

Table 3A.2.0: Relationship Between Self-Reported Doctor-Diagnosed Arthritis and Arthritis-Attributable Activity Limitations and Self-Reported Chronic Joint Pain, Adults Age 18 and Older, by Sex, United States 2013-2015

Population Group	Population with Self-Reported Chronic Joint Pain [1]						Total US Population	
	Male N Reporting (in 1,000s)	Rate for Total Population	Female N Reporting (in 1,000s)	Rate for Total Population	Total N Reporting (in 1,000s)	Rate for Total Population	Reporting Condition (in 1,000s)	Rate in Total Population
All Self-Reported Chronic Joint Pain (Total Population)	35,605.6	30.8%	43,298.7	34.8%	78,904.3	32.9%	78,904.3	31.8%
Self-Reported Doctor-Diagnosed Arthritis [2]	15,916.6	72.2%	24,277.7	75.1%	40,194.3	73.9%	54,372.5	21.9%
Self-Reported Arthritis-Attributable Activity Limitations [3]	11,624.1	90.4%	17,454.3	91.3%	29,078.3	90.9%	31,981.4	12.9%
Do not report DDA or AAAL							30,383.1	12.3%

[1] Self-reported joint pain lasting 30 days or longer. Joint pain is self-reported and is not equivalent to medical code defined arthropathic joint pain included in AORC tables.

[2] Responded "yes" when asked: Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

[3] Responded "yes" when asked: Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms? Includes respondents who did not report DDA.

Source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)_Adult sample, 2013, 2014, 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/data-questionnaires-documentation.htm> July 23, 2016.