The effect of the skin or musculoskeletal conditions on the individual is measured by a series of indicators of impact—the condition causes long- or short-term disability, requires medical attention, and similar impact measures. The second section of the report presents data on the age-specific distributions of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions among members of the civilian population for a series of demographic characteristics. The text highlights differences in the distribution of these diseases in the population.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information presented in this report on the prevalence of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions is based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey, a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During calendar year 1969 the sample was composed of about 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data is presented in appen-

dix I. Since estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." However, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

Appendix II presents definitions of certain terms used in the report. Appendix III illustrates portions of the questionnaire used to obtain information about chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions. The entire questionnaire used during 1969 is illustrated in appendix III of the Current Estimates report for 1969 (Series 10, Number 63).

In addition to the limitations of the data on the prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews explained in the introduction, it should be pointed out that the restriction of the survey to the civilian population not confined to institutions affects the estimated prevalence. The omission of the institutionalized population reduces the prevalence estimates since the proportion of persons with chronic conditions in institutions is high.¹

PREVALENCE AND MEASURES OF IMPACT OF CONDITIONS

The term prevalence means the number of some item existing at a given point of time; this term is usually stated as point-prevalence. Another definition of prevalence in use is the average number of some item existing during a specified interval of time. The latter definition is the one used for the Health Interview Survey. The main source on the questionnaire for obtaining a report of skin and musculoskeletal conditions is question 17 (see appendix III, p. 55). This question asked: "During the past 12

¹Some indication of the prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions among the institutionalized population may be obtained from the report, "Chronic Conditions and Impairments of Nursing Home Residents, United States, 1960" (Series 12, Number 22). This survey covered an estimated 815,130,000 persons in the institutional population. An estimated 332.4 persons per 1,000 residents were reported to have arthritis and/or rheumatism.

months, did anyone in the family (you, your ---, etc.) have any of these conditions?" A list of specific chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions follows:

- Arthritis of any kind
- or
- Rheumatism?
- Gout?
- Lumbago?
- Osteomyelitis?
- A bone cyst or bone spur?
- Any other disease of the bone cartilage?
- Trick knee?
- A slipped or ruptured disc?
- Curvature of the spine?
- Repeated trouble with neck, back, or spine?
- Bursitis or synovitis?
- Any disease of the muscles or tendons?
- A tumor, cyst, or growth of the skin?
- Eczema or psoriasis?
- Trouble with dry or itching skin?
- Trouble with acne?
- A skin ulcer?
- Any kind or skin allergy?
- Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?
- Trouble with fallen arches, flatfeet, or club-foot?
- Trouble with ingrown toenails, or fingernails?
- Trouble with bunions, corns, or calluses?
- A diseases of the hair or scalp?
- Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?

Conditions reported in the interview were counted as chronic if they were on the list of those conditions always considered to be chronic regardless of onset or those which had their onset more than 3 months prior to the week of interview and lasted more than 3 months. The chronic conditions reported in this manner are all assumed to be present at a given point in time and therefore approximate point-prevalence.

Table A shows the prevalence rate per 1,000 persons in the civilian population not confined to institutions of 10 chronic skin and 7 chronic musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews. These condition groups have been coded to categories in the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA)*. The Eighth Revision of the ICDA was used for the first time

in 1969 to code conditions from the Health Interview Survey.

Within each of the condition groups shown in table A, the prevalence estimate, while an estimate of the number of conditions, may be interpreted as a count of persons with each condition since persons would rarely have more than one condition within one of the condition categories. However, the same person may have a condition in more than one of the condition groups. For instance, a person may have a corn and eczema.²

²The estimate of the prevalence of selected skin and musculoskeletal conditions presented in this report are estimates of the number of cases in each disease category, with no attempt to account for persons who have multiple skin and/or musculoskeletal conditions. A summation of the 10 selected chronic skin condition categories would indicate an estimated 28,925,000 conditions among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. However, this should not be interpreted as 29 million persons with these conditions since a person can have more than one skin condition. Similarly, there were an estimated 28,752,000 conditions among the 7 selected musculoskeletal categories which may have included more than one condition for a person. The estimated number of persons with one or more skin conditions is shown below as is the estimate of persons with one or more musculoskeletal conditions:

	Skin	Musculoskeletal
All ages.....	25,218,000	25,423,000
Under 17 years.....	4,298,000	229,000
17-44 years.....	10,054,000	5,545,000
45-64 years.....	6,998,000	11,383,000
65 years and over.....	3,868,000	8,266,000

Both the estimates of 29 million selected skin conditions and 25 million persons with these selected skin conditions have a severe analytic limitation; they combine conditions with a wide range of diagnostic accuracy, severity, and impact. For example, the estimate of 29 million persons combines persons with corns and callusities, 75 percent of whom have never seen a doctor for this condition, with persons who have chronic infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Likewise, the estimate of 29 million selected musculoskeletal conditions combines 25 million persons with these conditions having the same wide range of severity. Because of this shortcoming, further analysis of persons with skin conditions and persons with musculoskeletal conditions will not be presented here. However, researchers who would like estimates of the number of persons with specific combinations of conditions within the skin or musculoskeletal condition groups should contact the Division of Health Interview Statistics for further assistance.

Table A. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews, number per 1,000 persons, percent of conditions by measures of impact, and duration of disability days in past year: United States, 1969

Chronic condition and ICDA code		Prevalence	
		A Number in thousands	B Number per 1,000 persons
<u>Skin</u>			
1	Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----110,111	530	2.7
2	Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----680-682,684-686	292	1.5
3	Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.---690-693,708	5,966	30.2
4	Psoriasis and similar disorders-----696	1,276	6.5
5	Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----694,695,697,698	1,427	7.2
6	Corns and callosities-----700	8,197	41.5
7	Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin--701	1,746	8.8
8	Diseases of nail-----703	4,529	22.9
9	Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----706	3,889	19.7
10	Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----702,704,705,707,709.1,709.9,709.0 part	1,072	5.4
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>			
11	Arthritis N.E.C.-----710-715	18,339	92.9
12	Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----716,717.0,717.1,717.9,718	1,205	6.1
13	Diseases of bone-----720-723	892	4.5
14	Displacement of intervertebral disc-----725	1,690	8.6
15	Bunion-----730	2,420	12.3
16	Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----731	3,256	16.5
17	Gout-----274	950	4.8

Table A. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews, number per 1,000 persons, percent of conditions by measures of impact, and duration of disability days in past year: United States, 1969--Con.

Percent of condition--				Disability days				
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Causing limitation of activity	With 1 or more bed-days in past year	With doctor ever seen	With 1 or more physician visits in past year	Restricted-activity days per condition per year	Bed-days per condition per year	Bed-days per bed-disabling condition per year ¹	Work-loss days per condition per year	
*	*	75.7	40.9	*	*	*	*	1
*	21.6	92.8	63.7	19.6	10.4	48.2	*	2
2.0	2.5	85.0	43.2	1.9	0.3	12.4	*	3
*	*	90.1	38.7	3.2	1.1	*	*	4
*	*	58.9	26.3	2.3	0.5	*	*	5
*	*	24.9	11.1	0.4	*	*	*	6
*	*	53.7	22.3	*	*	*	*	7
*	1.5	35.1	15.1	1.1	*	*	*	8
*	3.0	67.8	41.4	1.4	0.8	25.6	*	9
4.9	*	73.7	42.0	6.8	3.2	*	*	10
17.6	8.1	82.2	41.6	12.4	3.6	44.2	0.7	11
12.0	9.4	66.7	30.1	8.9	4.8	50.9	*	12
17.0	17.4	95.3	57.0	17.4	7.9	45.2	*	13
36.9	28.2	94.8	45.7	21.1	8.0	28.3	2.3	14
*	*	34.1	11.2	1.9	*	*	*	15
4.2	8.7	86.9	46.0	5.6	1.5	17.8	0.6	16
12.1	17.3	97.3	62.5	12.0	4.8	28.0	*	17

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹This figure is obtained by dividing the annual volume of bed-days (used in computing column H) by the number of person with the condition who reported one or more bed-days in the year.

The 10 skin disease categories shown in the table encompass all of the chronic skin diseases reported in health interviews in 1969. Although the majority of the musculoskeletal condition data collected in 1969 are shown in this report, a residual category containing an estimated 250,000 conditions is not presented. These were excluded because of the vague and varied nature of the conditions contained in this category. This report also excludes estimates of malignant or benign neoplasms of the skin or musculoskeletal system because of the assumed poor reporting of neoplasms in household health interviews.

Shown in table A are measures of the impact of skin and musculoskeletal conditions on the person. These measures are largely self-explanatory. For instance, about 8.1 percent of the persons with chronic arthritis reported spending at least 1 day in bed in the past year due to this condition, 82.2 percent had seen a doctor at some time about this condition, and about 41.6 percent had one or more physician visits in the past year.

It is of interest that the skin condition group with the highest prevalence rate—corns and callosities—has the least impact on the individual of all skin conditions. Of the persons with eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria 2.0 percent reported that the condition caused some degree of limitation of activity, while none of the other skin conditions had any sizable activity limitation. However, chronic skin infections had far more bed-disability days in the past year than did other skin conditions, although skin infections were infrequently reported.

Among musculoskeletal conditions, arthritis was the most frequently reported condition. However, displacement of the intervertebral disc, which was infrequently reported, had proportionately twice as much activity limitation as did arthritis and proportionately three times as many bed-disabling days in the past year.

The average number of restricted-activity days per person caused by arthritis was 12.4. The corresponding figure for bed disability was 3.6 days. These days of bed disability are included in the estimate of restricted-activity days. The average number of days per condition per year was computed by dividing the annual vol-

ume of short-term disability days for the condition (based on a 2-week reference period) by the number of conditions reported. Table A also shows the average number of bed-disability days for persons who spent at least 1 day in bed during the 12 months prior to the time of the interview. For example, arthritis resulted in 65,797,000 days spent in bed. An estimated 1,488,000 persons, 8.1 percent of the total with arthritis, had 1 or more days of bed disability in the year. Dividing 65,797,000 by 1,488,000 gives a total of 44.2 days in bed per bed-disabling condition. This indicates a level of severity of arthritis among persons who experienced bed disability due to musculoskeletal conditions. Few chronic skin conditions had such impact. Among the skin conditions with bed disability impact, chronic infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue resulted in 48.2 days in bed per bed-disabling conditions; however, the number of persons with this condition is relatively small.

The percentage of skin and musculoskeletal conditions requiring hospitalization at any time prior to interview is shown in table B. Among chronic skin conditions only chronic infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue had a substantial amount of hospitalization; 19.5 percent had been hospitalized. Among musculoskeletal conditions, 42.7 percent of the displacement of intervertebral disc conditions required hospitalization. An estimated 67.5 percent of persons with gout reported that they take medicine or use some other form of treatment recommended by a doctor, while 49.8 percent with psoriasis and similar disorders required medical treatment.

Few skin conditions resulted in bed disability in the 12 months preceding interview (table C). The bed-disability days shown in table C are based on a 12-month reference period (see appendix III, Question 25, p. 55, (condition page)). Musculoskeletal conditions were much more likely to have required bed disability. Among the musculoskeletal conditions, persons with displacement of intervertebral disc spent the most amount of time in bed with 16.9 percent spending 8 or more days in bed during the year. The percent of the two musculoskeletal condi-

Table B. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent of conditions hospitalized or now under treatment: United States, 1969

Selected chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Percent of conditions for which—	
		Ever hospitalized	Now under treatment or medication recommended by a doctor
<u>Skin</u>			
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	530	*	33.4
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	19.5	*
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	3.0	37.5
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,276	*	49.8
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	*	21.4
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	*	4.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	*	19.7
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	1.9	4.5
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	3.2	21.7
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1,072	5.0	28.5
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>			
Arthritis N.E.C. -----	18,339	7.6	36.4
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	5.9	20.2
Diseases of bone-----	892	23.7	24.1
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	42.7	26.4
Bunion-----	2,420	2.7	4.2
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	5.0	19.5
Gout-----	950	12.4	67.5

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

Table C. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by frequency of bed disability days in past 12 months due to the condition: United States, 1969

Selected chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Number of bed-days				
		Total	None	1-7 days	8 or more days	Unknown
<u>Skin</u>		Percent distribution				
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	530	100.0	94.0	*	*	*
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	100.0	64.0	*	*	*
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	100.0	91.4	1.7	0.8	6.1
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,276	100.0	96.7	*	*	*
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	100.0	94.2	*	*	4.7
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	100.0	96.9	*	*	2.7
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	100.0	97.7	*	*	*
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	100.0	96.7	1.2	*	1.8
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	100.0	94.3	2.3	*	2.7
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1,072	100.0	90.1	*	*	5.3
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>						
Arthritis, N.E.C.-----	18,339	100.0	89.4	4.0	4.1	2.5
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	100.0	88.0	6.1	*	*
Diseases of bone-----	892	100.0	77.9	8.7	8.7	*
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	100.0	68.6	11.3	16.9	3.1
Bunion-----	2,420	100.0	95.3	*	*	3.5
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	100.0	89.4	7.0	1.7	1.9
Gout-----	950	100.0	79.1	10.8	6.4	*

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

tions with extended periods of bed disability is shown below:

	1-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	31 days or more
	Percent			
Arthritis N.E.C..	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc.....	11.3	5.9	4.9	6.2

Among persons with musculoskeletal conditions, five or more visits to physicians were reported by 18.3 percent of the persons with gout and by 17.1 percent of persons with displacement of intervertebral disc. (Table D.) Similarly, among persons with skin diseases 11.0 percent of the persons with psoriasis and similar disorders reported this many visits to physicians.

Questions were asked about the frequency and amount of bother caused by these conditions. Bother was not defined for the respondent. Usually, however, the term refers to the

Table D. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by frequency of physician visits in past 12 months for the conditions: United States, 1971

Selected chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Number of physician visits					
		Total	None	1	2-4	5 or more	Un- known
<u>Skin</u>		Percent distribution					
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses---	530	100.0	30.0	19.1	14.7	*	29.2
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	100.0	*	21.6	29.5	*	20.9
Eczema, dermatitis, and ur- ticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	100.0	35.9	20.0	15.2	8.0	20.9
Psoriasis and similar disorders---	1,276	100.0	49.1	14.7	13.0	11.0	12.2
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	100.0	27.6	12.8	8.8	4.7	46.0
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	100.0	11.1	4.3	4.2	2.6	77.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	100.0	28.7	12.1	7.8	*	49.0
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	100.0	17.2	6.6	5.5	3.0	67.7
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	100.0	23.2	16.9	16.6	7.8	35.4
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1,072	100.0	25.6	17.6	13.8	10.5	32.5
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>							
Arthritis N.E.C.-----	18,339	100.0	36.6	13.2	15.2	13.2	21.8
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	100.0	32.3	12.0	11.1	7.1	37.7
Diseases of bone-----	892	100.0	32.6	18.7	21.9	16.5	10.4
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	100.0	45.4	11.2	17.5	17.1	8.9
Bunion-----	2,420	100.0	19.4	4.5	3.8	2.9	69.5
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	100.0	37.8	18.3	19.2	8.6	16.2
Gout-----	950	100.0	29.7	20.2	23.9	18.3	7.9

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

Table E. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by frequency of bother: United States, 1969

Selected chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Total	Frequency of bother				Never bothered	Unknown if bothered
			All the time	Often	Once in a while	Frequency not specified		
			Percent distribution					
<u>Skin</u>								
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	530	100.0	9.8	10.0	49.1	*	20.9	*
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	100.0	*	*	31.5	*	33.9	*
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	100.0	11.3	10.1	54.1	7.2	12.3	5.1
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,276	100.0	26.9	10.7	37.7	5.3	18.1	*
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	100.0	14.9	12.5	53.8	7.3	7.6	4.0
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	100.0	11.3	13.2	65.0	3.2	5.2	2.1
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	100.0	16.4	11.3	48.2	9.0	13.7	*
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	100.0	6.8	8.3	71.5	2.3	9.5	1.6
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	100.0	18.8	8.8	34.4	2.5	33.0	2.4
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1,072	100.0	20.9	10.4	36.1	*	24.7	*
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>								
Arthritis N.E.C.-----	18,339	100.0	24.4	16.6	50.1	4.7	2.2	2.0
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	100.0	14.5	12.4	61.6	6.2	*	*
Diseases of bone-----	892	100.0	20.7	10.8	36.2	*	24.4	*
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	100.0	22.5	16.2	49.1	3.1	6.4	*
Bunion-----	2,420	100.0	14.6	12.9	58.3	3.7	7.5	3.0
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	100.0	9.9	10.3	64.5	3.5	10.1	1.6
Gout-----	950	100.0	16.1	10.9	51.5	*	13.3	*

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

trouble, worry, inconvenience, anxiety, and similar synonyms the condition causes the person. Table E shows the range of frequency of bother. For example, 24.4 percent of arthritic cases cause bother all the time, while 2.2 percent

do not cause bother at all. The degree of botheration is shown in tables F and G. The first table shows a percent distribution of the total prevalence, and the second shows only persons who reported botheration distributed by degree.

Table F. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by degree person bothered by condition: United States, 1969

Selected chronic conditions ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Degree condition bothers person							
		Total	Bothered					Not bothered	Unknown if bothered
			All botherations	Great deal	Some	Very little	Other		
		Percent distribution							
<u>Skin</u>									
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	530	100.0	73.6	11.5	29.1	31.1	*	20.9	*
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	100.0	52.4	19.9	20.9	*	*	33.9	*
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	100.0	82.6	19.5	36.4	24.4	2.3	12.3	5.1
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,276	100.0	80.6	17.0	34.5	26.3	*	18.1	*
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	100.0	88.5	20.1	41.1	25.2	*	7.6	4.0
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	100.0	92.7	20.1	43.1	27.6	1.8	5.2	2.1
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	100.0	84.9	8.6	38.9	36.0	*	13.7	*
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	100.0	88.9	18.0	42.3	27.0	1.6	9.5	1.6
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	100.0	64.6	7.0	28.0	27.6	2.1	33.0	2.4
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues, N.E.C.-----	1,072	100.0	70.7	15.4	29.8	23.3	*	24.7	*
		<u>Musculoskeletal</u>							
Arthritis N.E.C.-----	18,339	100.0	95.8	29.9	45.7	16.6	3.5	2.2	2.0
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	100.0	94.8	29.2	41.6	21.2	*	*	*
Diseases of bone-----	892	100.0	71.3	27.9	31.5	9.2	*	24.4	*
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	100.0	90.9	39.0	40.0	8.5	3.4	6.4	*
Bunion-----	2,420	100.0	89.5	21.0	42.4	24.4	*	7.5	3.0
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	100.0	88.3	30.9	40.7	14.2	2.5	10.1	1.6
Gout-----	950	100.0	83.5	34.8	32.1	14.2	*	13.3	*

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

Table G. Number of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews as causing bother and percent distribution by degree person bothered by condition: United States, 1969

Selected chronic condition ¹	Number bothered in thousands	Degree condition bothers person				
		Total	Great deal	Some	Very little	Other
<u>Skin</u>		Percent distribution				
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	388	100.0	15.7	39.7	42.5	*
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	153	100.0	37.9	39.9	*	*
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	4,911	100.0	23.7	44.2	29.6	2.5
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,025	100.0	21.2	42.9	32.7	*
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,261	100.0	22.8	46.5	28.5	*
Corns and callosities-----	7,580	100.0	21.8	46.7	29.9	1.7
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,479	100.0	10.2	46.0	42.5	*
Diseases of nail-----	4,012	100.0	20.4	47.7	30.5	1.5
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	2,493	100.0	10.9	43.6	43.0	2.5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	755	100.0	21.9	42.3	33.1	*
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>						
Arthritis N.E.C.-----	17,536	100.0	31.3	47.8	17.4	3.5
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,140	100.0	30.9	43.9	22.5	*
Diseases of bone-----	634	100.0	39.3	44.3	12.9	*
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,534	100.0	43.0	44.1	9.3	3.7
Bunion-----	2,165	100.0	23.4	47.4	27.3	*
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	2,870	100.0	35.1	46.2	16.1	2.6
Gout-----	792	100.0	41.8	38.5	17.0	*

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

Table H shows the number of conditions which were reported as having been noticed for the first time during the year prior to interview. Occurrence within a year is used to define the incidence of a chronic condition. The respondent's report of onset may have been the first recognition of symptoms of a condition which started even earlier. Incidence as stated by the respondent may be prior to that of the medical diagnosis of the condition or may occur at a later date if the physician has not told the respondent about the diagnosis. Among skin conditions, chronic infections of skin and sub-

cutaneous tissue had the highest incidence rate of all the skin conditions, while corns and callosities had the lowest. Diseases of the bone had the highest level of onset in the 12 months preceding interview of the musculoskeletal conditions, while the lowest was for bunions.

Estimates of selected impairments affecting the musculoskeletal system collected in the 1971 Health Interview Survey are shown in table J. These estimates are slightly higher than those reported in 1969. A report will be published later showing more detailed information about those impairments.

Table H. Prevalence and incidence in past year of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent incidence is of prevalence: United States, 1969

Selected chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence in thousands ²	Percent occurring in past 12 months
<u>Skin</u>			
Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	530	126	23.8
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	292	96	32.9
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	5,966	1,107	18.5
Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	1,276	94	7.4
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	1,427	275	19.3
Corns and callosities-----	8,197	563	6.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin-----	1,746	283	16.2
Diseases of nail-----	4,529	500	11.0
Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	3,889	898	23.1
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1,072	267	24.9
<u>Musculoskeletal</u>			
Arthritis N.E.C.-----	18,339	1,721	9.4
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	1,205	147	12.2
Diseases of bone-----	892	196	22.0
Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	1,690	197	11.7
Bunion-----	2,420	113	4.7
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	3,256	659	20.2
Gout-----	950	161	16.9

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Incidence is defined as onset of the condition within 12 months of the week of interview.

Table J. Prevalence of selected impairments affecting the musculoskeletal system reported in health interviews by age: United States, 1971

Condition and impairment code ¹	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Population-----	202,360	66,544	74,703	41,764	19,349
	Number in thousands				
	Prevalence in thousands ¹				
<u>Condition</u>					
Absence of major extremities---X20-X24,X26-X30,X32,X33	274	*	61	127	77
Paralysis, complete or partial-----X40-X69	1,392	158	342	446	446
Paraplegia-----X44,X46	102	*	*	*	*
Hemiplegia-----X47	199	*	*	64	99
Quadriplegia-----X48	51	*	*	*	*
Cerebral palsy-----X50	181	90	67	*	*
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----X70-X72,X80,X81	8,018	210	3,662	2,847	1,298
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----X73,X74,X86-X88	2,440	120	886	855	578
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of lower extremities and hips-----X75,X77,X82-X85	7,387	1,281	2,544	2,017	1,544
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) multiple N.E.C., and ill-defined, of limbs, back, and trunk-----X78,X79,X89	1,034	*	395	394	216
	Number per 1,000 persons				
<u>Condition</u>					
Absence of major extremities---X20-X24,X26-X30,X32,X33	1.4	*	0.8	3.0	4.0
Paralysis, complete or partial-----X40-X69	6.9	2.4	4.6	10.7	23.1
Paraplegia-----X44,X46	0.5	*	*	*	*
Hemiplegia-----X47	1.0	*	*	1.5	5.1
Quadriplegia-----X48	0.3	*	*	*	*
Cerebral palsy-----X50	0.9	1.4	0.9	*	*
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----X70-X72,X80,X81	39.6	3.2	49.0	68.2	67.1
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----X73,X74,X86-X88	12.1	1.8	11.9	20.5	29.9
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of lower extremities and hips-----X75,X77,X82-X85	36.5	19.3	34.1	48.3	79.8
Impairments (except paralysis or absence) multiple N.E.C., and ill-defined, of limbs, back, and trunk-----X78,X79,X89	5.1	*	5.3	9.4	11.2

¹These prevalence estimates were reported in health interviews in response to a selected list of chronic impairments. The check list of conditions is presented in appendix III of the "Current Estimates" report for 1971 (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 79). The impairment classification is shown in Vital and Health Statistics Series 10, No. 87.

PREVALENCE BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions has been distributed by age and selected demographic characteristics in tables 1-17. Since the age distribution of groups of the population may differ, it is advisable to examine the age-specific prevalence rates per 1,000 persons as

well as the crude rate for all ages. Highlights of the distributions in the tables are discussed below for some of these diseases. The diseases not discussed are of relatively small magnitude particularly when making comparisons between demographic groups. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting differences observed among demographic characteristics for these conditions, since the differences may be attributed to sampling error.

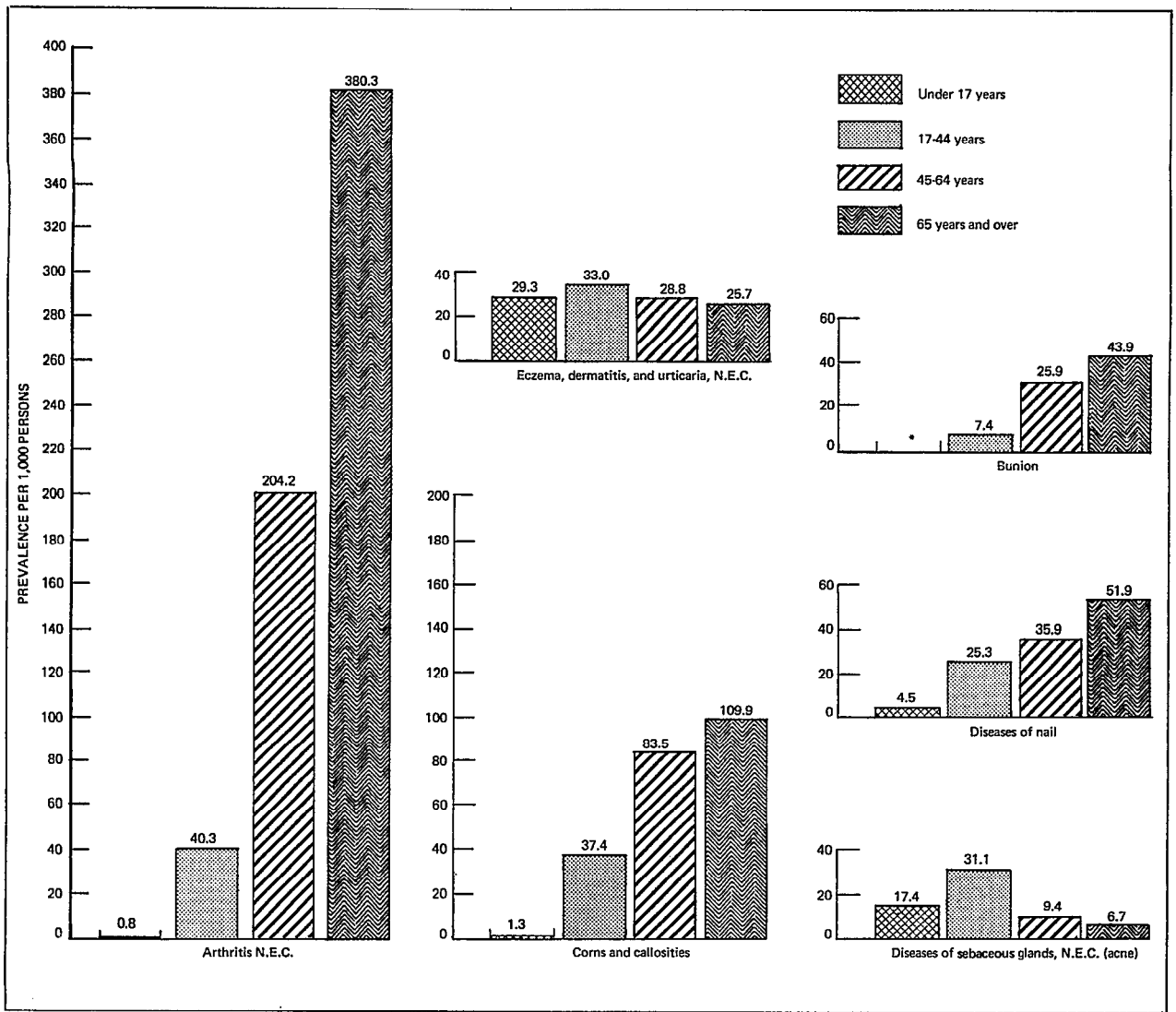


Figure 1. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by age.

Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria.—The prevalence rate of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria per 1,000 persons was higher among persons 17-44 years of age than among persons of other ages (figure 1 and table 3), was higher for females than for males, and was higher among white per-

sons than among other persons. The rate increased with family income and education of the family head. These conditions were more prevalent in the West Region than in the other three major geographic regions (figure 2).

Corns and callosities.—Corns and callosities

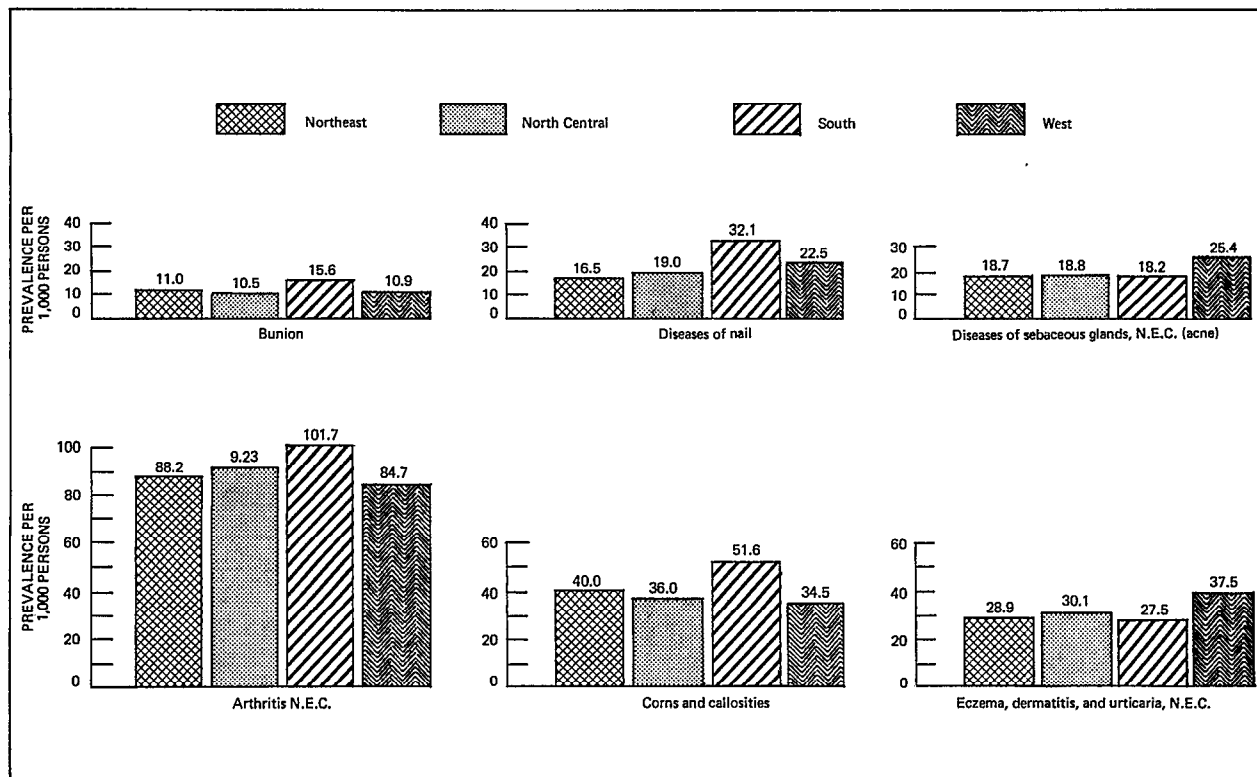


Figure 2. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews, by geographic region.

are the most common of the skin conditions but have the least impact on the individual (table 6). The rate per 1,000 persons increases with age for this condition. It is more prevalent among females than among males. White persons were less likely to have this condition than were other persons. Persons in lower income families and in families where the family head had little formal education were more likely to report corns and callosities than were persons in the upper socioeconomic groups. Residents of the South Region reported a higher prevalence of this condition than did residents of other regions.

Diseases of the nail.—The majority of the conditions classified in this category are ingrowing nails (table 8). The rate per 1,000 persons in-

creases with age and is more prevalent among females than males. Persons in low income family groups and in families where the head had little formal education reported more diseases of the nail than did other persons. The region with the highest rate of this condition was the South.

Diseases of the sebaceous glands, N.E.C.—Acne is the major condition contained in this category (table 9). The rate per 1,000 persons for these conditions was highest among persons 17-44 years of age. Males had a higher rate than did females. White persons were more likely to have these conditions than were other persons. There was a direct relationship between both income and education and the rate of these conditions, i.e., increased income and education increased

the prevalence of this condition. Residents of the West Region were more likely to have these conditions than did residents of other regions.

Arthritis.—The prevalence of arthritis per 1,000 persons increased with age and was reported by females more frequently than males (table 11). It was more prevalent among the white population and in the low income and low educational groups. A higher proportion of persons living outside metropolitan areas had arthritis than did persons living in metropolitan areas (SMSA's). A larger proportion of the population in the South Region reported arthritis than did persons in the other three regions.³

Bunions.—Bunions are more prevalent among older persons than among younger persons (table 15). Females were more likely to have bunions than males. They are characteristic of both the low income and low education populations and are more likely to occur among persons who live in the South region.

REPORTING OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS IN INTERVIEWS

Throughout the existence of the Health Interview Survey efforts have been made to determine the reliability of data produced by the Survey and to implement improved methods of data collection. Because of problems in the collection of data on prevalence of chronic conditions, methodological studies have been undertaken to determine the extent of underreporting of conditions. One of these studies was a record-check study conducted in 1961-1962 by the Stanford Research Institute to determine how well chronic conditions reported in health interviews compare with those noted in medical records prepared during each visit to the physi-

cian during a year. This particular record-check study was conducted among a sample of members of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Southern California Region, a large prepayment medical plan providing medical services through the Southern California Permanente Medical Groups (SCPMG). In this study records were made of each patient encounter at SCPMG during the study year (1961-1962). Following the end of the year these sample persons were interviewed by trained interviewers. The results of this prospective study have been reported in two methodological reports from the National Center for Health Statistics, Series 2, Numbers 23 and 57.

The second of these reports shows the number of conditions in the medical records compared to the number of conditions reported in the interview for persons who stated that they used no medical services other than those of SCPMG. Table K summarizes these findings for chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions. The table shows the number of conditions noted in the patient encounter forms, the number of conditions reported in the health interviews, and also shows the matches and nonmatches for these conditions. Column F shows the percent of conditions in the medical records that were reported in the interview. These percentages indicate that reporting of skin diseases was poor and that the reporting of arthritis and rheumatism was somewhat better. However, column B presents figures similar to the prevalence estimates from the regular Health Interview Survey, i.e., data collected by interview. It is quite possible that examining *all* medical records at SCPMG for the sample persons would show additional chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions to be added to column A. It is also possible that a person did not mention a specific skin or musculoskeletal condition at any time in a patient encounter during the study year. It is conceivable that a person may have a chronic skin or musculoskeletal condition present in the year prior to interview and have it under control, so that physician care was not required during the year.

³A more detailed report on persons with arthritis, based on a special supplement to the 1969 Health Interview Survey, is forthcoming. For additional data on arthritis, based on data from the Health Examination Survey, see "Prevalence of Osteoarthritis in Adults, by Age, Sex, Race, and Geographic Area, U.S., 1960-1962" Series 11, No. 15, "Rheumatoid Arthritis in Adults, U.S., 1960-1962" Series 11, No. 17, and "Osteoarthritis in Adults, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, U.S., 1960-1962" Series 11, No. 20.

Table K. Chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in medical records of the Southern California Permanente Medical Group during 1961 and 1962 and whether or not reported in a household interview

Chronic condition	(A) Con- ditions re- ported in medical record	(B) Con- ditions re- ported in inter- view	(C) Con- ditions re- ported in inter- view and record	(D) Con- ditions re- ported in record but not in in- terview	(E) Con- ditions re- ported in in- terview but not in record	(F) Percent of con- ditions in record re- ported in in- terview <u>Col. C</u> <u>Col. A</u>
Skin diseases-----	429	195	148	281	47	34.5
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	178	238	122	56	116	68.5
Other musculoskeletal conditions-----	175	107	75	100	32	42.9

An earlier record-check study conducted at the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, and reported in Series 2, Number 7, showed the following percentages of conditions in the medical records that were reported in interviews:

	<i>Percent reported in interview of those in medical records</i>
Skin diseases.....	19.5
Arthritis and rheumatism...	33.2
Other musculoskeletal conditions ⁴	26.9

⁴Condition categories differ slightly from that shown in SCPMG.

Comparison of these findings suggests some improvement in reporting in the later record-check study over that of the first one. Since 1963 refinements have been made in questionnaire design and interviewer training to stimulate memory recall so as to enable the respondent to report more information. Other methodological reports discussing some of these points are Series 2, Numbers 26, 41, 45, and 48.



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Table 1. Prevalence of dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons			
					All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	530	104	263	164	2.7	1.6	3.7	2.8
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	375	61	207	106	3.9	1.8	6.2	3.9
Female-----	156	*	56	57	1.5	*	1.5	1.8
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	460	80	229	151	2.7	1.4	3.7	2.8
All other-----	70	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	124	*	51	52	2.8	*	4.1	2.7
\$5,000 or more-----	399	82	209	107	2.8	1.6	3.8	3.0
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	186	50	50	86	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.6
12 years or more-----	345	54	213	78	3.2	1.4	4.8	3.2
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
School-age (6-16 years)-----	191	81	...	...	2.1	2.1	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	296	...	195	101	4.2	...	4.7	3.4
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	370	65	195	109	2.9	1.5	4.1	2.8
Outside SMSA-----	160	*	*	*	2.4	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	102	*	*	*	2.1	*	*	*
North Central-----	130	*	67	*	2.3	*	3.4	*
South-----	220	*	105	69	3.6	*	4.8	3.9
West-----	78	*	*	*	2.4	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

Table 2. Prevalence of chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, not elsewhere classified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	292	91	143	58	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	165	*	98	*	1.7	*	2.9	*
Female-----	127	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	263	71	136	56	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.0
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	68	*	*	*	1.5	*	*	*
\$5,000 or more-----	210	70	109	*	1.5	1.4	2.0	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	95	*	*	*	1.1	*	*	*
12 years or more-----	193	61	104	*	1.8	1.6	2.3	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
School-age (6-16 years)-----	61	61	...	...	1.4	1.4	...	...
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	186	60	97	*	1.4	1.4	2.0	*
Outside SMSA-----	106	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	80	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*
North Central-----	89	*	50	*	1.6	*	2.6	*
South-----	83	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*
West-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

Table 3. Prevalence of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, not elsewhere classified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	5,966	1,962	2,350	1,175	480	30.2	29.3	33.0	28.8	25.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	2,268	928	784	390	166	23.9	27.3	23.3	20.1	20.8
Female-----	3,698	1,034	1,566	784	314	36.1	31.5	41.7	36.7	29.4
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	5,410	1,710	2,157	1,084	459	31.2	30.2	34.4	29.4	26.8
All other-----	556	252	193	91	*	23.0	24.4	22.7	23.4	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	631	108	169	129	225	28.6	21.6	29.8	30.4	31.4
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	619	150	216	151	102	27.8	20.6	31.2	35.0	27.3
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	930	292	404	191	*	28.3	25.1	32.8	29.3	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1,215	444	566	184	*	29.5	27.9	35.1	24.0	*
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	1,473	575	600	267	*	34.1	35.7	34.5	31.4	*
\$15,000 or more-----	867	324	320	197	*	34.9	40.5	34.2	30.2	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	1,121	266	281	345	230	22.4	18.9	21.7	25.7	23.8
9-11 years-----	965	283	394	195	93	26.6	21.4	31.1	25.6	33.3
12 years-----	1,874	692	800	320	62	31.1	30.9	33.3	29.9	20.2
13 years or more-----	1,950	701	863	299	88	40.8	42.8	41.8	36.3	34.7
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	679	679	...	...	...	30.7	30.7	...	...	...
School-age (6-16 years)-----	1,283	1,283	...	...	...	29.5	29.5	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,904	...	1,190	666	*	26.7	...	28.7	24.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,519	...	804	435	281	40.0	...	44.8	37.9	32.9
Retired (45 years and over)-----	168	...	...	*	136	22.6	...	...	*	21.8
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	4,010	1,357	1,613	773	267	30.9	31.3	33.7	28.7	23.4
Central city-----	1,796	561	710	391	134	30.4	30.3	32.9	30.7	21.5
Not central city-----	2,214	796	902	382	133	31.4	32.0	34.3	27.0	25.8
Outside SMSA-----	1,956	605	737	401	212	28.8	25.8	31.7	29.0	29.2
Nonfarm-----	1,735	547	666	333	188	29.4	26.8	32.1	28.6	30.0
Farm-----	221	58	71	68	*	25.3	19.0	28.5	30.9	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	1,419	501	544	287	88	28.9	32.0	31.4	26.2	17.1
North Central-----	1,668	545	641	343	140	30.1	28.1	32.8	30.5	26.5
South-----	1,658	500	671	329	157	27.5	24.3	30.5	27.2	27.9
West-----	1,221	416	494	216	95	37.5	37.0	40.2	33.6	36.3

¹ Includes unknown income and education.

² Excludes other and unknown activity for person 17 years and over.

Table 4. Prevalence of psoriasis and similar disorders and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,276	102	482	494	198	6.5	1.5	6.8	12.1	10.6
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	590	*	216	233	100	6.2	*	6.4	12.0	12.5
Female-----	686	61	266	262	98	6.7	1.9	7.1	12.3	9.2
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,239	92	464	489	194	7.2	1.6	7.4	13.3	11.3
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	263	*	61	82	109	5.9	*	4.8	9.6	10.0
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	429	*	183	154	54	5.8	*	6.4	10.9	13.7
\$10,000 or more-----	536	50	230	233	*	7.9	2.1	8.6	15.5	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	520	*	139	210	141	6.0	*	5.4	10.0	11.3
12 years-----	361	*	169	127	*	6.0	*	7.0	11.8	*
13 years or more-----	385	*	171	154	*	8.1	*	8.3	18.7	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)-----	95	95	...	...	...	2.2	2.2	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	626	...	277	313	*	8.8	...	6.7	11.6	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	392	...	167	146	79	10.3	...	9.3	12.7	9.2
Retired (45 years and over)-----	91	...	...	*	76	12.2	...	...	*	12.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	914	76	352	364	122	7.1	1.8	7.3	13.5	10.7
Central city-----	396	*	140	171	59	6.7	*	6.5	13.4	9.4
Not central city-----	518	50	212	193	63	7.3	2.0	8.1	13.6	12.2
Outside SMSA-----	362	*	130	130	76	5.3	*	5.6	9.4	10.5
Nonfarm-----	325	*	115	117	67	5.5	*	5.5	10.0	10.7
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	378	*	130	169	52	7.7	*	7.5	15.4	10.1
North Central-----	338	*	137	121	*	6.1	*	7.0	10.7	*
South-----	320	*	127	104	60	5.3	*	5.8	8.6	10.7
West-----	241	*	89	100	*	7.4	*	7.2	15.5	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 5. Prevalence of other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,427	162	476	415	374	7.2	2.4	6.7	10.2	20.0
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	569	73	162	178	156	6.0	2.1	4.8	9.2	19.5
Female-----	858	89	313	237	218	8.4	2.7	8.3	11.1	20.4
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,212	128	404	352	329	7.0	2.3	6.4	9.6	19.2
All other-----	215	*	72	64	*	8.9	*	8.5	16.5	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	563	*	111	140	267	12.7	*	8.8	16.4	24.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	425	57	179	137	51	5.7	2.1	6.3	9.7	12.9
\$10,000 or more-----	378	56	175	115	*	5.6	2.3	6.5	7.7	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	759	68	165	245	282	8.8	2.5	6.4	11.7	22.6
12 years-----	346	*	166	91	*	5.7	*	6.9	8.5	*
13 years or more-----	311	*	143	78	*	6.5	*	6.9	9.5	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)--	132	132	...	...	...	3.0	3.0	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	492	...	228	233	*	6.9	...	5.5	8.7	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	541	...	201	158	182	14.2	...	11.2	13.8	21.3
Retired (45 years and over)-----	147	...	...	*	137	19.8	...	...	*	22.0
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	908	87	326	269	226	7.0	2.0	6.8	10.0	19.8
Central city-----	468	*	149	140	135	7.9	*	6.9	11.0	21.6
Not central city-----	440	*	176	129	92	6.2	*	6.7	9.1	17.8
Outside SMSA-----	520	75	150	147	148	7.7	3.2	6.5	10.6	20.4
Nonfarm-----	457	60	139	127	130	7.7	2.9	6.7	10.9	20.7
Farm-----	63	*	*	*	*	7.2	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	287	*	88	76	91	5.8	*	5.1	6.9	17.7
North Central-----	403	52	144	120	88	7.3	2.7	7.4	10.7	16.7
South-----	571	60	177	162	172	9.5	2.9	8.0	13.4	30.6
West-----	166	*	67	57	*	5.1	*	5.5	8.9	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 6. Prevalence of corns and callosities and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total ¹ -----	8,197	85	2,660	3,403	2,050	41.5	1.3	37.4	83.5	109.9
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	2,344	*	822	969	523	24.7	*	24.5	49.9	65.5
Female-----	5,853	55	1,839	2,434	1,526	57.1	1.7	49.0	114.1	143.1
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	6,721	71	2,045	2,793	1,812	38.8	1.3	32.6	75.8	105.6
All other-----	1,476	*	615	610	238	61.0	*	72.2	156.9	158.5
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	1,785	*	243	546	988	80.9	*	42.8	128.8	137.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	1,246	*	331	483	422	56.0	*	47.9	112.0	112.9
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	1,335	*	485	609	226	40.6	*	39.4	93.5	94.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1,248	*	545	559	128	30.3	*	33.8	73.1	82.7
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	1,367	*	628	629	96	31.6	*	36.1	73.9	79.6
\$15,000 or more-----	805	*	331	393	*	32.4	*	35.3	60.3	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	3,222	*	605	1,402	1,197	64.3	*	46.6	104.5	123.9
9-11 years-----	1,480	*	530	626	303	40.7	*	41.8	82.3	108.6
12 years-----	1,912	*	867	770	259	31.8	*	36.1	71.8	84.4
13 years or more-----	1,441	*	628	544	244	30.1	*	30.4	66.0	96.1
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)--	82	82	...	...	...	1.9	1.9	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	4,058	...	1,731	2,066	261	57.0	...	41.7	76.8	90.9
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	3,235	...	762	1,191	1,282	85.2	...	42.4	103.8	149.9
Retired (45 years and over)-----	500	...	...	62	438	67.3	...	...	51.8	70.3
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	5,233	54	1,830	2,213	1,136	40.4	1.2	38.2	82.3	99.6
Central city-----	2,825	*	959	1,184	664	47.8	*	44.4	93.1	106.3
Not central city-----	2,408	*	871	1,029	472	34.1	*	33.1	72.6	91.4
Outside SMSA-----	2,964	*	830	1,190	913	43.7	*	35.7	85.9	125.9
Nonfarm-----	2,546	*	742	994	783	43.1	*	35.8	85.3	125.0
Farm-----	418	*	88	196	130	47.9	*	35.3	89.1	132.2
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	1,962	*	641	828	470	40.0	*	37.0	75.6	91.5
North Central-----	1,999	*	627	837	517	36.0	*	32.1	74.4	97.9
South-----	3,113	*	955	1,313	819	51.6	*	43.4	108.6	145.7
West-----	1,124	*	438	424	243	34.5	*	35.7	65.9	92.9

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 7. Prevalence of other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,746	340	673	462	270	8.8	5.1	9.5	11.3	14.5
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	595	133	193	172	97	6.3	3.9	5.7	8.9	12.1
Female-----	1,150	207	480	290	173	11.2	6.3	12.8	13.6	16.2
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,611	300	613	443	255	9.3	5.3	9.8	12.0	14.9
All other-----	135	*	60	*	*	5.6	*	7.0	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	436	*	126	90	192	9.8	*	10.0	10.5	17.6
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	610	148	246	170	*	8.2	5.4	8.7	12.0	*
\$10,000 or more-----	636	148	280	186	*	9.3	6.1	10.5	12.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	699	93	161	248	196	8.1	3.4	6.3	11.8	15.7
12 years-----	521	124	249	112	*	8.7	5.5	10.4	10.4	*
13 years or more-----	502	117	258	95	*	10.5	7.1	12.5	11.5	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	106	106	...	...	...	4.8	4.8	...	...	...
School-age (6-16 years)-----	234	234	...	...	...	5.4	5.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	631	...	336	263	*	8.9	...	8.1	9.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	576	...	262	168	147	15.2	...	14.6	14.6	17.2
Retired (45 years and over)-----	96	...	...	*	82	12.9	...	...	*	13.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	1,081	203	456	287	136	8.3	4.7	9.5	10.7	11.9
Central city-----	520	90	209	150	71	8.8	4.9	9.7	11.8	11.4
Not central city-----	561	113	247	136	64	8.0	4.5	9.4	9.6	12.4
Outside SMSA-----	664	137	218	176	134	9.8	5.8	9.4	12.7	18.5
Nonfarm-----	600	129	202	151	118	10.2	6.3	9.7	13.0	18.8
Farm-----	64	*	*	*	*	7.3	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	424	98	168	111	*	8.6	6.3	9.7	10.1	*
North Central-----	508	79	217	133	80	9.2	4.1	11.1	11.8	15.2
South-----	465	98	164	124	79	7.7	4.8	7.5	10.3	14.0
West-----	348	65	125	95	63	10.7	5.8	10.2	14.8	24.1

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes other and unknown activity for person 17 years and over.

Table 8. Prevalence of diseases of nail and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	4,529	298	1,799	1,463	968	22.9	4.5	25.3	35.9	51.9
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	1,734	161	815	495	263	18.3	4.7	24.3	25.5	32.9
Female-----	2,795	138	984	969	705	27.3	4.2	26.2	45.4	66.1
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	4,042	279	1,608	1,296	859	23.3	4.9	25.7	35.2	50.1
All other-----	487	*	191	167	109	20.1	*	22.4	43.0	72.6
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	986	*	159	277	530	44.7	*	28.0	65.4	74.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	628	*	206	222	178	28.2	*	29.8	51.5	47.6
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	775	*	371	260	98	23.6	*	30.1	39.9	40.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	793	71	425	243	53	19.2	4.5	26.4	31.8	34.3
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	725	63	414	220	*	16.8	3.9	23.8	25.8	*
\$15,000 or more-----	421	63	177	157	*	17.0	7.9	18.9	24.1	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	1,666	57	369	654	585	33.2	4.1	28.4	48.7	60.5
9-11 years-----	873	52	370	304	147	24.0	3.9	29.2	40.0	52.7
12 years-----	1,110	95	612	288	115	18.4	4.2	25.5	26.9	37.5
13 years or more-----	826	90	431	201	104	17.3	5.5	20.9	24.4	41.0
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)- Usually working (17 years over)-----	267	267	...	...	...	6.1	6.1	...	...	...
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	2,024	...	1,116	825	83	28.4	...	26.9	30.7	28.9
Retired (45 years and over)-----	1,616	...	477	549	591	42.5	...	26.6	47.9	69.1
	291	...	...	52	239	39.2	...	...	43.4	38.4
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,612	183	1,109	807	514	20.2	4.2	23.1	30.0	45.1
Central city-----	1,267	70	504	389	304	21.4	3.8	23.3	30.6	48.7
Not central city-----	1,345	113	605	418	209	19.1	4.5	23.0	29.5	40.5
Outside SMSA-----	1,917	115	691	656	455	28.3	4.9	29.7	47.4	62.8
Nonfarm-----	1,688	102	619	576	390	28.6	5.0	29.8	49.4	62.2
Farm-----	229	*	72	80	64	26.3	*	28.9	36.4	65.1
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	808	*	282	298	183	16.5	*	16.3	27.2	35.6
North Central-----	1,053	60	443	332	219	19.0	3.1	22.7	29.5	41.5
South-----	1,934	132	735	620	447	32.1	6.4	33.4	51.3	79.5
West-----	734	63	339	213	120	22.5	5.6	27.6	33.1	45.9

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 9. Prevalence of diseases of sebaceous glands, not elsewhere classified, (acne) and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	3,889	1,166	2,214	384	125	19.7	17.4	31.1	9.4	6.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	2,028	629	1,123	208	68	21.3	18.5	33.4	10.7	8.5
Female-----	1,861	537	1,091	176	57	18.2	16.3	29.0	8.2	5.3
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	3,719	1,113	2,119	369	119	21.5	19.7	33.8	10.0	6.9
All other-----	170	53	95	*	*	7.0	5.1	11.2	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	736	121	454	77	85	16.6	9.9	36.1	9.0	7.8
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	1,326	395	788	121	*	17.9	14.3	27.7	8.5	*
\$10,000 or more-----	1,686	604	900	170	*	24.8	25.1	33.6	11.3	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	599	195	237	107	59	12.0	13.9	18.3	8.0	6.1
9-11 years-----	634	191	346	69	*	17.5	14.4	27.3	9.1	*
12 years-----	1,249	367	764	96	*	20.8	16.4	31.8	9.0	*
13 years or more-----	1,374	400	852	107	*	28.7	24.4	41.3	13.0	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)-	1,142	1,142	...	...	...	26.2	26.2	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,226	...	958	250	*	17.2	...	23.1	9.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	542	...	384	108	51	14.3	...	21.4	9.4	6.0
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,658	775	1,546	257	80	20.5	17.9	32.3	9.6	7.0
Central city-----	1,101	282	679	95	*	18.6	15.2	31.4	7.5	*
Not central city-----	1,557	493	867	162	*	22.1	19.8	33.0	11.4	*
Outside SMSA-----	1,231	391	668	127	*	18.1	16.6	28.7	9.2	*
Nonfarm-----	1,094	333	607	111	*	18.5	16.3	29.2	9.5	*
Farm-----	137	57	62	*	*	15.7	18.7	24.9	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	918	269	526	105	*	18.7	17.2	30.4	9.6	*
North Central-----	1,045	360	561	96	*	18.8	18.6	28.7	8.5	*
South-----	1,098	280	642	119	57	18.2	13.6	29.2	9.8	10.1
West-----	828	257	485	64	*	25.4	22.8	39.5	9.9	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), retired (45 years and over), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 10. Prevalence of other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, not elsewhere classified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,072	213	408	234	217	5.4	3.2	5.7	5.7	11.6
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	505	99	222	100	83	5.3	2.9	6.6	5.2	10.4
Female-----	567	113	186	135	134	5.5	3.4	5.0	6.3	12.6
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	909	148	359	213	188	5.2	2.6	5.7	5.8	11.0
All other-----	163	64	*	*	*	6.7	6.2	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	379	56	83	84	156	8.6	4.6	6.6	9.8	14.3
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	335	63	177	59	*	4.5	*	6.3	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	300	84	133	71	*	4.4	3.5	4.7	5.0	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	513	78	141	126	169	5.9	2.9	5.5	6.0	13.6
12 years or more-----	538	128	262	105	*	5.0	3.3	5.9	5.5	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
School-age (6-16 years)- Usually working (17 years and over)-----	159	159	...	...	...	3.7	3.7	...	...	...
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	371	...	231	130	*	5.2	...	5.6	4.8	*
Retired (45 years and over)-----	291	...	96	77	118	7.7	...	5.3	6.7	13.8
Retired (45 years and over)-----	89	...	...	*	70	12.0	...	...	*	11.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	655	134	277	129	115	5.1	3.1	5.8	4.8	10.1
Outside SMSA-----	317	79	130	105	102	4.7	3.4	5.6	7.6	14.1
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	234	*	95	51	50	4.8	*	5.5	4.7	9.7
North Central-----	255	*	93	55	58	4.6	*	4.8	4.9	11.0
South-----	408	85	148	93	81	6.8	4.1	6.7	7.7	14.4
West-----	175	*	72	*	*	5.4	*	5.9	*	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 11. Prevalence of arthritis, not elsewhere classified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	18,339	56	2,868	8,320	7,095	92.9	0.8	40.3	204.2	380.3
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	6,133	*	941	2,872	2,293	64.6	*	28.0	148.0	287.0
Female-----	12,206	*	1,927	5,448	4,801	119.2	*	51.3	255.3	450.1
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	16,469	*	2,515	7,458	6,456	95.1	*	40.2	202.4	376.3
All other-----	1,870	*	353	862	638	77.2	*	41.4	221.8	424.8
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	4,764	*	272	1,371	3,110	215.9	*	48.0	323.5	434.1
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	2,880	*	318	1,176	1,378	129.5	*	46.0	272.6	368.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	2,747	*	489	1,393	854	83.6	*	39.7	214.0	355.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	2,658	*	662	1,444	541	64.5	*	41.1	188.7	349.7
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	2,454	*	674	1,394	375	56.8	*	38.7	163.7	310.9
\$15,000 or more-----	1,667	*	336	1,041	287	67.1	*	35.9	159.8	300.8
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	7,872	*	591	3,385	3,880	157.1	*	45.5	252.2	401.5
9-11 years-----	3,294	*	615	1,575	1,041	90.7	*	48.5	207.2	390.9
12 years-----	3,865	*	913	1,852	1,085	64.2	*	38.0	172.8	353.4
13 years or more-----	2,960	*	722	1,376	852	61.9	*	35.0	166.9	335.6
<u>Usually activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	6,639	...	1,526	4,321	792	93.2	...	36.8	160.7	276.0
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	8,362	...	1,176	3,310	3,876	220.2	...	65.5	288.6	453.2
Retired (45 years and over)-----	2,358	...	...	377	1,980	317.4	...	...	315.0	317.7
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	11,139	*	1,797	5,145	4,158	86.0	*	37.5	191.3	364.4
Central city-----	5,657	*	800	2,518	2,319	95.8	*	37.0	197.9	371.4
Not central city-----	5,481	*	997	2,627	1,840	77.7	*	37.9	185.4	356.2
Outside SMSA-----	7,201	*	1,071	3,176	2,936	106.2	*	46.1	229.3	405.0
Nonfarm-----	6,134	*	943	2,638	2,537	103.8	*	45.4	226.4	404.9
Farm-----	1,066	*	128	538	399	122.2	*	51.3	244.7	405.9
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	4,329	*	555	1,960	1,805	88.2	*	32.1	178.9	351.2
North Central-----	5,116	*	849	2,292	1,961	92.3	*	43.4	203.6	371.4
South-----	6,133	*	1,001	2,777	2,330	101.7	*	45.5	229.6	414.4
West-----	2,761	*	463	1,291	998	84.7	*	37.7	200.6	381.5

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 12. Prevalence of rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,205	*	265	492	432	6.1	*	3.7	12.1	23.2
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	540	*	92	217	224	5.7	*	2.7	11.2	28.0
Female-----	666	*	173	274	209	6.5	*	4.6	12.8	19.6
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,084	*	239	451	379	6.3	*	3.8	12.2	22.1
All other-----	122	*	*	*	54	5.0	*	*	*	36.0
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	574	*	73	184	312	13.0	*	5.8	21.5	28.6
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	318	*	105	147	61	4.3	*	3.7	10.4	15.5
\$10,000 or more-----	242	*	78	123	*	3.6	*	2.9	8.2	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	780	*	111	338	320	9.0	*	4.3	16.1	25.7
12 years or more-----	388	*	150	141	92	3.6	*	3.4	7.4	16.4
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	461	...	135	264	62	6.5	...	3.3	9.8	21.6
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	466	...	117	177	172	12.3	...	6.5	15.4	20.1
Retired (45 years and over)-----	192	...	...	*	166	25.8	...	...	*	26.6
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	679	*	162	295	213	5.2	*	3.4	11.0	18.7
Central city-----	363	*	74	150	135	6.1	*	3.4	11.8	21.6
Not central city-----	316	*	88	145	77	4.5	*	3.3	10.2	14.9
Outside SMSA-----	526	*	103	196	220	7.8	*	4.4	14.2	30.3
Nonfarm-----	437	*	88	163	179	7.4	*	4.2	14.0	28.6
Farm-----	89	*	*	*	*	10.2	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	278	*	67	103	106	5.7	*	3.9	9.4	20.6
North Central-----	314	*	56	116	134	5.7	*	2.9	10.3	25.4
South-----	421	*	81	189	146	7.0	*	3.7	15.6	26.0
West-----	192	*	61	83	*	5.9	*	5.0	12.9	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 13. Prevalence of diseases of bone and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	892	86	270	356	181	4.5	1.3	3.8	8.7	9.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	390	55	135	135	64	4.1	1.6	4.0	7.0	8.0
Female-----	502	*	135	221	117	4.9	*	3.6	10.4	11.0
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	862	81	257	347	176	5.0	1.4	4.1	9.4	10.3
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	238	*	*	75	114	5.4	*	*	8.8	10.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	306	*	114	121	*	4.1	*	4.0	8.5	*
\$10,000 or more-----	307	*	108	136	*	4.5	*	4.0	9.0	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	345	*	69	146	105	4.0	*	2.7	6.9	8.4
12 years or more-----	536	57	200	205	73	5.0	1.5	4.5	10.8	13.0
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	364	...	151	196	*	5.1	...	3.6	7.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	302	...	73	135	93	8.0	...	4.1	11.8	10.9
Retired (45 years and over)-----	77	...	...	*	60	10.4	...	...	*	9.6
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	589	61	178	242	109	4.5	1.4	3.7	9.0	9.6
Central city-----	251	*	81	99	*	4.2	*	3.7	7.8	*
Not central city-----	337	*	96	143	60	4.8	*	3.6	10.1	11.6
Outside SMSA-----	303	*	92	114	72	4.5	*	4.0	8.2	9.9
Nonfarm-----	284	*	88	104	66	4.8	*	4.2	8.9	10.5
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	180	*	50	75	*	3.7	*	2.9	6.8	*
North Central-----	239	*	72	86	55	4.3	*	3.7	7.6	10.4
South-----	300	*	86	133	59	5.0	*	3.9	11.0	10.5
West-----	174	*	62	62	*	5.3	*	5.0	9.6	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 14. Prevalence of displacement of intervertebral disc and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Prevalence of conditions in thousands						Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	1,690	*	725	783	170	8.6	*	10.2	19.2	9.1
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	936	*	434	412	87	9.9	*	12.9	21.2	10.9
Female-----	754	*	291	371	83	7.4	*	7.7	17.4	7.8
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,597	*	681	739	166	9.2	*	10.9	20.1	9.7
All other-----	94	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	383	*	88	186	110	8.6	*	7.0	21.7	10.1
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	591	*	295	261	*	8.0	*	10.4	18.4	*
\$10,000 or more-----	640	*	320	292	*	9.4	*	12.0	19.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	489	*	154	242	92	9.8	*	11.9	18.0	9.5
9-11 years-----	327	*	139	155	*	9.0	*	11.0	20.4	*
12 years-----	441	*	213	200	*	7.3	*	8.9	18.7	*
13 years or more-----	425	*	215	183	*	8.9	*	10.4	22.2	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,024	...	505	492	*	14.4	...	12.2	18.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years over)-----	471	...	174	224	73	12.4	...	9.7	19.5	8.5
Retired (45 years and over)-----	96	...	...	*	58	12.9	...	...	*	9.3
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	1,041	*	464	485	82	8.0	*	9.7	18.0	7.2
Central city-----	459	*	197	203	*	7.8	*	9.1	16.0	*
Not central city-----	582	*	267	282	*	8.3	*	10.1	19.9	*
Outside SMSA-----	649	*	261	298	88	9.6	*	11.2	21.5	12.1
Nonfarm-----	557	*	226	263	67	9.4	*	10.9	22.6	10.7
Farm-----	92	*	*	*	*	10.5	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	336	*	151	149	*	6.8	*	8.7	13.6	*
North Central-----	464	*	216	206	*	8.4	*	11.0	18.3	*
South-----	578	*	234	267	77	9.6	*	10.6	22.1	13.7
West-----	313	*	125	161	*	9.6	*	10.2	25.0	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 15. Prevalence of bunion and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics:
United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Prevalence of conditions in thousands						Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	2,420	*	525	1,057	819	12.3	*	7.4	25.9	43.9
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	475	*	145	215	113	5.0	*	4.3	11.1	14.1
Female-----	1,944	*	380	843	706	19.0	*	10.1	39.5	66.2
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,994	*	377	878	721	11.5	*	6.0	23.8	42.0
All other-----	426	*	148	180	98	17.6	*	17.4	46.3	65.2
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	1,060	*	112	366	580	23.9	*	8.9	42.8	53.2
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	695	*	207	349	130	9.4	*	7.3	24.6	32.9
\$10,000 or more-----	539	*	175	296	63	7.9	*	6.5	19.7	29.2
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	1,034	*	107	457	465	20.6	*	8.2	34.0	48.1
9-11 years-----	428	*	101	185	138	11.8	*	8.0	24.3	49.4
12 years-----	497	*	159	219	112	8.3	*	3.6	20.4	36.5
13 years or more-----	418	*	145	181	90	8.7	*	7.0	22.0	35.4
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	917	...	291	552	74	12.9	...	7.0	20.5	25.8
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,220	...	192	435	593	32.1	...	10.7	37.9	69.3
Retired (45 years and over)-----	128	...	...	*	106	17.2	...	...	*	17.0
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	1,534	*	377	688	458	11.8	*	7.9	25.6	40.1
Central city-----	854	*	201	370	281	14.5	*	9.3	29.1	45.0
Not central city-----	680	*	176	318	178	9.6	*	6.7	22.4	34.5
Outside SMSA-----	886	*	148	369	360	13.1	*	6.4	26.6	49.7
Nonfarm-----	783	*	126	331	319	13.2	*	6.1	28.4	50.9
Farm-----	102	*	*	*	*	11.7	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	542	*	103	257	181	11.0	*	5.9	23.5	35.2
North Central-----	584	*	128	236	215	10.5	*	6.5	21.0	40.7
South-----	940	*	199	420	315	15.6	*	9.0	34.7	56.0
West-----	354	*	95	145	107	10.9	*	7.7	22.5	40.9

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 16. Prevalence of synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total ¹ -----	3,256	*	1,120	1,580	516	16.5	*	15.7	38.8	27.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	1,441	*	501	720	200	15.2	*	14.9	37.1	25.0
Female-----	1,814	*	619	860	316	17.7	*	16.5	40.3	29.6
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	3,089	*	1,075	1,490	485	17.8	*	17.2	40.4	28.3
All other-----	167	*	*	90	*	6.9	*	*	23.2	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	428	*	*	168	228	19.4	*	*	39.6	31.8
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	336	*	82	157	93	15.1	*	11.9	36.4	24.9
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	486	*	163	254	69	14.8	*	13.2	39.0	28.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	601	*	262	285	*	14.6	*	16.3	37.3	*
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	691	*	329	322	*	16.0	*	18.9	37.8	*
\$15,000 or more-----	566	*	218	312	*	22.8	*	23.3	47.9	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	841	*	119	461	258	16.8	*	9.2	34.3	26.7
9-11 years-----	598	*	194	296	98	16.5	*	15.3	38.9	35.1
12 years-----	978	*	441	441	81	16.3	*	18.4	41.1	26.4
13 years or more-----	806	*	361	366	69	16.9	*	17.5	44.4	27.2
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,788	...	708	1,000	80	25.1	...	17.1	37.2	27.9
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,109	...	366	479	263	29.2	...	20.4	41.8	30.8
Retired (45 years and over)-----	199	...	...	53	146	26.8	...	...	44.3	23.4
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,201	*	769	1,072	329	17.0	*	16.1	39.9	28.8
Central city-----	917	*	276	462	169	15.5	*	12.8	36.3	27.1
Not central city-----	1,284	*	493	609	160	18.2	*	18.7	43.0	31.0
Outside SMSA-----	1,055	*	351	508	187	15.6	*	15.1	36.7	25.8
Nonfarm-----	928	*	310	443	169	15.7	*	14.9	38.0	27.0
Farm-----	127	*	*	65	*	14.6	*	*	29.6	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	932	*	323	450	149	19.0	*	18.7	41.1	29.0
North Central-----	811	*	301	375	121	14.6	*	15.4	33.3	22.9
South-----	907	*	277	463	154	15.0	*	12.6	38.3	27.4
West-----	606	*	220	293	91	18.6	*	17.9	45.5	34.8

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 17. Prevalence of gout and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total ¹ -----	950	*	223	489	237	4.8	*	3.1	12.0	12.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	654	*	167	330	156	6.9	*	5.0	17.0	19.5
Female-----	296	*	56	159	81	2.9	*	1.5	7.5	7.6
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	904	*	212	469	222	5.2	*	3.4	12.7	12.9
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	233	*	*	73	136	5.3	*	*	8.5	12.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	288	*	86	155	*	3.9	*	3.0	10.9	*
\$10,000 or more-----	360	*	97	224	*	5.3	*	3.6	14.9	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	246	*	*	114	111	4.9	*	*	8.5	11.5
9-11 years-----	149	*	*	86	*	4.1	*	*	11.3	*
12 years-----	293	*	92	151	50	4.9	*	3.8	14.1	16.3
13 years or more-----	243	*	74	127	*	5.1	*	3.6	15.4	*
<u>Usual activity status²</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	565	...	175	348	*	7.9	...	4.2	12.9	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	204	...	*	97	69	5.4	...	*	8.5	8.1
Retired (45 years and over)-----	138	...	...	*	116	18.6	...	...	*	18.6
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	673	*	158	362	151	5.2	*	3.3	13.5	13.2
Central city-----	323	*	68	168	86	5.5	*	3.1	13.2	13.8
Not central city-----	350	*	91	195	65	5.0	*	3.5	13.8	12.6
Outside SMSA-----	277	*	65	127	86	4.1	*	2.8	9.2	11.9
Nonfarm-----	248	*	61	116	71	4.2	*	2.9	10.0	11.3
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	259	*	64	136	60	5.3	*	3.7	12.4	11.7
North Central-----	236	*	56	127	53	4.3	*	2.9	11.3	10.0
South-----	262	*	55	141	65	4.3	*	2.5	11.7	11.6
West-----	192	*	*	85	60	5.9	*	*	13.2	22.9

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 years and over	Under 6 years	6-16 years
Number of persons in thousands									
Total ¹ -----	197,422	66,866	71,156	40,742	18,658	138,022	59,400	22,083	44,783
<u>Sex</u>									
Male-----	95,002	34,016	33,593	19,402	7,990	67,609	27,393	11,318	22,698
Female-----	102,420	32,850	37,563	21,339	10,667	70,413	32,007	10,765	22,085
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	173,207	56,559	62,637	36,855	17,156	119,196	54,011	18,356	38,202
All other-----	24,215	10,307	8,519	3,887	1,502	18,827	5,388	3,727	6,581
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$5,000-----	44,309	12,272	12,584	8,552	10,901	24,856	19,453	4,537	7,735
Less than \$3,000-----	22,070	4,997	5,671	4,238	7,164	10,668	11,402	1,923	3,074
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	22,239	7,275	6,913	4,314	3,737	14,188	8,051	2,614	4,661
\$5,000 or more-----	142,117	51,641	55,179	29,189	6,108	106,820	35,297	16,666	34,974
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	74,077	27,547	28,421	14,161	3,948	55,968	18,109	10,190	17,358
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	32,856	11,629	12,317	6,510	2,400	23,945	8,911	4,521	7,108
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	41,221	15,918	16,104	7,651	1,547	32,023	9,198	5,669	10,249
\$10,000 or more-----	68,040	24,093	26,759	15,028	2,160	50,852	17,188	6,477	17,617
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	43,206	16,093	17,395	8,513	1,206	33,487	9,719	4,750	11,342
\$15,000 or more-----	24,834	8,001	9,364	6,516	954	17,364	7,469	1,726	6,275
<u>Education of head of family</u>									
Less than 12 years-----	86,431	27,289	25,663	21,024	12,455	52,953	33,478	8,206	19,084
Less than 9 years-----	50,109	14,045	12,979	13,422	9,664	27,024	23,085	3,946	10,099
9-11 years-----	36,322	13,245	12,684	7,603	2,791	25,929	10,393	4,260	8,985
12 years or more-----	107,979	38,761	44,644	18,965	5,609	83,405	24,574	13,653	25,108
12 years-----	60,174	22,369	24,015	10,720	3,070	46,384	13,790	7,911	14,458
13 years or more-----	47,805	16,392	20,629	8,245	2,539	37,021	10,784	5,742	10,650
<u>Usual activity status</u>									
Preschool (Under 6 years)--	22,083	22,083	...	...	...	22,083	...	22,083	...
School-age (6-16 years)----	43,556	43,556	...	...	...	43,556	...	...	43,556
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	71,220	...	41,462	26,888	2,870	41,462	29,758	...	...
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	37,979	...	17,958	11,469	8,552	17,958	20,021	...	...
Retired (45 years and over)-----	7,429	...	...	1,197	6,232	...	7,429	...	...
Other (17 years and over) ² -----	13,929	...	11,737	1,188	1,004	2,027	2,161	...	...
<u>Place of residence</u>									
All SMSA-----	129,590	43,380	47,910	26,892	11,409	91,290	38,300	14,670	28,710
Central city-----	59,072	18,502	21,603	12,724	6,244	40,105	18,967	6,577	11,925
Not central city-----	70,519	24,878	26,307	14,168	5,165	51,185	19,333	8,094	16,785
Outside SMSA-----	67,832	23,486	23,246	13,850	7,249	46,732	21,099	7,413	16,073
Nonfarm-----	59,109	20,439	20,753	11,651	6,266	41,191	17,918	6,727	13,712
Farm-----	8,723	3,047	2,494	2,199	983	5,541	3,182	686	2,361
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast-----	49,071	15,664	17,311	10,956	5,139	32,975	16,095	5,210	10,455
North Central-----	55,455	19,362	19,556	11,257	5,280	38,918	16,537	6,192	13,170
South-----	60,315	20,587	22,012	12,094	5,623	42,599	17,716	6,934	13,653
West-----	32,582	11,253	12,278	6,436	2,616	23,531	9,051	3,747	7,506

¹Includes unknown income and education.

²Includes unknown activity.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1969.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 55,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 44,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published⁵ as well as a detailed description of the sample design⁶ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁷

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

⁶U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

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

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in

the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more ap-

appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

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

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during

the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

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

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

Type B. Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 43, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 44 and 46. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 45. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the re-

sulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

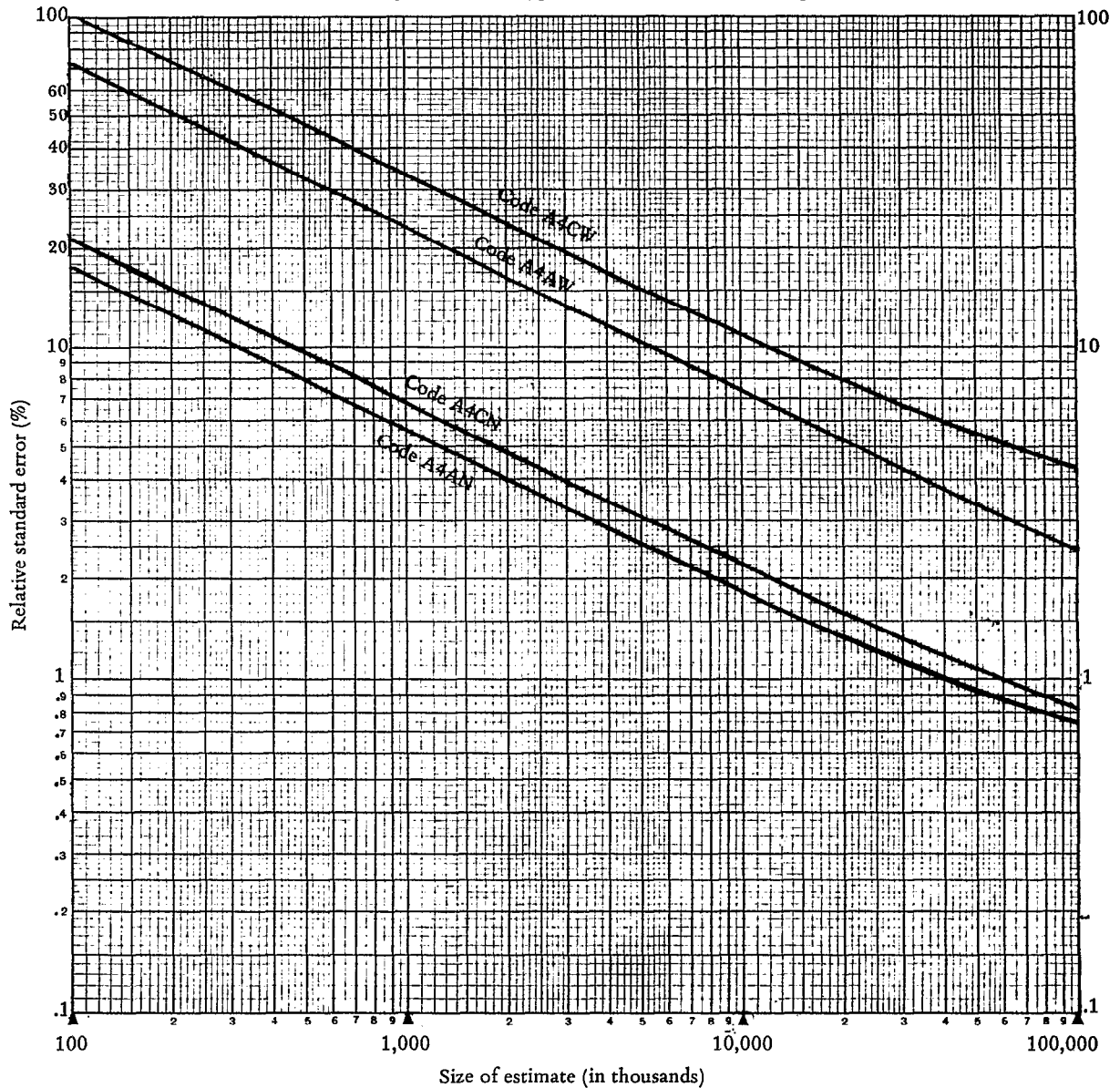
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 42; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on pages 41 and 42.

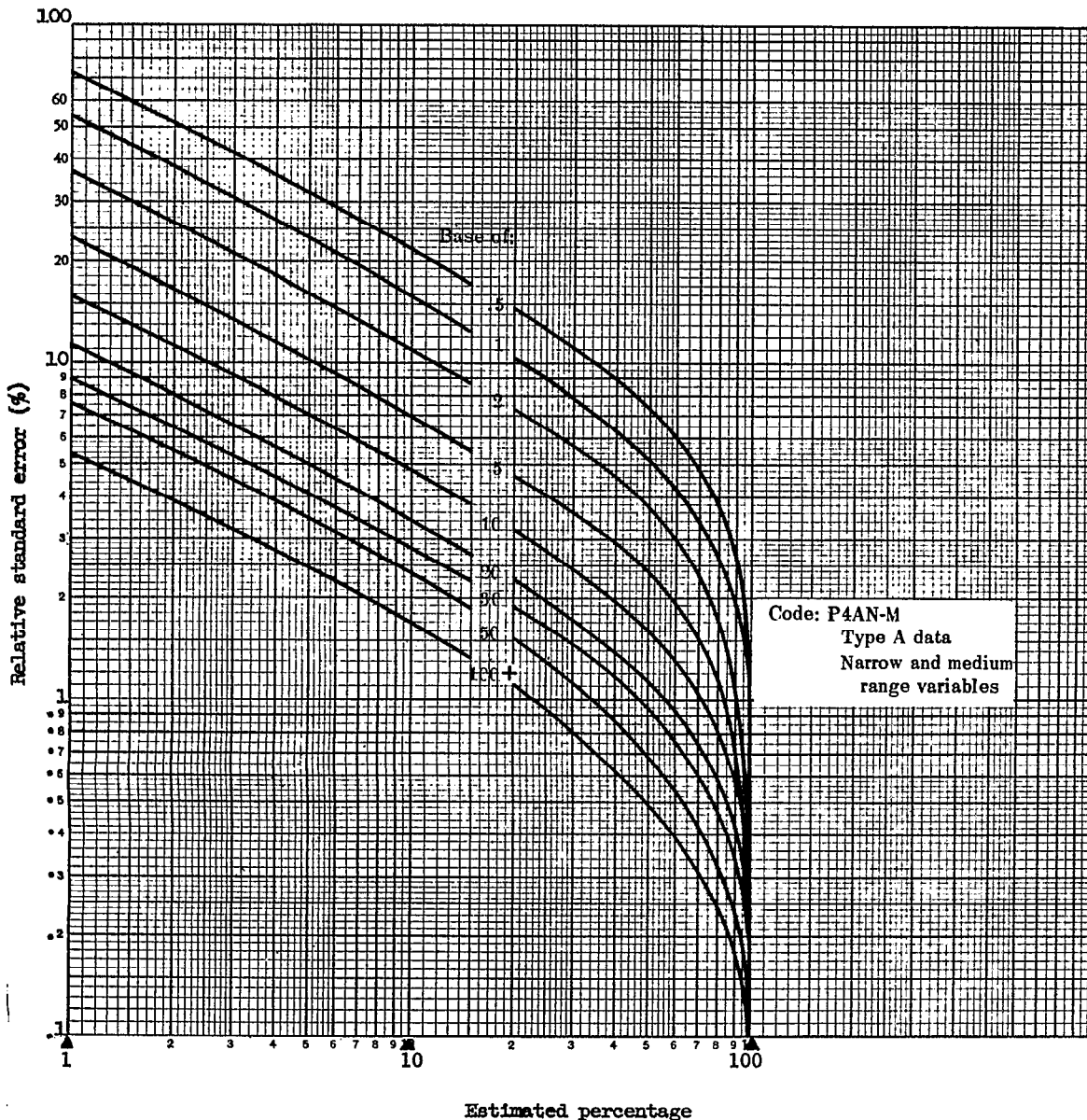
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of			
Persons in the U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof....		Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group.....	1	A4AN	44
Chronic conditions, by type.....	1	A4AN	44
Prevalence per 1,000 persons.....	3	P4AN-M	45
Percentage of conditions by measures of impact.....	2	P4AN-M	45
Percentage distribution of conditions by:			
Frequency of bed disability days or physician visits in past year...	2	P4AN-M	45
Frequency or degree of botheration.....	2	P4AN-M	45
Rates per condition per year:			
Restricted activity or bed disability days.....	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	46 44

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type A, Narrow and Wide range data and Type C, Narrow and Wide range data



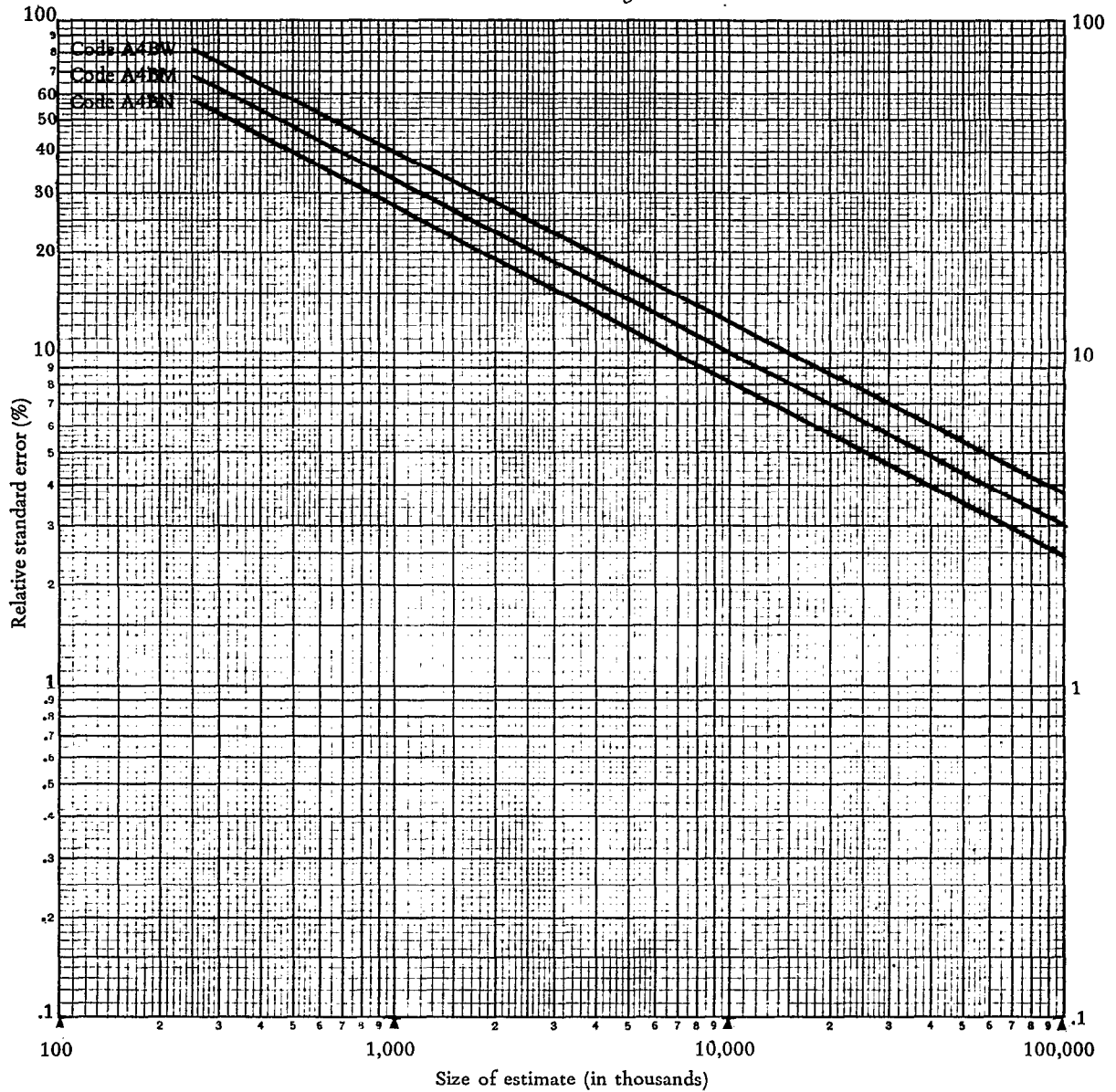
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type C statistic (Code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 (6.8 percent of 1,000,000).

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



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type B, Narrow, Medium, and Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Wide range Type B statistic (Code: A4BW) has a relative error of 16.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to 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 “medical-disability impact” or “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, or 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.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,¹² with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions listed below

which are always considered chronic regardless of the date of onset.

Allergy, any
Arthritis or rheumatism
Asthma
Cancer
Cleft palate
Club foot
Condition present since birth
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
Diabetes
Epilepsy
Hardening of the arteries
Hay fever
Heart trouble
Hemorrhoids or piles
Hernia or rupture
High blood pressure
Kidney stones
Mental illness
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
Palsy
Paralysis of any kind
Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Prostate trouble
Repeated trouble with back or spine
Rheumatic fever
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis

¹²National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 87.

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview. Those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the diseases on the list of conditions always considered chronic (see definition of chronic condition above) and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

Onset of condition.—A 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 when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Persons with chronic conditions.—The estimated number of persons with chronic conditions is based on the number of persons who at the time of the interview were reported to have one or more chronic conditions.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See "Bed-disability day" under "Terms Relating to Disability.")

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually

does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the 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 day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

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

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be

seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to

ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Demographic Terms

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

Color.—The population is divided into two color groups, "white" and "all other." "All other" includes Negro, American Indian, Chi-

nese, Japanese, and any other race. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

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

Education of head of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own education.

Usual activity.—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity used in this report for persons aged 17 years and over

are usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other activity. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity are accepted without detailed questioning since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually 1 week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the Health Interview Survey, and the official labor force categories include all persons aged 14 or older. Finally, in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

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

Usually going to school includes persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is going to school.

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

Retired includes persons 45 years old and over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he or she has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be able to work.

Other activity includes all persons 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "retired," or "going to school," and females 17

years of age or older not classified as "keeping house."

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

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

Figure I.

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

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

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

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional

city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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



APPENDIX III

PROBE QUESTIONS, CONDITION PAGES, AND FLASH CARDS USED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT CHRONIC SKIN AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS

<p>This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (HAND CALENDAR)</p> <p>The first few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____.</p>					
<p>5a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?</p>	<p>5a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5b) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>				
<p>b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>	<p>b. _____ Days } If age: 17+ (5c) 6 - 16 (5d) Under 6 (5f)</p>				
<p>c. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.</p>	<p>c. _____ WL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p>				
<p>d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?</p>	<p>d. _____ SL days (5e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (5f)</p>				
<p>If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask:</p> <p>e. On how many of these --- days lost from <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">work</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">school</td></tr></table> did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?</p>	work	school	<p>e. _____ Days } (5f) <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		
work					
school					
<p>f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">lost from work</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?</p>	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	<p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (5g) <input type="checkbox"/> No (6)</p>	
in bed					
lost from work					
lost from school					
<p>g. (Again, not counting the day(s) <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">lost from work</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">lost from school</td></tr></table>)</p> <p>During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?</p>	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	<p>g. _____ Days (6e) <input type="checkbox"/> None (6)</p>	
in bed					
lost from work					
lost from school					
<p>If 1+ days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person.</p> <p>6a. What condition caused --- to <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">miss work</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">miss school</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">cut down</td></tr></table> during the past 2 weeks?</p>	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	<p>6a. Enter condition in item C Ask 6b</p>
stay in bed					
miss work					
miss school					
cut down					
<p>b. Did any other condition cause him to <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">stay in bed</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">miss work</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">miss school</td></tr><tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">cut down</td></tr></table> during that period?</p>	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p>
stay in bed					
miss work					
miss school					
cut down					
<p>c. What condition?</p>	<p>c. Enter conditions in item C Reask 6b</p>				

PROBE QUESTIONS

10a. Was anyone in the family a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (10b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (12)	
b. Who was this? — Mark "In hospital" box in person's column.		10b. <input type="checkbox"/> In hospital (item C)
c. During the 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 10b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If "In hospital," ask:		
11a. For what condition was — in the hospital?		11a. Enter condition in item C
b. While — was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition?		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. What condition?		c. Enter condition in item C Reask 11b
NOTES:		
12. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did — see a medical doctor? (Do not count the doctors he saw while he was in the hospital.)		12. <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits (NP)
(Besides those visits)		
13a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14)	
b. Who was this? — Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		13b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13d)	
If "Doctor visit," ask:		
d. How many times did — visit the doctor during that period?		d. _____ Number of visits (NP)
14a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15)	
b. Who was the phone call about? — Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14d)	
If "Phone call," ask:		
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about —?		d. _____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (Dr. visits), from Q's 12–14 for all persons. Ask Q. 15a for each person with visits in Dr. visit box.		
15a. For what condition did — see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?		15a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (item C THEN 15d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (15e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did — see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?		b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. What condition?		c. Enter condition in item C and ask 15d
d. During that period, did — see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?		d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was — sick because of her pregnancy?		e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
f. What was the matter? — Anything else?		f. Enter condition in item C (NP)
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visits in Q's 12–14 (16b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week hospital stay and no doctor visits (16b) <input type="checkbox"/> No visit reported (16e)
16a. ABOUT how long has it been since — saw or talked to a medical doctor?		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q's 12 and 15) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks – 6 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 – 12 months ____ Years (NP) or <input type="checkbox"/> Never (NP)
b. During the past 12 months, about how many times did — see or talk to a medical doctor, not counting doctors seen while a patient in a hospital?		<input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital _____ Number of visits (NP)

PROBE QUESTIONS

Enter name of condition and "17" in item C in appropriate person's column.

<p>Ages 17 +</p>	<p>18a. What was --- doing most of the past 12 months - (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is --- retired?</p>	<p>18 and 19</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (NP-23) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (NP-23) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired (NP-22) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (NP-25) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (NP-22) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (NP-24)</p>
<p>Ages 6 - 16</p>	<p>19a. What was --- doing most of the past 12 months - going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was --- doing?</p>		
<p>Ages under 6</p>			<p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 yrs. (NP-20) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (NP-21)</p>
<p></p>	<p>20a. Is --- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?</p>	<p>20a. b. c.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (27) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)</p>
<p></p>	<p>21a. Is --- limited in anyway because of his health? b. In what way is he limited?</p>	<p>21a. b.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP) _____ (27)</p>
<p></p>	<p>22a. Does --- health keep him from working? b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</p>	<p>22a. b. c. d.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)</p>
<p></p>	<p>23a. In terms of health, is --- able to (work - keep house) at all? b. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</p>	<p>23a. b. c. d.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (27) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)</p>
<p></p>	<p>24. In terms of health would --- be able to go to school?</p>	<p>24.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No (27)</p>
<p></p>	<p>25a. Does (would) --- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health? b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health? c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?</p>	<p>25a. b. c.</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (27) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26)</p>
<p></p>	<p>26a. Is --- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health? b. In what way is he limited?</p>	<p>26a. b.</p>	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP) _____ Record verbatim response</p>
<p></p>	<p>27. About how long has he { been limited in . . . been unable to . . . had to go to a certain type of school? }</p>	<p>27.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month ____ Mos. ____ Yrs.</p>
<p></p>	<p>28a. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? b. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 28a, ask: c. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?</p>	<p>28a. b. c.</p>	<p>Enter condition in item C and ask b <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition (NP) _____ Enter main condition (NP)</p>

PROBE QUESTIONS

29a. Was --- a patient in a hospital at any time since a year ago?	29a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (29b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (item C)
b. How many times was --- in a hospital since a year ago?	b.	--- Times (item C)
30a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since <input type="checkbox"/> Yes a year ago? <input type="checkbox"/> No (31)		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Yes" in person's column. For each "Yes" marked, ask: c. During that period, how many times was --- in a nursing home or similar place?	30b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes --- Times (item C)
For each child 1 year old or under, ask: 31a. When was --- born? If on or after the date stamped in 29, ask 31b.	31a.	Month | Day | Year
b. Was --- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 29 and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 31c for each.	b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --- ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 29 and item C for mother and/or baby.	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
32a. Does anyone in the family (that is you, your ---, etc.) stay in bed all or most of the time because of health? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (33)		
b. Who is this?	32b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in bed.
c. Does anyone else in the family stay in bed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
33a. (Besides ---) Does anyone stay in the house all or most of the time because of health? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (34)		
b. Who is this?	33b.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stays in the house
c. Does anyone else stay in the house? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
34a. (Besides ---) Does anyone need help getting around inside or outside the house either from another person or from a special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (35)		
b. Who is this?	34b.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Needs help getting around
c. Does anyone else need the help of another person or special aid? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
35a. (Besides ---) Does anyone have trouble in getting around freely by himself? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (36)		
b. Who is this?	35b.	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Has trouble getting around freely
c. Does anyone else have trouble in getting around freely by himself? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Ask for each person with a limitation reported in questions 32-35: 36a. About how long has --- { had to remain in bed? { had to stay in the house? { needed help in getting around inside or outside the house? { had trouble in getting around freely by himself?	36a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month --- Months --- Years
b. What (other) condition causes this? If "old age" only, ask: Is this caused by any specific condition?	b.	Enter condition in item C and ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
c. Is this caused by any other condition?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No
If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 36b, ask: d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	d.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition (NP) Enter main condition (NP)

PROBE QUESTIONS


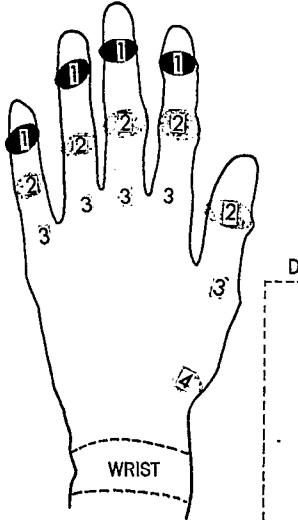
CONDITION 1	1. Person number	Name of condition
Enter person number and "Name of condition."		
Ask for all conditions	2. Did --- ever at any time talk to a doctor about his . . . ? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Examine "Name of condition" entry in item 1 and mark	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4) <input type="checkbox"/> On Card C (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Neither (3a)	
If "Doctor talked to," ask: If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate description of condition or illness.	3a. What did the doctor say it was? Did he give it a medical name?	
Do not ask for Cancer or Arthritis	b. What was the cause of . . . ? <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury (4)	
If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words: Arthritis Measles Ailment Disease Asthma Rupture Attack Disorder Cyst Tumor Condition Trouble Growth Ulcer Defect	} Ask:	
For allergy or stroke, ask:	c. What kind of . . . is it?	
For any entry that includes the words: Abscess Damage Paralysis Ache (except headache) Growth Rupture Bleeding Hemorrhage Sore Blood clot Infection Soreness Boil Inflammation Tumor Cancer Neuralgia Ulcer Cramps (except Neuritis Varicose veins menstrual) Pain Weak Cyst Palsy Weakness	} Ask:	
	d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?	
	e. What part of the body is affected? (Specify) _____ Ear or eye one or both Head skull, scalp, face Back upper, middle, lower Arm shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both Leg hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both	
FILL QUESTIONS 4-9 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES		
4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?	<input type="checkbox"/> During the past 2 years (4b) <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years (5a)	7. Where did the accident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes premises) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened)
b. When did the accident happen?	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 3 months	
Ask for all accidents or injuries:		
5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?		
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury	
-----	-----	
If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask:		
b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his --- affected? Is he affected in any other way?		
Part(s) of body	Present effects	
-----	-----	
8. Was --- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident	
Ask for all accidents that happened during the past 2 weeks except those involving moving motor vehicles.		
9. We are interested in the objects that caused this accident and injury. How did the accident happen?		

6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (7)	Footnotes
b. Was more than one vehicle involved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	

CONDITION PAGE

Mark for all conditions	10. <input type="checkbox"/> Not an eye cond. (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 (11)	<input type="checkbox"/> First eye cond. (10a) <input type="checkbox"/> Not first eye cond. (11)	10a. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11. During the past two weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (16a)	
12. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?			___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (16a)	
13. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?			___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
14. Ask if 17+ years: How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?			___ Days (16a) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (16a)	
15. Ask if 6-16 years: How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period?			___ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
16a. When did he first notice his . . . ? - Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?			<input type="checkbox"/> During 3 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 mos. ago (17)	
b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time?			<input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2 wks. ago (AA)	
c. Which week, last week or the week before?			<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before } (AA)	
17. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?			<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> More than 12 mos. ago	
AA		Continue if { reported in probe Q. 17, 28 or 36 or Card A } otherwise, go to next condition		{ Do not continue for missing extremities }
INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor seen (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor not seen (18)				
18. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ? Anything else? Write in _____			(25)	
19. After -- first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?)			0 <input type="checkbox"/> Discovered by doctor (21) 2 ___ Days 4 ___ Months 3 ___ Weeks 5 ___ Years	
20. Before -- talked to a doctor about his . . . , what did he do or take for this condition? Anything else? Write in _____			0 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	
21a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (22)	
b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22. Has he ever had surgery for this condition?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
23. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
24. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ? (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.)			___ Times 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
25. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?			___ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
26a. How often does his . . . bother him - all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> All the time 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Often 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Once in a while 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (26c) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify) (26b)	
b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal (NC) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some (NC) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little (NC) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ (NC)	
c. Does -- still have his . . . ?			1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Next condition) <input type="checkbox"/> No (26d)	
d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? _____ (NC) ←			2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured (26e) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Und. cont. (NC) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?			0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month ___ Months ___ Years	

CONDITION PAGE

<p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AS COLLECTED THROUGH THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</p>  <p>U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY</p> <p>FORM HIS-901 (1969) (11-73)</p>	<p>A 1</p> <p>17. Now I'm going to read a list of conditions. Does anyone in the family (you, your wife, etc.) HAVE any of these conditions...</p> <p>Missing fingers, hand or arm— toes, foot or leg?</p> <p>Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?</p> <p>Paralysis of any kind?</p> <p>If "Yes" ask: Who is this?</p> <p>Does anyone else have...?</p>	<p>A-2</p> <p>17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS did anyone in the family have...</p> <p>Arthritis of any kind or Rheumatism?</p> <p>Gout?</p> <p>Lumbago?</p> <p>Osteomyelitis? (oh-tee-oh-my-uh-lee-tis)</p> <p>A bone cyst or bone spur?</p> <p>Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?</p> <p>Trick knee?</p> <p>A slipped or ruptured disc?</p> <p>Curvature of the spine?</p> <p>Repeated trouble with neck, back or spine?</p> <p>Bursitis or synovitis? (suh-uh-vee-tis)</p> <p>Any disease of the muscles or tendons?</p> <p>If "Yes," ask Who was this?</p> <p>During the past 12 months, did anyone else have...</p>	<p>A-3</p> <p>17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have...</p> <p>A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?</p> <p>Eczema or psoriasis? (so-rye-uh-sis)</p> <p>Trouble with dry or itching skin?</p> <p>Trouble with acne?</p> <p>A skin ulcer?</p> <p>Any kind of skin allergy?</p> <p>Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?</p> <p>Trouble with fallen arches, flatfoot or clubfoot?</p> <p>Trouble with ingrown toenails or fingernails?</p> <p>Trouble with bunions, corns or calluses?</p> <p>A disease of the hair or scalp?</p> <p>Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?</p> <p>If "Yes," ask Who was this?</p> <p>During the past 12 months, did anyone else have...</p>																																				
<p>Exclude persons who have arthritis or other "arthritis" conditions.</p> <p>17. (Besides —) During the past 12 months, did anyone (else) in the family have any of the following...</p> <p>AA. Any stiffness in the joints when first getting out of bed in the morning?*</p> <p>BB. Pain in the joints when they are moved?*</p> <p>CC. Swelling in any of the joints, except in the ankles or feet?*</p> <p>DD. Any pain or soreness in the joints when they are touched or pressed on?*</p> <p>*If "Yes," ask: What was the cause of this?</p> <p>Record letters and cause in item C-7.</p> <p>Interviewer information:</p> <p>Other "arthritis" conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lupus (erythematosus) 2. Scleroderma 3. Dermatomyositis 4. Polyarteritis 5. Periarthritis 6. Psoriatic arthritis 7. Rheumatism 8. Gout 	<p>Conditions reported for which questions 3a-3c need not be asked.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Acne</td> <td>High blood pressure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appendicitis</td> <td>Hypertension</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Atherosclerosis</td> <td>Kidney stones</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Athlete's foot</td> <td>Laryngitis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bronchitis (any kind)</td> <td>Migraine headache</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bursitis</td> <td>Mumps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chickpox</td> <td>Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cold</td> <td>Pneumonia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corns, calluses, bunions or warts</td> <td>Pregnancy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Croup</td> <td>Sciatica</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diabetes</td> <td>Sinus trouble (Sinusitis)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Epilepsy</td> <td>Strep (Streptococcus) throat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gallstones</td> <td>Tonsillitis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotter</td> <td>Ulcer (duodenal, stomach, peptic or gastric only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardening of the arteries</td> <td>Whooping cough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay fever</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hemorrhoids or piles</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hernia (all types)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Acne	High blood pressure	Appendicitis	Hypertension	Atherosclerosis	Kidney stones	Athlete's foot	Laryngitis	Bronchitis (any kind)	Migraine headache	Bursitis	Mumps	Chickpox	Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)	Cold	Pneumonia	Corns, calluses, bunions or warts	Pregnancy	Croup	Sciatica	Diabetes	Sinus trouble (Sinusitis)	Epilepsy	Strep (Streptococcus) throat	Gallstones	Tonsillitis	Cotter	Ulcer (duodenal, stomach, peptic or gastric only)	Hardening of the arteries	Whooping cough	Hay fever		Hemorrhoids or piles		Hernia (all types)		 <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>WRIST</p>	<p>Under \$1,000 (including loss) . . . Group A</p> <p>\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999 Group B</p> <p>\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999 Group C</p> <p>\$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999 Group D</p> <p>\$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999 Group E</p> <p>\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999 Group F</p> <p>\$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999 Group G</p> <p>\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999 Group H</p> <p>\$10,000 - \$14,999 Group I</p> <p>\$15,000 and over Group J</p> <p>I INCOME</p>
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