Prevalence of

Chronic Skin and

Musculoskeletal Conditions

United States - 1969

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

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

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

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PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC SKIN AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Published data on chronic conditions, other than physical impairments, have been restricted in earlier years of the survey to those causing limitation of activity or mobility. In Series 10 of *Vital and Health Statistics,* detailed information on the causes of limitation has been presented in reports numbered 17, 51, 61, and 80.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

PREVALENCE AND MEASURES OF IMPACT OF CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in 1969 to code conditions from the Health Interview Survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

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

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

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

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

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

The average number of restricted-activity days per person caused by arthritis was 12.4. The corresponding figure for bed disability was 3.6 days. These days of bed disability are included in the estimate of restricted-activity days. The average number of days per condition per year was computed by dividing the annual vol-ume of short-term disability days for the condition (based on a 2-week reference period) by the number of conditions reported. Table A also shows the average number of bed-disability days for persons who spent at least 1 day in bed during the 12 months prior to the time of the interview. For example, arthritis resulted in 65,797,000 days spent in bed. An estimated 1,488,000 persons, 8.1 percent of the total with arthritis, had 1 or more days of bed disability in the year. Dividing 65,797,000 by 1,488,000 gives a total of 44.2 days in bed per bed-disabling condition. This indicates a level of severity of arthritis among persons who experienced bed disability due to musculoskeletal conditions. Few chronic skin conditions had such impact. Among the skin conditions with bed disability impact, chronic infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue resulted in 48.2 days in bed per bed-disabling conditions; however, the number of persons with this condition is relatively small.

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

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

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

[1] See table A for ICDA codes.

tions with extended periods of bed disability is shown below:

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

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

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

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.
[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

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

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

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.
[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

Table H shows the number of conditions which were reported as having been noticed for the first time during the year prior to interview. Occurrence within a year is used to define the incidence of a chronic condition. The respondent's report of onset may have been the first recognition of symptoms of a condition which started even earlier. Incidence as stated by the respondent may be prior to that of the medical diagnosis of the condition or may occur at a later date if the physician has not told the respondent about the diagnosis. Among skin conditions, chronic infections of skin and sub-cutaneous tissue had the highest incidence rate of all the skin conditions, while corns and callosities had the lowest. Diseases of the bone had the highest level of onset in the 12 months preceding interview of the musculoskeletal conditions, while the lowest was for bunions.

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

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

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

N.E.C. = Not elsewhere classified.

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

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

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

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

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

PREVALENCE BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions has been distributed by age and selected demographic characteristics in tables 1-17. Since the age distribution of groups of the population may differ, it is advisable to examine the age-specific prevalence rates per 1,000 persons as well as the crude rate for all ages. Highlights of the distributions in the tables are discussed below for some of these diseases. The diseases not discussed are of relatively small magnitude particularly when making comparisons between demographic groups. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting differences observed among demographic characteristics for these conditions, since the differences may be attributed to sampling error.
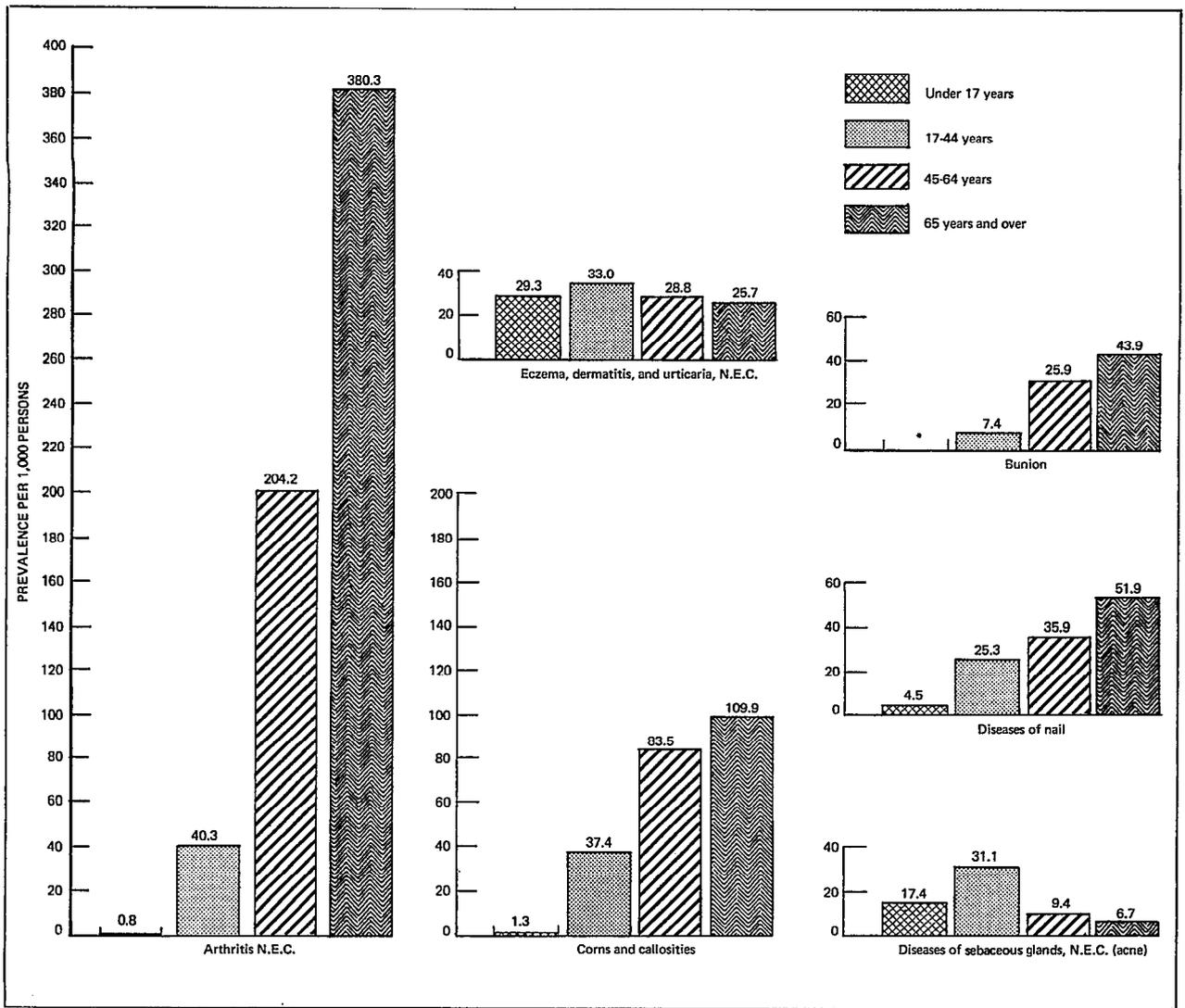
Figure 1. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by age.

Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria.—The prevalence rate of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria per 1,000 persons was higher among persons 17-44 years of age than among persons of other ages (figure 1 and table 3), was higher for females than for males, and was higher among white persons than among other persons. The rate increased with family income and education of the family head. These conditions were more prevalent in the West Region than in the other three major geographic regions (figure 2).

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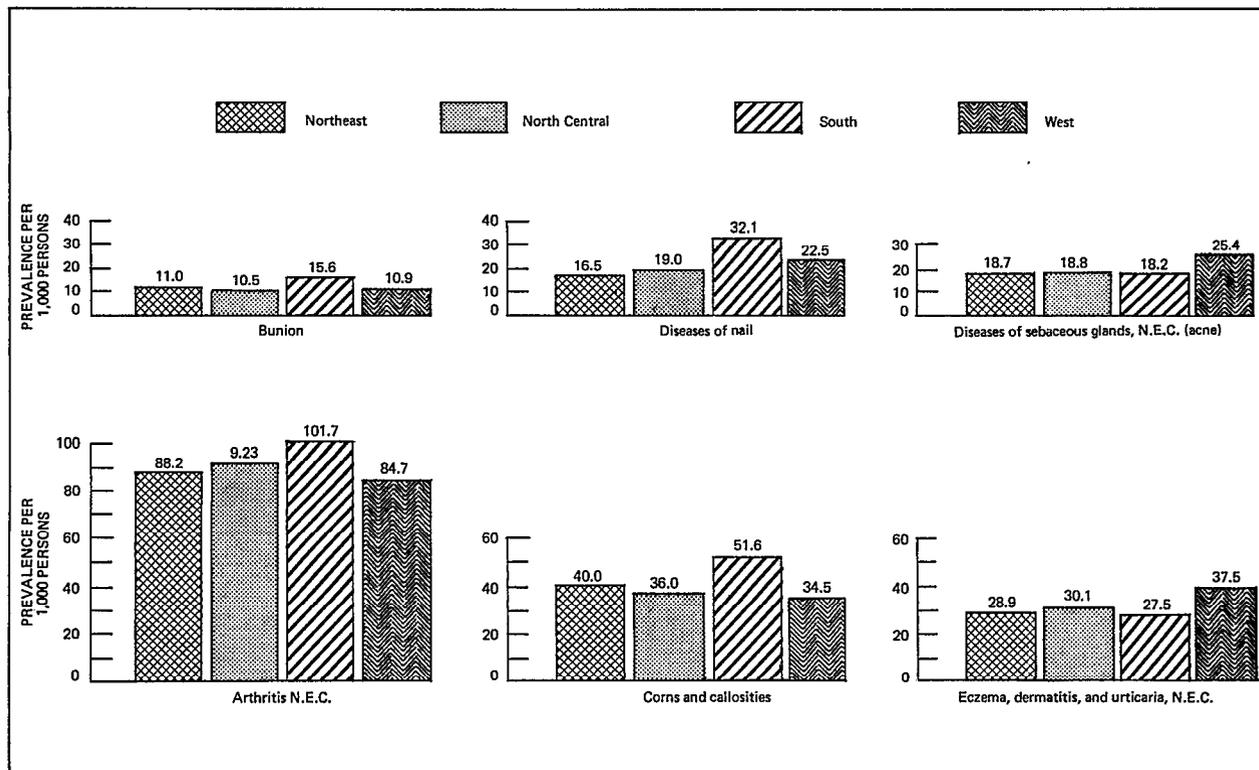
Figure 2. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews, by geographic region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING OF CHRONIC CONDITIONS IN INTERVIEWS

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

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

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

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

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

Chronic condition	(A) Conditions reported in medical record	(B) Conditions reported in interview	(C) Conditions reported in interview and record	(D) Conditions reported in record but not in interview	(E) Conditions reported in interview but not in record	(F) Percent of conditions in record reported in interview $\frac{Col. C}{Col. A}$
Skin diseases-------------------	429	195	148	281	47	34.5
Arthritis and rheumatism------	178	238	122	56	116	68.5
Other musculoskeletal conditions-------------------	175	107	75	100	32	42.9

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

	Percent reported in interview of those in medical records
Skin diseases......................	19.5
Arthritis and rheumatism...	33.2
Other musculoskeletal conditions[4].....................	26.9

[4]Condition categories differ slightly from that shown in SCPMG.

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

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

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

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

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

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

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

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

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

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes other and unknown activity for person 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	1,276	102	482	494	198	6.5	1.5	6.8	12.1	10.6
Sex										
Male	590	*	216	233	100	6.2	*	6.4	12.0	12.5
Female	686	61	266	262	98	6.7	1.9	7.1	12.3	9.2
Color										
White	1,239	92	464	489	194	7.2	1.6	7.4	13.3	11.3
All other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000	263	*	61	82	109	5.9	*	4.8	9.6	10.0
$5,000-$9,999	429	*	183	154	54	5.8	*	6.4	10.9	13.7
$10,000 or more	536	50	230	233	*	7.9	2.1	8.6	15.5	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	520	*	139	210	141	6.0	*	5.4	10.0	11.3
12 years	361	*	169	127	*	6.0	*	7.0	11.8	*
13 years or more	385	*	171	154	*	8.1	*	8.3	18.7	*
Usual activity status[2]										
School-age (6-16 years)	95	95	...	...	...	2.2	2.2	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	626	...	277	313	*	8.8	...	6.7	11.6	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	392	...	167	146	79	10.3	...	9.3	12.7	9.2
Retired (45 years and over)	91	...	...	*	76	12.2	...	...	*	12.2
Place of residence										
SMSA	914	76	352	364	122	7.1	1.8	7.3	13.5	10.7
Central city	396	*	140	171	59	6.7	*	6.5	13.4	9.4
Not central city	518	50	212	193	63	7.3	2.0	8.1	13.6	12.2
Outside SMSA	362	*	130	130	76	5.3	*	5.6	9.4	10.5
Nonfarm	325	*	115	117	67	5.5	*	5.5	10.0	10.7
Farm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	378	*	130	169	52	7.7	*	7.5	15.4	10.1
North Central	338	*	137	121	*	6.1	*	7.0	10.7	*
South	320	*	127	104	60	5.3	*	5.8	8.6	10.7
West	241	*	89	100	*	7.4	*	7.2	15.5	*

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	1,427	162	476	415	374	7.2	2.4	6.7	10.2	20.0
Sex										
Male	569	73	162	178	156	6.0	2.1	4.8	9.2	19.5
Female	858	89	313	237	218	8.4	2.7	8.3	11.1	20.4
Color										
White	1,212	128	404	352	329	7.0	2.3	6.4	9.6	19.2
All other	215	*	72	64	*	8.9	*	8.5	16.5	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000	563	*	111	140	267	12.7	*	8.8	16.4	24.5
$5,000-$9,999	425	57	179	137	51	5.7	2.1	6.3	9.7	12.9
$10,000 or more	378	56	175	115	*	5.6	2.3	6.5	7.7	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	759	68	165	245	282	8.8	2.5	6.4	11.7	22.6
12 years	346	*	166	91	*	5.7	*	6.9	8.5	*
13 years or more	311	*	143	78	*	6.5	*	6.9	9.5	*
Usual activity status[2]										
School-age (6-16 years)	132	132	...	...	...	3.0	3.0	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	492	...	228	233	*	6.9	...	5.5	8.7	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	541	...	201	158	182	14.2	...	11.2	13.8	21.3
Retired (45 years and over)	147	...	...	*	137	19.8	...	...	*	22.0
Place of residence										
SMSA	908	87	326	269	226	7.0	2.0	6.8	10.0	19.8
Central city	468	*	149	140	135	7.9	*	6.9	11.0	21.6
Not central city	440	*	176	129	92	6.2	*	6.7	9.1	17.8
Outside SMSA	520	75	150	147	148	7.7	3.2	6.5	10.6	20.4
Nonfarm	457	60	139	127	130	7.7	2.9	6.7	10.9	20.7
Farm	63	*	*	*	*	7.2	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	287	*	88	76	91	5.8	*	5.1	6.9	17.7
North Central	403	52	144	120	88	7.3	2.7	7.4	10.7	16.7
South	571	60	177	162	172	9.5	2.9	8.0	13.4	30.6
West	166	*	67	57	*	5.1	*	5.5	8.9	*

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	1,746	340	673	462	270	8.8	5.1	9.5	11.3	14.5
Sex										
Male	595	133	193	172	97	6.3	3.9	5.7	8.9	12.1
Female	1,150	207	480	290	173	11.2	6.3	12.8	13.6	16.2
Color										
White	1,611	300	613	443	255	9.3	5.3	9.8	12.0	14.9
All other	135	*	60	*	*	5.6	*	7.0	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000	436	*	126	90	192	9.8	*	10.0	10.5	17.6
$5,000-$9,999	610	148	246	170	*	8.2	5.4	8.7	12.0	*
$10,000 or more	636	148	280	186	*	9.3	6.1	10.5	12.4	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	699	93	161	248	196	8.1	3.4	6.3	11.8	15.7
12 years	521	124	249	112	*	8.7	5.5	10.4	10.4	*
13 years or more	502	117	258	95	*	10.5	7.1	12.5	11.5	*
Usual activity status[2]										
Preschool (under 6 years)	106	106	...	...	...	4.8	4.8	...	...	...
School-age (6-16 years)	234	234	...	...	...	5.4	5.4	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)	631	...	336	263	*	8.9	...	8.1	9.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	576	...	262	168	147	15.2	...	14.6	14.6	17.2
Retired (45 years and over)	96	...	...	*	82	12.9	...	...	*	13.2
Place of residence										
SMSA	1,081	203	456	287	136	8.3	4.7	9.5	10.7	11.9
Central city	520	90	209	150	71	8.8	4.9	9.7	11.8	11.4
Not central city	561	113	247	136	64	8.0	4.5	9.4	9.6	12.4
Outside SMSA	664	137	218	176	134	9.8	5.8	9.4	12.7	18.5
Nonfarm	600	129	202	151	118	10.2	6.3	9.7	13.0	18.8
Farm	64	*	*	*	*	7.3	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	424	98	168	111	*	8.6	6.3	9.7	10.1	*
North Central	508	79	217	133	80	9.2	4.1	11.1	11.8	15.2
South	465	98	164	124	79	7.7	4.8	7.5	10.3	14.0
West	348	65	125	95	63	10.7	5.8	10.2	14.8	24.1

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes other and unknown activity for person 17 years and over.

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

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

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes preschool (under 6 years), retired (45 years and over), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1] -------------	1,072	213	408	234	217	5.4	3.2	5.7	5.7	11.6
Sex										
Male-------------------------	505	99	222	100	83	5.3	2.9	6.6	5.2	10.4
Female-----------------------	567	113	186	135	134	5.5	3.4	5.0	6.3	12.6
Color										
White------------------------	909	148	359	213	188	5.2	2.6	5.7	5.8	11.0
All other--------------------	163	64	*	*	*	6.7	6.2	*	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000---------	379	56	83	84	156	8.6	4.6	6.6	9.8	14.3
$5,000-$9,999------------	335	63	177	59	*	4.5	*	6.3	*	*
$10,000 or more----------	300	84	133	71	*	4.4	3.5	4.7	5.0	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years------	513	78	141	126	169	5.9	2.9	5.5	6.0	13.6
12 years or more--------	538	128	262	105	*	5.0	3.3	5.9	5.5	*
Usual activity status[2]										
School-age (6-16 years)-	159	159	...	...	...	3.7	3.7	...	...	...
Usually working (17 years and over)--------	371	...	231	130	*	5.2	...	5.6	4.8	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-------------------	291	...	96	77	118	7.7	...	5.3	6.7	13.8
Retired (45 years and over)---------------------	89	...	...	*	70	12.0	...	...	*	11.2
Place of residence										
SMSA-------------------------	655	134	277	129	115	5.1	3.1	5.8	4.8	10.1
Outside SMSA-----------------	317	79	130	105	102	4.7	3.4	5.6	7.6	14.1
Geographic region										
Northeast--------------------	234	*	95	51	50	4.8	*	5.5	4.7	9.7
North Central----------------	255	*	93	55	58	4.6	*	4.8	4.9	11.0
South------------------------	408	85	148	93	81	6.8	4.1	6.7	7.7	14.4
West-------------------------	175	*	72	*	*	5.4	*	5.9	*	*

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years) and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	1,205	*	265	492	432	6.1	*	3.7	12.1	23.2
Sex										
Male	540	*	92	217	224	5.7	*	2.7	11.2	28.0
Female	666	*	173	274	209	6.5	*	4.6	12.8	19.6
Color										
White	1,084	*	239	451	379	6.3	*	3.8	12.2	22.1
All other	122	*	*	*	54	5.0	*	*	*	36.0
Family income										
Less than $5,000	574	*	73	184	312	13.0	*	5.8	21.5	28.6
$5,000-$9,999	318	*	105	147	61	4.3	*	3.7	10.4	15.5
$10,000 or more	242	*	78	123	*	3.6	*	2.9	8.2	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	780	*	111	338	320	9.0	*	4.3	16.1	25.7
12 years or more	388	*	150	141	92	3.6	*	3.4	7.4	16.4
Usual activity status[2]										
Usually working (17 years and over)	461	...	135	264	62	6.5	...	3.3	9.8	21.6
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	466	...	117	177	172	12.3	...	6.5	15.4	20.1
Retired (45 years and over)	192	...	...	*	166	25.8	...	...	*	26.6
Place of residence										
SMSA	679	*	162	295	213	5.2	*	3.4	11.0	18.7
Central city	363	*	74	150	135	6.1	*	3.4	11.8	21.6
Not central city	316	*	88	145	77	4.5	*	3.3	10.2	14.9
Outside SMSA	526	*	103	196	220	7.8	*	4.4	14.2	30.3
Nonfarm	437	*	88	163	179	7.4	*	4.2	14.0	28.6
Farm	89	*	*	*	*	10.2	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	278	*	67	103	106	5.7	*	3.9	9.4	20.6
North Central	314	*	56	116	134	5.7	*	2.9	10.3	25.4
South	421	*	81	189	146	7.0	*	3.7	15.6	26.0
West	192	*	61	83	*	5.9	*	5.0	12.9	*

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	892	86	270	356	181	4.5	1.3	3.8	8.7	9.7
Sex										
Male	390	55	135	135	64	4.1	1.6	4.0	7.0	8.0
Female	502	*	135	221	117	4.9	*	3.6	10.4	11.0
Color										
White	862	81	257	347	176	5.0	1.4	4.1	9.4	10.3
All other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000	238	*	*	75	114	5.4	*	*	8.8	10.5
$5,000-$9,999	306	*	114	121	*	4.1	*	4.0	8.5	*
$10,000 or more	307	*	108	136	*	4.5	*	4.0	9.0	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years	345	*	69	146	105	4.0	*	2.7	6.9	8.4
12 years or more	536	57	200	205	73	5.0	1.5	4.5	10.8	13.0
Usual activity status[2]										
Usually working (17 years and over)	364	...	151	196	*	5.1	...	3.6	7.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	302	...	73	135	93	8.0	...	4.1	11.8	10.9
Retired (45 years and over)	77	...	...	*	60	10.4	...	...	*	9.6
Place of residence										
SMSA	589	61	178	242	109	4.5	1.4	3.7	9.0	9.6
Central city	251	*	81	99	*	4.2	*	3.7	7.8	*
Not central city	337	*	96	143	60	4.8	*	3.6	10.1	11.6
Outside SMSA	303	*	92	114	72	4.5	*	4.0	8.2	9.9
Nonfarm	284	*	88	104	66	4.8	*	4.2	8.9	10.5
Farm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast	180	*	50	75	*	3.7	*	2.9	6.8	*
North Central	239	*	72	86	55	4.3	*	3.7	7.6	10.4
South	300	*	86	133	59	5.0	*	3.9	11.0	10.5
West	174	*	62	62	*	5.3	*	5.0	9.6	*

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1] --------------	1,690	*	725	783	170	8.6	*	10.2	19.2	9.1
Sex										
Male------------------------	936	*	434	412	87	9.9	*	12.9	21.2	10.9
Female----------------------	754	*	291	371	83	7.4	*	7.7	17.4	7.8
Color										
White----------------------	1,597	*	681	739	166	9.2	*	10.9	20.1	9.7
All other------------------	94	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000----------	383	*	88	186	110	8.6	*	7.0	21.7	10.1
$5,000-$9,999-------------	591	*	295	261	*	8.0	*	10.4	18.4	*
$10,000 or more----------	640	*	320	292	*	9.4	*	12.0	19.4	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years--------	489	*	154	242	92	9.8	*	11.9	18.0	9.5
9-11 years---------------	327	*	139	155	*	9.0	*	11.0	20.4	*
12 years-----------------	441	*	213	200	*	7.3	*	8.9	18.7	*
13 years or more---------	425	*	215	183	*	8.9	*	10.4	22.2	*
Usual activity status[2]										
Usually working (17 years and over)--------	1,024	...	505	492	*	14.4	...	12.2	18.3	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years over)-------------------	471	...	174	224	73	12.4	...	9.7	19.5	8.5
Retired (45 years and over)----------------	96	...	...	*	58	12.9	...	...	*	9.3
Place of residence										
SMSA----------------------	1,041	*	464	485	82	8.0	*	9.7	18.0	7.2
Central city------------	459	*	197	203	*	7.8	*	9.1	16.0	*
Not central city-------	582	*	267	282	*	8.3	*	10.1	19.9	*
Outside SMSA------------	649	*	261	298	88	9.6	*	11.2	21.5	12.1
Nonfarm----------------	557	*	226	263	67	9.4	*	10.9	22.6	10.7
Farm-------------------	92	*	*	*	*	10.5	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast----------------	336	*	151	149	*	6.8	*	8.7	13.6	*
North Central-----------	464	*	216	206	*	8.4	*	11.0	18.3	*
South-------------------	578	*	234	267	77	9.6	*	10.6	22.1	13.7
West--------------------	313	*	125	161	*	9.6	*	10.2	25.0	*

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

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

[1] Includes unknown income and education.
[2] Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

Characteristic	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] --------------	950	*	223	489	237	4.8	*	3.1	12.0	12.7
Sex										
Male--------------------	654	*	167	330	156	6.9	*	5.0	17.0	19.5
Female------------------	296	*	56	159	81	2.9	*	1.5	7.5	7.6
Color										
White-------------------	904	*	212	469	222	5.2	*	3.4	12.7	12.9
All other---------------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income										
Less than $5,000---------	233	*	*	73	136	5.3	*	*	8.5	12.5
$5,000-$9,999------------	288	*	86	155	*	3.9	*	3.0	10.9	*
$10,000 or more----------	360	*	97	224	*	5.3	*	3.6	14.9	*
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years--------	246	*	*	114	111	4.9	*	*	8.5	11.5
9-11 years---------------	149	*	*	86	*	4.1	*	*	11.3	*
12 years-----------------	293	*	92	151	50	4.9	*	3.8	14.1	16.3
13 years or more---------	243	*	74	127	*	5.1	*	3.6	15.4	*
Usual activity status[2]										
Usually working (17 years and over)--------	565	...	175	348	*	7.9	...	4.2	12.9	*
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)-------------------	204	...	*	97	69	5.4	...	*	8.5	8.1
Retired (45 years and over)-------------------	138	...	...	*	116	18.6	...	...	*	18.6
Place of residence										
SMSA--------------------	673	*	158	362	151	5.2	*	3.3	13.5	13.2
Central city-----------	323	*	68	168	86	5.5	*	3.1	13.2	13.8
Not central city-------	350	*	91	195	65	5.0	*	3.5	13.8	12.6
Outside SMSA-----------	277	*	65	127	86	4.1	*	2.8	9.2	11.9
Nonfarm---------------	248	*	61	116	71	4.2	*	2.9	10.0	11.3
Farm------------------	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geographic region										
Northeast---------------	259	*	64	136	60	5.3	*	3.7	12.4	11.7
North Central-----------	236	*	56	127	53	4.3	*	2.9	11.3	10.0
South-------------------	262	*	55	141	65	4.3	*	2.5	11.7	11.6
West--------------------	192	*	*	85	60	5.9	*	*	13.2	22.9

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Excludes preschool (under 6 years), school-age (6-16 years), and other and unknown activity for persons 17 years and over.

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

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

[1]Includes unknown income and education.
[2]Includes unknown activity.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

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

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

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

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published[5] as well as a detailed description of the sample design[6] and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.[7]

[5]National 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.

[6]U.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.

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

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

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

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).

2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.

3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.

4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

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

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

General Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

[8]National 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.

[9]National 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.

[10]National 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the re-

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

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

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

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

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

Code A4CW

Code A4AW

Code A4CN

Code A4AN

Relative standard error (%)

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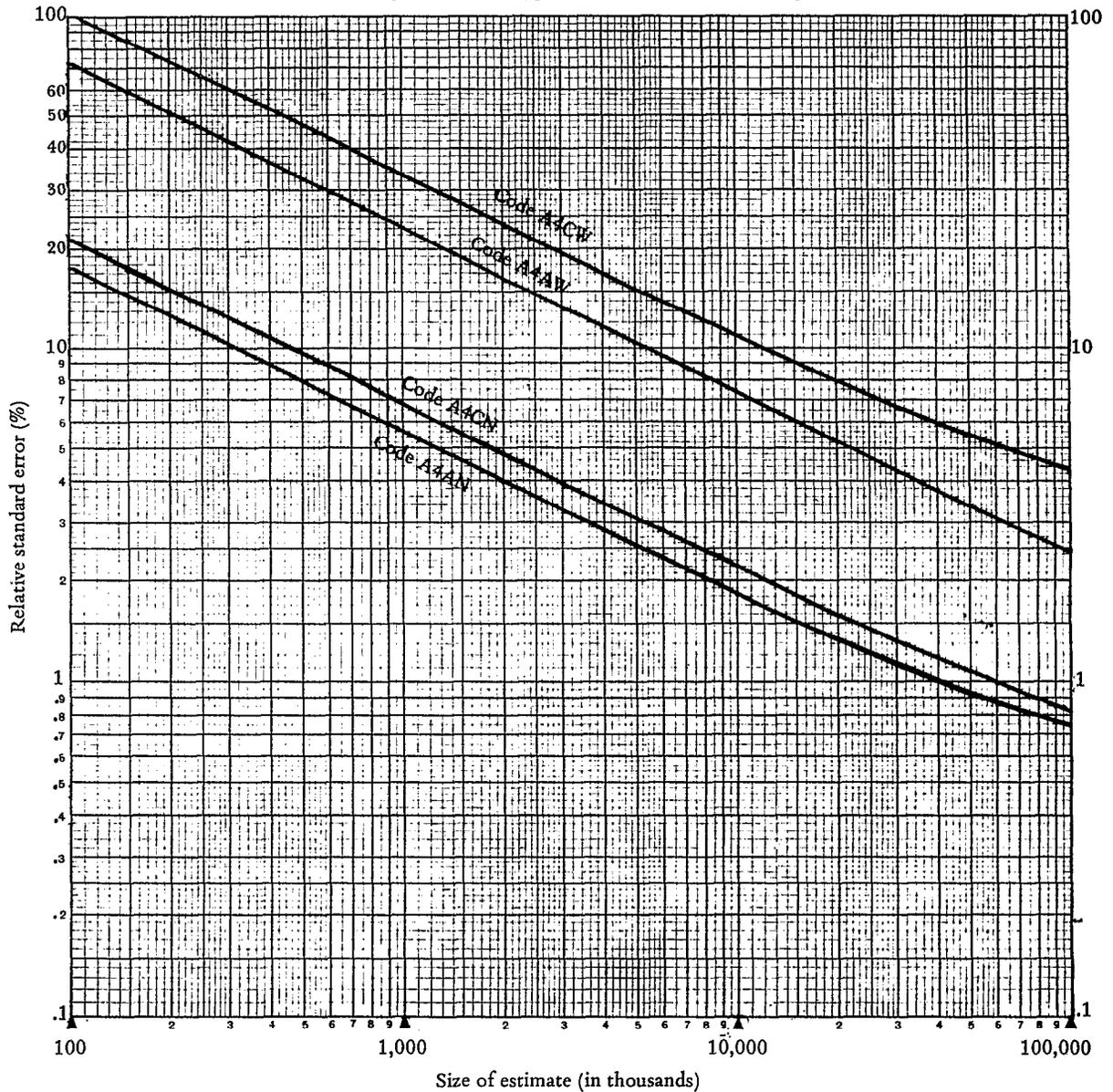
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type C statistic (Code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 (6.8 percent of 1,000,000).

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

Relative standard error (%)

Base of:

Code: P4AN-M
Type A data
Narrow and medium
range variables

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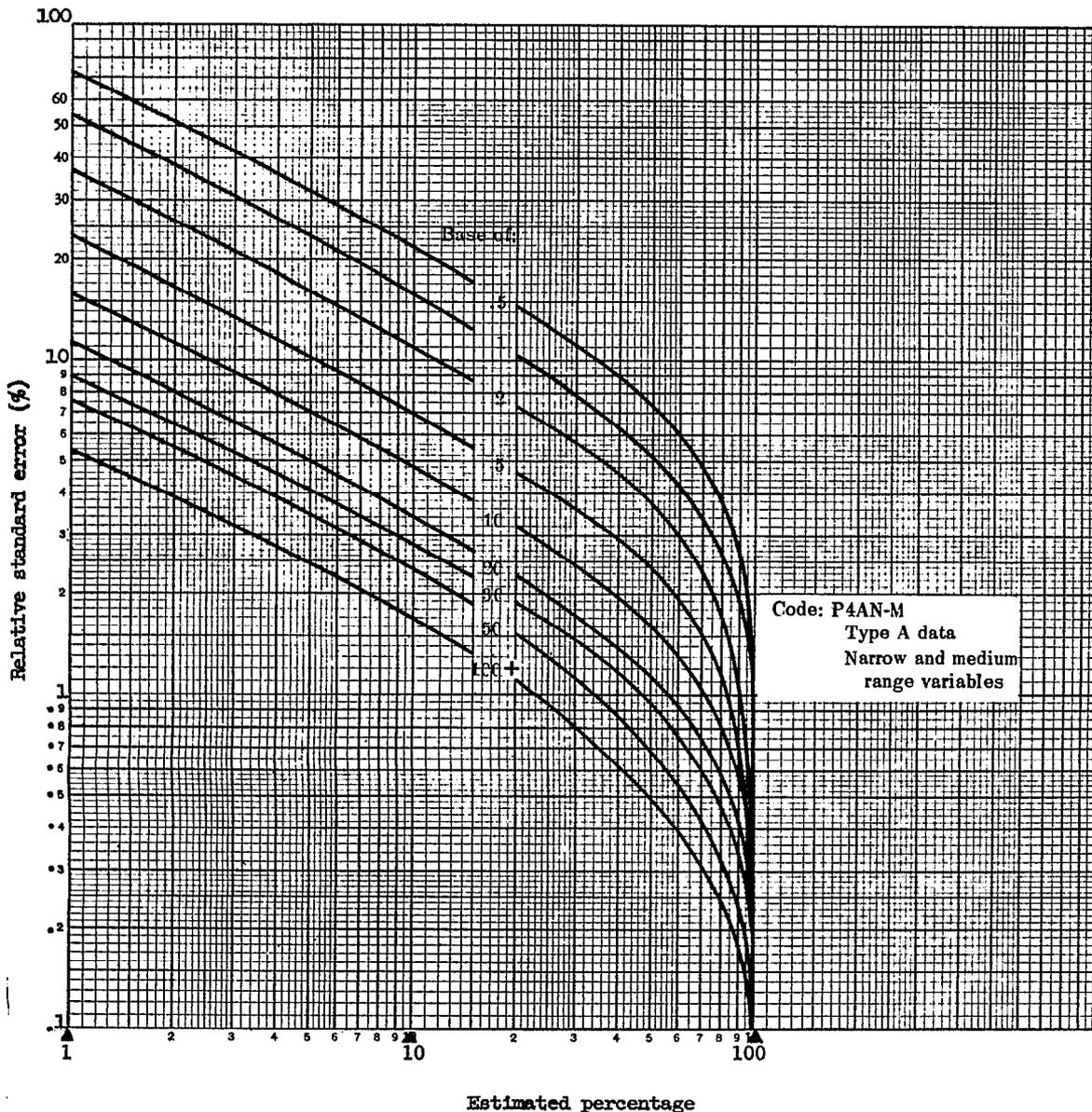
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for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

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type B, Narrow, Medium, and Wide range data
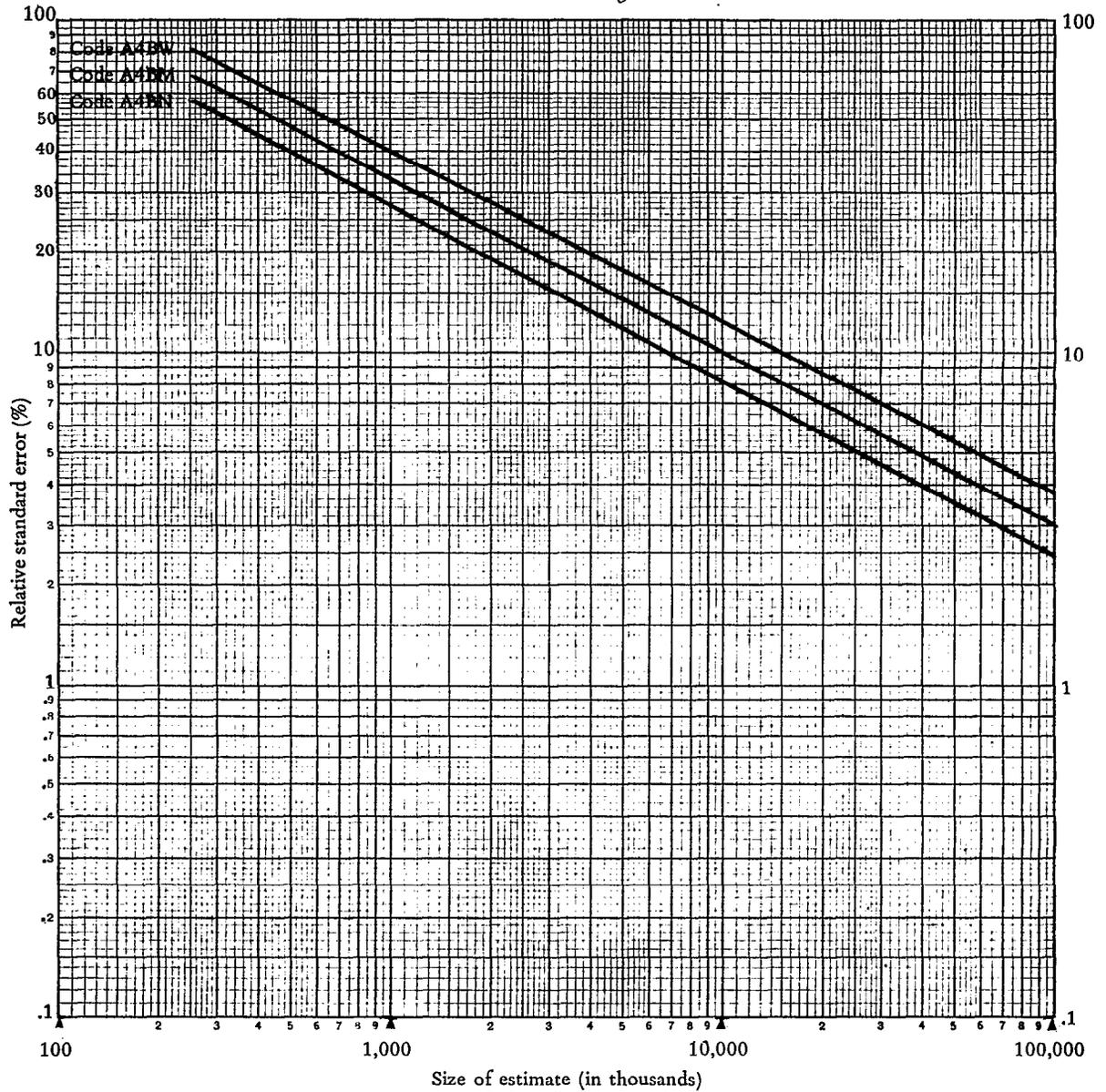
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Wide range Type B statistic (Code: A4BW) has a relative error of 16.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Preschool children:
   Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

   School-age children:
   Inability to go to school.

   Housewives:
   Inability to do any housework.

   Workers and all other persons:
   Inability to work at a job or business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preschool children:
Not classified in this category.

School-age children:
Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure I.

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

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

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

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

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

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

———— ○ ○ ○ ————

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

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 first few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, that is, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday,_____ , and ending this past Sunday,_____ .		☐ Yes (5b)
5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	5a.	☐ No ⎫ If age: 17+ (5c) 6 – 16 (5d)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	b.	_____Days⎭ Under 6 (5f)
c. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.	c.	_____WL days (5e) ☐ None (5f)
d. During those two weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?	d.	_____SL days (5e) ☐ None (5f)
If BOTH bed days AND work or school loss days, ask: e. On how many of these -- days lost from work/school did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?	e.	_____Days ⎫ ☐ None ⎭ (5f)
f. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) {in bed / lost from work / lost from school}) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?	f.	☐ Yes (5g) ☐ No (6)
g. (Again, not counting the day(s) {in bed / lost from work / lost from school}) During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?	g.	_____Days (6a) ☐ None (6)
If 1+ days in Q. 5, ask 6; otherwise go to next person. 6a. What condition caused -- to {stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down} during the past 2 weeks?	6a.	Enter condition in item C Ask 6b
b. Did any other condition cause him to {stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down} during that period?	b.	☐ Yes (6c) ☐ No (NP)
c. What condition?	c.	Enter conditions in item C Reask 6b

PROBE QUESTIONS

10a. Was anyone in the family a patient in a hospital during the past 2 weeks?	☐ Yes *(10b and c)* ☐ No *(12)*	
b. Who was this ? :— Mark "In hospital" box in person's column.		10b. ☐ In hospital *(item C)*
c. During the 2 weeks, was anyone else a patient in a hospital?	☐ Yes *(Reask 10 b and c)* ☐ No	
If "In hospital," ask: 11a. For what condition was — in the hospital?		11a. *Enter condition in item C*
b. While — was in the hospital did he talk to a doctor about any other condition?		b. ☐ Yes ☐ No *(NP)*
c. What condition?		c. *Enter condition in item C* *Reask 11b*
NOTES.		

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

PROBE QUESTIONS

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

Ages 17 +	18a. What was — doing most of the past 12 months — (For males): working or doing something else? (For females): keeping house, 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?	18 and 19	1 ☐ Working (NP—23) 2 ☐ Keeping house (NP—23) 3 ☐ Retired (NP—22) 4 ☐ Going to school (NP—25) 5 ☐ 17+ something else (NP—22) 6 ☐ 6—16 something else (NP—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?		
Ages under 6			0 ☐ 1—5 yrs. (NP—20) 0 ☐ Under 1 (NP—21)

	20a. Is — able to *take part at all in ordinary play* with other children?	20a.	☐ Yes	1 ☐ No (27)
	b. Is he limited in *the kind* of play he can do because of his health?	b.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	c. Is he limited in *the amount of play* because of his health?	c.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No (26)
	21a. Is — limited in anyway because of his health?	21a.	☐ Yes	5 ☐ No (NP)
	b. In what way is he limited?	b.	_____ (27)	
	22a. Does — health keep him from working?	22a.	1 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	b. Is he limited in *the kind of work he could do* because of his health?	b.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	c. Is he limited in *the amount of work he could do* because of his health?	c.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	d. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?	d.	3 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No (26)
	23a. In terms of health, is — able to (work — keep house) at all?	23a.	☐ Yes	1 ☐ No (27)
	b. Is he limited in *the kind of (work — housework)* he can do because of his health?	b.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	c. Is he limited in *the amount of (work — housework) he can do* because of his health?	c.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	d. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?	d.	3 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No (26)
	24. In terms of health would — be able to go to school?	24.	☐ Yes	1 ☐ No (27)
	25a. Does (would) — have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	25a.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	b. Is he (would he be) limited in *school attendance* because of his health?	b.	2 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No
	c. Is he limited in *the kind or amount of other activities* because of his health?	c.	3 ☐ Yes (27)	☐ No (26)
	26a. Is — limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	26a.	4 ☐ Yes	5 ☐ No (NP)
	b. In what way is he limited?	b.	Record verbatim response	
	27. About how long has he { been limited in . . . been unable to . . . had to go to a certain type of school? }	27.	☐ Less than 1 month ____Mos. ____Yrs.	
	28a. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?	28a.	Enter condition in item C and ask b ☐ Old age only (NP)	
	b. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	b.	☐ Yes (Reask ☐ No a and b)	
	If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 28a, ask: c. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	c.	☐ Only 1 condition (NP) Enter main condition (NP)	

PROBE QUESTIONS

29a. Was — a patient in a hospital at any time since ___ a year ago?	**29a.**	☐ Yes *(29b)* ☐ No *(item C)*
b. How many times was — in a hospital since ___ a year ago?	**b.**	____ Times *(item C)*
30a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home or similar place since ___ a year ago? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(31)*		
b. Who was this? — Mark "Yes" in person's column.	**30b.**	☐ Yes
For each "Yes" marked, ask: **c.** During that period, how many times was — in a nursing home or similar place?	**c.**	____ Times *(item C)*

For each child 1 year old or under, ask:

		Month	Day	Year
31a. When was — born? If on or after the date stamped in 29, ask 31b.	**31a.**			
b. Was — born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 29 and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 31c for each.	**b.**	☐ Yes		☐ No *(NP)*
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for — ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 29 and item C for mother and/or baby.	**c.**	☐ Yes		☐ No

32a. Does anyone in the family (that is you, your —, etc.) stay in bed all or most of the time because of health? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(33)*		
b. Who is this?	**32b.**	1 ☐ Stays in bed.
c. Does anyone else in the family stay in bed? ☐ Yes *(Reask b)* ☐ No		
33a. (Besides —) Does anyone stay in the house all or most of the time because of health? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(34)*		
b. Who is this?	**33b.**	2 ☐ Stays in the house
c. Does anyone else stay in the house? ☐ Yes *(Reask b)* ☐ No		
34a. (Besides —) Does anyone need help getting around inside or outside the house either from another person or from a special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(35)*		
b. Who is this?	**34b.**	3 ☐ Needs help getting around
c. Does anyone else need the help of another person or special aid? ☐ Yes *(Reask b)* ☐ No		
35a. (Besides —) Does anyone have trouble in getting around freely by himself? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(36)*		4 ☐ Has trouble getting around freely
b. Who is this?	**35b.**	
c. Does anyone else have trouble in getting around freely by himself? ☐ Yes *(Reask b)* ☐ No		

Ask for each person with a limitation reported in questions 32–35:

36a. About how long has — { had to remain in bed? had to stay in the house? needed help in getting around inside or outside the house? had trouble in getting around freely by himself?	**36a.**	☐ Less than 1 month ____ Months ____ Years
b. What (other) condition causes this? If "old age" only, ask: Is this caused by any specific condition?	**b.**	*Enter condition in item C and ask c* ☐ Old age only *(NP)*
c. Is this caused by any other condition?	**c.**	☐ Yes *(Reask b and c)* ☐ No
If 2+ conditions reported in Q. 36b, ask:		☐ Only 1 condition *(NP)*
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	**d.**	*Enter main condition (NP)*

PROBE QUESTIONS

CONDITION 1	1. Person number	Name of condition

Enter person number and "Name of condition."

Ask for all conditions

Examine "Name of condition" entry in item 1 and mark

2. Did -- ever at any time talk to a doctor about his . . . ?
   1☐ Yes   2☐ No

☐ Accident or injury *(4)*   ☐ On Card C *(10)*   ☐ Neither *(3a)*

If "Doctor talked to," ask:
   If "Doctor not talked to," record adequate
   description of condition or illness.

3a. What did the doctor say it was?
   Did he give it a medical name?

Do not ask for Cancer or Arthritis

b. What was the cause of . . . ?
   ☐ Accident or injury *(4)*

If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:

c. What kind of . . . is it?

Arthritis	Measles	Ailment	Disease
Asthma	Rupture	Attack	Disorder
Cyst	Tumor	Condition	Trouble
Growth	Ulcer	Defect	
} Ask:

d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?

For allergy or stroke, ask:

For any entry that includes the words:

Abscess	Damage	Paralysis
Ache (except headache)	Growth	Rupture
Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore
Blood clot	Infection	Soreness
Boil	Inflammation	Tumor
Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer
Cramps (except	Neuritis	Varicose veins
menstrual)	Pain	Weak
Cyst	Palsy	Weakness
} Ask:

e. What part of the body is affected? *(Specify)* _____

Ear or eye .... one or both
Head .... skull, scalp, face
Back .... upper, middle, lower
Arm .... shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both
Leg .... hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both

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FILL QUESTIONS 4–9 FOR ALL ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES

4a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
☐ During the past 2 years *(4b)*
☐ Before 2 years *(5a)*

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

Ask for all accidents or injuries:
5a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened BEFORE 3 months, ask:
b. What part of the body is affected now? How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

6a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?   1☐ Yes   2☐ No *(7)*

b. Was more than one vehicle involved?   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time?   1☐ Yes   2☐ No

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

8. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?
1☐ Yes   3☐ While in Armed Services
2☐ No   4☐ Under 17 at time of accident

Ask for all accidents that happened during the past 2 weeks except those involving moving motor vehicles.

9. We are interested in the objects that caused this accident and injury. How did the accident happen?

Footnotes

CONDITION PAGE

Mark for all conditions	**10.** ☐ Not an eye cond. *(11)* ☐ First eye cond. *(10a)* ☐ Under 6 *(11)* ☐ Not first eye cond. *(11)*	**10a. Can ― ― see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	

11. During the past two weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(16a)*

12. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? ___ Days oo☐ None *(16a)*

13. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day? ___ Days oo☐ None

14. *Ask if 17+ years:* How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house? ___ Days *(16a)* oo☐ None *(16a)*

15. *Ask if 6―16 years:* How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period? ___ Days oo☐ None

16a. When did he first notice his . . . ? ― Was it during the past 3 months or before that time? ☐ During 3 mos. ☐ More than 3 mos. ago *(17)*

b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time? ☐ Past 2 weeks 4☐ More than 2 wks. ago *(AA)*

c. Which week, last week or the week before? 1☐ Last week 2☐ Week before ⎫ *(AA)*

17. Did ― ― first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time? 5☐ 3―12 months 6☐ More than 12 mos. ago

A A Continue if { reported in probe Q. 17, 28 or 36 or Card A } otherwise, go to next condition { Do not continue for missing extremities.

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM ☐ Doctor seen *(19)* ☐ Doctor not seen *(18)*

18. During the past 12 months what did ― ― do or take for his . . . ? Anything else? Write in ⟶ *(25)*

19. After ― ― first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it before he talked to a doctor about it? (Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?) 0☐ Discovered by doctor *(21)* 2__ Days 4__ Months 3__ Weeks 5__ Years

20. Before ― ― talked to a doctor about his . . . , what did he do or take for this condition? Anything else? Write in ⟶ 0☐ Nothing

21a. Does ― ― NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . . ? 1☐ Yes 2☐ No *(22)*

b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1☐ Yes 2☐ No

22. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1☐ Yes 2☐ No

23. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1☐ Yes 2☐ No

24. During the past 12 months, about how many times has ― ― seen or talked to a doctor about his . . . ? (Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) ___ Times 000☐ None

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

26a. How often does his . . . bother him ― all of the time, often, once in a while, or never? 1☐ All the time 2☐ Often 3☐ Once in a while 0☐ Never *(26c)* 4☐ Other ___ *(Specify)* ___ *(26b)*

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

c. Does ― ― still have his . . . ? 1☐ Yes *(Next condition)* ☐ No *(26d)*

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control? ___ *(NC)* ⟵ 2☐ Cured *(26e)* 3☐ Und. cont. *(NC)* 4☐ Other *(Specify)*

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

CONDITION PAGE

58

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENCY FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

FORM HIS-301 (1969)
(11-21-66)

A 1

17. Now I'm going to read a list of conditions.
Does anyone in the family (you, your—,
etc.) HAVE any of these conditions...

Missing fingers, hand or arm—
toes, foot or leg?

Permanent stiffness or any deformity
of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or
back?

Paralysis of any kind?

If "Yes" ask:

    Who is this?

    Does anyone else have...?

A-2

17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS
did anyone in the family have...

Arthritis of any kind
    or
Rheumatism?

Gout?

Lumbago?

Osteomyelitis? (oz-tee-ch-my-uh-lite-iss)

A bone cyst or bone spur?

Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?

Trick knee?

A slipped or ruptured disc?

Curvature of the spine?

Repeated trouble with neck, back or spine?

Bursitis or synovitis? (sin-uh-vite-iss)

Any disease of the muscles or tendons?

If "Yes," ask

    Who was this?

    During the past 12 months,
    did anyone else have...

A-3

17. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did
anyone in the family have...

A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?

Eczema or psoriasis? (so-rye-uh-sis)

Trouble with dry or itching skin?

Trouble with acne?

A skin ulcer?

Any kind of skin allergy?

Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?

Trouble with fallen arches, flatfeet or
clubfoot?

Trouble with ingrown toenails or fingernails?

Trouble with bunions, corns or calluses?

A disease of the hair or scalp?

Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?

If "Yes," ask

    Who was this?

    During the past 12 months,
    did anyone else have...

Exclude persons who have arthritis or
other "arthritis" conditions.

17. (Besides —) During the past 12 months,
did anyone (else) in the family have any
of the following...

AA. Any stiffness in the joints when first
getting out of bed in the morning?*

BB. Pain in the joints when they are moved?*

CC. Swelling in any of the joints, except in
the ankles or feet?*

DD. Any pain or soreness in the joints when
they are touched or pressed on?*

*If "Yes," ask: What was the cause of this?

Record letters and cause in item C-2.

Interviewer information:

    Other "arthritis" conditions

    1. Lupus (erythematosus)
    2. Scleroderma
    3. Dermatomyositis
    4. Polyarteritis
    5. Periarteritis
    6. Psoriatic arthritis
    7. Rheumatism
    8. Gout

B

B

Conditions reported for which questions 3a–3e
need not be asked.

Acne	High blood pressure
Appendicitis	Hypertension
Arteriosclerosis	Kidney stones
Athlete's foot	Laryngitis
Bronchitis (any kind)	Migraine headache
Bursitis	Mumps
Chickenpox	Phlebitis
Cold	(Thrombophlebitis)
Corns, calluses,	Pneumonia
bunions or warts	Pregnancy
Croup	Sciatica
Diabetes	Sinus trouble
Epilepsy	(Sinusitis)
Gallstones	Strep (Streptococcus)
Goiter	throat
Hardening of	Tonsillitis
the arteries	Ulcer (duodenal,
Hay fever	stomach, peptic
Hemorrhoids or piles	or gastric only)
Hernia	Whooping cough
(all types)	

C

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3 3 3

WRIST

D
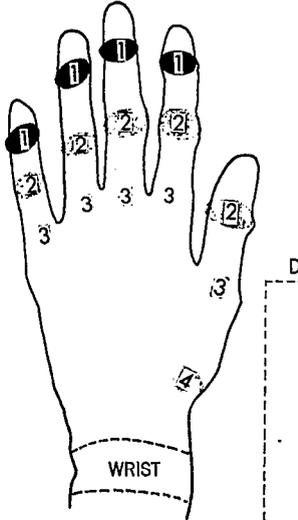
Under $1,000 (including loss) . . Group A

$ 1,000 – $ 1,999 . . . . Group B

$ 2,000 – $ 2,999 . . . . Group C

$ 3,000 – $ 3,999 . . . . Group D

$ 4,000 – $ 4,999 . . . . Group E

$ 5,000 – $ 5,999 . . . . Group F

$ 6,000 – $ 6,999 . . . . Group G

$ 7,000 – $ 9,999 . . . . Group H

$10,000 – $14,999 . . . . Group I

$15,000 and over . . . . Group J

I
INCOME

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