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Physician Visits

Volume and Interval Since Last Visit

United States - 1971

Statistics on the time interval since last physician visit, volume of physician visits, and number of visits per person per year by selected demographic characteristics. Statistics on number of physician visits by place of visit, type of service, and condition causing visit for diagnosis and treatment. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of visits in a year. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1971.

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

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

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 97

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Source of Data	1
Time Interval Since Last Physician Visit	3
Volume of Physician Visits	4
Place of Visit and Type of Physician	8
Type of Service	9
Frequency of Visits in Past Year	11
List of Detailed Tables	13
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods	40
Background of This Report	40
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey	40
General Qualifications	42
Reliability of Estimates	43
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts	45
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report	49
Terms Relating to Physician Visits	49
Terms Relating to Conditions	51
Terms Relating to Disability	52
Demographic Terms	52
Appendix III. Doctor Visit Questions and Recording Form, 1971	55

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PHYSICIAN VISITS

VOLUME AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST VISIT

Kathleen M. Danchik, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

Discussed in this report are data on the utilization of physician services among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. These data were collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1971. 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, and condition causing the visit for diagnosis and treatment. 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 1971, an estimated 72.4 percent of the population saw or talked to a physician for medical advice at some time within the 12-month period prior to interview. An additional 11.7 percent of the population last saw a doctor in the previous 12-24 months.

Exclusive of visits to inpatients in hospitals, the annual volume of physician visits totaled 999.3 million, or 4.9 visits per person per year. The comparable number of physician visits per person during 1969 and for July 1966-June 1967 was 4.3, and the rate for July 1963-June 1964 was 4.5.

About 69.6 percent of the physician visits during 1971 took place in a doctor's office, 13.3 percent were by telephone, and 10.2 percent were in a hospital clinic or emergency room. Over half, 56.0 percent of all physician visits, were made to general practitioners. The second largest group of visits were to pediatricians—9.8 percent of the total. About 81.4 percent of all visits were for diagnosis and treatment of a condition; 50.0 percent of these conditions were chronic, and 46.4 percent were acute conditions.

Earlier reports in *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 10 which deal exclusively with physician visits are Nos. 18, 19, 49, and 75.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information presented in this report is based on data collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey. Each week trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census conduct interviews in a representative sample of households in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each person in the household. During 1971 interviews were conducted in approximately 44,000 households including about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A further description of the statistical design of the survey, the method of estimation, and general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since all the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. While the sampling errors for most of the

Table A. Percent of population with one or more physician visits within a year of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years

Characteristic	July 1963- June 1964	July 1966- June 1967	1969	1971	1973
	Percent				
All persons ¹	66.1	68.1	69.4	72.4	74.5
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	62.7	65.1	66.7	69.0	70.4
Female	69.3	70.9	71.9	75.5	78.3
<u>Age</u>					
Under 5 years.....	80.4	82.7	82.4	87.0	88.5
5-14 years.....	61.2	62.2	63.5	65.4	67.5
15-24 years.....	66.1	70.0	71.1	72.6	75.0
25-34 years.....	66.2	68.9	71.9	75.0	77.5
35-44 years.....	63.4	65.7	66.8	70.8	73.0
45-54 years.....	63.4	64.7	67.4	70.6	72.5
55-64 years.....	63.6	66.0	67.4	71.2	72.3
65-74 years.....	67.9	69.5	70.5	73.5	75.2
75 years and over	70.5	72.2	72.6	77.1	78.7
<u>Color</u>					
White.....	67.4	69.3	70.3	73.3	75.1
All other.....	56.2	59.0	62.9	65.6	70.7
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$3,000.....	59.5	63.8	66.2	71.8	74.7
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	64.2	65.0	66.8	69.0	73.1
\$5,000-\$6,999.....	67.1	67.4	68.2	69.9	71.4
\$7,000-\$9,999.....	69.8	69.9	69.5	72.3	73.9
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	71.8	72.1	71.8	74.4	75.3
\$15,000 or more	75.4	75.3	74.5	76.1	77.4
<u>Education of head of family</u>					
Less than 5 years	55.1	58.0	61.2	64.1	} 68.3
5-8 years	59.4	62.1	63.4	66.0	
9-12 years	67.4	68.8	69.7	72.2	
13 years or more	75.8	76.2	76.2	79.1	
<u>Activity limitation</u>					
Unable to carry on major activity ².....	...	82.5	83.2	85.8	87.9
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ².....	...	81.2	82.6	85.2	86.8
Limited but not in major activity ².....	...	82.1	80.1	83.4	83.7
Not limited in activity.....	...	66.3	67.7	70.6	72.7
<u>Place of residence</u>					
SMSA	67.6	69.5	70.8	73.4	75.7
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm.....	64.8	66.6	67.6	71.2	72.2
Farm	56.9	59.7	60.5	65.7	68.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Percent of population with one or more physician visits within a year of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years—Con.

Characteristic	July 1963- June 1964	July 1966- June 1967	1969	1971	1973
	Percent				
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast	67.5	70.1	71.2	73.0	75.5
North Central	65.9	67.7	68.3	72.2	74.3
South	63.8	65.9	68.1	71.7	73.7
West	68.4	69.9	71.0	73.0	74.9

¹ Includes unknown family income and education.

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

estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors can be estimated and instructions for their use are shown in the section "Reliability of Estimates" in appendix I.

Another source of error in interview data is response error. Response error occurs when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to accurately recall events occurring during the reference period, report events which actually happened outside the reference period as having occurred during it, 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.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are explained in appendix II. It is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions, as some of these terms have a specialized meaning for the purpose of the survey.

The entire questionnaire used during 1971 is illustrated in the Current Estimates report for this period (Series 10, No. 79). The probe questions and recording form used to obtain information about physician visits are illustrated in appendix III of the present report.

TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT

According to information collected in health interviews during 1971, an estimated 146,465,000 persons, 72.4 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, consulted a physician at least once during the year (tables A, 1, and 2). A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a doctor of medicine or osteopathic physician, either in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may be 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 last saw or talked to a medical doctor?" If the last time the respondent saw or talked to a medical doctor was as a hospital inpatient, this information was used in determining the interval since the last physician visit. Physician visits for hospital inpatients were not, however, included in estimates of the volume of physician visits.

In 1969 an estimated 69.4 percent of the population made one or more physician visits. The comparable percentage for the period July 1966-June 1967 was 68.1 percent, and for July 1963-June 1964, it was 66.1 percent. In table A the percentages of the population with at least one physician visit in the year prior to interview are shown by a number of demographic charac-

teristics for the five data collection periods.¹ Between 1963-1964 and 1971, some of these population groups exhibited greater than average increases in the percent seeing a doctor. For example, the proportion of persons other than white who had one or more visits rose by 9.4 percentage points (from 56.2 percent to 65.6 percent) compared with an increase for all persons of 6.3 percentage points (from 66.1 percent to 72.4 percent). Other variables with notable increases were the age group 25-34 years (with an increase of 8.8 percentage points), persons with family income under \$3,000 (12.3 percent), persons whose family head had less than 5 years of education (9.0 percent), farm residents (8.8 percent), and persons living in the South (7.9 percent).

About 56.5 percent of the population last saw or talked to a physician within 6 months of interview, and 15.8 percent had their last physician visit during the preceding 6-month period (table 2). An estimated 0.3 percent of the population, primarily young people, had never seen or talked to a physician. This percentage was higher among persons other than white, persons with low income and low educational level of head of family, persons living outside SMSA's, and those living in the South Region.

¹ Estimates from the 1973 Health Interview Survey are shown in tables A and B but are not discussed in this report because the data were not available when the report was written.

² Approximately 5 percent of all interviews take place after the originally assigned interview week. These late interviews require a new 2-week reference period 7 days later than the normal one. In processing physician visit data, the date of the visit is examined in relation to the date of the last day of the 2-week reference period (Sunday). Thus some multiple of 7 days must be subtracted from the dates of any reported visits during a late interview to establish the visit within the expected reference period for the week involved.

Examination of 1971 data revealed that approximately half the physician visits reported during late interviews were not counted because they appeared to be outside the reference period. A processing modification eliminated this cause of error and resulted in the addition of approximately 20 million physician visits to the estimate that would have resulted using the previous procedures.

³ A discussion of data collection methods and data incomparability is found in Series 10, No. 75.

VOLUME OF PHYSICIAN VISITS

During 1971 the estimated annual number of physician visits, excluding visits to hospital inpatients, was 999,289,000, or 4.9 visits per person per year (tables B and 3). This number of visits, representing an increase of 0.6 visits per person per year over the 2-year period since 1969, can be partially explained by a modification in the survey methodology.² This modification accounted for an increase of approximately 0.1 physician visits per person per year.

A second factor contributed to the increase in visits. There were 30 million more medically attended acute illnesses and injuries in 1971 than in 1969 (259.0 million in 1971 and 229.0 million in 1969). Assuming that each of these acute conditions required only one doctor visit, the increase accounts for another 0.1 visits per person per year. Medicare, Medicaid, and other health programs probably have also contributed much to the substantial increase in rate of physician visits over the past 2 years.

A comparison of the number of physician visits per person per year for five time periods—July 1963-June 1964, July 1966-June 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973—is shown in table B. The method of data collection in July 1963-June 1964 differed from that used in 1971.³ Therefore 1971 estimates of physician visits per person per year by selected demographic categories are compared only with those for the period July 1966-June 1967.

During this period of approximately 4½ years, there was a substantial increase in the number of physician visits per person per year for most of the demographic categories shown in table B. The largest increases in rates of visits occurred for persons under the age of 5 and those 75 years and over, persons other than white, persons with an annual family income of less than \$5,000, persons in families where the education of the head was less than 5 years, and persons limited in their major activity.

The number of physician visits per person per year differs for males and females (figure 1). While females had high levels of visits in early childhood, during the childbearing years, and during old age, the rate of visits for males peaked only twice: during early childhood and in old age.

Table B. Number of physician visits per person per year, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years

Characteristic	July 1963- June 1964	July 1966- June 1967	1969	1971	1973
All persons ¹	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.0
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3
Female	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.6
<u>Age</u>					
Under 5 years	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.5
5-14 years.....	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.4
15-24 years.....	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5
25-34 years.....	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.3
35-44 years.....	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9
45-54 years.....	4.8	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.4
55-64 years.....	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.5
65-74 years.....	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5
75 years and over	7.3	6.0	6.2	7.2	6.6
<u>Color</u>					
White.....	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.1
All other.....	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.4	4.5
<u>Family income</u>					
Less than \$3,000.....	4.3	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.5
\$5,000-\$6,999.....	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.9
\$7,000-\$9,999.....	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.8
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.9
\$15,000 or more	5.8	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.1
<u>Education of head of family</u>					
Less than 5 years.....	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.9	} 4.8
5-8 years.....	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.6	
9-12 years.....	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	
13 years or more	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.6	
<u>Activity limitation</u>					
Unable to carry on major activity ²	12.7	10.4	11.3	12.4	11.9
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ²	9.3	8.6	8.8	10.5	10.1
Limited but not in major activity ²	8.8	8.4	6.6	8.0	7.7
Not limited in activity	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2
<u>Place of residence</u>					
SMSA.....	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.2
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm.....	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6
Farm	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.7
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.9
North Central.....	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.0
South	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.8
West	5.4	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.4

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

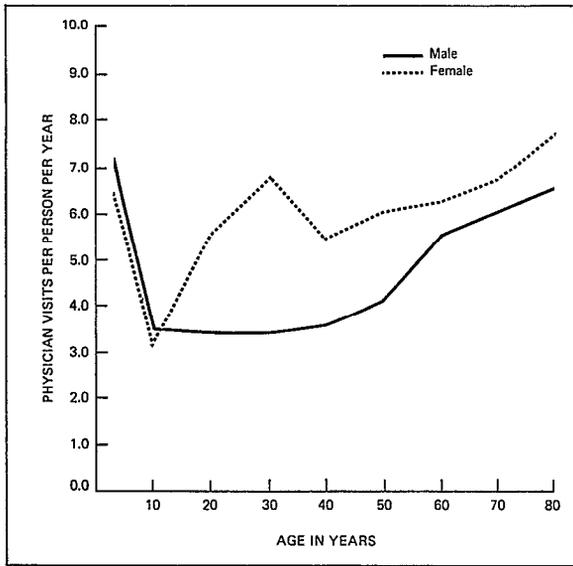


Figure 1. Number of physician visits per person per year by sex and age.

When comparing rates by sex and other variables, it is advisable to examine age-specific rates. In some of the variables there are considerable differences in age distribution. For instance, about 31.9 percent of those in the annual family income group of under \$3,000 were 65 years

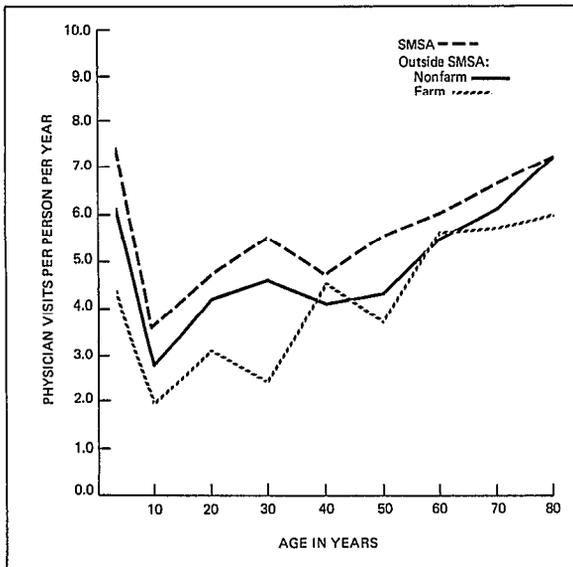


Figure 2. Number of physician visits per person per year by place of residence and age.

and over, whereas about 3.7 percent of the income group \$15,000 and over were that age.

In most age categories under age 55, residents of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) had a higher number of physician visits per person per year than residents of non-metropolitan areas (table 3, figure 2). Of persons under 35 years of age, those living on farms had the lowest annual number of physician visits per person.

Persons in the West Region had more physician visits per person per year than residents of the other regions—Northeast, North Central, and South (table 4). This difference in number of annual visits per person occurred mainly in the middle age groups, between 20 (15-24) and 60 (55-64), as shown in figure 3.

Persons with an annual family income of under \$5,000 or \$15,000 and over had a significantly higher number of visits per person during 1971 than those with incomes from \$5,000 to \$14,999, although there is no consistent pattern of physician utilization among the age groups (tables 5 and 6). In 1969, persons in families with annual incomes of under \$5,000 and \$15,000 or more made about the same number of visits per person. Estimates for 1971, however, show that persons in families earning less

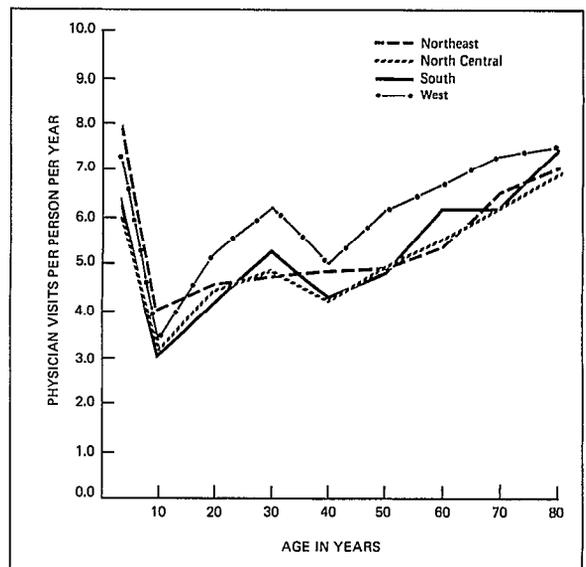


Figure 3. Number of physician visits per person per year by geographic region and age.

than \$3,000 a year made a substantially higher number of visits per person per year than those in the income group \$15,000 or more, and that persons with an income of \$3,000-\$4,999 had the same rate as those in the highest income group. However, among children under 15 years of age, the number of physician visits for the highest income group was significantly greater than that for the lowest income group. As shown in figure 4, persons earning less than \$3,000 had a higher rate of visits than most income groups between the ages 15-64 years.

During 1971, white persons had a larger average number of physician visits per person than those of other races had, even when family income is taken into account (tables 7 and 8). The greater use of physician services among white persons occurred mainly for those aged under 25 (figure 5). Apparent differences in the rates of physician visits for persons aged 25 and over may be due to sampling variability.

Increased use of physician services was associated with greater educational attainment of the head of the family, especially at the ends of the age span (tables 9 and 10, figure 6). Health education is usually more successful among persons with a higher level of educational attainment. When the number of physician visits

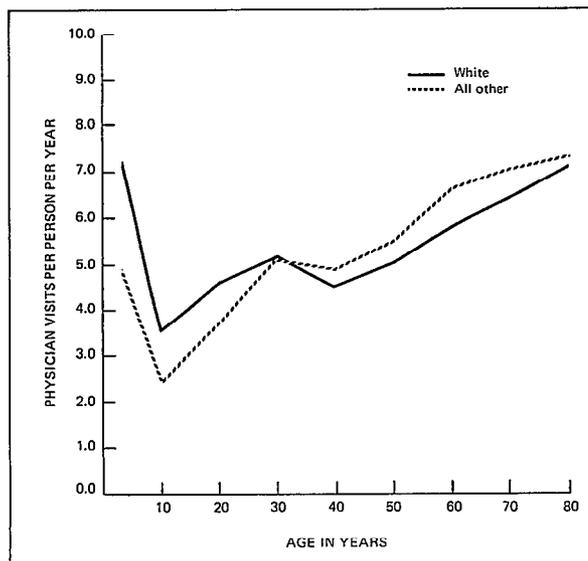


Figure 5. Number of physician visits per person per year by color and age.

per person per year is examined for the combined variables of education and family income in table 11, it can be seen that, regardless of educational level, the rate of physician visits was greater for the lower income group (less than \$5,000). Income differences in the age-specific

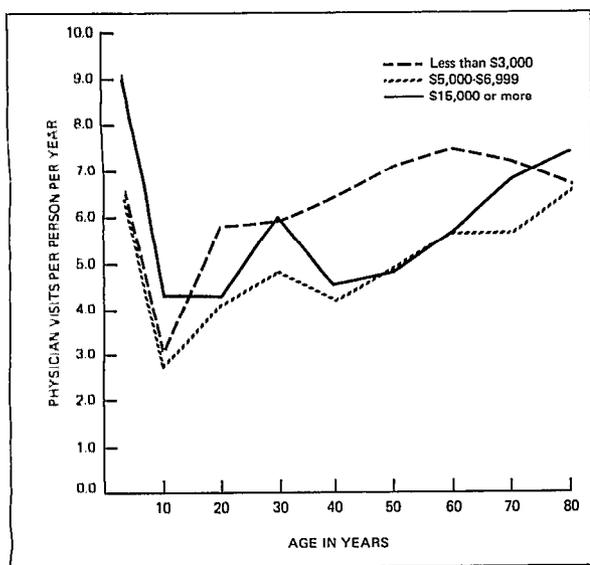


Figure 4. Number of physician visits per person per year by family income and age.

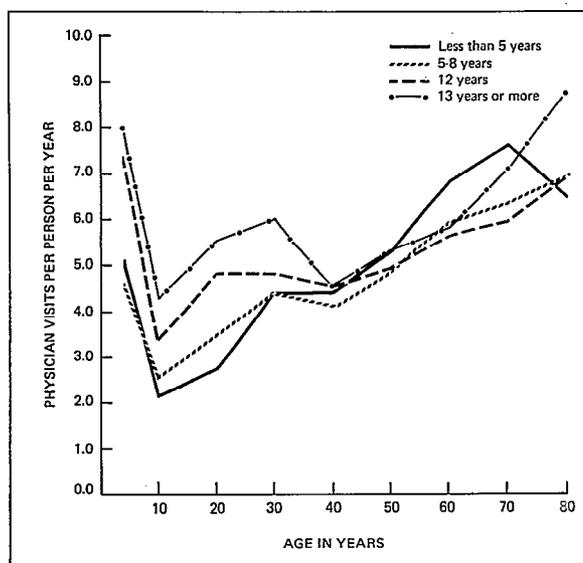


Figure 6. Number of physician visits per person per year by education of head of family and age.

rates for some of the education groups may be due to sampling variability.

The rate of physician visits was associated with the severity of activity limitation due to chronic disease or impairment (tables 12 and 13, figure 7). Persons unable to carry on their major activity of working, keeping house, or engaging in school or preschool activities had an average of 12.4 visits per person per year, compared to the rate of 4.9 for all persons. It appears that in the age group 15-24 the rate of physician visits for persons unable to carry on their major activity is substantially less than the rate for those limited in the kind or amount of major activity performed. This difference, however, is probably due to sampling variability, as the number of persons unable to carry on a major activity in this age category is small. In addition, measurement error may account for some of the difference in rates, as a major activity may not have been clearly established. Among persons who were limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed, the high rates of visits for children and young adults suggest that corrective treatment and rehabilitation services were being performed for persons in these age groups.

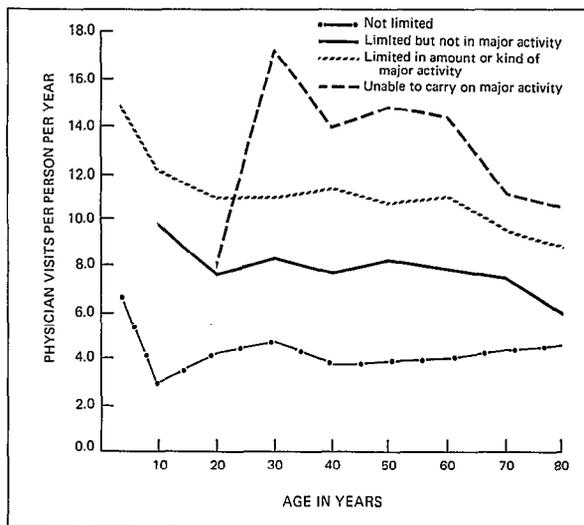


Figure 7. Number of physician visits per person per year by degree of limitation of activity due to chronic conditions and age.

PLACE OF VISIT AND TYPE OF PHYSICIAN

Information about the place of visit was obtained for each physician visit reported in the health interview. During 1971 an estimated 695.3 million visits took place in a doctor's office, including group practices and doctors' clinics (table 14). This figure represents 69.6 percent of all visits reported during the year (table 15), about the same as the 70.1 percent reported for 1969. Table C presents comparative data on the percent distribution of visits by place of visit for 1971 and five earlier periods during which physician visit information was collected.

Home visits accounted for 1.7 percent of the total visits in 1971, a decline of 0.6 percentage points from the figure of 2.3 percent in 1969. This decline in home visits continues a trend previously noted by the Health Interview Survey and other sources, perhaps reflecting the practicality of diagnosing and treating patients where laboratory testing facilities, X-ray equipment, and other medical resources are available.

An estimated 102 million visits, representing 10.2 percent of all physician visits, took place in a hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room. Of this percentage, which is essentially the same as in 1969, approximately three-quarters of the visits (76.7 million) were to a hospital outpatient clinic and one-quarter (25.3 million) to the emergency room of a hospital. However, the ability of a respondent to distinguish between an outpatient clinic and an emergency room may be questionable.⁴

An estimated 132.8 million, 13.3 percent, of all physician visits were telephone consultations. This represents an increase over the 12.0 percent

⁴The American Hospital Association estimates that in 1971 there were 144 million non-Federal short-term hospital outpatient visits, of which 49 million were in emergency rooms, 51 million were in hospital clinics, and 44 million were referrals for diagnostic services (*Hospital Statistics 1971*, table 6). Direct comparisons between HIS and AHA estimates are difficult because of actual differences in definitions as well as differences in interpretations of the definitions by hospitals, respondents, and analysts.

Table C. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit: United States, selected years

Place of visit	July 1957- June 1958	July 1958- June 1959	July 1963- June 1964	July 1966- June 1967	1969	1971
	Percent distribution					
All visits.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office.....	65.0	66.6	69.8	71.8	70.1	69.6
Home.....	10.2	9.2	5.4	3.3	2.3	1.7
Hospital clinic.....	10.0	8.8	11.9	9.3	10.3	10.2
Company or industry health unit	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
Telephone.....	10.4	10.4	10.6	11.3	12.0	13.3
Other and unknown.....	3.2	4.0	1.6	3.4	4.2	4.2

reported in 1969. Telephone calls for appointments and other nonmedical calls are excluded from these data.

Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the persons with physician visits affect the distribution of place of visit because availability of physician services and the ability to use such services must be taken into account. For example, females made more office visits and telephone visits than males; males made more visits to a hospital clinic or emergency room and to a company or industry clinic than females. Persons living in families with an annual income of under \$3,000 made 15.1 percent of their visits to a hospital clinic or emergency room, but those in the income group \$15,000 or more visited the hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room only about half that often (7.6 percent). Telephone consultations represented only 6.2 percent of the total physician visits for persons with less than 5 years of education but were used in an estimated 16.4 percent of the visits by persons with 13 or more years of education—over 2½ times as often.

As expected, there was considerable variability in place of visit according to type of physician (table 16). While in general 7 visits of every 10 took place in a doctor's office, 9 of every 10 visits to an ophthalmologist and 6 of every 10 visits to a pediatrician were office visits.

Between 1969 and 1971 the percentage of visits to a general practitioner decreased from 59.2 percent to 56.0 percent (table D). Over that 2-year period, there was an increase in the percentage of visits to internists (from 6.8 per-

cent to 8.0 percent), orthopedists (2.2 percent to 2.7 percent), ophthalmologists (1.6 percent to 2.0 percent), and psychiatrists (0.8 percent to 1.1 percent).

TYPE OF SERVICE

Respondents who reported physician visits were asked the reason for each visit, for example, diagnosis and treatment, prenatal and postnatal care, general checkup, or immunization

Table D. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of physician: United States, selected years

Type of physician	July 1966- June 1967	1969	1971
	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practitioner.....	62.9	59.2	56.0
Pediatrician.....	9.0	9.3	9.8
Internist.....	5.4	6.8	8.0
Obstetrician/gynecologist.....	5.2	5.6	5.7
Surgeon, not elsewhere classified	2.7	3.3	3.5
Orthopedist.....	2.2	2.2	2.7
Ophthalmologist	2.1	1.6	2.0
Otolaryngologist	1.3	1.5	1.9
Dermatologist	1.4	1.4	1.4
Psychiatrist	0.9	0.8	1.1
Urologist.....	1.0	0.9	1.0
Radiologist.....	0.4	0.7	0.8
Osteopath.....	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other medical specialist	2.4	1.9	2.0
Unknown.....	2.0	3.8	3.2

and vaccination. More than one type of service may be rendered during a physician visit; accordingly, the sum of types of service may exceed the total number of physician visits (table 17). In 1971, a maximum of 1.0 percent of the total number of physician visits involved two or more types of service rendered during the course of a visit.

An estimated 813.7 million physician visits, 81.4 percent of the total, were for diagnosis and treatment. This represents an increase over 1969, when 75.0 percent of the total visits were for this type of service. Diagnosis or treatment includes examinations and tests made to diagnose an illness or injury, regardless of whether they resulted in a diagnosis, and treatment or advice given by a physician or under a physician's supervision.

If the respondents reported that the visit was for a "general checkup" they were asked if it was for a specific condition, in which case the visit was coded as "diagnosis or treatment." This question was not asked in 1969 and would explain the drop in the proportion of visits for general checkups from 10.3 percent in 1969 to 7.9 percent in 1971. Approximately 3.8 percent of all visits were for immunization and vaccination, compared to 4.2 percent in 1969. The apparent drop in the proportion of visits for prenatal and postnatal care from 3.8 percent in 1969 to 3.4 percent in 1971 could have been due to sampling error.

Type of service varies by the demographic variables shown in table 18. More visits were made for diagnosis and treatment by older persons, persons with low family income, those with less education, and persons limited in activity. More visits for a general checkup were made by persons with high family income, those with more education, and those not limited in activity.

The proportion of the total number of visits that were made for a general checkup is affected by the number of visits for other reasons. If it is assumed that a person will have only one general checkup within a year, then the number of visits for a general checkup can be treated as the percent of the population with a general checkup (table E). More females than males had a general checkup in 1971 (40.2 percent compared with

38.2 percent in table E). This relationship appears to be the reverse of that observed in table 18, which showed that males saw a doctor for a general checkup in 8.9 percent of their total physician visits and females in 7.3 percent of their total visits. However, the fact that 5.8 percent of visits by females were for prenatal or

Table E. Percent of population with a general checkup within a year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1971

Characteristic	Total population	Percent with general checkup
All persons ¹	100.0	39.2
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	100.0	38.2
Female	100.0	40.2
<u>Color</u>		
White.....	100.0	40.1
All other.....	100.0	32.7
<u>Family income</u>		
Less than \$3,000.....	100.0	27.1
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	28.0
\$5,000-\$6,999.....	100.0	35.1
\$7,000-\$9,999.....	100.0	38.6
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	100.0	41.6
\$15,000 or more.....	100.0	51.5
<u>Education of head of family</u>		
Less than 5 years.....	100.0	23.2
5-8 years.....	100.0	22.7
9-11 years.....	100.0	26.4
12 years.....	100.0	42.2
13 years or more.....	100.0	59.2
<u>Activity limitation</u>		
Unable to carry on major activity ²	100.0	28.2
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ²	100.0	29.2
Limited but not in major activity ²	100.0	36.7
Not limited in activity.....	100.0	40.4

¹ Includes unknown family income and education.

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

postnatal care affects the percent of visits by females for a general checkup and distorts the comparison of reason for visit by sex in table 18.

A higher percent of white persons than persons other than white had a general checkup in 1971. This relationship is shown in table 18, but the difference is more evident in table E, as the percentages are not affected by visits for other reasons.

The percent of persons who had a general checkup rose with increasing family income and education of family head and decreased as they became more limited in their activities because of health. This decrease is expected, as persons unable to carry on their major activity or limited in some other way would be more likely to have a doctor visit related to their specific health problems than to have a general checkup.

Persons who reported a type of service which was classified as diagnosis and treatment were asked to name the illness or injury for which this service was sought. Table 19 shows that 50.0 percent of these visits were for chronic conditions and 46.4 percent for acute conditions, with no condition specified for 3.6 percent of the visits. More than one condition may have been reported as the reason for the visit, but table 19 is limited to the first-reported condition.

The leading chronic condition groups reported as the reason for a visit were circulatory conditions with 9.3 percent of the total; respiratory, 7.2 percent; and orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis and absence), 3.5 percent. Among the leading acute conditions were the common cold with 6.0 percent of all visits for diagnosis and treatment; influenza-like illness, 5.0 percent; and other acute upper respiratory conditions, 3.6 percent. Respiratory conditions accounted for 17.2 percent of all visits for acute conditions, and injuries were responsible for 11.4 percent.

FREQUENCY OF VISITS IN PAST YEAR

As shown in table A, an estimated 72.4 percent of the population made a physician visit in the past year, even though the only visit may

have been as an inpatient in a hospital. This estimate was obtained from responses to the question, "About how long has it been since — last saw or talked to a medical doctor?" Therefore, if during the year the last time a person saw or talked to a medical doctor was as a hospital inpatient, this visit was included. This is the only instance in this report in which inpatient visits are counted as physician visits. A person who reported having seen or talked to a physician in the year prior to interview was asked the number of times he had seen or talked to a medical doctor, excluding visits he may have had as an inpatient in the hospital. Thus, if the only visit was as an inpatient, the person is treated in the table as if he had had one visit. These data are shown in table 20.

A comparison of table 20 of this report with table 21 of the physician visits report for 1969 (Series 10, No. 75), shows no substantial change in the percentage of persons who did not see or talk to a physician at all during the year. About 5.0 percent of the population had 13 or more physician visits during 1971. Population groups with relatively large percentages of persons having 13 or more visits included the groups aged 45 years and over, with family income under \$5,000 a year, and with limitations of activity due to chronic conditions.

The data presented in table 20, while showing the distribution of physician visits, do not adequately show how these visits are concentrated within a relatively small proportion of the population. As mentioned previously, 72.4

Table F. Cumulative percent of population and of physician visits in the past year, by number of visits: United States, 1971

Number of visits in past year	Cumulative percent of population	Cumulative percent of visits
53 visits or more	0.3	7.0
25 visits or more	1.7	20.6
13 visits or more	5.0	36.3
5 visits or more	22.0	72.6
2 visits or more	50.5	94.3
1 visit or more	71.2	...
Unknown number	1.2	...
At least 1 visit	72.4	100.0

percent of the population made one or more physician visits during 1971. Of these persons, 1.2 percent were unable to specify the number of visits they made. Table F shows that 7 of 10 persons (71.2 percent) specified that they had at least one physician visit during 1971. Of greater

interest in this table, however, is the distribution of the population having the physician visits. One-half (50.5 percent) of the population made 94.3 percent of all physician visits reported, and 22.0 percent of the population made 72.6 percent of all physician visits reported.



LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

		Page
Table 1.	Number of persons, by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	15
	2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	16
	3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	17
	4. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	18
	5. Number of physician visits, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971---	19
	6. Number of physician visits per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	20
	7. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	21
	8. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by color, family income, and age: United States, 1971-----	22
	9. Number of physician visits, by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	23
	10. Number of physician visits per person per year, by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	24
	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, 1971-----	25
	12. Number of physician visits, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	26
	13. Number of physician visits per person per year, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	27
	14. Number of physician visits, by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	28
	15. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	29
	16. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to type of physician: United States, 1971-----	30
	17. Number of physician visits, by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	31

List of Detailed Tables--Con.

	Page
Table 18. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	32
19. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis and treatment by condition causing visit: United States, 1971-----	33
20. Number of persons in population and percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971-----	34
21. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	35
22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	36
23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	37
24. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1971-----	38
25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971-----	39

Table 1. Number of persons, by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics:
United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
All persons ¹ -----	202,360	114,423	32,042	23,759	21,009	8,315	576	2,237
Number of persons in thousands								
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	97,603	51,001	16,347	12,358	11,855	4,544	311	1,186
Female-----	104,757	63,422	15,695	11,401	9,154	3,770	265	1,051
<u>Age</u>								
Under 5 years-----	17,792	13,320	2,165	1,289	542	*	203	273
5-14 years-----	40,771	18,906	7,776	6,921	5,052	1,430	165	521
15-24 years-----	35,256	19,635	5,960	4,455	3,583	1,085	90	448
25-34 years-----	25,183	14,647	4,238	2,897	2,455	666	*	258
35-44 years-----	22,246	11,876	3,871	2,645	2,591	998	*	236
45-54 years-----	23,246	12,769	3,635	2,495	2,687	1,409	*	232
55-64 years-----	18,518	10,717	2,470	1,658	2,202	1,288	*	156
65-74 years-----	12,044	7,565	1,287	906	1,304	900	*	70
75 years and over-----	7,305	4,989	641	492	593	538	*	*
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	177,093	101,561	28,321	20,300	17,798	6,932	367	1,814
All other-----	25,267	12,862	3,721	3,459	3,210	1,383	209	423
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	19,770	11,792	2,408	1,894	2,089	1,273	126	189
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	21,196	11,741	2,891	2,376	2,633	1,229	108	216
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	27,128	14,774	4,192	3,382	3,220	1,197	87	276
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	37,267	20,903	6,023	4,638	3,845	1,428	71	359
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	48,694	27,819	8,425	5,743	4,717	1,477	72	442
\$15,000 or more-----	35,587	20,830	6,257	4,096	3,128	947	*	302
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 5 years-----	8,964	4,638	1,109	1,052	1,190	725	123	128
5-8 years-----	37,526	19,861	4,921	4,554	4,933	2,552	187	517
9-11 years-----	35,087	18,934	5,457	4,529	4,151	1,606	89	320
12 years-----	65,132	36,849	11,161	7,909	6,349	2,086	89	690
13 years or more-----	52,466	32,574	8,948	5,351	3,995	1,131	53	414
<u>Activity limitation</u>								
Unable to carry on major activity ² -----	5,901	4,643	419	319	303	183	*	*
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ² -----	12,889	9,692	1,283	753	783	320	*	51
Limited but not in major activity ² -----	6,027	4,184	842	438	376	142	*	*
Not limited in activity-----	177,542	95,903	29,498	22,249	19,546	7,669	564	2,113
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	129,828	75,067	20,209	15,187	12,732	5,004	292	1,336
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm-----	64,259	35,324	10,430	7,502	7,131	2,817	237	818
Farm-----	8,272	4,032	1,402	1,069	1,146	494	*	82
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	48,376	27,736	7,593	5,836	4,791	1,920	109	390
North Central-----	56,124	31,172	9,352	6,588	6,220	2,273	95	424
South-----	62,880	35,185	9,887	7,420	6,597	2,824	292	675
West-----	34,981	20,330	5,211	3,915	3,400	1,297	81	747

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹ -----	100.0	56.5	15.8	11.7	10.4	4.1	0.3	1.1
<u>Sex</u>								
Male-----	100.0	52.3	16.7	12.7	12.1	4.7	0.3	1.3
Female-----	100.0	60.5	15.0	10.9	8.7	3.6	0.3	1.0
<u>Age</u>								
Under 5 years-----	100.0	74.9	12.2	7.2	3.0	*	1.1	1.5
5-14 years-----	100.0	46.4	19.1	17.0	12.4	3.5	0.4	1.3
15-24 years-----	100.0	55.7	16.9	12.6	10.2	3.1	0.3	1.3
25-34 years-----	100.0	58.2	16.8	11.5	9.7	2.6	*	1.0
35-44 years-----	100.0	53.4	17.4	11.9	11.6	4.5	*	1.1
45-54 years-----	100.0	54.9	15.6	10.7	11.6	6.1	*	1.0
55-64 years-----	100.0	57.9	13.3	9.0	11.9	7.0	*	0.8
65-74 years-----	100.0	62.8	10.7	7.5	10.8	7.5	*	0.6
75 years and over-----	100.0	68.3	8.8	6.7	8.1	7.4	*	0.7
<u>Color</u>								
White-----	100.0	57.3	16.0	11.5	10.1	3.9	0.2	1.0
All other-----	100.0	50.9	14.7	13.7	12.7	5.5	0.8	1.7
<u>Family income</u>								
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	59.6	12.2	9.6	10.6	6.4	0.6	1.0
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	55.4	13.6	11.2	12.4	5.8	0.5	1.0
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	54.5	15.5	12.5	11.9	4.4	0.3	1.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	56.1	16.2	12.4	10.3	3.8	0.2	1.0
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	57.1	17.3	11.8	9.7	3.0	0.1	0.9
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	58.5	17.6	11.5	8.8	2.7	*	0.8
<u>Education of head of family</u>								
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	51.7	12.4	11.7	13.3	8.1	1.4	1.4
5-8 years-----	100.0	52.9	13.1	12.1	13.1	6.8	0.5	1.4
9-11 years-----	100.0	54.0	15.6	12.9	11.8	4.6	0.3	0.9
12 years-----	100.0	56.6	17.1	12.1	9.7	3.2	0.1	1.1
13 years or more-----	100.0	62.1	17.1	10.2	7.6	2.2	0.1	0.8
<u>Activity limitation</u>								
Unable to carry on major activity ² -----	100.0	78.7	7.1	5.4	5.1	3.1	*	*
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ² -----	100.0	75.2	10.0	5.8	6.1	2.5	*	0.4
Limited but not in major activity ² -----	100.0	69.4	14.0	7.3	6.2	2.4	*	*
Not limited in activity-----	100.0	54.0	16.6	12.5	11.0	4.3	0.3	1.2
<u>Place of residence</u>								
SMSA-----	100.0	57.8	15.6	11.7	9.8	3.9	0.2	1.0
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm-----	100.0	55.0	16.2	11.7	11.1	4.4	0.4	1.3
Farm-----	100.0	48.7	16.9	12.9	13.9	6.0	*	1.0
<u>Geographic region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	57.3	15.7	12.1	9.9	4.0	0.2	0.8
North Central-----	100.0	55.5	16.7	11.7	11.1	4.0	0.2	0.8
South-----	100.0	56.0	15.7	11.8	10.5	4.5	0.5	1.1
West-----	100.0	58.1	14.9	11.2	9.7	3.7	0.2	2.1

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 48, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	SMSA	Outside SMSA		All areas	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-----	999,289	678,136	290,114	31,039	4.9	5.2	4.5	3.8
Under 5 years-----	120,794	82,574	35,841	2,380	6.8	7.3	6.1	4.4
5-14 years-----	134,590	93,156	38,264	3,170	3.3	3.6	2.8	1.9
15-24 years-----	158,200	106,694	47,389	4,118	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.1
25-34 years-----	129,575	91,975	35,805	1,795	5.1	5.5	4.6	2.4
35-44 years-----	100,299	68,863	27,705	3,731	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5
45-54 years-----	117,835	84,172	29,690	3,973	5.1	5.5	4.3	3.7
55-64 years-----	108,363	71,328	30,854	6,181	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.6
65-74 years-----	77,322	49,018	24,715	3,589	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.7
75 years and over-----	52,312	30,357	19,851	2,103	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.0
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	419,884	284,319	121,591	13,974	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.3
Under 5 years-----	65,442	45,221	18,993	1,228	7.2	7.8	6.3	4.4
5-14 years-----	73,350	51,464	20,221	1,666	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.9
15-24 years-----	57,473	38,353	17,414	1,706	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.4
25-34 years-----	41,672	29,943	11,162	*	3.4	3.7	3.0	*
35-44 years-----	38,380	27,086	10,236	1,058	3.6	3.8	3.2	2.7
45-54 years-----	45,290	32,115	11,649	1,526	4.1	4.4	3.5	2.9
55-64 years-----	47,568	30,729	13,365	3,474	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.0
65-74 years-----	31,831	18,979	10,994	1,857	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.6
75 years and over-----	18,878	10,430	7,557	*	6.5	6.5	6.7	*
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	579,406	393,817	168,523	17,066	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.3
Under 5 years-----	55,352	37,353	16,848	1,151	6.4	6.7	5.8	4.3
5-14 years-----	61,241	41,692	18,044	1,505	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.9
15-24 years-----	100,727	68,341	29,974	2,411	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.0
25-34 years-----	87,903	62,032	24,643	1,227	6.7	7.1	6.2	3.4
35-44 years-----	61,919	41,777	17,469	2,673	5.4	5.5	4.9	6.1
45-54 years-----	72,545	52,057	18,041	2,447	6.0	6.5	5.1	4.5
55-64 years-----	60,795	40,599	17,489	2,706	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.2
65-74 years-----	45,491	30,038	13,721	1,732	6.7	7.2	6.1	6.0
75 years and over-----	33,434	19,927	12,294	1,212	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.7

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A48M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 4. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
Both sexes	Number of visits in thousands					Number of visits per person per year				
All ages-----	999,289	244,928	261,180	299,234	193,947	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
Under 5 years-----	120,794	30,981	30,655	35,919	23,240	6.8	7.9	6.0	6.4	7.1
5-14 years-----	134,590	37,111	35,198	37,897	24,385	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.4
15-24 years-----	158,200	36,168	42,789	47,239	32,004	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.2
25-34 years-----	129,575	27,014	33,674	40,715	28,171	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.2
35-44 years-----	100,299	26,757	25,140	29,168	19,234	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.1
45-54 years-----	117,835	29,331	29,703	33,859	24,943	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.1
55-64 years-----	108,363	24,536	28,759	34,762	20,306	5.9	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.7
65-74 years-----	77,322	20,030	20,833	23,102	13,358	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	7.3
75 years and over-----	52,312	13,001	14,431	16,574	8,306	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.5
Male										
All ages-----	419,884	102,320	111,712	125,395	80,456	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.9
Under 5 years-----	65,442	15,767	16,964	19,822	12,889	7.2	8.1	6.5	6.8	8.0
5-14 years-----	73,350	19,442	18,943	21,788	13,176	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.7
15-24 years-----	57,473	14,240	16,235	15,842	11,156	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.3
25-34 years-----	41,672	7,961	11,161	13,811	8,740	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.1
35-44 years-----	38,380	10,575	10,441	10,133	7,231	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.9
45-54 years-----	45,290	11,244	11,552	13,010	9,483	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3
55-64 years-----	47,568	10,856	11,630	15,487	9,595	5.5	4.9	4.8	6.0	6.4
65-74 years-----	31,831	7,067	9,277	10,339	5,147	6.0	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.4
75 years and over-----	18,878	5,168	5,510	5,161	3,039	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.5
Female										
All ages-----	579,406	142,608	149,467	173,840	113,491	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.3
Under 5 years-----	55,352	15,214	13,691	16,097	10,351	6.4	7.7	5.5	6.0	6.7
5-14 years-----	61,241	17,669	16,255	16,108	11,209	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.1
15-24 years-----	100,727	21,928	26,554	31,396	20,848	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.4
25-34 years-----	87,903	19,053	22,513	26,904	19,432	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	8.1
35-44 years-----	61,919	16,181	14,698	19,036	12,003	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.9
45-54 years-----	72,545	18,086	18,150	20,849	15,460	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.5	7.5
55-64 years-----	60,795	13,680	17,129	19,274	10,711	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.1
65-74 years-----	45,491	12,963	11,555	12,762	8,211	6.7	7.4	6.3	6.0	7.9
75 years and over-----	33,434	7,833	8,921	11,413	5,267	7.6	6.8	7.3	8.3	8.2

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 5. Number of physician visits, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	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 in thousands						
All ages-----	999,289	122,324	108,147	123,892	177,326	230,223	181,277	
Under 5 years-----	120,794	9,844	10,934	18,051	23,653	33,054	19,090	
5-14 years-----	134,590	7,375	9,999	14,062	25,073	38,249	32,801	
15-24 years-----	158,200	21,533	19,422	20,882	30,260	31,093	26,512	
25-34 years-----	129,575	7,257	10,264	16,465	30,482	35,687	24,294	
35-44 years-----	100,299	6,141	7,065	9,989	17,648	28,815	24,760	
45-54 years-----	117,835	9,696	9,635	12,985	20,285	30,673	27,834	
55-64 years-----	108,363	16,543	13,619	15,857	17,702	20,754	16,876	
65-74 years-----	77,322	24,907	16,032	10,579	7,269	7,634	5,714	
75 years and over-----	52,312	19,026	11,177	5,022	4,955	4,264	3,396	
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	419,884	41,908	44,264	50,080	73,264	102,630	83,936	
Under 5 years-----	65,442	4,572	6,405	9,573	11,911	18,471	10,926	
5-14 years-----	73,350	3,540	5,501	7,560	13,786	19,091	19,222	
15-24 years-----	57,473	7,694	6,553	6,797	10,033	11,048	12,219	
25-34 years-----	41,672	2,331	2,339	5,732	9,412	12,318	7,976	
35-44 years-----	38,380	1,826	2,115	3,185	7,919	12,546	8,742	
45-54 years-----	45,290	2,315	3,419	4,076	8,775	12,245	11,699	
55-64 years-----	47,568	5,488	5,561	6,549	6,834	11,230	9,049	
65-74 years-----	31,831	8,557	6,998	4,662	3,018	4,057	2,786	
75 years and over-----	18,878	5,584	5,374	1,947	1,575	1,625	1,318	
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	579,406	80,416	63,882	73,811	104,062	127,593	97,340	
Under 5 years-----	55,352	5,272	4,529	8,478	11,742	14,583	8,164	
5-14 years-----	61,241	3,835	4,498	6,501	11,287	19,158	13,580	
15-24 years-----	100,727	13,839	12,869	14,085	20,227	20,045	14,293	
25-34 years-----	87,903	4,926	7,924	10,733	21,069	23,369	16,318	
35-44 years-----	61,919	4,315	4,950	6,804	9,729	16,269	16,018	
45-54 years-----	72,545	7,382	6,216	8,909	11,510	18,428	16,135	
55-64 years-----	60,795	11,055	8,059	9,308	10,867	9,524	7,827	
65-74 years-----	45,491	16,350	9,034	5,917	4,251	3,577	2,927	
75 years and over-----	33,434	13,442	5,803	3,076	3,379	2,639	2,078	

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 6. Number of physician visits per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	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 per person per year							
All ages-----	4.9	6.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1
Under 5 years-----	6.8	6.6	5.5	6.4	6.0	7.3	9.1
5-14 years-----	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.3
15-24 years-----	4.5	5.8	5.0	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.3
25-34 years-----	5.1	5.9	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.7	6.0
35-44 years-----	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
45-54 years-----	5.1	7.1	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8
55-64 years-----	5.9	7.5	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.6
65-74 years-----	6.4	7.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	7.5	6.8
75 years and over-----	7.2	6.7	7.4	6.5	8.6	8.9	7.4
Male							
All ages-----	4.3	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6
Under 5 years-----	7.2	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.1	8.0	10.1
5-14 years-----	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.9
15-24 years-----	3.4	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.9
25-34 years-----	3.4	4.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.1
35-44 years-----	3.6	5.3	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.2
45-54 years-----	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.9
55-64 years-----	5.5	7.7	6.4	5.2	4.2	6.2	5.4
65-74 years-----	6.0	7.2	5.7	4.8	5.2	7.9	6.5
75 years and over-----	6.5	5.4	7.3	5.8	7.2	9.7	7.5
Female							
All ages-----	5.5	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.6
Under 5 years-----	6.4	7.0	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.6	8.0
5-14 years-----	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.6
15-24 years-----	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.9	4.9	4.8
25-34 years-----	6.7	6.8	7.7	6.0	7.2	6.0	7.8
35-44 years-----	5.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.8
45-54 years-----	6.0	8.4	5.8	5.9	5.6	6.5	5.7
55-64 years-----	6.2	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.0
65-74 years-----	6.7	7.2	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
75 years and over-----	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.0	9.5	8.4	7.3

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 7. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by color, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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-----	999,289	888,879	110,410	4.9	5.0	4.4
Under 5 years-----	120,794	106,091	14,703	6.8	7.2	4.8
5-14 years-----	134,590	119,462	15,128	3.3	3.5	2.4
15-24 years-----	158,200	140,610	17,589	4.5	4.6	3.7
25-34 years-----	129,575	114,378	15,197	5.1	5.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	100,299	87,814	12,485	4.5	4.5	4.9
45-54 years-----	117,835	104,855	12,980	5.1	5.0	5.5
55-64 years-----	108,363	97,253	11,109	5.9	5.8	6.6
65-74 years-----	77,322	70,693	6,628	6.4	6.4	7.0
75 years and over-----	52,312	47,722	4,590	7.2	7.1	7.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	419,884	376,244	43,639	4.3	4.4	3.6
Under 5 years-----	65,442	56,855	8,586	7.2	7.5	5.6
5-14 years-----	73,350	66,122	7,228	3.5	3.8	2.3
15-24 years-----	57,473	51,306	6,168	3.4	3.5	2.8
25-34 years-----	41,672	36,932	4,740	3.4	3.4	3.5
35-44 years-----	38,380	34,273	4,107	3.6	3.6	3.6
45-54 years-----	45,290	40,829	4,461	4.1	4.1	4.2
55-64 years-----	47,568	43,907	3,661	5.5	5.5	4.7
65-74 years-----	31,831	29,019	2,811	6.0	6.0	6.5
75 years and over-----	18,878	17,001	1,877	6.5	6.5	7.2
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	579,406	512,635	66,771	5.5	5.6	5.0
Under 5 years-----	55,352	49,236	6,117	6.4	6.9	4.0
5-14 years-----	61,241	53,340	7,901	3.1	3.2	2.5
15-24 years-----	100,727	89,305	11,422	5.5	5.6	4.5
25-34 years-----	87,903	77,446	10,457	6.7	6.8	6.4
35-44 years-----	61,919	53,541	8,378	5.4	5.3	5.9
45-54 years-----	72,545	64,026	8,519	6.0	5.9	6.7
55-64 years-----	60,795	53,347	7,448	6.2	6.0	8.2
65-74 years-----	45,491	41,674	3,817	6.7	6.7	7.4
75 years and over-----	33,434	30,722	2,712	7.6	7.6	7.4

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 8. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by color, family income, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
<u>All incomes¹</u>	Number of visits in thousands			Number of visits per person per year		
All ages-----	999,289	888,879	110,410	4.9	5.0	4.4
Under 15 years-----	255,385	225,553	29,831	4.4	4.6	3.2
15-44 years-----	388,073	342,802	45,271	4.7	4.7	4.4
45-64 years-----	226,198	202,108	24,090	5.4	5.4	6.0
65 years and over-----	129,634	118,415	11,218	6.7	6.7	7.1
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	230,470	181,015	49,455	5.6	5.8	5.1
Under 15 years-----	38,152	25,076	13,077	4.0	4.2	3.5
15-44 years-----	71,683	53,949	17,734	5.4	5.5	5.2
45-64 years-----	49,494	38,379	11,115	6.5	6.3	7.2
65 years and over-----	71,141	63,611	7,530	6.7	6.7	6.9
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	712,717	658,429	54,289	4.8	4.9	4.0
Under 15 years-----	204,033	189,208	14,825	4.5	4.7	3.0
15-44 years-----	296,886	271,618	25,268	4.6	4.6	4.1
45-64 years-----	162,967	151,461	11,506	5.3	5.3	5.2
65 years and over-----	48,832	46,143	2,689	6.8	6.7	7.3

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 9. Number of physician visits, by education of head of family, sex, and age:
 United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 levels ¹	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
Both sexes						
Number of visits in thousands						
All ages-----	999,289	43,694	173,191	162,986	313,521	293,006
Under 5 years-----	120,794	2,657	9,982	18,449	47,297	41,072
5-14 years-----	134,590	3,466	16,035	22,009	46,279	45,720
15-24 years-----	158,200	3,485	17,580	24,549	58,645	51,393
25-34 years-----	129,575	2,075	11,389	17,564	44,492	52,604
35-44 years-----	100,299	3,239	14,321	19,026	33,547	29,326
45-54 years-----	117,835	5,417	21,456	23,719	36,501	29,377
55-64 years-----	108,363	8,202	32,537	19,484	25,846	20,768
65-74 years-----	77,322	8,656	30,182	10,877	12,375	13,687
75 years and over-----	52,312	6,496	19,710	7,309	8,539	9,058
Male						
All ages-----	419,884	18,274	72,091	65,093	134,124	124,740
Under 5 years-----	65,442	1,068	5,721	9,463	25,447	22,816
5-14 years-----	73,350	1,538	8,365	11,793	25,244	25,861
15-24 years-----	57,473	1,265	7,574	7,748	20,421	19,767
25-34 years-----	41,672	*	3,535	5,465	15,362	16,088
35-44 years-----	38,380	1,102	5,299	6,307	14,078	11,242
45-54 years-----	45,290	2,081	8,252	9,786	14,451	9,995
55-64 years-----	47,568	3,684	13,230	8,835	11,421	9,880
65-74 years-----	31,831	4,185	13,147	3,497	4,776	5,553
75 years and over-----	18,878	2,639	6,967	2,199	2,924	3,539
Female						
All ages-----	579,406	25,420	101,101	97,892	179,397	168,266
Under 5 years-----	55,352	1,589	4,261	8,986	21,850	18,256
5-14 years-----	61,241	1,929	7,670	10,216	21,035	19,859
15-24 years-----	100,727	2,220	10,006	16,801	38,225	31,626
25-34 years-----	87,903	1,363	7,854	12,099	29,130	36,516
35-44 years-----	61,919	2,138	9,022	12,719	19,468	18,084
45-54 years-----	72,545	3,336	13,204	13,933	22,050	19,382
55-64 years-----	60,795	4,518	19,307	10,648	14,426	10,888
65-74 years-----	45,491	4,471	17,034	7,380	7,599	8,134
75 years and over-----	33,434	3,856	12,743	5,110	5,614	5,520

¹Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 10. Number of physician visits per person per year, by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 levels ¹	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-----	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.6
Under 5 years-----	6.8	5.1	4.6	5.6	7.3	8.0
5-14 years-----	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.3
15-24 years-----	4.5	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.8	5.5
25-34 years-----	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	6.0
35-44 years-----	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.5
45-54 years-----	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.3
55-64 years-----	5.9	6.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.8
65-74 years-----	6.4	7.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	7.1
75 years and over-----	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.9	8.8
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.8
Under 5 years-----	7.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	7.7	8.7
5-14 years-----	3.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.8
15-24 years-----	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.6	4.4
25-34 years-----	3.4	*	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7
35-44 years-----	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.4
45-54 years-----	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.6
55-64 years-----	5.5	6.4	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.8
65-74 years-----	6.0	8.1	5.9	4.6	5.7	6.7
75 years and over-----	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.6	7.3	9.3
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.3
Under 5 years-----	6.4	5.4	4.2	5.6	6.8	7.3
5-14 years-----	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.8
15-24 years-----	5.5	3.9	3.1	5.0	5.7	6.4
25-34 years-----	6.7	5.5	3.2	6.0	6.0	8.3
35-44 years-----	5.4	5.3	6.7	6.2	5.1	5.6
45-54 years-----	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.1
55-64 years-----	6.2	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8
65-74 years-----	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.0	7.3
75 years and over-----	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.2	6.7	8.6

¹Includes unknown education.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

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, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 levels ¹	Less than 5 years	5-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13 years or more
<u>All incomes²</u>						
All ages-----	999,289	43,694	173,191	162,986	313,521	293,006
Under 15 years-----	255,385	6,124	26,018	40,459	93,576	86,792
15-44 years-----	388,073	8,800	43,289	61,139	136,684	133,323
45-64 years-----	226,198	13,619	53,992	43,203	62,348	50,145
65 years and over-----	129,634	15,151	49,892	18,185	20,914	22,745
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	230,470	27,733	73,862	47,597	47,353	30,018
Under 15 years-----	38,152	3,364	8,109	11,728	11,522	2,909
15-44 years-----	71,683	3,503	13,735	15,225	20,356	17,646
45-64 years-----	49,494	9,095	18,142	9,994	8,301	3,363
65 years and over-----	71,141	11,771	33,876	10,650	7,173	6,099
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	712,717	13,613	88,234	105,322	249,253	250,825
Under 15 years-----	204,033	2,648	15,842	26,432	77,470	80,393
15-44 years-----	296,886	4,625	26,845	42,068	109,926	110,716
45-64 years-----	162,967	3,891	32,424	30,420	50,315	44,665
65 years and over-----	48,832	2,450	13,123	6,402	11,541	15,051
<u>All incomes²</u>						
All ages-----	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.6
Under 15 years-----	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.5	5.5
15-44 years-----	4.7	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.4
45-64 years-----	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.5
65 years and over-----	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.2	7.7
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>						
All ages-----	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.6
Under 15 years-----	4.0	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.9
15-44 years-----	5.4	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.7	7.0
45-64 years-----	6.5	8.0	5.8	7.2	6.4	6.1
65 years and over-----	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.8	5.6	7.3
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>						
All ages-----	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.5
Under 15 years-----	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.5	5.6
15-44 years-----	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.2
45-64 years-----	5.3	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6
65 years and over-----	6.8	7.2	6.1	6.2	6.7	8.1

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 12. Number of physician visits, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Number of visits in thousands					
All ages-----	999,289	743,319	48,120	134,811	73,040
Under 5 years-----	120,794	116,707	*	3,154	*
5-14 years-----	134,590	120,118	7,030	6,660	*
15-24 years-----	158,200	139,379	8,437	9,033	1,350
25-34 years-----	129,575	109,912	5,739	10,442	3,482
35-44 years-----	100,299	76,505	5,022	14,738	4,034
45-54 years-----	117,835	75,641	8,163	24,142	9,890
55-64 years-----	108,363	56,168	7,087	27,810	17,299
65-74 years-----	77,322	33,782	4,066	22,890	16,584
75 years and over-----	52,312	15,108	2,577	15,942	18,685
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	419,884	308,634	21,283	41,504	48,463
Under 5 years-----	65,442	63,177	*	1,703	*
5-14 years-----	73,350	63,762	4,599	4,479	*
15-24 years-----	57,473	48,601	4,697	3,330	*
25-34 years-----	41,672	34,846	2,549	2,386	1,891
35-44 years-----	38,380	29,501	2,026	3,722	3,130
45-54 years-----	45,290	29,035	2,917	7,314	6,024
55-64 years-----	47,568	22,968	2,438	9,295	12,867
65-74 years-----	31,831	12,654	1,274	5,755	12,147
75 years and over-----	18,878	4,089	*	3,520	10,486
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	579,406	434,685	26,838	93,307	24,576
Under 5 years-----	55,352	53,530	*	1,451	*
5-14 years-----	61,241	56,357	2,431	2,181	*
15-24 years-----	100,727	90,778	3,741	5,703	*
25-34 years-----	87,903	75,066	3,189	8,057	1,590
35-44 years-----	61,919	47,003	2,996	11,016	*
45-54 years-----	72,545	46,606	5,246	16,827	3,866
55-64 years-----	60,795	33,199	4,649	18,515	4,432
65-74 years-----	45,491	21,128	2,792	17,135	4,437
75 years and over-----	33,434	11,018	1,795	12,422	8,199

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 13. Number of physician visits per person per year, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Number of visits per person per year					
All ages-----	4.9	4.2	8.0	10.5	12.4
Under 5 years-----	6.8	6.7	*	14.9	*
5-14 years-----	3.3	3.0	9.8	12.1	*
15-24 years-----	4.5	4.2	7.6	10.9	7.9
25-34 years-----	5.1	4.7	8.3	10.9	17.3
35-44 years-----	4.5	3.8	7.7	11.3	13.9
45-54 years-----	5.1	3.9	8.3	10.7	14.8
55-64 years-----	5.9	4.0	7.9	10.9	14.4
65-74 years-----	6.4	4.4	7.5	9.5	11.1
75 years and over-----	7.2	4.6	6.0	8.8	10.5
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	4.3	3.6	7.0	8.0	11.3
Under 5 years-----	7.2	7.1	*	15.2	*
5-14 years-----	3.5	3.2	11.1	14.0	*
15-24 years-----	3.4	3.1	6.5	6.9	*
25-34 years-----	3.4	3.1	6.3	5.2	12.4
35-44 years-----	3.6	3.1	5.8	7.4	13.6
45-54 years-----	4.1	3.2	5.8	7.6	11.6
55-64 years-----	5.5	3.6	6.4	9.3	13.1
65-74 years-----	6.0	4.0	7.7	6.9	10.4
75 years and over-----	6.5	3.4	*	7.0	9.7
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	5.5	4.7	9.0	12.1	15.4
Under 5 years-----	6.4	6.2	*	14.8	*
5-14 years-----	3.1	2.9	7.9	9.6	*
15-24 years-----	5.5	5.2	9.4	16.4	*
25-34 years-----	6.7	6.2	11.2	16.0	33.1
35-44 years-----	5.4	4.5	9.9	13.8	*
45-54 years-----	6.0	4.6	11.1	12.9	26.3
55-64 years-----	6.2	4.4	9.0	11.9	20.3
65-74 years-----	6.7	4.7	7.3	10.8	13.8
75 years and over-----	7.6	5.2	5.8	9.5	11.8

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 14. Number of physician visits, by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1971
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹ -----	999,289	695,311	17,271	101,972	9,871	132,847	42,017
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	419,884	286,653	6,585	47,048	8,207	51,674	19,717
Female-----	579,406	408,658	10,687	54,924	1,664	81,173	22,300
<u>Age</u>							
Under 5 years-----	120,794	72,550	*	12,287	*	28,735	6,424
5-14 years-----	134,590	84,590	1,192	16,353	*	25,100	7,355
15-24 years-----	158,200	106,987	*	20,372	2,058	16,434	11,717
25-34 years-----	129,575	93,532	*	12,146	2,331	15,900	4,885
35-44 years-----	100,299	74,528	*	9,543	2,086	11,026	2,196
45-54 years-----	117,835	85,618	2,290	12,729	1,501	13,115	2,582
55-64 years-----	108,363	81,152	1,867	10,082	1,663	9,837	3,762
65-74 years-----	77,322	59,197	3,035	6,093	*	7,090	1,853
75 years and over-----	52,312	37,158	5,897	2,366	*	5,609	1,242
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	888,879	626,381	16,074	78,590	8,185	126,812	32,837
All other-----	110,410	68,930	1,197	23,382	1,686	6,035	9,181
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$3,000-----	122,324	79,206	4,099	18,422	*	11,439	8,488
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	108,147	72,753	2,438	14,461	*	12,491	5,568
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	123,892	87,483	1,477	14,045	1,108	14,108	5,671
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	177,326	121,946	1,771	19,265	2,231	25,301	6,811
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	230,223	164,475	3,055	16,059	3,528	35,112	7,993
\$15,000 or more-----	181,277	129,070	3,463	13,861	1,444	28,347	5,092
<u>Education of head of family</u>							
Less than 5 years-----	43,694	32,195	1,515	5,357	*	2,715	1,875
5-8 years-----	173,191	124,871	4,612	19,947	1,385	15,751	6,626
9-11 years-----	162,986	110,100	2,542	22,783	2,648	18,740	6,172
12 years-----	313,521	218,905	2,993	29,479	3,827	46,149	12,168
13 years or more-----	293,006	200,093	5,482	23,174	1,839	48,140	14,277
<u>Activity limitation</u>							
Unable to carry on major activity ² -----	73,040	43,194	5,216	11,686	*	10,143	2,765
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ² -----	134,811	93,636	3,804	15,478	*	17,402	3,931
Limited but not in major activity ² -----	48,120	34,764	*	4,531	*	5,951	1,657
Not limited in activity-----	743,319	523,718	7,358	70,276	8,952	99,351	33,664
<u>Place of residence</u>							
SMSA-----	678,136	457,579	12,231	75,009	8,239	96,328	28,750
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm-----	290,114	212,643	4,696	24,516	1,632	34,532	12,097
Farm-----	31,039	25,090	*	2,448	*	1,987	1,170
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	244,928	162,167	7,569	26,797	2,868	36,898	8,629
North Central-----	261,180	185,841	3,943	23,603	3,014	36,803	7,976
South-----	299,234	208,531	3,943	32,527	2,121	36,964	15,148
West-----	193,947	138,773	1,816	19,045	1,867	22,182	10,264

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 15. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
All persons ¹ -----	100.0	69.6	1.7	10.2	1.0	13.3	4.2
<u>Percent distribution</u>							
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	100.0	68.3	1.6	11.2	2.0	12.3	4.7
Female-----	100.0	70.5	1.8	9.5	0.3	14.0	3.8
<u>Age</u>							
Under 5 years-----	100.0	60.1	*	10.2	*	23.8	5.3
5-14 years-----	100.0	62.9	0.9	12.2	*	18.6	5.5
15-24 years-----	100.0	67.6	*	12.9	1.3	10.4	7.4
25-34 years-----	100.0	72.2	*	9.4	1.8	12.3	3.8
35-44 years-----	100.0	74.3	*	9.5	2.1	11.0	2.2
45-54 years-----	100.0	72.7	1.9	10.8	1.3	11.1	2.2
55-64 years-----	100.0	74.9	1.7	9.3	1.5	9.1	3.5
65-74 years-----	100.0	76.6	3.9	7.9	*	9.2	2.4
75 years and over-----	100.0	71.0	11.3	4.5	*	10.7	2.4
<u>Color</u>							
White-----	100.0	70.5	1.8	8.8	0.9	14.3	3.7
All other-----	100.0	62.4	1.1	21.2	1.5	5.5	8.3
<u>Family income</u>							
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	64.8	3.4	15.1	*	9.4	6.9
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	67.3	2.3	13.4	*	11.6	5.1
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	70.6	1.2	11.3	0.9	11.4	4.6
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	68.8	1.0	10.9	1.3	14.3	3.8
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	71.4	1.3	7.0	1.5	15.3	3.5
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	71.2	1.9	7.6	0.8	15.6	2.8
<u>Education of head of family</u>							
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	73.7	3.5	12.3	*	6.2	4.3
5-8 years-----	100.0	72.1	2.7	11.5	0.8	9.1	3.8
9-11 years-----	100.0	67.6	1.6	14.0	1.6	11.5	3.8
12 years-----	100.0	69.8	1.0	9.4	1.2	14.7	3.9
13 years or more-----	100.0	68.3	1.9	7.9	0.6	16.4	4.9
<u>Activity limitation</u>							
Unable to carry on major activity ² -----	100.0	59.1	7.1	16.0	*	13.9	3.8
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ² -----	100.0	69.5	2.8	11.5	*	12.9	2.9
Limited but not in major activity ² -----	100.0	72.2	*	9.4	*	12.4	3.4
Not limited in activity-----	100.0	70.5	1.0	9.5	1.2	13.4	4.5
<u>Place of residence</u>							
SMSA-----	100.0	67.5	1.8	11.1	1.2	14.2	4.2
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm-----	100.0	73.3	1.6	8.5	0.6	11.9	4.2
Farm-----	100.0	80.8	*	7.9	*	6.4	3.8
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	100.0	66.2	3.1	10.9	1.2	15.1	3.5
North Central-----	100.0	71.2	1.5	9.0	1.2	14.1	3.1
South-----	100.0	69.7	1.3	10.9	0.7	12.4	5.1
West-----	100.0	71.6	0.9	9.8	1.0	11.4	5.3

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 47, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to type of physician: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Telephone	Other and unknown
	Number of visits in thousands						
Total-----	999,289	695,311	17,271	101,972	9,871	132,847	42,017
General practitioner-----	559,727	399,672	13,571	47,111	7,836	69,588	21,949
Osteopath-----	7,986	6,920	*	*	*	*	*
Dermatologist-----	14,400	12,588	*	*	*	*	*
Internist-----	79,580	54,873	1,461	8,544	*	12,743	1,697
Obstetrician/ gynecologist-----	56,983	43,745	*	3,336	*	8,139	1,690
Ophthalmologist-----	20,479	18,253	*	1,282	*	*	*
Orthopedist-----	27,440	19,278	*	5,688	*	1,792	*
Otolaryngologist-----	18,621	15,957	*	1,240	*	1,174	*
Pediatrician-----	97,486	60,361	*	6,031	*	28,452	2,106
Psychiatrist-----	11,225	7,361	*	2,277	*	*	*
Radiologist-----	8,263	3,299	*	2,873	*	*	1,676
Surgeon, not elsewhere classified-----	34,764	27,021	*	3,347	*	2,880	*
Urologist-----	10,030	7,023	*	1,534	*	1,395	*
Other medical specialist-----	20,163	10,816	*	5,632	*	2,101	1,415
Unknown-----	32,143	8,145	*	11,978	1,177	1,403	8,495
	Percent distribution						
Total-----	100.0	69.6	1.7	10.2	1.0	13.3	4.2
General practitioner-----	100.0	71.4	2.4	8.4	1.4	12.4	3.9
Osteopath-----	100.0	86.7	*	*	*	*	*
Dermatologist-----	100.0	87.4	*	*	*	*	*
Internist-----	100.0	69.0	1.8	10.7	*	16.0	2.1
Obstetrician/ gynecologist-----	100.0	76.8	*	*	*	14.3	3.0
Ophthalmologist-----	100.0	89.1	*	6.3	*	*	*
Orthopedist-----	100.0	70.3	*	20.7	*	6.5	*
Otolaryngologist-----	100.0	85.7	*	6.7	*	6.3	*
Pediatrician-----	100.0	61.9	*	6.2	*	29.2	2.2
Psychiatrist-----	100.0	65.6	*	20.3	*	*	*
Radiologist-----	100.0	39.9	*	34.8	*	*	20.3
Surgeon, not elsewhere classified-----	100.0	77.7	*	9.6	*	8.3	*
Urologist-----	100.0	70.0	*	15.3	*	13.9	*
Other medical specialist-----	100.0	53.6	*	27.9	*	10.4	7.0
Unknown-----	100.0	25.3	*	37.3	3.7	4.4	26.4

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 17. Number of physician visits, by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	Diagnosis and treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
	Number of visits in thousands					
All persons ² -----	999,289	813,718	33,530	79,311	37,629	44,784
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	419,884	352,481	...	37,241	17,369	16,780
Female-----	579,406	461,237	33,530	42,070	20,260	28,003
<u>Age</u>						
Under 5 years-----	120,794	90,336	...	14,767	15,934	3,648
5-14 years-----	134,590	113,374	...	8,103	8,821	5,053
15-24 years-----	158,200	114,921	18,868	12,959	3,397	9,187
25-34 years-----	129,575	97,175	13,293	10,993	2,180	6,703
35-44 years-----	100,299	85,226	1,370	8,233	1,561	4,243
45-54 years-----	117,835	102,645	...	8,782	2,197	5,223
55-64 years-----	108,363	95,360	...	6,950	1,954	4,993
65-74 years-----	77,322	68,704	...	4,846	1,075	3,046
75 years and over-----	52,312	45,977	...	3,678	*	2,688
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	888,879	722,466	30,128	71,049	33,477	40,557
All other-----	110,410	91,252	3,403	8,263	4,152	4,226
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000-----	122,324	106,584	2,345	5,361	3,229	5,772
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	108,147	90,891	3,888	5,940	2,974	5,188
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	123,892	101,516	5,341	9,513	4,536	4,207
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	177,326	141,439	7,971	14,396	7,018	8,185
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	230,223	184,109	7,994	20,239	10,766	10,246
\$15,000 or more-----	181,277	143,995	5,045	18,311	7,161	8,401
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 5 years-----	43,694	38,933	*	2,078	*	1,536
5-8 years-----	173,191	151,673	2,094	8,526	4,537	7,402
9-11 years-----	162,986	136,918	5,118	9,278	6,110	6,783
12 years-----	313,521	249,520	13,463	27,507	13,212	13,367
13 years or more-----	293,006	226,076	11,872	31,071	12,536	14,878
<u>Activity limitation</u>						
Unable to carry on major activity ³ -----	73,040	69,060	*	1,664	*	2,292
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ³ -----	134,811	125,337	*	3,758	1,595	4,426
Limited but not in major activity ³ -----	48,120	42,731	*	2,214	*	2,429
Not limited in activity-----	743,319	576,590	32,506	71,676	34,987	35,637
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	678,136	551,984	21,428	55,816	25,410	30,558
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm-----	290,114	236,349	11,095	20,990	10,815	13,137
Farm-----	31,039	25,384	1,007	2,505	1,403	1,088
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	244,928	201,582	6,741	20,658	8,846	9,608
North Central-----	261,180	208,272	9,742	21,071	11,531	14,051
South-----	299,234	246,686	9,328	21,396	10,949	12,952
West-----	193,947	157,178	7,720	16,185	6,303	8,173

¹The 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.

²Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 18. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	Diagnosis and treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
	Percent distribution					
All persons ² -----	100.0	81.4	3.4	7.9	3.8	4.5
<u>Sex</u>						
Male-----	100.0	83.9	...	8.9	4.1	4.0
Female-----	100.0	79.6	5.8	7.3	3.5	4.8
<u>Age</u>						
Under 5 years-----	100.0	74.8	...	12.2	13.2	3.0
5-14 years-----	100.0	84.2	...	6.0	6.6	3.8
15-24 years-----	100.0	72.6	11.9	8.2	2.1	5.8
25-34 years-----	100.0	75.0	10.3	8.5	1.7	5.2
35-44 years-----	100.0	85.0	1.4	8.2	1.6	4.2
45-54 years-----	100.0	87.1	...	7.5	1.9	4.4
55-64 years-----	100.0	88.0	...	6.4	1.8	4.6
65-74 years-----	100.0	88.9	...	6.3	1.4	3.9
75 years and over-----	100.0	87.9	...	7.0	*	5.1
<u>Color</u>						
White-----	100.0	81.3	3.4	8.0	3.8	4.6
All other-----	100.0	82.6	3.1	7.5	3.8	3.8
<u>Family income</u>						
Less than \$3,000-----	100.0	87.1	1.9	4.4	2.6	4.7
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	100.0	84.0	3.6	5.5	2.7	4.8
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	81.9	4.3	7.7	3.7	3.4
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	79.8	4.5	8.1	4.0	4.6
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	100.0	80.0	3.5	8.8	4.7	4.5
\$15,000 or more-----	100.0	79.4	2.8	10.1	4.0	4.6
<u>Education of head of family</u>						
Less than 5 years-----	100.0	89.1	*	4.8	*	3.5
5-8 years-----	100.0	87.6	1.2	4.9	2.6	4.3
9-11 years-----	100.0	84.0	3.1	5.7	3.7	4.2
12 years-----	100.0	79.6	4.3	8.8	4.2	4.3
13 years or more-----	100.0	77.2	4.1	10.6	4.3	5.1
<u>Activity limitation</u>						
Unable to carry on major activity ³ -----	100.0	94.6	*	2.3	*	3.1
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ³ -----	100.0	93.0	*	2.8	1.2	3.3
Limited but not in major activity ³ -----	100.0	88.8	*	4.6	*	5.0
Not limited in activity-----	100.0	77.6	4.4	9.6	4.7	4.8
<u>Place of residence</u>						
SMSA-----	100.0	81.4	3.2	8.2	3.7	4.5
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm-----	100.0	81.5	3.8	7.2	3.7	4.5
Farm-----	100.0	81.8	3.2	8.1	4.5	3.5
<u>Geographic region</u>						
Northeast-----	100.0	82.3	2.8	8.4	3.6	3.9
North Central-----	100.0	79.7	3.7	8.0	4.4	5.4
South-----	100.0	82.4	3.1	7.2	3.7	4.3
West-----	100.0	81.0	4.0	8.3	3.2	4.2

¹The sum of percentages by type of service may be greater than 100.0, since one visit may involve more than one type of service.

²Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 47, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis and treatment by condition causing visit: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 distribution
All visits for diagnosis and treatment-----	813,718	100.0
All chronic conditions-----	406,909	50.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----000-136	6,468	0.8
Malignant neoplasms-----140-209	10,305	1.3
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----210-239	7,697	0.9
Diseases of thyroid gland-----240-246	4,193	0.5
Diabetes-----250	12,808	1.6
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs-----280-289	7,743	1.0
Mental and nervous conditions-----290-309,780.6,781.5,785.6,786.2,790.0,790.2	23,992	2.9
Heart conditions-----390-398,402,404,410-429,782.1,782.2,782.4	33,170	4.1
Hypertensive disease (without heart involvement)-----400,401,403	25,618	3.1
Other conditions of circulatory system-----430-458,782.0,782.3,782.5-782.9	16,782	2.1
Chronic bronchitis-----490,491	1,475	0.2
Emphysema-----492	4,101	0.5
Asthma (with or without hay fever)-----493	26,241	3.2
Hay fever-----507	13,910	1.7
Chronic sinusitis-----503	4,614	0.6
Other conditions of respiratory system--470-486,500-502,504-506,508-519,783	8,517	1.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----531-534	7,687	0.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity-----550-553	3,920	0.5
Other diseases of digestive system-----520-530,535-543,560-577,784,785	11,558	1.4
Diseases of kidney and ureter-----581-584,590-593	6,826	0.8
Other diseases of urinary system-----594-599,786.0,786.1,786.3-786.7,789	4,366	0.5
Diseases of genital organs-----600-629	14,816	1.8
Chronic and allergic skin diseases-----680-709	24,713	3.0
Arthritis and chronic rheumatism-----710-718	21,286	2.6
Other musculoskeletal disorders-----720-723,725-734	9,462	1.2
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis and absence)-----...	28,256	3.5
Other impairments-----...	18,087	2.2
Other chronic conditions-----All other codes which may be chronic	48,299	5.9
All acute conditions-----	377,647	46.4
Common childhood diseases-----033,052,055,056,072	6,786	0.8
The virus, not otherwise specified-----079.9	11,973	1.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----000-032,034-051,053,054,057-071,073-136	26,124	3.2
Common cold-----460	48,928	6.0
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----461-465,501,508	29,318	3.6
Influenza-like illness-----470-474	40,944	5.0
Other acute respiratory conditions-----466,480-486,510-516,519,783	21,262	2.6
Digestive system conditions--520.6-521.5,521.7-523.9,525-530,535-543,560,561,564-577,784,785	15,379	1.9
Fractures and dislocations-----N800-N839	16,699	2.1
Sprains and strains-----N840-N848	19,407	2.4
Open wounds and lacerations-----N870,N872-N884,N890-N894,N900-N907	25,051	3.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----N910-N929	13,501	1.7
Other current injuries-----N850-N869,N930-N994,N996-N999	17,398	2.1
Diseases of the ear-----380-387,745.0-745.3,781.3	17,228	2.1
Genitourinary disorders-----580-629,786,789	19,241	2.4
Diseases of the skin-----680-709	7,046	0.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----717-733,787	10,625	1.3
Other acute conditions-----Other acute rubrics	30,736	3.8
No condition reported-----...	29,161	3.6

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page , code A4BM, and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 20. Number of persons in population and percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Popula- tion in thousands	Number of visits in past year									
		Total	None	1	2-4	5-12	13-24	25-52	53 or more	Unknown	
All persons ¹ -----	202,360	100.0	27.6	20.7	28.4	17.0	3.3	1.4	0.3	1.2	
			Percent distribution								
<u>Sex</u>											
Male-----	97,603	100.0	31.0	22.0	28.0	14.0	2.4	1.1	0.2	1.3	
Female-----	104,757	100.0	24.5	19.5	28.8	19.9	4.2	1.8	0.3	1.1	
<u>Age</u>											
Under 5 years-----	17,792	100.0	13.0	15.8	36.9	29.2	2.9	0.7	*	1.4	
5-14 years-----	49,771	100.0	34.6	25.7	27.3	9.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	
15-24 years-----	35,256	100.0	27.4	23.3	28.1	15.6	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	
25-34 years-----	25,183	100.0	25.0	21.1	29.1	17.8	4.1	1.5	0.3	1.1	
35-44 years-----	22,246	100.0	29.2	21.8	28.1	14.9	2.9	1.5	0.3	1.2	
45-54 years-----	23,246	100.0	29.4	20.1	26.9	16.4	3.5	2.1	0.4	1.3	
55-64 years-----	18,518	100.0	28.8	16.7	26.6	19.2	4.4	2.4	0.4	1.5	
65-74 years-----	12,044	100.0	26.5	13.0	26.8	22.7	6.0	2.9	*	1.6	
75 years and over-----	7,305	100.0	22.9	12.2	27.3	25.2	6.5	3.2	*	2.3	
<u>Color</u>											
White-----	177,093	100.0	26.7	20.9	28.8	17.4	3.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	
All other-----	25,267	100.0	34.4	19.1	25.7	14.5	2.9	1.2	0.3	1.9	
<u>Family income</u>											
Less than \$3,000-----	19,770	100.0	28.2	16.2	25.8	19.8	4.8	2.7	0.4	2.1	
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	21,196	100.0	31.0	17.7	26.1	18.0	3.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	
\$5,000-\$6,999-----	27,128	100.0	30.1	19.4	27.2	16.8	3.6	1.4	0.3	1.2	
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	37,267	100.0	27.7	20.7	28.7	17.1	3.3	1.3	0.2	1.0	
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	48,694	100.0	25.6	22.6	30.1	16.6	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	
\$15,000 or more-----	35,587	100.0	23.9	23.7	30.8	16.4	2.9	1.2	0.3	0.9	
<u>Education of head of family</u>											
Less than 5 years-----	8,964	100.0	35.9	15.4	23.6	16.0	4.1	2.5	*	2.3	
5-8 years-----	37,526	100.0	34.0	18.1	24.5	16.4	3.6	1.7	0.3	1.5	
9-11 years-----	35,087	100.0	30.5	19.7	26.8	16.5	3.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	
12 years-----	65,132	100.0	26.3	21.9	29.2	17.0	3.1	1.2	0.2	1.1	
13 years or more-----	52,466	100.0	20.9	22.7	32.6	18.1	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	
<u>Activity limitation</u>											
Unable to carry on major activity ² - limited in amount or kind of major activity ² -----	5,901	100.0	14.2	8.3	21.5	30.4	12.6	7.9	2.1	3.1	
Limited but not in major activity ² - not limited in activity-----	12,889	100.0	14.8	9.9	25.2	31.1	10.0	6.0	1.2	1.8	
	6,027	100.0	16.6	14.5	29.9	26.0	6.9	3.9	*	*	
	177,542	100.0	29.4	22.1	28.8	15.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	
<u>Place of residence</u>											
SMSA-----	129,828	100.0	26.6	20.8	28.6	17.4	3.5	1.6	0.3	1.2	
Outside SMSA:											
Nonfarm-----	64,259	100.0	28.8	20.6	28.5	16.4	3.0	1.2	0.2	1.2	
Farm-----	8,272	100.0	34.3	20.1	25.1	15.2	2.5	1.1	*	1.5	
<u>Geographic region</u>											
Northeast-----	48,376	100.0	27.0	21.5	27.9	17.2	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.9	
North Central-----	56,124	100.0	27.8	21.5	28.6	16.3	3.0	1.4	0.2	1.2	
South-----	62,880	100.0	28.3	20.2	28.7	16.6	3.0	1.2	0.3	1.6	
West-----	34,981	100.0	27.0	19.2	28.4	18.7	3.8	1.6	0.4	1.0	

¹Includes unknown family income and education.

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN, and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 48, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 21. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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			
		SMSA	Outside SMSA		North-east	North Central	South	West
			Nonfarm	Farm				
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	202,360	129,828	64,259	8,272	48,376	56,124	62,880	34,981
Under 5 years-----	17,792	11,358	5,887	547	3,933	5,068	5,624	3,167
5-14 years-----	40,771	25,658	13,433	1,681	9,376	11,516	12,713	7,166
15-24 years-----	35,256	22,756	11,184	1,317	8,118	9,768	11,162	6,208
25-34 years-----	25,183	16,708	7,728	746	5,794	7,026	7,796	4,567
35-44 years-----	22,246	14,614	6,800	832	5,535	5,992	6,853	3,865
45-54 years-----	23,246	15,339	6,829	1,078	6,027	6,047	7,114	4,057
55-64 years-----	18,518	11,803	5,619	1,096	4,630	5,251	5,624	3,013
65-74 years-----	12,044	7,379	4,041	625	3,105	3,358	3,746	1,835
75 years and over-----	7,305	4,214	2,740	350	1,858	2,097	2,247	1,102
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	97,603	62,187	31,149	4,267	23,155	27,315	30,215	16,918
Under 5 years-----	9,091	5,810	3,000	281	1,958	2,591	2,922	1,620
5-14 years-----	20,743	12,975	6,897	871	4,763	5,923	6,488	3,569
15-24 years-----	16,905	10,695	5,490	720	3,925	4,685	5,321	2,974
25-34 years-----	12,146	8,003	3,756	387	2,742	3,425	3,822	2,157
35-44 years-----	10,696	7,057	3,244	395	2,650	2,946	3,254	1,846
45-54 years-----	11,137	7,320	3,284	532	2,853	2,949	3,347	1,988
55-64 years-----	8,695	5,535	2,582	578	2,221	2,408	2,562	1,504
65-74 years-----	5,299	3,192	1,773	334	1,344	1,519	1,634	803
75 years and over-----	2,892	1,600	1,123	169	699	869	866	458
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	104,757	67,641	33,110	4,006	25,221	28,808	32,664	18,063
Under 5 years-----	8,701	5,548	2,887	267	1,975	2,476	2,702	1,547
5-14 years-----	20,028	12,682	6,536	810	4,613	5,592	6,226	3,597
15-24 years-----	18,351	12,060	5,693	597	4,192	5,084	5,840	3,234
25-34 years-----	13,037	8,706	3,972	360	3,052	3,601	3,974	2,410
35-44 years-----	11,550	7,557	3,556	436	2,885	3,046	3,599	2,019
45-54 years-----	12,109	8,018	3,545	546	3,174	3,099	3,768	2,069
55-64 years-----	9,822	6,269	3,036	517	2,409	2,843	3,062	1,508
65-74 years-----	6,745	4,187	2,267	291	1,761	1,839	2,113	1,033
75 years and over-----	4,413	2,614	1,618	181	1,159	1,228	1,381	645

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 22. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	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							
Population in thousands							
All ages-----	202,360	19,770	21,196	27,128	37,267	48,694	35,587
Under 5 years-----	17,792	1,484	1,973	2,810	3,964	4,517	2,102
5-14 years-----	40,771	2,462	3,713	5,247	7,988	11,328	7,714
15-24 years-----	35,256	3,733	3,874	5,103	6,404	7,836	6,122
25-34 years-----	25,183	1,240	1,894	3,458	5,826	7,641	4,054
35-44 years-----	22,246	967	1,453	2,352	4,081	6,526	5,463
45-54 years-----	23,246	1,368	1,752	2,671	4,004	5,941	5,841
55-64 years-----	18,518	2,200	2,308	2,815	3,253	3,404	2,991
65-74 years-----	12,044	3,457	2,713	1,895	1,172	1,019	839
75 years and over-----	7,305	2,859	1,516	777	574	481	461
Male							
All ages-----	97,603	8,055	9,664	12,985	18,363	24,288	18,131
Under 5 years-----	9,091	729	1,072	1,444	1,954	2,313	1,080
5-14 years-----	20,743	1,291	1,867	2,648	4,141	5,626	3,956
15-24 years-----	16,905	1,750	1,788	2,403	2,975	3,754	3,133
25-34 years-----	12,146	515	867	1,665	2,895	3,724	1,962
35-44 years-----	10,696	345	566	1,088	2,043	3,288	2,694
45-54 years-----	11,137	488	673	1,172	1,938	3,089	3,012
55-64 years-----	8,695	716	863	1,266	1,612	1,812	1,689
65-74 years-----	5,299	1,186	1,230	962	585	515	429
75 years and over-----	2,892	1,035	739	338	220	168	175
Female							
All ages-----	104,757	11,715	11,531	14,143	18,903	24,406	17,456
Under 5 years-----	8,701	756	902	1,366	2,010	2,204	1,022
5-14 years-----	20,028	1,171	1,846	2,600	3,847	5,702	3,757
15-24 years-----	18,351	1,984	2,086	2,700	3,429	4,083	2,989
25-34 years-----	13,037	725	1,027	1,793	2,931	3,916	2,092
35-44 years-----	11,550	622	888	1,264	2,037	3,239	2,768
45-54 years-----	12,109	879	1,078	1,499	2,066	2,852	2,830
55-64 years-----	9,822	1,483	1,445	1,549	1,642	1,593	4,303
65-74 years-----	6,745	2,271	1,482	933	586	504	410
75 years and over-----	4,413	1,824	777	439	354	313	286

¹Includes unknown income.

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 23. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	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-----	202,360	177,093	25,267	8,964	37,526	35,087	65,132	52,466
Under 5 years-----	17,792	14,722	3,070	516	2,185	3,268	6,483	5,107
5-14 years-----	40,771	34,464	6,307	1,614	6,430	7,439	14,138	10,604
15-24 years-----	35,256	30,512	4,745	1,268	5,161	6,531	12,331	9,421
25-34 years-----	25,183	22,191	2,991	468	2,573	3,777	9,363	8,713
35-44 years-----	22,246	19,692	2,553	732	3,484	3,764	7,377	6,572
45-54 years-----	23,246	20,908	2,339	1,017	4,496	4,377	7,442	5,531
55-64 years-----	18,518	16,830	1,688	1,206	5,547	3,168	4,650	3,559
65-74 years-----	12,044	11,097	948	1,146	4,794	1,810	2,109	1,934
75 years and over-----	7,305	6,678	627	996	2,855	954	1,240	1,024
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	97,603	85,640	11,963	4,314	17,889	16,808	31,223	25,793
Under 5 years-----	9,091	7,543	1,547	221	1,177	1,673	3,284	2,610
5-14 years-----	20,743	17,584	3,159	817	3,225	3,786	7,256	5,353
15-24 years-----	16,905	14,674	2,231	698	2,669	3,176	5,611	4,486
25-34 years-----	12,146	10,785	1,360	222	1,236	1,757	4,502	4,304
35-44 years-----	10,696	9,569	1,127	329	1,609	1,714	3,532	3,354
45-54 years-----	11,137	10,070	1,067	463	2,048	2,120	3,539	2,789
55-64 years-----	8,695	7,919	776	576	2,481	1,490	2,259	1,693
65-74 years-----	5,299	4,866	433	517	2,234	760	842	825
75 years and over-----	2,892	2,629	262	471	1,210	331	398	379
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	104,757	91,453	13,304	4,650	19,636	18,279	33,909	26,673
Under 5 years-----	8,701	7,179	1,522	296	1,008	1,594	3,198	2,497
5-14 years-----	20,028	16,880	3,148	797	3,205	3,653	6,882	5,251
15-24 years-----	18,351	15,837	2,514	570	2,492	3,354	6,720	4,935
25-34 years-----	13,037	11,406	1,631	246	1,337	2,020	4,862	4,410
35-44 years-----	11,550	10,123	1,427	404	1,875	2,050	3,845	3,218
45-54 years-----	12,109	10,838	1,272	554	2,448	2,257	3,902	2,741
55-64 years-----	9,822	8,911	911	630	3,066	1,677	2,391	1,866
65-74 years-----	6,745	6,230	515	629	2,560	1,050	1,267	1,110
75 years and over-----	4,413	4,049	365	524	1,645	623	842	645

¹Includes unknown education.

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 24. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by color, education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 ¹	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</u> ²		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	202,360	177,093	25,267	8,964	37,526	35,087	65,132	52,466
Under 15 years-----	58,563	49,186	9,377	2,130	8,615	10,707	20,620	15,711
15-44 years-----	82,684	72,395	10,289	2,469	11,218	14,072	29,070	24,707
45-64 years-----	41,764	37,737	4,026	2,223	10,043	7,544	12,092	9,090
65 years and over-----	19,349	17,774	1,575	2,142	7,649	2,764	3,349	2,959
<u>Less than \$5,000</u>								
All ages-----	40,966	31,221	9,745	4,772	13,693	8,679	8,531	4,514
Under 15 years-----	9,633	5,906	3,727	966	2,751	2,771	2,367	596
15-44 years-----	13,161	9,770	3,391	1,016	2,827	2,962	3,580	2,533
45-64 years-----	7,628	6,084	1,544	1,143	3,102	1,389	1,300	549
65 years and over-----	10,545	9,461	1,084	1,647	5,012	1,557	1,284	836
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>								
All ages-----	148,676	134,958	13,718	3,396	21,257	24,357	52,877	45,282
Under 15 years-----	45,671	40,662	5,008	927	5,315	7,388	17,243	14,362
15-44 years-----	64,866	58,720	6,146	1,208	7,580	10,334	24,001	21,138
45-64 years-----	30,921	28,725	2,196	921	6,200	5,606	9,908	7,928
65 years and over-----	7,218	6,850	368	340	2,163	1,029	1,726	1,854

¹Includes unknown education.

²Includes unknown income.

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

Table 25. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	Not limited in activity	Limited but not in major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Population in thousands					
All ages-----	202,360	177,542	6,027	12,889	5,901
Under 5 years-----	17,792	17,531	-	211	50
5-14 years-----	40,771	39,445	720	549	57
15-24 years-----	35,256	33,138	1,117	829	171
25-34 years-----	25,183	23,331	691	960	201
35-44 years-----	22,246	20,001	652	1,301	291
45-54 years-----	23,246	19,340	979	2,262	666
55-64 years-----	18,518	13,871	894	2,551	1,202
65-74 years-----	12,044	7,593	545	2,416	1,491
75 years and over-----	7,305	3,293	428	1,811	1,773
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	97,603	85,082	3,053	5,162	4,305
Under 5 years-----	9,091	8,947	-	112	31
5-14 years-----	20,743	19,980	415	321	27
15-24 years-----	16,905	15,592	718	481	113
25-34 years-----	12,146	11,130	406	457	153
35-44 years-----	10,696	9,618	347	501	230
45-54 years-----	11,137	9,156	505	957	518
55-64 years-----	8,695	6,334	380	998	984
65-74 years-----	5,299	3,136	165	829	1,169
75 years and over-----	2,892	1,188	117	506	1,081
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	104,757	92,460	2,974	7,727	1,596
Under 5 years-----	8,701	8,584	-	98	19
5-14 years-----	20,028	19,465	306	227	30
15-24 years-----	18,351	17,546	399	348	58
25-34 years-----	13,037	12,200	285	503	48
35-44 years-----	11,550	10,384	304	800	61
45-54 years-----	12,109	10,183	474	1,304	147
55-64 years-----	9,822	7,537	514	1,554	218
65-74 years-----	6,745	4,456	380	1,587	322
75 years and over-----	4,413	2,105	312	1,305	692

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

NOTES: 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.

The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 46, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 45.

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 1971.

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

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

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

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published⁵ as well as a detailed description of the sample design⁶ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁷

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, se-

lects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

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

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

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

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of

⁵National 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.

⁶U.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.

⁷National 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.

samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

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

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.6 percent, including a 1.1-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies ob-

tained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. 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 computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are

presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁸⁻¹²

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 re-

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or

⁸National 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.

⁹National 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.

¹⁰National 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.

¹¹National 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.

¹²National 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.

wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 45, 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 46. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 47 and 48. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the

rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

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

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

imately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2

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

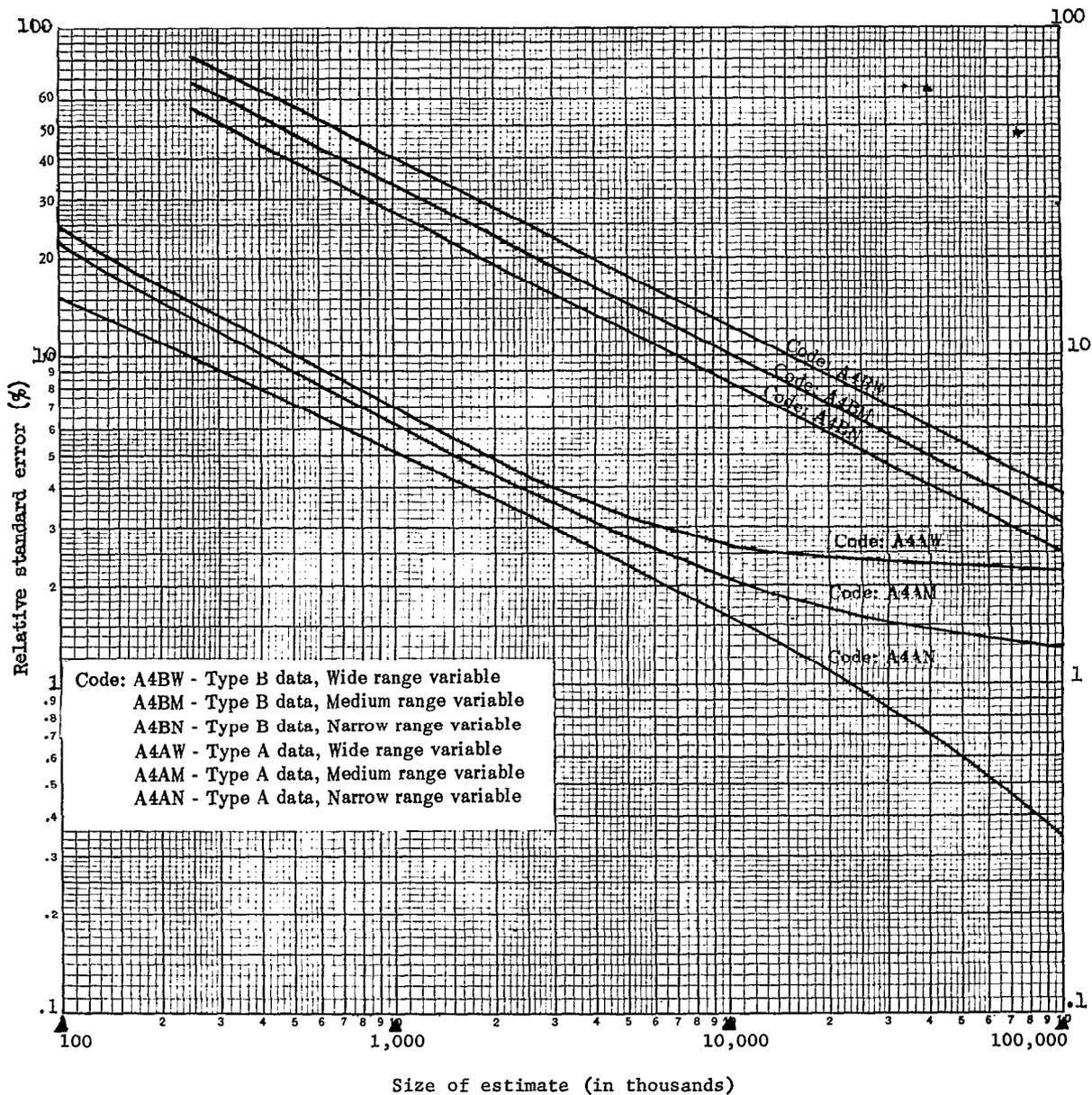
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

- (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 44; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 43.

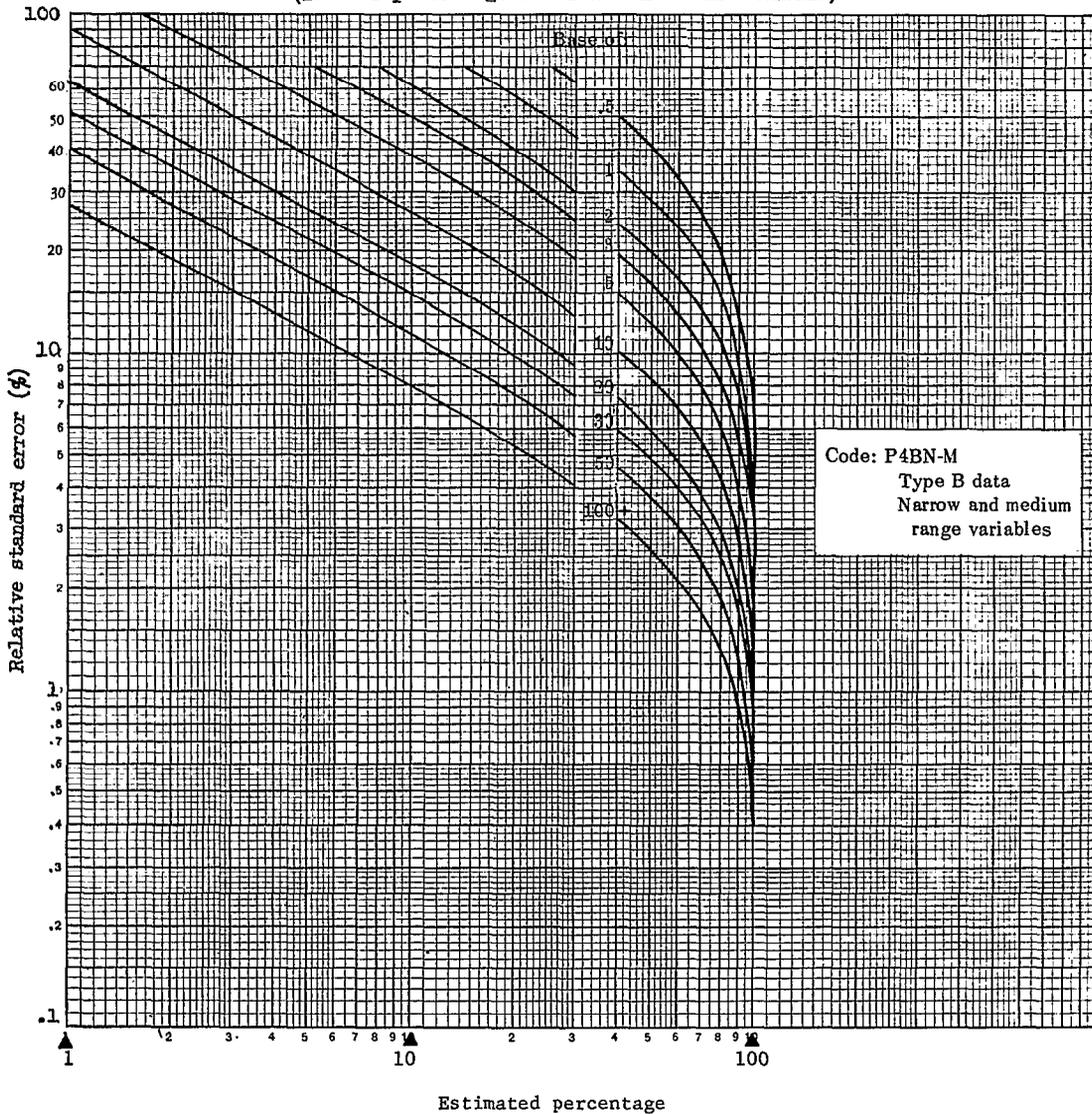
Statistic	Use		
	Rule	Code	On page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or total number of persons in any age-sex-color category	1	Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	46
Physician visits in a year	1	A4BM	46
Percent distribution of:			
Physician visits	2	P4BN-M	47
Persons by interval or frequency of visits	2	P4AN-M	48
Number of physician visits:			
Per person in total U.S. population or in any age-sex-color class per year	4(a)	A4BM	46
Per person in any other population group	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BM Denom.: A4AN	46 46

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 standard 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).

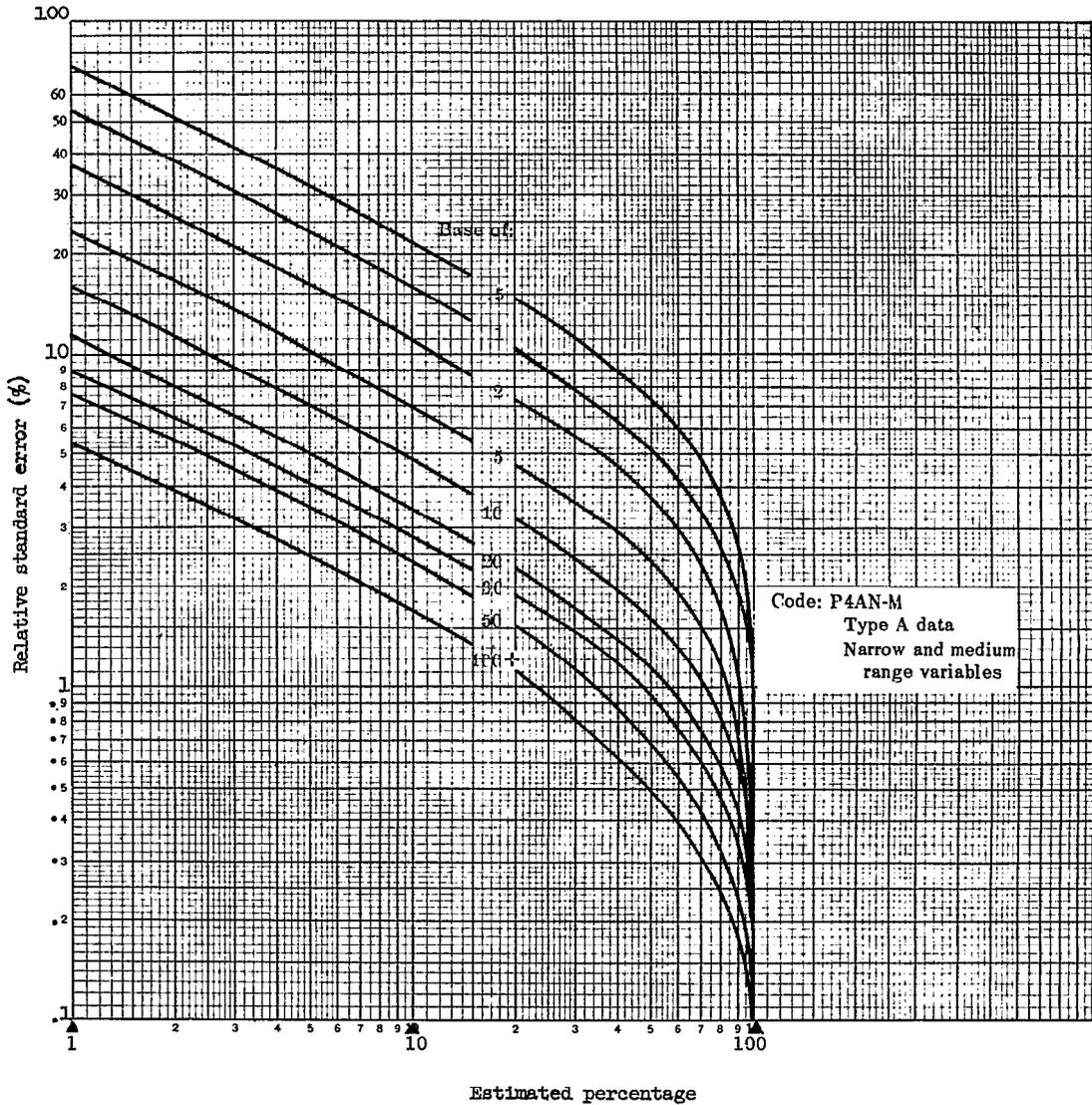
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

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 obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered 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.

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

Place of visit.—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit occurs. Definitions of the various categories are as follows:

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 have been staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).

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.

Hospital clinic is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.

Hospital outpatient clinic.—A unit of a hospital where a person may go for medical care without being admitted as an inpatient.

Hospital emergency room.—A unit of a hospital where a person may receive medical care, usually of an urgent nature, without or before being admitted as an inpatient.

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.

Telephone contact refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)

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 add to more than the total number of visits. Definitions of the types of medical service are as follows:

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.

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.

General checkup includes checkups for general purposes and also those for a 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."

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.

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."

Other includes eye refractions and 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.

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,¹³ 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 lasted less than 3 months and 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:

Allergy, any
Arthritis or rheumatism
Asthma
Cancer
Cleft palate

¹³National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

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

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset (see list under the definition of acute condition).

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are

not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 48.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special

schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Region</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, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Figure I.

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

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metro-

politan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to

\$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as non-farm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

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



APPENDIX III

DOCTOR VISIT QUESTIONS AND RECORDING FORM, 1971

DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		DOCTOR VISIT (1)	DOCTOR VISIT (2)
	1.	Person number _____	Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that --- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.		OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did --- visit or talk to a doctor?	2a.	_____/_____/_____ Month Date	_____/_____/_____ Month Date
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	b.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-5 for each visit)	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-5 for each visit)
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the out-patient clinic, or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital out-patient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	3.	x0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ ↘	x0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Out-Patient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ ↘
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	4.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? _____ ↘	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? _____ ↘
5a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date) ? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)	5a.	_____ _____	_____ _____
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (5c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (5b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (Next DV)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (5c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (5b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (Next DV)
b. Was this for any specific condition?	b.	Y (Enter condition in 5a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV)	Y (Enter condition in 5a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV)
Mark box or ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 5a	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 5a
c. For what condition did --- visit the doctor on this date?	c.	_____	_____
FOOTNOTES			

12. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? (Besides those visits)	12. <input type="checkbox"/> None (NP) ____ Number of visits
13a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations? ----- b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	Y (13b and c) N (14) 13b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else? ----- If "Doctor visit," ask:	Y (13b and c) N
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?	d. ____ Number of visits (NP)
14a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone? ----- b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	Y (14b and c) N (15) 14b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else? ----- If "Phone call," ask:	Y (14b and c) N
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?	d. ____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 12-14 for all persons. Ask Q. 15a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.	<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 15d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (15e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
15a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks? ----- b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?	15a. b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition? -----	c. Enter condition in item C and ask 15d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?	d. Y (15c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?	e. Y N (NP)
f. What was the matter? -- Anything else?	f. Enter condition in item C (NP)
16a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.) ----- b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?	16a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital ____ Number of visits b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week doctor visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 12 and 15) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 - 12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never
FOOTNOTES	

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