

Prevalence of Chronic Conditions of the Genitourinary, Nervous, Endocrine, Metabolic, and Blood and Blood-Forming Systems and of Other Selected Chronic Conditions United States-1973

Statistics on prevalence of chronic conditions of the genitourinary, nervous, endocrine, metabolic, and blood and blood-forming systems and of other selected chronic conditions by measures of impact of the conditions and selected demographic characteristics. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1973.

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In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting 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 CONDITIONS OF THE GENITOURINARY, NERVOUS, ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC, AND BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING SYSTEMS AND OF OTHER SELECTED CHRONIC CONDITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

During 1973 the prevalence of chronic conditions of the genitourinary, nervous, endocrine, metabolic, and blood and blood-forming systems and of other selected chronic conditions among members of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States was measured in the Health Interview Survey. Publication of these data completes the reporting on the results of the first cycle based on the method currently used by the Health Interview Survey in measuring the prevalence of chronic conditions.¹ Earlier publications in this series have reported on the prevalence of chronic conditions of the digestive, skin and musculoskeletal, respiratory, and circulatory systems, and on selected impairments.²

Methodological studies of the completeness of reporting 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. The following paragraphs highlight some of the findings of these studies.

¹A report on the new design of the Health Interview Survey questionnaire and the results of a study of the previous methods and the revised procedure for collecting prevalence data on chronic conditions is presented in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Number 48. Under this method, prevalence data are obtained on chronic conditions of a single body system; over 6 years, all systems are covered.

²The previous five condition systems and their numbers in the *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 10 publications are: digestive conditions, No. 83; skin and musculoskeletal conditions, No. 92; respiratory conditions, No. 84; selected impairments, No. 99; and circulatory conditions, No. 94.

Chronic conditions are generally underreported in interview surveys. Respondents in health interviews tend to report 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 a significant impact on the affected individual and his family. Conditions that are severe or costly or require treatment tend to be better reported than conditions having lesser impact. For instance, a condition which has caused 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 had little or no impact on the person.³

These studies have also indicated that inclusion of a checklist of descriptive condition titles as part of the interview 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.

The following presentation is divided into two sections. The first section presents prevalence estimates for a selected group of chronic conditions. The effect of these conditions on the

³Published data on chronic conditions other than physical impairments have been restricted prior to 1968 to conditions 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, 45, 51, 61, 80, and 96.

individual is presented by a series of measures of impact such as long or short-term disability, medical attention, or degree of botheration. The second section of this report presents data on the distribution of chronic conditions for several demographic characteristics. The text points out differences in the distribution of these diseases in the population.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information presented in this report on the prevalence of chronic 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 acting for the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each household member in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks of 1973 the sample was composed of about 41,000 households containing about 120,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data are presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Appendix II presents definitions of certain terms used in this report. Appendix III includes portions of the questionnaire used during 1973 to obtain information about chronic conditions. The entire questionnaire used during 1973 is reproduced in appendix III of the Current Estimates report for 1973 (Series 10, Number 95).

In addition to the limitations of the data on 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.⁴

PREVALENCE AND MEASURES OF IMPACT OF CHRONIC 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 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.

Conditions reported in the interview are defined as chronic if they are on the list of conditions always considered to be chronic regardless of onset (see appendix II for a list of these conditions) or if they 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 during a limited span of time and, therefore, approximate point-prevalence.

Table A shows the prevalence of chronic genitourinary conditions and other chronic conditions during 1973. The main source on the questionnaire for obtaining a report of these chronic conditions is question 31a (see appendix III, pg. 70). This question asked "During the past 12 months did anyone in the family (you, your--, etc.) have -." The list of 16 conditions which is read contains the following groups of conditions:

⁴Some indication of the prevalence of chronic conditions among the institutionalized population may be obtained from the report "Measures of Chronic Illness Among Residents of Nursing and Personal Care Homes, United States, June-August 1969," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, Number 24. This survey of resident institutions providing nursing or personal care covered an estimated 815,000 persons in the institutionalized population. For further references on this topic information may be obtained from Series 12, Numbers 22 and 8.

	<i>Persons</i>
Goiter or other thyroid trouble	
Diabetes	
Cystic fibrosis	All ages ----- 23,310,000
Anemia	Under 17 years----- 1,528,000
Epilepsy	17-44 years----- 9,484,000
Multiple sclerosis	45-64 years----- 7,516,000
Migraine	65 years and over----- 4,783,000
Neuralgia or neuritis	
Sciatica	
Nephritis	
Kidney stones	
Any other kidney trouble	
Bladder trouble	
Prostate trouble	
Disease of the uterus or ovary	
Any other female trouble	

When an affirmative response was received for any of these conditions, a further set of questions was asked regarding the condition, (see condition page, page 71). In some cases this led to a more specific description of the condition. In this manner, the 16 chronic condition groups listed above produced 28 specified types of conditions, and figures are presented separately for each type in tables A-H of the text.

Table A shows the prevalence rate per 1,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 28 types of selected chronic conditions. These condition groups have been coded to categories in the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA)*.

A summation of the 28 chronic condition groups indicates an estimated 28,245,000 conditions among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Within each of the condition groups shown in table A, the prevalence estimate, an estimate of the number of conditions, may also be interpreted as a count of persons with each condition, persons rarely have more than one condition within one of the condition groups. However, the same person may often have conditions in more than one of the condition groups. Thus, the total number of conditions generally exceed the number of people for whom conditions are reported.

The following figures show the estimated number of persons with one or more of the 28 chronic conditions by age:

The estimates of about 28.2 million of these selected chronic conditions and about 23.3 million persons with these conditions include conditions with a wide range of diagnostic accuracy, severity, and impact. For example, the estimate of approximately 23.3 million people includes persons with such conditions as multiple sclerosis, diabetes, and/or migraine. These conditions caused a wide variety of impacts. For instance, of persons with multiple sclerosis, 86.7 percent were limited in activity while 29.7 percent of persons with diabetes were limited and only 3.2 percent with migraine were limited (table A). Due to this consideration, data are presented in terms of the selected condition groups rather than in terms of persons with one or more conditions.

When interpreting the measures of impact note that the measures refer only to the amount of the impact caused by the given condition. For instance, it would be incorrect to say that because migraine is reported to cause limitation of activity in 3.2 percent of the reported conditions, only 3.2 percent of people with migraine are limited in their activity. A person with migraine may or may not have other conditions which limit him in his activity.

Tables A-G show the 28 conditions by types and amounts of impact. While these measures of impact are largely self-explanatory, a few observations are presented on each of the types of impact to ensure that the reader may properly interpret these data. For purposes of illustration the two conditions with the lowest and highest degree of impact for selected measures are used in the discussion of each table.

Table A shows that about 3.9 percent of the persons with other specified diseases of the thyroid gland reported spending at least 1 day in bed in past year due to this condition, while 52.3 percent of the persons with calculus of the kidney reported spending 1 day or more in bed because of this condition. Approximately 77.8

Table A. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews, number per 1,000 persons, percent of conditions, and disability days by measures of impact and condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition and ICDA code ¹	Prevalence		Percent of conditions	
	Number in thous- ands	Number per 1,000 persons	Causing limita- tion of activ- ity	With 1 or more bed days in the past year
All thyroid conditions-----240,241,242.0,242.1,243-246	2,860	13.9	5.3	5.2
Goiter, all forms-----240,241,242.0,242.1	420	2.0	*	9.8
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	3.6	5.0	5.4
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----242.2,243-246	1,702	8.3	6.0	3.9
Diabetes-----250	4,191	20.4	29.7	13.6
Cystic fibrosis-----273.0	51	0.2	*	*
All anemia conditions-----280,281,282-284,285.0,285.8,285.9	2,986	14.5	7.0	10.8
Iron deficiency anemia-----280	652	3.2	*	9.5
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----281	148	0.7	*	*
Other specified anemias-----282-284,285.0,285.8	86	0.4	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----285.9	2,100	10.2	6.6	10.8
Multiple sclerosis-----340	90	0.4	86.7	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----345,780.2	641	3.1	42.9	22.8
Migraine-----346	4,480	21.8	3.2	43.7
Sciatica-----353	888	4.3	9.9	20.9
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----350-352,354,355.0,355.1	400	1.9	*	10.5
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----355.9	1,697	8.2	5.4	12.7
All diseases of urinary system-----580-584,592,590,591,593,595-599	5,768	28.0	9.7	31.4
Nephritis N.E.C.-----580-584	145	0.7	33.8	38.6
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----592	675	3.3	13.9	52.3
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----590,591,593	1,346	6.5	10.2	37.1
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	877	4.3	13.5	26.6
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----595-599	2,725	13.2	5.8	24.6
Diseases of prostate ³ -----600-602	1,297	13.1	8.3	23.4
All female troubles except breast-----612-625,626-629	2,896	27.2	9.2	36.3
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C. ⁴ -----612-625	1,394	13.1	9.3	39.4
Other specified female genital disorders ⁴ -----626-629	1,301	12.2	8.7	32.3
Female trouble N.O.S. ⁴ -----	201	1.9	*	41.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews, number per 1,000 persons, percent of conditions, and disability days by measures of impact and condition: United States, 1973—Con.

Percent of conditions--Con.		Disability days			
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 ²	Work-loss days per condition per year
99.0	69.4	4.5	1.3	26.0	*
96.0	57.6	7.9	*	*	*
98.8	69.5	4.2	*	*	*
99.9	72.3	3.8	1.2	30.8	*
99.8	82.6	14.6	5.8	42.6	0.9
100.0	78.4	40.3	35.1	*	*
98.7	72.5	8.2	4.3	40.2	0.6
98.3	76.1	4.0	2.9	30.4	*
100.0	80.4	14.2	*	*	*
97.7	58.1	*	*	*	*
98.7	71.5	9.0	4.6	42.5	*
100.0	67.8	102.4	37.2	115.4	*
99.1	62.1	17.5	8.2	35.9	*
85.3	47.9	8.7	4.1	9.4	1.1
86.7	48.2	10.4	2.5	11.8	*
81.8	44.0	12.3	6.5	61.5	*
77.8	44.2	11.5	2.3	18.1	*
97.2	76.0	13.4	6.3	20.0	1.5
98.6	71.7	25.6	*	*	*
98.8	76.4	21.9	12.7	24.2	6.6
98.9	81.9	18.4	9.3	25.0	1.3
92.4	66.5	13.1	5.0	19.0	*
97.4	76.2	8.3	3.5	14.1	*
96.2	74.1	14.3	5.4	22.9	*
95.9	72.0	18.9	7.5	20.8	2.0
99.5	84.9	17.3	8.2	20.8	1.4
92.1	56.7	19.1	7.1	22.0	2.8
95.5	81.1	24.4	*	*	*

¹ Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 1965.

² Figure is obtained by dividing the annual volume of bed days (used in computing the previous column) by the number of persons with the condition who reported 1 or more bed days in the year.

³ The prevalence rate is based on the total male population.

⁴ The prevalence rate is based on the total female population.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

percent of the persons with neuralgia, neuritis not otherwise specified and not elsewhere classified had seen a doctor at some time about this condition; however, 100 percent of the persons with cystic fibrosis, pernicious and other deficiency anemias, and multiple sclerosis had seen their doctor about these conditions.

The two condition groups with the highest prevalence rates—migraine and diabetes—have less impact on the individual than do such conditions as multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, and nephritis (table A). Each of the latter conditions caused substantial proportions of limitation of activity and disability days per condition per year. For instance, while only 29.7 percent of persons with diabetes reported that the condition caused some degree of limitation of activity, 86.7 percent of persons with multiple sclerosis reported limitation in their activity. The average annual number of restricted activity days per person with other specified diseases of the thyroid gland was 3.8 days, while the number of restricted activity days per person with multiple sclerosis was 102.4 days. For bed-disability days, persons with other specified diseases of the thyroid gland spent only 1.2 days in bed, while persons with multiple sclerosis spent 37.2 days in bed. These days of bed disability are included in the estimate of restricted activity days. The average number of restricted activity days per condition per year was computed by dividing the annual volume of short-term disability days for the condition (based on a 2-week reference period) by the number of conditions reported.

The next to last column of table A 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 interview. For instance, diabetes caused 24,308,000 days spent in bed. An estimated 570,000 persons, 13.6 percent of the total with diabetes, had 1 day or more of bed disability in the year. Dividing 24,308,000 by 570,000 gives a total of 42.6 days in bed per bed-disabling condition. This figure on the number of bed days per disability condition indicates the severity of diabetes among the persons who experience bed disability due to this condition. It excludes the 86.4 percent of those persons identified as diabetics who reported no bed days associated with this particular disease.

The percentage of chronic conditions requiring hospitalization at any time prior to interview is shown in table B. For persons with neuralgia, neuritis not otherwise specified and not elsewhere classified, 6.7 percent had been hospitalized in contrast with 78.9 percent of persons with multiple sclerosis. An estimated 82.3 percent of persons with other specified diseases of thyroid gland reported that they take medicine or use some other form of treatment recommended by a doctor, while only 26.1 percent of females with disease of uterus and ovary not elsewhere classified reported that they take medicine or use some other form of treatment recommended by a doctor.

Table C elaborates on estimated percentages of conditions with 1 bed day or more in the past year (shown in table A). An estimated 2.7 percent of persons with other specified diseases of thyroid gland spent 1-14 days in bed whereas 41.6 percent of persons with calculus of kidney and ureter spent the same amount of days in bed. Approximately 2.7 percent of persons with neuralgia, neuritis not otherwise specified and not elsewhere classified, spent 15 days or more in bed while 11.8 percent of females with disease of uterus and ovary not elsewhere classified spent 15 days or more in bed.

Table D shows that among the chronic conditions, diabetes had the lowest percentage of persons making only one physician visit in the past year (13.8 percent) while iron deficiency anemia had the highest percentage (30.2 percent). Of the migraine conditions, 9.4 percent caused persons to make five or more physician visits in the past year, and 48.0 percent of pernicious and other deficiency anemias caused persons to make five or more physician visits.

Each of the persons with a given condition was asked about the frequency and amount of bother caused by the condition. Bother was not defined for the respondents; usually this term refers to the trouble, worry, inconvenience, anxiety, discomfort, and so forth the condition causes the person. Table E shows that 3.5 percent of the migraine conditions bothered the persons with these conditions all the time compared to 87.8 percent of the people with multiple sclerosis. About 2.0 percent of the migraine conditions never bothered the person while 63.7 percent of

Table B. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent of conditions for which person was ever hospitalized or under treatment at time of interview: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Percent of conditions for which--	
		Ever hospitalized	Takes med- icine or treatment recommended by doctor
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	16.1	74.1
Goiter, all forms-----	420	22.9	47.1
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	19.6	70.6
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	1,702	12.9	82.3
Diabetes-----	4,191	29.4	73.6
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	10.9	57.9
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	8.7	61.5
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias--	148	31.1	72.3
Other specified anemias-----	86	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	9.6	56.6
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	78.9	67.8
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convul- sions, cause unknown-----	641	45.4	75.0
Migraine-----	4,480	8.5	47.4
Sciatica-----	888	17.7	31.0
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	*	39.8
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,697	6.7	34.3
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	33.9	30.5
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	57.2	49.0
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	60.4	27.1
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,346	32.8	31.2
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	877	26.7	32.2
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	2,725	29.0	29.5
Diseases of prostate-----	1,297	34.2	28.0
All female troubles except breast-----	2,896	33.4	27.5
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	1,394	41.3	26.1
Other specified female genital disorders-	1,301	23.8	28.8
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	39.8	28.4

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.
N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Table C. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions, by frequency of bed-disability days in past year for the condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Bed-disability days in past year			
		Total ²	None	1-14	15 or more
		Percent distribution			
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	100.0	91.9	3.9	1.3
Goiter, all forms-----	420	100.0	87.4	*	*
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	100.0	91.7	*	*
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland--	1,702	100.0	93.1	2.7	*
Diabetes-----	4,191	100.0	82.9	9.2	4.4
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	100.0	*	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	100.0	85.6	8.1	2.7
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	100.0	87.6	7.7	*
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias----	148	100.0	83.8	*	*
Other specified anemias-----	86	100.0	74.4	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	100.0	85.6	8.0	2.8
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	100.0	64.4	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	641	100.0	66.1	16.7	6.1
Migraine-----	4,480	100.0	53.8	38.1	5.6
Sciatica-----	888	100.0	77.0	15.8	5.2
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	100.0	85.0	*	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,697	100.0	84.3	10.0	2.7
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	100.0	64.2	25.6	5.9
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	100.0	54.5	*	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	100.0	44.1	41.6	10.7
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-	1,346	100.0	58.7	29.8	7.3
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	877	100.0	66.4	20.8	5.9
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	2,725	100.0	71.6	21.3	3.3
Diseases of prostate-----	1,297	100.0	73.8	17.5	5.9
All female troubles except breast-----	2,896	100.0	44.6	27.1	9.2
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	1,394	100.0	53.2	27.6	11.8
Other specified female genital disorders---	1,301	100.0	33.9	25.5	6.8
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	100.0	54.2	33.3	*

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Includes unknown if any.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Table D. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions, by frequency of physician visits in past year for the condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Physician visits in past year					Unknown if any
		Total	None	1	2-4	5 or more	
Percent distribution							
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	100.0	100.0	28.0	26.2	15.2	3.7
Goiter, all forms-----	420	100.0	37.1	20.2	18.1	19.0	5.2
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	100.0	26.0	28.0	26.7	14.8	*
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	1,702	100.0	24.6	29.9	27.9	14.5	3.1
Diabetes-----	4,191	100.0	11.9	13.8	32.4	36.3	5.5
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	100.0	22.2	23.5	28.7	20.3	5.3
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	100.0	19.2	30.2	30.1	15.8	*
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	148	100.0	*	*	*	48.0	*
Other specified anemias-----	86	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	100.0	23.1	22.5	29.3	19.7	5.5
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	641	100.0	25.7	16.5	24.3	21.4	12.2
Migraine-----	4,480	100.0	47.9	19.8	18.7	9.4	4.2
Sciatica-----	888	100.0	47.1	16.4	18.1	13.5	4.7
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	100.0	49.0	14.8	15.3	14.0	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.--	1,697	100.0	50.9	16.7	16.7	10.8	5.0
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	100.0	17.0	22.8	33.2	20.0	7.0
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	100.0	*	*	*	35.2	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	100.0	17.3	26.2	31.6	18.8	6.2
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,346	100.0	11.7	23.2	36.5	22.3	6.4
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.---	877	100.0	23.4	19.0	25.9	21.6	10.3
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.--	2,725	100.0	17.5	23.4	35.0	17.8	6.3
Diseases of prostate-----	1,297	100.0	21.4	17.0	36.4	20.7	4.5
All female troubles except breast----	2,896	100.0	10.6	16.0	33.6	22.4	17.4
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-	1,394	100.0	6.8	17.4	39.5	28.0	8.3
Other specified female genital disorders-----	1,301	100.0	14.3	14.6	26.1	16.0	29.1
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	100.0	*	*	40.3	25.4	*

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.
N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Table E. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions, by frequency of bother caused by condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence	Frequency of bother					
		Total ²	All the time	Often	Once in a while	Not bothered	Unknown if bothered
		Percent distribution					
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	100.0	9.4	3.6	21.6	60.7	3.1
Goiter, all forms-----	420	100.0	*	*	29.5	56.4	*
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	100.0	7.3	*	27.1	56.2	*
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	1,702	100.0	11.3	3.1	17.2	63.7	3.2
Diabetes-----	4,191	100.0	15.3	4.9	28.8	46.0	3.7
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	100.0	10.9	6.6	40.0	37.0	3.8
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	100.0	6.4	6.3	39.0	44.3	*
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	148	100.0	*	*	27.7	32.4	*
Other specified anemias-----	86	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	100.0	11.2	6.0	41.2	36.7	3.7
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	100.0	87.8	*	*	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	641	100.0	8.9	8.4	42.0	25.3	11.5
Migraine-----	4,480	100.0	3.5	21.7	69.2	2.0	2.3
Sciatica-----	888	100.0	15.3	14.2	61.9	5.0	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	100.0	14.8	18.3	57.8	*	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,697	100.0	16.2	19.8	56.9	2.9	2.9
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	100.0	9.2	12.0	53.2	19.1	4.6
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	100.0	*	*	38.6	*	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	100.0	5.8	8.3	41.2	39.0	*
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,346	100.0	6.9	13.0	57.5	17.1	4.5
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	877	100.0	14.0	16.0	52.3	10.8	6.6
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	2,725	100.0	9.2	11.0	55.5	18.1	4.1
Diseases of prostate-----	1,297	100.0	11.9	8.4	47.5	26.2	3.5
All female troubles except breast-----	2,896	100.0	7.8	13.3	31.1	26.5	19.2
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	1,394	100.0	11.0	12.3	33.2	34.4	7.5
Other specified female genital disorders-----	1,301	100.0	4.2	14.1	27.3	17.5	34.1
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	100.0	*	*	41.3	29.9	*

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Includes frequency not specified.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Table F. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent distribution of conditions by degree to which the person was bothered by condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Degree condition bothers persons						
		Total ²	Bothered				Not bothered	Unknown if bothered
			All botherations	Great deal	Some	Very little		
Percent distribution								
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	100.0	36.2	7.4	17.1	10.2	60.7	3.9
Goiter, all forms-----	420	100.0	41.0	8.8	16.4	14.0	56.4	*
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	100.0	40.4	9.5	18.4	11.2	56.2	*
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	1,702	100.0	33.1	6.2	16.7	8.8	63.7	3.9
Diabetes-----	4,191	100.0	50.3	12.1	21.9	13.7	46.0	4.9
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	100.0	58.4	11.0	28.4	16.9	37.8	5.2
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	100.0	52.1	6.7	24.4	19.2	44.3	*
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	148	100.0	65.5	*	37.2	*	32.4	*
Other specified anemias-----	86	100.0	61.6	*	*	*	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	100.0	59.7	11.9	29.1	16.7	36.7	5.1
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	100.0	92.2	44.4	*	*	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	641	100.0	63.0	30.1	16.8	11.7	25.3	13.6
Migraine-----	4,480	100.0	95.7	68.5	21.7	3.8	2.0	2.9
Sciatica-----	888	100.0	93.0	37.7	41.3	11.1	5.0	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	100.0	93.0	33.5	37.5	19.5	*	*
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,697	100.0	94.2	36.4	43.1	10.5	2.9	4.7
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	100.0	76.1	34.0	30.0	10.2	19.2	5.5
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	100.0	75.2	29.7	35.2	*	*	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	100.0	56.7	34.8	15.1	5.9	39.0	*
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,346	100.0	78.4	37.1	30.8	8.8	17.1	4.7
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	877	100.0	82.7	34.8	33.2	11.4	10.8	8.6
Diseases of prostate-----	2,725	100.0	77.8	32.3	32.0	11.7	18.1	5.0
All female troubles except breast-----	1,297	100.0	70.2	15.8	35.3	16.5	26.2	5.2
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	2,896	100.0	54.4	21.0	22.0	10.1	26.5	19.8
Other specified female genital disorders-----	1,394	100.0	58.1	19.7	24.4	12.2	34.4	8.5
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	1,301	100.0	48.5	21.4	18.9	7.3	17.5	34.3
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	100.0	66.7	26.4	25.4	*	29.9	*

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Includes other degrees.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.
N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

other specified diseases of thyroid gland never bothered the person. The degree of botheration is presented in tables F and G. About 33 percent of the persons with other specified diseases of thyroid gland reported some degree of botheration, with 6.2 percent being bothered a great deal, while 95.7 percent of the persons with migraine reported some degree of botheration, with 68.5 percent being bothered a great deal (table F). Table G presents a percent distribution of the total prevalence by degree of botheration only for

persons who reported being bothered to some degree (table E).

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 the medical diagnosis of the condition

Table G. Number of chronic conditions reported in health interviews as causing bother and percent distribution of degree to which the person was bothered by condition: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Number bothered in thousands	Degree condition bothers person			
		Total ²	Great deal	Some	Very little
Percent distribution					
All thyroid conditions-----	1,035	100.0	20.6	47.2	28.2
Goiter, all forms-----	172	100.0	21.5	40.1	34.3
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	298	100.0	23.5	45.6	27.9
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	564	100.0	18.8	50.4	26.6
Diabetes-----	2,110	100.0	24.1	43.5	27.2
Cystic fibrosis-----	*	100.0	*	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	1,743	100.0	18.8	48.6	29.0
Iron deficiency anemia-----	340	100.0	12.9	46.8	36.8
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	97	100.0	*	56.7	*
Other specified anemias-----	53	100.0	*	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	1,254	100.0	19.9	48.8	27.9
Multiple sclerosis-----	83	100.0	48.2	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	404	100.0	47.8	26.7	18.6
Migraine-----	4,289	100.0	71.6	22.6	3.9
Sciatica-----	826	100.0	40.6	44.4	12.0
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	372	100.0	36.0	40.3	21.0
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,599	100.0	38.6	45.8	11.2
All diseases of urinary system-----	4,392	100.0	44.7	39.4	13.4
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	109	100.0	39.4	46.8	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	383	100.0	61.4	26.6	10.4
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,055	100.0	47.4	39.3	11.2
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	725	100.0	42.1	40.1	13.8
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	2,120	100.0	41.6	41.1	15.1
Diseases of prostate-----	910	100.0	22.5	50.3	23.5
All female troubles except breast-----	1,574	100.0	38.6	40.5	18.5
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	810	100.0	34.0	42.0	21.0
Other specified female genital disorders-----	631	100.0	44.2	39.0	15.1
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	134	100.0	39.6	38.1	*

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Includes other degrees.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

Table H. Prevalence and incidence in the past year of chronic conditions reported in health interviews and percent occurring in past 12 months: United States, 1973

Chronic condition ¹	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence in past year in thousands ²	Percent occurring in past 12 months
All thyroid conditions-----	2,860	415	14.5
Goiter, all forms-----	420	55	13.1
Thyroid trouble N.O.S.-----	738	143	19.4
Other specified diseases of thyroid gland-----	1,702	216	12.7
Diabetes-----	4,191	612	14.6
Cystic fibrosis-----	51	*	*
All anemia conditions-----	2,986	688	23.0
Iron deficiency anemia-----	652	163	25.0
Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	148	*	*
Other specified anemias-----	86	*	*
Anemia, unspecified-----	2,100	500	23.8
Multiple sclerosis-----	90	*	*
Epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	641	58	9.0
Migraine-----	4,480	374	8.3
Sciatica-----	888	144	16.2
Neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types N.E.C.-----	400	42	10.5
Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	1,697	199	11.7
All diseases of urinary system-----	5,768	1,537	26.6
Nephritis N.E.C.-----	145	*	*
Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	675	276	40.9
Other diseases of kidney and ureter N.E.C.-----	1,346	390	29.0
Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	877	160	18.2
Diseases of urinary system N.E.C.-----	2,725	698	25.6
Diseases of prostate-----	1,297	325	25.1
All female troubles except breast-----	2,896	766	26.5
Disease of uterus and ovary N.E.C.-----	1,394	434	31.1
Other specified female genital disorders-----	1,301	268	20.6
Female trouble N.O.S.-----	201	64	31.8

¹See table A for ICDA codes.

²Onset of the condition within 12 months of the week of interview.

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

or may occur at a later date if the physician has not told the respondent about the diagnosis. Among chronic conditions, migraine had the lowest incidence rate (8.3 percent) for all reported cases having their reported onset in the past year while calculus of kidney and ureter had the highest incidence rate (40.9 percent).

Prevalence by Selected Demographic Characteristics

The prevalence of reported chronic conditions relating to thyroid disorders is distributed by age and selected demographic characteristics in detailed tables 1-5. Tables 6-10 present data on the

kinds of anemia. Conditions affecting the nervous system reported by persons in the 1973 survey are presented in tables 11-16. The genitourinary conditions are covered in tables 17-27. Since the age distribution of persons with conditions may differ, age-specific prevalence rates per 1,000 persons are shown as well as the crude rate for all ages.

Some of the demographic variables are classified in categories of differing sizes. For instance, in some of the tables family income is classified into six categories, while in others only three income categories appear. Fewer categories are shown when a more extensive set of categories would have produced many cells with unreliable estimates.

Highlights of the distributions of six condition groups by age, sex, color, family income, education of head of family, and geographic region are shown in figures 1-6.

Tables A-H present a complete listing of all the chronic conditions forming the six condition groups shown in this section and the conditions not illustrated. The conditions not included in these figures have a relatively small prevalence, particularly when distributed to make com-

parisons between demographic and socioeconomic groups. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting differences observed among demographic and socioeconomic characteristics for these conditions, since the differences in some cases may be attributed to sampling error.

The patterns of the relationships between the condition groups and demographic variables are shown in the figures and require little comment. While there is no consistent pattern for the conditions shown with age (figure 1), there is a consistent relationship with regard to sex. For the five condition groups shown, females had higher rates than did males (figure 2). Persons of races other than white reported higher prevalence rates of diabetes and anemia conditions than did white persons, however, the prevalence of thyroid conditions was twice as high for white persons than for persons of other races. The remaining three chronic condition groups tended to have slightly higher rates for white persons than for persons of other races (figure 3).

In general, persons with low family income reported more chronic conditions than persons with high family income (figure 4). The age-specific rates in the detailed tables show that this

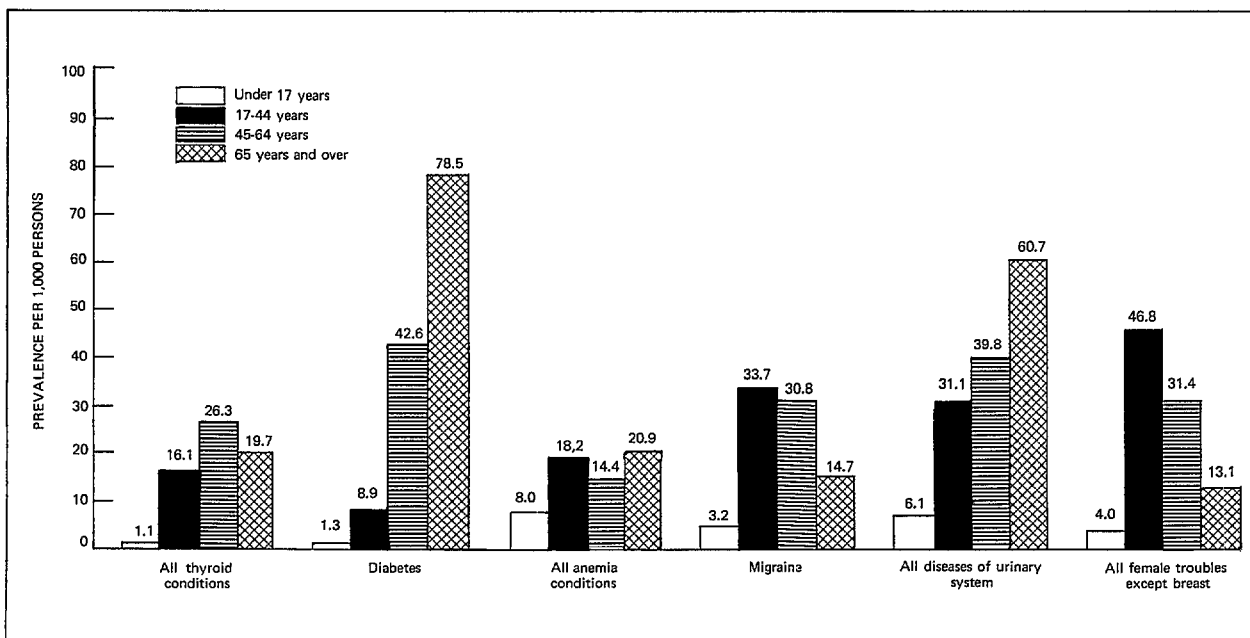


Figure 1. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by age.

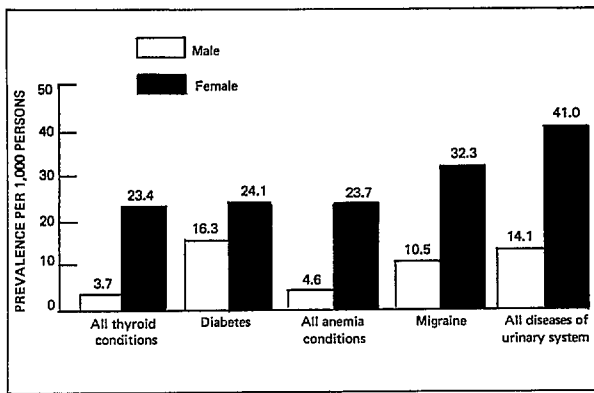


Figure 2. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by sex.

is not merely a function of the high proportion of older persons in the low income categories. Persons in families where the head has completed less than 12 years of education tend to have higher prevalence rates of chronic conditions than do persons in families where the head has completed 12 or more years of education (figure 5). No consistent pattern is apparent with regard to the regional distribution of these six condition groups (figure 6).

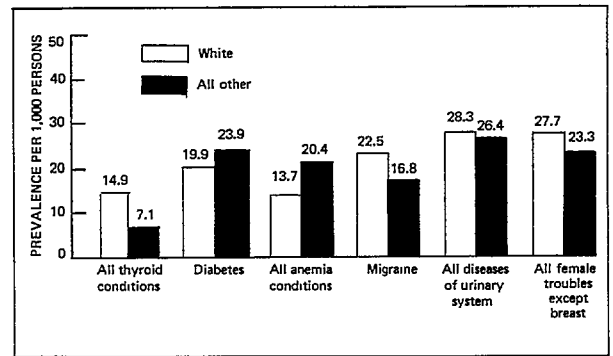


Figure 3. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by color.

Reporting 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. One of these studies was a record-check study conducted in 1961-62 by the Stanford Research Institute to determine

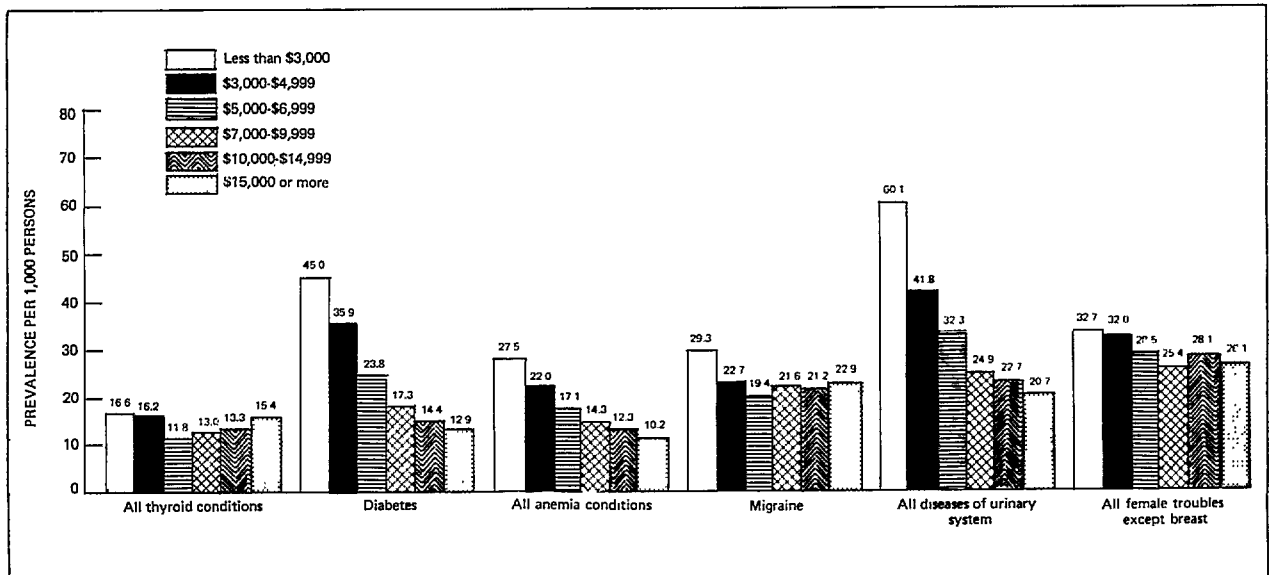


Figure 4. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by family income.

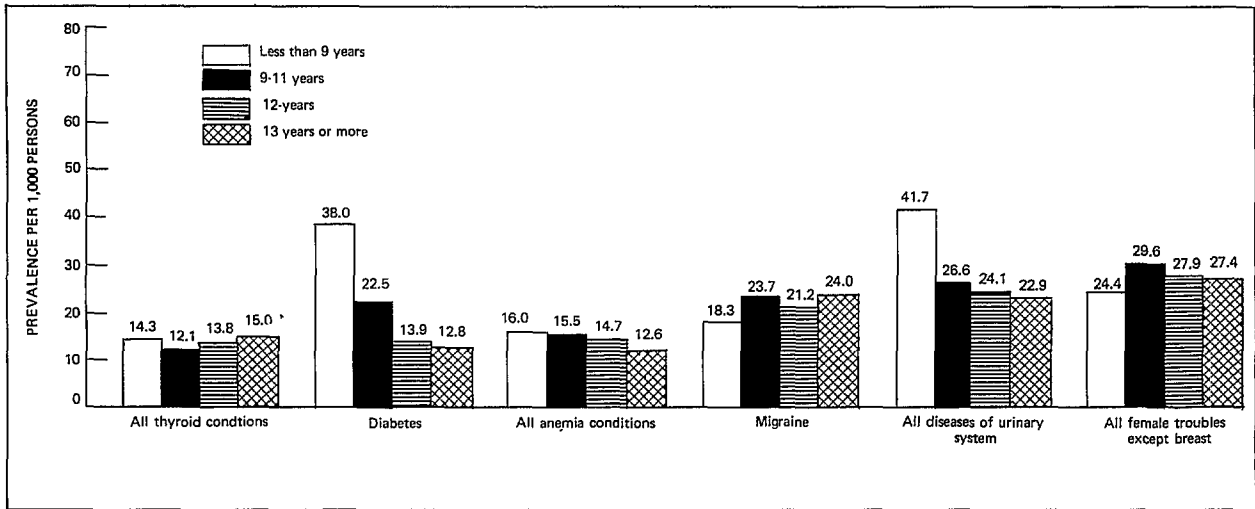


Figure 5. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by education of head of family.

how well chronic conditions reported in health interviews compare with those noted in medical records prepared during each visit to a physician 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 Southern California Permanente Medical Group (SCPMG). In this study, records were made of each patient encounter at SCPMG during the study year. Fol-

lowing 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, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Numbers 23 and 57.

The second of these reports shows the number of conditions in the medical record 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.

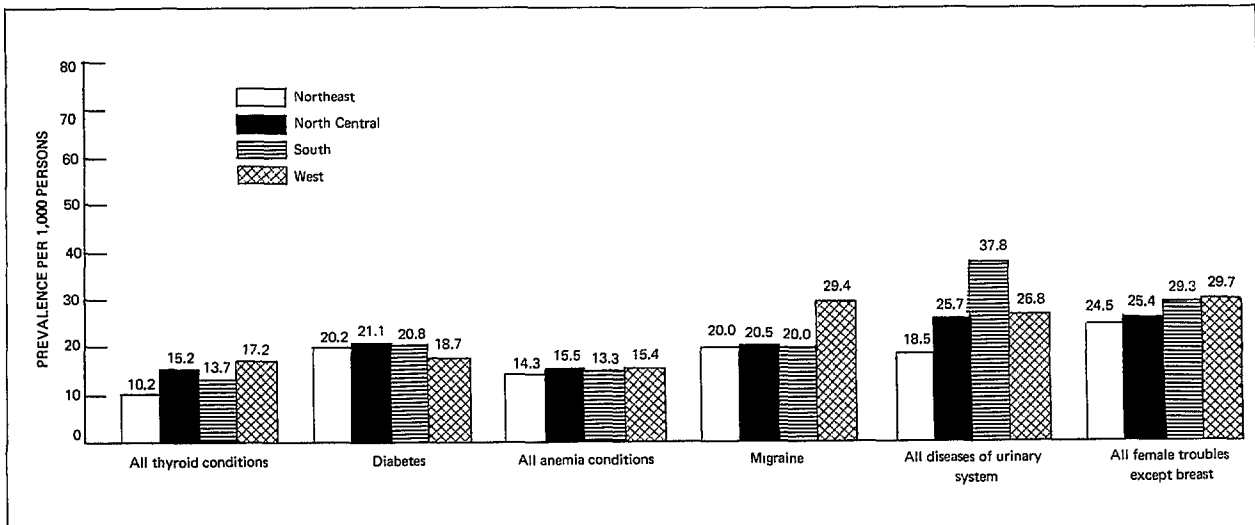


Figure 6. Prevalence of chronic conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by geographic region.

Table J. Chronic 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 conditions	(A) Condi- tions reported in medi- cal re- cord	(B) Condi- tions reported in in- terview	(C) Condi- tions reported in in- terview and re- cord	(D) Condi- tions reported in re- cord but not in inter- view	(E) Condi- tions reported in in- terview but not in re- cord	(F) Percent of condi- tions in rec- ord re- ported in in- terview col. C col. A
Diseases of the thyroid gland-----	61	65	39	22	26	63.9
Diabetes (mellitus)-----	88	72	71	17	1	80.7
Anemia and other dis- eases of the blood- forming organs, 3 months or more-----	40	45	15	25	30	37.5
Headache and migraine, chronic-----	90	119	56	34	63	62.2
Disorders of menstruation-----	170	102	86	84	16	50.6
Menopausal symptoms except psychosis-----	98	47	21	77	26	21.4
Urinary calculi; pros- tate disorders; other chronic genitourinary conditions-----	384	211	131	253	80	34.1

Source: Extracted from table 4 of Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, Number 57.

Table J summarizes these findings for chronic conditions. The prevalence of conditions noted in the patient encounter forms is shown in the column labeled "Conditions reported in medical record," and the prevalence of conditions reported in the the health interviews is presented in the column entitled "Conditions reported in interview." The other columns show matches and nonmatches for these conditions. Column F shows the percent of conditions in the medical record that were reported in the interviews. These percentages indicate that reporting of diabetes was good, but reporting of other chronic conditions was only fair or poor. Nevertheless, column B presents figures similar to the prevalence estimates from the Health Interview Survey. It is quite possible that examining all medical records at SCPMG for the sample persons would show additional chronic conditions to be added to column A. Also, it is

quite possible that a person did not mention a specific condition at any time in a patient encounter during the study year. It is conceivable that a person could have a chronic condition present in the year prior to interview and have it under control so as not to require a physician visit during the year.

An earlier record-check study conducted by 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</i>
Diabetes (mellitus)-----	61.7
Diseases of thyroid-----	45.2
Menopausal disorders-----	29.7
Menstrual disorders-----	25.0
Anemia -----	18.4
Headache and migraine-----	14.9

Table K. Number per 1,000 persons, prevalence, and incidence of selected chronic conditions reported in health interviews: United States, 1968-73

Chronic condition ¹	Number per 1,000 persons	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence in thousands	Year of data collection
1. Chronic sinusitis-----	103.0	20,582	1,237	70
2. Arthritis, N.E.C.-----	92.9	18,339	1,721	69
3. Hearing impairments-----	71.6	14,491	792	71
4. Hypertensive disease, N.E.C.-----	60.1	12,271	1,802	72
5. Hayfever, without asthma (includes upper respiratory allergy)---	54.2	10,826	776	70
6. Heart conditions ² -----	50.4	10,291	1,258	72
7. Hemorrhoids-----	47.7	9,744	1,073	72
8. Visual impairments ³ -----	47.4	9,596	829	71
9. Corns and callosities-----	41.5	8,197	563	69
10. Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	39.6	8,018	761	71
11. Varicose veins, N.E.C.-----	36.8	7,519	351	72
12. Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of lower extremities and hip-----	36.5	7,387	722	71
13. Chronic bronchitis-----	32.7	6,526	1,402	70
14. Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, N.E.C.-----	30.2	5,966	1,107	69
15. Asthma, with or without hayfever-----	30.2	6,031	445	70
16. Frequent constipation-----	23.8	4,654	---	68
17. Diseases of nail-----	22.9	4,529	500	69
18. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids-----	21.8	4,359	890	70
19. Migraine-----	21.8	4,480	374	73
20. Diabetes-----	20.4	4,191	612	73
21. Diseases of sebaceous glands, N.E.C. (acne)-----	19.7	3,889	898	69
22. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	17.2	3,360	---	68
23. Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis-----	16.5	3,256	659	69
24. Hernia of abdominal cavity-----	16.3	3,191	---	68
25. Diseases of the urinary system, N.E.C.-----	13.2	2,725	698	73
26. Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders-----	13.1	2,564	---	68
27. Bunion-----	12.3	2,420	113	69
28. Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	12.1	2,440	284	71
29. Gallbladder condition-----	10.3	2,013	---	68
30. Anemia unspecified-----	10.2	2,100	500	73
31. Speech defects-----	9.6	1,934	135	71
32. Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis-----	9.3	1,827	---	68
33. Hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin other than 9-----	8.8	1,746	283	69
34. Gastritis and duodenitis-----	8.6	1,691	---	68
35. Displacement of intervertebral disc-----	8.6	1,690	197	69
36. Specified diseases of thyroid gland other than 70-----	8.3	1,702	216	73
37. Neuralgia, neuritis, N.O.S., N.E.C.-----	8.2	1,697	199	73
38. Cerebrovascular disease-----	7.5	1,534	215	72
39. Inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue other than 14 and 43-----	7.2	1,427	275	69
40. Paralysis, complete or partial-----	6.9	1,392	136	71
41. Disease of uterus and ovary, N.E.C. ⁴ -----	6.8	1,394	434	73
42. Emphysema-----	6.6	1,313	140	70
43. Psoriasis and similar disorders-----	6.5	1,276	94	69
44. Diseases of kidney and ureter, N.E.C. other than 63 and 80-----	6.5	1,346	390	73
45. Diseases of prostate ⁴ -----	6.3	1,297	325	73
46. Specified female genital disorders other than 41 ⁴ -----	6.3	1,301	268	73
47. Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified-----	6.1	1,205	147	69
48. Chronic laryngitis-----	5.7	1,149	285	70
49. Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	5.4	1,072	267	69
50. Impairments (except paralysis or absence) multiple N.E.C. and ill defined of limbs, back and trunk-----	5.1	1,034	123	71

N.O.S. = not otherwise specified. N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

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

Prevalence and Incidence of Selected Chronic Conditions During 6-Year Cycle

As noted at the beginning of this report, the present study concludes the first cycle of data collections on six chronic condition systems. An earlier reference indicated the numbers of the reports in the Series 10 publications relating to

Table K. Number per 1,000 persons, prevalence, and incidence of selected chronic conditions reported in health interviews: United States, 1968-73—Con.

Chronic condition ¹	Number per 1,000 persons	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence in thousands	Year of data collection
51. Gout-----	4.8	950	161	69
52. Poor circulation N.O.S.-----	4.6	938	83	72
53. Diseases of bone-----	4.5	892	196	69
54. Congenital anomalies of circulatory system-----	4.4	900	55	72
55. Sciatica-----	4.3	888	144	73
56. Kidney trouble or disease N.O.S.-----	4.3	877	160	73
57. Absence of entire finger(s) or toe(s) only-----	4.2	858	36	71
58. Intestinal condition-----	4.2	820	---	68
59. Deflected nasal septum-----	4.0	798	*	70
60. Thyroid trouble, N.O.S.-----	3.6	738	143	73
61. Pleurisy-----	3.4	686	177	70
62. Arteriosclerosis, N.E.C.-----	3.4	700	85	72
63. Calculus of kidney and ureter-----	3.3	675	276	73
64. Iron deficiency anemia-----	3.2	652	163	73
65. Epilepsy, all types; chronic convulsions, cause unknown-----	3.1	641	58	73
66. Dermatophytosis, dermatomycoses-----	2.7	530	126	69
67. Nasal polyp-----	2.7	546	76	70
68. Stomach trouble N.O.S.-----	2.7	520	---	68
69. Chronic interstitial pneumonia-----	2.0	403	295	70
70. Goiter, all forms-----	2.0	420	55	73
71. Neuralgia, neuritis specified sites and types, N.E.C.-----	1.9	400	42	73
72. Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis, N.E.C.-----	1.6	317	75	72
73. Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, N.E.C.-----	1.5	292	96	69
74. Absence of major extremities-----	1.4	274	*	71
75. Liver condition-----	1.4	284	---	68
76. Female trouble, N.O.S. ⁴ -----	1.0	201	64	73
77. Tuberculosis, active-----	0.8	157	58	70
78. Tuberculosis, arrested or inactive-----	0.7	137	...	70
79. Pernicious and other deficiency anemias-----	0.7	148	*	73
80. Nephritis, N.E.C.-----	0.7	145	*	73
81. Pneumoconiosis-----	0.6	126	*	70
82. Bronchiectasis-----	0.6	116	*	70
83. Multiple sclerosis-----	0.4	90	*	73
84. Specified anemias other than 64 and 79-----	0.4	86	*	73
85. Cystic fibrosis-----	0.2	51	*	73

¹For the ICDA codes included in each condition category, see table A of the relevant Series 10 reports on chronic conditions referred to earlier.

²Heart conditions includes the following conditions with their corresponding rates per 1,000 persons: active rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease, 3.8; hypertensive heart disease, 10.5; coronary heart disease, 16.2; other specified heart disease, 2.2; unspecified disorders of heart rhythm, 12.0; and heart trouble, N.O.S., 5.8.

³Visual impairments includes the following conditions with these corresponding rates per 1,000 persons: unable to read newsprint with corrective lenses, 6.5 and other visual impairments, 41.0.

⁴Since the purpose of this table is to indicate which conditions are more or less prevalent in the total population, the number of persons of both sexes were used to calculate the rate. In the previous sections of this report, the number of persons of the relevant sex were used to calculate the rates for conditions applicable to only one of the sexes.

the five systems which preceded the genitourinary and other chronic condition systems.

To give a convenient overview of the relative magnitude of the selected chronic conditions on which data were collected during this period, table K lists all of the conditions by their prevalence rates. It should be noted that the ordering shown in table K is arbitrary to the degree that a type of condition may be considered as a single entity or classified into several subtypes. It should further be noted that: (1) the total number

of these selected conditions is smaller than the number of all chronic conditions in the country and (2) because a person may have more than one condition, the number of these selected chronic conditions is greater than the number of persons with these types of conditions.

Also presented for these conditions are the prevalence in thousands, the incidence during the year prior to the week of interview condition for the specific condition, and the year of data collection.



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Table 1. Prevalence of all thyroid conditions reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	2,860	72	1,271	1,120	398	13.9	1.1	16.1	26.3	19.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	367	*	153	132	61	3.7	*	4.0	6.5	7.3
Female-----	2,492	51	1,117	987	337	23.4	1.6	27.3	44.1	28.4
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	2,675	60	1,195	1,047	373	14.9	1.1	17.3	27.3	20.2
All other-----	185	*	76	73	*	7.1	*	7.6	17.4	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	272	*	56	94	117	16.6	*	11.0	32.7	23.4
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	300	*	96	95	93	16.2	*	17.7	27.4	19.9
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	255	*	86	121	43	11.8	*	10.9	29.1	14.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	391	*	204	147	36	13.0	*	16.6	25.0	17.4
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	677	*	376	240	40	13.3	*	17.5	24.4	21.5
\$15,000 or more-----	825	*	392	372	43	15.4	*	17.6	29.3	24.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	625	*	149	272	190	14.3	*	13.7	23.1	19.2
9-11 years-----	433	*	154	200	59	12.1	*	12.1	25.1	18.9
12 years-----	934	*	491	356	60	13.8	*	17.2	28.0	16.3
13 years or more-----	846	*	471	284	82	15.0	*	17.9	29.7	25.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)-----	63	63	...	...	...	1.4	1.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,048	...	548	470	*	13.6	...	11.6	17.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,511	...	628	597	286	38.0	...	35.2	49.4	29.1
Retired (45 years and over)-----	85	...	...	*	62	9.5	...	...	*	9.0
Other (17 years and over)-----	143	...	95	*	*	9.0	...	6.9	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	1,995	53	916	777	248	14.1	1.2	16.4	26.5	19.1
Central city-----	807	*	341	316	126	13.0	*	14.0	24.5	19.4
Not central city-----	1,188	*	575	461	122	14.9	*	18.3	28.1	18.8
Outside SMSA-----	865	*	355	342	150	13.5	*	15.3	25.9	20.6
Nonfarm-----	756	*	322	286	133	13.3	*	15.4	25.6	20.8
Farm-----	109	*	*	57	*	14.8	*	*	27.6	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	498	*	199	212	79	10.2	*	10.9	19.7	15.4
North Central-----	859	*	374	367	102	15.2	*	17.5	31.6	17.9
South-----	889	*	378	341	138	13.7	*	15.0	26.1	22.1
West-----	614	*	319	200	78	17.2	*	22.4	28.1	24.6

¹ Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 2. Prevalence of goiter, all forms, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	420	146	172	102	2.0	1.0	4.0	5.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female-----	387	136	157	94	3.6	1.9	7.0	7.9
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	369	131	143	95	2.1	1.1	3.7	5.2
All other-----	51	*	*	*	2.0	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	130	*	55	63	3.7	*	8.7	6.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	94	44	*	*	1.8	1.2	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	167	83	72	*	1.6	1.1	3.2	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	212	51	87	74	2.7	1.1	4.4	5.7
12 years or more-----	200	96	83	*	1.6	1.0	3.7	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)- Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	116	52	59	*	1.5	1.1	2.2	*
-----	263	79	106	78	6.6	4.4	8.8	7.9
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	242	92	100	50	1.7	0.9	3.4	3.9
Central city-----	97	*	49	*	1.6	*	3.8	*
Not central city-----	145	67	51	*	1.8	1.2	3.1	*
Outside SMSA-----	178	54	72	52	2.8	1.2	5.5	7.2
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	68	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*
North Central-----	113	*	42	39	2.0	*	3.6	6.8
South-----	176	62	76	38	2.7	1.4	5.8	6.1
West-----	63	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 3. Prevalence of thyroid trouble, not otherwise specified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	738	308	290	141	3.6	2.2	6.8	7.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	104	42	36	*	1.1	0.6	1.8	*
Female-----	634	266	254	115	6.0	3.7	11.4	9.7
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	657	271	260	126	3.7	2.2	6.8	6.8
All other-----	80	36	*	*	3.1	1.8	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	208	60	67	81	6.0	3.2	10.6	8.4
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	166	73	69	*	3.2	2.0	6.9	*
\$10,000 or more-----	312	150	138	*	3.0	1.9	6.1	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	347	99	137	111	4.4	2.1	6.9	8.5
12 years or more-----	387	207	150	*	3.1	2.2	6.7	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	244	110	119	*	3.2	2.3	4.4	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	396	146	158	92	10.0	8.2	13.1	9.4
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	506	218	189	99	3.6	2.2	6.5	7.6
Central city-----	250	97	97	56	4.0	2.3	7.5	8.6
Not central city-----	256	121	92	43	3.2	2.1	5.6	6.6
Outside SMSA-----	232	90	101	41	3.6	2.1	7.6	5.6
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	120	54	42	*	2.5	1.6	3.9	*
North Central-----	187	72	83	*	3.3	1.8	7.2	*
South-----	264	106	107	52	4.1	2.3	8.2	8.3
West-----	167	76	58	*	4.7	3.0	8.2	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 4. Prevalence of other specified diseases of thyroid gland reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	1,702	888	658	155	8.3	6.2	15.5	7.7
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	230	122	81	*	2.3	1.7	4.0	*
Female-----	1,472	766	577	128	13.8	10.6	25.8	10.8
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	1,649	853	644	152	9.2	6.9	16.8	8.2
All other-----	53	36	*	*	2.0	1.8	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	234	101	67	66	6.7	5.3	10.6	6.8
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	385	182	166	37	7.5	5.0	16.5	7.3
\$10,000 or more-----	1,022	574	403	46	9.8	7.3	17.9	12.7
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	500	188	248	64	6.3	4.0	12.6	4.9
12 years or more-----	1,193	696	407	90	9.6	7.3	18.3	13.1
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	688	386	292	*	8.9	8.1	10.7	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	851	403	333	116	21.4	22.6	27.5	11.8
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	1,247	659	488	99	8.8	6.6	16.6	7.6
Central city-----	460	242	170	48	7.4	5.7	13.2	7.4
Not central city-----	787	417	318	51	9.9	7.4	19.4	7.8
Outside SMSA-----	455	229	170	56	7.1	5.3	12.9	7.7
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	311	129	142	39	6.4	3.9	13.2	7.6
North Central-----	559	285	243	*	9.9	7.3	20.9	*
South-----	449	242	158	49	6.9	5.3	12.1	7.9
West-----	384	223	116	36	10.8	9.2	16.3	11.3

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 5. Prevalence of diabetes reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	4,191	86	704	1,813	1,589	20.4	1.3	8.9	42.6	78.5
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	1,620	35	261	819	506	16.3	1.1	6.9	40.6	60.3
Female-----	2,571	51	443	993	1,083	24.1	1.6	10.8	44.4	91.3
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	3,570	74	576	1,518	1,402	19.9	1.4	8.3	39.6	75.9
All other-----	622	*	128	294	187	23.9	*	12.8	70.0	104.5
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	737	*	50	234	445	45.0	*	9.8	81.4	89.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	666	*	70	236	350	35.9	*	12.9	68.0	74.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	512	*	67	202	236	23.8	*	8.5	48.5	77.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	519	*	117	238	153	17.3	*	9.5	40.4	74.1
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	733	*	181	372	151	14.4	*	8.4	37.8	81.1
\$15,000 or more-----	693	*	178	387	110	12.9	*	8.0	30.5	62.7
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	1,665	*	149	667	833	38.0	*	13.7	56.6	84.3
9-11 years-----	805	*	122	387	271	22.5	*	9.6	48.5	86.9
12 years-----	935	*	220	438	253	13.9	*	7.7	34.5	68.8
13 years or more-----	723	*	204	298	204	12.8	*	7.8	31.2	63.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)-----	76	76	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,393	...	410	856	128	18.0	...	8.6	31.5	48.8
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,754	...	219	666	869	44.1	...	12.3	55.1	88.4
Retired (45 years and over)-----	669	...	...	201	468	74.6	...	...	97.6	67.8
Other (17 years and over)-----	289	...	75	89	125	18.2	...	5.5	73.1	139.4
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,863	64	520	1,249	1,030	20.2	1.5	9.3	42.6	79.3
Central city-----	1,431	*	261	598	548	23.0	*	10.7	46.3	84.5
Not central city-----	1,431	40	259	651	482	18.0	1.6	8.2	39.7	74.1
Outside SMSA-----	1,328	*	184	564	559	20.7	*	7.9	42.7	76.9
Nonfarm-----	1,178	*	165	500	492	20.8	*	7.9	44.8	76.9
Farm-----	150	*	*	64	68	20.4	*	*	31.0	78.3
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	984	*	154	425	384	20.2	*	8.4	39.6	74.9
North Central-----	1,187	*	199	505	456	21.1	*	9.3	43.5	79.9
South-----	1,355	*	199	617	521	20.8	*	7.9	47.2	83.5
West-----	665	*	151	266	228	18.7	*	10.6	37.4	71.8

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 6. Prevalence of all anemia conditions reported in health interviews and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	2,986	509	1,440	612	424	14.5	8.0	18.2	14.4	20.9
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	457	223	99	69	67	4.6	6.8	2.6	3.4	8.0
Female-----	2,528	286	1,341	544	358	23.7	9.1	32.8	24.3	30.2
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	2,455	341	1,161	541	411	13.7	6.3	16.8	14.1	22.3
All other-----	531	167	280	71	*	20.4	16.7	28.0	16.9	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	450	64	172	81	133	27.5	18.8	33.7	28.2	26.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	407	71	136	81	118	22.0	14.3	25.0	23.3	25.2
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	369	76	185	62	46	17.1	11.8	23.5	14.9	15.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	429	63	236	83	47	14.3	6.4	19.2	14.1	22.8
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	627	129	341	127	*	12.3	7.2	15.9	12.9	*
\$15,000 or more-----	544	80	310	131	*	10.2	4.7	14.0	10.3	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	701	116	199	185	201	16.0	10.3	18.3	15.7	20.3
9-11 years-----	557	113	234	132	78	15.5	9.4	18.4	16.6	25.0
12 years-----	994	195	554	168	76	14.7	8.6	19.4	13.2	20.7
13 years or more-----	711	81	450	118	62	12.6	4.6	17.1	12.4	19.3
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)-----	274	274	...	...	...	6.3	6.3	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	821	...	580	223	*	10.6	...	12.2	8.2	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,292	...	668	319	305	32.5	...	37.4	26.4	31.0
Retired (45 years and over)-----	102	...	...	*	73	11.4	...	...	*	10.6
Other (17 years and over)-----	262	...	193	42	*	16.5	...	14.1	34.5	*
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,232	364	1,121	451	296	15.7	8.4	20.1	15.4	22.8
Central city-----	1,124	211	530	221	161	18.1	11.5	21.8	17.1	24.8
Not central city-----	1,108	153	591	229	135	13.9	6.1	18.8	14.0	20.8
Outside SMSA-----	754	144	320	162	128	11.8	7.1	13.8	12.3	17.6
Nonfarm-----	682	134	291	137	121	12.0	7.3	13.9	12.3	18.9
Farm-----	72	*	*	*	*	9.8	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	699	113	335	131	120	14.3	7.8	18.3	12.2	23.4
North Central-----	871	152	403	200	117	15.5	8.6	18.9	17.2	20.5
South-----	869	163	405	172	128	13.3	7.9	16.1	13.2	20.5
West-----	547	81	298	109	59	15.4	7.3	21.0	15.3	18.6

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 7. Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	652	106	374	119	53	3.2	1.7	4.7	2.8	2.6
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	98	56	*	*	*	1.0	1.7	*	*	*
Female-----	554	50	349	109	46	5.2	1.6	8.5	4.9	3.9
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	561	90	314	105	53	3.1	1.7	4.6	2.7	2.9
All other-----	90	*	60	*	*	3.5	*	6.0	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	169	*	86	*	36	4.8	*	8.2	*	3.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	169	*	113	*	*	3.3	*	5.6	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	288	60	163	60	*	2.8	1.7	3.7	2.7	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	212	*	87	54	38	2.7	*	3.7	2.7	2.9
12 years or more-----	438	72	287	64	*	3.5	1.8	5.2	2.9	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
Preschool (under 6 years)---	71	71	...	...	...	3.5	3.5	...	...	...
School age (6-16 years)---	35	35	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	190	...	144	44	*	2.5	...	3.0	1.6	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	280	...	171	70	39	7.0	...	9.6	5.8	4.0
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	484	67	286	93	38	3.4	1.5	5.1	3.2	2.9
Central city-----	201	*	115	44	*	3.2	*	4.7	3.4	*
Not central city-----	283	42	171	50	*	3.6	1.7	5.4	3.0	*
Outside SMSA-----	167	39	88	*	*	2.6	1.9	3.8	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	131	*	81	*	*	2.7	*	4.4	*	*
North Central-----	212	35	122	39	*	3.8	2.0	5.7	3.4	*
South-----	173	*	93	*	*	2.7	*	3.7	*	*
West-----	136	*	78	*	*	3.8	*	5.5	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 8. Prevalence of pernicious and other deficiency anemias reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands			Number per 1,000 persons		
Total ¹ -----	148	46	102	0.7	0.3	1.6
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female-----	122	*	91	1.1	*	2.7
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	141	43	98	0.8	0.3	1.7
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000-----	69	*	57	2.0	*	3.6
\$5,000 or more-----	76	*	43	0.5	*	1.0
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years-----	76	*	54	1.0	*	1.6
12 years or more-----	72	*	48	0.6	*	1.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>						
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	38	*	*	0.5	*	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	75	*	63	1.9	*	2.9
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	96	35	61	0.7	0.4	1.4
Central city-----	55	*	35	0.9	*	1.8
Not central city-----	41	*	*	0.5	*	*
Outside SMSA-----	52	*	41	0.8	*	2.0
<u>Geographic region</u>						
North Central-----	54	*	*	1.0	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 9. Prevalence of other specified anemias reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All	Under	45	All	Under	45
	ages	45	years	ages	45	years
		years	and		years	and
			over			over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands			Number per 1,000 persons		
Total ¹ -----	86	75	*	0.4	0.5	*
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female-----	64	54	*	0.6	0.8	*
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other-----	62	61	*	2.4	3.1	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$10,000-----	59	51	*	0.7	0.9	*
\$10,000 or more-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years-----	37	*	*	0.5	*	*
12 years or more-----	49	43	*	0.4	0.5	*
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	71	68	*	0.5	0.7	*
Central city-----	55	52	*	0.9	1.2	*

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 10. Prevalence of anemia, unspecified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973/

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands						Number per 1,000 persons					
Total ¹ -----	2,100	139	211	997	439	313	10.2	6.8	4.8	12.6	10.3	15.5
<u>Sex</u>												
Male-----	312	69	71	65	55	53	3.1	6.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	6.3
Female-----	1,789	71	141	933	384	261	16.8	7.2	6.5	22.8	17.2	22.0
<u>Color</u>												
White-----	1,729	90	143	807	386	302	9.6	5.3	3.9	11.7	10.1	16.4
All other-----	371	49	68	190	53	*	14.3	14.5	10.3	19.0	12.6	*
<u>Family income</u>												
Less than \$5,000-----	598	42	50	209	118	178	17.1	14.0	9.4	19.8	18.6	18.4
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	557	56	47	281	102	70	10.8	9.3	4.6	13.9	10.1	13.7
\$10,000 or more-----	816	*	104	461	181	39	7.8	*	4.2	10.6	8.0	10.8
<u>Education of head of family</u>												
Less than 9 years-----	542	41	56	156	145	143	12.4	14.4	6.7	14.3	12.3	14.5
9-11 years-----	392	*	42	166	93	65	10.9	*	5.1	13.0	11.7	20.8
12 years-----	677	52	79	379	114	53	10.0	6.8	5.3	13.3	9.0	14.4
13 years or more-----	468	*	*	292	81	45	8.3	*	*	11.0	8.5	14.0
<u>Usual activity status</u>												
Freschool (under 6 years)--	139	139	...	...	...	...	6.8	6.8	...	...	...	...
School age (6-16 years)--	211	...	211	...	...	...	4.8	...	4.8	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)--	579	...	...	406	157	*	7.5	...	...	8.6	5.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	909	...	...	461	224	224	22.9	...	...	25.8	18.5	22.8
Retired (45 years and over)-----	74	...	...	...	*	50	8.3	...	...	...	*	7.2
Other (17 years and over)--	188	...	...	130	*	*	11.9	...	...	9.5	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>												
SMSA-----	1,580	90	158	781	334	218	11.1	6.4	5.3	14.0	11.4	16.8
Central city-----	812	58	88	384	159	123	13.1	9.4	7.2	15.8	12.3	19.0
Not central city-----	768	*	70	397	174	95	9.6	*	4.0	12.6	10.6	14.6
Outside SMSA-----	520	49	53	216	105	96	8.1	7.6	3.8	9.3	7.9	13.2
Nonfarm-----	464	48	47	193	87	90	8.2	8.1	3.8	9.2	7.8	14.1
Farm-----	56	*	*	*	*	*	7.6	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>												
Northeast-----	505	*	51	234	101	91	10.4	*	5.1	12.8	9.4	17.7
North Central-----	585	37	60	259	145	83	10.4	6.5	5.0	12.1	12.5	14.5
South-----	643	56	65	300	128	94	9.9	8.5	4.6	11.9	9.8	15.1
West-----	368	*	35	204	65	45	10.3	*	4.6	14.3	9.1	14.2

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 11. Prevalence of multiple sclerosis reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands			Number per 1,000 persons		
Total ¹ -----	90	*	63	0.4	*	1.0
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female-----	62	*	45	0.6	*	1.3
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	84	*	58	0.5	*	1.0
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$10,000-----	45	*	*	0.5	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	38	*	*	0.4	*	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years-----	36	*	*	0.5	*	*
12 years or more-----	55	*	*	0.4	*	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>						
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	38	*	*	1.0	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	57	*	43	0.4	*	1.0

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 12. Prevalence of epilepsy, all types, or chronic convulsions, cause unknown, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 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 -----	641	188	297	156	3.1	2.9	3.8	2.5
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	296	89	136	70	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.5
Female-----	344	99	161	85	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.5
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	546	171	244	131	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.3
All other-----	95	*	54	*	3.7	*	5.4	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	199	*	90	78	5.7	*	8.5	4.9
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	182	59	82	41	3.5	3.6	4.1	2.7
\$10,000 or more-----	223	87	105	*	2.1	2.5	2.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	322	92	129	102	4.0	4.0	5.5	3.1
12 years or more-----	315	95	167	54	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.9
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Preschool (under 6 years)----	38	38	...	...	1.9	1.9	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	171	...	142	*	2.2	...	3.0	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)----	156	...	89	68	3.9	...	5.0	3.1
Retired (45 years and over)---	37	...	...	37	4.1	...	...	4.1
School age (6-16 years)-----	150	150	...	...	3.4	3.4	...	...
Other (17 years and over)----	89	...	67	*	5.6	...	4.9	*
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	421	129	204	89	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.1
Central city-----	210	58	99	53	3.4	3.2	4.1	2.7
Not central city-----	212	71	105	36	2.7	2.8	3.3	1.6
Outside SMSA-----	219	59	93	67	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.3
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	140	43	69	*	2.9	3.0	3.8	*
North Central-----	158	51	78	*	2.8	2.9	3.7	*
South-----	241	62	110	70	3.7	3.0	4.4	3.6
West-----	101	*	40	*	2.8	*	2.8	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 13. Prevalence of migraine reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	4,480	207	2,664	1,312	297	21.8	3.2	33.7	30.8	14.7					
<u>Sex</u>															
Male-----	1,042	106	585	282	70	10.5	3.3	15.4	14.0	8.3					
Female-----	3,438	102	2,079	1,031	227	32.3	3.2	50.8	46.1	19.1					
<u>Color</u>															
White-----	4,043	190	2,349	1,235	270	22.5	3.5	34.0	32.2	14.6					
All other-----	437	*	315	78	*	16.8	*	31.5	18.6	*					
<u>Family income</u>															
Less than \$3,000-----	480	*	240	132	98	29.3	*	47.1	45.9	19.6					
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	420	*	227	109	72	22.7	*	41.8	31.4	15.4					
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	418	*	267	96	*	19.4	*	33.9	23.0	*					
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	649	40	412	166	*	21.6	4.1	33.6	28.2	*					
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	1,081	47	682	327	*	21.2	2.6	31.8	33.2	*					
\$15,000 or more-----	1,226	64	740	396	*	22.9	3.8	33.3	31.2	*					
<u>Education of head of family</u>															
Less than 9 years-----	800	35	296	314	155	18.3	3.1	27.2	26.7	15.7					
9-11 years-----	851	47	470	285	49	23.7	3.9	36.9	35.7	15.7					
12 years-----	1,434	50	971	363	50	21.2	2.2	34.1	28.6	13.6					
13 years or more-----	1,359	71	907	340	42	24.0	4.1	34.2	35.6	13.1					
<u>Usual activity status</u>															
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	2,050	...	1,366	654	*	26.5	...	28.8	24.1	*					
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,796	...	1,028	573	195	45.2	...	57.6	47.4	19.8					
Retired (45 years and over)----	98	...	...	39	58	10.9	...	...	18.9	8.4					
School age (6-16 years)-----	204	204	...	...	...	4.7	4.7	...	...	...		
Other (17 years and over)-----	329	...	270	45	*	20.8	...	19.7	37.0	*					
<u>Place of residence</u>															
SMSA-----	3,313	144	1,994	965	211	23.4	3.3	35.7	32.9	16.2					
Central city-----	1,458	61	859	430	108	23.5	3.3	35.3	33.3	16.7					
Not central city-----	1,855	83	1,134	535	103	23.3	3.3	36.0	32.6	15.8					
Outside SMSA-----	1,167	63	670	348	86	18.2	3.1	28.9	26.3	11.8					
Nonfarm-----	1,065	58	622	304	81	18.8	3.2	29.7	27.3	12.7					
Farm-----	102	*	48	44	*	13.9	*	21.6	21.3	*					
<u>Geographic region</u>															
Northeast-----	976	*	572	316	58	20.0	*	31.2	29.4	11.3					
North Central-----	1,153	69	648	358	77	20.5	3.9	30.3	30.9	13.5					
South-----	1,303	53	805	358	87	20.0	2.6	32.0	27.4	14.0					
West-----	1,049	54	639	280	75	29.4	4.9	44.9	39.4	23.6					

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 14. Prevalence of sciatica reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons			
					All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	888	203	444	241	4.3	1.4	10.4	11.9
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	341	73	186	82	3.4	1.0	9.2	9.8
Female-----	547	130	258	159	5.1	1.8	11.5	13.4
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	874	203	438	234	4.9	1.7	11.4	12.7
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	214	*	82	121	6.1	*	12.9	12.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	211	*	114	65	4.1	*	11.3	12.7
\$10,000 or more-----	418	152	226	40	4.0	1.9	10.0	11.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	356	43	173	139	4.5	0.9	8.8	10.7
12 years-----	266	74	138	54	3.9	1.4	10.9	14.7
13 years and over-----	260	82	131	46	4.6	1.9	13.7	14.3
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)-	372	105	244	*	4.8	2.2	9.0	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	378	86	156	136	9.5	4.8	12.9	13.8
Retired (45 years and over)-----	102	...	*	76	11.4	...	*	11.0
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	635	174	287	174	4.5	1.7	9.8	13.4
Central city-----	251	50	121	80	4.0	1.2	9.4	12.3
Not central city-----	384	124	166	94	4.8	2.2	10.1	14.5
Outside SMSA-----	253	*	157	67	3.9	*	11.9	9.2
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	272	80	125	67	5.6	2.4	11.6	13.1
North Central-----	259	46	144	69	4.6	1.2	12.4	12.1
South-----	167	39	77	50	2.6	0.9	5.9	8.0
West-----	189	37	97	55	5.3	1.5	13.6	17.3

¹ Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 15. Prevalence of neuralgia, neuritis, specified sites and types not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	400	60	157	182	1.9	0.4	3.7	9.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	107	*	37	56	1.1	*	1.8	6.7
Female-----	293	45	121	127	2.8	0.6	5.4	10.7
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	371	54	141	176	2.1	0.4	3.7	9.5
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	179	*	60	105	5.1	*	9.5	10.8
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	74	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	112	*	55	*	1.1	*	2.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	240	*	100	122	3.0	*	5.1	9.4
12 years or more-----	158	41	58	60	1.3	0.4	2.6	8.7
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)--	85	*	54	*	1.1	*	2.0	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	231	*	87	115	5.8	*	7.2	11.7
Retired (45 years and over)-----	62	...	*	47	6.9	...	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	235	49	99	86	1.7	0.5	3.4	6.6
Central city-----	110	*	45	38	1.8	*	3.5	5.9
Not central city-----	124	*	55	48	1.6	*	3.4	7.4
Outside SMSA-----	165	*	58	96	2.6	*	4.4	13.2
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	83	*	41	*	1.7	*	3.8	*
North Central-----	117	*	*	65	2.1	*	*	11.4
South-----	136	*	62	58	2.1	*	4.7	9.3
West-----	64	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 16. Prevalence of neuralgia, neuritis, not otherwise specified, not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number per 1,000 persons			
					All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousand				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	1,697	274	744	679	8.2	1.9	17.5	33.5
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	503	77	246	180	5.1	1.1	12.2	21.5
Female-----	1,194	197	498	499	11.2	2.7	22.3	42.0
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	1,489	249	633	607	8.3	2.0	16.5	32.9
All other-----	208	*	111	72	8.0	*	26.4	40.2
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	384	*	131	240	23.5	*	45.6	48.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	294	*	100	183	15.9	*	28.8	39.1
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	188	*	90	85	8.7	*	21.6	28.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	178	46	82	50	5.9	2.1	13.9	24.2
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	287	102	150	35	5.6	-2.6	15.2	18.8
\$15,000 or more-----	265	79	147	38	4.9	2.0	11.6	-21.7
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 9 years-----	725	44	284	397	16.6	2.0	24.1	40.2
9-11 years-----	272	*	150	92	7.6	*	18.8	29.5
12 years-----	350	98	163	89	5.2	1.9	12.8	24.2
13 years or more-----	334	100	142	92	5.9	2.3	14.9	28.7
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (14 years and over)---	519	137	328	54	6.7	2.9	12.1	20.6
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	852	108	305	439	21.4	6.1	25.2	44.7
Retired (45 years and over)-----	237	...	71	165	26.4	...	34.5	23.9
Other (17 years and over)-----	85	*	39	*	5.4	*	32.0	*
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	1,071	186	480	404	7.6	1.9	16.4	31.1
Central city-----	521	74	238	210	8.4	1.7	18.4	32.4
Not central city-----	549	113	242	194	6.9	2.0	14.8	29.8
Outside SMSA-----	626	88	264	275	9.8	2.0	20.0	37.8
Nonfarm-----	541	79	225	238	9.5	2.0	20.2	37.2
Farm-----	85	*	39	37	11.6	*	18.9	42.6
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	359	66	148	145	7.4	2.0	13.8	28.3
North Central-----	381	66	158	157	6.8	1.7	13.6	27.5
South-----	707	97	324	287	10.9	2.1	24.8	46.0
West-----	249	46	113	90	7.0	1.8	15.9	28.3

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 17. Prevalence of all diseases of urinary system reported in health interviews and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	5,768	389	2,455	1,694	1,230	28.0	6.1	31.1	39.8	60.7
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	1,398	110	426	486	376	14.1	3.4	11.2	24.1	44.8
Female-----	4,370	279	2,029	1,208	854	41.0	8.9	49.6	54.0	72.0
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	5,082	343	2,131	1,517	1,092	28.3	6.4	30.9	39.6	59.1
All other-----	686	46	325	177	139	26.4	4.6	32.5	42.1	77.7
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	984	*	227	260	468	60.1	*	44.5	90.5	93.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	775	40	249	208	279	41.8	8.1	45.9	59.9	59.6
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	695	*	305	196	161	32.3	*	38.7	47.1	53.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	748	63	382	196	106	24.9	6.4	31.1	33.3	51.4
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	1,156	113	637	320	86	22.7	6.4	29.7	32.5	46.2
\$15,000 or more-----	1,078	85	543	405	44	20.1	5.0	24.4	31.9	25.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	1,825	55	382	648	739	41.7	4.9	35.1	55.0	74.8
9-11 years-----	955	81	434	277	163	26.6	6.7	34.1	34.7	52.3
12 years-----	1,628	129	920	437	142	24.1	5.7	32.3	34.4	38.6
13 years or more-----	1,296	117	708	315	156	22.9	6.7	26.9	33.0	48.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)-----	265	265	...	...	...	6.1	6.1	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	2,041	...	1,170	770	101	26.4	...	24.7	28.3	38.5
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	2,491	...	1,026	730	734	62.6	...	57.5	60.4	74.7
Retired (45 years and over)---	455	...	...	114	341	50.8	...	...	55.3	49.4
Other (17 years and over)----	393	...	259	80	54	24.8	...	18.9	65.7	60.2
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	3,612	266	1,644	1,044	659	25.5	6.1	29.4	35.6	50.7
Central city-----	1,748	116	791	493	348	28.1	6.3	32.5	38.2	53.7
Not central city-----	1,864	150	853	550	310	23.4	6.0	27.1	33.5	47.7
Outside SMSA-----	2,156	123	811	651	571	33.7	6.0	35.0	49.3	78.6
Nonfarm-----	1,904	120	732	558	495	33.6	6.6	35.0	50.0	77.4
Farm-----	251	*	79	93	76	34.0	*	35.5	45.0	87.5
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	903	73	392	257	182	18.5	5.0	21.4	23.9	35.5
North Central-----	1,447	99	626	395	327	25.7	5.6	29.3	34.1	57.3
South-----	2,463	158	983	760	563	37.8	7.7	39.1	58.1	90.3
West-----	955	60	455	283	158	26.8	5.4	32.0	39.8	49.7

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 18. Prevalence of nephritis, not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	Prevalence of conditions in thousands			Number per 1,000 persons		
	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over
Total ¹ -----	145	80	65	0.7	0.6	1.0
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	46	*	*	0.5	*	*
Female-----	98	49	50	0.9	0.7	1.5
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	133	73	60	0.7	0.6	1.1
All other-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000-----	48	*	*	1.4	*	*
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	35	*	*	0.7	*	*
\$10,000 or more-----	57	40	*	0.6	0.5	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years-----	47	*	*	0.6	*	*
12 years or more-----	97	64	*	0.8	0.7	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>						
Usually working (17 years and over)--	44	*	*	0.6	*	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	40	*	*	1.0	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	90	56	*	0.6	0.6	*
Outside SMSA-----	54	*	*	0.8	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>						
South-----	47	*	*	0.7	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 19. Prevalence of calculus of the kidney and ureter reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 persons			
Total ¹ -----	675	226	308	142	3.3	1.6	7.2	7.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	384	122	179	83	3.9	1.7	8.9	9.9
Female-----	291	104	129	59	2.7	1.4	5.8	5.0
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	610	207	284	119	3.4	1.7	7.4	6.4
All other-----	65	*	*	*	2.5	*	*	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	167	*	50	84	4.8	*	7.9	8.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	151	61	60	*	2.9	1.7	6.0	*
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	154	71	72	*	3.0	1.8	7.3	*
\$15,000 or more-----	157	45	107	*	2.9	1.2	8.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 9 years-----	223	43	97	84	5.1	2.0	8.2	8.5
9-11 years-----	107	44	48	*	3.0	1.8	6.0	*
12 years-----	180	76	84	*	2.7	1.5	6.6	*
13 or more years-----	156	62	73	*	2.8	1.4	7.6	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)---	362	131	207	*	4.7	2.8	7.6	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	189	63	70	56	4.8	3.5	5.8	5.7
Retired (45 years and over)-----	79	...	*	60	8.9	...	*	8.7
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	454	157	217	80	3.2	1.6	7.4	6.2
Central city-----	231	78	102	50	3.7	1.8	7.9	7.7
Not central city-----	223	79	115	*	2.8	1.4	7.0	*
Outside SMSA-----	221	69	91	62	3.4	1.6	6.9	8.5
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	154	56	67	*	3.2	1.7	6.2	*
North Central-----	155	50	75	*	2.8	1.3	6.5	*
South-----	287	88	129	70	4.4	1.9	9.9	11.2
West-----	80	*	36	*	2.2	*	5.1	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 20. Prevalence of other diseases of kidney and ureter, not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	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 -----	1,346	103	721	319	202	6.5	1.6	9.1	7.5	10.0
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	223	*	67	96	41	2.2	*	1.8	4.8	4.9
Female-----	1,122	83	655	223	161	10.5	2.6	16.0	10.0	13.6
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,166	98	602	286	180	6.5	1.8	8.7	7.5	9.7
All other-----	180	*	119	*	*	6.9	*	11.9	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	413	*	169	97	131	11.8	*	16.0	15.3	13.5
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	392	*	226	95	43	7.6	*	11.2	9.4	8.4
\$10,000 or more-----	477	55	293	109	*	4.6	1.6	6.7	4.8	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	419	*	131	147	130	9.6	*	12.0	12.5	13.2
9-11 years-----	248	*	144	57	*	6.9	*	11.3	7.1	*
12 years-----	418	*	295	72	*	6.2	*	10.3	5.7	*
13 years or more-----	248	*	150	41	*	4.4	*	5.7	4.3	**
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	37	37	...	...	...	1.8	1.8	...	...	...
School age (6-16 years)-----	66	66	...	...	...	1.5	1.5	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	495	...	334	155	*	6.4	...	7.0	5.7	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	580	...	309	126	144	14.6	...	17.3	10.4	14.6
Retired (45 years and over)-----	62	...	...	*	41	6.9	...	...	*	5.9
Other (17 years and over)-----	106	...	79	*	*	6.7	...	5.8	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	754	62	439	170	83	5.3	1.4	7.9	5.8	6.4
Central city-----	375	*	225	72	55	6.0	*	9.2	5.6	8.5
Not central city-----	379	39	214	98	*	4.8	1.5	6.8	6.0	*
Outside SMSA-----	591	42	282	149	119	9.2	2.1	12.2	11.3	16.4
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	147	*	86	*	*	3.0	*	4.7	*	*
North Central-----	344	*	194	79	48	6.1	*	9.1	6.8	8.4
South-----	670	50	337	161	121	10.3	2.4	13.4	12.3	19.4
West-----	184	*	105	47	*	5.2	*	7.4	6.6	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 21. Prevalence of kidney trouble or disease, not otherwise specified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	877	70	312	235	260	4.3	1.1	3.9	5.5	12.8
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	292	*	85	79	103	2.9	*	2.2	3.9	12.3
Female-----	585	46	227	156	157	5.5	1.5	5.5	7.0	13.2
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	682	55	251	179	197	3.8	1.0	3.6	4.7	10.7
All other-----	196	*	61	56	64	7.5	*	6.1	13.3	35.8
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	417	*	100	107	186	11.9	*	9.5	16.9	19.2
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	209	*	105	47	39	4.0	*	5.2	4.7	7.6
\$10,000 or more-----	186	*	95	55	*	1.8	*	2.2	2.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	578	39	158	164	217	7.3	1.7	6.7	8.3	16.7
12 years or more-----	282	*	150	64	40	2.3	*	2.7	2.9	5.8
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)---	59	59	...	...	...	1.4	1.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	245	...	137	80	*	3.2	...	2.9	2.9	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	364	...	129	102	133	9.2	...	7.2	8.4	13.5
Retired (45 years and over)-----	117	...	...	*	86	13.1	...	...	*	12.5
Other (17 years and over)-	82	...	46	*	*	5.2	...	3.4	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	463	44	196	113	110	3.3	1.0	3.5	3.9	8.5
Central city-----	246	*	111	53	61	4.0	*	4.6	4.1	9.4
Not central city-----	217	*	85	60	49	2.7	*	2.7	3.7	7.5
Outside SMSA-----	415	*	116	122	151	6.5	*	5.0	9.2	20.8
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	79	*	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*	*
North Central-----	160	*	56	40	51	2.8	*	2.6	3.4	8.9
South-----	519	39	169	146	165	8.0	1.9	6.7	11.2	26.5
West-----	119	*	55	*	*	3.3	*	3.9	*	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 22. Prevalence of diseases of the urinary system, not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 persons, of age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	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 -----	2,725	185	1,146	793	600	13.2	2.9	14.5	18.6	29.6					
<u>Sex</u>															
Male-----	453	50	136	124	143	4.6	1.5	3.6	6.2	17.1					
Female-----	2,272	135	1,010	670	457	21.3	4.3	24.7	30.0	38.5					
<u>Color</u>															
White-----	2,492	160	1,027	734	571	13.9	3.0	14.9	19.2	30.9					
All other-----	233	*	120	59	*	9.0	*	12.0	14.0	*					
<u>Family income</u>															
Less than \$5,000-----	714	*	164	196	331	20.5	*	15.6	30.9	34.2					
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	322	*	111	94	101	15.0	*	14.1	22.6	33.3					
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	335	*	169	91	47	11.1	*	13.8	15.5	22.8					
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	617	64	341	166	46	12.1	3.6	15.9	16.9	24.7					
\$15,000 or more-----	585	43	311	200	*	10.9	2.6	14.0	15.7	*					
<u>Education of head of family</u>															
Less than 9 years-----	734	*	121	260	332	16.8	*	11.1	22.1	33.6					
9-11 years-----	423	*	169	139	87	11.8	*	13.3	17.4	27.9					
12 years-----	802	77	424	223	78	11.9	3.4	14.9	17.6	21.2					
13 years or more-----	742	58	428	168	88	13.1	3.3	16.3	17.6	27.4					
<u>Usual activity status</u>															
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	72	72	...	...	...	3.5	3.5	...	...	...		
School age (6-16 years)-----	113	113	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	...	...	...		
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	895	...	543	315	37	11.6	...	11.5	11.6	14.1					
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)---	1,318	...	513	416	389	33.1	...	28.7	34.4	39.6					
Retired (45 years and over)---	185	...	...	41	145	20.6	...	...	19.9	21.0					
<u>Place of residence</u>															
SMSA-----	1,851	137	818	522	373	13.1	3.1	14.6	17.8	28.7					
Central city-----	861	60	367	254	179	13.9	3.3	15.1	19.7	27.6					
Not central city-----	990	77	451	268	194	12.4	3.1	14.3	16.3	29.8					
Outside SMSA-----	874	48	328	271	228	13.6	2.4	14.2	20.5	31.4					
<u>Geographic region</u>															
Northeast-----	489	46	200	132	111	10.0	3.2	10.9	12.3	21.6					
North Central-----	754	56	310	197	191	13.4	3.2	14.5	17.0	33.5					
South-----	941	54	379	306	203	14.5	2.6	15.1	23.4	32.6					
West-----	541	*	258	159	95	15.2	*	18.1	22.4	29.9					

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 23. Prevalence of disease of prostate reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 males by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 males			
Total males ¹ -----	1,297	236	501	560	13.1	3.3	24.8	66.8
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	1,209	220	469	520	13.9	3.6	25.7	68.3
All other-----	88	*	*	40	7.2	*	*	51.6
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	328	*	77	241	22.6	*	35.5	66.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	139	*	45	85	13.8	*	26.0	58.9
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	150	*	57	67	10.2	*	20.0	68.6
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	295	81	130	84	11.5	4.1	25.8	97.3
\$15,000 or more-----	307	97	158	52	11.3	4.9	23.5	62.8
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 9 years-----	459	*	143	290	22.2	*	26.7	66.7
9-11 years-----	213	*	95	91	12.3	*	24.9	75.1
12 years-----	306	71	152	83	9.5	2.8	25.4	60.5
13 years or more-----	309	112	107	90	11.1	5.1	22.6	68.4
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	708	218	387	103	14.4	7.2	22.2	60.7
Retired (45 years and over)-----	528	...	87	441	63.5	...	45.4	69.0
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	816	170	322	324	11.9	3.5	23.2	61.5
Central city-----	413	85	144	185	13.9	4.0	24.0	71.3
Not central city-----	403	84	179	140	10.4	3.0	22.7	52.3
Outside SMSA-----	481	67	179	235	15.6	3.1	28.6	75.5
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	233	*	80	131	10.0	*	15.9	64.5
North Central-----	324	60	102	162	11.9	3.1	18.5	68.6
South-----	536	113	233	190	17.1	5.0	37.8	72.6
West-----	204	41	87	76	11.7	3.3	25.1	53.3

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 24. Prevalence of all female troubles except breast reported in health interviews and number per 1,000 females, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 females				
	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 females ¹ -----	2,896	125	1,915	702	155	27.2	4.0	46.8	31.4	13.1
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	2,575	105	1,658	667	145	27.7	4.0	46.8	33.2	13.4
All other-----	321	*	257	*	*	23.3	*	46.9	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	331	*	219	49	56	32.7	*	73.1	24.9	15.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	329	*	179	83	50	32.0	*	58.5	37.6	19.6
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	326	*	211	82	*	28.5	*	50.3	33.7	*
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	389	*	271	89	*	25.4	*	42.4	29.3	*
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	712	*	514	163	*	28.1	*	47.6	34.0	*
\$15,000 or more-----	685	*	451	197	*	26.1	*	40.7	33.0	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 9 years-----	562	*	282	183	71	24.4	*	50.9	28.5	12.8
9-11 years-----	551	*	346	139	38	29.6	*	51.4	33.4	19.9
12 years-----	981	37	684	238	*	27.9	3.3	45.8	35.4	*
13 years or more-----	785	*	597	137	*	27.4	*	44.6	28.5	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
School age (6-16 years)-----	123	123	...	...	...	5.8	5.8	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	1,048	...	786	252	*	37.5	...	45.6	25.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	1,492	...	910	442	140	37.5	...	51.0	36.6	14.2
Retired (45 years and over)-----	*	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	*	*
Other (17 years and over)-----	228	...	218	*	*	8.1	...	37.4	*	*
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	2,060	89	1,395	487	89	28.1	4.2	48.2	31.6	11.5
Central city-----	909	39	648	196	*	28.0	4.4	50.9	28.4	*
Not central city-----	1,151	50	747	292	62	28.1	4.0	46.0	34.3	16.2
Outside SMSA-----	836	36	519	214	66	25.2	3.6	43.4	30.8	15.9
Nonfarm-----	771	*	483	197	61	26.1	*	44.4	33.3	16.4
Farm-----	65	*	36	*	*	17.9	*	33.2	*	*
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	626	*	395	176	*	24.5	*	41.3	30.8	*
North Central-----	738	*	468	187	60	25.4	*	43.0	30.7	17.9
South-----	993	53	696	204	39	29.3	5.2	52.7	29.5	10.8
West-----	539	*	355	135	*	29.7	*	48.7	36.9	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 25. Prevalence of disease of uterus and ovary, not elsewhere classified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 females by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions * in thousands					Number per 1,000 females				
Total females ¹ -----	1,394	*	985	259	132	13.1	*	24.1	11.6	11.1
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	1,281	*	886	247	132	13.8	*	25.0	12.3	12.2
All other-----	113	*	99	*	*	8.2	*	18.1	*	*
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$5,000-----	320	*	167	57	91	15.7	*	27.6	13.7	15.0
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	359	*	273	56	*	13.4	*	25.8	10.2	*
\$10,000 or more-----	671	*	517	134	*	13.0	*	23.6	12.4	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 12 years-----	526	*	299	126	93	12.6	*	24.4	11.9	12.5
12 years or more-----	854	*	682	128	36	13.4	*	24.1	11.1	8.6
<u>Usual activity status</u>										
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	485	*	401	77	*	17.3	*	23.3	7.9	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	828	*	527	179	122	20.8	*	29.5	14.8	12.4
<u>Place of residence</u>										
SMSA-----	989	*	737	167	73	13.5	*	25.5	10.8	9.5
Central city-----	452	*	342	82	*	13.9	*	26.9	11.9	*
Not central city-----	536	*	395	84	50	13.1	*	24.3	9.9	13.1
Outside SMSA-----	405	*	248	93	58	12.2	*	20.7	13.4	14.0
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	296	*	202	62	*	11.6	*		10.9	*
North Central-----	390	*	263	70	53	13.4	*	24.2	11.5	15.8
South-----	453	*	334	87	*	13.4	*	25.3	12.6	*
West-----	255	*	187	41	*	14.0	*	25.7	11.2	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 26. Prevalence of other specified female genital disorders reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 females, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands				Number per 1,000 females			
Total females ¹ -----	1,301	104	790	407	12.2	3.3	19.3	11.9
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	1,132	86	660	386	12.2	3.3	18.6	12.5
All other-----	169	*	130	*	12.3	*	23.7	*
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$5,000-----	277	*	193	68	13.6	*	11.6	3.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	305	*	165	112	11.4	*	15.6	13.7
\$10,000 or more-----	656	49	403	204	12.7	2.9	18.4	16.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 12 years-----	488	45	261	182	11.7	4.0	21.3	10.1
12 years or more-----	811	58	528	225	12.7	2.9	18.6	14.3
<u>Usual activity status</u>								
School age (6-16 years)-----	102	102	...	...	4.8	4.8	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)---	479	...	322	157	17.1	...	18.7	14.7
Usually keeping house (17 years and over)-----	559	...	316	244	14.0	...	17.7	11.1
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	953	77	574	302	13.0	3.6	19.8	13.1
Central city-----	402	*	261	108	12.4	*	20.5	10.0
Not central city-----	551	43	313	194	13.5	3.5	19.3	15.7
Outside SMSA-----	348	*	217	105	10.5	*	18.1	9.5
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	310	*	181	107	12.1	*	18.9	12.1
North Central-----	315	*	181	116	10.9	*	16.6	12.3
South-----	420	49	276	95	12.4	4.8	20.9	9.0
West-----	257	*	152	90	14.1	*	20.9	16.5

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 27. Prevalence of female trouble, not otherwise specified, reported in health interviews and number of conditions per 1,000 females, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands			Number per 1,000 females		
Total females ¹ -----	201	143	58	1.9	2.0	1.7
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	162	114	47	1.7	1.8	1.5
All other-----	39	*	*	2.8	*	*
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$5,000-----	63	39	*	3.1	3.8	*
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	51	44	*	1.9	2.4	*
\$10,000 or more-----	71	47	*	1.4	1.2	*
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 12 years-----	99	69	*	2.4	2.9	*
12 years or more-----	102	73	*	1.6	1.5	*
<u>Usual activity status</u>						
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	85	64	*	3.0	3.7	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	104	67	37	2.6	3.8	1.7
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	119	84	*	1.6	1.7	*
Central city-----	55	46	*	1.7	2.1	*
Not central city-----	64	39	*	1.6	1.4	*
Outside SMSA-----	82	58	*	2.5	2.6	*
<u>Geographic region</u>						
South-----	121	90	*	3.6	3.9	*

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on pages 58 and 59.

Table 28. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 years and over	Under 6 years	6-16 years
Number of persons in thousands									
Total ¹ -----	205,799	63,997	79,016	42,534	20,253	143,013	62,786	20,391	43,605
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	179,808	54,010	69,002	38,333	18,464	123,011	56,797	17,022	36,987
All other-----	25,991	9,987	10,015	4,201	1,789	20,001	5,990	3,369	6,618
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$10,000-----	86,531	24,664	30,688	16,397	14,782	55,353	31,178	9,059	15,606
Less than \$5,000-----	34,909	8,354	10,530	6,343	9,682	18,884	16,025	3,009	5,345
Less than \$3,000-----	16,369	3,396	5,100	2,873	5,000	8,496	7,873	1,261	2,135
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	18,540	4,958	5,430	3,470	4,682	10,388	8,152	1,748	3,210
\$5,000 or more-----	156,090	50,966	63,809	32,600	8,715	114,775	41,314	15,891	35,075
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	51,622	16,311	20,158	10,054	5,099	36,469	15,154	6,050	10,261
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	21,541	6,461	7,879	4,165	3,036	14,340	7,201	2,385	4,075
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	30,081	9,850	12,279	5,889	2,064	22,129	7,953	3,664	6,185
\$10,000 or more-----	104,467	34,656	43,651	22,546	3,615	78,306	26,161	9,842	24,814
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	50,927	17,795	21,431	9,839	1,862	39,226	11,701	5,852	11,943
\$15,000 or more-----	53,541	16,861	22,220	12,707	1,753	39,081	14,460	3,989	12,872
<u>Education of head of family</u>									
Less than 12 years-----	79,623	23,278	23,595	19,754	12,997	46,873	32,751	6,588	16,689
Less than 9 years-----	43,775	11,243	10,873	11,781	9,878	22,116	21,659	2,841	8,402
9-11 years-----	35,848	12,034	12,722	7,973	3,119	24,756	11,092	3,747	8,287
12 years or more-----	124,046	40,075	54,835	22,250	6,886	94,909	29,137	13,663	26,412
12 years-----	67,490	22,596	28,514	12,702	3,678	51,110	16,380	7,642	14,954
13 years or more-----	56,556	17,479	26,320	9,548	3,208	43,799	12,757	6,021	11,458
<u>Usual activity status</u>									
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	20,391	20,391	...	...	...	20,391	...	20,391	...
School age (6-16 years)-----	43,605	43,605	...	...	...	43,605	...	...	43,605
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	77,221	...	47,434	27,166	2,621	47,434	29,787	...	...
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	39,772	...	17,851	12,090	9,831	17,851	21,921	...	...
Retired (45 years and over)-----	8,964	...	...	2,060	6,903	...	8,964	...	...
Other (17 years and over)-----	15,845	...	13,731	1,217	897	13,731	2,114	...	...
<u>Place of residence</u>									
SMSA-----	141,736	43,576	55,857	29,316	12,987	99,433	42,303	13,962	29,614
Central city-----	62,134	18,373	24,359	12,916	6,486	42,732	19,401	6,175	12,198
Not central city-----	79,602	25,203	31,498	16,400	6,501	56,701	22,901	7,787	17,416
Outside SMSA-----	64,063	20,420	23,159	13,218	7,266	43,580	20,483	6,429	13,991
Nonfarm-----	56,715	18,234	20,933	11,151	6,397	39,166	17,548	5,904	12,329
Farm-----	7,348	2,187	2,227	2,067	869	4,413	2,935	525	1,662
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast-----	48,745	14,565	18,311	10,739	5,130	32,876	15,869	4,631	9,934
North Central-----	56,335	17,674	21,352	11,600	5,710	39,026	17,309	5,704	11,971
South-----	65,099	20,649	25,133	13,080	6,236	45,782	19,316	6,614	14,035
West-----	35,620	11,108	14,221	7,115	3,177	25,329	10,292	3,443	7,665

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 58.

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 years and over	Under 6 years	6-16 years
Number of males in thousands									
Total males ¹ -----	99,241	32,599	38,092	20,164	8,386	70,691	28,550	10,540	22,060
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	87,012	27,954	33,559	18,248	7,611	61,153	25,859	8,832	18,762
All other-----	12,229	5,006	4,532	1,916	775	9,538	2,691	1,708	3,298
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$10,000-----	39,363	12,532	14,048	6,752	6,031	26,580	12,783	4,641	7,891
Less than \$5,000-----	14,501	4,243	4,477	2,170	3,611	8,720	5,781	1,538	2,705
Less than \$3,000-----	6,248	1,756	2,106	907	1,478	3,862	2,386	644	1,111
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	8,253	2,487	2,371	1,263	2,132	4,858	3,395	894	1,593
\$5,000 or more-----	77,729	25,934	31,326	16,357	4,112	57,260	20,469	8,197	17,737
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	24,862	8,289	9,571	4,582	2,420	17,860	7,002	3,103	5,186
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	10,102	3,242	3,682	1,734	1,444	6,925	3,178	1,207	2,035
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	14,760	5,047	5,888	2,848	976	10,936	3,825	1,896	3,151
\$10,000 or more-----	52,867	17,645	21,756	11,775	1,691	39,400	13,466	5,094	12,551
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	25,609	9,085	10,622	5,039	863	19,706	5,902	3,028	6,056
\$15,000 or more-----	27,258	8,560	11,134	6,736	828	19,694	7,564	2,066	6,494
<u>Education of head of family</u>									
Less than 12 years-----	37,952	11,897	11,319	9,178	5,558	23,216	14,736	3,400	8,497
Less than 9 years-----	20,704	5,666	5,330	5,361	4,346	10,996	9,707	1,434	4,232
9-11 years-----	17,249	6,230	5,989	3,817	1,212	12,220	5,029	1,965	4,265
12 years or more-----	60,268	20,363	26,492	10,726	2,688	46,855	13,413	7,075	13,288
12 years-----	32,346	11,423	13,565	5,986	1,373	24,988	7,359	3,960	7,463
13 years-----	27,922	8,940	12,928	4,740	1,315	21,867	6,055	3,114	5,826
<u>Usual activity status</u>									
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	10,540	10,540	...	...	...	10,540	...	10,540	...
School age (6-16 years)-----	21,601	21,601	...	...	...	21,601	...	...	21,601
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	49,335	...	30,188	17,408	1,697	30,188	19,106	...	...
Retired (45 years and over)-----	8,312	...	...	1,917	6,395	...	8,312	...	...
Other (17 years and over)-----	9,036	...	7,904	839	293	7,904	1,132	...	...
<u>Place or residence</u>									
SMSA-----	68,336	22,267	26,899	13,899	5,272	49,166	19,170	7,239	15,028
Central city-----	29,653	9,422	11,631	6,005	2,595	21,054	8,599	3,205	6,217
Not central city-----	38,683	12,845	15,267	7,894	2,677	28,112	10,571	4,034	8,811
Outside SMSA-----	30,905	10,332	11,193	6,265	3,114	21,525	9,379	3,301	7,032
Nonfarm-----	27,178	9,234	10,050	5,227	2,668	19,284	7,895	3,034	6,199
Farm-----	3,726	1,098	1,143	1,038	446	2,242	1,485	266	832
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast-----	23,226	7,418	8,750	5,028	2,031	16,168	7,059	2,369	5,048
North Central-----	27,314	8,965	10,471	5,516	2,362	19,436	7,879	2,997	5,967
South-----	31,255	10,542	11,936	6,160	2,617	22,478	8,778	3,394	7,148
West-----	17,445	5,675	6,935	3,460	1,375	12,610	4,835	1,779	3,896

¹Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 58.

Table 30. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1973

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Under 45 years	45 years and over	Under 6 years	6-16 years
Number of females in thousands									
Total females ¹ -----	106,558	31,397	40,925	22,370	11,867	72,322	34,237	9,852	21,545
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	92,796	26,416	35,442	20,085	10,853	61,858	30,938	8,190	18,226
All other-----	13,763	4,981	5,482	2,285	1,014	10,464	3,299	1,662	3,320
<u>Family income</u>									
Less than \$10,000-----	47,168	12,132	16,641	9,644	8,751	28,773	18,395	4,417	7,715
Less than \$5,000-----	20,408	4,111	6,053	4,172	6,072	10,164	10,244	1,471	2,640
Less than \$3,000-----	10,121	1,640	2,994	1,965	3,521	4,634	5,487	616	1,023
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	10,288	2,471	3,059	2,207	2,550	5,531	4,757	854	1,617
\$5,000 or more-----	78,360	25,032	32,483	16,243	4,603	57,515	20,846	7,694	17,338
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	26,760	8,021	10,588	5,472	2,679	18,609	8,151	2,946	5,075
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	11,439	3,219	4,197	2,431	1,592	7,416	4,023	1,178	2,041
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	15,321	4,803	6,391	3,041	1,087	11,193	4,128	1,768	3,034
\$10,000 or more-----	51,601	17,011	21,895	10,771	1,924	38,906	12,695	4,747	12,263
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	25,318	8,710	10,809	4,800	999	19,519	5,799	2,824	5,886
\$15,000 or more-----	26,283	8,300	11,086	5,971	925	19,387	6,896	1,923	6,377
<u>Education of head of family</u>									
Less than 12 years-----	41,671	11,381	12,276	10,576	7,439	23,657	18,015	3,188	8,193
Less than 9 years-----	23,071	5,577	5,543	6,420	5,532	11,120	11,952	1,407	4,170
9-11 years-----	18,600	5,804	6,732	4,156	1,907	12,537	6,063	1,782	4,023
12 years or more-----	63,777	19,712	28,342	11,525	4,199	48,054	15,723	6,588	13,124
12 years-----	35,144	11,172	14,950	6,716	2,305	26,122	9,021	3,681	7,491
13 years or more-----	28,634	8,539	13,392	4,809	1,893	21,932	6,702	2,907	5,633
<u>Usual activity status</u>									
Preschool (under 6 years)-----	9,852	9,852	...	...	...	9,852	...	9,852	...
School age (6-16 years)-----	21,073	21,073	...	...	...	21,073	...	...	21,073
Usually working (17 years and over)-----	27,982	...	17,246	9,758	924	17,246	10,681	...	...
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-----	39,836	...	17,851	12,090	9,831	17,851	21,921	...	...
Retired (45 years and over)-----	652	...	...	144	508	...	652	...	...
Other (17 years and over)-----	28,236	...	5,827	378	604	5,827	982	...	...
<u>Place of residence</u>									
SMSA-----	73,400	21,309	28,958	15,417	7,715	50,267	23,133	6,723	14,586
Central city-----	32,481	8,951	12,728	6,911	3,891	21,679	10,802	2,970	5,980
Not central city-----	40,919	12,359	16,230	8,506	3,824	28,589	12,330	3,753	8,606
Outside SMSA-----	33,158	10,088	11,966	6,952	4,152	22,054	11,104	3,129	6,959
Nonfarm-----	29,536	9,000	10,883	5,924	3,730	19,882	9,654	2,870	6,130
Farm-----	3,622	1,088	1,084	1,028	422	2,172	1,451	258	830
<u>Geographic region</u>									
Northeast-----	25,519	7,147	9,561	5,711	3,099	16,709	8,810	2,261	4,886
North Central-----	29,020	8,710	10,880	6,083	3,347	19,590	9,431	2,706	6,003
South-----	33,843	10,108	13,197	6,920	3,619	23,304	10,539	3,220	6,888
West-----	18,176	5,433	7,286	3,655	1,802	12,719	5,457	1,664	3,768

¹Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: The approximate relative standard errors of the estimates shown in this table are found on page 58.

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 1973.

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 376 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 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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 12,000 segments containing 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design² and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

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 inter-

¹National 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.

²U.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.

³National 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.

viewing 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 1970 populations within 12 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 character-

istics 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.

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report

are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

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 3.5 percent—1.4 percent was refusal rate and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. 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.⁴⁻⁸

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs 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

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

⁵National 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.

⁶National 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.

⁷National 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.

⁸National 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.

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 classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

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

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of per-

sons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 58-60. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 58-60. 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 percentage chart for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

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

the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

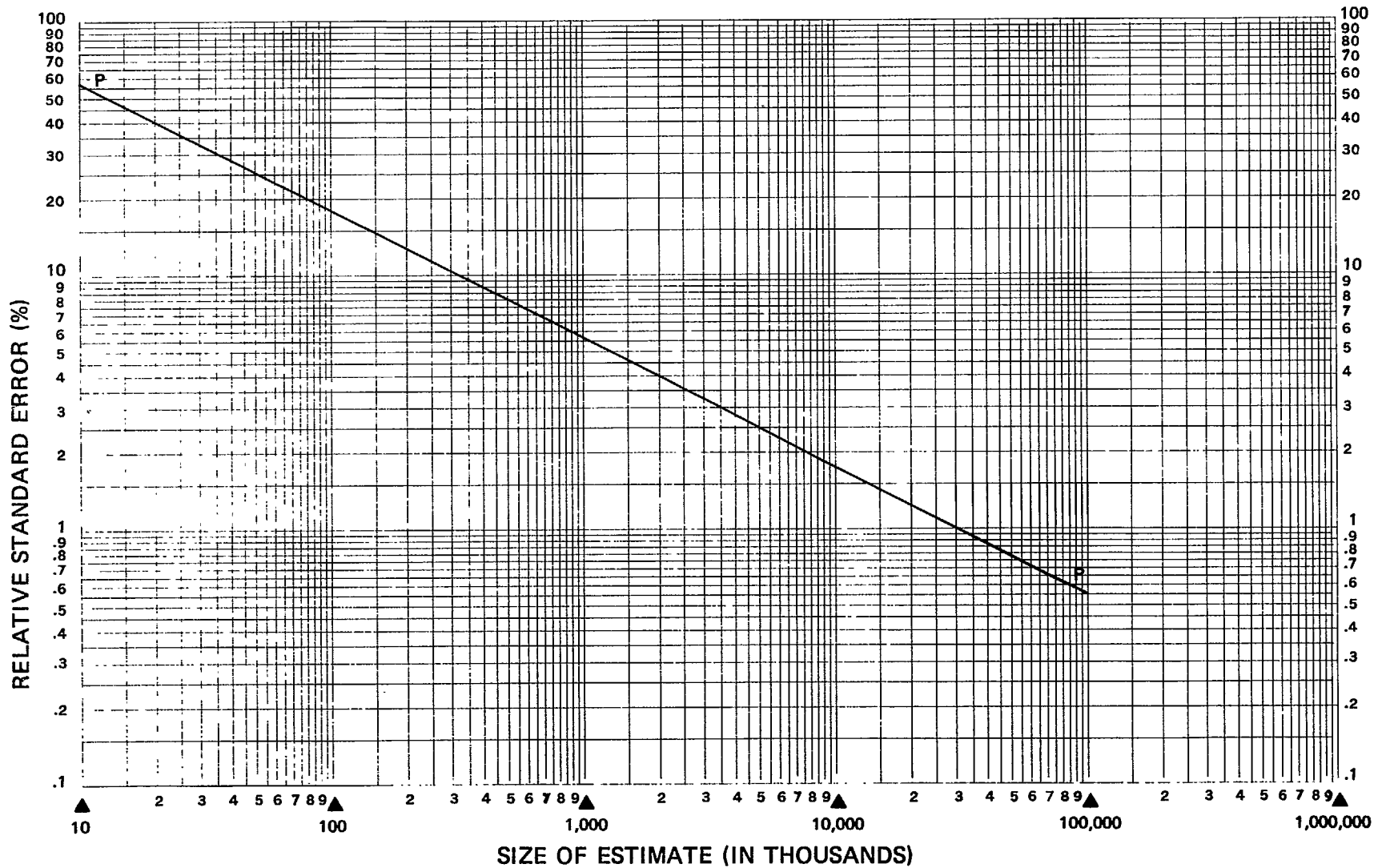
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

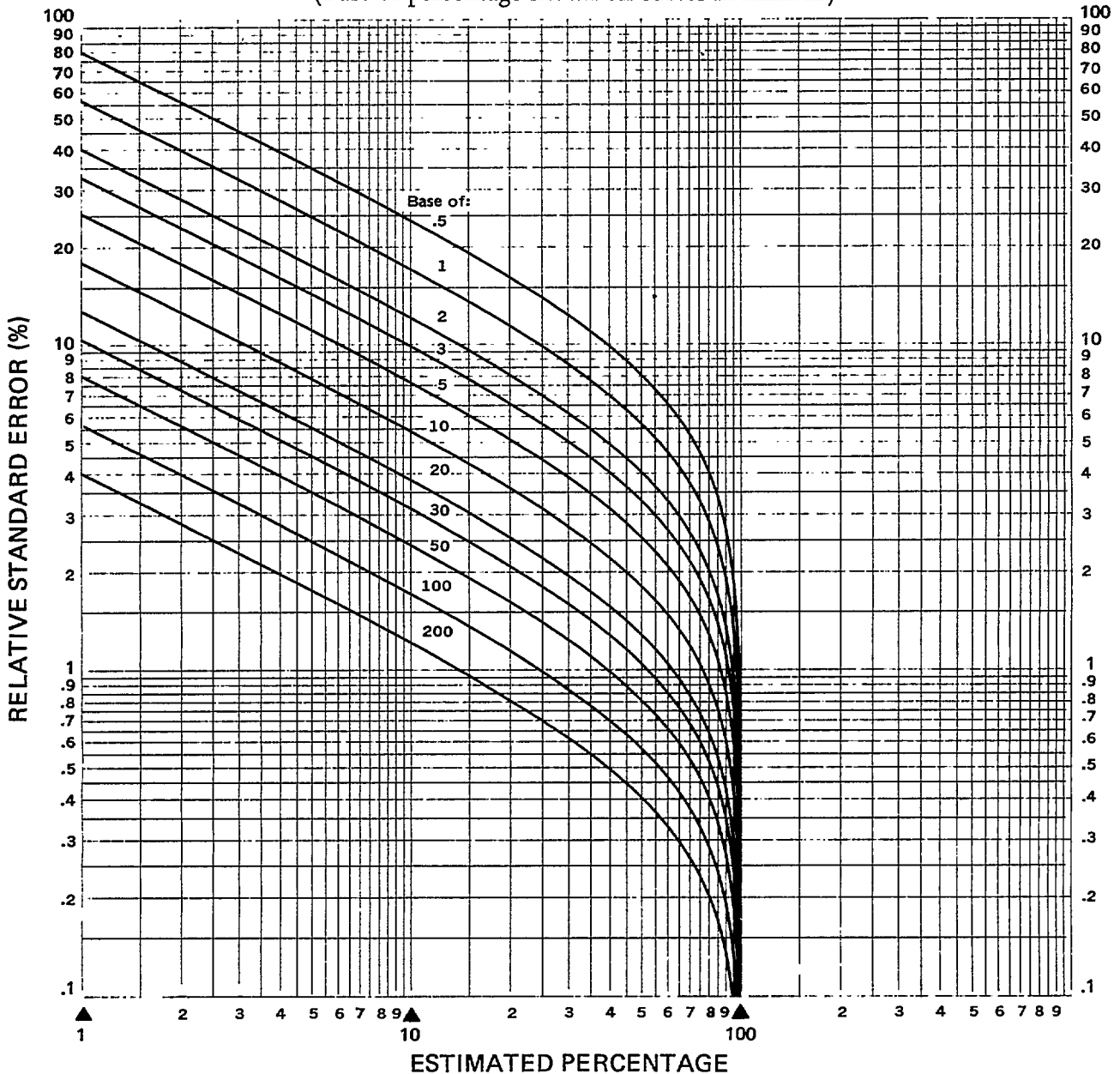


¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1. percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 170,000 (1.7 percent of 10,000,000).

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

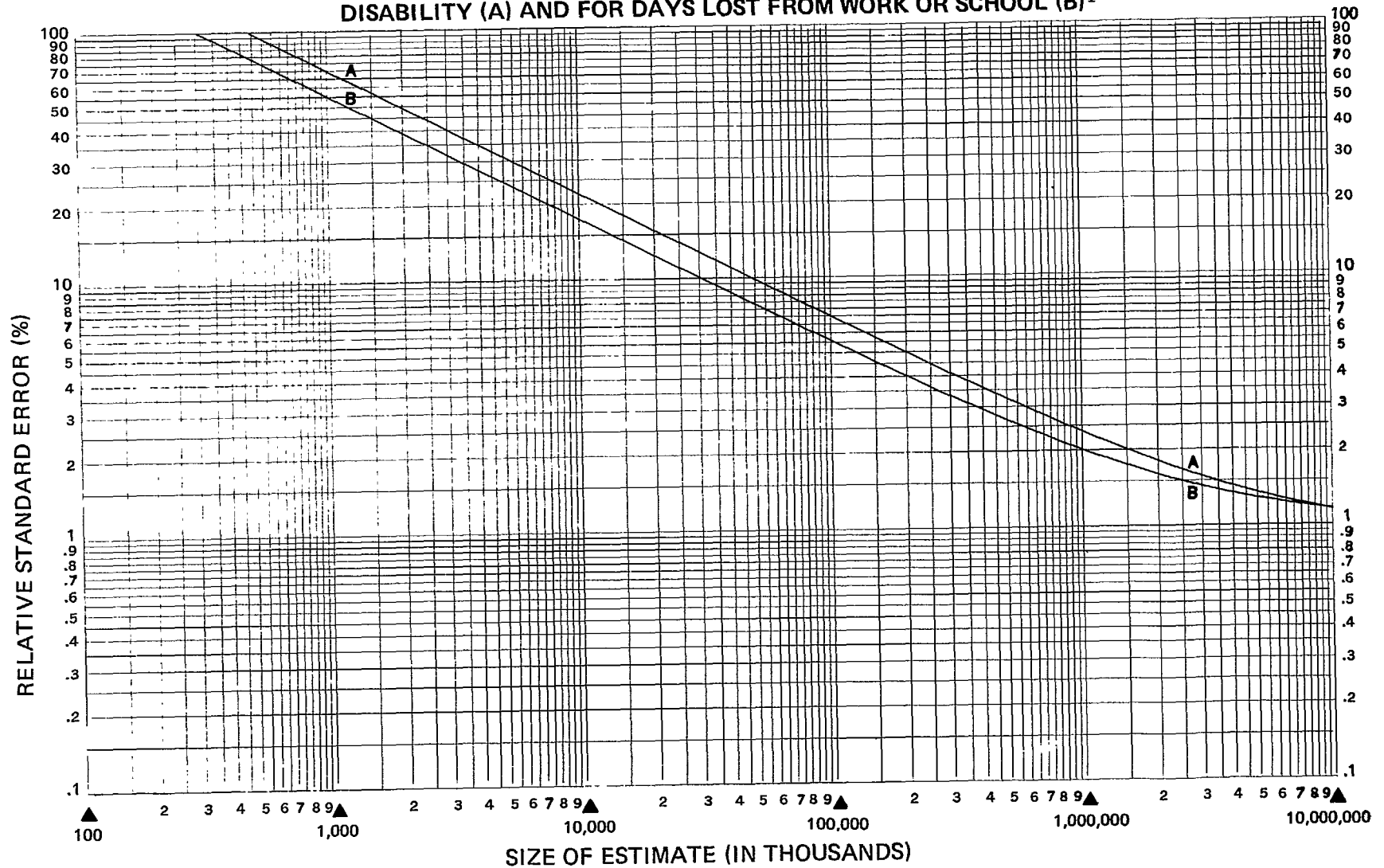
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

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 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 3.6 percent or 0.72 percentage points.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)¹



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).

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*,⁹ 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.

⁹National 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.

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
Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

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 extra-curricular 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, Chinese, 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.

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.

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. Inside SMSA's covers the central cities and not central cities while outside an SMSA covers farm and nonfarm residence.

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.

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 char-

<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.

acter 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.

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 AND CONDITION PAGES

Probe Questions

<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) The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).</p>		Y (4b)				
4a. During those 2 weeks, did --- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	4a. 00 N	} If age: 17+ (5) 6-16 (6) Under 6 (8)				
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did --- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b. _____ Days					
5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	5. _____ WL days (7) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)					
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep --- from school?	6. _____ SL days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)					
If NO days in Q. 4b, go to Q. 8						
7. 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?	work	school	7. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None			
work						
school						
8a. (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>)	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	8a. 1 Y 2 N (9)		
in bed						
lost from work						
lost from school						
Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that --- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?						
b. (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>)	in bed	lost from work	lost from school	b. _____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
in bed						
lost from work						
lost from school						
During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?						
If one or more days in Q's. 4-8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person.						
9a. 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?	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	9a. Enter condition in item C Ask 9b	
stay in bed						
miss work						
miss school						
cut down						
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?	stay in bed	miss work	miss school	cut down	b. Y N (NP)	
stay in bed						
miss work						
miss school						
cut down						
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in item C Reask 9b					
10a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family, that is you, your ---, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries?						
Y N (11)						
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.	10b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury					
c. What was the injury?	c. Injury					
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period?	Y (Reask 10b and c) N					
For each person with "Accident or injury," ask:						
e. As a result of the accident, did --- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?	e. Y (Enter injury in item C) N					

13. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?	13. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits } (NP)
(Besides those visits)	
14a. 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?	Y N (15)
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 14b and c) N
If "Doctor visit," ask:	
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?	d. _____ Number of visits (NP)
15a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y N (16)
b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	15b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (Reask 15b and c) N
If "Phone call," ask:	
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?	d. _____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 13-15 for all persons. Ask Q. 16a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.	
16a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?	16a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 16d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (16e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?	c. Enter condition in item C and ask 16d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d. Y (16c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	e. Y N (16d)
f. What was the matter?	f. Enter condition in item C (16d)

Ages 17+	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? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	18. & 19.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (23a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (23b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (22) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (22) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (25) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (22) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (24)
Ages 6-16	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?		0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (20) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (21)
Ages under 6			
20a.	Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	20a.	Y 1 N (27)
b.	Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?	b.	2 Y (27) N
c.	Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	c.	2 Y (27) N (26)
21a.	Is -- limited in any way because of his health?	21a.	1 Y 5 N (NP)
b.	In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	b.	_____ (27)
22a.	Does -- health now keep him from working?	22a.	1 Y (27) N
b.	Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?	b.	2 Y (27) N
c.	Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?	c.	2 Y (27) N
d.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	d.	3 Y (27) N (26)
23a.	Does -- NOW have a job?	23a.	Y (23c) N
b.	In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?	b.	Y 1 N (27)
c.	Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	c.	2 Y (27) N
d.	Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	d.	2 Y (27) N
e.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	e.	3 Y (27) N (26)
24.	In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?	24.	Y 1 N (27)
25a.	Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	25a.	2 Y (27) N
b.	Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?	b.	2 Y (27) N
c.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	c.	3 Y (27) N (26)
26a.	Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	26a.	4 Y 5 N (NP)
b.	In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	b.	_____
27a.	About how long has he { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? }	27a.	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month
b.	What (other) condition causes this limitation?	b.	1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs. Enter condition in item C and ask c
c.	Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	c.	<input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)
d.	Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	d.	Y (Reask E and c) N
Mark box or ask:			<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition
			Enter main condition

<p>31a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) have –</p> <p>If "Yes," ask b and c</p> <p>b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have . . . ?</p>	A. Goiter or other thyroid trouble?		Glandular disorder
	B. Diabetes?		
	C. Cystic fibrosis?		
	D. Anemia?		
	E. Epilepsy?		
	F. Multiple sclerosis?		
	G. Migraine?		

<p>31a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have –</p> <p>If "Yes," ask b and c</p> <p>b. Who was this? Enter in item C</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have . . . ?</p>	H. Neuralgia or neuritis		Condition affecting the nervous system
	I. Sciatica?		
	J. Nephritis?		Genito-urinary condition
	K. Kidney stones?		
	L. Any other kidney trouble?		
	M. Bladder trouble?		
	N. Prostate trouble?		
O. Disease of the uterus or ovary?			
P. Any other female trouble?			

AA Continue for conditions listed or reported in probe question 31, otherwise, go to A5. For missing extremities or organs, go to A5. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor seen (I2) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor not seen (I1)	A5 <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NC)						
11. During the past 12 months what did -- do or take for his . . . ? (Write in) Anything else? _____ (I8)	20a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During the past 2 years (20b) <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years (21a)						
12. After -- first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Discovered by doctor (14a) 3 _____ Weeks 100 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one day 4 _____ Months 2 _____ Days 5 _____ Years	b. When did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Over 3-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-3 months						
13. BEFORE -- talked to a doctor about his . . . , did he do or take anything for it? 1 Y 2 N	21a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?						
14a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ? 1 Y 2 N (I5)	<table border="1" style="width:100%"> <tr> <th style="width:50%">Part(s) of body</th> <th style="width:50%">Kind of injury</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury				
Part(s) of body	Kind of injury						
b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y 2 N	If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:						
15. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y 2 N	b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?						
16. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y 2 N	<table border="1" style="width:100%"> <tr> <th style="width:50%">Part(s) of body</th> <th style="width:50%">Present effects</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Part(s) of body	Present effects				
Part(s) of body	Present effects						
17. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ? (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) _____ Times 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	22. 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 and public sidewalk) 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 _____						
18. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None	23. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened? 1 Y 3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 2 N 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident						
19a. 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 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (I9c) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	24a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (NC)						
b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Very little 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N						
c. Does -- still have this condition? 1 Y (A5) N	c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? 1 Y 2 N						
d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cured 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Under control (A5) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ (A5)							
e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month _____ Months _____ Years							

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