Prevalence of Chronic Skin

and Musculoskeletal Conditions

United States-1976

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 1976.

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COOPERATION OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC SKIN AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS

Gordon Scott Bonham, Ph.D., Division of Health Interview Statistics

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of chronic skin and musculo-skeletal conditions among members of the civilian noninstitutionalized population was measured in the Health Interview Survey during 1976. Prevalence estimates and measures of the effect of these conditions on the population covered by the survey are presented in this report. Information on the same set of chronic conditions was collected during 1969 and published in a previous report. This report compares the 1976 data with the earlier information and discusses changes over the 7 years in the reporting of prevalence of chronic skin and musculo-skeletal conditions.

Permanent impairments to the skin or mus-culoskeletal system are not covered in this report. Impairments are chronic or permanent defects resulting from diseases, injuries, or con-genital malformations. They have been treated separately from other conditions by the U.S. Public Health Service through a special coding scheme that groups them according to type of functional impairment and etiology. Data on impairments to the skin or musculoskeletal systems in 1971 have been published[1,2] and were collected again in 1977.

Arthritis was the most prevalent chronic musculoskeletal condition, affecting 117 of every 1,000 persons in 1976. Of persons 65 years of age or over, 437 of every 1,000 were affected. Arthritis bothered the person a great deal in 31 percent of the cases and caused the person to limit activities in 20 percent of the

cases. The reported prevalence of arthritis in-creased between 1969 and 1976. In addition, the average number of bed days and the number of restricted-activity days per condition in-creased during the same time period.

Displacement of intervertebral disc had a greater effect on the person than any other chronic musculoskeletal condition. In half of the cases it restricted the person's activities and resulted in an average of 8.4 days in bed per year. Although it affected only 13 of every 1,000 persons in 1976, displacement of inter-vertebral disc has increased in both reported prevalence and personal impact since 1969.

An increase in the reporting of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria between 1969 and 1976, resulted in these conditions being the most prevalent chronic skin conditions in 1976. Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria affected about 37 of every 1,000 persons in 1976. The impact of these conditions also increased, although only 3-4 percent of the cases were reported in 1976 to limit the person's activity or to cause the person to spend a day in bed.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information presented in this report on the prevalence of chronic skin and musculoskele-tal conditions is based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey, a continuing nation-wide 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 1976 the sample was composed of approximately 40,000 households containing about 113,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 3.7 percent—of which 2.1 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data is presented in appendix I. Because 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 contains facsimiles of portions of the questionnaire used to obtain information about chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions. A facsimile of the entire questionnaire used during 1976 is in appendix III of the report, "Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1976."[3]

The prevalence estimates of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions as presented in this report are likely underestimations of the prevalences of these conditions in the population. The restriction of the survey to the civilian population not confined to institutions reduces the prevalence estimates since the proportion of persons with chronic conditions in institutions is high. A survey of nursing home residents in 1973-74 showed that 342.5 per 1,000 residents were reported to have chronic arthritis or rheumatism.[4]

Methodological studies have shown that chronic conditions are generally underreported in interview surveys. Findings of several of these studies are summarized elsewhere.[1] 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 that 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 less impact. For instance, a condition that 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 that has little or no impact on the person. 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 depends 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.

Adjustment cannot be made for the nonreporting of conditions, limitation of activity, or disability days. This report does consider nonreporting of other items either by showing the number of conditions with a nonreported or unknown characteristic, or by basing a percent on those conditions with known characteristics. This latter procedure, used in tables A and B, assumes that the conditions with unknown characteristics are distributed in the same way as those with known characteristics. The unknowns were handled differently in the 1969 report so that comparison of table B and columns D, E, and F of table A should be made with caution.

Although effort was made to collect information on chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions by identical methods in both 1969 and 1976, differences may have emerged that were not anticipated. One planned difference was the emphasis on the terms "repeated" or "trouble" when included in the list of conditions in 1976. The interviewer emphasis on these words probably resulted in lower reporting of bunions, corns, and calluses, but not of any other conditions. Also, people being interviewed may have had different perceptions of the questions in the 2 years or answered them in different ways. Changes in a reported prevalence or impact may not reflect a change in the actual prevalence or impact of the condition but could

be partly or wholly due to changes in diagnosis of disease, medical awareness or knowledge of the population, or reporting in the household interviews.

Conditions reported in the interview were counted as chronic if they appeared on the list of those conditions always considered to be chronic regardless of onset or those that 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 the time of interview. These condition groups have been coded to categories in the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA).[5]

Within each of the condition groups shown in table A, the prevalence estimate, although 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, 27,050,000 arthritis, rheumatism, and gout conditions were reported by 26,625,000 people in 1976. Additional discussion of multiple conditions per person is available in the earlier report.[1]

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistical significance exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (i.e., "greater," "less," etc.) indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance) was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does *not* mean the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

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 often stated as "point-prevalence." Chronic conditions reported any time during the 12 months prior to interview were considered to be present at the time of interview. Table A shows the prevalence per 1,000 persons of 11 groups of chronic skin and 7 groups of chronic musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews. The prevalence rates were the number of reported conditions in the group per 1,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

The 11 skin disease categories shown in table A encompass all of the chronic skin diseases reported in health interviews in 1976. Estimates for neoplasms of the skin were not published for 1969 because experience suggested neoplasms of any kind were seriously underreported in household interviews. Estimates of skin neoplasms are included in this report for 1976 because the reporting of skin neoplasms was found to be consistent with other data.[a]

Although the majority of the musculoskeletal condition data collected in 1976 are shown in this report, a residual category containing an estimated 387,000 conditions is not presented. These were excluded because of the vague and varied nature of the conditions contained in this category and because many conditions which might seem to be in this category are classified as impairments. This report also excludes estimates of malignant or benign neoplasms of the musculoskeletal system because of the assumed poor reporting of most neoplasms in household health interviews.

Shown in table A are measures of the impact on the person of skin and musculoskeletal conditions. For example, 20.3 percent of arthritis conditions caused the person to limit his activity; 9.7 percent of arthritis conditions caused the person to spend at least 1 day in bed in the past year. A doctor had been seen at some time for 79.4 percent of arthritis conditions and for 50.0 percent of them a physician had been seen in the past year.

The average number of restricted-activity days per person caused by arthritis was 15.3. Among these restricted-activity days were an

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[a]The Third National Cancer Survey in 1971-72 found the incidence of skin neoplasms among Caucasians in four areas to range from 1.2 to 3.8 per 1,000 population.[6] The incidence of skin neoplasms for white persons is 1.6 per 1,000 population based upon the data collected in the Health Interview Survey.

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, 1976

Chronic condition and ICDA code	Prevalence		Percent of condition—				Disability days			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	In thou-sands	Number per 1,000 persons	Causing limita-tion of activity	With 1 bed day or more in past year[1]	With doctor ever seen[2]	With 1 physi-cian visit or more in past year[2]	Restricted-activity days per condition per year	Bed days per condi-tion per year	Bed days per bed-dis-abling condi-tion per year[3]	Work-loss days per condi-tion per year
Skin										
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses............................110, 111	598	2.8	*3.0	*1.4	78.4	43.4	*1.3	*..	*..	*..
Neoplasms of the skin..172-173, 216, 232.2	1,100	5.2	3.4	8.4	90.4	79.0	5.8	*2.0	*24.3	*0.8
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC..........680-682, 684-686	280	1.3	*7.9	25.6	89.7	70.6	*12.9	*3.3	*14.0	*0.9
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC.......................690-693, 708	7,743	36.8	3.0	3.6	85.6	52.2	4.0	*0.6	*17.4	*0.3
Psoriasis and similar disorders 696	1,804	8.6	5.7	2.3	88.3	42.6	3.4	*0.8	*37.1	*0.4
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tis-sue..694, 695, 697, 698	1,964	9.3	*1.6	*0.7	60.4	33.9	*1.5	*0.3	*48.8	*..
Corns and callosities..700	5,583	26.5	*0.6	1.2	34.7	18.7	2.5	*0.5	*39.0	*0.1
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin 701	1,606	7.6	*0.4	*0.6	53.3	28.4	*0.8	*..	*..	*..
Diseases of nail..703	4,234	20.1	*0.4	2.7	42.2	22.6	1.7	*0.2	*6.8	*0.0
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne) 706	5,453	25.9	*0.4	2.8	73.2	52.1	1.4	*0.5	*18.6	*0.3
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC.................702, 704, 705, 707, 709.1, 709.9, 709.0 part	1,217	5.8	4.8	4.4	74.7	46.5	7.5	5.2	*121.8	*..
Musculoskeletal										
Arthritis, NEC... 710-715	24,573	116.7	20.3	9.7	79.4	50.0	15.3	4.2	44.0	0.6
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified 716, 717.0, 717.1, 717.9, 718	833	4.0	9.7	14.2	73.6	42.1	15.1	*2.6	*18.5	*0.2
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone.............................720-723	1,687	8.0	18.2	15.4	93.0	56.5	15.7	4.3	29.8	*0.3
Displacement of intervertebral disc...725	2,638	12.5	49.0	32.4	95.4	49.6	29.2	8.4	28.8	3.2
Bunion 730	1,853	8.8	*0.9	5.2	41.2	21.1	5.2	*1.0	*19.8	*0.1
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis 731	4,011	19.0	5.0	11.2	87.1	51.9	8.1	*1.2	*10.5	*0.5
Gout 274	1,644	7.8	19.4	18.5	94.7	68.2	16.8	4.7	25.7	*0.3

[1]Percentages are based upon persons reporting bed days.
[2]Percentages are based upon persons reporting whether or not a doctor had been seen.
[3]This figure is obtained by dividing the annual volume of bed days (used in computing column H) by the number of persons with the condition who reported one or more bed days in the year (column D).

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.
    NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

average of 4.2 days in bed and 0.6 days lost from work. The 4.2 days in bed, however, are due solely to the small number of conditions that caused any days in bed. An average of 44.0 days in bed were required by arthritis conditions that were severe enough to produce any bed-disability days.

The average numbers of disability days shown in table A were computed by dividing the annual volume of the particular type of disability days attributed to the condition by the number of conditions reported. The disability days are based upon a 2-week recall period inflated to a yearly estimate, whereas the denominator is based upon reporting for the full 12 months. The small proportion of chronic skin conditions that cause disability days makes most of the disability day figures unreliable for these categories of conditions.

Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria were the most frequently reported among skin condi-tions, reported by 36.8 per 1,000 persons. However, only 3.6 percent of these conditions required the person to spend 1 day or more in bed during the past year. In contrast, chronic skin infections were reported by 1.3 persons per 1,000, but about one-fourth of these conditions (25.6) resulted in the person being confined to bed at least 1 day during the past year.

Among musculoskeletal conditions, arthritis was the most frequently reported condition. However, displacement of the intervertebral disc, which was less frequently reported, was 2½ times as likely to cause limitation of activity as was arthritis (49.0 and 20.3 percent, respec-tively) and proportionately 4 times as likely to require at least 1 day in bed during the past year (32.4 and 9.7 percent, respectively).

The percent of skin and musculoskeletal conditions requiring hospitalization at any time prior to interview is shown in table B along with the percent under medical treatment. Among chronic skin conditions, only neoplasms of the skin and infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue required a substantial amount of hospitalization (12.2 and 19.4 percent, respectively). Among musculoskeletal conditions, 48.5 percent of the displacement of intervertebral disc and 21.4 percent of osteomyelitis and other diseases of the bone required hospitalization. An estimated 66.0 percent of persons with gout reported that they took medicine or used some other form of treatment recommended by a doctor, and 51.3 percent of persons reporting psoriasis and similar disorders were under 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 15a). Musculoskeletal conditions were much more likely to have required days in bed. Among the musculoskeletal conditions, persons with displacement of intervertebral disc spent the most amount of time in bed with 16.0 percent spending 8 days or more in bed during the year (the percent would be higher if the unknowns had been eliminated from the table).

Among persons with musculoskeletal conditions, five or more visits to physicians during the year were reported by 17.8 percent of the persons with gout and by 17.6 percent of persons with displacement of intervertebral disc

Table B. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent of conditions for which a person has ever been hospitalized or is now under treatment or medication: United States, 1976

Selected chronic condition[1]	Prevalence in thousands	Percent[2] of conditions for which—	
		Ever hospitalized	Now under treatment or medication recommended by a doctor
Skin			
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	598	*3.6	34.3
Neoplasms of the skin	1,100	12.2	15.3
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	19.4	17.9
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	2.8	42.1
Psoriasis and similar disorders	1,804	5.1	51.3
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,964	*0.9	29.3
Corns and callosities	5,583	1.5	6.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	*1.4	25.5
Diseases of nail	4,234	3.0	5.9
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	5,453	3.0	31.3
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1,217	5.5	32.1
Musculoskeletal			
Arthritis, NEC	24,573	7.8	39.5
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	833	7.6	30.1
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	1,687	21.4	25.6
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,638	48.5	28.6
Bunion	1,853	7.0	6.6
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4,011	6.2	21.3
Gout	1,644	11.6	66.0

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.
[2]Percentage based upon persons reporting.

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

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, 1976

Selected chronic condition[1]	Prevalence in thousands	Number of bed days				
		Total	None	1-7	8 or more	Unknown
Skin						
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	598	100.0	91.6	*0.3	*1.0	7.2
Neoplasms of the skin	1,100	100.0	88.4	5.6	*2.5	3.6
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	100.0	67.5	13.9	*9.3	*9.3
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	100.0	91.4	2.9	0.6	5.2
Psoriasis and similar disorders	1,804	100.0	97.4	*1.3	*1.0	*0.4
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,964	100.0	98.4	*0.4	*0.3	*1.0
Corns and callosities	5,583	100.0	98.0	0.9	*0.4	0.8
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	100.0	98.3	*0.5	*0.1	*1.1
Diseases of nail	4,234	100.0	96.3	2.5	*0.2	1.0
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	5,453	100.0	96.5	2.4	*0.4	0.8
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1,217	100.0	91.5	*1.5	*2.7	4.2
Musculoskeletal						
Arthritis, NEC	24,573	100.0	89.2	5.3	4.2	1.3
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	833	100.0	84.6	7.9	6.1	*1.3
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	1,687	100.0	79.8	8.0	6.5	5.6
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,638	100.0	60.9	13.2	16.0	9.9
Bunion	1,853	100.0	94.4	2.6	2.5	*0.4
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4,011	100.0	87.0	8.4	2.5	2.1
Gout	1,644	100.0	80.2	10.8	7.4	*1.6

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

(table D). Similarly, among persons with skin diseases 15.4 percent of the persons with chronic infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC (not elsewhere classifiable) reported five visits or more to physicians.

Questions were asked about the frequency and amount of bother caused by these conditions. "Bother" was not defined for the respondent, but would usually be understood as the trouble, worry, inconvenience, anxiety, or similar problems that the condition caused the person. Table E shows the range of frequency of bother. For example, 25.0 percent of arthritis conditions bothered the person all the time; 2.7 percent did not bother the person at all. This contrasts with neoplasms of the skin where 6.9 percent of the conditions bothered the person all the time and 69.8 percent did not bother at all. The degree to which the condition bothered is shown in tables F and G. Table F shows a percent distribution of the degree of bother for all conditions and table G shows the degree only for those conditions that were reported to bother the person (unknown degree is included in the "other" category). Although arthritis caused bother in a greater percent of its cases than displacement of intervertebral disc, the degree of bother of arthritis was less than the bother of disc displacement; 30.6 percent of arthritis conditions bothered a great deal and 41.2 percent of disc displacement conditions bothered a great deal.

Table H shows the number of conditions 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 that started even earlier. Incidence as stated by the respondents may be prior to that of the medical diagnosis of the condition or may occur at a

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, 1976

Selected chronic condition[1]	Preva-lence in thousands	Number of physician visits					
		Total	None	1	2-4	5 or more	Unknown
Skin		*Percent distribution*					
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	598	100.0	52.5	14.0	18.6	7.7	7.4
Neoplasms of the skin	1,100	100.0	20.1	23.6	41.9	9.9	4.4
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	100.0	26.4	21.4	26.8	15.4	*10.0
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	100.0	45.2	24.0	18.2	7.1	5.6
Psoriasis and similar disorders	1,804	100.0	56.5	18.1	15.2	8.6	*1.6
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,964	100.0	64.3	18.5	11.2	3.3	2.7
Corns and callosities	5,583	100.0	80.1	7.6	7.4	3.4	1.5
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	100.0	70.5	18.6	7.0	2.2	*1.5
Diseases of nail	4,234	100.0	75.5	8.9	9.1	4.0	2.4
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	5,453	100.0	47.2	19.1	22.6	9.7	1.3
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1,217	100.0	50.1	15.9	15.4	12.4	6.2
Musculoskeletal							
Arthritis, NEC	24,573	100.0	48.2	17.5	17.6	13.2	3.6
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	833	100.0	56.1	14.5	15.8	10.3	*3.2
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	1,687	100.0	40.7	19.0	19.7	14.2	6.3
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,638	100.0	44.5	11.9	14.2	17.6	11.7
Bunion	1,853	100.0	77.1	8.7	7.7	4.2	2.4
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4,011	100.0	46.4	22.0	20.1	8.0	3.5
Gout	1,644	100.0	30.8	22.0	26.1	17.8	3.2

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

later date than actual onset if the physician has not told the respondent about the diagnosis. Among skin conditions, chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue had the largest percent occurring in the previous 12 months (32.1 percent), psoriasis and similar disorders had the smallest (6.3 percent). Of the musculoskeletal conditions, osteomyelitis and other diseases of the bone had the highest percent occurring in the 12 months preceding interview (16.2 percent); the lowest was for bunions (2.9 percent).

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, 1976

Selected chronic condition[1]	Preva-lence in thou-sands	Frequency of bother						
		Total	All the time	Often	Once in a while	Frequency not specified	Never bothered	Unknown if bothered
Skin		Percent distribution						
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses.................	598	100.0	14.9	12.7	47.0	*1.5	16.9	6.9
Neoplasms of the skin..	1,100	100.0	6.9	*1.6	17.5	*0.6	69.8	3.6
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	100.0	*7.5	15.7	40.7	*3.9	22.9	*9.3
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	100.0	10.6	13.9	53.0	5.1	12.5	5.0
Psoriasis and similar disorders.............................	1,804	100.0	26.9	13.6	41.7	2.3	15.0	*0.6
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue..	1,964	100.0	14.5	21.3	52.5	4.6	6.2	*1.0
Corns and callosities	5,583	100.0	14.2	16.8	60.1	2.0	5.9	1.0
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	100.0	15.1	12.6	51.7	6.3	13.2	*1.2
Diseases of nail	4,234	100.0	9.3	12.8	66.8	1.3	8.9	0.9
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	5,453	100.0	18.8	12.5	36.7	1.5	29.7	0.8
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1,217	100.0	22.0	11.5	33.4	3.3	25.1	4.8
Musculoskeletal								
Arthritis, NEC	24,573	100.0	25.0	17.5	50.3	3.3	2.7	1.3
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	833	100.0	17.0	14.5	58.9	5.5	*2.8	*1.1
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone.............	1,687	100.0	21.3	14.5	37.6	2.8	17.8	5.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc.......................	2,638	100.0	23.4	16.5	42.1	2.0	5.9	10.2
Bunion...	1,853	100.0	16.4	16.4	53.4	3.7	9.6	*0.5
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis...................	4,011	100.0	10.9	12.0	64.9	2.5	7.5	2.3
Gout..	1,644	100.0	17.5	13.4	50.8	2.3	14.5	*1.5

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

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, 1976

Selected chronic conditions[1]	Prevalence in thousands	Degree condition bothers person							
		Total	Bothered					Not bothered	Unknown if bothered
			All botherations	Great deal	Some	Very little	Other		
Skin		Percent distribution							
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	598	100.0	76.3	15.9	34.3	24.1	*2.0	16.9	6.9
Neoplasms of the skin	1,100	100.0	26.6	4.3	9.3	11.8	*1.3	69.8	3.6
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	100.0	67.9	20.7	32.9	13.2	*1.4	22.9	*9.3
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	100.0	82.5	20.4	38.0	22.6	1.5	12.5	5.0
Psoriasis and similar disorders......................	1,804	100.0	84.5	16.5	39.0	26.6	2.4	15.0	*0.6
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,964	100.0	92.8	19.8	45.9	25.7	*1.4	6.2	*1.0
Corns and callosities......................................	5,583	100.0	93.1	24.2	46.7	20.5	1.8	5.9	1.0
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	100.0	85.6	9.8	40.0	33.9	*1.9	13.2	*1.2
Diseases of nail...	4,234	100.0	90.2	25.6	42.0	21.3	1.1	8.9	0.9
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne) ...	5,453	100.0	69.4	10.3	33.4	24.1	1.7	29.7	0.8
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues, NEC..	1,217	100.0	70.2	17.7	31.1	19.9	*1.5	25.1	4.8
Musculoskeletal									
Arthritis, NEC..	24,573	100.0	96.0	30.6	44.9	17.9	2.7	2.7	1.3
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified..	833	100.0	96.0	27.4	46.5	17.2	5.0	*2.8	*1.1
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone ...	1,687	100.0	76.2	28.0	34.9	10.5	2.8	17.8	5.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,638	100.0	84.0	41.2	33.6	6.6	2.6	5.9	10.2
Bunion .:..	1,853	100.0	89.9	25.5	42.8	19.7	*1.8	9.6	*0.5
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis...........	4,011	100.0	90.3	34.9	40.0	13.3	2.2	7.5	2.3
Gout...	1,644	100.0	84.0	35.6	31.6	14.5	2.3	14.5	*1.5

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

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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, 1976

Selected chronic condition[1]	Number causing bother in thousands	Degree condition bothers person				
		Total	Great deal	Some	Very little	Other
Skin		Percent distribution				
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	456	100.0	20.8	45.0	31.6	*2.6
Neoplasms of the skin	293	100.0	16.1	34.8	44.4	*4.8
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	190	100.0	30.5	48.4	19.5	*2.1
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	6,388	100.0	24.8	46.1	27.3	1.8
Psoriasis and similar disorders	1,524	100.0	19.6	46.1	31.5	2.8
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,823	100.0	21.3	49.5	27.7	*1.5
Corns and callosities	5,199	100.0	26.0	50.1	22.0	1.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,375	100.0	11.4	46.8	39.6	*2.3
Diseases of nail	3,817	100.0	28.5	46.6	23.6	1.3
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	3,787	100.0	14.8	48.0	34.7	2.5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	854	100.0	25.2	44.4	28.3	*2.1
Musculoskeletal						
Arthritis, NEC	23,601	100.0	31.8	46.7	18.6	2.8
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	800	100.0	28.5	48.4	17.9	5.3
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	1,286	100.0	36.7	45.8	13.8	3.7
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,215	100.0	49.0	40.0	7.9	3.1
Bunion	1,665	100.0	28.4	47.6	21.9	*2.0
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	3,621	100.0	38.6	44.3	14.7	2.4
Gout	1,381	100.0	42.4	37.7	17.2	2.7

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

Table H. Prevalence and incidence[1] in past 12 months of chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews and percent incidence is of prevalence: United States, 1976

Selected chronic condition[2]	Prevalence in thousands	Incidence[1] in thousands	Percent incidence is of prevalence
Skin			
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	598	111	18.6
Neoplasms of the skin	1,100	309	28.1
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	280	90	32.1
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	7,743	1,649	21.3
Psoriasis and similar disorders	1,804	113	6.3
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,964	350	17.8
Corns and callosities	5,583	373	6.7
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	1,606	216	13.4
Diseases of nail	4,234	420	9.9
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	5,453	979	18.0
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1,217	246	20.2
Musculoskeletal			
Arthritis, NEC	24,573	1,994	8.1
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	833	81	9.7
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	1,687	274	16.2
Displacement of intervertebral disc	2,638	245	9.3
Bunion	1,853	53	2.9
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4,011	646	16.1
Gout	1,644	172	10.5

[1]Incidence is defined as onset of the condition within 12 months of the week of interview.
[2]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

CHANGES BETWEEN 1969
AND 1976

Table J shows that the reported prevalence of chronic skin conditions increased enough between 1969 and 1976 to be statistically significant for four categories, decreased significantly for three categories, and showed no statistically significant change for three. Five of the categories of chronic musculoskeletal conditions had a significant increase in reported prevalence between 1969 and 1976, and the other two categories had a significant decrease.

The reported prevalence of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria also increased, as did the number of restricted-activity days associated with these conditions (table K). This is the only category of skin conditions that increased in reported prevalence, incidence, and impact during the 7-year period. However, a change in the reported prevalence, incidence, and impact does not necessarily mean a change in the actual

level or seriousness of the disease, as reporting can be influenced by medical contact, diagnosis, level of medical knowledge, willingness to report, and the information collection process.

The reported prevalence of psoriasis and similar disorders, other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue, and diseases of sebaceous glands (acne) increased between 1969 and 1976, but for none of these diseases was there an increase in the reported 12-month incidence that could not be attributed to sampling variability. Neither was there any change in the reported number of restricted-activity days or bed-disability days per condition per year. It is not certain, therefore, what the increase in reported prevalence of these diseases means.

The reported prevalence of corns and callosities, other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of the skin, and diseases of the nail all decreased between 1969 and 1976. For the first two disease groups there was also a decrease in the incidence, but the incidence of diseases of the

Table J. Prevalence and incidence[1] per 1,000 persons of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions: United States, 1976 and 1969

Selected chronic condition[2]	Prevalence		Incidence[1]	
	1976	1969	1976	1969
Skin				
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	2.8	2.7	0.5	0.6
Neoplasms of the skin	5.2	- - -	1.5	- - -
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.5
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	36.8	30.2	7.8	5.6
Psoriasis and similar disorders	8.6	6.5	0.5	0.5
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	9.3	7.2	1.7	1.4
Corns and callosities	26.5	41.5	1.8	2.9
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	7.6	8.8	1.0	1.4
Diseases of nail	20.1	22.9	2.0	2.5
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	25.9	19.7	4.6	4.5
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	5.8	5.4	1.2	1.4
Musculoskeletal				
Arthritis, NEC	116.7	92.9	9.5	8.7
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	4.0	6.1	0.4	0.7
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	8.0	4.5	1.3	1.0
Displacement of intervertebral disc	12.5	8.6	1.2	1.0
Bunion	8.8	12.3	0.3	0.6
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	19.0	16.5	3.1	3.3
Gout	7.8	4.8	0.8	0.8

[1]Incidence is defined as onset of the condition within 12 months of the week of interview.
[2]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTE: NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

Table K. Number of restricted-activity days and bed days in the preceding year for selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions: United States, 1976 and 1969

Selected chronic conditions[1]	Restricted-activity days per condition per year		Bed days per condition per year	
	1976	1969	1976	1969
Skin				
Dermatophytosis and dermatomycoses	*1.3	*-	*-	*-
Neoplasms of the skin	5.8	- - -	*2.0	- - -
Chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	*12.9	19.6	*3.3	10.4
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	4.0	1.9	*0.6	0.3
Psoriasis and similar disorders	3.4	3.2	*0.8	1.1
Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	*1.5	2.3	*0.3	0.5
Corns and callosities	2.5	0.4	*0.5	*0.5
Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	*0.8	*0.2	*-	*0.1
Diseases of nail	1.7	1.1	*0.2	*0.2
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	1.4	1.4	*0.5	0.8
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC	7.5	6.8	5.2	3.2
Musculoskeletal				
Arthritis, NEC	15.3	12.4	4.2	3.6
Rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified	15.1	8.9	*2.6	4.8
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone	15.7	17.4	4.3	7.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc	29.2	21.1	8.4	8.0
Bunion	5.2	1.9	*1.0	*0.1
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	8.1	5.6	*1.2	1.5
Gout	16.8	12.0	4.7	4.8

[1]See table A for ICDA codes.

NOTES: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

NEC = Not elsewhere classifiable.

nail did not change. The number of restricted-activity days per reported corn or callosity condition increased from 0.4 to 2.5 days per year. This combination of decreased reported prevalence and incidence with increased reported impact could result if persons in 1969 remembered and reported minor problems with corns and callosities, but persons in 1976 remembered and reported only those that had a greater effect on their daily lives. The question in 1976 was, "During the past 12 months did anyone in the family have TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses?," with the interviewer instructed to emphasize the capitalized word. The 1969 question had the word "trouble" printed in the lower case and there was no instruction to have it emphasized.

There was no change in the prevalence or incidence of dermatophytosis and dermatomy-coses, chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC, and other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues, NEC. For chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC, however, there was a decrease from 10.4 to 3.3 in the number of bed days per condition per year.

Bunions (a musculoskeletal condition), like corns and callosities, decreased in prevalence and incidence between 1969 and 1976, but showed an increase in the number of restricted-activity days per reported condition that might be attributed to the emphasis on the word "trouble" in the 1976 question. The other category of chronic musculoskeletal conditions to exhibit a decrease in prevalence and incidence between 1969 and 1976 but an increase in impact was rheumatism. The change in rheumatism could not be attributed to interviewer

emphasis of a word but could have resulted from a wider use of the term "arthritis" instead of "rheumatism" in 1976.

The other chronic musculoskeletal conditions—arthritis; displacement of the intervertebral disc; osteomyelitis and other bone diseases; synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis; and gout—had an increase in reported prevalence between 1969 and 1976, but no statistically significant increase in reported incidence. Osteomyelitis and other diseases of the bone had a 78-percent increase in reported prevalence, from 4.5 conditions per 1,000 persons in 1969 to 8.0 in 1976. Accompanying this reported increase in prevalence, however, was a decrease in the average number of bed-disability days per condition from 7.9 to 4.3 bed days per condition per year. This amount of change in the 7 years could be produced by an increased reporting of conditions that were sufficiently mild so that they produced no bed disability for the person.

Arthritis; displacement of disc; synovitis, bursitis and tenosynovitis; and gout showed an increase in the number of restricted-activity days per condition as well as an increase in prevalence. Arthritis also showed an increase from 3.6 to 4.2 bed days per condition per year. Thus although these categories of conditions did not show an increase in incidence, they did show an increased effect on people between 1969 and 1976 with increased prevalence of the conditions associated with more restricted activity per condition.

PREVALENCE BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions has been distributed by age and selected demographic characteristics in tables 1-18. 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 in the following section 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, because the differences may be attributed to sampling error.

Eczema, Dermatitis, and Urticaria, NEC

The prevalence rate of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria per 1,000 persons did not vary much by age, although the rate for persons 17-44 years was higher than the rate for persons 45-64 years of age (figure 1 and table 4). These conditions were more prevalent among females than among males (figure 2) and were more prevalent among white persons than among all other persons (figure 3). The rate increased with education of the family head, and was highest in the West and lowest in the South.

Corns and Callosities

The prevalence of corns and callosities per 1,000 persons increased with age. Corns and callosities were more prevalent among females than among males, and were more common among all other persons than among white persons. Table 7 also shows that the prevalence rate of corns and callosities decreased with increased family income.

Diseases of Nail

Ingrowing nails constituted the majority of conditions classified under the category of diseases of nail. The prevalence rate of diseases of nail (table 9 and figure 1) increased with age, was higher for females than for males, and was higher for white persons than for all other persons. As family income increased or as the education of the household head increased, the prevalence of diseases of nail per 1,000 persons decreased.

Diseases of Sebaceous Glands, NEC

Acne is the major condition contained in this category (table 10). The rate per 1,000 persons for these conditions was highest among persons 17-44 years of age. Males had about the
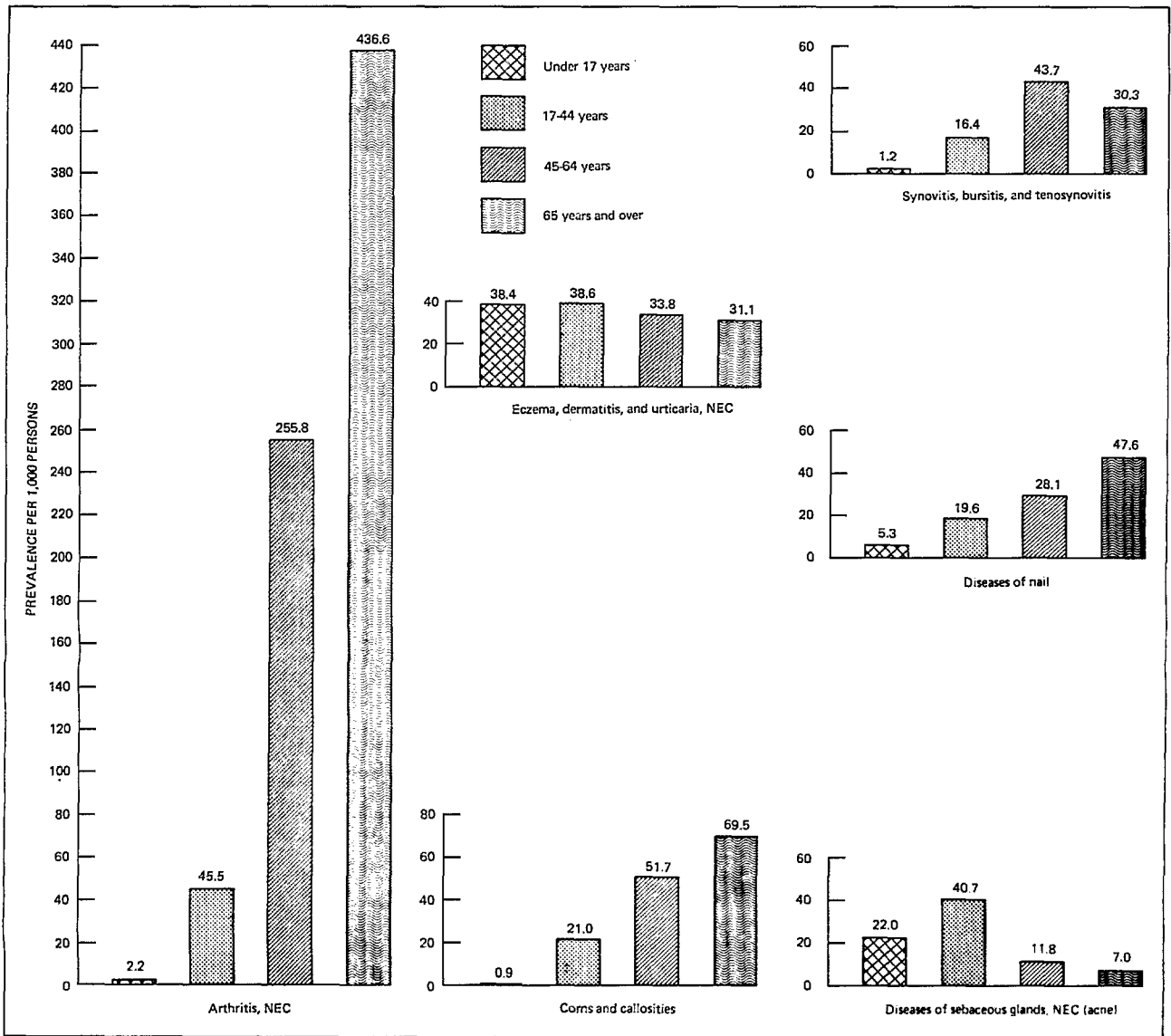
Figure 1. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by age: United States, 1976
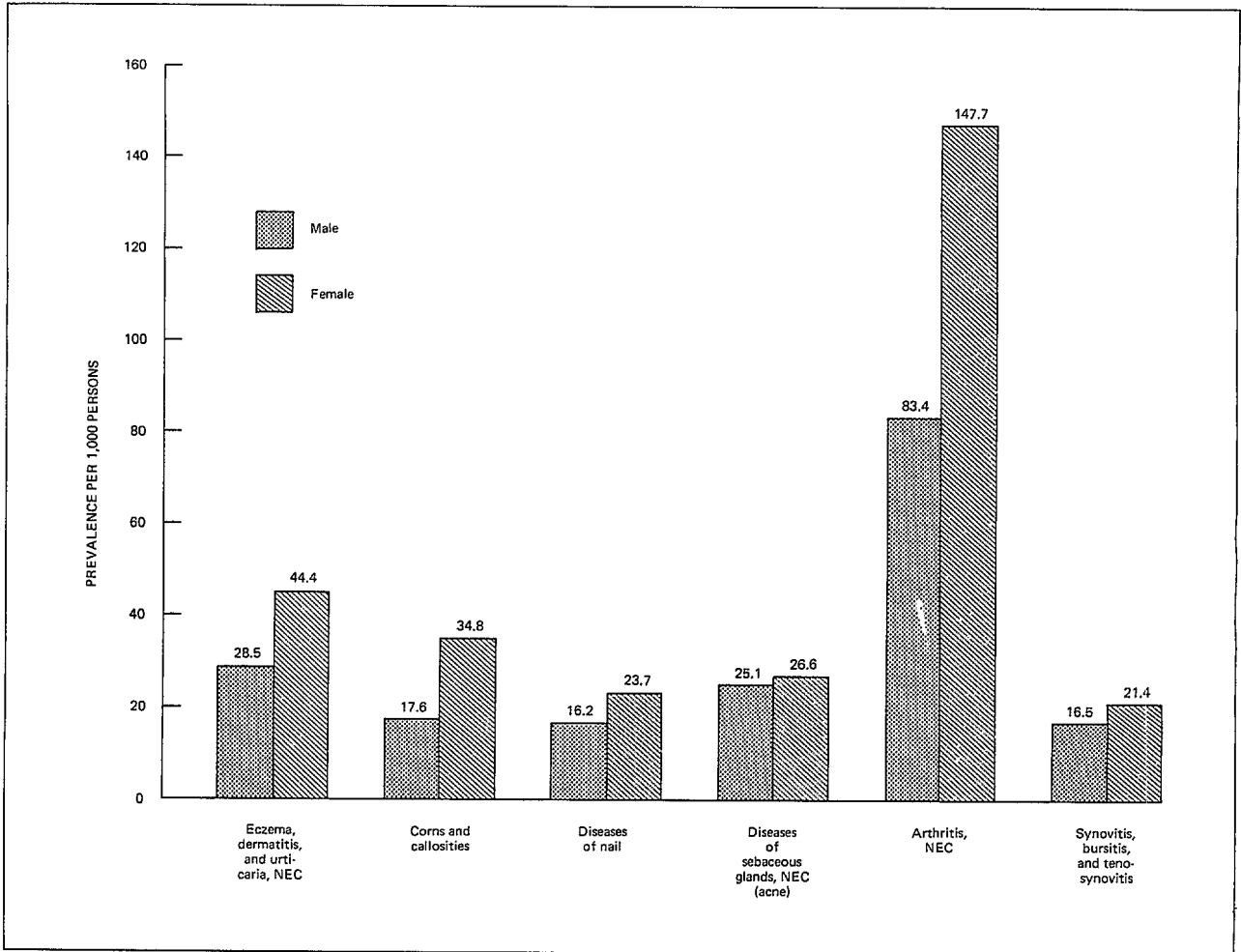
Figure 2. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by sex: United States, 1976

PREVALENCE PER 1,000 PERSONS

	White	All other
Eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, NEC	38.3	26.9
Corns and callosities	25.1	36.0
Diseases of nail	20.9	14.8
Diseases of sebaceous glands, NEC (acne)	27.9	12.6
Arthritis, NEC	119.2	100.0
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	20.7	8.2
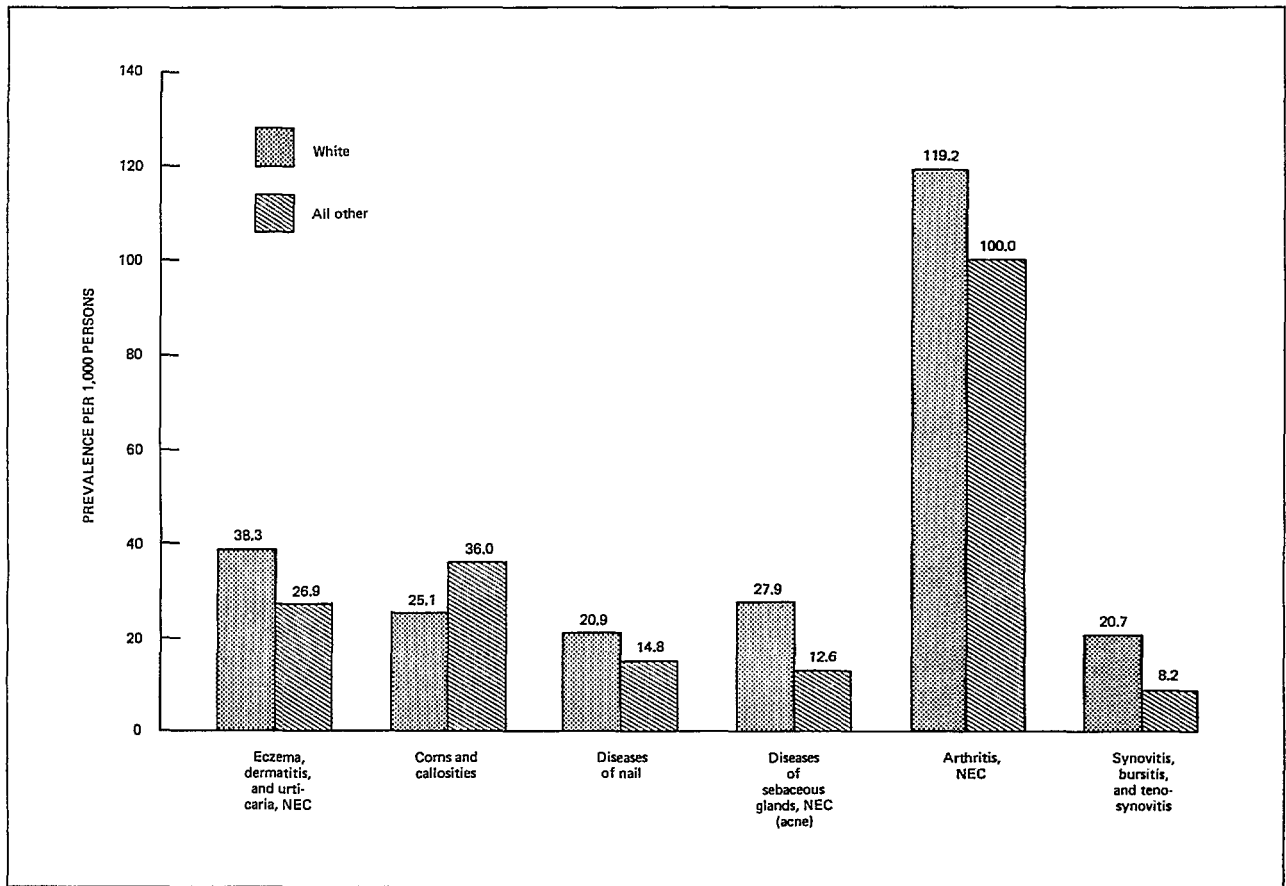
Figure 3. Prevalence of selected chronic skin and musculoskeletal conditions reported in health interviews per 1,000 persons, by color: United States, 1976

same rate as females, the only condition group in figure 2 showing no statistically significant sex differential. White persons were more likely to have these conditions than were other persons. There was a direct relationship with education of the family head: the higher the education, the higher the prevalence of diseases of the sebaceous glands. Residents of the West Region were more likely to have these conditions than were residents of other regions.

Arthritis, NEC

The prevalence rate of arthritis increased with age such that about four out of every nine persons 65 years of age or older (436.6 per 1,000) were reported to have an arthritic condition (table 12). Arthritis was reported more frequently by females than by males. White persons reported a higher prevalence rate than other persons reported, but this relationship is not found at all age groups. The prevalence of arthritis decreased with increased income and with increased education.

Synovitis, Bursitis, and Tenosynovitis

The prevalence rate of synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis by age was highest for persons 45-64 years old, and next highest for persons 65 years of age or older (table 17). These conditions were more prevalent among females than among males, and were more prevalent among white persons than among all other persons.

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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, 1976

[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]	598	111	303	185	2.8	1.8	3.6	2.8
Sex								
Male	376	73	205	98	3.7	2.4	5.0	3.3
Female	222	38	97	87	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.5
Color								
White	535	95	267	173	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.0
All other	63	*15	36	*12	2.3	*1.5	3.2	*1.8
Family income								
Less than $10,000	178	36	74	67	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.5
$10,000 or more	384	64	219	101	3.2	1.7	4.2	3.3
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years	168	*32	64	72	2.3	*1.6	2.8	2.3
12 years	178	50	77	51	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0
13 years or more	242	*29	156	57	3.7	*1.6	5.0	3.8
Place of residence								
SMSA	421	68	220	132	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.0
Outside SMSA	178	43	82	53	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.5
Geographic region								
Northeast	145	*19	75	51	3.0	*1.4	3.9	3.2
North Central	134	*34	61	39	2.4	*2.1	2.7	2.3
South	208	36	113	59	3.1	1.8	4.2	2.9
West	112	*22	54	35	2.9	*2.0	3.4	3.2

1Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 2. Prevalence of neoplasms of the skin and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,100	*30	232	472	367	5.2	*0.5	2.7	10.9	16.8
Sex										
Male	551	*8	106	260	176	5.4	*0.3	2.6	12.6	19.6
Female	550	*21	126	212	190	5.0	*0.7	2.9	9.4	14.8
Color										
White	1,071	*24	227	460	361	5.9	*0.5	3.1	11.9	18.3
All other	*29	*5	*5	*13	*6	*1.0	*0.5	*0.4	*2.9	*3.0
Family income										
Less than $5,000	214	*3	*32	48	131	7.4	*0.5	*3.3	9.8	16.8
$5,000-$9,999	226	*2	42	87	96	5.3	*0.2	2.6	11.1	15.6
$10,000-$14,999	179	*9	58	69	43	4.0	*0.6	3.0	8.1	18.6
$15,000 or more	369	*8	84	229	48	4.9	*0.4	2.5	13.1	18.2
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	251	*2	*23	74	152	6.1	*0.2	*2.2	6.9	15.2
9-11 years	180	*4	*28	88	60	5.5	*0.4	*2.3	11.8	18.6
12 years	291	*14	79	126	72	4.2	*0.7	2.6	9.7	17.0
13-15 years	147	*7	35	75	*30	4.8	*0.8	2.3	15.0	*17.2
16 years or more	224	*3	65	107	49	6.5	*0.3	4.0	17.2	24.5
Place of residence										
SMSA	734	*21	167	323	222	5.1	*0.5	2.8	10.8	16.0
Central city	261	*9	61	97	95	4.3	*0.5	2.4	7.7	13.7
Not central city	472	*13	106	227	127	5.7	*0.5	3.1	13.1	18.4
Outside SMSA	367	*9	65	149	145	5.5	*0.5	2.6	11.2	18.3
Nonfarm	335	*9	63	133	131	5.6	*0.5	2.7	11.4	18.5
Farm	*32	*-	*2	*16	*14	*4.9	*-	*0.9	*9.8	*16.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	163	*4	53	78	*28	3.4	*0.3	2.8	7.1	*5.5
North Central	244	*12	55	92	85	4.3	*0.7	2.4	8.1	14.3
South	397	*11	69	159	158	5.9	*0.5	2.6	11.7	22.3
West	297	*3	55	143	95	7.8	*0.3	3.4	19.5	25.8

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 3. Prevalence of chronic infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue, not elsewhere classifiable, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	280	49	158	72	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.1
Sex								
Male	135	*26	78	*30	1.3	*0.8	1.9	*1.0
Female	145	*24	80	41	1.3	*0.8	1.8	1.2
Color								
White...	240	35	142	63	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.1
All other...	40	*15	*16	*9	1.4	*1.5	*1.4	*1.4
Family income								
Less than $10,000	94	*12	45	37	1.3	*0.6	1.7	1.4
$10,000 or more	161	35	96	*29	1.3	1.0	1.8	*0.9
Education of head of family								
Less than 12 years..	73	*10	*31	*32	1.0	*0.5	*1.4	*1.0
12 years...	85	*18	47	*20	1.2	*0.8	1.6	*1.2
13 years or more	117	*20	77	*20	1.8	*1.1	2.5	*1.3
Place of residence								
SMSA..	214	*32	129	54	1.5	*0.8	2.2	1.2
Outside SMSA	65	*18	*30	*18	1.0	*0.9	*1.2	*0.8
Geographic region								
Northeast	92	*16	54	*22	1.9	*1.2	2.8	*1.4
North Central..	64	*11	39	*14	1.1	*0.7	1.7	*0.8
South	67	*14	*30	*23	1.0	*0.7	*1.1	*1.1
West	57	*9	35	*13	1.5	*0.8	2.2	*1.2

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 4. Prevalence of eczema, dermatitis, and urticaria, not elsewhere classifiable, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	7,743	2,337	3,266	1,461	679	36.8	38.4	38.6	33.8	31.1
Sex										
Male	2,898	1,126	1,077	475	220	28.5	36.3	26.3	23.0	24.5
Female	4,845	1,211	2,189	986	459	44.4	40.6	50.1	43.6	35.8
Color										
White..	6,996	2,047	2,952	1,339	658	38.3	40.3	40.1	34.5	33.3
All other...	747	290	314	122	*21	26.9	28.7	28.1	27.1	*10.3
Family income										
Less than $5,000	1,095	194	440	199	262	37.8	29.6	44.9	40.8	33.7
$5,000-$9,999................................	1,450	426	572	258	194	34.1	34.9	35.0	32.9	31.6
$10,000-$14,999............................	1,557	500	745	252	59	35.0	35.4	38.1	29.6	25.6
$15,000 or more	3,121	1,030	1,360	629	103	41.2	45.8	41.0	36.1	39.0
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years............................	1,031	209	220	312	291	24.9	20.8	20.6	29.0	29.1
9-11 years.......................................	1,051	302	413	240	96	32.0	29.6	34.5	32.3	29.8
12 years...	2,417	743	1,078	444	153	35.3	34.8	36.1	34.1	36.1
13-15 years.....................................	1,348	432	662	193	61	44.1	49.7	43.8	38.5	35.0
16 years or more	1,840	633	876	259	73	53.5	63.5	54.1	41.7	36.5
Place of residence										
SMSA..	5,539	1,690	2,390	1,027	433	38.4	41.1	40.3	34.3	31.2
Central city......................................	2,302	645	1,010	448	199	37.5	38.4	40.4	35.4	28.6
Not central city...............................	3,237	1,045	1,380	579	234	39.1	43.0	40.2	33.5	33.9
Outside SMSA	2,204	647	876	434	246	33.2	32.7	34.5	32.6	31.0
Nonfarm	2,010	596	802	385	226	33.6	33.4	34.5	33.0	31.9
Farm...	194	51	74	49	*19	29.7	26.7	34.3	30.1	*22.6
Geographic region										
Northeast...	1,808	605	758	332	114	37.2	44.9	39.8	30.3	22.3
North Central..................................	2,096	647	881	359	209	37.3	39.9	38.8	31.6	35.3
South	1,988	543	803	420	222	29.4	27.0	29.9	31.0	31.4
West...	1,851	542	824	351	134	48.4	48.9	51.2	47.8	36.4

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

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Table 5. Prevalence of psoriasis and similar disorders and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,804	138	784	583	298	8.6	2.3	9.3	13.5	13.7
Sex										
Male	862	68	342	324	129	8.5	2.2	8.3	15.7	14.4
Female	942	71	442	260	170	8.6	2.4	10.1	11.5	13.2
Color										
White................................	1,716	121	749	556	291	9.4	2.4	10.2	14.3	14.7
All other...........................	88	*18	35	*28	*7	3.2	*1.8	3.1	*6.2	*3.4
Family income										
Less than $5,000....................	289	*21	116	48	105	10.0	*3.2	11.9	9.8	13.5
$5,000-$9,999.......................	357	*26	133	104	95	8.4	*2.1	8.1	13.3	15.5
$10,000-$14,999.....................	328	37	152	121	*19	7.4	2.6	7.8	14.2	*8.2
$15,000 or more	682	44	334	256	48	9.0	2.0	10.1	14.7	18.2
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years...................	324	*8	60	118	137	7.8	*0.8	5.6	11.0	13.7
9-11 years..........................	258	*19	100	91	47	7.9	*1.9	8.4	12.2	14.6
12 years............................	603	69	278	193	63	8.8	3.2	9.3	14.8	14.9
13-15 years.........................	279	*20	160	82	*18	9.1	*2.3	10.6	16.3	*10.3
16 years or more	323	*22	176	97	*29	9.4	*2.2	10.9	15.6	*14.5
Place of residence										
SMSA	1,245	96	544	434	171	8.6	2.3	9.2	14.5	12.3
Central city........................	497	37	236	149	76	8.1	2.2	9.4	11.8	10.9
Not central city....................	747	59	308	285	95	9.0	2.4	9.0	16.5	13.8
Outside SMSA........................	559	42	240	150	127	8.4	2.1	9.5	11.3	16.0
Nonfarm	522	39	224	142	117	8.7	2.2	9.6	12.2	16.5
Farm................................	37	*3	*16	*7	*10	5.7	*1.6	*7.4	*4.3	*11.9
Geographic region										
Northeast...........................	497	38	193	185	81	10.2	2.8	10.1	16.9	15.8
North Central.......................	514	41	239	163	70	9.1	2.5	10.5	14.3	11.8
South	471	39	207	127	98	7.0	1.9	7.7	9.4	13.8
West	322	*20	145	108	49	8.4	*1.8	9.0	14.7	13.3

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

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Table 6. Prevalence of other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,964	260	824	446	434	9.3	4.3	9.7	10.3	19.9
Sex										
Male	834	132	310	211	181	8.2	4.3	7.6	10.2	20.2
Female	1,130	128	514	235	252	10.4	4.3	11.8	10.4	19.6
Color										
White..	1,748	233	714	401	400	9.6	4.6	9.7	10.3	20.2
All other..	216	*27	110	45	*34	7.8	*2.7	9.9	10.0	*16.7
Family income										
Less than $5,000.........................	449	*32	115	79	223	15.5	*4.9	11.7	16.2	28.7
$5,000-$9,999..............................	404	52	171	75	105	9.5	4.3	10.5	9.6	17.1
$10,000-$14,999...........................	376	37	201	98	40	8.5	2.6	10.3	11.5	17.3
$15,000 or more	595	106	298	157	*34	7.8	4.7	9.0	9.0	*12.9
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years.........................	472	*31	89	129	223	11.4	*3.1	8.3	12.0	22.3
9-11 years....................................	298	43	114	57	83	9.1	4.2	9.5	7.7	25.8
12 years.......................................	563	79	275	137	73	8.2	3.7	9.2	10.5	17.2
13-15 years..................................	286	54	157	40	35	9.4	6.2	10.4	8.0	20.1
16 years or more	329	47	182	84	*17	9.6	4.7	11.2	13.5	*8.5
Place of residence										
SMSA..	1,384	194	593	288	309	9.6	4.7	10.0	9.6	22.3
Central city..............................	639	72	264	140	163	10.4	4.3	10.6	11.1	23.4
Not central city.......................	745	122	329	148	146	9.0	5.0	9.6	8.6	21.1
Outside SMSA...............................	581	66	231	159	125	8.7	3.3	9.1	11.9	15.8
Nonfarm	533	59	210	143	121	8.9	3.3	9.0	12.2	17.1
Farm	48	*7	*21	*16	*3	7.3	*3.7	*9.7	*9.8	*3.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	509	83	206	108	112	10.5	6.2	10.8	9.8	21.9
North Central	577	82	244	117	133	10.3	5.1	10.7	10.3	22.5
South	520	57	210	125	128	7.7	2.8	7.8	9.2	18.1
West	359	37	164	96	61	9.4	3.3	10.2	13.1	16.6

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 7. Prevalence of corns and callosities and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	5,583	54	1,777	2,237	1,514	26.5	0.9	21.0	51.7	69.5
Sex										
Male	1,792	*26	680	676	410	17.6	*0.8	16.6	32.8	45.7
Female	3,791	*28	1,097	1,561	1,104	34.8	*0.9	25.1	69.0	86.0
Color										
White..	4,583	*34	1,412	1,830	1,307	25.1	*0.7	19.2	47.2	66.1
All other..	1,000	*20	365	407	208	36.0	*2.0	32.7	90.5	102.5
Family income										
Less than $5,000..	1,341	*9	226	420	686	46.3	*1.4	23.1	86.1	88.2
$5,000-$9,999...	1,270	*11	359	492	409	29.9	*0.9	21.9	62.7	66.7
$10,000-$14,999..	973	*13	415	428	117	21.9	*0.9	21.2	50.3	50.7
$15,000 or more	1,533	*20	671	719	124	20.2	*0.9	20.2	41.2	47.0
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years..	1,694	*15	228	676	774	40.9	*1.5	21.4	62.8	77.4
9-11 years..	943	*7	285	425	226	28.7	*0.7	23.8	57.2	70.1
12 years..	1,427	*16	594	597	220	20.8	*0.7	19.9	45.8	51.9
13-15 years..	675	*6	308	235	125	22.1	*0.7	20.4	46.9	71.8
16 years or more	756	*9	346	267	134	22.0	*0.9	21.4	43.0	66.9
Place of residence										
SMSA	3,936	47	1,378	1,614	897	27.3	1.1	23.2	53.9	64.7
Central city	2,026	*19	655	851	501	33.0	*1.1	26.2	67.2	72.0
Not central city.....................................	1,910	*28	724	763	396	23.1	*1.2	21.1	44.2	57.3
Outside SMSA	1,646	*7	399	623	617	24.8	*0.4	15.7	46.8	77.8
Nonfarm	1,478	*5	375	543	555	24.7	*0.3	16.1	46.5	78.3
Farm	168	*2	*24	80	62	25.7	*1.0	*11.1	49.1	73.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	1,378	*14	459	591	314	28.3	*1.0	24.1	53.9	61.4
North Central	1,428	*19	407	560	442	25.4	*1.2	17.9	49.3	74.6
South	1,732	*7	520	679	527	25.6	*0.3	19.4	50.0	74.5
West	1,045	*14	392	407	231	27.3	*1.3	24.3	55.4	62.7

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 8. Prevalence of other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,606	288	663	388	268	7.6	4.7	7.8	9.0	12.3
Sex										
Male	642	147	250	171	75	6.3	4.7	6.1	8.3	8.4
Female	964	141	413	217	193	8.8	4.7	9.4	9.6	15.0
Color										
White..	1,469	247	595	366	262	8.0	4.9	8.1	9.4	13.3
All other...	137	41	67	*23	*6	4.9	4.1	6.0	*5.1	*3.0
Family income										
Less than $5,000	295	*27	93	65	110	10.2	*4.1	9.5	13.3	14.1
$5,000-$9,999.................................	318	58	124	59	77	7.5	4.8	7.6	7.5	12.5
$10,000-$14,999..............................	305	56	150	71	*28	6.9	4.0	7.7	8.3	*12.1
$15,000 or more	602	131	275	173	*23	7.9	5.8	8.3	9.9	*8.7
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years...........................	257	*27	48	78	104	6.2	*2.7	4.5	7.2	10.4
9-11 years.......................................	195	*28	78	60	*29	5.9	*2.7	6.5	8.1	*9.0
12 years...	517	89	235	127	67	7.5	4.2	7.9	9.7	15.8
13-15 years......................................	257	56	123	49	*30	8.4	6.4	8.1	9.8	*17.2
16 years or more	348	88	169	65	*26	10.1	8.8	10.4	10.5	*13.0
Place of residence										
SMSA..	1,094	186	466	290	153	7.6	4.5	7.9	9.7	11.0
Central city.................................	479	83	202	118	75	7.8	4.9	8.1	9.3	10.8
Not central city..........................	615	102	263	172	77	7.4	4.2	7.7	10.0	11.1
Outside SMSA.................................	512	102	197	98	115	7.7	5.2	7.8	7.4	14.5
Nonfarm	454	90	179	89	97	7.6	5.0	7.7	7.6	13.7
Farm...	58	*12	*18	*9	*19	8.9	*6.3	*8.4	*5.5	*22.6
Geographic region										
Northeast	355	66	153	79	56	7.3	4.9	8.0	7.2	10.9
North Central.................................	491	79	225	110	77	8.7	4.9	9.9	9.7	13.0
South	427	82	181	85	78	6.3	4.1	6.8	6.3	11.0
West	334	60	103	114	56	8.7	5.4	6.4	15.5	15.2

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 9. Prevalence of diseases of nail and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	4,234	325	1,658	1,214	1,037	20.1	5.3	19.6	28.1	47.6
Sex										
Male	1,646	164	783	428	271	16.2	5.3	19.1	20.7	30.2
Female	2,589	161	875	786	766	23.7	5.4	20.0	34.7	59.7
Color										
White	3,823	312	1,492	1,088	932	20.9	6.1	20.3	28.1	47.1
All other	411	*14	166	126	105	14.8	*1.4	14.9	28.0	51.7
Family income										
Less than $5,000	1,090	*21	260	253	555	37.6	*3.2	26.6	51.9	71.4
$5,000-$9,999	896	55	348	254	239	21.1	4.5	21.3	32.4	39.0
$10,000-$14,999	750	72	371	242	64	16.9	5.1	19.0	28.5	27.7
$15,000 or more	1,172	157	595	358	62	15.5	7.0	17.9	20.5	23.5
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	1,258	59	214	414	571	30.3	5.9	20.1	38.5	57.1
9-11 years	762	38	308	257	158	23.2	3.7	25.7	34.6	49.0
12 years	1,159	119	575	320	145	16.9	5.6	19.2	24.6	34.2
13-15 years	514	38	309	106	61	16.8	4.4	20.4	21.1	35.0
16 years or more	473	67	239	93	74	13.8	6.7	14.8	15.0	37.0
Place of residence										
SMSA	2,712	183	1,129	808	592	18.8	4.5	19.0	27.0	42.7
Central city	1,248	75	485	359	328	20.3	4.5	19.4	28.4	47.1
Not central city	1,464	107	644	449	264	17.7	4.4	18.8	26.0	38.2
Outside SMSA	1,522	143	529	406	444	22.9	7.2	20.8	30.5	56.0
Nonfarm	1,392	127	483	371	412	23.2	7.1	20.8	31.8	58.1
Farm	130	*16	46	35	*32	19.9	*8.4	21.3	21.5	*38.0
Geographic region										
Northeast	766	40	285	255	185	15.8	3.0	15.0	23.2	36.2
North Central	1,175	91	464	327	293	20.9	5.6	20.4	28.8	49.5
South	1,428	115	554	396	363	21.1	5.7	20.7	29.2	51.3
West	865	80	355	235	195	22.6	7.2	22.0	32.0	53.0

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 10. Prevalence of diseases of sebaceous glands, not elsewhere classifiable (acne), and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	5,453	1,342	3,451	509	152	25.9	22.0	40.7	11.8	7.0
Sex										
Male	2,551	647	1,552	269	84	25.1	20.8	37.9	13.0	9.4
Female	2,902	695	1,899	240	68	26.6	23.3	43.4	10.6	5.3
Color										
White..	5,104	1,253	3,233	467	150	27.9	24.7	44.0	12.0	7.6
All other..	350	88	218	42	*1	12.6	8.7	19.5	9.3	*0.5
Family income										
Less than $5,000.............................	753	72	581	59	42	26.0	11.0	59.4	12.1	5.4
$5,000-$9,999................................	933	156	646	82	49	21.9	12.8	39.5	10.5	8.0
$10,000-$14,999............................	1,064	275	699	66	*25	23.9	19.5	35.8	7.8	*10.8
$15,000 or more	2,415	740	1,388	267	*20	31.9	32.9	41.8	15.3	*7.6
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years.............................	600	138	294	107	61	14.5	13.8	27.6	9.9	6.1
9-11 years......................................	713	207	406	81	*20	21.7	20.3	33.9	10.9	*6.2
12 years..	1,796	466	1,140	155	36	26.2	21.8	38.2	11.9	8.5
13-15 years.....................................	985	181	732	63	*9	32.2	20.8	48.4	12.6	*5.2
16 years or more	1,316	337	863	96	*20	38.3	33.8	53.3	15.4	*10.0
Place of residence										
SMSA	4,076	963	2,641	366	106	28.3	23.4	44.5	12.2	7.6
Central city	1,631	339	1,111	130	50	26.6	20.2	44.4	10.3	7.2
Not central city...............................	2,445	624	1,530	236	56	29.5	25.6	44.6	13.7	8.1
Outside SMSA..................................	1,377	378	810	143	46	20.7	19.1	31.9	10.7	5.8
Nonfarm	1,239	328	750	124	36	20.7	18.4	32.3	10.6	5.1
Farm..	139	51	60	*18	*10	21.3	26.7	27.8	*11.0	*11.9
Geographic region										
Northeast	1,122	274	698	118	*32	23.1	20.3	36.6	10.8	*6.3
North Central..................................	1,509	403	953	123	*31	26.8	24.9	41.9	10.8	*5.2
South	1,499	358	937	154	50	22.2	17.8	34.9	11.3	7.1
West...	1,323	307	862	114	39	34.6	27.7	53.5	15.5	10.6

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 11. Prevalence of other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, not elsewhere classifiable, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,217	153	546	271	247	5.8	2.5	6.4	6.3	11.3
Sex										
Male	528	78	256	124	71	5.2	2.5	6.2	6.0	7.9
Female	688	75	290	148	176	6.3	2.5	6.6	6.5	13.7
Color										
White..	1,050	116	473	235	227	5.7	2.3	6.4	6.1	11.5
All other..	166	37	73	36	*19	6.0	3.7	6.5	8.0	*9.4
Family income										
Less than $5,000	293	*23	99	54	117	10.1	*3.5	10.1	11.1	15.0
$5,000-$9,999...............................	264	*33	133	51	47	6.2	*2.7	8.1	6.5	7.7
$10,000-$14,999...........................	253	*34	126	57	37	5.7	*2.4	6.5	6.7	16.0
$15,000 or more	336	54	168	91	*23	4.4	2.4	5.1	5.2	*8.7
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years...........................	275	*24	54	79	118	6.6	*2.4	5.1	7.3	11.8
9-11 years......................................	151	*24	63	*32	*31	4.6	*2.4	5.3	*4.3	*9.6
12 years..	351	61	171	71	49	5.1	2.9	5.7	5.4	11.6
13-15 years.....................................	194	*17	121	*32	*23	6.3	*2.0	8.0	*6.4	*13.2
16 years or more	227	*27	132	49	*19	6.6	*2.7	8.2	7.9	*9.5
Place of residence										
SMSA..	861	105	386	202	167	6.0	2.6	6.5	6.7	12.0
Central city	445	36	217	108	85	7.2	2.1	8.7	8.5	12.2
Not central city...........................	416	70	169	94	82	5.0	2.9	4.9	5.4	11.9
Outside SMSA	356	47	160	69	79	5.4	2.4	6.3	5.2	10.0
Nonfarm	333	47	149	62	74	5.6	2.6	6.4	5.3	10.4
Farm...	*23	*-	*11	*7	*5	*3.5	*-	*5.1	*4.3	*5.9
Geographic region										
Northeast	238	*22	111	66	39	4.9	*1.6	5.8	6.0	7.6
North Central	281	39	135	52	55	5.0	2.4	5.9	4.6	9.3
South	401	67	151	93	89	5.9	3.3	5.6	6.9	12.6
West	297	*24	149	60	64	7.8	*2.2	9.3	8.2	17.4

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 12. Prevalence of arthritis, not elsewhere classifiable, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	24,573	137	3,855	11,065	9,517	116.7	2.2	45.5	255.8	436.6
Sex										
Male	8,475	47	1,332	4,067	3,028	83.4	1.5	32.5	197.1	337.9
Female	16,098	89	2,523	6,997	6,489	147.7	3.0	57.7	309.3	505.5
Color										
White	21,794	116	3,388	9,753	8,538	119.2	2.3	46.1	251.6	431.9
All other	2,779	*21	466	1,312	980	100.0	*2.1	41.7	291.8	482.8
Family income										
Under $5,000	6,336	*18	548	1,901	3,868	218.6	*2.7	56.0	389.9	497.5
$5,000-$9,999	5,747	*24	778	2,414	2,531	135.1	*2.0	47.5	307.8	412.5
$10,000-$14,999	4,046	*30	926	2,155	936	91.0	*2.1	47.4	253.4	405.5
$15,000 or more	6,012	49	1,393	3,554	1,017	79.3	2.2	42.0	203.7	385.1
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	8,761	*19	598	3,464	4,680	211.4	*1.9	56.0	321.9	468.2
9-11 years	4,055	*32	609	1,988	1,426	123.5	*3.1	50.9	267.5	442.6
12 years	6,201	50	1,380	3,060	1,711	90.5	2.3	46.2	234.8	403.8
13-15 years	2,507	*15	623	1,137	732	82.0	*1.7	41.2	226.7	420.4
16 years or more	2,599	*21	601	1,224	754	75.6	*2.1	37.1	197.0	376.6
Place of residence										
SMSA	15,752	89	2,586	7,185	5,892	109.2	2.2	43.6	240.0	424.9
Central city	7,182	35	1,037	3,146	2,964	116.9	2.1	41.5	248.6	425.9
Not central city	8,570	55	1,549	4,039	2,927	103.5	2.3	45.2	233.7	423.8
Outside SMSA	8,821	47	1,268	3,880	3,626	132.8	2.4	49.9	291.4	457.1
Nonfarm	7,829	38	1,156	3,373	3,261	130.7	2.1	49.7	288.7	459.9
Farm	992	*9	112	506	365	151.7	*4.7	52.0	310.4	433.5
Geographic region										
Northeast	5,254	*32	743	2,405	2,074	108.1	*2.4	39.0	219.2	405.3
North Central	6,782	42	1,165	2,974	2,601	120.6	2.6	51.2	261.8	439.1
South	8,276	39	1,202	3,782	3,252	122.5	1.9	44.8	278.7	459.6
West	4,260	*23	744	1,903	1,591	111.4	*2.1	46.2	258.9	432.1

[1] Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

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Table 13. Prevalence of rheumatism, nonarticular and unspecified, and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	833	*10	173	301	349	4.0	*0.2	2.0	7.0	16.0
Sex										
Male................................	359	*5	52	138	163	3.5	*0.2	1.3	6.7	18.2
Female..............................	475	*5	121	163	186	4.4	*0.2	2.8	7.2	14.5
Color										
White	714	*10	162	260	283	3.9	*0.2	2.2	6.7	14.3
All other	119	*-	*11	42	66	4.3	*-	*1.0	9.3	32.5
Family income										
Less than $5,000............................	283	*3	*22	80	177	9.8	*0.5	*2.2	16.4	22.8
$5,000-$9,999	168	*-	*25	62	80	3.9	*-	*1.5	7.9	13.0
$10,000-$14,999	138	*-	60	52	*25	3.1	*-	3.1	6.1	*10.8
$15,000 or more.............................	151	*5	53	70	*23	2.0	*0.2	1.6	4.0	*8.7
Education of head of family										
Less than 12 years...........................	463	*7	51	166	239	6.2	*0.3	2.3	9.1	18.1
12 years	195	*-	62	87	46	2.8	*-	2.1	6.7	10.9
13 years or more.............................	152	*3	59	44	45	2.3	*0.2	1.9	3.9	12.0
Place of residence										
SMSA...	527	*7	111	210	199	3.7	*0.2	1.9	7.0	14.4
Central city..................................	263	*3	54	103	103	4.3	*0.2	2.2	8.1	14.8
Not central city	264	*3	58	107	96	3.2	*0.1	1.7	6.2	13.9
Outside SMSA.................................	306	*3	62	91	150	4.6	*0.2	2.4	6.8	18.9
Nonfarm......................................	271	*3	56	71	141	4.5	*0.2	2.4	6.1	19.9
Farm...	35	*-	*6	*21	*9	5.4	*-	*2.8	*12.9	*10.7
Geographic region										
Northeast......................................	208	*2	40	87	79	4.3	*0.1	2.1	7.9	15.4
North Central..................................	212	*5	51	75	81	3.8	*0.3	2.2	6.6	13.7
South...	278	*2	46	97	133	4.1	*0.1	1.7	7.1	18.8
West..	135	*2	36	42	55	3.5	*0.2	2.2	5.7	14.9

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 14. Prevalence of osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,687	118	498	683	388	8.0	1.9	5.9	15.8	17.8
Sex										
Male	716	90	268	261	96	7.0	2.9	6.5	12.6	10.7
Female	971	*28	230	421	292	8.9	*0.9	5.3	18.6	22.7
Color										
White...	1,608	104	466	659	378	8.8	2.0	6.3	17.0	19.1
All other......................................	79	*14	*31	*24	*10	2.8	*1.4	*2.8	*5.3	*4.9
Family income										
Less than $5,000	348	*4	83	112	149	12.0	*0.6	8.5	23.0	19.2
$5,000-$9,999..............................	321	*24	73	118	106	7.5	*2.0	4.5	15.0	17.3
$10,000-$14,999...........................	300	*24	120	116	39	6.7	*1.7	6.1	13.6	16.9
$15,000 or more	590	58	194	292	46	7.8	2.6	5.8	16.7	17.4
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years.........................	327	*9	43	141	133	7.9	*0.9	4.0	13.1	13.3
9-11 years....................................	254	*11	54	123	66	7.7	*1.1	4.5	16.6	20.5
12 years.......................................	511	35	173	208	94	7.5	1.6	5.8	16.0	22.2
13-15 years..................................	263	*23	95	89	57	8.6	*2.6	6.3	17.7	32.7
16 years or more	314	41	130	112	*32	9.1	4.1	8.0	18.0	*16.0
Place of residence										
SMSA...	1,101	95	335	427	244	7.6	2.3	5.6	14.3	17.6
Central city...............................	455	37	109	178	131	7.4	2.2	4.4	14.1	18.8
Not central city.........................	646	58	227	249	113	7.8	2.4	6.6	14.4	16.4
Outside SMSA	586	*23	162	256	144	8.8	*1.2	6.4	19.2	18.2
Nonfarm	534	*20	151	231	132	8.9	*1.1	6.5	19.8	18.6
Farm	52	*3	*11	*25	*12	8.0	*1.6	*5.1	*15.3	*14.3
Geographic region										
Northeast	364	*32	111	148	72	7.5	*2.4	5.8	13.5	14.1
North Central	483	*26	157	187	113	8.6	*1.6	6.9	16.5	19.1
South	474	*26	114	190	144	7.0	*1.3	4.3	14.0	20.4
West	366	*34	115	158	59	9.6	*3.1	7.1	21.5	16.0

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 15. Prevalence of displacement of intervertebral disc and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	2,638	*13	1,065	1,152	408	12.5	*0.2	12.6	26.6	18.7
Sex										
Male	1,504	*7	641	652	204	14.8	*0.2	15.6	31.6	22.8
Female	1,134	*5	424	500	204	10.4	*0.2	9.7	22.1	15.9
Color										
White..	2,443	*9	986	1,070	379	13.4	*0.2	13.4	27.6	19.2
All other...	195	*4	80	83	*29	7.0	*0.4	7.2	18.5	*14.3
Family income										
Less than $5,000	458	*-	134	163	161	15.8	*-	13.7	33.4	20.7
$5,000-$9,999....................................	533	*4	198	222	109	12.5	*0.3	12.1	28.3	17.8
$10,000-$14,999.................................	487	*2	262	178	46	11.0	*0.1	13.4	20.9	19.9
$15,000 or more	939	*3	403	470	62	12.4	*0.1	12.1	26.9	23.5
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	631	*-	146	303	182	15.2	*-	13.7	28.2	18.2
9-11 years...	426	*6	158	202	60	13.0	*0.6	13.2	27.2	18.6
12 years..	801	*3	387	329	82	11.7	*0.1	13.0	25.2	19.4
13-15 years..	355	*2	157	155	42	11.6	*0.2	10.4	30.9	24.1
16 years or more	384	*-	210	142	*32	11.2	*-	13.0	22.9	*16.0
Place of residence										
SMSA..	1,715	*9	719	762	225	11.9	*0.2	12.1	25.5	16.2
Central city.......................................	701	*3	304	293	101	11.4	*0.2	12.2	23.1	14.5
Not central city.................................	1,014	*6	415	469	124	12.2	*0.2	12.1	27.1	18.0
Outside SMSA	923	*3	346	390	183	13.9	*0.2	13.6	29.3	23.1
Nonfarm	807	*3	311	327	165	13.5	*0.2	13.4	28.0	23.3
Farm...	116	*-	35	63	*18	17.7	*-	16.2	38.7	*21.4
Geographic region										
Northeast	529	*2	225	241	60	10.9	*0.1	11.8	22.0	11.7
North Central	720	*2	311	272	135	12.8	*0.1	13.7	23.9	22.8
South	858	*7	302	417	132	12.7	*0.3	11.3	30.7	18.7
West	531	*2	226	222	81	13.9	*0.2	14.0	30.2	22.0

[1] Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

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Table 16. Prevalence of bunion and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,853	*17	391	748	697	8.8	*0.3	4.6	17.3	32.0
Sex										
Male	325	*1	105	145	74	3.2	*0.0	2.6	7.0	8.3
Female	1,527	*16	286	603	623	14.0	*0.5	6.5	26.7	48.5
Color										
White...	1,563	*16	293	623	631	8.5	*0.3	4.0	16.1	31.9
All other...	290	*1	97	125	66	10.4	*0.1	8.7	27.8	32.5
Family income										
Less than $5,000...	562	*2	69	159	333	19.4	*0.3	7.0	32.6	42.8
$5,000-$9,999...	402	*2	83	148	169	9.4	*0.2	5.1	18.9	27.5
$10,000-$14,999..	274	*4	67	138	66	6.2	*0.3	3.4	16.2	28.6
$15,000 or more	465	*9	159	240	57	6.1	*0.4	4.8	13.8	21.6
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years...	649	*3	56	238	352	15.7	*0.3	5.2	22.1	35.2
9-11 years...	298	*2	56	144	96	9.1	*0.2	4.7	19.4	29.8
12 years...	445	*8	132	191	113	6.5	*0.4	4.4	14.7	26.7
13-15 years...	202	*-	69	87	45	6.6	*-	4.6	17.3	25.8
16 years or more	210	*4	73	66	67	6.1	*0.4	4.5	10.6	33.5
Place of residence										
SMSA...	1,273	*15	287	537	435	8.8	*0.4	4.8	17.9	31.4
Central city	648	*9	137	268	235	10.6	*0.5	5.5	21.2	33.8
Not central city..	625	*6	150	269	200	7.5	*0.2	4.4	15.6	29.0
Outside SMSA	579	*2	104	211	262	8.7	*0.1	4.1	15.8	33.0
Nonfarm	527	*2	99	187	239	8.8	*0.1	4.3	16.0	33.7
Farm	52	*-	*5	*24	*23	8.0	*-	*2.3	*14.7	*27.3
Geographic region										
Northeast	489	*6	95	228	160	10.1	*0.4	5.0	20.8	31.3
North Central	479	*8	121	172	178	8.5	*0.5	5.3	15.1	30.0
South	558	*1	100	223	234	8.3	*0.0	3.7	16.4	33.1
West	326	*2	74	125	126	8.5	*0.2	4.6	17.0	34.2

[1] Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 17. Prevalence of synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	4,011	76	1,386	1,889	660	19.0	1.2	16.4	43.7	30.3
Sex										
Male	1,678	36	615	772	254	16.5	1.2	15.0	37.4	28.3
Female	2,334	40	771	1,117	406	21.4	1.3	17.6	49.4	31.6
Color										
White	3,784	67	1,313	1,778	626	20.7	1.3	17.9	45.9	31.7
All other	228	*9	74	111	35	8.2	*0.9	6.6	24.7	17.2
Family income										
Less than $5,000	643	*1	128	248	266	22.2	*0.2	13.1	50.9	34.2
$5,000-$9,999	719	*13	242	316	147	16.9	*1.1	14.8	40.3	24.0
$10,000-$14,999	792	*11	340	373	68	17.8	*0.8	17.4	43.9	29.5
$15,000 or more	1,572	44	612	817	99	20.7	2.0	18.4	46.8	37.5
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	894	*15	136	443	300	21.6	*1.5	12.7	41.2	30.0
9-11 years	533	*4	177	262	91	16.2	*0.4	14.8	35.3	28.2
12 years	1,283	*27	510	607	139	18.7	*1.3	17.1	46.6	32.8
13-15 years	602	*10	262	270	59	19.7	*1.1	17.3	53.8	33.9
16 years or more	640	*15	288	272	65	18.6	*1.5	17.8	43.8	32.5
Place of residence										
SMSA	2,760	53	983	1,295	428	19.1	1.3	16.6	43.3	30.9
Central city	1,074	*19	353	495	207	17.5	*1.1	14.1	39.1	29.7
Not central city	1,686	35	630	801	220	20.4	1.4	18.4	46.4	31.9
Outside SMSA	1,251	*22	403	593	233	18.8	*1.1	15.9	44.5	29.4
Nonfarm	1,152	*21	379	542	210	19.2	*1.2	16.3	46.4	29.6
Farm	99	*2	*24	51	*23	15.1	*1.0	*11.1	31.3	*27.3
Geographic region										
Northeast	1,034	*16	353	534	130	21.3	*1.2	18.5	48.7	25.4
North Central	885	*12	295	421	157	15.7	*0.7	13.0	37.1	26.5
South	1,187	*29	398	522	238	17.6	*1.4	14.8	38.5	33.6
West	905	*19	340	411	135	23.7	*1.7	21.1	55.9	36.7

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 18. Prevalence of gout and number per 1,000 persons, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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]	1,644	*2	321	795	525	7.8	*0.0	3.8	18.4	24.1
Sex										
Male	1,085	*-	243	525	316	10.7	*-	5.9	25.4	35.3
Female	559	*2	78	271	209	5.1	*0.1	1.8	12.0	16.3
Color										
White...	1,492	*2	308	712	470	8.2	*0.0	4.2	18.4	23.8
All other..	152	*-	*13	84	55	5.5	*-	*1.2	18.7	27.1
Family income										
Less than $5,000.............................	309	*-	*24	88	197	10.7	*-	*2.5	18.0	25.3
$5,000-$9,999.................................	331	*-	58	131	142	7.8	*-	3.5	16.7	23.1
$10,000-$14,999.............................	303	*2	86	152	63	6.8	*0.1	4.4	17.9	27.3
$15,000 or more	567	*-	137	363	67	7.5	*-	4.1	20.8	25.4
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years............................	469	*-	44	201	224	11.3	*-	4.1	18.7	22.4
9-11 years.......................................	282	*-	37	160	85	8.6	*-	3.1	21.5	26.4
12 years..	431	*2	120	212	98	6.3	*0.1	4.0	16.3	23.1
13-15 years.....................................	211	*-	54	101	56	6.9	*-	3.6	20.1	32.2
16 years or more	229	*-	60	115	54	6.7	*-	3.7	18.5	27.0
Place of residence										
SMSA	1,078	*-	205	542	331	7.5	*-	3.5	18.1	23.9
Central city	467	*-	50	252	165	7.6	*-	2.0	19.9	23.7
Not central city...........................	611	*-	155	289	167	7.4	*-	4.5	16.7	24.2
Outside SMSA	566	*2	116	254	194	8.5	*0.1	4.6	19.1	24.5
Nonfarm	517	*2	113	224	179	8.6	*0.1	4.9	19.2	25.2
Farm	49	*-	*3	*30	*15	7.5	*-	*1.4	*18.4	*17.8
Geographic region										
Northeast	379	*-	57	189	133	7.8	*-	3.0	17.2	26.0
North Central	403	*2	72	195	135	7.2	*0.1	3.2	17.2	22.8
South	540	*-	138	253	149	8.0	*-	5.1	18.6	21.1
West	322	*-	55	159	108	8.4	*-	3.4	21.6	29.3

[1]Includes unknown income and education.

NOTE: When a figure is shown with an asterisk, it is presented only for the purpose of combining with other cells. An estimate will have a relative standard error less than 30 percent when the aggregate is at least 35,000.

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1976

[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	45 years and over
	Number of persons in thousands					
Total	210,643	60,891	84,701	43,253	21,799	65,051
Sex						
Male	101,626	31,039	40,991	20,633	8,962	29,595
Female	109,018	29,852	43,710	22,620	12,837	35,456
Color						
White	182,850	50,792	73,533	38,757	19,769	58,525
All other	27,793	10,099	11,167	4,496	2,030	6,526
Family income						
Less than $5,000	28,987	6,547	9,789	4,876	7,775	12,651
$5,000-$9,999	42,543	12,202	16,363	7,842	6,136	13,978
$10,000-$14,999	44,471	14,125	19,533	8,506	2,308	10,814
$15,000 or more	75,797	22,511	33,202	17,443	2,641	20,084
Unknown	18,845	5,506	5,814	4,586	2,939	7,525
Less than $10,000	71,530	18,749	26,152	12,718	13,911	26,629
$10,000 or more	120,268	36,636	52,735	25,948	4,949	30,897
Education of head of family						
Less than 12 years	74,288	20,233	22,646	18,192	13,217	31,409
Less than 9 years	41,451	10,024	10,671	10,760	9,996	20,756
9-11 years	32,837	10,210	11,974	7,431	3,222	10,653
12 years	68,486	21,341	29,874	13,034	4,237	17,271
13 years or more	64,960	18,672	31,314	11,230	3,743	14,973
13-15 years	30,574	8,696	15,120	5,016	1,741	6,757
16 years or more	34,386	9,976	16,194	6,214	2,002	8,216
Unknown or head under 17 years	2,910	644	868	797	601	1,398
Place of residence						
All SMSA	144,224	41,112	59,307	29,938	13,866	43,804
Central city	61,411	16,784	25,010	12,657	6,959	19,616
Not central city	82,813	24,328	34,297	17,281	6,907	24,188
Outside SMSA	66,419	19,779	25,393	13,315	7,933	21,247
Nonfarm	59,880	17,867	23,238	11,684	7,091	18,775
Farm	6,539	1,911	2,155	1,630	842	2,472
Geographic region						
Northeast	48,612	13,475	19,047	10,973	5,117	16,090
North Central	56,233	16,214	22,735	11,360	5,924	17,284
South	67,572	20,113	26,813	13,570	7,076	20,645
West	38,226	11,089	16,105	7,350	3,682	11,032

APPENDIXES

CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

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, illness, 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 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 selected places of residence in the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 50,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 41,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published[7,8] as well as a detailed description of the sample design[9] and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey[10]

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 auxilliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.

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

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average 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 who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.[11] 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.[12-15]

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. However, it does not include systematic 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.

Standard error charts.—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.

1. *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, on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

2. *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.

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

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of HIS data.

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, figures I and II. 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, figure III. 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 denomi-

nator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

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

Figure I. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS[1]
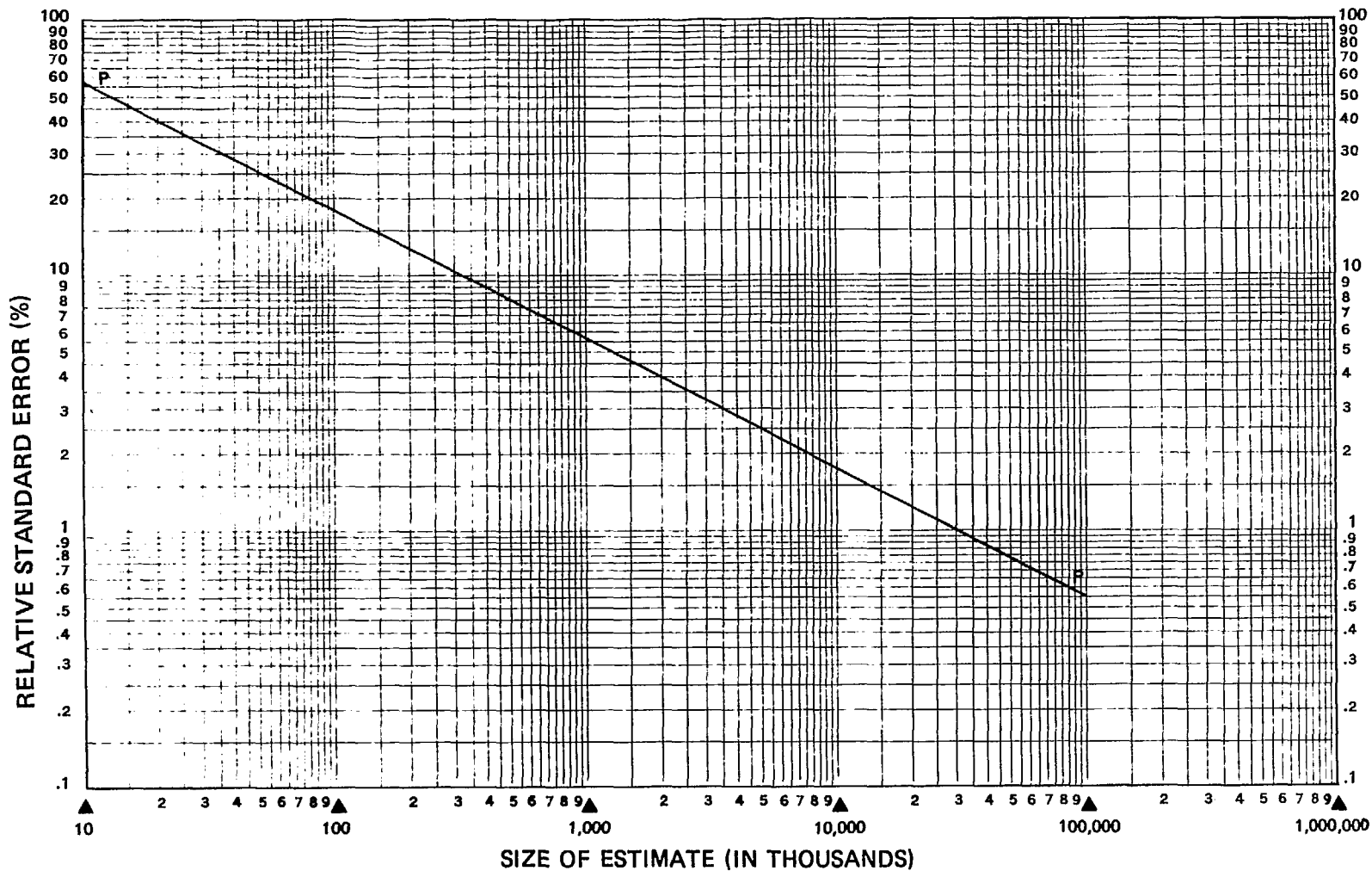
[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period

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

Figure II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A) AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)[1]
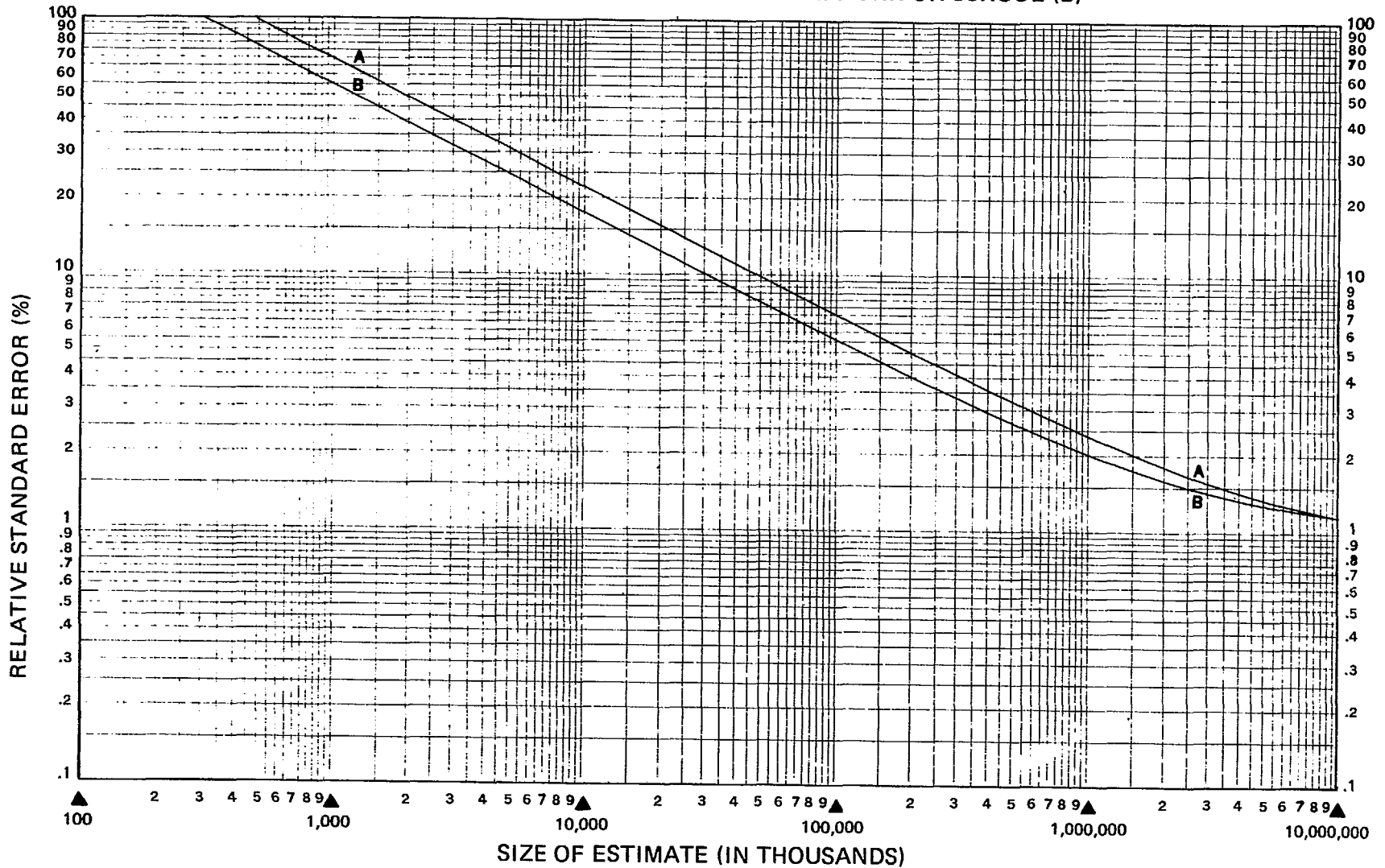
[1] These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

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

Figure III. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS[1]

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)
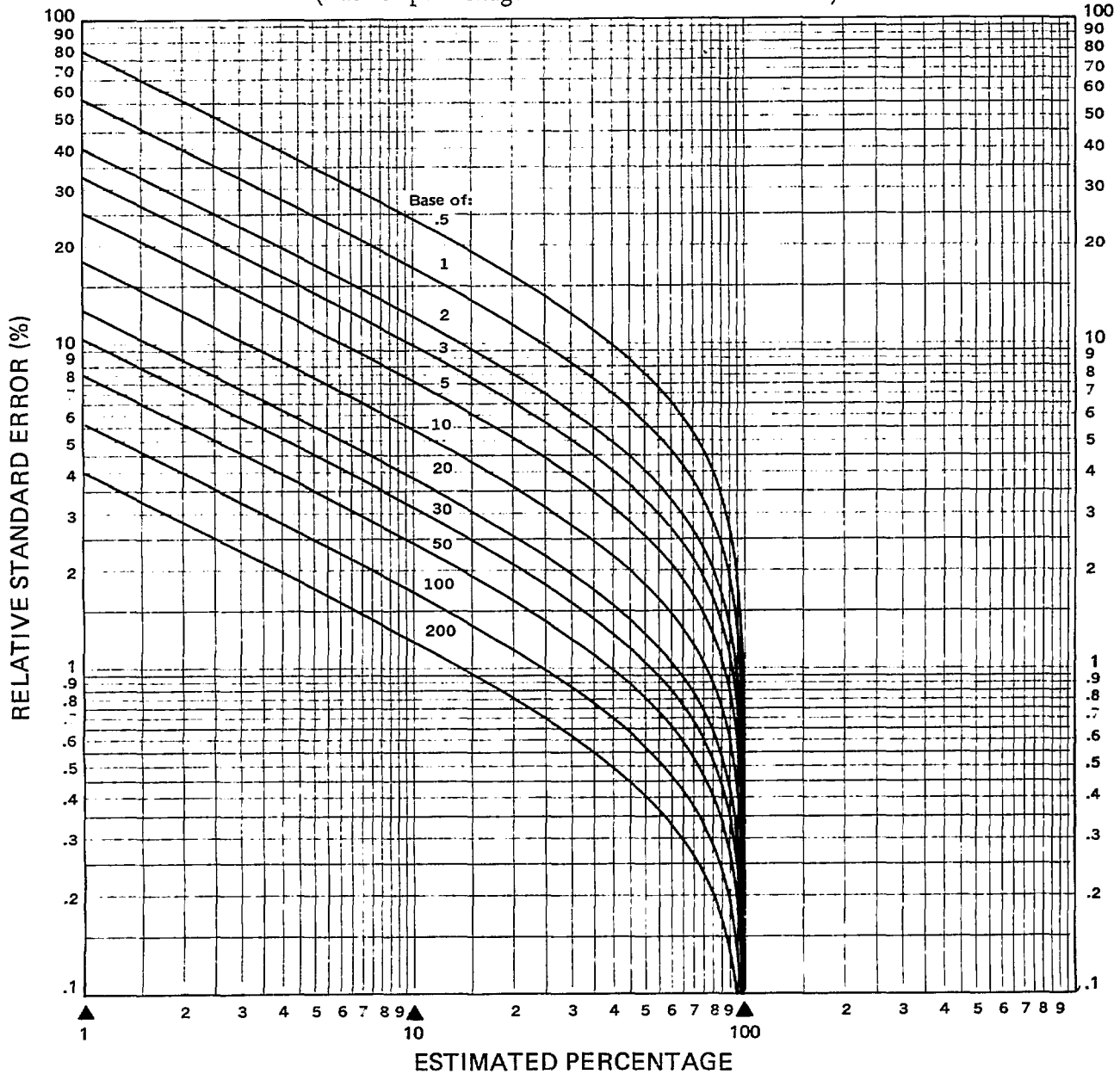
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

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

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.6 percent or 0.72 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITION 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 that 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 that 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,*[5] 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 following conditions that 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
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.[16]

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) 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. Incidence in this report refers to a 12-month time period.

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.

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 that 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.

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

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

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, for example, 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 that 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.

Geographic region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions that correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as follows:

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

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. Generally speaking an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There

is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central city of an SMSA.—The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis of one of the following criteria:

A. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

B. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

Not central city of an SMSA.—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself. This concept is used in the population census to provide information on commuting patterns of workers.

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

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

———— ○ ○ ○ ————

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONS 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 next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday,_____(date)_____, and ending this past Sunday,_____(date)_____. **4a.** During those 2 weeks, did —— stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	**4a.** 00 ☐ Y *(4b)* ☐ N ⎱ If age: ⎰ 17+ *(5)* 6—16 *(6)* _____Days ⎰ Under 6 *(8)*
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did —— stay in bed all or most of the day?	**b.**
5. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep —— from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	**5.** _____WL days *(7)* 00 ☐ None *(8)*
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep —— from school?	**6.** _____SL days 00 ☐ None *(8)*
If one or more days in 4b, ask 7; otherwise go to 8. **7.** On how many of these —— days lost from { work school } did —— stay in bed all or most of the day?	**7.** _____Days 00 ☐ None
8a. (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?	**8a.** 1 Y 2 N *(9)*
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?	**b.** _____Days 00 ☐ None
If one or more days in 4–8, ask 9; otherwise go to next person. **9a.** What condition caused —— to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?	**9a.** *Enter condition in item C Ask 9b*
b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?	**b.** Y N *(NP)*
c. What condition?	**c.** *Enter condition in item C (9b)*

13. 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 doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.

| 13. | 00 ☐ None }NP |
| | ___ Number of visits |

(Besides those visits)

14a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?   Y   N (15)

b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.

| 14b. | ☐ Doctor visit |

c. Anyone else?   Y (Reask 14b and c)   N

If "Doctor visit," ask:

d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?

| d. | ___ Number of visits (NP) |

15a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?   Y   N (16)

b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.

| 15b. | ☐ Phone call |

c. Any calls about anyone else?   Y (Reask 15b and c)   N

If "Phone call," ask:

d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?

| d. | ___ Number of calls (NP) |

▶ Fill item C, (DV), from 13-15 for all persons.
Ask 16a for each person with visits in DV box.

	☐ Condition (item C THEN 16d)
	☐ Pregnancy (16e)
	☐ No condition

16a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?

| 16a. | |

b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?

| b. | Y   N (NP) |

c. What condition?

| c. | Enter condition in item C Ask 16d |

d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?

| d. | Y (16c)   N (NP) |

e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?

| e. | Y   N (16d) |

f. What was the matter?

| f. | Enter condition in item C (16d) |

17a. During the past 12 months, (that is since ___(date)___ a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)

17a.	000 ☐ Only when in hospital
	000 ☐ None
	___ Number of visits

b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.

b.	1 ☐ 2-week DV
	2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (13 and 16)
	3 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos.
	4 ☐ Over 6–12 mos.
	5 ☐ 1 year
	6 ☐ 2–4 years
	7 ☐ 5+ years
	8 ☐ Never

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?** **d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?**	18. & 19.	1 ☐ Working *(23a)* 2 ☐ Keeping house *(23b)* 3 ☐ Retired, health *(22)* 4 ☐ Retired, other *(22)* 5 ☐ Going to school *(25)* 6 ☐ 17+ something else *(22)* 7 ☐ 6—16 something else *(24)*
Ages 6—16	**19a. What was — doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS — going to school or doing something else?** If "something else," ask: **b. What was — doing?**		
Ages under 6			0 ☐ 1—5 years *(20)* 0 ☐ Under 1 *(21)*

20a. Is — able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	20a.	Y	1 N *(27)*
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?	b.	2 Y *(27)*	N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	c.	2 Y *(27)*	N *(26)*
21a. Is — limited in any way because of his health?	21a.	1 Y	5 N *(NP)*
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	b.	_____ *(27)*	
22a. Does — health now keep him from working?	22a.	1 Y *(27)*	N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?	b.	2 Y *(27)*	N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?	c.	2 Y *(27)*	N
d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	d.	3 Y *(27)*	N *(26)*
23a. Does — NOW have a job?	23a.	Y *(23c)*	N
b. In terms of health, is — NOW able to (work — keep house) at all?	b.	Y	1 N *(27)*
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work — housework) he can do because of his health?	c.	2 Y *(27)*	N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work — housework) he can do because of his health?	d.	2 Y *(27)*	N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	e.	3 Y *(27)*	N *(26)*
24. In terms of health would — be able to go to school?	24.	Y	1 N *(27)*
25a. Does (would) — have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	25a.	2 Y *(27)*	N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?	b.	2 Y *(27)*	N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	c.	3 Y *(27)*	N
26a. Is — limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	26a.	4 Y	5 N *(NP)*
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	b.	_____	
27a. About how long has he { been limited in — been unable to — had to go to a certain type of school? }	27a.	000 ☐ Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.	
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?	b.	*Enter condition in Item C* *Ask 27c* ☐ Old age only *(NP)*	
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	c.	Y *(Reask 27b and c)* N	
Mark box or ask: **d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?**	d.	☐ Only 1 condition _____ Enter main condition	

28a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since ___(date)___ a year ago?	28a.	Y	N *(Item C)*
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since ___(date)___ a year ago?	b.	_____ Times *(Item C)*	

29a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since ___(date)___ a year ago? Y N *(30)*	29a.		
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column.	29b.	Y	
If "Y," ask:			
c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c.	_____ Times *(Item C)*	

Ask for each child 1 year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference date.			
30a. Was -- born in a hospital?	30a.		
If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 28b and item C.		Y	N *(NP)*
If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 30b for each.			
b. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --?	b.		
If "No," correct entries in 28 and item C for mother and/or baby.		Y	N

31a. Does anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) HAVE – If "Yes," ask 31b and c. b. Who is this? Enter name of condition and 31 or letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C. c. Does anyone else have . . .?	31. Missing fingers, hand or arm – toes, foot or leg?		
	A. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back?		
	B. Paralysis of any kind?		
32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) HAVE – If "Yes," ask 32b and c	C. Arthritis of any kind or Rheumatism?	I. Trick knee?	
	D. Gout?	J. A slipped or ruptured disc?	
b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column in item C.	E. Lumbago?	K. Curvature of the spine?	
	F. Osteomyelitis? (os-tee-oh-my-uh-lite-iss)	L. REPEATED trouble with neck, back, or spine?	
c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have. . .?	G. A bone cyst or bone spur?	M. Bursitis or Synovitis? (sin-uh-vite-iss)	
Conditions C–N and V are conditions of the bone and muscle.	H. Any other disease of the bone or cartilage?	N. Any disease of the muscles or tendons?	

32a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family have – If "Yes," ask 32b and c b. Who was this? Enter in item C c. During the past 12 months, did anyone else have. . .? Conditions O–U and W–Z are conditions of the skin.	O. A tumor, cyst or growth of the skin?	U. Dermatitis or any other skin trouble?	
	P. Eczema or psoriasis? (so-rye-uh-sis)	V. TROUBLE with fallen arches, flatfeet or clubfoot?	
	Q. TROUBLE with dry or itching skin?	W. TROUBLE with ingrown toenails or fingernails?	
	R. TROUBLE with acne?	X. TROUBLE with bunions, corns, or calluses?	
	S. A skin ulcer?	Y. A disease of the hair or scalp?	
	T. Any kind of skin allergy?	Z. Any disease of the lymph or sweat glands?	

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CONDITION 2

1. Person number	Name of condition

2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . .?
- 1 ☐ In interview week *(Reask 2)*
- 1 ☐ Past 2 wks. *(Item C)*
- 2 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos.
- 3 ☐ Over 6–12 mos.
- 4 ☐ I yr.
- 5 ☐ 2–4 yrs.
- 6 ☐ 5+ yrs.
- 7 ☐ Never
- 8 ☐ DK if Dr. seen
- 9 ☐ DK when Dr. seen

A1 Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark
☐ Accident or injury *(A2)* ☐ On Card C *(A2)* ☐ Neither *(3a)*

If "Doctor not talked to," transcribe entry from item I.
If "Doctor talked to," ask:

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

- -

Do not ask for Cancer ☐ On Card C *(A2)*

b. What was the cause of . . .?
☐ Accident or injury *(A2)*

- -

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

Ailment	Condition	Disorder	Trouble
Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Tumor
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Ulcer
Attack	Disease	Rupture	

} Ask c:

c. What kind of . . . is it?

- -

For allergy or stroke, ask:
d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?

- -

If in 3a–d there is an impairment or any of the following entries:

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

} Ask e:

e. What part of the body is affected?

Show the following detail:
- Head . . . . skull, scalp, face
- Back/spine/vertebra . . . . upper, middle, lower
- Ear or eye . . . . one or both
- Arm . . . . one or both; shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand
- Leg . . . . one or both; hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot

A2 Ask remaining questions as appropriate for the condition entered in:
- 1 ☐ Item I
- 2 ☐ Q. 3a
- 3 ☐ Q. 3b
- 4 ☐ Q. 3c
- 5 ☐ Q. 3d
- 6 ☐ Q. 3e

4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?	1 Y 2 N (9)
5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?	____ Days 00 ☐ None (9)
6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day?	____ Days 00 ☐ None
Ask if 17+ years: 7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house?	____ Days (9) 00 ☐ None (9)
Ask if 6–16 years: 8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period?	____ Days 00 ☐ None

9. When did -- first notice his . . .?
- 1 ☐ Last week
- 2 ☐ Week before
- 3 ☐ Past 2 weeks–DK which
- 4 ☐ 2 weeks–3 months
- 5 ☐ Over 3–12 months
- 6 ☐ More than 12 months ago

(Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)

A3
- 1 ☐ Not an eye cond. *(AA)*
- 2 ☐ First eye cond. (under 6) *(AA)*
- 3 ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) *(Item C, then 10)*
- 4 ☐ Not first eye cond. *(AA)*

10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his { left } eye? . . 1 Y   2 N
{ right } . . . . . . 1 Y   2 N

FOOTNOTES

———— ○ ○ ○ ————

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