

# Physician Visits

## Volume and Interval Since Last Visit

### United States - 1969

Statistics on the time interval since last physician visit, the volume of physician visits, and the number of visits per person per year by selected demographic characteristics. Also, statistics on the number of physician visits by place of visit, type of service, condition causing visit for diagnosis and treatment, length of time to get to the physician, and waiting time at place of visit. Also, percent distribution of persons by frequency of visits in a year. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1969.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1064

---

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Rockville, Md. July 1972



Vital and Health Statistics - Series 10 - No. 75

# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, *Director*

PHILIP S. LAWRENCE, Sc.D., *Associate Director*

OSWALD K. SAGEN, Ph.D., *Assistant Director for Health Statistics Development*

WALT R. SIMMONS, M.A., *Assistant Director for Research and Scientific Development*

JOHN J. HANLON, M.D., *Medical Advisor*

JAMES E. KELLY, D.D.S., *Dental Advisor*

EDWARD E. MINTY, *Executive Officer*

ALICE HAYWOOD, *Information Officer*

## DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

ELIJAH L. WHITE, *Director*

ROBERT R. FUCHSBERG, *Deputy Director*

RONALD W. WILSON, *Chief, Analysis and Reports Branch*

KENNETH W. HAASE, *Chief, Survey Methods Branch*

## COOPERATION OF THE 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 the other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 75

---

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1064  
*Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 71-190006*

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction . . . . .	1
Source and Limitations of the Data . . . . .	1
Time Interval Since Last Physician Visit . . . . .	2
Volume of Physician Visits . . . . .	3
Place of Visit . . . . .	9
Type of Service . . . . .	11
Frequency of Visits in Past Year . . . . .	11
List of Detailed Tables . . . . .	12
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods . . . . .	41
Background of This Report . . . . .	41
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey . . . . .	41
General Qualifications . . . . .	43
Reliability of Estimates . . . . .	44
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts . . . . .	47
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report . . . . .	51
Terms Relating to Physician Visits . . . . .	51
Terms Relating to Conditions . . . . .	53
Terms Relating to Disability . . . . .	54
Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms . . . . .	55
Appendix III. Doctor Visits Probe Questions and Recording Form for 1969 . . . . .	57

### SYMBOLS

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

# PHYSICIAN VISITS VOLUME AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST VISIT

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

The utilization of physician services by the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States is the topic of this report based on information collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1969. Data are presented on the time interval since a doctor of medicine or osteopathic physician was last consulted either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. The estimated volume of visits and number of visits per person per year are presented exclusive of the number of visits to inpatients in hospitals. Information is shown on the volume of visits and number of visits per person per year by selected demographic characteristics. Information is also presented on physician visits by place of visit, type of service rendered, condition causing the visit for diagnosis and treatment, the length of time required to get to the physician at the place of visit, and waiting time at the place of visit prior to seeing the physician. In addition, a percent distribution is presented of the population by the frequency of visits during the year prior to interview.

Based on data collected in 1969 an estimated 69.4 percent of the population reported having seen or talked to a physician for medical advice at some time in the year prior to interview. About 1.3 million persons, primarily young persons, were reported as never having made a physician visit.

Exclusive of visits to inpatients in hospitals, the annual volume of physician visits totaled 839.6 million, or 4.3 visits per person per year. The comparable number of physician visits per

person during July 1966-June 1967 was 4.3, and the rate for July 1963-June 1964 was 4.5.

About 70.1 percent of the physician visits during 1969 took place in the doctor's office, 12.0 percent were by telephone, and 10.3 percent were in a hospital clinic or emergency room. About 59.2 percent of all physician visits were made to general practitioners. The second largest group of visits were to pediatricians—9.3 percent of the total. About 75.0 percent of all visits were for diagnosis and treatment of a condition. An estimated 44.9 percent of these conditions were chronic in nature and 48.8 percent were acute conditions. The average length of time for patients to get to the doctor's office from some starting point was 17.2 minutes. If the patient had an appointment, he waited an estimated 30.4 minutes in the doctor's office before he was seen by the physician.

Earlier reports in *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 10 dealing exclusively with physician visits are Nos. 18, 19, and 49.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information in this publication is derived from data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interviews. Each week a special staff of health interviewers of the U.S. Bureau of the Census conduct interviews in a probability sample of households to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each person in the household. The sample is representative of the civilian population of the United States exclusive of residents

of institutions. During 1969 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

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

Another source of error in interview data is response error. Response error occurs when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events which actually happened outside the period as having occurred during the reference period, or withhold information. Studies mentioned in a previous report on physician visits (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 18) suggest that reporting of physician visits is subject to substantial underreporting as well as overreporting which to an undetermined extent tend to compensate for each other.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of these terms have specialized meaning for the purpose of the survey, so it is desirable for the reader to be familiar with these definitions.

The questionnaire used during 1969 is illustrated in the Current Estimates report for this period (Series 10, No. 63). The probe questions and recording form used to obtain information about physician visits is illustrated in appendix III.

## TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT

According to information collected in health interviews during 1969 an estimated 137,020,000 persons, 69.4 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population, reported having consulted a physician at least once during the year prior to interview (tables A,1, and 2). A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a doctor of medicine or osteopathic physician in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may have been rendered by the physician himself or by a nurse or other aide acting under the physician's supervision. Information about the interval since last physician visit was obtained from responses to the question, "About how long has it been since you saw or talked to a medical doctor?" The last physician visit may have been as an inpatient in a hospital and would be used for this purpose but not included in the estimate of volume of physician visits.

During July 1966-June 1967 an estimated 68.1 percent of the population made one or more physician visits in the year prior to interview. The comparable percentage for information collected in July 1963-June 1964 was 66.1 percent. Table A shows percentages of the population with at least one physician visit in the year prior to interview for the three data collection periods for a series of demographic characteristics. Between 1963-1964 and 1969 some of these characteristics exhibited greater than average increases in percentage. For instance, the proportion of males with one or more visits rose by 4.0 percentage points (from 62.7 percent to 66.7 percent) compared with an increase for both sexes of 3.3 percentage points (from 66.1 percent to 69.4 percent). Other variables with notable increases were the age group 15-34 years, persons other than white, persons with family income under \$3,000, persons whose

head of family had less than 9 years of education, and residents of the South Region.

Table 2 shows that 54.4 percent of the population saw or talked to a physician within 6 months of interview and an additional 15.0 percent during the preceding 6-month period. An estimated 0.7 percent reported never having seen or talked to a physician. This group of persons includes primarily young people. This percentage is higher among persons other than white, among persons with low income and low educational level, among persons in the South Region, and among farm residents.

The information in table A suggests that the rise in percentages with one or more visits within a year has occurred primarily among population groups which had below average utilization of physician services. It is probable that the Medicare and Medicaid programs as well as the decline in the population of families in poverty have contributed to the increase in use of physician services.

## VOLUME OF PHYSICIAN VISITS

During 1969 the estimated annual number of physician visits, excluding visits to inpatients of hospitals, was 839,605,000 or 4.3 visits per person per year (tables B and 3). During July 1966-June 1967 the number of physician visits per person per year was also 4.3. However, there has been a decline in rate from that of July 1963-June 1964, when 4.5 visits per person per year were recorded. Some portion of the decline may be attributed to changes in data collection methods. In 1967 and 1969 the number of physician visits reported in the probe questions were the subject of further inquiry as to the date of each visit. This inquiry was not made during the July 1963-June 1964 period (Series 10, No. 18). It is known that some visits reported in answer to the probe questions in 1967 and 1969

had not occurred in the 2-week reference period and were deleted when the date of visit was obtained. During 1969 an estimated 40 million physician visits were not counted because the date of visit was not reported or was not in the 2-week reference period. An additional 15 million visits were reported in the probe questions but were not entered in the recording form.

Other reasons for the reduction in physician visits from the number in July 1963-June 1964 are (1) a drop of 21 million medically attended acute illnesses and injuries (250.2 million in July 1963-June 1964 and 229.0 million in 1969) and (2) a reduction of 3.5 million visits for prenatal and postnatal care. This latter reduction is associated with the drop in the number of births recorded for 1969 (3.6 million) compared with 4.1 million in 1963 and 4.0 million in 1964.<sup>1</sup> Thus if the same method of data collection had been employed in 1969 as was used in 1964, there would have been an additional 55 million visits recorded, or a rate of 4.5 visits per person, the same as that for July 1963-June 1964. However, since 40 million of these visits did not have a date of visit within the reference period and 15 million were not carried to the recording form, it was felt that it is not justifiable to use these visits in estimating the volume of physician visits for 1969. It is felt that the estimate of 4.3 visits per person is more reliable than that from the probe questions alone.

Another source of data on the utilization of physician services, the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI)<sup>2</sup> has statistics on the number of office, home, and telephone visits to

---

<sup>1</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: *Facts of Life and Death* (1970 Revision). PHS Pub. No. 600. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, p.5.

<sup>2</sup>"Recent trends in private patient visits," Special Report from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index, February 1968, and personal communication. Lea Incorporated, Ambler, Pennsylvania.



**Table A. Percent of population with 1+ physician visits within a year of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964, July 1966-June 1967, and 1969**

Characteristic	July 1963-June 1964	July 1966-June 1967	1969
	Percent		
All persons <sup>1</sup>	66.1	68.1	69.4
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	62.7	65.1	66.7
Female	69.3	70.9	71.9
<u>Age</u>			
Under 5 years	80.4	82.7	82.4
5-14 years	61.2	62.2	63.5
15-24 years	66.1	70.0	71.1
25-34 years	66.2	68.9	71.9
35-44 years	63.4	65.7	66.8
45-54 years	63.4	64.7	67.4
55-64 years	63.6	66.0	67.4
65-74 years	67.9	69.5	70.5
75 years and over	70.5	72.2	72.6
<u>Color</u>			
White	67.4	69.3	70.3
All other	56.2	59.0	62.9
<u>Family income</u>			
Under \$3,000	59.5	63.8	66.2
\$3,000-\$4,999	64.2	65.0	66.8
\$5,000-\$6,999	67.1	67.4	68.2
\$7,000-\$9,999	69.8	69.9	69.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	71.8	72.1	71.8
\$15,000 or more	75.4	75.3	74.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>			
Under 5 years	55.1	58.0	61.2
5-8 years	59.4	62.1	63.4
9-12 years	67.4	68.8	69.7
13 years and over	75.8	76.2	76.2
<u>Activity limitation</u>			
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup>	...	82.5	83.2
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup>	...	81.2	82.6
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup>	...	82.1	80.1
Not limited in activity	...	66.3	67.7
<u>Place of residence</u>			
All SMSA	67.6	69.5	70.8
Outside SMSA:			
Nonfarm	64.8	66.6	67.6
Farm	56.9	59.7	60.5
<u>Geographic region</u>			
Northeast	67.5	70.1	71.2
North Central	65.9	67.7	68.3
South	63.8	65.9	68.1
West	68.4	69.9	71.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

**Table B. Number of physician visits per person per year, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964, July 1966-June 1967, and 1969**

Characteristics	July 1963-June 1964	July 1966-June 1967	1969
All persons <sup>1</sup>	4.5	4.3	4.3
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	4.0	3.8	3.7
Female	5.1	4.8	4.7
<u>Age</u>			
Under 5 years	5.5	5.7	5.7
5-14 years	2.8	2.7	2.8
15-24 years	4.3	4.0	3.7
25-34 years	4.7	4.4	4.4
35-44 years	4.4	4.3	4.1
45-54 years	4.8	4.3	4.3
55-64 years	5.3	5.1	5.1
65-74 years	6.3	6.0	6.1
75 years and over	7.3	6.0	6.2
<u>Color</u>			
White	4.7	4.5	4.4
All other	3.3	3.1	3.5
<u>Family income</u>			
Under \$3,000	4.3	4.6	4.8
\$3,000-\$4,999	4.5	4.1	4.5
\$5,000-\$6,999	4.5	4.2	3.9
\$7,000-\$9,999	4.7	4.3	4.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	4.8	4.5	4.2
\$15,000 or more	5.8	4.8	4.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>			
Under 5 years	4.0	3.7	4.1
5-8 years	4.2	4.0	4.0
9-12 years	4.4	4.3	4.2
13 years and over	5.4	5.0	4.7
<u>Activity limitation</u>			
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup>	12.7	10.4	11.3
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup>	9.3	8.6	8.8
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup>	8.8	8.4	6.6
Not limited in activity	3.8	3.7	3.6
<u>Place of residence</u>			
All SMSA	4.8	4.5	4.4
Outside SMSA:			
Nonfarm	4.3	4.1	4.0
Farm	3.3	3.3	3.1
<u>Geographic region</u>			
Northeast	4.5	4.5	4.4
North Central	4.4	4.2	4.0
South	4.2	4.0	4.1
West	5.4	4.8	4.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

physicians in the United States. The data from the NDTI is obtained from reports for a 48-hour period each quarter from a representative panel of physicians in practice throughout the United States. Information has been obtained from NDTI as to the number of private patient contacts in the office, home, or by telephone.<sup>3</sup> The figures represent the number of diagnoses reported during the visit. Information from NDTI indicates that an average of 1.18 diagnoses are reported during a patient visit. These data can be compared with those from the Health Interview Survey after dividing by 1.18 to obtain an estimate of patient visits. The derived estimates of visits for July 1963-June 1964, July 1966-June 1967, and 1969 are as follows:

	National Disease and Therapeutic Index	Health Interview Survey
July 1963-June 1964 . . . . .	787,097,000	724,958,000
July 1966-June 1967 . . . . .	802,581,000	718,267,000
1969 . . . . .	864,097,000	708,374,000

During the three time periods the Health Interview Survey estimates represent 92.1, 89.5, and 82.0 percent of the NDTI estimates of office, home, and telephone visits. Since both surveys are subject to sampling variability, it is difficult to predict what the correct totals would have been for these years. However, the data

<sup>3</sup>The estimated number of private patient contacts in the office or home or by telephone as reported by NDTI by year was:

1963 . . . . .	904,813,000
1964 . . . . .	952,735,000
1966 . . . . .	966,646,000
1967 . . . . .	927,445,000
1969 . . . . .	1,019,635,000

The average for 1963-1964 was 928,774,000 and for 1966-1967 was 947,046,000.

obtained from household interviews is valuable since it is possible to estimate the relative use of physician services by various segments of the population. Such data is not readily available from a panel of physicians reporting on services rendered.

Table B shows the number of physician visits per person per year for 1969 compared with July 1963-June 1964 and July 1966-June 1967. As indicated above, the difference in data collection method contributes somewhat to the difference in rate between the 1964 data and that for 1969. Since the same data collection method was employed in 1967 and 1969, these rates are more readily comparable. There was very little change in number of physician visits per person per year between July 1966-June 1967 and 1969 for most of the variables in table B. The rate of visits for persons other than white rose significantly from 3.1 to 3.5 visits. Also the number of visits for persons with family income under \$5,000 rose significantly during the period. The decline in rate for persons with incomes of \$10,000 and over and that for persons whose head of family had some college education were significant.

Figure 1 shows that the age pattern of rates for physician visits during 1969 was different for each sex. The annual number of physician visits per female was high during early childhood, during the childbearing years, and during old age. The number of visits per male had two peaks—in childhood and in age groups from 50 years on.

Residents of the metropolitan areas defined for the 1960 Decennial Census had greater utilization of physician services than did residents of other areas (table 3 and figure 2). The annual number of physician visits was highest in the metropolitan areas for most age groups and lowest among residents on farms outside of metropolitan areas. Persons living in the Northeast and West Regions used physicians services relatively more often than did residents of the North Central and South Regions (table 4 and figure 3).

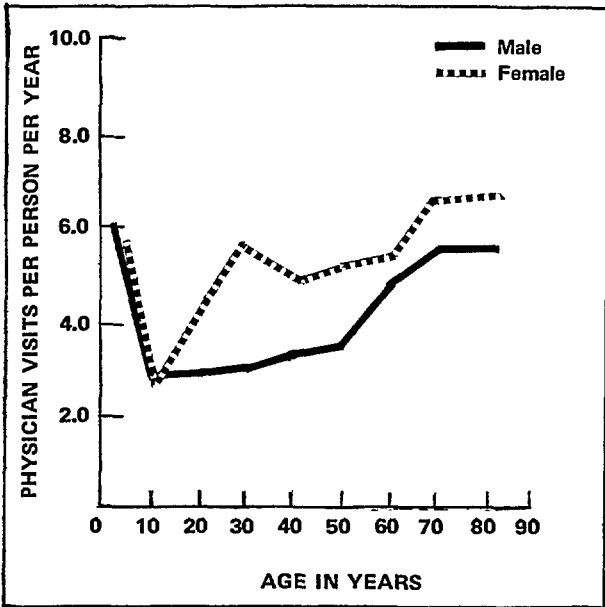


Figure 1. Number of physician visits per person per year by sex and age.

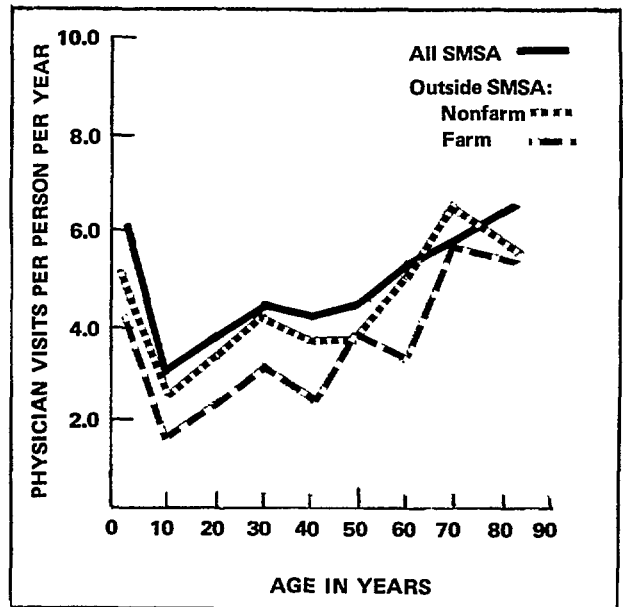


Figure 2. Number of physician visits per person per year by place of residence and age.

During 1969 persons with annual family income under \$5,000 had about the same number of physician visits per person per year as did persons with family income of \$15,000 or more (tables 5 and 6). However, among children under 15 years of age the number of physician visits for the highest income group was substantially greater than that for the low income group. In the age group 35-64 years the rate of physician visits for the low income group exceeds that for the highest income group. Use of physician services for the persons with income under \$3,000 was greater at ages of 35 years and over than in the younger age groups (figure 4). It is probable that Medicare and Medicaid have contributed to the increased use of physician services among persons with low incomes. Figure 4 illustrates that in the income group \$15,000 or more there were notably high rates of utilization for two age groups—children under 5 years of age and persons 65 years and over. White persons had a

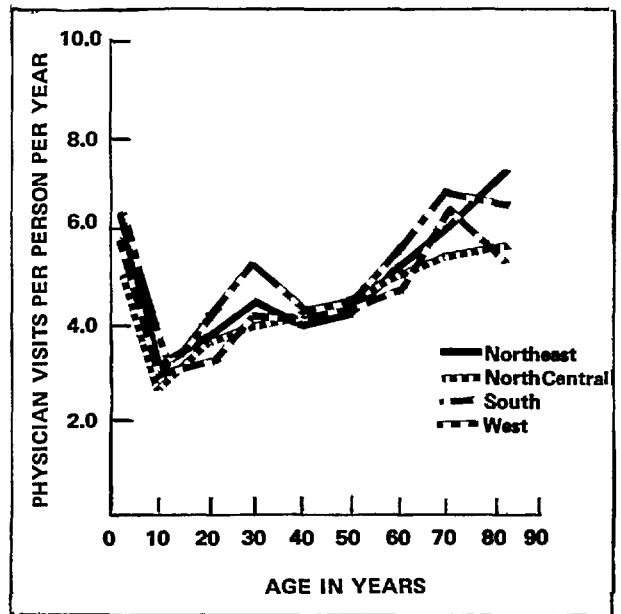


Figure 3. Number of physician visits per person per year by geographic region and age.

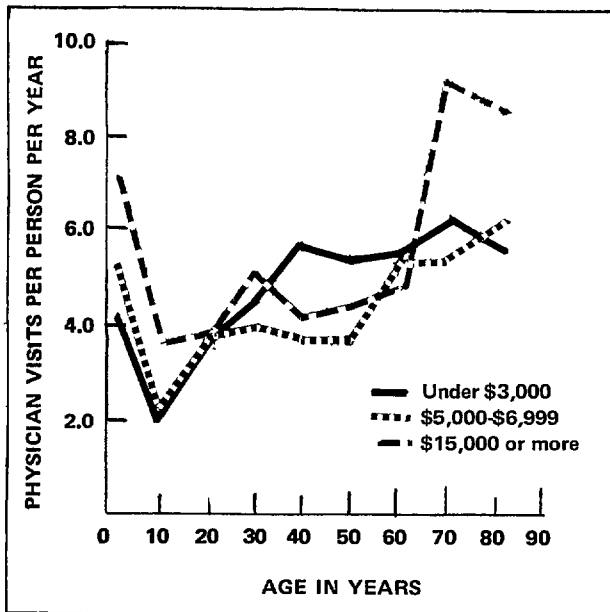


Figure 4. Number of physician visits per person per year by family income and age.

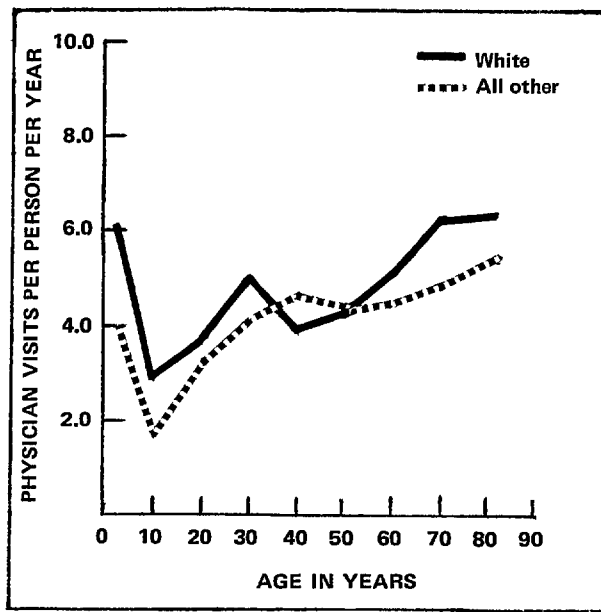


Figure 5. Number of physician visits per person per year by color and age.

larger average number of physician visits per person than did persons of other races (table 7). The greater usage of services among white persons occurred primarily at the ends of the age span with similar use of services in the middle years of life (figure 5). When family income is taken into account, as in table 8, the differential use of services declined although the major differences still remained among the young and the old.

Increased use of physician services was associated with greater educational attainment of the head of the family, especially among young persons (tables 9, 10, and figure 6). Health education is usually more successful among persons with more educational attainment. When the numbers of physician visits per person per year are examined for the combined variables of education and family income in table 11, it can be seen that for the highest educational level the number of physician visits per person was the

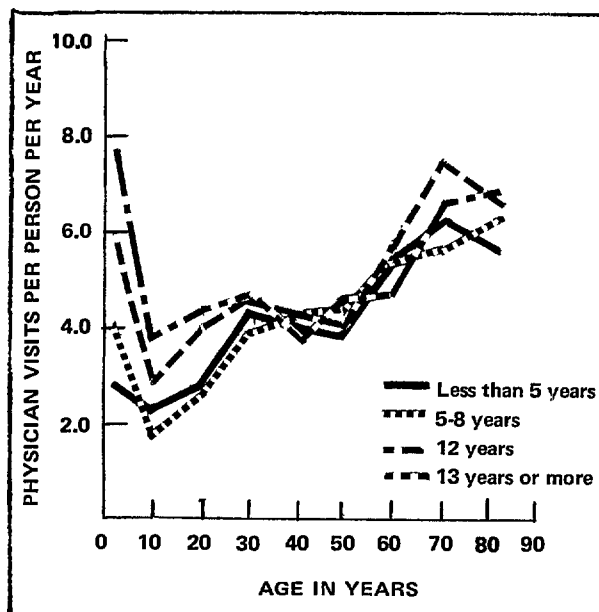
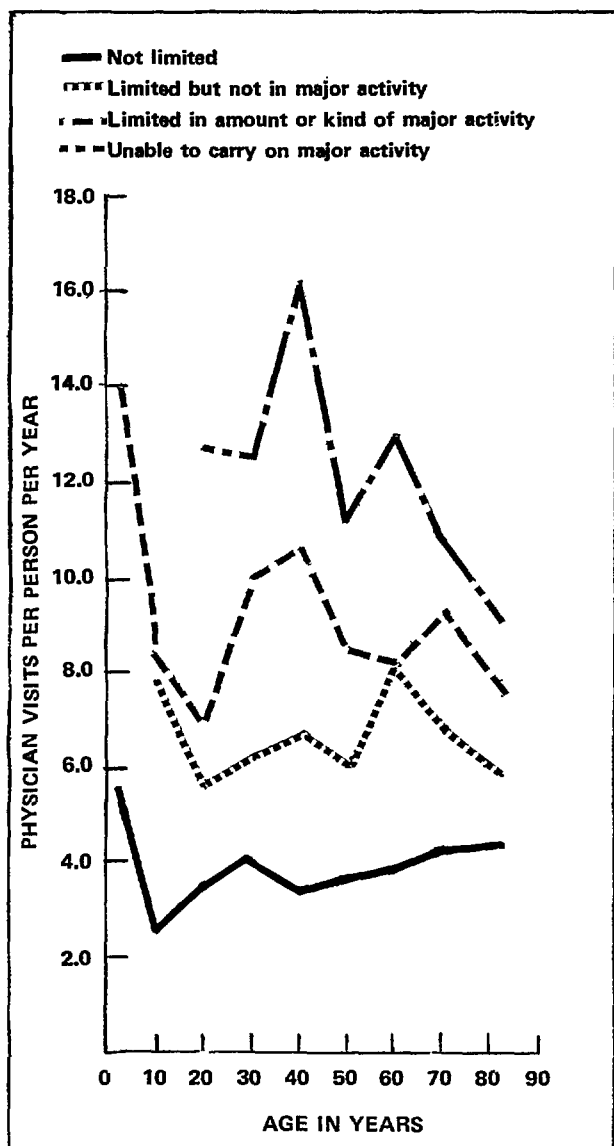


Figure 6. Number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family and age.

same for each of the two income groups. However, for each of the other educational groups, the rate of physician visits was greater for the lower income group. Examination of the age-specific rates for each education level shows that the increased use of services did not occur in all age groups. For instance, in the group whose family head had less than 5 years of school the

**Table C. Number of physician visits and percent distribution by type of physician: United States, 1969**

Type of physician	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution
Total . . . . .	839,605	100.0
General practitioner . . . . .	496,855	59.2
Pediatrician . . . . .	77,843	9.3
Internist . . . . .	57,173	6.8
Obstetrician/gynecologist . . . . .	47,153	5.6
Surgeon, not elsewhere classified . . . . .	27,536	3.3
Orthopedist . . . . .	18,134	2.2
Ophthalmologist . . . . .	13,684	1.6
Otolaryngologist . . . . .	12,515	1.5
Dermatologist . . . . .	12,122	1.4
Urologist . . . . .	7,934	0.9
Osteopath . . . . .	7,683	0.9
Psychiatrist . . . . .	6,989	0.8
Radiologist . . . . .	5,619	0.7
Other medical specialists . . . . .	16,046	1.9
Unknown type . . . . .	32,319	3.8



**Figure 7. Number of physician visits per person per year by chronic activity limitation and age.**

major contribution to the differential use of services occurred at ages 65 years and over.

Table 12 and figure 7 show that the severity of limitation of activity due to chronic disease or impairment was associated with the rate of physician visits. Persons who were unable to carry on their major activity of working, keeping house, or engaging in school or preschool activities reported an average of 11.3 visits per person per year. The rate of visits for these persons was higher in the age group 15-64 years than later in life. Among persons who were limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed, the high rates of visits among children and young adults suggest corrective treatment and rehabilitation services were being performed at these ages. This could also account for the differential use of services among the most severely limited group.

### PLACE OF VISIT

Information about the place of visit was obtained for each physician visit reported in the health interview. During 1969 an estimated 588.4 million visits took place in a doctor's of-

face; this included prepaid insurance groups (table 13). This figure represents 70.1 percent of all physician visits reported during the year (table 14), somewhat less than the 71.8 percent reported for the period July 1966-June 1967. Visits in the home accounted for 2.3 percent of all visits, a further decline from the 3.3 percent reported in July 1966-June 1967. Physician visits in a hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room increased from 9.3 percent in the earlier period to 10.3 percent during 1969. Approximately one-fourth of these visits (21.8 million) took place in the emergency room of the hospital. An estimated 12.0 percent of the visits were made by telephone to obtain medical advice. Telephone calls for appointments or other nonmedical calls are excluded from this figure.

Demographic characteristics of the persons with physician visits affect the distribution by place of visit. For example above average percentages of home visits were reported for older persons, persons with low income and education, persons limited in activity, and persons living in the Northeast Region. The percentage of visits to hospital clinics among persons other than white was about twice that for all persons. Telephone visits were reported for children at a much higher rate than for other age groups.

Table 15 shows that although seven of each 10 physician visits took place in the doctor's office, this percentage varied considerably by type of physician. Table C shows that 59.2 percent of all physician visits were made to a general practitioner. An estimated 72.5 percent of the visits were to the office of the general practitioner. The pediatrician had the second largest percentage of the total visits with about 9.3 percent. About 59.3 percent of the visits to pediatricians were to the office and 30.5 percent were telephone consultations.

During 1969 an attempt was made to find out the travel time from starting point to the place of visit. If there had been any intermediate stops along the way, the respondent was supposed to have excluded this time from that reported. Travel time was reported for about 98 percent of all visits to the office, hospital clinic, or emergency room. About 49.7 of all office visits took less than 15 minutes travel time (table 16). The average length of time to get to the office was 17.2 minutes. It is interesting that the average traveling time was less in families with higher incomes. It took an estimated average of 24.4 minutes to reach the hospital clinic and 15.2 minutes to get to the hospital emergency room:

The respondent was also asked if he had an appointment for the visit and the length of time he waited to see the doctor after arrival. Table 17 shows that 43.8 percent of patients with an appointment waited less than 15 minutes to see the physician in his office. The average waiting time with an appointment for an office visit was 30.4 minutes. This average is weighted substantially by the 17.3 percent of visits with 60 or more minutes waiting time. It is possible that if the person arrived early for his appointment, this time is included in the reported waiting time. According to the definition of an appointment in the interviewer instructions an appointment was defined as an agreement for the patient to come in at a specified time or if necessary to come in and wait even if the appointment schedule was filled. The latter "appointments" may account for the long average waiting time. Table 17 also shows that 37.6 percent of persons with no appointment waited less than 15 minutes to see the physician in the office. It is probable that many of these office visits without an appointment represent emer-

gency situations. The average waiting time without an appointment was 43.7 minutes.

### TYPE OF SERVICE

An estimated 629.8 million physician visits, 75.0 percent of the total, were for diagnosis and treatment (tables 18 and 19). During a physician visit one or more types of service may be rendered; therefore the sum of types of service may exceed the total number of physician visits. Diagnosis and treatment includes examinations and tests made to diagnose an illness or injury regardless of whether these resulted in a diagnosis and treatment or advice given by the physician or under the physician's supervision.

About 3.8 percent of all visits involved prenatal or postnatal care. An estimated 10.3 percent were for general checkups and 4.2 percent were for immunization and vaccination. A maximum of 1.4 percent of the total number of visits involved two or more types of service rendered during the course of the visit.

Examination of the demographic variables in table 19 indicates relatively little variation in the types of service for each group. As expected, a larger proportion of visits for children involved immunization and vaccination than did visits at other ages.

Persons who reported diagnosis and treatment as a type of service were asked to name the illness or injury for which this service was sought. Table 20 shows that 44.9 percent of such visits were for chronic conditions and 48.8 percent were for acute conditions. For 6.3 percent of the visits the condition was not specified. Although more than one condition may have been reported as the reason for the visit, table 20 is limited to the first reported condition. Multiple conditions were reported for no more than 1.2 percent of the visits for diagnosis and treatment.

The leading chronic condition groups reported were heart conditions with 3.6 percent of

the total; arthritis and rheumatism, 3.1 percent; and skin diseases, 2.9 percent. Among the leading acute conditions reported as the reason for the visit were the common cold with 6.5 percent of all visits for diagnosis and treatment; influenza-like illness, 6.0 percent; and other acute upper respiratory conditions, 4.1 percent. Respiratory conditions accounted for 18.9 percent of the total and injuries were responsible for 11.7 percent.

### FREQUENCY OF VISITS IN PAST YEAR

If a person reported having seen or talked to a physician in the year prior to interview, he was asked to state how many times he had seen or talked to a medical doctor, excluding visits while an inpatient in the hospital. As shown in table A, an estimated 69.4 percent of the population was reported as having made a physician visit in the past year, even though the only visit may have been as an inpatient in a hospital. Table 21 uses this estimate of 69.4 percent as the percentage of persons with one or more visits and the converse (30.6 percent) as the percent of the population with no visits in the past year. Thus if the only visit was as an inpatient, the person is treated in the table as if he had had one visit.

Comparison of table 21 of this report with table 20 of the physician visit report for July 1966-June 1967 (Series 10, No. 49) shows that the percent distribution by number of visits in the past year was substantially the same for both years. During 1969 about 4.4 percent of the population had 13 or more visits during the year. Population groups with relatively large percentages of persons with 13 or more visits included those aged 45 years and over, those with family income under \$5,000 a year, and notably the persons with limitations of activity due to chronic conditions.



## LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
Table 1. Number of persons by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	14
2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	15
3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	16
4. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	17
5. Number of physician visits by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969.	18
6. Number of physician visits per person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	19
7. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by color, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	20
8. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by color, family income, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	21
9. Number of physician visits by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	22
10. Number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	23
11. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	24
12. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	25
13. Number of physician visits by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	27
14. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	28
15. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit according to type of physician: United States, 1969 . . . . .	29

**LIST OF DETAILED TABLES-Con.**

	<i>Page</i>
Table 16. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by length of time required to get to physician, and average length of time, according to place of visit and family income: United States, 1969 . . . . .	30
17. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by length of time waited to see physician and average waiting time, according to appointment status and place of visit: United States, 1969 . . . . .	31
18. Number of physician visits by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	32
19. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	33
20. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis and treatment by condition causing visit: United States, 1969 . . . . .	34
21. Percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969 . . . . .	35
22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	36
23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	37
24. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by color, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	38
25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by color, education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	39
26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1969 . . . . .	40

Table 1. Number of persons by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Time interval since last visit							Unknown
	Total population	Less than 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more	Never	
Number of persons in thousands								
All persons <sup>1</sup> -----	197,422	107,406	29,614	24,087	22,856	8,393	1,347	3,990
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	95,002	48,412	14,942	12,326	12,096	4,491	698	2,037
Female-----	102,420	58,994	14,672	11,761	10,491	3,901	649	1,953
<u>Age</u>								
Under 5 years-----	18,052	12,646	2,228	1,547	823	...	289	519
5-14 years-----	41,153	18,575	7,568	6,983	5,393	1,403	577	653
15-24 years-----	32,462	17,780	5,298	4,051	3,471	927	265	670
25-34 years-----	23,644	13,202	3,803	2,822	2,706	633	*	431
35-44 years-----	22,712	11,646	3,520	2,965	2,956	1,104	*	488
45-54 years-----	22,810	12,202	3,175	2,574	2,956	1,450	*	419
55-64 years-----	17,932	9,873	2,206	1,752	2,307	1,361	*	392
65-74 years-----	11,673	7,055	1,174	880	1,327	963	*	242
75 years and over-----	6,985	4,428	641	510	648	552	*	176
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	173,207	95,637	26,149	20,920	19,603	6,927	726	3,245
All other-----	24,215	11,769	3,465	3,166	2,983	1,466	621	745
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	22,070	12,002	2,616	2,348	2,681	1,606	384	432
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	22,239	11,763	3,082	2,535	2,757	1,297	350	455
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	32,856	17,488	4,904	4,035	4,090	1,484	219	636
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	41,221	22,228	6,417	5,375	4,651	1,510	168	872
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	43,206	23,990	7,044	5,449	4,733	1,199	86	706
\$15,000 or more-----	24,834	14,338	4,173	2,954	2,298	632	52	386
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 5 years-----	10,211	5,040	1,206	1,145	1,367	864	334	255
5-8 years-----	39,898	19,877	5,426	4,968	5,531	2,716	488	893
9-11 years-----	36,322	19,106	5,299	4,778	4,574	1,619	299	716
12 years-----	60,174	33,258	9,568	7,569	6,556	1,927	177	1,118
13 years or more-----	47,805	28,694	7,743	5,262	4,176	1,067	70	793
<u>Activity limitation</u>								
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	5,597	4,228	431	278	358	185	*	110
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	12,579	9,226	1,166	783	802	370	*	214
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	4,669	3,131	608	355	383	125	*	65
Not limited in activity-----	174,577	90,821	27,409	22,670	21,043	7,712	1,321	3,601
<u>Place of residence</u>								
All SMSA-----	129,590	72,447	19,323	15,131	14,135	5,113	687	2,754
Outside SMSA								
Nonfarm-----	59,109	31,078	8,897	7,680	7,180	2,669	549	1,055
Farm-----	8,723	3,881	1,394	1,275	1,271	610	110	181
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	49,071	27,629	7,304	5,750	5,137	1,892	162	1,197
North Central-----	55,455	29,841	8,008	7,415	6,647	2,361	193	990
South-----	60,315	32,149	8,950	7,183	7,128	2,916	795	1,193
West-----	32,582	17,788	5,351	3,739	3,675	1,224	197	609

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Time interval since last visit							
	Total population	Less than 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more	Never	Unknown
Percent distribution								
All persons <sup>1</sup> -----	100.0	54.4	15.0	12.2	11.4	4.3	0.7	2.0
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	100.0	51.0	15.7	13.0	12.7	4.7	0.7	2.1
Female-----	100.0	57.6	14.3	11.5	10.2	3.8	0.6	1.9
<u>Age</u>								
Under 5 years-----	100.0	70.1	12.3	8.6	4.6	...	1.6	2.9
5-14 years-----	100.0	45.1	18.4	17.0	13.1	3.4	1.4	1.6
15-24 years-----	100.0	54.8	16.3	12.5	10.7	2.9	0.8	2.1
25-34 years-----	100.0	55.8	16.1	11.9	11.4	2.7	*	1.8
35-44 years-----	100.0	51.3	15.5	13.1	13.0	4.9	*	2.1
45-54 years-----	100.0	53.5	13.9	11.3	13.0	6.4	*	1.8
55-64 years-----	100.0	55.1	12.3	9.8	12.9	7.6	*	2.2
65-74 years-----	100.0	60.4	10.1	7.5	11.4	8.2	*	2.1
75 years and over-----	100.0	63.4	9.2	7.3	9.3	7.9	*	2.5
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	100.0	55.2	15.1	12.1	11.3	4.0	0.4	1.9
All other-----	100.0	48.6	14.3	13.1	12.3	6.1	2.6	3.1
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	54.4	11.9	10.6	12.1	7.3	1.7	2.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	52.9	13.9	11.4	12.4	5.8	1.6	2.0
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	53.2	14.9	12.3	12.4	4.5	0.7	1.9
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	53.9	15.6	13.0	11.3	3.7	0.4	2.1
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	55.5	16.3	12.6	11.0	2.8	0.2	1.6
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	57.7	16.8	11.9	9.3	2.5	0.2	1.6
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	49.4	11.8	11.2	13.4	8.5	3.3	2.5
5-8 years-----	100.0	49.8	13.6	12.5	13.9	6.8	1.2	2.2
9-11 years-----	100.0	52.6	14.6	13.2	12.6	4.5	0.6	2.0
12 years-----	100.0	55.3	15.9	12.6	10.9	3.2	0.3	1.9
13 years or more-----	100.0	60.0	16.2	11.0	8.7	2.2	*	1.7
<u>Activity limitation</u>								
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	75.5	7.7	5.0	6.4	3.3	*	2.0
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	73.3	9.3	6.2	6.4	2.9	*	1.7
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	67.1	13.0	7.6	8.2	2.7	*	1.4
Not limited in activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	52.0	15.7	13.0	12.1	4.4	0.8	2.1
<u>Place of residence</u>								
All SMSA-----	100.0	55.9	14.9	11.7	10.9	3.9	0.5	2.1
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm-----	100.0	52.6	15.1	13.0	12.1	4.5	0.9	1.8
Farm-----	100.0	44.5	16.0	14.6	14.6	7.0	1.3	2.1
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	56.3	14.9	11.7	10.5	3.9	0.3	2.4
North Central-----	100.0	53.8	14.4	13.4	12.0	4.3	0.3	1.8
South-----	100.0	53.3	14.8	11.9	11.8	4.8	1.3	2.0
West-----	100.0	54.6	16.4	11.5	11.3	3.8	0.6	1.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work keep house or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Place of residence							
	All areas	All SMSA	Outside SMSA		All areas	All SMSA	Outside SMSA	
			Nonfarm	Farm			Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of visits in thousands				Number of visits per person per year			
All ages-----	839,605	573,982	238,435	27,188	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.1
Under 5 years-----	103,406	73,147	27,979	2,280	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.2
5-14 years-----	114,144	78,636	31,956	3,552	2.8	3.0	2.5	1.7
15-24 years-----	119,015	82,151	33,450	3,414	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.5
25-34 years-----	104,513	72,980	29,431	2,102	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.2
35-44 years-----	93,292	66,069	24,989	2,234	4.1	4.3	3.9	2.5
45-54 years-----	98,857	69,631	24,520	4,706	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.9
55-64 years-----	91,977	61,038	27,567	3,372	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.4
65-74 years-----	71,167	42,518	25,131	3,518	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.7
75 years and over-----	43,236	27,812	13,414	2,010	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.4
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	354,869	243,164	99,240	12,465	3.7	3.9	3.5	2.8
Under 5 years-----	54,926	39,501	14,515	*	6.0	6.5	5.0	*
5-14 years-----	61,542	41,790	18,071	1,681	2.9	3.1	2.8	1.7
15-24 years-----	44,621	31,005	11,798	1,817	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4
25-34 years-----	34,030	23,410	10,079	*	3.0	3.1	3.0	*
35-44 years-----	36,261	25,860	9,706	*	3.3	3.5	3.2	*
45-54 years-----	38,656	28,065	8,426	2,164	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.5
55-64 years-----	41,029	28,282	11,097	1,650	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.2
65-74 years-----	28,196	15,469	10,778	1,948	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.8
75 years and over-----	15,609	9,781	4,770	1,058	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.6
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	484,736	330,818	139,195	14,723	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.4
Under 5 years-----	48,479	33,646	13,464	1,369	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.0
5-14 years-----	52,602	36,845	13,885	1,872	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.8
15-24 years-----	74,394	51,146	21,651	1,597	4.3	4.5	4.2	2.5
25-34 years-----	70,483	49,570	19,352	1,561	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.5
35-44 years-----	57,030	40,209	15,283	1,538	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.2
45-54 years-----	60,201	41,566	16,094	2,542	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.5
55-64 years-----	50,948	32,756	16,470	1,721	5.4	5.4	5.7	3.6
65-74 years-----	42,971	27,049	14,352	1,570	6.6	6.5	6.9	5.6
75 years and over-----	27,627	18,031	8,644	*	6.7	7.2	5.9	*

Table 4. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of visits in thousands					Number of visits per person per year				
All ages----	839,605	217,174	223,855	248,910	149,666	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.6
Under 5 years---	103,406	27,079	25,195	32,393	18,738	5.7	6.3	5.0	5.8	6.1
5-14 years-----	114,144	29,129	30,890	34,780	19,344	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8
15-24 years-----	119,015	28,435	31,960	34,165	24,455	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.3
25-34 years-----	104,513	25,130	26,597	31,243	21,543	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.3
35-44 years-----	93,292	23,093	25,979	27,863	16,356	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
45-54 years-----	98,857	25,826	28,007	28,445	16,579	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4
55-64 years-----	91,977	24,968	25,736	26,253	15,020	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.6
65-74 years-----	71,167	18,946	18,340	22,838	11,044	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.8
75+ years-----	43,236	14,569	11,150	10,930	6,587	6.2	7.3	5.7	5.4	6.6
<u>Male</u>										
All ages----	354,869	91,793	93,654	106,422	63,001	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
Under 5 years---	54,926	14,720	12,375	17,631	10,200	6.0	6.8	4.9	6.1	6.3
5-14 years-----	61,542	15,684	16,621	18,725	10,512	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0
15-24 years-----	44,621	10,741	11,552	13,691	8,636	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3
25-34 years-----	34,030	7,531	8,805	10,393	7,301	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8
35-44 years-----	36,261	9,378	9,038	11,276	6,570	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5
45-54 years-----	38,656	9,879	12,299	9,826	6,652	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.6
55-64 years-----	41,029	11,014	12,086	11,746	6,183	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8
65-74 years-----	28,196	7,030	7,205	9,700	4,261	5.5	5.1	4.9	6.0	6.1
75+ years-----	15,609	5,815	3,673	3,433	2,687	5.5	7.3	4.5	4.3	6.4
<u>Female</u>										
All ages----	484,736	125,381	130,201	142,488	86,665	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.2
Under 5 years---	48,479	12,358	12,820	14,763	8,538	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.8
5-14 years-----	52,602	13,445	14,269	16,055	8,833	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
15-24 years-----	74,394	17,693	20,408	20,474	15,818	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.8	5.2
25-34 years-----	70,483	17,599	17,792	20,850	14,242	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.4	6.7
35-44 years-----	57,030	13,716	16,941	16,587	9,786	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.0
45-54 years-----	60,201	15,947	15,708	18,618	9,928	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.2
55-64 years-----	50,948	13,954	13,650	14,507	8,837	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.0	6.4
65-74 years-----	42,971	11,915	11,136	13,138	6,783	6.6	6.8	6.0	6.6	7.4
75+ years-----	27,627	8,753	7,477	7,497	3,900	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.8

Table 5. Number of physician visits by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Both sexes							
Number of visits in thousands							
All ages-----	839,605	105,044	100,325	129,330	168,857	181,791	112,436
Under 5 years-----	103,406	6,710	10,134	19,744	28,575	25,194	9,544
5-14 years-----	114,144	5,696	8,577	14,837	26,167	34,953	20,287
15-24 years-----	119,015	14,560	15,195	20,973	23,897	23,360	15,567
25-34 years-----	104,513	5,901	10,184	17,708	26,555	27,698	12,772
35-44 years-----	93,292	6,102	8,324	12,814	18,625	26,857	16,365
45-54 years-----	98,857	8,529	10,751	12,801	19,468	22,403	18,286
55-64 years-----	91,977	14,722	13,035	16,805	16,240	13,534	11,102
65-74 years-----	71,167	25,365	15,957	8,694	6,309	5,099	5,631
75 years and over-----	43,236	17,460	8,168	4,954	3,021	2,692	2,881
Male							
All ages-----	354,869	35,552	40,850	52,924	74,693	84,216	50,263
Under 5 years-----	54,926	3,353	5,087	10,329	15,666	13,815	4,932
5-14 years-----	61,542	2,982	4,814	7,547	14,351	19,593	10,282
15-24 years-----	44,621	5,281	4,593	7,095	8,751	9,310	7,731
25-34 years-----	34,030	1,829	3,190	6,132	9,140	9,267	2,981
35-44 years-----	36,261	1,474	3,378	5,348	7,090	11,085	6,505
45-54 years-----	38,656	2,231	3,672	4,271	7,687	10,405	7,996
55-64 years-----	41,029	4,144	5,455	6,963	8,231	7,442	6,049
65-74 years-----	28,196	8,708	7,069	3,598	2,669	2,024	2,588
75 years and over-----	15,609	5,551	3,592	1,640	1,107	1,275	1,197
Female							
All ages-----	484,736	69,492	59,475	76,406	94,165	97,574	62,173
Under 5 years-----	48,479	3,357	5,047	9,414	12,910	11,379	4,612
5-14 years-----	52,602	2,714	3,763	7,289	11,815	15,360	10,005
15-24 years-----	74,394	9,279	10,602	13,879	15,146	14,050	7,836
25-34 years-----	70,483	4,072	6,994	11,576	17,415	18,431	9,791
35-44 years-----	57,030	4,628	4,945	7,466	11,535	15,772	9,860
45-54 years-----	60,201	6,297	7,080	8,531	11,781	11,998	10,290
55-64 years-----	50,948	10,578	7,580	9,841	8,009	6,092	5,053
65-74 years-----	42,971	16,657	8,888	5,096	3,640	3,075	3,043
75 years and over-----	27,627	11,909	4,576	3,314	1,914	1,417	1,684

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 6. Number of physician visits per person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Number of visits per person per year							
All ages-----	4.3	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5
Under 5 years-----	5.7	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.7	7.1
5-14 years-----	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.7
15-24 years-----	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
25-34 years-----	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1
35-44 years-----	4.1	5.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2
45-54 years-----	4.3	5.4	5.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.4
55-64 years-----	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.8
65-74 years-----	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.3	6.3	9.2
75 years and over-----	6.2	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.7	8.5
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0
Under 5 years-----	6.0	4.2	4.6	5.3	6.8	7.0	7.0
5-14 years-----	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.6
15-24 years-----	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.8
25-34 years-----	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.5
35-44 years-----	3.3	4.1	4.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.4
45-54 years-----	3.5	3.9	5.0	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.7
55-64 years-----	4.8	4.9	5.7	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7
65-74 years-----	5.5	5.6	5.7	4.6	5.7	5.1	8.1
75 years and over-----	5.5	4.7	6.3	4.8	4.9	7.5	8.3
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1
Under 5 years-----	5.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.3	7.2
5-14 years-----	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.9
15-24 years-----	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7
25-34 years-----	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.9	7.3
35-44 years-----	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0
45-54 years-----	5.1	6.3	6.1	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.0
55-64 years-----	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.9
65-74 years-----	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.6	10.4
75 years and over-----	6.7	6.3	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.2	8.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.



Table 7. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by color, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of visits in thousands			Number of visits per person per year		
All ages-----	839,605	754,166	85,440	4.3	4.4	3.5
Under 5 years-----	103,406	91,143	12,263	5.7	6.1	4.0
5-14 years-----	114,144	103,203	10,941	2.8	2.9	1.8
15-24 years-----	119,015	104,782	14,233	3.7	3.7	3.3
25-34 years-----	104,513	93,334	11,178	4.4	4.5	4.1
35-44 years-----	93,292	81,406	11,886	4.1	4.0	4.7
45-54 years-----	98,857	88,894	8,963	4.3	4.3	4.4
55-64 years-----	91,977	84,678	7,299	5.1	5.2	4.5
65-74 years-----	71,167	66,703	4,464	6.1	6.2	4.9
75 years and over-----	43,236	40,024	3,212	6.2	6.3	5.4
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	354,869	323,354	31,515	3.7	3.9	2.8
Under 5 years-----	54,926	49,057	5,869	6.0	6.4	3.8
5-14 years-----	61,542	56,034	5,508	2.9	3.1	1.8
15-24 years-----	44,621	40,511	4,109	2.9	3.0	2.1
25-34 years-----	34,030	31,231	2,798	3.0	3.1	2.3
35-44 years-----	36,261	32,327	3,935	3.3	3.3	3.5
45-54 years-----	38,656	35,489	3,167	3.5	3.6	3.0
55-64 years-----	41,029	38,069	2,960	4.8	4.9	3.9
65-74 years-----	28,196	26,367	1,829	5.5	5.6	4.4
75 years and over-----	15,609	14,269	1,340	5.5	5.5	5.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	484,736	430,812	53,924	4.7	4.8	4.2
Under 5 years-----	48,479	42,086	6,394	5.5	5.8	4.2
5-14 years-----	52,602	47,169	5,433	2.6	2.8	1.8
15-24 years-----	74,394	64,270	10,124	4.3	4.3	4.4
25-34 years-----	70,483	62,103	8,380	5.7	5.7	5.5
35-44 years-----	57,030	49,079	7,951	4.8	4.7	5.6
45-54 years-----	60,201	53,405	6,796	5.1	5.0	5.6
55-64 years-----	50,948	46,609	4,339	5.4	5.4	5.0
65-74 years-----	42,971	40,336	2,636	6.6	6.7	5.4
75 years and over-----	27,627	25,755	1,872	6.7	6.8	5.5

Table 8. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by color, family income, and age: United States, 1969

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

Family income and age	Total	White	All other	Total	White	All other
	Number of visits in thousands			Number of visits per person per year		
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>						
All ages-----	839,605	754,166	85,440	4.3	4.4	3.5
Under 15 years-----	217,549	194,346	23,204	3.7	3.9	2.5
15-44 years-----	316,819	279,522	37,297	4.0	4.0	3.9
45-64 years-----	190,834	173,571	17,262	4.7	4.7	4.4
65 years and over-----	114,403	106,727	7,676	6.1	6.2	5.1
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	205,369	167,575	37,794	4.6	5.0	3.5
Under 15 years-----	31,116	21,927	9,189	2.8	3.3	2.1
15-44 years-----	60,266	45,281	14,984	4.3	4.4	4.1
45-64 years-----	47,037	39,450	7,587	5.5	5.8	4.4
65 years and over-----	66,950	60,917	6,033	6.1	6.2	5.5
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	592,414	549,558	42,856	4.2	4.2	3.6
Under 15 years-----	179,301	166,412	12,890	3.9	4.0	2.9
15-44 years-----	243,193	222,844	20,349	4.0	4.0	3.9
45-64 years-----	130,639	122,033	8,606	4.5	4.5	4.6
65 years and over-----	39,281	38,270	1,012	6.4	6.6	3.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 9. Number of physician visits by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Education of head of family					
	All educational groups <sup>1</sup>	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of visits in thousands						
All ages-----	839,605	41,888	159,287	143,936	259,155	224,643
Under 5 years-----	103,406	1,891	9,729	16,106	38,417	36,351
5-14 years-----	114,144	4,190	12,586	20,028	38,556	37,698
15-24 years-----	119,015	3,982	14,571	19,885	42,732	36,692
25-34 years-----	104,513	2,579	10,835	16,997	38,560	34,642
35-44 years-----	93,292	3,346	15,774	17,882	30,348	24,862
45-54 years-----	98,857	4,430	22,920	19,542	27,562	22,659
55-64 years-----	91,977	6,955	30,956	17,271	20,870	14,770
65-74 years-----	71,167	8,584	25,392	10,118	14,775	11,140
75 years and over-----	43,236	5,932	16,525	6,106	7,336	5,829
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	354,869	16,720	66,736	60,816	108,888	96,907
Under 5 years-----	54,926	*	4,740	8,758	19,551	20,344
5-14 years-----	61,542	1,995	6,790	11,343	21,097	19,485
15-24 years-----	44,621	1,377	5,956	8,737	14,376	13,682
25-34 years-----	34,030	1,029	3,522	5,209	13,279	10,807
35-44 years-----	36,261	1,339	5,060	6,781	13,273	9,405
45-54 years-----	38,656	1,694	8,018	7,001	10,827	10,303
55-64 years-----	41,029	2,857	14,511	7,135	9,266	6,969
65-74 years-----	28,196	3,580	11,359	3,985	5,232	3,722
75 years and over-----	15,609	2,036	6,778	1,867	1,987	2,189
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	484,736	25,168	92,551	83,120	150,268	127,737
Under 5 years-----	48,479	1,076	4,989	7,347	18,866	16,007
5-14 years-----	52,602	2,195	5,796	8,686	17,458	18,213
15-24 years-----	74,394	2,605	8,614	11,148	28,356	23,010
25-34 years-----	70,483	1,550	7,312	11,789	25,281	23,835
35-44 years-----	57,030	2,008	10,714	11,101	17,075	15,457
45-54 years-----	60,201	2,737	14,902	12,541	16,735	12,356
55-64 years-----	50,948	4,097	16,445	10,136	11,605	7,801
65-74 years-----	42,971	5,004	14,032	6,132	9,543	7,419
75 years and over-----	27,627	3,896	9,746	4,239	5,349	3,641

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 10. Number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Education of head of family					
	All educational groups <sup>1</sup>	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
Number of visits per person per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-----	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.7
Under 5 years-----	5.7	2.8	3.9	4.7	5.9	7.7
5-14 years-----	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.8
15-24 years-----	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	4.0	4.3
25-34 years-----	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6
35-44 years-----	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9
45-54 years-----	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.5
55-64 years-----	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.6
65-74 years-----	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	7.5	6.6
75 years and over-----	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.8
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1
Under 5 years-----	6.0	*	3.7	5.0	6.0	8.1
5-14 years-----	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.8
15-24 years-----	2.9	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.4
25-34 years-----	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.0
35-44 years-----	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.0
45-54 years-----	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.1
55-64 years-----	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.0	4.5
65-74 years-----	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.9	5.3
75 years and over-----	5.5	4.0	5.9	5.2	5.4	7.0
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.3
Under 5 years-----	5.5	3.1	4.0	4.3	5.8	7.2
5-14 years-----	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.8
15-24 years-----	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.6	4.8	5.1
25-34 years-----	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.3
35-44 years-----	4.8	4.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.9
45-54 years-----	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.7	4.7	5.0
55-64 years-----	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	4.7
65-74 years-----	6.6	7.0	5.8	5.9	8.0	7.5
75 years and over-----	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.7

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 11. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1969

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

Family income and age	Education of head of family					
	All educational groups <sup>1</sup>	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
<u>All incomes<sup>2</sup></u>						
Number of visits in thousands						
All ages-----	839,605	41,888	159,287	143,936	259,155	224,643
Under 15 years-----	217,549	6,081	22,315	36,134	76,972	74,049
15-44 years-----	316,819	9,907	41,179	54,764	111,640	96,196
45-64 years-----	190,834	11,385	53,876	36,813	43,433	37,429
65 years and over-----	114,403	14,516	41,917	16,224	22,111	16,969
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	205,369	26,443	74,580	39,462	41,311	20,742
Under 15 years-----	31,116	2,830	8,211	7,909	9,113	2,523
15-44 years-----	60,266	4,693	15,225	12,610	16,369	10,744
45-64 years-----	47,037	6,615	20,655	9,605	7,083	2,469
65 years and over-----	66,950	12,305	30,489	9,337	8,746	5,005
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	592,414	12,328	75,420	98,210	205,824	195,640
Under 15 years-----	179,301	2,426	13,108	27,554	65,473	69,781
15-44 years-----	243,193	4,382	23,752	39,533	91,081	82,704
45-64 years-----	130,639	4,209	29,666	25,291	37,557	32,385
65 years and over-----	39,281	1,312	8,896	5,831	11,713	10,769
<u>All incomes<sup>2</sup></u>						
Number of visits per person per year						
All ages-----	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.7
Under 15 years-----	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.9	5.0
15-44 years-----	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.3
45-64 years-----	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5
65 years and over-----	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	7.2	6.7
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.7
Under 15 years-----	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.4
15-44 years-----	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.2
45-64 years-----	5.5	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.2
65 years and over-----	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.8	6.2
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.7
Under 15 years-----	3.9	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	5.1
15-44 years-----	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.4
45-64 years-----	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5
65 years and over-----	6.4	3.8	5.3	6.0	8.1	7.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown family income.

Table 12. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Activity limitation				
	Total population	Not limited in activity	Limited but not in major activity <sup>1</sup>	Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>1</sup>	Unable to carry on major activity <sup>1</sup>
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	839,605	635,460	30,668	110,437	63,041
Under 5 years-----	103,406	98,889	...	3,695	*
5-14 years-----	114,144	104,925	4,324	4,402	*
15-24 years-----	119,015	106,587	4,808	5,393	2,227
25-34 years-----	104,513	89,618	3,350	9,239	2,305
35-44 years-----	93,292	69,970	3,179	15,133	5,009
45-54 years-----	98,857	68,451	3,927	19,265	7,215
55-64 years-----	91,977	51,939	5,284	19,583	15,171
65-74 years-----	71,167	31,066	3,253	20,919	15,929
75 years and over-----	43,236	14,014	2,543	12,807	13,872
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	354,869	263,814	14,028	37,906	39,122
Under 5 years-----	54,926	52,347	...	2,309	*
5-14 years-----	61,542	55,237	3,194	2,830	*
15-24 years-----	44,621	39,069	2,542	2,200	*
25-34 years-----	34,030	28,408	1,170	2,946	1,505
35-44 years-----	36,261	26,511	1,180	5,597	2,973
45-54 years-----	38,656	25,504	1,217	7,236	4,699
55-64 years-----	41,029	21,126	2,488	6,996	10,419
65-74 years-----	28,196	10,606	1,147	5,485	10,957
75 years and over-----	15,609	5,006	1,090	2,305	7,208
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	484,736	371,646	17,023	72,148	23,919
Under 5 years-----	48,479	46,541	...	1,386	*
5-14 years-----	52,602	49,689	1,513	1,189	*
15-24 years-----	74,394	67,518	2,266	3,193	1,417
25-34 years-----	70,483	61,211	2,180	6,293	*
35-44 years-----	57,030	43,459	2,000	9,536	2,036
45-54 years-----	60,201	42,947	2,710	12,029	2,516
55-64 years-----	50,948	30,814	2,796	12,587	4,751
65-74 years-----	42,971	20,460	2,105	15,434	4,972
75 years and over-----	27,627	9,008	1,453	10,502	6,665

<sup>1</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 12. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1969—Continued

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

Sex and age	Activity limitation				
	Total population	Not limited in activity	Limited but not in major activity <sup>1</sup>	Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>1</sup>	Unable to carry on major activity <sup>1</sup>
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Number of visits per person per year					
All ages-----	4.3	3.6	6.6	8.8	11.3
Under 5 years-----	5.7	5.6	...	14.0	*
5-14 years-----	2.8	2.6	7.7	8.5	*
15-24 years-----	3.7	3.5	5.6	6.9	12.8
25-34 years-----	4.4	4.1	6.2	10.0	12.6
35-44 years-----	4.1	3.4	6.7	10.6	16.2
45-54 years-----	4.3	3.6	6.0	8.4	11.2
55-64 years-----	5.1	3.8	8.0	8.2	13.0
65-74 years-----	6.1	4.2	6.8	9.3	10.8
75 years and over-----	6.2	4.3	5.8	7.5	9.0
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	3.7	3.2	5.9	7.2	9.8
Under 5 years-----	6.0	5.8	...	15.6	*
5-14 years-----	2.9	2.7	8.8	9.3	*
15-24 years-----	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.8	*
25-34 years-----	3.0	2.7	4.1	6.9	12.8
35-44 years-----	3.3	2.7	5.0	8.9	13.5
45-54 years-----	3.5	2.8	3.8	7.1	9.4
55-64 years-----	4.8	3.4	8.7	7.1	11.6
65-74 years-----	5.5	3.5	6.3	7.2	9.3
75 years and over-----	5.5	3.9	7.8	4.7	8.0
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	4.7	4.1	7.3	9.9	14.8
Under 5 years-----	5.5	5.3	...	11.9	*
5-14 years-----	2.6	2.5	6.2	7.0	*
15-24 years-----	4.3	4.1	7.5	9.7	20.0
25-34 years-----	5.7	5.3	8.4	12.6	*
35-44 years-----	4.8	4.1	8.4	12.0	22.9
45-54 years-----	5.1	4.2	8.2	9.5	17.2
55-64 years-----	5.4	4.2	7.4	9.0	17.9
65-74 years-----	6.6	4.6	7.2	10.3	16.5
75 years and over-----	6.7	4.5	4.9	8.6	10.4

<sup>1</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 13. Number of physician visits by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Place of visit						
	Total	Office (including prepaid group)	Home	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Company or industry health unit	Telephone	Other and unknown
	Number of visits in thousands						
All persons <sup>1</sup> -----	839,605	588,361	19,621	86,708	8,855	100,392	35,668
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	354,869	245,270	7,191	41,349	6,261	38,503	16,295
Female-----	484,736	343,091	12,430	45,359	2,595	61,888	19,373
<u>Age</u>							
Under 5 years-----	103,406	60,935	1,519	11,342	*	24,240	5,285
5-14 years-----	114,144	71,001	1,948	14,675	*	20,020	6,156
15-24 years-----	119,015	84,570	1,160	13,293	1,364	10,379	8,248
25-34 years-----	104,513	74,737	*	11,494	2,189	11,649	3,857
35-44 years-----	93,292	65,273	1,512	12,106	1,911	9,176	3,312
45-54 years-----	98,857	74,693	1,359	10,026	1,355	7,963	3,461
55-64 years-----	91,977	72,021	2,335	6,847	1,166	6,907	2,702
65-74 years-----	71,167	55,232	3,337	4,206	*	6,377	1,737
75 years and over-----	43,236	29,899	5,863	2,720	*	3,680	*
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	754,166	536,579	18,468	67,492	7,362	94,929	29,436
All other-----	85,440	51,782	1,153	19,216	1,494	5,563	6,232
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$3,000-----	105,044	71,264	4,525	15,090	*	7,634	5,884
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100,325	68,882	2,635	13,572	1,146	9,346	4,743
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	129,330	92,676	3,554	14,443	1,531	11,758	5,368
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	168,857	120,309	2,638	14,545	2,227	22,719	6,419
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	181,791	127,518	2,521	15,532	1,625	27,845	6,749
\$15,000 or more-----	112,436	78,162	2,268	8,905	*	17,281	4,877
<u>Education of head of family</u>							
Less than 5 years-----	41,888	29,020	1,824	5,984	*	2,192	1,920
5-8 years-----	159,287	118,946	5,588	16,661	1,692	11,190	5,209
9-11 years-----	143,936	101,364	3,905	16,447	2,084	13,773	6,363
12 years-----	259,155	182,586	3,891	24,614	2,489	34,680	10,895
13 years-----	224,643	149,419	3,926	21,408	1,608	37,745	10,537
<u>Activity limitation</u>							
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	63,041	40,257	6,323	7,934	*	6,667	1,646
Limited in amount of kind of major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	110,437	75,549	4,010	12,405	700	13,518	4,255
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	30,668	21,520	1,027	3,439	*	2,899	1,456
Not limited in activity-----	635,460	451,035	8,262	62,930	7,613	77,308	28,311
<u>Place of residence</u>							
All SMSA-----	573,982	388,543	13,274	63,799	6,950	76,630	24,785
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm-----	238,435	177,269	5,780	21,217	1,868	22,240	10,061
Farm-----	27,188	22,549	*	1,692	*	1,522	*
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	217,174	143,887	10,461	22,748	3,353	29,572	7,153
North Central-----	223,855	163,919	3,600	19,874	2,161	27,379	6,922
South-----	248,910	175,692	4,069	26,386	1,969	26,583	14,212
West-----	149,666	104,863	1,490	17,701	1,372	16,858	7,382

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.



Table 14. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Place of visit						
	Total	Office (including prepaid group)	Home	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Company or industry health unit	Tele- phone	Other and unknown
	Percent distribution						
All persons <sup>1</sup> -----	100.0	70.1	2.3	10.3	1.1	12.0	4.2
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	100.0	69.1	2.0	11.7	1.8	10.8	4.6
Female-----	100.0	70.8	2.6	9.4	0.5	12.8	4.0
<u>Age</u>							
Under 5 years-----	100.0	58.9	1.5	11.0	*	23.4	5.1
5-14 years-----	100.0	62.2	1.7	12.9	*	17.5	5.4
15-24 years-----	100.0	71.1	1.0	11.2	1.1	8.7	6.9
25-34 years-----	100.0	71.5	*	11.0	2.1	11.1	3.7
35-44 years-----	100.0	70.0	1.6	13.0	2.0	9.8	3.6
45-54 years-----	100.0	75.6	1.4	10.1	1.4	8.1	3.5
55-64 years-----	100.0	78.3	2.5	7.4	1.3	7.5	2.9
65-74 years-----	100.0	77.6	4.7	5.9	*	9.0	2.4
75 years and over-----	100.0	69.2	13.6	6.3	*	8.5	*
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	100.0	71.1	2.4	8.9	1.0	12.6	3.9
All other-----	100.0	60.6	1.3	22.5	1.7	6.5	7.3
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	67.8	4.3	14.4	*	7.3	5.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	68.7	2.6	13.5	1.1	9.3	4.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	71.7	2.7	11.2	1.2	9.1	4.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	71.2	1.6	8.6	1.3	13.5	3.8
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	70.1	1.4	8.5	0.9	15.3	3.7
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	69.5	2.0	7.9	*	15.4	4.3
<u>Education of head of family</u>							
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	69.3	4.4	14.3	*	5.2	4.6
5-8 years-----	100.0	74.7	3.5	10.5	1.1	7.0	3.3
9-11 years-----	100.0	70.4	2.7	11.4	1.4	9.6	4.4
12 years-----	100.0	70.5	1.5	9.5	1.0	13.4	4.2
13 years or more-----	100.0	66.5	1.7	9.5	0.7	16.8	4.7
<u>Activity limitation</u>							
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	63.9	10.0	12.6	*	10.6	2.6
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	68.4	3.6	11.2	0.6	12.2	3.9
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	70.2	3.3	11.2	*	9.5	4.7
Not limited in activity-----	100.0	71.0	1.3	9.9	1.2	12.2	4.5
<u>Place of residence</u>							
All SMSA-----	100.0	67.7	2.3	11.1	1.2	13.4	4.3
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm-----	100.0	74.3	2.4	8.9	0.8	9.3	4.2
Farm-----	100.0	82.9	*	6.2	*	5.6	*
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	100.0	66.3	4.8	10.5	1.5	13.6	3.3
North Central-----	100.0	73.2	1.6	8.9	1.0	12.2	3.1
South-----	100.0	70.6	1.6	10.6	0.8	10.7	5.7
West-----	100.0	70.1	1.0	11.8	0.9	11.3	4.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit according to type of physician: United States, 1969

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

Type of physician	Place of visit						
	Total	Office (including prepaid group)	Home	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Company or industry health unit	Tele- phone	Other and unknown
	Number of visits in thousands						
Total-----	839,605	588,361	19,621	86,708	8,855	100,392	35,668
General practitioner-----	496,855	360,349	16,127	41,898	6,439	54,569	17,474
Osteopath-----	7,683	7,338	*	*	*	*	*
Dermatologist-----	12,122	10,087	*	*	*	*	*
Internist-----	57,173	40,989	*	5,460	*	7,653	1,821
Obstetrician/ gynecologist-----	47,153	36,832	*	3,214	*	5,897	*
Ophthalmologist-----	13,684	11,239	*	1,571	*	*	*
Orthopedist-----	18,134	13,160	*	3,346	*	*	*
Otolaryngologist-----	12,515	10,129	*	1,403	*	*	*
Pediatrician-----	77,843	46,181	*	5,032	*	23,707	2,076
Psychiatrist-----	6,989	4,373	*	1,669	*	*	*
Radiologist-----	5,619	2,291	*	2,327	*	*	*
Surgeon, not else- where classified-----	27,536	21,083	*	3,363	*	1,529	*
Urologist-----	7,934	5,165	*	1,408	*	1,140	*
Other medical specialists-----	16,046	8,137	*	4,285	*	1,084	2,361
Unknown-----	32,319	11,008	*	10,716	1,125	1,622	7,369
	Percent distribution						
Total-----	100.0	70.1	2.3	10.3	1.1	12.0	4.2
General practitioner-----	100.0	72.5	3.2	8.4	1.3	11.0	3.5
Osteopath-----	100.0	95.5	*	*	*	*	*
Dermatologist-----	100.0	83.2	*	*	*	*	*
Internist-----	100.0	71.7	*	9.5	*	13.4	3.2
Obstetrician/ gynecologist-----	100.0	78.1	*	6.8	*	12.5	*
Ophthalmologist-----	100.0	82.1	*	11.5	*	*	*
Orthopedist-----	100.0	72.6	*	18.5	*	*	*
Otolaryngologist-----	100.0	80.9	*	11.2	*	*	*
Pediatrician-----	100.0	59.3	*	6.5	*	30.5	2.7
Psychiatrist-----	100.0	62.6	*	23.9	*	*	*
Radiologist-----	100.0	40.8	*	41.4	*	*	*
Surgeon, not else- where classified-----	100.0	76.6	*	12.2	*	5.6	*
Urologist-----	100.0	65.1	*	17.7	*	14.4	*
Other medical specialists-----	100.0	50.7	*	26.7	*	6.8	14.7
Unknown-----	100.0	34.1	*	33.2	3.5	5.0	22.8

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by length of time required to get to physician, and average length of time, according to place of visit and family income: United States, 1969

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

Place of visit and family income	Visits <sup>1</sup>		Length of time to get to physician					Average length of time in minutes
	Number in thousands	Percent	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-44 minutes	45-59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
<u>Office (including prepaid group)</u>	Percent distribution							
All incomes <sup>2</sup> ----	588,361	100.0	49.7	31.7	11.9	2.6	4.0	17.2
Less than \$3,000----	71,264	100.0	41.4	33.2	15.7	2.4	7.3	21.6
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	68,882	100.0	44.5	32.9	14.1	2.6	5.8	19.7
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	212,985	100.0	49.9	32.4	11.5	2.5	3.6	16.7
\$10,000-\$14,999----	127,518	100.0	53.5	31.2	10.3	2.3	2.7	15.1
\$15,000 or more-----	78,162	100.0	54.8	29.4	9.8	2.7	3.3	16.1
<u>Hospital clinic</u>								
All incomes-----	64,893	100.0	37.2	32.2	16.6	4.1	9.9	24.4
Less than \$3,000----	12,453	100.0	31.9	30.2	21.1	*	12.4	25.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	10,388	100.0	34.7	31.6	17.4	*	13.6	31.2
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	20,992	100.0	37.4	33.3	17.3	*	9.0	23.1
\$10,000-\$14,999----	10,988	100.0	39.6	34.3	14.4	*	*	20.5
\$15,000 or more-----	6,590	100.0	46.3	32.7	*	*	*	19.8
<u>Hospital emergency room</u>								
All incomes-----	21,815	100.0	51.0	34.2	10.5	*	*	15.2
Less than \$3,000----	2,637	100.0	*	47.3	*	*	*	19.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	3,184	100.0	52.7	40.2	*	*	*	14.2
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	7,997	100.0	53.8	30.8	12.7	*	*	15.1
\$10,000-\$14,999----	4,544	100.0	54.6	27.3	*	*	*	14.7
\$15,000 or more-----	2,315	100.0	64.1	*	*	*	*	11.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown length of time to get to physician.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown family income.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by length of time waited to see physician and average waiting time, according to appointment status and place of visit: United States, 1969

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

Appointment status and place of visit	Visit <sup>1</sup>		Length of time waited to see physician					Average length of time in minutes
	Number in thousands	Percent	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-44 minutes	45-59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
<u>Had appointment</u>			Percent distribution					
Office (including prepaid group)-----	440,344	100.0	43.8	20.0	14.8	4.0	17.3	30.4
Hospital clinic-----	45,167	100.0	31.3	15.4	15.2	3.9	34.2	53.3
Hospital emergency room-----	4,044	100.0	44.4	*	*	*	*	28.7
<u>No appointment</u>								
Office (including prepaid group)-----	143,358	100.0	37.6	14.1	15.2	3.5	29.6	43.7
Hospital clinic-----	18,939	100.0	35.2	15.0	14.4	*	30.2	47.3
Hospital emergency room-----	17,629	100.0	41.2	17.6	13.0	*	24.3	36.7

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown waiting time.

Table 18. Number of physician visits by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Type of service					
	All visits <sup>1</sup>	Diagnosis and treatment	Prenatal and post-natal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	All other
	Number of visits in thousands					
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	839,605	629,804	31,854	86,107	35,442	68,129
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	354,869	278,098	...	37,176	16,748	27,866
Female-----	484,736	351,706	31,854	48,931	18,694	40,263
<u>Age</u>						
Under 5 years-----	103,406	73,438	...	14,282	13,509	6,212
5-14 years-----	114,144	89,438	...	11,198	6,551	8,462
15-24 years-----	119,015	77,776	16,224	12,803	2,243	10,962
25-34 years-----	104,513	71,180	13,683	9,529	1,938	9,095
35-44 years-----	93,292	73,013	1,947	9,700	1,986	7,636
45-54 years-----	98,857	79,745	...	8,558	2,989	8,602
55-64 years-----	91,977	74,157	...	7,449	2,914	8,172
65-74 years-----	71,167	57,478	...	6,892	2,482	5,417
75 years and over-----	43,236	33,577	...	5,695	*	3,570
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	754,166	562,709	28,805	78,611	32,455	62,233
All other-----	85,440	67,095	3,049	7,496	2,986	5,896
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000-----	105,044	84,025	1,537	8,579	3,273	8,614
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100,325	77,275	3,828	8,160	3,765	8,276
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	129,330	94,595	6,413	12,989	6,832	10,128
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	168,857	126,134	8,672	17,177	7,288	12,536
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	181,791	133,996	6,716	20,783	7,100	15,954
\$15,000 or more-----	112,436	81,872	3,714	13,637	5,763	9,178
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 5 years-----	41,888	34,719	*	3,550	1,183	2,331
5-8 years-----	159,287	124,656	3,356	14,590	5,996	12,635
9-11 years-----	143,936	111,989	3,713	13,622	5,010	10,927
12 years-----	259,155	190,178	13,013	26,903	10,999	22,119
13 years or more-----	224,643	159,803	10,691	26,463	12,059	19,387
<u>Activity limitation</u>						
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	63,041	53,261	*	4,636	1,095	4,470
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	110,437	92,132	*	7,542	2,668	8,855
Limited but not in major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	30,668	25,888	*	1,830	*	2,589
Not limited in activity-----	635,460	458,522	31,094	72,099	31,086	52,216
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	573,982	429,506	22,470	59,668	24,947	46,165
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm-----	238,435	180,050	8,888	23,637	8,924	19,496
Farm-----	27,188	20,248	*	2,802	1,570	2,468
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	217,174	167,522	8,030	23,942	7,459	13,880
North Central-----	223,855	166,197	8,316	23,435	10,713	18,898
South-----	248,910	185,049	9,422	21,940	11,426	23,760
West-----	149,666	111,035	6,086	16,790	5,845	11,590

<sup>1</sup>The sum of visits by type of service may be greater than the total visits since one visit may involve more than one type of service.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>3</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 19. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Type of service					
	All visits <sup>1</sup>	Diagnosis and treatment	Prenatal and post-natal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	All other
	Percent distribution					
All persons <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	75.0	3.8	10.3	4.2	8.1
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	100.0	78.4	...	10.5	4.7	7.9
Female-----	100.0	72.6	6.6	10.1	3.9	8.3
<u>Age</u>						
Under 5 years-----	100.0	71.0	...	13.8	13.1	6.0
5-14 years-----	100.0	78.4	...	9.8	5.7	7.4
15-24 years-----	100.0	65.3	13.6	10.8	1.9	9.2
25-34 years-----	100.0	68.1	13.1	9.1	1.9	8.7
35-44 years-----	100.0	78.3	2.1	10.4	2.1	8.2
45-54 years-----	100.0	80.7	...	8.7	3.0	8.7
55-64 years-----	100.0	80.6	...	8.1	3.2	8.9
65-74 years-----	100.0	80.8	...	9.7	3.5	7.6
75 years and over-----	100.0	77.7	...	13.2	*	8.3
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	100.0	74.6	3.8	10.4	4.3	8.3
All other-----	100.0	78.5	3.6	8.8	3.5	6.9
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	80.0	1.5	8.2	3.1	8.2
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	77.0	3.8	8.1	3.8	8.2
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	73.1	5.0	10.0	5.3	7.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	74.7	5.1	10.2	4.3	7.4
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	73.7	3.7	11.4	3.9	8.8
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	72.8	3.3	12.1	5.1	8.2
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	82.9	*	8.5	2.8	5.6
5-8 years-----	100.0	78.3	2.1	9.2	3.8	7.9
9-11 years-----	100.0	77.8	2.6	9.5	3.5	7.6
12 years-----	100.0	73.4	5.0	10.4	4.2	8.5
13 years or more-----	100.0	71.1	4.8	11.8	5.4	8.6
<u>Activity limitation</u>						
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	84.5	*	7.4	1.7	7.1
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	83.6	*	6.8	2.4	7.8
Limited but not in major activity <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	83.8	*	6.0	*	9.0
Not limited in activity-----	100.0	72.2	4.9	11.3	4.9	8.2
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	100.0	74.8	3.9	10.4	4.3	8.0
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm-----	100.0	75.5	3.7	9.9	3.7	8.2
Farm-----	100.0	74.5	*	10.3	5.8	9.1
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	100.0	77.1	3.7	11.0	3.4	6.4
North Central-----	100.0	74.2	3.7	10.5	4.8	8.4
South-----	100.0	74.3	3.8	8.8	4.6	9.5
West-----	100.0	74.2	4.1	11.2	3.9	7.7

<sup>1</sup>The sum of percentages may be greater than 100.0, since one visit may involve more than one type of service.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>3</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis and treatment by condition causing visit: United States, 1969

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

Condition group and code number (ICDA, 8th Revision)	Number of visits in thousands	Percent
All visits for diagnosis and treatment-----	629,804	100.0
All chronic conditions-----	282,974	44.9
Infective and parasitic diseases-----000-136	5,869	0.9
Malignant neoplasms-----140-209	6,213	1.0
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----210-239	7,294	1.2
Diseases of thyroid gland-----240-246	2,285	0.4
Diabetes-----250	9,576	1.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs-----280-289	5,563	0.9
Mental and nervous conditions---290-309,780.6,781.5,785.6,786.2,790.0,790.2	17,874	2.8
Heart conditions-----390-398,402,404,410-429,782.1,782.2,782.4	22,714	3.6
Hypertensive disease (without heart involvement)-----400,401,403	17,174	2.7
Other conditions of circulatory system-----430-458,782.0,782.3,782.5-782.9	11,407	1.8
Chronic bronchitis-----490,491	2,325	0.4
Emphysema-----492	2,383	0.4
Asthma (with or without hay fever)-----493	16,025	2.5
Hay fever-----507	9,135	1.5
Chronic sinusitis-----503	4,239	0.7
Other conditions of respiratory system-----470-486,500-502,504-506,508-519,783	6,468	1.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----531-534	4,608	0.7
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----550-553	2,687	0.4
Other diseases of digestive system-----520-530,535-543,560-577,784,785	9,968	1.6
Diseases of kidney and ureter-----581-584,590-593	5,200	0.8
Other diseases of urinary system-----594-599,786.0,786.1,786.3-786.7,789	3,594	0.6
Diseases of genital organs-----600-629	9,379	1.5
Chronic and allergic skin diseases-----680-709	18,174	2.9
Arthritis and chronic rheumatism-----710-718	19,498	3.1
Other musculoskeletal disorders-----720-723,725-734	7,091	1.1
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis and absence)-----	17,866	2.8
Other impairments-----	6,074	1.0
Other chronic conditions-----All other codes which may be chronic	32,289	5.1
All acute conditions-----	307,391	48.8
Common childhood diseases-----033,052,055,056,072	6,542	1.0
The virus, not otherwise specified-----079.9	14,231	2.3
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----000-032,034-051,053,054,057-071,073-136	16,991	2.7
Common cold-----460	41,148	6.5
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----461-465,501,508	25,845	4.1
Influenza-like illness-----470-474	37,585	6.0
Other acute respiratory conditions-----466,480-486,510-516,519,783	14,736	2.3
Digestive system conditions-520.6-521.5,521.7-523.9,525-530,535-543,560,561,564-577,784,785	10,258	1.6
Fractures and dislocations-----N800-N839	12,091	1.9
Sprains and strains-----N840-N848	15,443	2.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----N870,N872-N884,N890-N894,N900-N907	19,494	3.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----N910-N929	11,481	1.8
Other current injuries-----N850-N869,N930-N994,N996-N999	14,801	2.4
Diseases of the ear-----380-387,745.0-745.3,781.3	12,500	2.0
Genitourinary disorders-----580-629,786,789	13,498	2.1
Diseases of the skin-----680-709	11,900	1.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----717-733,787	8,721	1.4
Other acute conditions-----Other acute rubris	20,127	3.2
No condition reported-----	39,439	6.3

Table 21. Percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969

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

Characteristic	Population		Number of visits in past year							
	Number in thousands	Percent	0	1	2-4	5-12	13-24	25-52	53 or more	Un-known
All persons <sup>1</sup> -----	197,422	100.0	30.6	20.7	27.0	15.7	2.9	1.3	0.2	1.5
<u>Percent distribution</u>										
<u>Sex</u>										
Male-----	95,002	100.0	33.3	22.3	26.6	12.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.6
Female-----	102,420	100.0	28.1	19.3	27.4	18.3	3.7	1.5	0.3	1.4
<u>Age</u>										
Under 5 years-----	18,052	100.0	17.6	16.8	35.8	24.8	2.4	0.5	*	1.9
5-14 years-----	41,153	100.0	36.5	26.0	26.4	8.6	1.0	0.5	*	1.0
15-24 years-----	32,462	100.0	28.9	23.7	27.0	14.7	3.0	0.9	*	1.7
25-34 years-----	23,644	100.0	28.1	21.4	27.2	16.9	3.8	1.1	0.2	1.3
35-44 years-----	22,712	100.0	33.2	21.0	26.4	13.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	1.4
45-54 years-----	22,810	100.0	32.6	19.1	25.9	15.6	3.2	1.9	0.3	1.6
55-64 years-----	17,932	100.0	32.6	16.5	24.4	18.3	4.1	2.2	0.4	1.6
65-74 years-----	11,673	100.0	29.5	13.6	25.3	21.5	5.2	2.7	*	1.9
75 years and over-----	6,985	100.0	27.4	11.6	24.1	25.3	5.4	3.1	*	2.5
<u>Color</u>										
White-----	173,207	100.0	29.7	20.8	27.5	16.0	3.0	1.3	0.2	1.4
All other-----	24,215	100.0	37.1	19.9	24.1	13.4	2.4	0.9	*	2.2
<u>Family income</u>										
Less than \$3,000-----	22,070	100.0	33.8	15.9	23.8	17.6	4.4	2.1	0.4	2.1
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	22,239	100.0	33.3	18.4	25.1	16.5	3.4	1.4	0.2	1.7
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	32,856	100.0	31.8	20.3	26.1	16.0	3.0	1.2	0.2	1.4
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	41,221	100.0	30.5	21.5	27.0	15.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.3
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	43,206	100.0	28.2	22.7	28.6	15.6	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.1
\$15,000 or more-----	24,834	100.0	25.5	23.6	31.6	14.5	2.2	1.2	*	1.2
<u>Education of head of family</u>										
Less than 5 years-----	10,211	100.0	38.8	15.9	22.4	15.4	3.4	1.7	*	2.2
5-8 years-----	39,898	100.0	36.6	18.2	23.3	15.0	3.3	1.6	0.2	1.9
9-11 years-----	36,322	100.0	32.8	20.5	25.8	15.1	2.9	1.1	0.2	1.5
12 years-----	60,174	100.0	28.8	21.9	28.1	15.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.3
13 years or more-----	47,805	100.0	23.8	22.8	31.0	16.8	2.9	1.2	0.3	1.2
<u>Activity limitation</u>										
Unable to carry on major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	5,597	100.0	16.8	8.0	20.8	30.3	11.5	7.1	1.8	3.9
Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	12,579	100.0	17.4	10.4	24.4	29.5	9.4	5.4	1.0	2.5
Limited but not in major activity <sup>2</sup> -----	4,669	100.0	19.9	14.0	29.2	25.0	6.2	3.2	*	1.8
Not limited in activity-----	174,577	100.0	32.3	22.1	27.4	14.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	1.3
<u>Place of Residence</u>										
All SMSA-----	129,590	100.0	29.2	21.0	27.5	16.1	3.1	1.4	0.3	1.4
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm-----	59,109	100.0	32.4	20.3	26.5	15.3	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.7
Farm-----	8,723	100.0	39.5	20.1	23.7	12.4	1.8	0.8	*	1.5
<u>Geographic region</u>										
Northeast-----	49,071	100.0	28.8	21.6	26.9	16.5	3.2	1.6	0.2	1.1
North Central-----	55,455	100.0	31.7	21.1	26.5	15.4	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.5
South-----	60,315	100.0	31.9	19.8	27.5	15.0	2.9	1.0	0.2	1.8
West-----	32,582	100.0	29.0	20.6	27.4	16.5	3.1	1.5	0.3	1.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown family income and education.

<sup>2</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.



Table 22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	All areas	Place of residence			Geographic region			
		All SMSA	Outside SMSA:		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	197,422	129,590	59,109	8,723	49,071	55,455	60,315	32,582
Under 5 years-----	18,052	11,973	5,540	538	4,277	5,067	5,614	3,094
5-14 years-----	41,153	26,556	12,545	2,051	9,606	12,053	12,642	6,852
15-24 years-----	32,462	21,332	9,738	1,392	7,686	8,908	10,218	5,650
25-34 years-----	23,644	16,032	6,948	664	5,611	6,576	7,383	4,073
35-44 years-----	22,712	15,396	6,420	896	5,794	6,314	6,743	3,860
45-54 years-----	22,810	15,396	6,219	1,195	6,157	6,249	6,642	3,762
55-64 years-----	17,932	11,496	5,432	1,004	4,799	5,008	5,452	2,673
65-74 years-----	11,673	7,176	3,883	614	3,149	3,311	3,589	1,624
75 years and over-----	6,985	4,233	2,383	369	1,991	1,969	2,033	992
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	95,002	62,203	28,372	4,427	23,545	26,762	28,923	15,772
Under 5 years-----	9,211	6,069	2,879	262	2,165	2,533	2,887	1,626
5-14 years-----	20,930	13,562	6,353	1,015	4,916	6,159	6,384	3,472
15-24 years-----	15,271	9,981	4,540	750	3,638	4,193	4,860	2,579
25-34 years-----	11,306	7,653	3,333	320	2,684	3,184	3,498	1,940
35-44 years-----	10,892	7,446	3,036	410	2,785	3,036	3,185	1,886
45-54 years-----	10,937	7,327	2,984	626	2,924	3,007	3,146	1,859
55-64 years-----	8,465	5,416	2,530	520	2,246	2,377	2,555	1,287
65-74 years-----	5,158	3,021	1,804	334	1,387	1,458	1,611	702
75 years and over-----	2,833	1,729	914	189	800	813	799	421
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	102,420	67,387	30,737	4,296	25,526	28,692	31,392	16,810
Under 5 years-----	8,841	5,904	2,661	276	2,112	2,534	2,727	1,469
5-14 years-----	20,223	12,995	6,193	1,035	4,690	5,893	6,259	3,380
15-24 years-----	17,191	11,351	5,198	642	4,049	4,715	5,357	3,071
25-34 years-----	12,337	8,379	3,615	344	2,927	3,392	3,885	2,134
35-44 years-----	11,820	7,950	3,384	486	3,009	3,278	3,559	1,975
45-54 years-----	11,873	8,069	3,235	568	3,233	3,241	3,496	1,903
55-64 years-----	9,467	6,080	2,902	484	2,553	2,631	2,896	1,386
65-74 years-----	6,515	4,155	2,080	280	1,761	1,853	1,979	922
75 years and over-----	4,152	2,504	1,469	180	1,191	1,156	1,235	571

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Family income						
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Population in thousands							
All ages-----	197,422	22,070	22,239	32,856	41,221	43,206	24,834
Under 5 years-----	18,052	1,588	2,190	3,781	4,649	3,775	1,341
5-14 years-----	41,153	2,841	4,341	6,716	9,670	10,378	5,455
15-24 years-----	32,462	3,908	3,915	5,668	6,359	6,724	4,183
25-34 years-----	23,644	1,279	2,039	4,376	6,387	6,160	2,521
35-44 years-----	22,712	1,053	1,703	3,405	4,958	6,450	3,865
45-54 years-----	22,810	1,568	1,905	3,418	4,645	5,549	4,197
55-64 years-----	17,932	2,670	2,409	3,092	3,005	2,964	2,318
65-74 years-----	11,673	4,084	2,562	1,598	1,009	804	614
75 years and over-----	6,985	3,079	1,176	803	538	402	340
<b>Male</b>							
All ages-----	95,002	9,142	10,164	15,806	20,476	21,755	12,589
Under 5 years-----	9,211	795	1,097	1,965	2,318	1,974	704
5-14 years-----	20,930	1,426	2,187	3,327	4,948	5,291	2,866
15-24 years-----	15,271	1,918	1,807	2,555	2,930	3,188	2,041
25-34 years-----	11,306	493	874	2,152	3,171	3,013	1,172
35-44 years-----	10,892	360	710	1,652	2,471	3,211	1,904
45-54 years-----	10,937	569	735	1,562	2,337	2,874	2,150
55-64 years-----	8,465	840	950	1,478	1,611	1,635	1,287
65-74 years-----	5,158	1,562	1,234	775	465	398	321
75 years and over-----	2,833	1,179	570	341	225	171	144
<b>Female</b>							
All ages-----	102,420	12,927	12,076	17,050	20,745	21,452	12,244
Under 5 years-----	8,841	793	1,093	1,816	2,331	1,802	637
5-14 years-----	20,223	1,415	2,154	3,389	4,722	5,087	2,589
15-24 years-----	17,191	1,989	2,108	3,113	3,429	3,537	2,142
25-34 years-----	12,337	786	1,164	2,223	3,216	3,147	1,349
35-44 years-----	11,820	692	993	1,753	2,487	3,239	1,962
45-54 years-----	11,873	999	1,170	1,856	2,308	2,675	2,047
55-64 years-----	9,467	1,830	1,459	1,614	1,395	1,329	1,031
65-74 years-----	6,515	2,522	1,328	823	544	406	293
75 years and over-----	4,152	1,901	606	462	313	230	195

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 24. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by color, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Total <sup>1</sup>	Color		Education of head of family				
		White	All other	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	197,422	173,207	24,215	10,211	39,898	36,322	60,174	47,805
Under 5 years-----	18,052	14,957	3,095	671	2,525	3,458	6,469	4,742
5-14 years-----	41,153	34,994	6,159	1,813	7,048	8,332	13,509	9,985
15-24 years-----	32,462	28,198	4,264	1,399	5,609	5,919	10,556	8,493
25-34 years-----	29,644	20,889	2,755	595	2,800	3,924	8,633	7,451
35-44 years-----	22,712	20,158	2,554	838	3,724	4,296	7,216	6,350
45-54 years-----	22,810	20,549	2,261	1,141	5,181	4,235	6,868	5,029
55-64 years-----	17,932	16,306	1,626	1,313	5,787	3,367	3,852	3,217
65-74 years-----	11,673	10,765	908	1,385	4,541	1,798	1,958	1,682
75 years and over-----	6,985	6,391	594	1,056	2,683	993	1,111	856
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	95,002	83,544	11,458	4,892	19,031	17,311	28,734	23,577
Under 5 years-----	9,211	7,651	1,559	323	1,274	1,745	3,239	2,524
5-14 years-----	20,930	17,848	3,082	889	3,614	4,179	6,878	5,139
15-24 years-----	15,271	13,291	1,979	725	2,812	2,814	4,699	3,980
25-34 years-----	11,306	10,071	1,236	288	1,304	1,793	4,158	3,651
35-44 years-----	10,892	9,761	1,131	368	1,709	2,054	3,459	3,167
45-54 years-----	10,937	9,896	1,041	540	2,358	2,018	3,315	2,539
55-64 years-----	8,465	7,706	760	581	2,684	1,584	1,855	1,565
65-74 years-----	5,158	4,742	416	665	2,122	767	760	699
75 years and over-----	2,833	2,578	255	512	1,154	356	371	313
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	102,420	89,663	12,757	5,320	20,867	19,011	31,439	24,228
Under 5 years-----	8,841	7,306	1,536	348	1,252	1,713	3,230	2,218
5-14 years-----	20,223	17,146	3,077	924	3,434	4,152	6,631	4,846
15-24 years-----	17,191	14,907	2,285	674	2,798	3,105	5,856	4,512
25-34 years-----	12,337	10,818	1,519	307	1,496	2,131	4,475	3,800
35-44 years-----	11,820	10,397	1,423	471	2,015	2,242	3,757	3,183
45-54 years-----	11,873	10,653	1,220	601	2,822	2,217	3,553	2,490
55-64 years-----	9,467	8,601	866	732	3,103	1,783	1,997	1,651
65-74 years-----	6,515	6,023	492	719	2,419	1,031	1,199	984
75 years and over-----	4,152	3,813	339	543	1,529	637	740	543

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by color, education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1969

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

Family income and age	Total <sup>1</sup>	Color		Education of head of family				
		White	All other	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
<u>All incomes<sup>2</sup></u>		Population in thousands						
All ages -----	197,422	173,207	24,215	10,211	39,898	36,322	60,174	47,805
Under 15 years -----	59,205	49,950	9,254	2,485	9,573	11,790	19,979	14,728
15-44 years -----	78,818	69,245	9,572	2,833	12,133	14,139	26,405	22,293
45-64 years -----	40,742	36,855	3,887	2,454	10,968	7,603	10,720	8,245
65 years and over -----	18,658	17,156	1,502	2,440	7,224	2,791	3,070	2,539
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>								
All ages -----	44,309	33,541	10,768	5,995	15,752	8,985	8,254	4,423
Under 15 years -----	10,961	6,661	4,300	1,367	3,540	2,909	2,373	567
15-44 years -----	13,895	10,235	3,660	1,297	3,554	2,892	3,319	2,571
45-64 years -----	8,552	6,834	1,718	1,387	3,674	1,582	1,269	475
65 years and over -----	10,901	9,811	1,090	1,945	4,984	1,603	1,292	810
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>								
All ages -----	142,117	130,234	11,883	3,519	21,463	25,462	49,041	41,388
Under 15 years -----	45,764	41,305	4,459	993	5,507	8,405	16,873	13,679
15-44 years -----	61,056	55,793	5,262	1,303	7,773	10,576	21,994	18,933
45-64 years -----	29,189	27,324	1,865	877	6,491	5,509	8,722	7,253
65 years and over -----	6,108	5,812	296	346	1,691	972	1,452	1,523

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

<sup>2</sup>Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 26. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by activity limitation status, sex, and age: United States, 1969

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

Sex and age	Activity limitation				
	Total population	Not limited in activity	Limited but not in major activity <sup>1</sup>	Limited in amount or kind of major activity <sup>1</sup>	Unable to carry on major activity <sup>1</sup>
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Population in thousands					
All ages-----	197,422	174,577	4,669	12,579	5,597
Under 5 years-----	18,052	17,739	...	263	50
5-14 years-----	41,153	40,022	565	516	50
15-24 years-----	32,462	30,644	859	786	174
25-34 years-----	23,644	21,990	544	926	183
35-44 years-----	22,712	20,505	475	1,422	310
45-54 years-----	22,810	19,223	650	2,293	644
55-64 years-----	17,932	13,709	662	2,397	1,164
65-74 years-----	11,673	7,461	476	2,258	1,478
75 years and over-----	6,985	3,284	439	1,718	1,544
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	95,002	83,424	2,368	5,232	3,977
Under 5 years-----	9,211	9,032	...	148	*
5-14 years-----	20,930	20,237	362	304	*
15-24 years-----	15,271	14,154	558	457	102
25-34 years-----	11,306	10,476	286	427	118
35-44 years-----	10,892	9,804	237	630	221
45-54 years-----	10,937	9,097	319	1,023	498
55-64 years-----	8,465	6,291	285	990	899
65-74 years-----	5,158	3,035	183	764	1,176
75 years and over-----	2,833	1,297	139	490	906
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	102,420	91,153	2,342	7,306	1,619
Under 5 years-----	8,841	8,707	...	116	*
5-14 years-----	20,223	19,784	244	171	*
15-24 years-----	17,191	16,491	301	328	71
25-34 years-----	12,337	11,514	258	500	65
35-44 years-----	11,820	10,701	238	792	89
45-54 years-----	11,873	10,125	331	1,270	146
55-64 years-----	9,467	7,418	378	1,406	265
65-74 years-----	6,515	4,426	293	1,494	302
75 years and over-----	4,152	1,987	299	1,228	639

<sup>1</sup>Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports; Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

# APPENDIX I

## TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

### Background of This Report

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

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

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

### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically. List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The total HIS sample of approximately 8,000 segments yields a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>4</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design<sup>5</sup> and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>6</sup>

*Collection of data.*—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field

interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

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

---

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

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 statistics is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

### General Qualifications

*Nonresponse.*—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 5 percent—1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was pri-

marily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

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

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

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

*Population figures.*—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computations, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other popula-



tion data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. (For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.)

### Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>7-12</sup>

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard

error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

*Narrow range.*—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute,

---

<sup>7</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

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

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

---

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

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

<sup>12</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Volume of physician visits, by place of visit and type of service. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 10-No. 18. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*General rules for determining relative sampling errors.*—The “guide” on page 47 together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

**Rule 1.** *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 48. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

**Rule 2.** *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 50. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

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

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equiv-

alent 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 represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

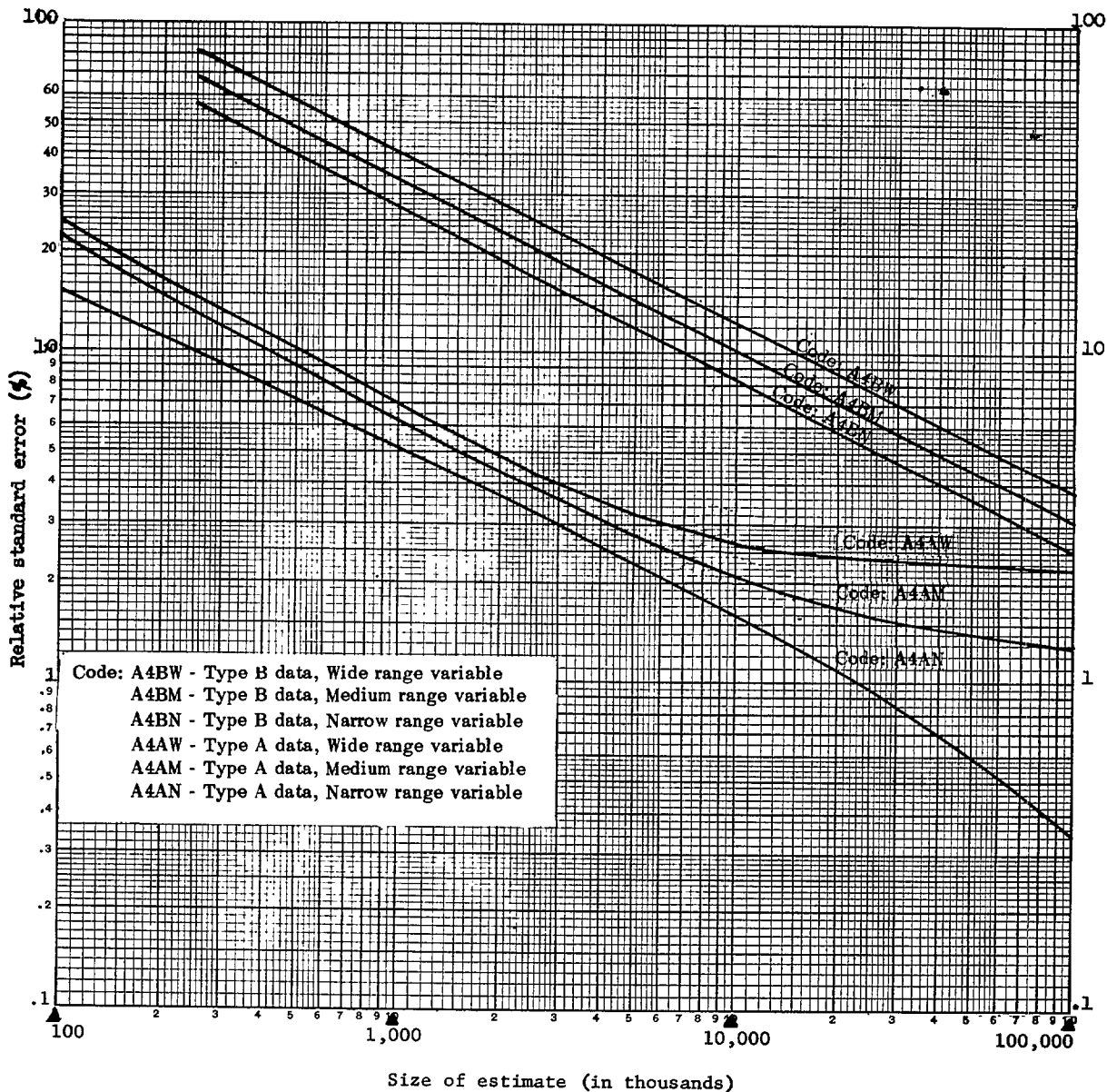
## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentages; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistics as described on page 44, and (4) the range of the statistics as described on page 44.

Statistic	Use		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or total number of persons in any age-sex-color category . . . . .	1	A4AN	48
Persons in any other population group . . . . .	1	A4BM	48
Physician visits in a year . . . . .			
Percent distribution of:			
Physician visits . . . . .	2	P4BN-M	49
Persons by interval or frequency of visits . . . . .	2	P4AN-M	50
Number of physician visits:			
Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex-color class per year . . . . .	4(a)	A4BM	48
Per person in any other population group . . . . .	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BM Denom.: A4AN	48 48

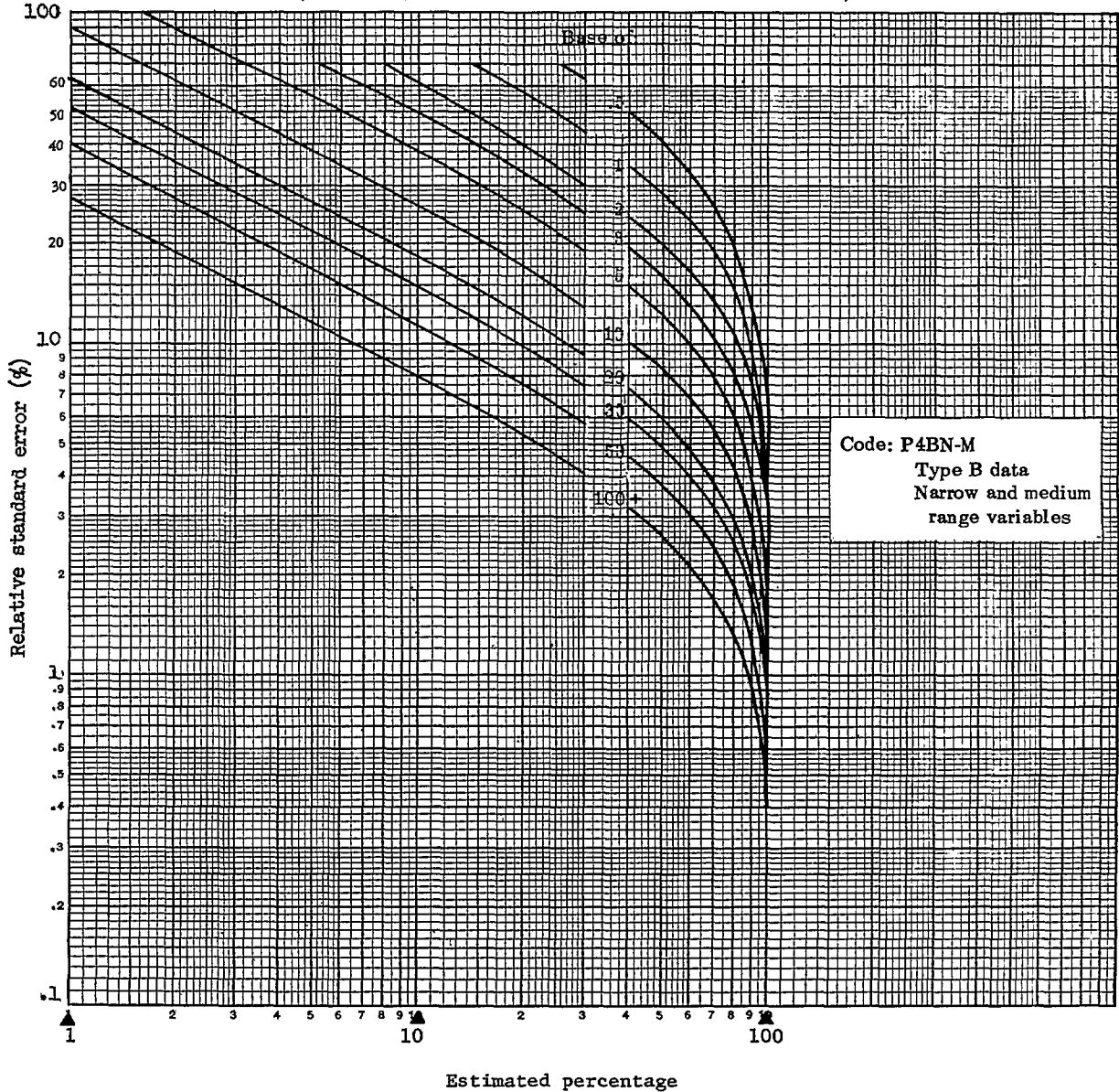
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection  
for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

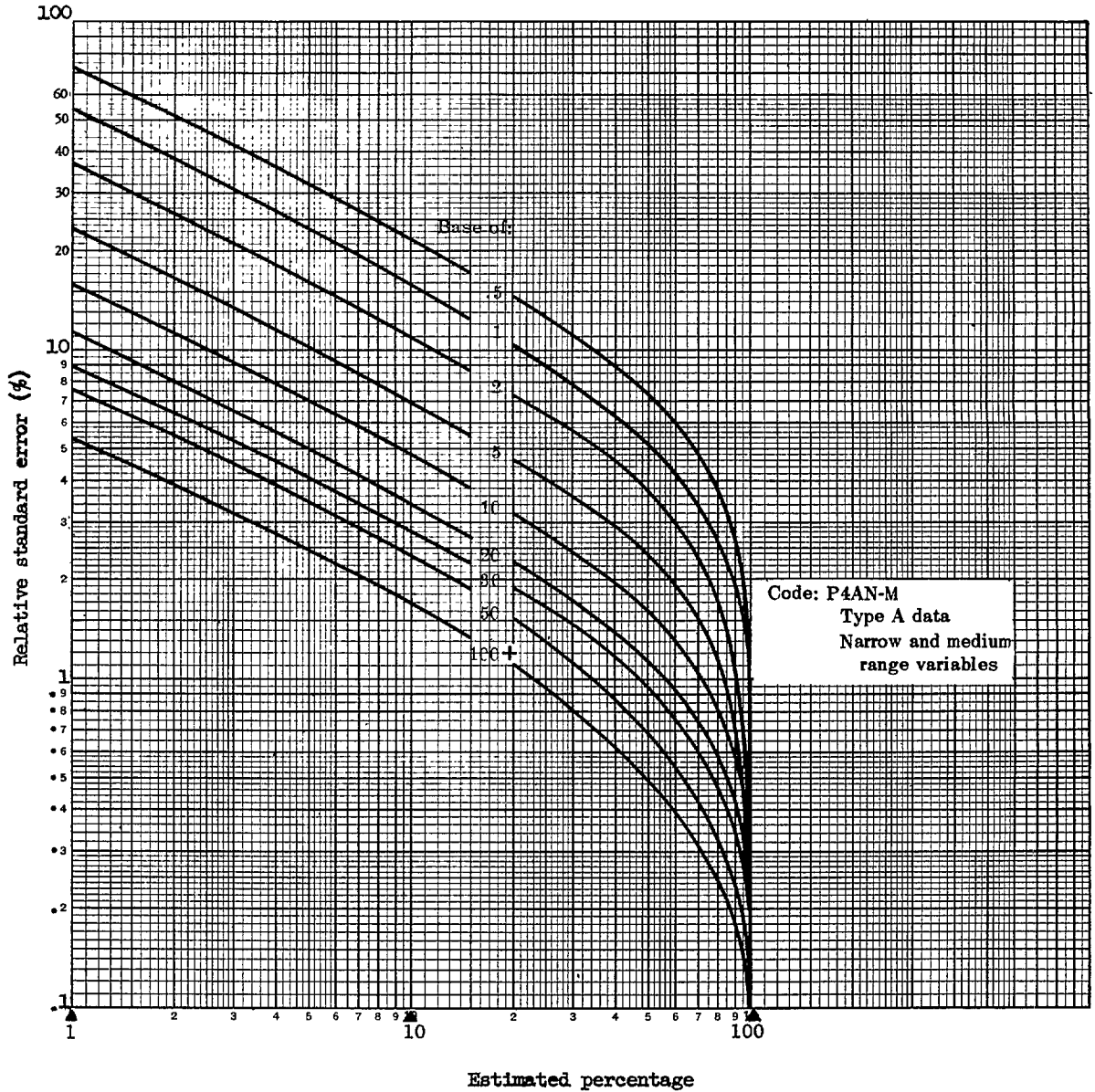
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 17.0 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.

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



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

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Physician Visits

*Physician visits.*—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 the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence, persons passing through a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer, by this definition, are not included as physician visits. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or an outpatient clinic is considered to be a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to the house to see more than one person, the call is considered to be a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if

that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

*Place of visit.*—The place of visit is a classification of the type of places at which a physician visit took place. The definitions of the various categories are as follows:

1. *Home* is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
2. *Office* is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment group practice plans are considered to be in private practice.
3. *Hospital clinic* is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.
4. *Company or industry health unit* refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (e.g., factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.



5. *Telephone contact* refers to advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)
6. *Other* refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

The place of visit was assigned on the basis of the response to the question "Where did he see the doctor on the (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?" If the response was for example, doctor's office, the visit was so classified. If the reply included the volunteered comment that the doctor's office was located in a prepaid insurance group clinic, prepaid insurance group (a subclass of doctor's office) was the assigned place of visit.

*Type of medical service.*—A medical service is a service received when a physician is consulted. For the purposes of this survey, medical services have been categorized into several broad types. A single physician visit may result in the recording of more than one type of medical service (though a particular type is not recorded more than once for any one physician visit.) Tables showing physician visits classified by type of medical service therefore may add to more than the total number of visits. The definitions of the types of medical service are as follows:

1. *Diagnosis and treatment* include (a) examinations and tests in order to diagnose an illness regardless of whether the examinations and tests resulted in a diagnosis, and (b) treatment or advice given by the physician or under the physician's supervision. The category includes diagnosis alone, treatment alone, and both combined. X-rays either for diagnostic purposes or for treatment are included in this class.
2. *Prenatal and postnatal care* include consultations concerning the care of the mother during pregnancy and in the postpartum period. It excludes consultations for illnesses not related to pregnancy or delivery.
3. *General checkup* includes checkups for general purposes and also those for specific purpose, such as employment or insurance. If a diagnosis or diagnoses are made in the course of a general checkup the physician visit is classified to "Diagnosis and treatment" as well as to "General checkup." If the consultation is for checking up on a specific condition, as, for example, when a person goes at regular intervals for a check on a tuberculous or heart condition, this is classified as "Diagnosis and treatment" and not as "General checkup."
4. *Immunization* includes this preventive service when provided by a physician or under a physician's supervision. A physician service which is for the sole purpose of receiving immunization against a particular disease given at the same time and place that many other persons are receiving the identical immunization is excluded because of the rule for exclusion of such services in the definition of a physician visit.
5. *Eye examination* refers only to the examination of the eye by a doctor of medicine or an osteopathic physician for the purpose of establishing a need for glasses or a change in the type of glasses. Other diagnosis or treatment of eye conditions is classified under "Diagnosis and treatment."
6. *Other* includes specific preventive-care services (such as vitamin injections) not embraced by the above type-of-service categories. Also included are all visits where an unknown type of service was reported.

*Interval since last physician visit.*—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type what-

ever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

*Length of time to get to the physician.*—This is defined as the time interval that elapsed between the point of origin and when the person reached the place of visit. Excluded is any elapsed time used for intermediate stops.

*Appointment for visit.*—An appointment means that the person is expected at the place of visit. Usually a specific time is agreed upon for the visit, but an appointment may constitute an agreement for the patient to come to the place of visit without a specific time available in the appointment schedule.

### Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

*Acute condition.*—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence,

the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2-week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview:

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

## Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

*Chronic condition.*—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the “Check List of Chronic Conditions” or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the “Check List of Impairments,” or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

*Impairments.*—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.

## Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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 the amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children:

not classified in this category.

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 with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

### Demographic, Social, and Economic 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 upon the purpose of the table.

*Color.*—The population is divided into two color groups, “white” and “all others.” The “all other” group includes such people as Negro, American Indian, Chinese, and Japanese and any other race. Mexican persons are included with white unless definitely known to be Indian or of another race.

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

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

*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.

The categories of education status show the highest grade of school completed. Only grades

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

*Residence.*—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or nonfarm residence.

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.*—The definitions and titles of SMSA’s are established by the Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA’s defined for the 1960 Decennial Census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA’s are not limited by State boundaries.

*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 non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amount 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 in non-SMSA territory 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 produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

*Region.*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

<i>Regions</i>	<i>States Included</i>		
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Mis- souri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
		South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Vir- ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ken- tucky, Texas, Tennessee, Ala- bama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
		West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colo- rado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii



APPENDIX III

DOCTOR VISITS PROBE QUESTIONS AND RECORDING FORM FOR 1969

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE	DOCTOR VISIT (1)		DOCTOR VISIT (2)	
<p>Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.</p> <p>2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?</p> <hr/> <p>b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?</p>	<p>1. Person number _____</p> <p>2a. _____ OR { <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before Month Date</p> <hr/> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 2a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask 3-8 for each visit)</p>	<p>Person number _____</p> <p>_____ OR { <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before Month Date</p> <hr/> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Reask 2a and b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask 3-8 for each visit)</p>		
<p>3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?</p> <p>If Hospital: Was it the out-patient clinic, or the emergency room?</p> <p>If Clinic: Was it a hospital out-patient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?</p>	<p>3. x0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone (7) 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home (7) 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) → _____</p>	<p>x0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone (7) 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home (7) 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) → _____</p>		
<p>4. About how long did it take him to get there for that visit?</p>	<p>4. _____ Minutes _____ Hours</p>	<p>_____ Minutes _____ Hours</p>		
<p>5. Did he have an appointment for that visit?</p>	<p>5. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
<p>6. Once he got there, about how long did he wait to see the doctor?</p>	<p>6. _____ Minutes    xxx <input type="checkbox"/> DK _____ Hours</p>	<p>_____ Minutes    xxx <input type="checkbox"/> DK _____ Hours</p>		
<p>7. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?</p>	<p>7. 01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? → _____</p>	<p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? → _____</p>		
<p>8a. Why did he visit (call) a doctor on (date)? Write in and mark appropriate box(es)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (8b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>} (Next DV)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (8b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>} (Next DV)</p>		
<p>If 2 or more doctor visits for person, ask: b. For what condition did -- visit the doctor on this date?</p>	<p>b. _____</p>	<p>_____</p>		

<p>12. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did --- see a medical doctor? (Do not count the doctors he saw while he was in the hospital.)</p>	<p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits (NP)</p>
<p>(Besides those visits)</p>	
<p>13a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations? ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.</p>	<p>13b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit</p>
<p>c. Anyone else? ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (13b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (13d)</p>	
<p>If "Doctor visit," ask:</p>	
<p>d. How many times did --- visit the doctor during that period?</p>	<p>d. _____ Number of visits (NP)</p>
<p>14a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (15)</p>	
<p>b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.</p>	<p>14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call</p>
<p>c. Any calls about anyone else? ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (14b and c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (14d)</p>	
<p>If "Phone call," ask:</p>	
<p>d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about ---?</p>	<p>d. _____ Number of calls (NP)</p>
<p>Fill item C, (Dr. visits), from Q.'s 12-14 for all persons. Ask Q. 15a for each person with visits in Dr. visit box.</p>	
<p>15a. For what condition did --- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks? -----</p>	<p>15a. <input type="checkbox"/> Condition (item C THEN 15d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (15e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition</p>
<p>b. Did --- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition? -----</p>	<p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p>
<p>c. What condition? -----</p>	<p>c. Enter condition in item C and ask 15d</p>
<p>d. During that period, did --- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition? -----</p>	<p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (15c) <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p>
<p>e. During the past 2 weeks was --- sick because of her pregnancy?</p>	<p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (NP)</p>
<p>f. What was the matter? - Anything else?</p>	<p>f. Enter condition in item C (NP)</p>
<p><b>INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</b></p>	
	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visits in Q.'s 12 - 14 (16b)</p>
	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week hospital stay and no doctor visits (16b)</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No visit reported (16a)</p>
<p>16a. ABOUT how long has it been since --- saw or talked to a medical doctor? -----</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 12 and 15)</p>
	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 6 months</p>
	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 - 12 months</p>
	<p>_____ Years (NP) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Never (NP)</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital</p>
<p>b. During the past 12 months, about how many times did --- see or talk to a medical doctor, not counting doctors seen while a patient in a hospital?</p>	<p>b. _____ Number of visits (NP)</p>

## VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

*Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000*

- Series 1. Programs and collection procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data evaluation and methods research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and committee reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics, and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data from the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data from the Health Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian, noninstitutional population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics; and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data from the Institutional Population Surveys* —Statistics relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and their medical, nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents or patients.
- Series 13. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey.*—Statistics relating to discharged patients in short-stay hospitals, based on a sample of patient records in a national sample of hospitals.
- Series 14. Data on health resources: manpower and facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.
- Series 20. Data on mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses.
- Series 21. Data on natality, marriage, and divorce.*—Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports—special analyses by demographic variables, also geographic and time series analyses, studies of fertility.
- Series 22. Data from the National Natality and Mortality Surveys.*—Statistics on characteristics of births and deaths not available from the vital records, based on sample surveys stemming from these records, including such topics as mortality by socioeconomic class, hospital experience in the last year of life, medical care during pregnancy, health insurance coverage, etc.

For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Public Health Service, HSMHA  
Rockville, Md. 20852



**DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-1501**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20852

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
Penalty for Private Use \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEW

HEW 396

