

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey–Community Health Centers: 2015 National Summary Tables

The Ambulatory and Hospital Care Statistics Branch at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is pleased to release nationally representative estimates of ambulatory care visits made to both physicians and nonphysician clinicians (physician assistants [PAs], nurse practitioners [NPs], and nurse midwives) at community health centers (CHCs) in the United States. These web tables provide national estimates of visits to CHC providers and their characteristics.

The sampling frame for the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) CHC was compiled from a list of Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) service delivery sites from the Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Bureau of Primary Health Care and a list of sites from the Indian Health Service. Three types of CHCs were eligible for the NAMCS CHC: FQHCs that received Public Health Service Act, Section 330 funding; FQHC "look-alikes" (community-based health care providers that met the requirements of the HRSA Health Center Program but did not receive Health Center Program funding); and urban Indian Health Service outpatient clinics. The 2015 NAMCS CHC utilized three-stage, stratified probability sampling of service delivery sites, with strata defined by (1) Census divisions and the 17 most populous states plus Wisconsin (the lone state remaining in the East North Central Division); (2) a sample of physicians and nonphysician clinicians within CHC service delivery sites; and (3) patient visits within each sampled provider practice at those sites.

The 2015 NAMCS CHC sample included 1,780 CHC service delivery sites. A total of 309 sampled CHC service delivery sites were ruled out of scope (ineligible) for the study. Of the 1,471 in scope and eligible CHC service delivery sites, 1,086 participated in the study, for an unweighted response rate of 73.1% (72.3% weighted). From these sites, data were collected for 41,246 visits. Overall, a sample of 2,385 CHC providers (physicians and nonphysician clinicians) who were scheduled to see patients during the sample week were selected from participating CHCs, but nine were found to be out-of-scope during interviews. Among the 2,385 eligible providers, 2,163 participated, but only 1,850 were considered "respondents." Respondents include those who submitted at least one-half of the PRFs expected based on the number of visits during their reporting week, including those expecting no visits at the sampled CHC site that week. The remaining providers were minimal participants who provided less than one-half of the expected PRFs. The unweighted PRF visit response rate among full participants was 77.6% (74.9%, weighted). The overall multi-stage unweighted visit response rate was 56.7% (54.2%, weighted). The 2015 NAMCS, including NAMCS CHC, was conducted from December 22, 2014, through December 20, 2015, by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The U.S. Census Bureau was the data collection agent for NAMCS CHC. NAMCS CHC was collected electronically using a computerized instrument developed by NCHS. Data were abstracted from medical records for an average of 30 sampled visits per provider during a randomly assigned 1-week reporting period.

Data processing and medical coding were performed by SRA International, Inc., of Durham, North Carolina. As part of NCHS standard quality assurance procedures, a 10% quality control sample of NAMCS survey records were independently recoded and compared. Differences were adjudicated by a quality control supervisor with error rates reported to NCHS. Coding error rates for the 10% sample ranged between 0.0% and 1.4%. For further details, see the [2015 NAMCS CHC Public Use Data File Documentation](#).

Web table estimates include physician and nonphysician clinician visits to CHCs. Visit estimates are based on sample data weighted to produce annual national estimates and include standard errors. Because of the complex, multi-stage design of NAMCS, the data are weighted using sample weights that take all stages of the design into account. The survey data are inflated or weighted to produce unbiased national annual estimates. The visit weight includes four basic components: inflation by reciprocals of selection probabilities, adjustment for nonresponse, population ratio adjustments, and weight smoothing. Estimates of the sampling variability are calculated using Taylor approximations in SUDAAN, which take into account the complex sample design of NAMCS. Detailed information on the design, conduct, and estimation procedures of 2015 NAMCS CHC are discussed in the [NAMCS CHC Public Use Data File Documentation](#).

As with any survey, results are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors include reporting and processing errors as well as biases due to nonresponse and incomplete response. In 2015, race data were missing for 16.5% (unweighted) of visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 8.7% (unweighted) of visits. Starting with 2009 data, NAMCS adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for NAMCS race and ethnicity data. Race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. "Time spent with physician" (missing for 30.9% of visits where a physician was seen) and "Time spent with nonphysician clinician" (missing for 32.5% of visits where a nonphysician clinician was seen) were imputed using a similar model-based single imputation method. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the [2015 NAMCS CHC Public Use Data File Documentation](#). Information on missing data for other variables is provided in table footnotes.

As with the 2014 NAMCS CHC, proportion estimates that do not meet NCHS standards of reliability are not presented or are flagged based on procedures specified in [NCHS Data Presentation Standards for Proportions](#). For all estimates other than estimates of proportions, the following approach is used. Visit estimates based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data are not presented and an asterisk (*) appears in those table cells. Visit estimates based on 30 or more cases include an asterisk if the relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate exceeds 30%.

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Table 1. Community health center visits, by selected clinician and facility characteristics: United States, 2015

Physician characteristic	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 people per year ¹⁻³ (standard error of rate)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	16.2 (0.9)
Clinician type and physician specialty ⁴			
Physician:			
General and family practice	14,560 (1,697)	28.4 (2.4)	4.6 (0.5)
Pediatrics ⁵	6,142 (755)	12.0 (1.4)	8.9 (1.2)
Internal medicine	3,753 (616)	7.3 (1.2)	1.2 (0.2)
Obstetrics and gynecology ⁶	3,117 (843)	6.1 (1.5)	2.4 (0.6)
All other specialties	1,140 (314)	2.2 (0.6)	0.4 (0.1)
Nonphysician clinician:			
Nurse practitioner	15,168 (1,263)	29.6 (2.4)	4.8 (0.4)
Physician assistant	6,774 (779)	13.2 (1.5)	2.1 (0.2)
Nurse midwife	*655 (234)	1.3 (0.5)	0.2 (0.1)
Geographic region			
Northeast	8,488 (520)	16.5 (1.3)	15.3 (0.9)
Midwest	10,150 (768)	19.8 (1.6)	15.2 (1.1)
South	12,929 (1,407)	25.2 (2.4)	10.9 (1.2)
West	19,743 (2,337)	38.5 (3.1)	26.3 (3.1)
Metropolitan status ⁷			
MSA	42,262 (2,802)	82.4 (2.3)	15.3 (1.0)
Non-MSA	9,048 (1,186)	17.6 (2.3)	22.8 (3.0)
Multi-specialty status			
Multi-specialty	34,563 (2,963)	67.4 (2.9)	10.9 (0.9)
Single-specialty	16,342 (1,202)	31.8 (2.7)	5.2 (0.4)
Unknown	*406 (282)	0.8 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)
Electronic medical records			
Yes, all electronic	47,855 (2,946)	93.3 (1.3)	15.1 (0.9)
Yes, part paper and part electronic	2,356 (527)	4.6 (1.1)	0.7 (0.2)
No	*987 (331)	1.9 (0.7)	0.3 (0.1)
Unknown or blank	* (*)	0.2 (0.1)	— (—)
Practice submits claims electronically			
Yes, part paper and part electronic	48,731 (2,904)	95.0 (1.4)	15.4 (0.9)
No	*1,499 (452)	2.9 (0.9)	0.5 (0.1)
Unknown or blank	*1,080 (355)	2.1 (0.7)	0.3 (0.1)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

— Quantity zero.

¹Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2015, set of estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States as developed by the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.²Population estimates by metropolitan statistical area status are based on estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States as of July 1, 2015, from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, compiled according to February 2015 Office of Management and Budget definitions of core-based statistical areas.³For geographic and metropolitan statistical area, population denominators are different for each category and thus do not add to total population rate. For other variables, the denominator is the total population. See <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html> for more about metropolitan statistical area definitions.⁴Specialty types are defined in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: <https://www.nber.org/namcs/docs/namcs2015.pdf>.⁵Number of visits (numerator) and population estimate (denominator) include children under age 18 years.⁶Number of visits (numerator) and population estimate (denominator) include females age 15 years and over.⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 2. Community health center visits, by patient age and sex: United States, 2015

Patient age (years) and sex	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 people per year ¹ (standard error of rate)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	16.2 (0.9)
Age			
Under 15	10,685 (858)	20.8 (1.4)	17.5 (1.4)
Under 1	2,227 (273)	4.3 (0.5)	56.0 (6.9)
1-4	3,285 (283)	6.4 (0.5)	20.6 (1.8)
5-14	5,174 (400)	10.1 (0.7)	12.6 (1.0)
15-24	5,385 (399)	10.5 (0.5)	12.6 (0.9)
25-44	13,966 (1,129)	27.2 (1.1)	16.9 (1.4)
45-64	16,430 (1,051)	32.0 (1.0)	19.7 (1.3)
65 and over	4,844 (340)	9.4 (0.6)	10.4 (0.7)
65-74	3,170 (215)	6.2 (0.4)	11.6 (0.8)
75 and over	1,674 (158)	3.3 (0.3)	8.7 (0.8)
Sex and age			
Female	32,001 (2,122)	62.4 (1.2)	19.8 (1.3)
Under 15	5,155 (468)	10.1 (0.8)	17.3 (1.6)
15-24	3,990 (379)	7.8 (0.5)	18.8 (1.8)
25-44	10,064 (949)	19.6 (1.1)	24.0 (2.3)
45-64	9,884 (667)	19.3 (0.6)	23.0 (1.6)
65-74	1,928 (148)	3.8 (0.3)	13.3 (1.0)
75 and over	980 (77)	1.9 (0.1)	8.7 (0.7)
Male	19,309 (1,031)	37.6 (1.2)	12.5 (0.7)
Under 15	5,530 (434)	10.8 (0.8)	17.8 (1.4)
15-24	1,395 (91)	2.7 (0.2)	6.4 (0.4)
25-44	3,903 (285)	7.6 (0.4)	9.6 (0.7)
45-64	6,546 (451)	12.8 (0.6)	16.2 (1.1)
65-74	1,242 (96)	2.4 (0.2)	9.7 (0.8)
75 and over	694 (96)	1.4 (0.2)	8.8 (1.2)

... Category not applicable.

¹Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2015, set of estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States as developed by the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 3. Community health center visits, by patient race, age, and ethnicity: United States, 2015

Patient characteristic	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 people per year (standard error of rate) ¹
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	16.2 (0.9)
Race and age (years) ²			
White	38,902 (2,468)	75.8 (1.6)	15.9 (1.0)
Under 15	7,919 (679)	15.4 (1.2)	18.0 (1.5)
15–24	4,061 (355)	7.9 (0.5)	12.8 (1.1)
25–44	10,784 (1,016)	21.0 (1.2)	17.3 (1.6)
45–64	12,323 (840)	24.0 (0.8)	18.5 (1.3)
65–74	2,468 (187)	4.8 (0.3)	10.7 (0.8)
75 and over	1,348 (153)	2.6 (0.3)	8.2 (0.9)
Black or African American	9,973 (927)	19.4 (1.6)	24.2 (2.2)
Under 15	2,187 (315)	4.3 (0.6)	23.8 (3.4)
15–24	1,107 (118)	2.2 (0.2)	16.9 (1.8)
25–44	2,554 (242)	5.0 (0.4)	22.8 (2.2)
45–64	3,345 (411)	6.5 (0.7)	33.1 (4.1)
65–74	518 (74)	1.0 (0.1)	19.8 (2.8)
75 and over	262 (39)	0.5 (0.1)	16.5 (2.5)
Other ³	2,435 (228)	4.7 (0.4)	7.9 (0.7)
Race and ethnicity ²			
Hispanic or Latino	20,238 (2,240)	39.4 (2.8)	36.2 (4.0)
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,072 (1,592)	60.6 (2.8)	11.9 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic White	19,728 (1,251)	38.4 (2.4)	10.1 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	9,381 (877)	18.3 (1.6)	24.3 (2.3)
Non-Hispanic other ³	1,963 (183)	3.8 (0.4)	7.3 (0.7)

... Category not applicable.

¹Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2015, set of estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States Census Bureau.

²The race groups White, Black or African American, and other include people of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2009 data, the National Center for Health Statistics adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey race and ethnicity data. The race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the Community Health Center component of the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use Data File Documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015_chc-508.pdf. For 2015, race data were missing for 20.8% (weighted) of visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 7.6% (weighted) of visits.

³Other race includes visits by Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and people with more than one race.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 4. Expected sources of payment at community health center visits: United States, 2015

Expected source of payment	Number of visits in thousands ¹ (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Private insurance	9,523 (618)	18.6 (1.0)
Medicare	5,855 (481)	11.4 (0.8)
Medicaid or CHIP ²	30,055 (2,186)	58.6 (1.7)
Medicare and Medicaid ³	1,376 (129)	2.7 (0.3)
No insurance ⁴	4,886 (406)	9.5 (0.8)
Self-pay	4,554 (394)	8.9 (0.8)
No charge or charity	403 (95)	0.8 (0.2)
Workers' compensation	144 (33)	0.3 (0.6)
Other	2,262 (395)	4.4 (0.7)
Unknown or blank	1,657 (189)	3.2 (0.4)

... Category not applicable.

¹Combined total of expected sources of payment exceeds "All visits," and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100% because more than one source of payment may be reported per visit.

²CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program.

³The visits in this category are also included in both the Medicare and Medicaid or CHIP categories.

⁴No insurance is defined as having only self-pay, no charge, or charity as payment sources. The individual self-pay and no charge or charity categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. More than one category could be indicated.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 5. Primary care provider and referral status of community health center visits, by prior-visit status: United States, 2015

Prior-visit status, primary care provider, and referral status	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Visit to PCP ¹	41,385 (2,169)	80.7 (1.9)
Visit to non-PCP ^{1,2}	6,755 (1,243)	13.2 (2.0)
Referred for this visit	1,143 (196)	2.2 (0.4)
Not referred for this visit	3,957 (1,173)	7.7 (2.0)
Unknown if referred ³	1,655 (270)	3.2 (0.5)
Unknown if PCP visit ¹⁻³	3,170 (312)	6.2 (0.7)
Established patient		
All visits	44,641 (2,195)	100.0 (...)
Visit to PCP ¹	38,010 (1,952)	85.1 (1.4)
Visit to non-PCP ^{1,2}	4,539 (634)	10.2 (1.3)
Referred for this visit	758 (152)	1.7 (0.4)
Not referred for this visit	2,629 (579)	5.9 (1.2)
Unknown if referred ³	1,152 (226)	2.6 (0.5)
Unknown if PCP visit ¹⁻³	2,091 (255)	4.7 (0.6)
New patient		
All visits	6,670 (1,055)	100.0 (...)
Visit to PCP ¹	3,374 (436)	50.6 (4.0)
Visit to non-PCP ^{1,2}	*2,216 (687)	33.2 (5.5)
Referred for this visit	385 (82)	5.8 (1.1)
Not referred for this visit	*1,329 (643)	* (*)
Unknown if referred ³	503 (85)	7.5 (1.7)
Unknown if PCP visit ¹⁻³	1,079 (105)	16.2 (2.7)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹PCP is patient's primary care provider as indicated by a positive response to the question, "Are you the patient's primary care physician/provider?"

²Referral status was only asked for visits to non-PCPs and visits with unknown PCP status. Among these visits, referral information was unknown for 40.1% of visits.

³The unknown category includes blanks.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%.

Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 6. Primary care provider and referral status of community health center visits, by physician specialty: United States, 2015

Clinician type and physician specialty	Total	Visit to PCP ¹	Visit to non-PCP referred by other physician or nonphysician clinician ^{1,2}	Not referred by other physician or nonphysician clinician	Unknown if referred ³	Unknown if PCP visit ¹⁻³
			Percent distribution (standard error of percent)			
All visits	100.0	80.7 (1.9)	2.2 (0.4)	7.7 (2.0)	3.2 (0.5)	6.2 (0.7)
Physician:						
General and family practice	100.0	84.7 (2.3)	1.2 (0.3)	* (*)	2.8 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)
Internal medicine	100.0	85.0 (3.6)	1.7 (1.0)	* (*)	1.2 (0.4)	5.2 (1.3)
Pediatrics	100.0	88.8 (2.3)	* (*)	* (*)	1.3 (0.9)	4.0 (1.2)
Obstetrics and gynecology	100.0	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
All other specialties	100.0	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Nonphysician clinician	100.0	80.1 (1.5)	2.1 (0.5)	6.2 (1.0)	3.5 (0.7)	8.0 (1.0)
Nurse practitioner	100.0	78.5 (2.1)	2.5 (0.7)	6.5 (1.2)	3.6 (1.0)	8.9 (1.4)
Physician assistant	100.0	84.8 (1.9)	1.4 (0.5)	5.2 (1.2)	3.3 (1.0)	5.4 (1.2)
Nurse midwife	100.0	* (*)	1.0 (0.7)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹PCP is patient's primary care provider as indicated by a positive response to the question, "Are you the patient's primary care physician/provider?"

²Referral status was asked only for visits to non-PCPs and visits with unknown PCP status. Among these visits, referral information was unknown for 40.1% of visits.

³The unknown category includes blanks.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 7. Continuity-of-care community health center visit characteristics, by type of clinician and specialty type: United States, 2015

Continuity-of-care visit characteristic	Physician specialty type ¹			
	All specialties	Primary care	Nonprimary care	Nonphysician clinician
	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)			
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	27,568 (2,553)	1,145 (314)	22,597 (1,518)
Prior-visit status and number of visits in last 12 months				
Established patient ²	44,641 (2,195)	23,964 (1,788)	1,052 (308)	19,625 (1,341)
None	2,763 (216)	1,340 (149)	*52 (32)	1,371 (147)
1–2	13,334 (916)	7,189 (814)	209 (62)	5,936 (408)
3–5	13,707 (597)	7,317 (487)	*346 (106)	6,044 (357)
6 or more	14,836 (919)	8,118 (660)	*444 (148)	6,274 (617)
New patient	6,670 (1,055)	3,605 (1,031)	93 (26)	2,972 (256)
	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)			
All visits	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)
Prior-visit status and number of visits in last 12 months				
Established patient ²	87.0 (1.6)	86.9 (2.8)	**91.9 (2.7)	86.8 (0.8)
None	5.4 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)	* (*)	6.1 (0.4)
1–2	26.0 (0.7)	26.1 (1.0)	18.3 (2.0)	26.3 (1.0)
3–5	26.7 (0.8)	26.5 (1.4)	30.2 (5.5)	26.7 (0.8)
6 or more	28.9 (1.4)	29.4 (2.3)	38.8 (4.7)	27.8 (1.4)
New patient	13.0 (1.6)	13.1 (2.8)	* (*)	13.2 (0.8)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards of reliability.

** Estimate meets NCHS standards of reliability, but its complement does not.

¹Specialty types are defined in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015.pdf.

²Number of previous visits by established patients to responding physician in the last 12 months (excluding sampled visit).

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 8. Twenty leading principal reasons for community health center visits, by patient's sex: United States, 2015

Principal reason for visit and RVC code ¹	Number of visits in thousands ² (standard error)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	
			Female ²	Male ³
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)
Progress visit, not otherwise specified T800	5,895 (453)	11.5 (0.9)	11.3 (1.0)	11.9 (0.9)
General medical examination X100	5,061 (351)	9.9 (0.4)	8.4 (0.5)	12.3 (0.6)
Medication, other and unspecified kinds T115	2,410 (262)	4.7 (0.5)	4.0 (0.4)	5.8 (0.7)
For other and unspecified test results R700	1,924 (224)	3.7 (0.4)	3.6 (0.3)	4.0 (0.5)
Diabetes mellitus D205	1,917 (265)	3.7 (0.4)	3.1 (0.4)	4.8 (0.5)
Cough S440	1,776 (139)	3.5 (0.2)	3.0 (0.2)	4.2 (0.3)
Prenatal examination, routine X205	1,739 (501)	3.4 (0.9)	5.4 (1.3)	... (...)
Hypertension D510	1,606 (237)	3.1 (0.4)	2.6 (0.3)	4.0 (0.6)
Well baby examination X105	1,353 (173)	2.6 (0.3)	2.2 (0.4)	3.4 (0.4)
Counseling, not otherwise specified T605	1,198 (86)	2.3 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)
Stomach and abdominal pain, cramps, and spasms S545	910 (109)	1.8 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)
Gynecological examination X225	882 (113)	1.7 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)	... (...)
Symptoms referable to throat S455	761 (61)	1.5 (0.1)	1.5 (0.1)	1.5 (0.2)
Back symptoms S905	760 (128)	1.5 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.6 (0.3)
Skin rash S860	735 (54)	1.4 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	1.6 (0.1)
Fever S010	680 (107)	1.3 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)
Earache, or ear infection S355	591 (56)	1.2 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)
Headache, pain in head S210	541 (52)	1.1 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Blood pressure test X320	468 (93)	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)
Contraceptive medication X505	402 (60)	0.8 (0.1)	1.3 (0.2)	... (...)
All other reasons	19,701 (1,057)	38.4 (0.9)	39.7 (1.1)	36.3 (0.9)

... Category not applicable.

¹Based on, "A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care (RVC)" defined in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015.pdf.

²Based on 32,001,000 visits made by females.

³Based on 19,309,000 visits made by males.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 9. Provider-assessed major reason for office visit, by selected patient and visit characteristics: United States, 2015

Patient and visit characteristic	Total number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Total percent	New problem	Chronic problem, routine	Chronic problem, flare-up	Pre- or post-surgery	Preventive care ¹	Unknown or blank
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0	36.1 (0.9)	26.3 (1.1)	5.7 (0.4)	1.2 (0.1)	28.7 (1.1)	2.0 (0.8)
Age (years)								
Under 15	10,685 (859)	100.0	47.1 (1.6)	6.9 (1.1)	2.2 (0.3)	0.3 (0.1)	42.7 (1.5)	0.8 (0.2)
Under 1	2,227 (273)	100.0	33.0 (2.0)	1.0 (0.3)	0.9 (0.6)	* (*)	64.3 (2.3)	0.6 (0.2)
1-4	3,285 (283)	100.0	51.1 (2.4)	4.0 (0.8)	1.7 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	42.0 (2.3)	0.9 (0.3)
5-14	5,174 (400)	100.0	50.6 (2.3)	11.3 (2.0)	3.1 (0.5)	0.3 (0.1)	33.9 (1.9)	0.8 (0.2)
15-24	5,385 (399)	100.0	38.4 (2.1)	11.8 (1.1)	4.1 (0.5)	0.5 (0.2)	44.2 (2.4)	1.0 (0.2)
25-44	13,966 (1,129)	100.0	35.4 (1.4)	22.8 (1.3)	6.7 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	31.8 (1.9)	1.8 (0.8)
45-64	16,430 (1,051)	100.0	31.1 (1.2)	41.3 (1.9)	7.3 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	16.0 (1.2)	* (*)
65 and over	4,844 (340)	100.0	28.3 (1.4)	44.4 (2.1)	6.9 (0.9)	1.8 (0.4)	14.6 (1.2)	* (*)
65-74	3,170 (215)	100.0	27.7 (1.6)	44.1 (2.2)	6.6 (0.8)	2.2 (0.6)	15.2 (1.3)	* (*)
75 and over	1,674 (158)	100.0	29.5 (1.8)	45.1 (3.1)	7.6 (1.5)	1.2 (0.3)	13.5 (2.0)	* (*)
Sex								
Female	32,001 (2,122)	100.0	35.5 (1.1)	23.9 (1.1)	5.7 (0.4)	1.3 (0.2)	31.6 (1.4)	2.0 (1.0)
Male	19,309 (1,031)	100.0	37.2 (0.9)	30.2 (1.4)	5.7 (0.5)	0.9 (0.1)	24.0 (1.0)	2.0 (0.7)
Race ²								
White	38,902 (2,468)	100.0	37.0 (1.0)	26.6 (1.2)	5.9 (0.4)	1.2 (0.1)	27.3 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)
Black or African American	9,973 (927)	100.0	33.1 (1.5)	26.1 (2.1)	5.3 (0.7)	1.2 (0.2)	32.9 (1.8)	1.4 (0.3)
Other ³	2,435 (228)	100.0	34.5 (2.5)	22.8 (2.3)	4.6 (0.9)	1.1 (0.4)	33.7 (2.7)	* (*)
Ethnicity ²								
Hispanic or Latino	20,238 (2,240)	100.0	35.8 (1.6)	22.3 (1.7)	5.6 (0.6)	1.3 (0.2)	32.3 (1.7)	* (*)
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,072 (1,592)	100.0	36.3 (1.0)	28.9 (1.2)	5.7 (0.4)	1.1 (0.1)	26.4 (1.2)	1.5 (0.3)
Non-Hispanic White	19,728 (1,251)	100.0	38.1 (1.0)	30.6 (1.2)	6.0 (0.4)	1.1 (0.2)	22.8 (1.2)	1.4 (0.2)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	9,381 (877)	100.0	33.1 (1.6)	26.1 (2.2)	5.4 (0.7)	1.1 (0.2)	32.7 (1.9)	1.4 (0.3)
Non-Hispanic other ³	1,963 (183)	100.0	34.2 (2.8)	25.0 (2.6)	4.9 (0.9)	1.0 (0.4)	31.5 (3.1)	* (*)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Provider-assessed major reason for office visit, by selected patient and visit characteristics: United States, 2015—Con.

Patient and visit characteristic	Total number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Total percent	New problem	Chronic problem, routine	Chronic problem, flare-up	Pre- or post-surgery	Preventive care ¹	Unknown or blank
Expected source(s) of payment ⁴								
Private insurance	9,523 (618)	100.0	38.2 (1.1)	26.0 (1.2)	5.0 (0.4)	1.3 (0.3)	28.2 (1.5)	1.4 (0.3)
Medicare	5,855 (481)	100.0	29.5 (1.2)	44.0 (1.8)	7.0 (0.6)	1.4 (0.2)	15.8 (1.5)	2.3 (0.8)
Medicare and Medicaid ⁵	1,376 (129)	100.0	26.1 (2.5)	49.8 (2.9)	7.6 (1.1)	1.5 (0.6)	14.0 (2.1)	0.9 (0.7)
Medicaid or CHIP ⁶	30,055 (2,186)	100.0	35.9 (1.1)	24.7 (1.6)	5.6 (0.5)	1.3 (0.2)	31.0 (1.5)	1.5 (0.7)
No insurance ⁷	4,886 (406)	100.0	38.0 (2.0)	25.6 (1.9)	7.3 (0.7)	0.7 (0.3)	25.2 (2.4)	* (*)
Other ⁸	4,055 (445)	100.0	35.2 (2.0)	24.7 (2.7)	6.5 (1.0)	1.0 (0.2)	28.2 (1.9)	* (*)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Preventive care includes routine prenatal, well-baby visit, screening, insurance, or general exams (see Major reason for this visit question on the Patient Record Sample Card, available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahcd/2015_NAMCS_PRF_Sample_Card.pdf).

²The race groups, White, Black or African American, and other include people of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2009 data, the National Center for Health Statistics adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey race and ethnicity data. The race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use Data File Documentation, available from: <https://www.nber.org/namcs/docs/namcs2015.pdf>. For 2015, the race data were missing for 20.8% of visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 7.6% of visits.

³Other race includes visits by Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and people with more than one race.

⁴Combined total of individual sources exceeds "All visits," and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100% because more than one source of payment may be reported per visit.

⁵The visits in this category are also included in both the Medicaid or CHIP and Medicare categories.

⁶CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program.

⁷No insurance is defined as having only self-pay, no charge, or charity as payment sources.

⁸Other includes workers' compensation, unknown or blank, and sources not classified elsewhere.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 10. Preventive care visits at community health centers, by selected patient and visit characteristics: United States, 2015

Patient and visit characteristic	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 persons per year ¹ (standard error of rate)	Percent of preventive care visits made to primary care specialists ^{2,3} (standard error of percent)	Percent of preventive care visits made to nonphysician clinicians ^{2,4} (standard error of percent)
All preventive care visits ^{1,2}	14,728 (1,057)	100.0 (...)	4.7 (0.3)	55.0 (3.5)	43.5 (3.5)
Age (years)					
Under 15	4,564 (424)	31.0 (2.7)	7.5 (0.7)	66.1 (3.4)	32.8 (3.3)
Under 1	1,431 (198)	9.7 (1.3)	36.0 (5.0)	74.4 (4.5)	24.8 (4.5)
1-4	1,380 (140)	9.4 (0.9)	8.7 (0.9)	62.1 (3.9)	37.3 (4.0)
5-14	1,753 (150)	11.9 (0.9)	4.3 (0.4)	62.4 (3.5)	36.0 (3.5)
15-24	2,380 (269)	16.2 (1.1)	5.6 (0.6)	52.7 (5.6)	46.2 (5.6)
25-44	4,439 (535)	30.1 (2.0)	5.4 (0.6)	51.0 (6.1)	47.6 (6.0)
45-64	2,635 (223)	17.9 (1.4)	3.2 (0.3)	44.9 (3.3)	52.5 (3.4)
65 and over	709 (71)	4.8 (0.5)	1.5 (0.2)	53.9 (5.0)	43.7 (4.9)
65-74	483 (53)	3.3 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	54.2 (5.3)	43.8 (5.2)
75 and over	226 (31)	1.5 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	53.2 (7.2)	43.4 (7.3)
Sex and age (years)					
Female	10,101 (895)	68.6 (1.8)	6.2 (0.6)	54.1 (4.3)	44.5 (4.3)
Under 15	2,224 (248)	15.1 (1.6)	7.5 (0.8)	67.2 (4.2)	32.1 (4.1)
15-24	2,021 (267)	13.7 (1.1)	9.5 (1.3)	52.9 (6.6)	46.4 (6.5)
25-44	3,780 (510)	25.7 (2.1)	9.0 (1.2)	51.9 (6.7)	46.9 (6.6)
45-64	1,663 (159)	11.3 (0.9)	3.9 (0.4)	43.7 (3.6)	53.7 (3.7)
65-74	287 (38)	1.9 (0.2)	2.0 (0.3)	53.7 (6.1)	44.3 (6.0)
75 and over	126 (18)	0.9 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	51.1 (7.0)	43.7 (6.9)
Male	4,627 (299)	31.4 (1.8)	3.0 (0.2)	56.8 (3.0)	41.2 (3.0)
Under 15	2,340 (209)	15.9 (1.3)	7.5 (0.7)	65.0 (3.1)	33.6 (3.1)
15-24	359 (32)	2.4 (0.3)	1.7 (0.1)	51.4 (4.6)	45.4 (4.7)
25-44	659 (74)	4.5 (0.5)	1.6 (0.2)	45.8 (5.2)	51.4 (5.2)
45-64	973 (101)	6.6 (0.7)	2.4 (0.2)	47.1 (4.6)	50.4 (4.6)
65-74	196 (33)	1.3 (0.2)	1.5 (0.3)	* (*)	* (*)
75 and over	100 (20)	0.7 (0.1)	1.3 (0.3)	* (*)	* (*)
Race ⁵					
White	10,622 (881)	72.1 (2.2)	4.3 (0.4)	56.0 (4.0)	42.7 (3.9)
Black or African American	3,285 (366)	22.3 (2.2)	8.0 (0.9)	52.4 (4.8)	46.1 (4.8)
Other ⁶	821 (100)	5.6 (0.6)	2.7 (0.3)	52.6 (6.2)	43.9 (5.9)
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	6,534 (858)	44.4 (3.5)	11.7 (1.5)	58.7 (5.8)	40.4 (5.7)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,194 (529)	55.6 (3.4)	3.1 (0.2)	52.0 (3.1)	45.9 (3.1)
Non-Hispanic White	4,504 (324)	30.6 (2.4)	2.3 (0.2)	52.9 (3.4)	44.7 (3.3)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	3,071 (346)	20.9 (2.1)	8.0 (0.9)	51.8 (4.9)	46.6 (5.0)
Non-Hispanic other ⁶	619 (85)	4.2 (0.6)	2.3 (0.3)	46.0 (6.7)	51.4 (6.3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Preventive care visits at community health centers, by selected patient and visit characteristics: United States, 2015—Con.

Patient and visit characteristic	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 persons per year ¹ (standard error of rate)	Percent of preventive care visits made to primary care specialists ^{2,3} (standard error of percent)	Percent of preventive care visits made to nonphysician clinicians ^{2,4} (standard error of percent)
Expected source(s) of payment ⁷					
Private insurance	2,682 (256)	18.2 (1.2)	1.4 (0.1)	54.2 (4.4)	43.0 (4.4)
Medicare	923 (108)	6.3 (0.7)	1.9 (0.2)	49.3 (5.8)	48.9 (5.9)
Medicaid or CHIP ⁸	9,324 (814)	63.3 (2.0)	16.8 (1.5)	58.9 (4.2)	40.0 (4.1)
Medicare and Medicaid	193 (32)	1.3 (0.2)	* (*)	47.7 (8.1)	51.3 (8.1)
No insurance ⁹	1,232 (171)	8.4 (1.1)	4.3 (0.6)	43.6 (4.3)	55.5 (4.2)
Other ¹⁰	1,144 (124)	7.8 (0.9)	* (*)	46.2 (4.7)	52.3 (4.6)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Visit rates for age, sex, race and ethnicity are based on the July 1, 2015, set of estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as developed by the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

²Preventive care includes routine prenatal, well-baby, screening, insurance, or general exams (see Major reason for this visit question on the Patient Record Sample Card), available from:

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahcd/2015_NAMCS_PRF_Sample_Card.pdf.

³Primary care specialty as defined in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: <https://www.nber.org/namcs/docs/namcs2015.pdf>.

⁴Nonphysician clinician includes physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives.

⁵The race groups, White, Black or African American, and other include people of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2009 data, the National Center for Health Statistics has adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey race and ethnicity data. The race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use Data File Documentation, available from: <https://www.nber.org/namcs/docs/namcs2015.pdf>. For 2015, race data were missing for 22.7% of preventive care visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 7.3% of preventive care visits.

⁶Other race includes visits by Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and people with more than one race.

⁷Combined total of individual sources exceeds "All visits" and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100% because more than one source of payment may be reported per visit.

⁸CHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program.

⁹No insurance is defined as having only self-pay, no charge, or charity as payment sources. The visit rate was calculated using "uninsured" as the denominator from the 2015 estimates of health insurance coverage from the National Health Interview Survey.

¹⁰Other includes workers' compensation, unknown or blank, and sources not classified elsewhere.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 11. Primary diagnosis at community health center visits, classified by major disease category: United States, 2015

Major disease category and (ICD-9-CM code) range ¹	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Infectious and parasitic diseases(001-139)	1,709 (121)	3.3 (0.2)
Neoplasms(140-239)	271 (38)	0.5 (0.1)
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders(240-279)	6,003 (544)	11.7 (0.6)
Mental disorders(290-319)	3,166 (258)	6.2 (0.5)
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs(320-389)	2,262 (177)	4.4 (0.2)
Diseases of the circulatory system(390-459)	4,552 (342)	8.9 (0.4)
Diseases of the respiratory system(460-519)	4,656 (293)	9.1 (0.4)
Diseases of the digestive system(520-579)	1,339 (113)	2.6 (0.2)
Diseases of the genitourinary system(580-629)	2,024 (253)	3.9 (0.4)
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue(680-709)	1,495 (107)	2.9 (0.2)
Diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue(710-739)	3,501 (222)	6.8 (0.3)
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions(780-799)	4,703 (319)	9.2 (0.4)
Injury and poisoning(800-999)	1,039 (120)	2.0 (0.2)
Supplementary classification ²(V01-V90)	12,833 (821)	25.0 (1.0)
All other diagnoses ³(...)	1,565 (294)	3.1 (0.5)
Unknown or blank(...)	194 (58)	0.4 (0.1)

... Category not applicable.

¹Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Official version: *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, Sixth Edition. DHHS Pub No. [PHS] 06-1360).

²Supplementary classification is preventive and follow-up care and includes general medical examination, routine prenatal examination, and health supervision of an infant or child, and other diagnoses not classifiable to injury or illness.

³Includes diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289); complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-677); congenital anomalies (740-759); certain conditions originating in perinatal period (760-779); and entries not codable to the ICD-9-CM (for example, illegible entries, "left against medical advice," "transferred," entries of "none," or "no diagnoses").

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 12. Twenty leading primary diagnosis groups for community health center visits, by type of provider: United States, 2015

Primary diagnosis group and (ICD-9-CM code(s)) ¹	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Physician percent distribution ² (standard error of percent)	Nonphysician clinician percent distribution ³ (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)
Essential hypertension (401)	3,724 (295)	7.3 (0.5)	6.9 (0.6)	7.8 (0.6)
Routine infant or child health check (V20.0-V20.2)	3,651 (334)	7.1 (0.6)	8.5 (0.9)	5.4 (0.6)
Diabetes mellitus (249-250)	3,647 (379)	7.1 (0.5)	7.3 (0.7)	6.8 (0.4)
Acute upper respiratory infections, excluding pharyngitis (460-461,463-466)	1,835 (149)	3.6 (0.2)	3.5 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)
General medical examination (V70)	1,687 (157)	3.3 (0.3)	2.4 (0.2)	4.4 (0.5)
Spinal disorders (720-724)	1,528 (147)	3.0 (0.2)	3.0 (0.2)	3.0 (0.4)
Normal pregnancy (V22)	1,225 (295)	2.4 (0.5)	2.7 (0.8)	2.0 (0.5)
Arthropathies and related disorders (710-719)	1,211 (83)	2.4 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)
Encounter for contraceptive management (V25)	998 (160)	1.9 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	2.8 (0.6)
Asthma (493)	881 (70)	1.7 (0.1)	1.9 (0.2)	1.5 (0.1)
Disorders of lipid metabolism (272)	786 (126)	1.5 (0.2)	1.5 (0.3)	1.5 (0.3)
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-679.99)	*767 (263)	1.5 (0.5)	2.1 (0.8)	0.8 (0.2)
Gynecological examination (V72.3)	720 (73)	1.4 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)
Overweight and obesity (278)	719 (80)	1.4 (0.1)	1.5 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)
Abdominal pain (789)	688 (76)	1.3 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.7 (0.2)
Specific procedures and aftercare (V50-V59.9)	622 (63)	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)
Rheumatism, excluding back (725-729)	607 (53)	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)
Anxiety states (300)	572 (51)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	1.3 (0.1)
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders (381-382)	565 (57)	1.1 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)
Psychoses, excluding major depressive disorder (290-295, 296.0-296.1, 296.4-299)	557 (95)	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.3)
All other diagnoses ⁴	24,318 (1,363)	47.4 (0.7)	47.3 (0.9)	47.6 (0.8)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Official version: *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, Sixth Edition. DHHS Pub No.[PHS] 06-1260). However, certain codes have been combined in this table to form larger categories that better describe the utilization of ambulatory care services.

²Based on 28,713,000 visits seen only by physicians.

³Based on 22,597,000 visits seen by nonphysician clinicians (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives).

⁴Includes all other diagnoses not listed above, as well as unknown and blank diagnoses.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 13. Community health center visits related to injury and poisoning, by selected patient characteristics: United States, 2015

Patient characteristic	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits per 100 people per year ¹ (standard error of rate)
All injury visits ²	3,005 (198)	100.0 (...)	1.0 (0.1)
Age (years)			
Under 15	555 (74)	18.5 (2.2)	0.9 (0.1)
Under 1	* (*)	1.1 (0.6)	0.8 (0.4)
1–4	139 (23)	4.6 (0.7)	0.9 (0.1)
5–14	383 (55)	12.7 (1.6)	0.9 (0.1)
15–24	334 (39)	11.1 (1.1)	0.8 (0.1)
25–44	851 (84)	28.3 (1.7)	1.0 (0.1)
45–64	1,010 (93)	33.6 (1.9)	1.2 (0.1)
65 and over	256 (30)	8.5 (1.0)	0.6 (0.1)
65–74	157 (21)	5.2 (0.7)	0.6 (0.1)
75 and over	100 (18)	3.3 (0.6)	0.5 (0.1)
Sex and age (years)			
Female	1,462 (98)	48.7 (1.7)	0.9 (0.1)
Under 15	212 (32)	7.1 (1.0)	0.8 (0.2)
15–24	171 (33)	5.7 (1.0)	1.0 (0.1)
25–44	408 (39)	13.6 (1.1)	1.3 (0.1)
45–64	543 (53)	18.1 (1.2)	1.3 (0.1)
65–74	87 (17)	2.9 (0.6)	0.6 (0.1)
75 and over	41 (7)	1.4 (0.3)	0.4 (0.1)
Male	1,543 (124)	51.3 (1.7)	1.0 (0.1)
Under 15	343 (56)	11.4 (1.7)	1.1 (0.2)
15–24	163 (21)	5.4 (0.7)	0.8 (0.1)
25–44	442 (65)	14.7 (1.6)	1.1 (0.2)
45–64	467 (53)	15.5 (1.3)	1.2 (0.1)
65–74	70 (12)	2.3 (0.4)	0.5 (0.1)
75 and over	59 (15)	1.9 (0.5)	0.7 (0.2)
Race ³			
White	2,316 (158)	77.1 (2.5)	0.9 (0.1)
Black or African American	576 (86)	19.2 (2.3)	1.4 (0.2)
Other ⁴	113 (19)	3.8 (0.6)	0.4 (0.1)
Ethnicity ³			
Hispanic or Latino	897 (117)	29.9 (2.9)	1.6 (0.2)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,108 (143)	70.1 (2.9)	0.8 (0.1)
Non-Hispanic White	1,465 (100)	48.7 (2.9)	0.8 (0.1)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	549 (84)	18.3 (2.3)	1.4 (0.2)
Non-Hispanic other ⁴	94 (17)	3.1 (0.6)	0.4 (0.1)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Visit rates for age, sex, race and ethnicity are based on the July 1, 2015, set of estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as developed by the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.²The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) definition of injury visits, as shown in this table, changed in 2010 and includes only first-, second-, and third-listed reason for visit and diagnosis codes that are injury or poisoning related. Adverse effects and complications are excluded. Reason for visit was coded using A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care; diagnosis was coded using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Official version *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, Sixth Edition. DHHS Pub No. [PHS] 06-1260). Injury visits, using this definition, accounted for 5.9% (standard error = 0.3) of community health center visits in 2015. For more information on why this definition changed, see the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015.pdf.³The race groups, White, Black or African American, and other include people of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2009 data, the National Center for Health Statistics adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for NAMCS race and ethnicity data. The race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use Data File documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015.pdf. For 2015, race data were missing for 22.3% of injury visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 11.2% of injury visits.⁴Other race includes visits by Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and people with more than one race.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 14. Community health center visits related to injury, poisoning, and adverse effects: United States, 2015

Intent	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)
All visits for injury, poisoning, and adverse effect ¹	3,420 (226)	100.0 (...)
Unintentional injury/poisoning	1,999 (142)	58.4 (2.1)
Intentional injury/poisoning	129 (30)	3.8 (0.8)
Injury/poisoning—unknown intent	852 (76)	24.9 (1.4)
Adverse effect of medical treatment/surgical care or adverse effect of medicinal drug	440 (61)	12.9 (1.5)

... Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability. Category not applicable.

¹Data are based on item 2 of the survey instrument (Patient Record Sample Card, available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahcd/2015_NAMCS_PRF_Sample_Card.pdf) in conjunction with the first-, second-, and third-listed reason for visit and diagnosis codes related to injury, poisoning, and adverse effects of medical or surgical care or adverse effects of medicinal drug. Reason for visit was coded using, "A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care." Diagnosis codes are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Official version: *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, Sixth Edition. DHHS Pub No.[PHS] 06-1260). Visits related to injury, poisoning, and adverse effect accounted for 6.7% (standard error = 0.3) of all community health center visits in 2015.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 15. Presence of selected chronic conditions at community health center visits, by patient age and sex: United States 2015

Chronic conditions ¹	Total	Age (years)				Sex	
		Under 45	45–64	65–74	75 and over	Female	Male
Percent distribution (standard error of percent)							
All visits	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)
None	40.3 (1.2)	60.3 (1.2)	13.5 (0.8)	7.0 (0.9)	9.0 (1.5)	41.2 (1.3)	39.0 (1.4)
One or more chronic conditions.	58.6 (1.2)	38.5 (1.2)	85.7 (0.8)	92.2 (0.8)	90.4 (1.5)	57.7 (1.2)	60.1 (1.4)
One.	22.5 (0.6)	23.3 (0.8)	22.1 (0.8)	20.9 (2.1)	14.4 (1.8)	22.8 (0.7)	22.0 (0.8)
Two.	15.7 (0.5)	9.4 (0.5)	25.8 (0.9)	21.0 (1.4)	21.7 (1.9)	16.0 (0.6)	15.3 (0.7)
Three or more.	20.4 (1.0)	5.8 (0.4)	37.8 (1.3)	50.3 (2.4)	54.3 (2.6)	18.9 (1.0)	22.8 (1.2)
Blank	1.0 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	0.8 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)	1.0 (0.3)
Percent of visits (standard error of percent)							
Hypertension	27.3 (1.0)	8.0 (0.4)	50.1 (1.2)	69.3 (1.7)	72.4 (2.4)	25.3 (1.0)	30.7 (1.3)
Obesity	17.4 (1.5)	14.6 (1.5)	23.4 (1.9)	17.0 (1.6)	8.4 (1.2)	19.5 (1.7)	13.8 (1.1)
Hyperlipidemia	17.0 (1.0)	4.5 (0.4)	31.9 (1.5)	45.0 (2.4)	42.3 (2.8)	15.9 (1.0)	18.9 (1.1)
Depression	13.9 (0.7)	10.0 (0.6)	20.9 (1.2)	15.9 (1.5)	10.7 (1.3)	15.6 (0.9)	11.1 (0.7)
Diabetes type II	11.9 (0.6)	3.8 (0.5)	21.8 (1.1)	28.5 (1.5)	29.2 (2.7)	11.0 (0.7)	13.5 (0.8)
Asthma	8.4 (0.4)	8.6 (0.6)	8.6 (0.6)	6.3 (0.7)	5.8 (1.1)	8.7 (0.5)	7.8 (0.5)
Arthritis	7.9 (0.4)	2.7 (0.2)	13.5 (0.6)	20.0 (1.6)	25.0 (1.9)	8.4 (0.6)	7.2 (0.4)
COPD ²	3.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.1)	7.4 (0.6)	11.1 (1.3)	11.0 (1.1)	3.4 (0.2)	4.5 (0.6)
Diabetes unspecified	3.7 (0.3)	1.2 (0.1)	7.0 (0.7)	8.5 (1.2)	6.6 (1.0)	3.7 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)
Coronary heart disease or Ischemic heart disease or history of myocardial infarction	2.5 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	4.7 (0.4)	7.6 (0.8)	11.7 (1.0)	1.8 (0.2)	3.7 (0.3)
Chronic kidney disease	1.7 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	2.5 (0.3)	5.6 (0.7)	12.3 (1.7)	1.4 (0.2)	2.2 (0.3)
Cancer	1.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	2.5 (0.2)	6.4 (1.0)	7.4 (1.1)	1.5 (0.1)	1.8 (0.2)
CHF ³	1.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	1.6 (0.3)	3.0 (0.6)	5.6 (0.9)	0.7 (0.1)	1.4 (0.2)
Cerebrovascular disease	1.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	1.8 (0.2)	3.1 (0.5)	4.9 (0.9)	0.7 (0.1)	1.4 (0.2)
Osteoporosis	1.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)	1.4 (0.2)	3.7 (0.5)	7.6 (1.0)	1.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Diabetes type I	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)

... Category not applicable.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Presence of chronic conditions was based on the checklist of chronic conditions and reported diagnoses. Combined total visits by patients with chronic conditions (percent of visits) exceeds 100% because more than one chronic condition may be reported per visit.

²COPD is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

³CHF is congestive heart failure.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because more than one chronic condition may be reported per visit.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 16. Selected services ordered or provided at community health center visits, by type of provider: United States 2015

Selected services ordered or provided	Number of visits in thousands ¹ (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)	Physician percent of visits ² (standard error of percent)	Nonphysician clinician percent of visits ³ (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)	100.0 (...)
No services provided	*649 (460)	1.3 (0.9)	* (*)	0.9 (0.7)
One or more services ordered or provided ⁴	50,661 (2,894)	98.7 (0.9)	**98.5 (1.1)	99.1 (0.7)
Examinations or screenings				
Skin	9,940 (777)	19.4 (1.4)	19.5 (2.0)	19.2 (1.6)
Pelvic	2,627 (418)	5.1 (0.7)	5.5 (1.1)	4.6 (0.6)
Breast	1,773 (259)	3.5 (0.4)	3.3 (0.6)	3.7 (0.5)
Foot	2,367 (363)	4.6 (0.6)	5.1 (0.9)	4.0 (0.5)
Rectal	638 (164)	1.2 (0.3)	1.4 (0.4)	1.0 (0.2)
Retinal	7,211 (617)	14.1 (1.1)	14.4 (1.5)	13.7 (1.3)
Depression screening	7,101 (1,225)	13.8 (1.9)	13.1 (3.0)	14.7 (1.8)
Neurologic	7,464 (699)	14.5 (1.4)	14.0 (1.8)	15.2 (1.7)
Vital signs				
Temperature	42,973 (2,856)	83.8 (1.7)	82.2 (2.3)	85.7 (1.9)
Blood pressure	44,654 (2,721)	87.0 (1.3)	84.2 (1.8)	90.7 (1.1)
Fitness measures				
Height	46,677 (2,855)	91.0 (1.2)	89.9 (1.6)	92.3 (1.1)
Weight	48,711 (2,869)	94.9 (1.0)	94.2 (1.3)	95.9 (0.8)
Blood tests				
Complete blood count (CBC)	7,314 (684)	14.3 (0.8)	13.5 (1.1)	15.2 (1.0)
Lipid or cholesterol	6,688 (545)	13.0 (0.6)	12.4 (0.7)	13.8 (0.9)
Glucose	2,742 (444)	5.3 (0.7)	6.1 (1.1)	4.4 (0.4)
Glycohemoglobin (HbA1c)	5,717 (457)	11.1 (0.6)	10.5 (0.7)	12.0 (0.8)
Prostate specific antigen (PSA)	500 (53)	1.0 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)
Other tests				
Urinalysis (UA)	6,632 (752)	12.9 (1.0)	12.4 (1.5)	13.6 (0.9)
Pap test	2,003 (283)	3.9 (0.4)	3.7 (0.7)	4.1 (0.4)
Electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG)	840 (134)	1.6 (0.2)	1.8 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)
Biopsy	175 (39)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Sigmoidoscopy	* (*)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	* (*)
Colonoscopy	702 (97)	1.4 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.3 (0.1)
Peak flow	*112 (61)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)
Electroencephalogram (EEG)	* (*)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Electromyogram (EMG)	44 (10)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
Audiometry	642 (126)	1.3 (0.2)	1.5 (0.3)	0.9 (0.3)
Spirometry	156 (35)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Tonometry	*38 (15)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	* (*)
Cardiac stress test	75 (19)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.1)
Fetal monitoring	*346 (117)	0.7 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.7 (0.5)
Chlamydia test	1,836 (215)	3.6 (0.3)	2.9 (0.4)	4.5 (0.5)
HIV test ⁵	2,024 (322)	3.9 (0.5)	3.6 (0.7)	4.4 (0.6)
Pregnancy or HCG test	1,630 (195)	3.2 (0.3)	2.5 (0.3)	4.1 (0.5)
HPV DNA test ⁶	*699 (220)	1.4 (0.4)	1.5 (0.6)	1.2 (0.2)
Imaging				
Any imaging	6,102 (578)	11.9 (0.7)	12.0 (1.0)	11.8 (0.7)
X-ray	2,323 (247)	4.5 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)	4.7 (0.5)
Ultrasound, excluding echocardiogram	1,668 (259)	3.3 (0.4)	3.6 (0.7)	2.8 (0.3)
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	381 (61)	0.7 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Computed tomography (CT) scan	345 (37)	0.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)
Mammography	1,525 (148)	3.0 (0.2)	2.5 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)
Echocardiogram	198 (31)	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Bone mineral density	143 (26)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Other imaging	* (*)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Selected services ordered or provided at community health center visits, by type of provider: United States 2015—Con.

Selected services ordered or provided	Number of visits in thousands ¹ (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)	Physician percent of visits ² (standard error of percent)	Nonphysician clinician percent of visits ³ (standard error of percent)
Nonmedication treatment				
Physical therapy	645 (71)	1.3 (0.1)	1.3 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)
Excision of tissue	200 (28)	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Wound care	465 (61)	0.9 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Psychotherapy	365 (98)	0.7 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)
Other mental health counseling	696 (100)	1.4 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)
Cast, splint, or wrap	156 (20)	0.3 (0.0)	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.0)
Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)	57 (15)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
Durable medical equipment	338 (47)	0.7 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Home health care	*225 (76)	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)
Radiation therapy	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Health education and counseling				
Asthma	501 (61)	1.0 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)
Diet or nutrition	13,387 (1,273)	26.1 (1.6)	25.5 (2.1)	26.8 (2.1)
Exercise	9,347 (1,031)	18.2 (1.5)	16.6 (1.9)	20.2 (2.0)
Family planning or contraception	1,858 (270)	3.6 (0.5)	2.6 (0.4)	5.0 (1.0)
Growth or development	2,575 (337)	5.0 (0.6)	6.1 (0.8)	3.7 (0.6)
Injury prevention	2,394 (298)	4.7 (0.6)	5.1 (0.7)	4.1 (0.7)
Stress management	483 (85)	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)	1.0 (0.1)
Tobacco use or exposure	4,010 (346)	7.8 (0.7)	7.1 (0.8)	8.7 (0.7)
Weight reduction	3,111 (322)	6.1 (0.5)	6.0 (0.7)	6.2 (0.5)

... Category not applicable.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards of reliability.

** Estimate meets NCHS standards of reliability, but its complement does not.

¹Combined total of diagnostic, screening, and nonmedication treatment services exceeds "All visits" and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100% because more than one service may be reported per visit.

²Based on 28,713,000 visits seen only by physicians.

³Based on 22,597,000 visits seen only by nonphysician clinicians (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives).

⁴Includes up to nine write-in procedures from items 7 and 9. Procedures are coded to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, Volume 3, Procedure Classification. Records with write-in procedures that overlap checkboxes (for example, procedure 93.11, "Physical therapy exercises: Assisting exercise," which could also be coded in the item 9 checkbox for physical therapy) are edited to ensure that the check box is marked; in this way the checkbox always provides a summary estimate, but should not be added to the corresponding ICD-9-CM procedure to avoid double counting. Procedure codes were reviewed against checkboxes for X-ray, bone mineral density, CT scan, echocardiogram, other ultrasound, mammography, MRI, other imaging, EKG or ECG, complementary or alternative medicine, physical therapy, speech or occupational therapy, psychotherapy, excision of tissue, wound care, cast, biopsy, and splint or wrap. Procedures that could not be included in one of these checkboxes are included in the estimated total number of visits with services, but are not shown separately.

⁵HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

⁶HPV is human papilloma virus; DNA is deoxyribonucleic acid.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure notes specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 17. Visits at which blood pressure was measured at community health centers: United States, 2015

Patient characteristic	Number of visits in thousands	Total	Initial blood pressure ¹			
			Not high	Mildly high	Moderately high	Severely high
			Percent distribution (standard error of percent)			
All visits ²	19,176	100.0	35.7 (2.4)	41.6 (1.0)	17.0 (1.2)	5.7 (0.6)
Age (years)						
18–24	1,827	100.0	60.7 (2.8)	34.7 (2.2)	3.80 (1.0)	0.7 (0.2)
25–44	6,484	100.0	46.9 (1.7)	40.0 (1.5)	10.0 (1.2)	3.1 (0.6)
45–64	7,993	100.0	25.8 (2.4)	44.4 (1.7)	22.6 (1.0)	7.3 (0.7)
65–74	1,812	100.0	20.7 (2.5)	43.4 (2.4)	25.9 (1.8)	10 (1.6)
75 and over	1,060	100.0	23.9 (3.1)	40.3 (2.4)	26.0 (2.5)	9.9 (2.0)
Sex						
Female	12,677	100.0	41.3 (2.4)	39.3 (1.3)	15.0 (1.2)	4.4 (0.6)
Male	6,499	100.0	24.6 (1.5)	46.3 (1.0)	21.0 (1.2)	8.1 (0.8)
Race³						
White	14,693	100.0	37.0 (2.9)	42.2 (1.3)	16.2 (1.4)	4.6 (0.6)
Black or African American	3,658	100.0	27.9 (1.7)	40.8 (1.8)	20.8 (1.2)	10.5 (1.3)
Other ⁴	824	100.0	46.0 (3.9)	34.7 (2.6)	15.8 (2.5)	3.5 (1.0)
Ethnicity³						
Hispanic or Latino	7,494	100.0	46.8 (2.9)	37.5 (1.4)	12.4 (1.3)	3.4 (0.7)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,681	100.0	28.6 (1.2)	44.3 (0.9)	20.0 (0.9)	7.1 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic White	7,586	100.0	27.4 (1.4)	46.8 (0.9)	20.0 (1.2)	5.9 (0.5)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	3,460	100.0	27.4 (1.8)	40.8 (1.8)	21.3 (1.3)	10.4 (1.3)
Non-Hispanic other ⁴	635	100.0	48.7 (4.2)	33.8 (2.6)	13.5 (2.4)	4.0 (1.2)

¹Blood pressure (BP) levels were categorized using the following hierarchical definitions. Severely high BP is defined as 160 mm Hg systolic or above, or 100 mm Hg diastolic or above. Moderately high BP is defined as 140–159 mm Hg systolic or 90–99 mm Hg diastolic. Mildly high BP is defined as 120–139 mm Hg systolic or 80–89 mm Hg diastolic. Not High is defined as any BP less than 120 mm Hg systolic and greater than 80 mm Hg diastolic. Similar to 2010 and later but in contrast to prior years, low BP has been combined with normal BP because there is no accepted clinical demarcation between normal and low on the population level. High BP classification was based on the "Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC-7)." "Mildly high" BP corresponds to the JNC-7 pre-hypertensive range. "Moderately high" BP corresponds to the JNC-7 stage 1 hypertensive range. "Severely high" BP corresponds to the JNC-7 stage 2 hypertensive range.

²Visits where blood pressure was recorded represent 96.6% (standard error = 1.7) of all community health center visits made to primary care providers by adults (aged 18 and over).

³The race groups White, Black or African American, and other include people of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting with 2009 data, the National Center for Health Statistics adopted the technique of model-based single imputation for National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey race and ethnicity data. The race imputation is restricted to three categories (White, Black, and other) based on research by an internal work group and on quality concerns with imputed estimates for race categories other than White and Black. The imputation technique is described in more detail in the Community Health Center component of the 2015 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey Public Use File Documentation, available from: https://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NAMCS/doc2015_chc-508.pdf. For 2015, race data were missing for 20.8% of visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 7.6% of visits. Where blood pressure was taken, race data were missing for 25.4% of visits, and ethnicity data were missing for 7.7% of visits.

⁴Other race includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and people with more than one race.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 18. Medication therapy and number of medications mentioned at community health center visits, by type of provider: United States, 2015

Medication at visit	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)	Physician percent of visits ¹ (standard error of percent)	Nonphysician clinician percent of visits ² (standard error of percent)
Medication therapy ³	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	100 (...)	100.0 (0.0)
Visits with mention of medication ⁴	43,246 (2,543)	84.3 (0.7)	83.9 (1.1)	84.8 (0.8)
Visits without mention of medication	7,613 (491)	14.8 (0.7)	15.3 (1.1)	14.2 (0.8)
Blank	452 (73)	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)
Number of medications provided or prescribed				
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)	100 (...)	100 (...)
0	7,613 (491)	14.8 (0.7)	15.3 (1.1)	14.2 (0.8)
1	9,408 (608)	18.3 (0.6)	18.4 (0.7)	18.2 (0.7)
2	7,639 (539)	14.9 (0.4)	14.8 (0.6)	15.1 (0.5)
3	5,875 (361)	11.5 (0.3)	11.6 (0.4)	11.2 (0.3)
4	4,865 (445)	9.5 (0.5)	9.3 (0.7)	9.7 (0.5)
5	3,372 (224)	6.6 (0.3)	6.2 (0.3)	7.0 (0.3)
6	2,547 (189)	5.0 (0.2)	4.8 (0.3)	5.2 (0.3)
7	1,969 (151)	3.8 (0.2)	3.7 (0.3)	4.0 (0.3)
8	1,671 (148)	3.3 (0.2)	3.1 (0.3)	3.5 (0.3)
9	1,299 (98)	2.5 (0.2)	2.7 (0.3)	2.3 (0.2)
10	1,043 (114)	2.0 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)
11	1,254 (134)	2.4 (0.2)	2.5 (0.3)	2.4 (0.2)
12	587 (61)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.3 (0.2)
13	448 (41)	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)
14	392 (41)	0.8 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)
15	314 (43)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
16	226 (31)	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
17	174 (22)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
18	117 (18)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)
19	141 (22)	0.3 (0.0)	0.3 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)
20	96 (16)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)
21	74 (17)	0.1 (0.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
22	48 (10)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
23	46 (11)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
24	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
25	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
26	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
27	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
28	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
29	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
30	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)

... Category not applicable.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Based on 28,713,000 visits seen by physicians.²Based on 22,597,000 visits seen by nonphysician clinicians (physician assistants, nurse practitioners, or nurse midwives).³Includes prescription drugs, over-the-counter preparations, immunizations, and desensitizing agents. Up to 30 drug mentions were collected per visit in 2015 compared with a maximum of ten drug mentions collected in 2013; also defined as drug visits.⁴A drug mention is documentation in a patient's record of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued at a visit. Up to 30 medications may be listed.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 19. Community health center visits and drug mentions, by type of clinician and physician specialty: United States, 2015

Clinician type and physician specialty	Drug visits ¹		Drug mentions ²		Percent of office visits with drug mentions ³ (standard error of percent)	Drug mention rates ⁴ (standard error of rate)
	Number of visits (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Number of visits (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)		
All specialties	43,246 (2,543)	100.0 (...)	194,457 (11,207)	100.0 (...)	84.3 (0.7)	379.0 (10.7)
Physician						
General and family practice	12,513 (1,551)	28.9 (2.5)	63,888 (7,463)	32.9 (2.7)	85.9 (1.4)	438.8 (18.4)
Pediatrics	4,753 (569)	11.0 (1.3)	13,676 (1,659)	7.0 (0.9)	77.4 (1.9)	222.6 (10.0)
Internal medicine	3,335 (526)	7.7 (1.2)	19,497 (3,160)	7.0 (0.9)	88.9 (1.9)	519.5 (53.1)
Obstetrics and gynecology	2,488 (729)	5.8 (1.5)	7,199 (1,966)	3.7 (0.9)	79.8 (3.5)	230.9 (16.4)
All other specialties	1,002 (285)	2.3 (0.7)	*4,615 (1,688)	2.4 (0.9)	87.9 (3.3)	404.7 (60.1)
Nonphysician clinician						
Nurse practitioner	12,575 (1,041)	29.1 (2.4)	54,634 (4,620)	28.1 (2.2)	82.9 (1.00)	360.2 (13.1)
Physician assistant	6,028 (722)	13.9 (1.7)	29,284 (3,931)	15.1 (1.9)	89.0 (1.0)	432.3 (20.8)
Nurse midwife	*552 (208)	1.3 (0.5)	*1,664 (695)	0.9 (0.3)	84.2 (2.8)	254.0 (26.2)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Visits at which one or more drugs were provided or prescribed.

²A drug mention is documentation in a patient's record of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued at a visit. Up to 30 drug mentions were collected per visit in 2015 compared with a maximum of 10 drug mentions collected in 2013; also defined as drug visits.

³Percent of visits that included one or more drug(s) provided or prescribed (number of visits divided by the number of office visits, multiplied by 100).

⁴Average number of drugs that were provided or prescribed per 100 visits (total number of drug mentions divided by total number of visits, multiplied by 100).

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure notes specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 20. Twenty most frequently mentioned drugs, by therapeutic drug category at community health center visits: United States 2015

Therapeutic drug category ¹	Number of occurrences in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent of drug mentions ² (standard error of percent)
Analgesics ³	24,137 (1,627)	12.4 (0.8)
Antidiabetic agents	11,186 (947)	5.8 (0.5)
Immunostimulants	9,543 (870)	4.9 (0.4)
Bronchodilators	9,488 (573)	4.9 (0.3)
Antidepressants	9,321 (550)	4.8 (0.2)
Dermatological agents	8,394 (600)	4.3 (0.2)
Antihyperlipidemic agents	7,908 (580)	4.1 (0.3)
Antihistamines	7,686 (463)	4.0 (0.1)
Anticonvulsants	6,501 (451)	3.3 (0.2)
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	6,111 (338)	3.1 (0.1)
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	6,080 (469)	3.1 (0.1)
Proton pump inhibitors	5,582 (385)	2.9 (0.1)
Antiplatelet agents	5,153 (427)	2.6 (0.1)
Vitamin and mineral combinations	4,765 (595)	2.5 (0.2)
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	4,686 (367)	2.5 (0.2)
Diuretics	4,581 (335)	2.4 (0.1)
Vitamins	4,514 (281)	2.3 (0.1)
Nasal preparations	4,327 (265)	2.2 (0.1)
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	3,879 (249)	2.0 (0.1)
Calcium channel blocking agents	3,475 (263)	1.8 (0.1)

¹Based on Multum Lexicon second level therapeutic drug category (see <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/drug-database>).

²Based on an estimated 194,457,000 drug mentions at community health center visits in 2015.

³Includes narcotic and nonnarcotic pain relievers and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 21. Twenty most frequently mentioned drug names at community health center visits, by new or continued status: United States 2015

Drug name ¹	Number of mentions in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)	Total	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)			Therapeutic drug category ³
				New	Continued	Unknown ²	
All drug mentions	194,457 (12,204)	100.0 (...)	100.0	26.2 (1.0)	71.3 (1.0)	* (*)	...
Albuterol	6,941 (414)	3.6 (0.1)	100.0	18.7 (1.8)	78.9 (2.1)	* (*)	Bronchodilators
Lisinopril	5,131 (391)	2.6 (0.1)	100.0	13.8 (1.0)	83.9 (1.8)	* (*)	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
Ibuprofen	4,925 (468)	2.5 (0.1)	100.0	33.8 (2.3)	62.1 (2.8)	* (*)	Analgesics
Metformin	4,671 (446)	2.4 (0.1)	100.0	9.5 (1.2)	86.0 (3.6)	* (*)	Antidiabetic agents
Aspirin	4,565 (396)	2.3 (0.1)	100.0	7.1 (0.9)	88.1 (3.9)	* (*)	Analgesics, antiplatelet agents
Omeprazole	3,972 (291)	2.0 (0.1)	100.0	16.7 (2.0)	81.6 (2.2)	* (*)	Proton pump inhibitors
Multivitamin	3,740 (539)	1.9 (0.2)	100.0	12.1 (1.5)	85.7 (2.4)	* (*)	Vitamin and mineral combinations
Acetaminophen	3,013 (274)	1.5 (0.1)	100.0	34.5 (2.4)	62.4 (2.9)	* (*)	Analgesics
Loratadine	2,873 (235)	1.5 (0.1)	100.0	25.0 (2.4)	70.9 (3.4)	* (*)	Antihistamines
Amlodipine	2,810 (221)	1.4 (0.1)	100.0	14.7 (1.3)	81.7 (2.6)	* (*)	Calcium channel blocking agents
Gabapentin	2,700 (246)	1.4 (0.1)	100.0	14.8 (1.4)	81.9 (2.6)	* (*)	Anticonvulsants
Influenza virus vaccine, inactivated	2,683 (301)	1.4 (0.2)	100.0	97.3 (0.6)	2.5 (0.6)	0.2 (0.1)	Immunostimulants
Fluticasone nasal	2,596 (165)	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	22.6 (1.7)	76.9 (1.7)	0.5 (0.2)	Nasal preparations
Atorvastatin	2,548 (219)	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	10.0 (1.0)	85.0 (3.9)	* (*)	Antihyperlipidemic agents
Hydrochlorothiazide	2,485 (219)	1.3 (0.1)	100.0	14.6 (1.5)	81.5 (2.6)	* (*)	Diuretics
Levothyroxine	2,391 (187)	1.2 (0.1)	100.0	8.5 (1.0)	89.4 (1.8)	* (*)	Thyroid hormones
Metoprolol	2,335 (209)	1.2 (0.1)	100.0	8.7 (1.1)	89.3 (1.7)	* (*)	Beta-adrenergic blocking agents
Simvastatin	2,317 (296)	1.2 (0.1)	100.0	10.0 (1.3)	88.3 (1.8)	* (*)	Antihyperlipidemic agents
Naproxen	2,126 (160)	1.1 (0.1)	100.0	25.9 (2.3)	69.4 (3.7)	* (*)	Analgesics
Acetaminophen-hydrocodone	1,927 (231)	1.0 (0.1)	100.0	19.2 (2.6)	79.6 (2.6)	1.2 (0.9)	Analgesics
Other	127,709 (6,842)	65.7 (0.6)	100.0	29.1 (1.2)	68.4 (1.6)	* (*)	Other

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Based on Multum Lexicon terminology, drug name reflects the active ingredient(s) of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued.

²Unknown includes drugs provided or prescribed that did not have either the new drug or continued drug checkbox marked.

³Based on Multum Lexicon second-level therapeutic drug category (see <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/drug-database>).

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure notes specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 22. Providers seen at community health center visits: United States, 2015

Type of provider	Number of visits in thousands ¹ (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Physician	30,086 (2,611)	58.6 (2.8)
RN or LPN	10,309 (1,156)	20.1 (2.2)
RN or LPN seen without physician	3,469 (339)	6.8 (0.7)
RN or LPN seen with physician	6,840 (1,077)	13.3 (2.0)
Physician assistant (PA)	7,290 (787)	14.2 (1.5)
PA seen without physician	6,356 (755)	12.4 (1.5)
PA seen with physician	933 (239)	1.8 (0.5)
Nurse practitioner or midwife (NPNM)	14,565 (1,283)	28.4 (2.5)
NPNM seen without physician	14,373 (1,277)	28.0 (2.4)
NPNM seen with physician	192 (43)	0.4 (0.1)
Mental health provider	133 (27)	0.3 (0.1)
Other provider	17,933 (1,663)	34.9 (3.3)
Blank	145 (43)	0.3 (0.1)

... Category not applicable.

¹Combined total of individual providers exceeds "All visits" and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100% because more than one provider may be reported per visit. The sample of visits was drawn from all scheduled visits to a sampled physician during the 1-week reporting period. However, at 41.4% of these visits, the physician was not seen; instead, the patient saw another provider. In addition, at many visits patients were seen by multiple providers, the most common being a physician and an RN or LPN.

NOTES: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. RN is registered nurse. LPN is licensed practical nurse.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 23. Disposition of community health center visits: United States, 2015

Disposition	Number of visits in thousands ¹ (standard error in thousands)	Percent of visits (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Return to referring physician	880 (249)	1.7 (0.5)
Refer to other physician	7,570 (683)	14.8 (0.8)
Return in less than 1 week	1,920 (206)	3.7 (0.3)
Return in 1 week to less than 2 months	17,136 (1,379)	33.4 (1.3)
Return in 2 months or greater	11,701 (718)	22.8 (0.9)
Return at unspecified time	2,664 (333)	5.2 (0.6)
Return as needed (when necessary)	13,542 (982)	26.4 (1.6)
Refer to ER or admit to hospital	333 (58)	0.6 (0.1)
Other disposition	4,470 (604)	8.7 (1.0)
Blank	*1,566 (526)	3.1 (1.0)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Combined total of individual dispositions exceeds "All visits," and "Percent of visits" exceeds 100%, because more than one disposition may be reported per visit.

NOTES: Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based. ER is emergency room.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 24. Time spent with physician or nonphysician clinician during community health center visits: United States, 2015

Time spent with physician or nonphysician clinician	Number of visits in thousands (standard error in thousands)	Percent distribution (standard error of percent)
All visits	51,310 (2,881)	100.0 (...)
Visits at which a physician was seen ¹	28,230 (2,547)	55.0 (2.9)
1–5 minutes	140 (34)	0.5 (0.1)
6–10 minutes	1,819 (281)	6.4 (0.9)
11–15 minutes	14,767 (2,007)	52.3 (3.0)
16–30 minutes	9,954 (672)	35.3 (2.3)
31–60 minutes	1,488 (153)	5.3 (0.7)
61 minutes and over	*62 (19)	0.2 (0.1)
Visits at which nonphysician clinician was seen ²	20,345 (1,480)	39.7 (2.8)
1–5 minutes	*122 (44)	0.6 (0.2)
6–10 minutes	1,141 (129)	5.6 (0.6)
11–15 minutes	10,478 (1,230)	51.5 (3.1)
16–30 minutes	7,450 (523)	36.6 (2.6)
31–60 minutes	1,092 (112)	5.4 (0.6)
61 minutes and over	*63 (22)	0.3 (0.1)
Neither physician nor nonphysician clinician was seen at visit	2,736 (403)	5.3 (0.8)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimate does not meet National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability.

¹Time spent with physician only reported for visits where a physician was seen. Time spent with physicians was missing for 30.9% of visits where a physician was seen. Estimates presented include imputed values for missing data.

²Time spent with nonphysician clinician only reported for visits where a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or nurse midwife was seen. Time spent with nonphysician clinician was missing for 32.5% of visits where a nonphysician clinician was seen. Estimates presented include imputed values for missing data.

NOTES: Visit estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk is shown. Visit estimates based on 30 cases or more include an asterisk if the relative standard error of the estimate exceeds 30%. Proportion estimates are not presented if they are unreliable based on the procedure specified in, "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions;" only an asterisk is shown. ER is emergency room.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 25. Mean and median time spent with physician or nonphysician clinician during community health center visits, by type of clinician and physician specialty: United States, 2015

Physician specialty	Mean time in minutes spent with physician or nonphysician clinician	Standard deviation	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile
Physician ¹	18.9	0.3	14.2	14.8	20.2
General and family practice	18.7	0.3	14.2	14.8	19.9
Internal medicine	21.0	0.8	14.3	15.3	25.3
Pediatrics	18.1	0.4	14.2	14.8	19.8
Obstetrics and gynecology	18.4	0.7	14.3	14.7	19.5
All other specialties	20.5	1.9	14.4	14.7	24.9
Nonphysician clinician ²	19.3	0.4	14.3	14.8	21.2
Physician assistant	18.4	0.4	14.2	14.8	19.8
Nurse practitioner or nurse midwife	19.7	0.5	14.3	14.8	23.1

¹Only visits where a physician was seen are included. Time spent with physician was missing for 30.9% of visits where a physician was seen. Estimates presented include imputed values for missing data.

²Only visits where a nonphysician clinician was seen are included. Time spent with nonphysician clinician was missing for 32.5% of visits where a nonphysician clinician was seen. Estimates presented include imputed values for missing data.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.

Table 26. Number of in-scope community health center service delivery sites in total sample, CHC response rate, number of sampled providers and provider response rate, and number of participating providers and participation rate, by region: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015

Region	In-scope CHCs ¹	CHC response rate, unweighted (weighted)	Sampled CHC providers	CHC PRF response rate, unweighted (weighted) ²	Visit response rate, unweighted (weighted) ³	Provider participants ⁴	Participation rate, unweighted (weighted) ⁵
Total	1,471	73 (72)	2,385	78 (75)	57 (54)	2,163	66 (63)
Northeast	345	70 (72)	546	75 (74)	52 (53)	499	64 (66)
Midwest	374	77 (72)	660	82 (85)	63 (61)	603	70 (66)
South	446	73 (75)	668	70 (71)	51 (53)	615	67 (69)
West	306	73 (70)	511	84 (73)	61 (51)	446	64 (55)

¹Data are derived from a list of Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) service delivery sites from the Health Resources and Services Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care, and Urban Indian Health Centers from the Indian Health Services, and represent the total FQHC service delivery sites eligible for NAMCS CHC.

²Respondents are providers for whom at least one-half of their expected number of Patient Record forms were completed (full responders) and also include providers who saw no patients during their sampled week. Response rate is the number of respondents divided by the number of in-scope providers.

³Participants are providers for whom at least one Patient Record form was completed (full and minimal responders) and also include providers who saw no patients during their sampled week.

⁴Participation rate is the number of participants divided by the number of in-scope providers.

⁵Participation rate is the number of participants divided by the number of sampled providers, times the CHC response rate, divided by 100.

NOTES: CHC is community health centers. Region represents location of interview.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015.