

VITAL & HEALTH STATISTICS

Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1980

Estimates of utilization of physician services by volume of visits, time interval since last physician visit and number of visits per person per year are presented by selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics. Statistics on the type of physician visited, the place of visit, type of service rendered, and the conditions causing visits for diagnosis or treatment are also included.

**Data From the National Health Survey
Series 10, Number 144**

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
 - * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30-percent relative standard error)
 - # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements
-

Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit

by John Gary Collins, M.B.A., Division of Health Interview
Statistics

Introduction

In this report, data on the utilization of physician services by the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented, based on information collected by the National Center for Health Statistics in its 1980 National Health Interview Survey. Data are presented on the volume of visits, and 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. Information is also

provided on the type of physician visited, the place of visit, type of service rendered, and the conditions causing visits for diagnosis or treatment. Selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics of the population are cross tabulated by these physician visit variables to provide an indepth picture of physician visit utilization. The estimated volume of physician visits and the number of visits per person per year, as presented in this report, exclude the visits to inpatients in hospitals. Trend data comparing similar Health Interview Survey data collected during earlier survey years are also included.

Highlights

The following statements briefly summarize the data contained in this report:

- In 1980, an estimated 75 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population was seen by or talked to a physician during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview.
- About 21 percent of the population had five physician visits or more during that period. These high utilizers accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total physician visits. Exclusive of visits to inpatients in hospitals, but inclusive of telephone consultations, there were about 1.04 billion visits in 1980, which amounted to an annual rate of 4.8 visits per person. This rate has been relatively stable over the last several years, although it is down slightly from the 5.1 visits per person reported in the 1975 survey.
- About 68 percent of all physician visits took place in a doctor's office, 13 percent took place in a hospital clinic or emergency room, and 12 percent were by telephone consultation. Only 0.6 percent of physician visits were to patient's homes in 1980.
- The percent of visits to general practitioners has decreased from about 63 percent in the July 1966–June 1967 survey year to about 47 percent in 1980. In the same period, the percent of visits to internists has doubled from 5.4 to 11.0 percent, and the percent of visits to obstetricians/gynecologists has increased from 5.2 to 7.2 percent.
- Diagnosis or treatment of conditions was by far the predominant reason that physicians were consulted, accounting for more than 84 percent of all visits. Prenatal or postnatal care was the reason given in almost 4 percent of the visits. General checkups was the purpose of more than 8 percent of the visits.
- Fifty-one percent of the doctor visits for diagnosis or treatment were for chronic conditions and 44 percent were for acute conditions. There was no condition reported in the remaining 5 percent.

Earlier reports in *Vital and Health Statistics Series 10* dealing exclusively with physician visits are Nos. 18, 19, 49, 75, 97, and 128.¹⁻⁶

Sources and limitations of the data

Information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), as presented in this report, is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth quarter sample. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate.

During 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 2.9 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section titled "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, where an estimated number, or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have specified meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, estimates of the number of physician visits for acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, visits for those conditions that had started during the 3-month period prior to the interview and that involved medical attention during

the 2-week period prior to interview. The exceptions, listed in appendix II, are certain conditions, such as heart trouble and diabetes, that are always considered to be chronic regardless of duration or onset.

The probe questions and recording form used to obtain information about physician visits are illustrated in appendix III. The entire questionnaire used during 1980 is illustrated in the Current Estimates report for that period (Series 10, Number 139).⁷

In addition to the possible sampling errors mentioned above, response error is also a possibility in interview data. Response error occurs when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to recall accurately events occurring during the reference period, report events that 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, Number 18)¹ suggest that reporting of physician visits is subject to underreporting as well as overreporting, which tend to compensate for each other.

It is important to note that since NHIS does not include visits to hospital inpatients or residents of nursing homes or other institutions, visits to the elderly may be underestimated in this report. Also excluded in NHIS are visits to the hospital emergency room that result in hospitalization. The National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (NMCUES) estimates that there are about 9 million emergency room visits that result in hospitalization yearly.⁸

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

Comments on the data

For the purposes of the National Health Interview Survey, 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. Services rendered by an assistant or nurse acting under the physician's supervision are also included. Data on the interval since a person last consulted a physician may include a visit to a person as an inpatient in a hospital if this was the person's only visit in the past year. The visit would be included for interval data purposes, but not included in the estimated volume of physician visits.

To maintain consistency, the estimated 74.9 per-

cent of the population reporting a physician visit in the past year, as shown in the time interval tables, is also used in tables showing the percent of the population with one visit or more in the last 12 months. Its complement, (25.1 percent) is shown as the percent of the population with no visits in the past 12 months. Thus, if the only visit a person made was as an inpatient, he is treated as having had a doctor visit in the last 12 months, but the number of visits is not specified.

All of the other tables in this report relative to physician visits contain estimates of the volume of physician visits and exclude all visits for hospital inpatients.

Comparison of NHIS with two other NCHS surveys

The National Center for Health Statistics sponsors three programs that provide data on physician visits: NHIS, the survey which provides the data for this report; the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS); and NMCUES. These surveys have major methodological and definitional differences that preclude direct comparisons in a large number of instances. Hence, the data sets should be considered complementary of one another and each used to improve the other according to the needs of the user.

The NAMCS⁹ is a national probability sample of office-based physicians selected from master files of the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. Selected physicians maintain a listing of all patient visits in their office during a randomly assigned 7-day period. The strength of these data is in the precision and depth of the medical information that it provides. Reliable data on information such as diagnosis, reason for visit, diagnostic procedures, treatments, and medication therapy are reported by the physicians themselves. However, NAMCS includes only physicians classified as non-Federal, office based, and primarily engaged in patient care activities. In addition, no visits to chiropractors, podiatrists, and optometrists are possible under NAMCS. While NHIS is designed to screen out visits to the above practitioners, there is the possibility of response error, as previously mentioned, which may cause them to be included. The NAMCS also excludes visits to physicians in Alaska and Hawaii, which adds to the difference in estimates between the two surveys.

The major strengths of the NHIS data are in the complete coverage of physician visits (office based, hospital outpatient departments and emergency rooms; company clinics, telephone consultations, home, and so forth) and its provision of important nonmedical data with which the visit data may be related. The NHIS includes such relevant variables as family income, family and individual educational levels, family size, and per-

ceived health status, which are not collected in NAMCS. In addition, because it is a population-based survey, NHIS also provides information on persons who did not receive care. Thus, both the users and nonusers of medical care can be profiled by demographic, socioeconomic, and health status variables.

Data for 1975–80 indicate that the number of physician office visits averaged 574 million a year using the NAMCS methodology and 702 million office visits using the NHIS methodology. While these two estimates of physician office visits vary, the differences in the survey populations and methodologies outlined above, along with the possible underestimation of office visits in NAMCS, due to accidental omission of patient visits from the physician logs, explain a portion of the difference.¹⁰

The NMCUES, like NHIS, is designed to measure health-related characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. There are both similarities and differences between the two surveys. Hence, similar estimates do not necessarily mean that both surveys have adequately measured the same phenomenon nor do different estimates necessarily indicate that one or the other survey is inadequately measuring the phenomenon. The NMCUES is a relatively new panel survey, conducted for the first time in 1980.⁸ Although the focus of the survey is on health care costs, data on health and health care utilization are obtained as a mechanism to collect cost data, and as a basis to classify and understand health care costs. Physician utilization is one of the primary study areas in the survey. The NMCUES contains nine probe questions regarding physician visits, including the three used in NHIS.

There are differences between NHIS and NMCUES on the definition of a physician visit, as well as in the depth of related questions. For example, NMCUES counts emergency room visits resulting in hospitalization as visits, but NHIS does not.

Preliminary results from NMCUES for 1980 show that when adjustments were made for telephone calls and emergency room visits resulting in hospitalizations, the estimated total number of ambulatory visits were very similar for the two surveys. There were differences within groups; however, as NMCUES estimated fewer

children visits and more visits by older adults than NHIS did.⁸

Although all three surveys have some similarities, they also have some major differences and should not be compared with each other, but used to complement each other.

Trends in physician visits

The estimated annual number of physician visits, excluding visits to hospital inpatients, has been relatively stable between 1971 and 1980, ranging from a low of just under 1 billion visits in 1971 to a high of 1.06 billion visits in 1975. This is in contrast with the trend of the late 1960's when the number of physician visits increased from mid-800 million to 1 billion (figure 1). The inception of Medicare and Medicaid programs accounts for some of the increase during these years.¹¹

Visits per person per year have not varied by more than 0.1 visit per person between any 2 successive years since 1976. In the previous decade, visits per person per year, which were estimated at 4.2 in 1968, increased to a high of 5.1 in 1975 before realizing a moderate decrease and then levelling off (figure 2). The rate of visits (table A) continues to be much higher for females than for males. This has been true for our entire series of observations. The difference in the rate of visits between white persons and persons of other races has been reduced since the mid-1960's. While the utilization for white persons is still higher, the magnitude of the difference is considerably less. As in the case of increased physician visits, the availability of Medicaid and Medicare programs probably accounts for a large part of these changes.

The percent of the population with one physician visit or more, within a year of interview, has stabilized at about 75 percent. This represents a sizeable increase over the percent estimated in the mid-1960's (table B). The percent of females having at least one visit within a year of interview has levelled off at about 80 percent and continues to be higher than the percent of males. Among the age groups, persons under 5 years of age continued to have the highest percent with one physician visit or more within a year of interview, and persons 75 years of age and over the second highest. The difference between the percent of white persons and persons of other races seeing a physician in the past year has been markedly reduced over the years, similar to the trend noted for visits per person per year.

The doctor's office was by far the most prevalent place of visit (table C), accounting for 68 percent of the visits in 1980. This percent has ranged from 67 to 72 percent over the past 20 years. Visits to the home that have steadily decreased over the years now account for only 0.6 percent of physician visits. The percent of visits to hospital clinics and emergency rooms has levelled off after having reached 12.9 percent in 1975, and telephone consultations have decreased moderately to 12.2 percent after having peaked at 13.3 percent in 1971.

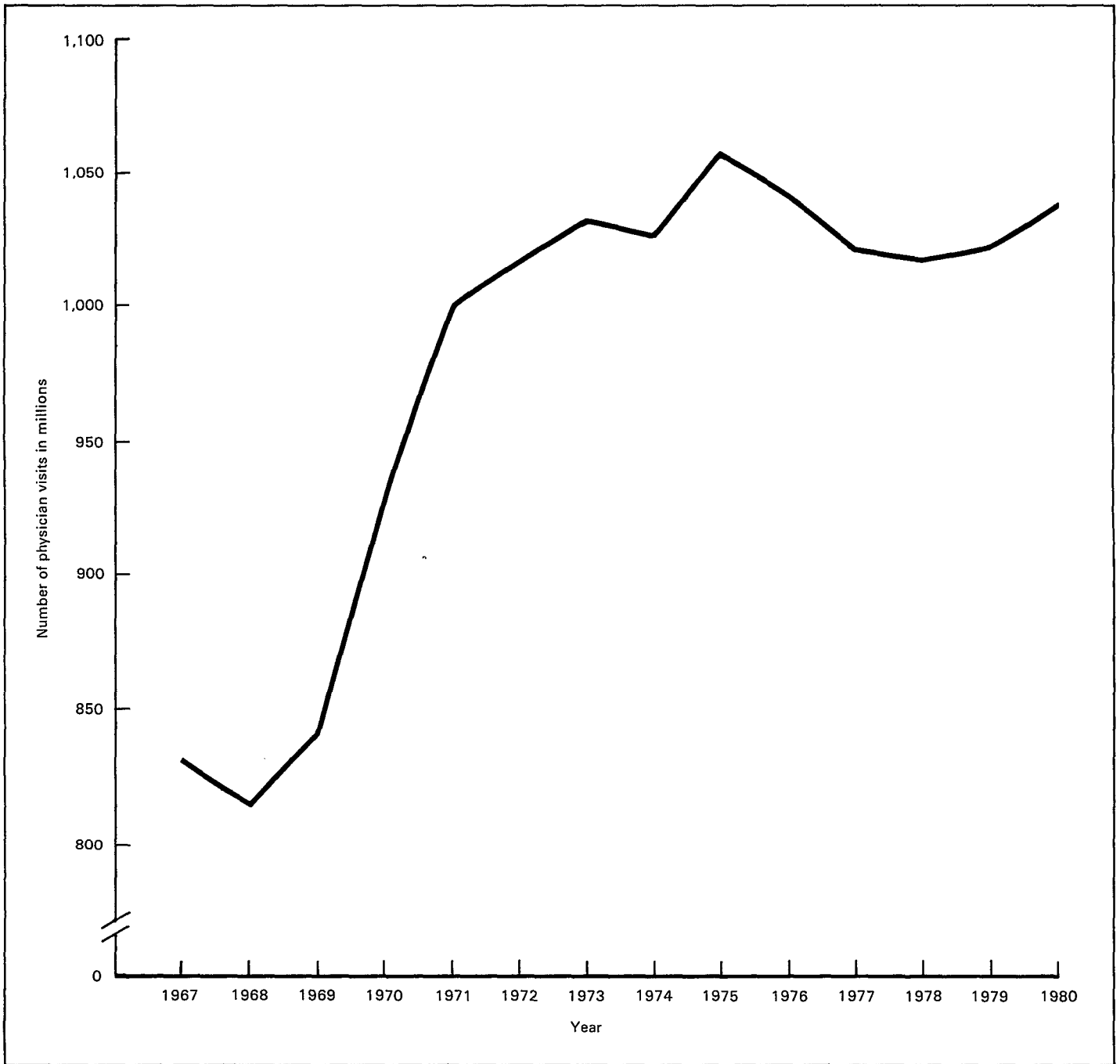


Figure 1. Number of physician visits per year: United States, 1967-80

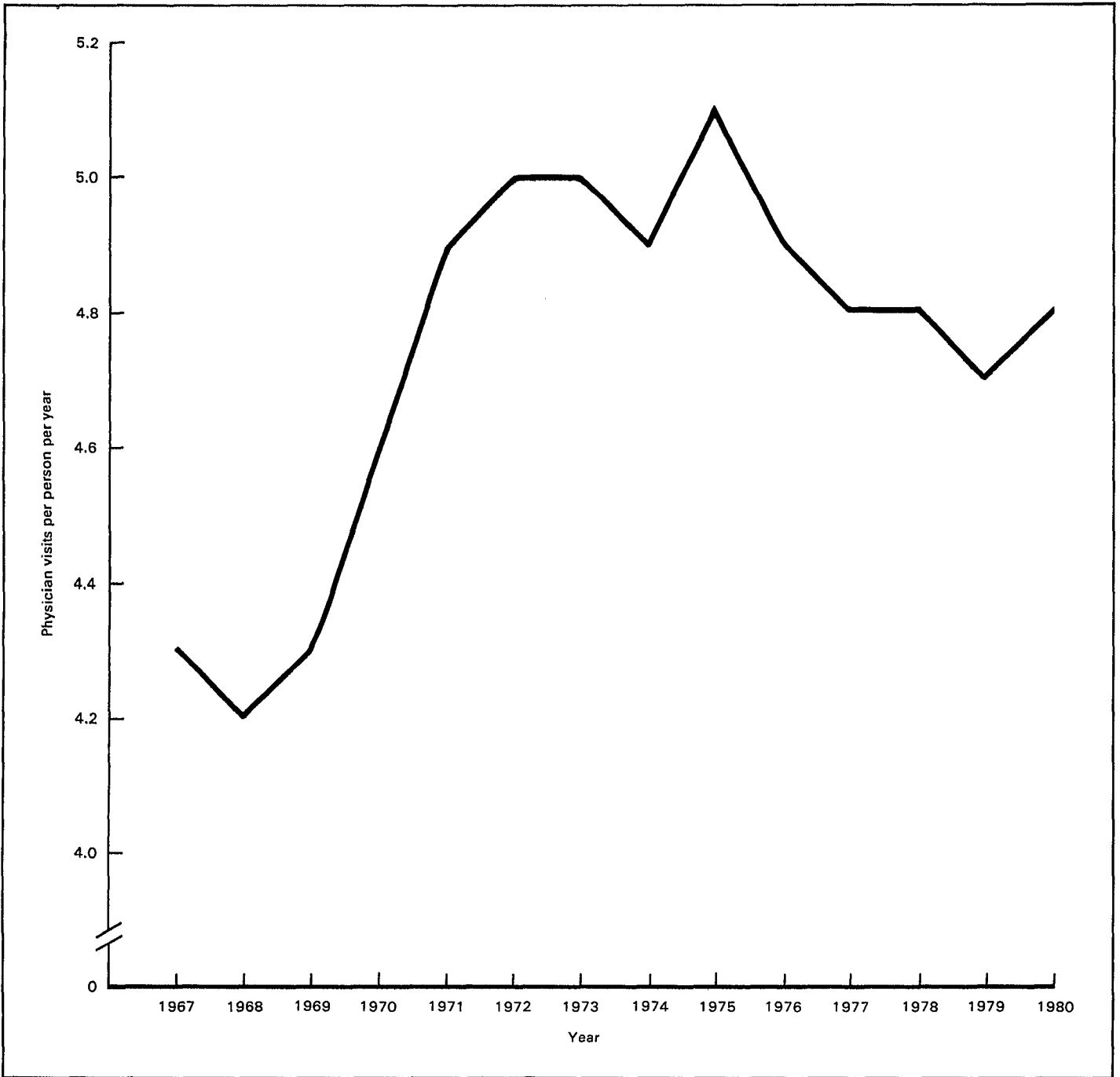


Figure 2. Average number of physician visits per person per year: United States, 1967-80

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

Characteristic	July 1963– June 1964	July 1966– June 1967	1971	1975	1980
	Visits per person per year				
All persons ¹	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.8
Sex					
Male	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.0
Female	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.4
Age					
Under 5 years	5.5	5.7	6.8	6.9	7.1
5–14 years	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
15–24 years	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.8
25–34 years	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.8
35–44 years	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.3
45–54 years	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.4	4.6
55–64 years	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.6
65–74 years	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.4
75 years and over	7.3	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.5
Race					
White	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.8
All other	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.7	4.4
Family income					
Less than \$3,000	4.3	4.6	6.2	6.4	5.8
\$3,000–\$4,999	4.5	4.1	5.1	5.6	6.1
\$5,000–\$6,999	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.4	5.2
\$7,000–\$9,999	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.6
\$10,000–\$14,999	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	} 5.8	} 4.8	} 5.1	4.9	4.6
\$25,000 or more				4.9	4.5
Education of head of family					
Less than 5 years	4.0	3.7	4.9	} 4.9	} 4.7
5–8 years	4.2	4.0	4.6		
9–12 years	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.6
13–15 years	} 5.4	} 5.0	} 5.6	5.5	5.0
16 years or more				5.4	5.1
Activity limitation					
Unable to carry on major activity ²	12.7	10.4	12.4	12.5	11.7
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ²	9.3	8.6	10.5	10.5	9.6
Limited, but not in major activity ²	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.4	7.4
Not limited in activity	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9
Place of residence					
SMSA	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.9
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
Farm	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.6
Geographic region					
Northeast	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.3	4.8
North Central	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.8
South	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.6
West	5.4	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.0

¹Includes unknown family income and unknown education of head of family.

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

Table B. Percent of population with 1 physician visit or more within a year of interview, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>July 1963– June 1964</i>	<i>July 1966– June 1967</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
	Percent				
All persons ¹	66.1	68.1	72.4	75.2	74.9
Sex					
Male	62.7	65.1	69.0	70.5	69.9
Female	69.3	70.9	75.5	79.5	79.5
Age					
Under 5 years	80.4	82.7	87.0	88.9	90.5
5–14 years	61.2	62.2	65.4	68.7	72.1
15–24 years	66.1	70.0	72.6	74.0	72.5
25–34 years	66.2	68.9	75.0	77.6	75.1
35–44	63.4	65.7	70.8	73.6	71.0
45–54 years	63.4	64.7	70.6	73.5	71.8
55–64 years	63.6	66.0	71.2	74.8	74.9
65–74 years	67.9	69.5	73.5	77.2	77.9
75 years and over	70.5	72.2	77.1	81.5	82.0
Race					
White	67.4	69.3	73.3	75.7	75.2
All other	56.2	59.0	65.6	71.5	73.1
Family income					
Less than \$3,000	59.5	63.8	71.8	76.6	76.8
\$3,000–\$4,999	64.2	65.0	69.0	74.5	77.9
\$5,000–\$6,999	67.1	67.4	69.9	73.0	74.8
\$7,000–\$9,999	69.8	69.9	72.3	74.0	75.4
\$10,000–\$14,999	71.8	72.1	74.4	75.0	74.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	} 75.4	} 75.3	76.1	77.1	75.0
\$25,000 or more			76.1	78.7	76.1
Education of head of family					
Less than 5 years	55.1	58.0	64.1	} 69.0	} 70.3
5–8 years	59.4	62.1	66.0		
9–12 years	67.4	68.8	72.2	74.5	74.3
13–15 years	} 75.8	} 76.2	} 79.1	79.7	77.5
16 years or more			79.1	82.0	79.1
Activity limitation					
Unable to carry on major activity ² .....	...	82.5	85.8	89.2	89.4
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ² .....	...	81.2	85.2	87.6	88.8
Limited, but not in major activity ² .....	...	82.1	83.4	83.9	84.0
Not limited in activity .....	...	66.3	70.6	73.2	72.7
Place of residence					
SMSA	67.6	69.5	73.4	76.0	75.5
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm	64.8	66.6	71.2	73.8	73.9
Farm	56.9	59.7	65.7	68.5	69.9
Geographic region					
Northeast	67.5	70.1	73.0	76.2	76.2
North Central	65.9	67.7	72.2	75.4	75.4
South	63.8	65.9	71.7	73.9	74.1
West	68.4	69.9	73.0	75.8	74.2

¹Includes unknown family income and unknown education of head of family.

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

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

<i>Place of visit</i>	<i>July 1958– June 1959</i>	<i>July 1963– June 1964</i>	<i>July 1966– June 1967</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
	Percent distribution					
All visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office (including prepaid group)	66.6	69.8	71.8	69.6	68.0	67.9
Home	9.2	5.4	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.6
Hospital clinic or emergency room	8.8	11.9	9.3	10.2	12.9	12.9
Company or industry health unit	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7
Telephone ¹	10.4	10.6	11.3	13.3	12.5	12.2
Other and unknown	4.0	1.6	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.7

¹ Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

Interval since last physician visit

Data about the interval since last physician visit are based on responses to the question, “About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a medical doctor?”

In 1980 an estimated 163.2 million persons, or 74.9 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, were reported to have consulted a physician at least once during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. For an additional 10.8 percent of the population it had been at least 1 but less than 2 years since they had last consulted a physician, and for 13.3 percent it had been 2 years or more since their last physician consultation. The data on interval since last physician visit or consultation by selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics are found in tables D, E, and 1.

An examination of the selected characteristics found in tables D and E follows:

- A higher percent of females (79.5) than males (69.9) saw a physician within a year.
- A higher percent of children under 5 years of age saw a physician within a year (90.5) than any of the other age groups. Persons 75 years of age and over had the second highest percent (82.0).
- Persons in families where the education of the head of family was 16 years or more had the highest percent (79.1) of physician visits in the last 12 months, and those in families where the head had less than 9 years of education had the lowest percent (70.3).
- There was a lower percent of persons in large families (seven persons or more) having a physician visit in the last 12 months (63.6) than in smaller families—77.2 percent in two-person families and 76.3 percent in three and four person families.
- Persons with activity limitation were more likely to have had a physician visit in the last 12 months (87.8 percent) than those with no activity limitation (72.7 percent).
- Persons whose health status was perceived as excellent were less likely to have had a physician visit in the last 12 months (71.1 percent) than those whose health status was perceived as good, fair, or poor (76.0 percent, 84.6 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively).
- Persons who had eight bed days or more in the last 12 months were more likely to have had a physician visit in the past year (96.7 percent) than those with zero bed days (64.1 percent) or 1–7 bed days (83.6 percent).

Table D. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1980

Characteristic	Total population ¹	Time interval since last visit				
		Total	Less than 1 year		1 year—less than 2 years	2 years or more
			Less than 6 months	6–11 months		
Percent distribution						
All persons ²	100.0	74.9	58.4	16.5	10.8	13.3
Sex						
Male	100.0	69.9	52.7	17.2	12.1	16.8
Female	100.0	79.5	63.8	15.7	9.6	10.1
Age						
Under 5 years	100.0	90.5	78.8	11.7	6.0	1.7
5–14 years	100.0	72.1	52.4	19.7	15.6	11.2
15–24 years	100.0	72.5	54.4	18.1	12.9	13.4
25–34 years	100.0	75.1	56.6	18.4	10.5	13.6
35–44 years	100.0	71.0	52.7	18.3	11.5	16.6
45–54 years	100.0	71.8	56.1	15.7	10.0	17.5
55–64 years	100.0	74.9	60.9	14.0	8.3	16.0
65–74 years	100.0	77.9	67.1	10.8	6.3	15.1
75 years and over	100.0	82.0	72.1	9.9	5.4	12.0
Race						
White	100.0	75.2	58.6	16.6	10.6	13.4
Black	100.0	73.9	58.7	15.2	11.9	12.3
Family income						
Less than \$5,000	100.0	77.4	64.4	13.0	9.3	12.3
\$5,000–\$9,999	100.0	75.1	61.0	14.1	10.2	13.7
\$10,000–\$14,999	100.0	74.5	58.3	16.2	10.5	14.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	100.0	75.0	57.3	17.7	10.7	13.5
\$25,000 or more	100.0	76.1	57.7	18.4	11.2	12.1
Education of head of family						
Less than 9 years	100.0	70.3	57.6	12.7	10.7	17.3
9–11 years	100.0	72.8	57.5	15.3	11.5	14.6
12 years	100.0	74.9	57.6	17.3	11.1	13.1
13–15 years	100.0	77.5	59.5	18.0	10.3	11.6
16 years or more	100.0	79.1	60.9	18.2	9.8	10.5
Size of family						
Unrelated individuals	100.0	77.3	62.4	15.0	8.1	14.2
2 persons	100.0	77.2	62.6	14.6	8.5	13.6
3–4 persons	100.0	76.3	59.0	17.3	10.6	12.1
5–6 persons	100.0	71.2	53.5	17.6	13.6	13.9
7 persons or more	100.0	63.6	47.2	16.3	16.1	17.7

¹Includes never and unknown.

²Includes race other than white or black, unknown family income, and unknown education of head of family.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table E. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last physician visit, according to selected health status characteristics, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, 1980

Characteristic	Total population ¹	Time interval since last visit				
		Total	Less than 1 year		1 year—less than 2 years	2 years or more
			Less than 6 months	6–11 months		
Percent distribution						
All persons ²	100.0	74.9	58.4	16.5	10.8	13.3
Activity limitation ³						
Not limited in activity.....	100.0	72.7	55.1	17.6	11.7	14.4
Limited in activity.....	100.0	87.8	78.0	9.7	5.0	6.8
Unable to carry on major activity ³	100.0	89.4	82.2	7.3	3.6	6.5
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	100.0	88.8	78.6	10.1	4.7	6.3
Limited, but not in major activity ³	100.0	84.0	72.4	11.5	7.3	8.3
Perceived health status ⁴						
Excellent.....	100.0	71.1	52.3	18.8	12.4	15.5
Good.....	100.0	76.0	60.3	15.7	10.5	12.5
Fair.....	100.0	84.6	74.0	10.6	5.8	8.9
Poor.....	100.0	93.1	87.5	5.6	3.0	3.7
Bed days in last 12 months						
None.....	100.0	64.1	47.3	16.8	14.6	20.0
1–7.....	100.0	83.6	65.2	18.4	8.1	7.7
8–30.....	100.0	96.5	86.0	10.5	2.0	1.3
31–365.....	100.0	97.3	92.4	4.9	1.2	1.2
Place of residence						
SMSA-Central city.....	100.0	75.0	59.3	15.7	10.6	13.2
SMSA-Outside central city.....	100.0	75.9	58.8	17.1	10.7	12.4
Outside SMSA.....	100.0	73.6	57.3	16.2	11.0	14.7
Geographic region						
Northeast.....	100.0	76.2	60.7	15.5	10.7	12.3
North Central.....	100.0	75.4	58.0	17.4	10.6	13.2
South.....	100.0	74.1	57.8	16.3	10.8	14.0
West.....	100.0	74.2	57.5	16.6	10.9	13.7

¹Includes never and unknown.

²Includes unknown health status and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Frequency distribution of visits in past year

Data on the frequency distribution of visits in the past year are based on responses to the question, "During the past 12 months, how many times did you see or talk to a medical doctor?" Visits already reported to the interviewer in prior questions were included, but visits as hospital inpatients were excluded.

Data in tables F, G, and 2 show the number and percent distribution of persons by frequency of physician visits in the past year, according to selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics of the population.

An estimated 54.7 million, or 25.1 percent of persons in the population in 1980, had no physician visits in the 12 months prior to interview, 22.6 percent saw a physician only once, 30.3 percent saw a physician 2–4 times, 16.3 percent from 5–12 times, and 4.5 percent had 13 or more physician visits.

Persons with five visits or more in the past 12 months, although representing only a little more than one-fifth of the population, accounted for approximately two-thirds of the doctor visits.

An analysis of these high utilizers (five visits or more) follows. It should be noted that age and sex have a large effect on physician utilization. Since these data are not age or sex specific, some of the apparent differences among population groups may be due in part to differences in age-sex distributions.

A higher percent of females than males had five visits or more, 24.6 percent to 16.6 percent, respectively.

The elderly and the very young were the highest utilizers among the age groups with 31.8 percent of those 65 years of age and over and 31.5 percent of those under 5 years of age having five physician visits or more in the 12 months preceding the interview. In contrast,

only 12.3 percent of those 5–14 years of age were in the high utilization category.

Persons in families with the lowest average income (less than \$5,000) had the largest proportion with five visits or more, and those in families in the highest income group (\$25,000 or more) had the lowest proportion. In general, it appears that the higher the family income, the lower the percent of high utilizers (figure 3).

Persons in larger families had a lower proportion of high utilizers than those in smaller families did. The percent of persons with five physician visits or more was 23.8 percent in two-person families and 14.6 percent in families of seven or more.

There was a significant difference in the proportion of persons having five physician visits or more in the past year by activity limitation status. A total of 45.4 percent of persons with activity limitation due to a chronic condition had five visits or more, compared with only 16.6 percent of those persons who were not limited in activity.

Of those persons whose health status was perceived to be excellent, 13.2 percent had five physician visits or more in the past year. The proportion of persons with five visits or more was 21.9 percent for those with good health, 41.9 percent for those with fair, and 65.1 percent for those whose health was perceived as poor.

An estimated 74.7 percent of persons with 31 bed days or more in the last 12 months had five physician visits or more. Those with zero bed days had only 11.1 percent high utilizers, persons with 1–7 bed days had 22.1 percent high utilizers, and those with 8–30 bed days had 55.4 percent high utilizers.

Table F. Percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1980

Characteristic	Number of visits in past year					
	Total ¹	None	1	2-4	5-12	13 or more
All persons ²	100.0	25.1	22.6	30.3	16.3	4.5
Percent distribution						
Sex						
Male	100.0	30.1	23.3	28.7	13.3	3.4
Female	100.0	20.5	22.0	31.8	19.2	5.5
Age						
Under 5 years	100.0	9.5	16.9	40.3	27.2	4.3
5-14 years	100.0	27.9	30.0	28.9	10.0	2.3
15-24 years	100.0	27.5	25.0	29.0	13.3	3.9
25-34 years	100.0	24.9	23.0	29.8	16.2	5.0
35-44 years	100.0	29.0	24.5	27.7	13.6	4.1
45-54 years	100.0	28.2	21.8	29.4	14.8	4.7
55-64 years	100.0	25.1	18.7	29.9	19.1	6.0
65-74 years	100.0	22.1	13.7	31.9	24.4	6.4
75 years and over	100.0	18.0	13.2	32.5	26.6	7.0
Race						
White	100.0	24.8	22.7	30.4	16.5	4.4
Black	100.0	26.1	21.5	29.7	15.6	4.9
Family income						
Less than \$5,000	100.0	22.6	17.9	30.1	20.4	7.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	100.0	24.9	19.4	30.2	18.7	5.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	25.5	21.7	30.4	16.8	4.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	25.0	23.5	30.3	15.9	4.2
\$25,000 or more	100.0	23.9	25.9	31.4	14.3	3.6
Education of head of family						
Less than 9 years	100.0	29.7	17.6	27.3	18.2	5.4
9-11 years	100.0	27.2	21.0	28.6	16.9	4.9
12 years	100.0	25.1	23.6	30.5	15.6	4.1
13-15 years	100.0	22.5	24.1	32.0	16.0	4.4
16 years or more	100.0	20.9	25.6	32.9	15.9	4.0
Size of family						
Unrelated individuals	100.0	22.7	18.9	32.0	19.2	5.8
2 persons	100.0	22.8	19.8	32.1	18.8	5.0
3-4 persons	100.0	23.7	23.4	30.7	16.5	4.5
5-6 persons	100.0	28.8	25.8	28.0	12.9	3.3
7 persons or more	100.0	36.4	23.7	24.0	11.5	3.1

¹Includes unknown number of visits.

²Includes race other than white or black, unknown family income, and unknown education of head of family.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

Table G. Percent distribution of persons by number of physician visits in past year, according to selected health status characteristics, place of residence, and geographic region: United States, 1980

Characteristic	Number of visits in past year						
	Total ¹	None	1	2-4	5-12	13 or more	
		Percent distribution					
All persons ²	100.0	25.1	22.6	30.3	16.3	4.5	
Activity limitation ²							
Not limited in activity	100.0	27.3	24.7	30.3	13.7	2.9	
Limited in activity	100.0	12.2	10.5	30.0	31.7	13.7	
Unable to carry on major activity ³	100.0	10.6	7.5	25.8	34.6	18.5	
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	100.0	11.2	10.4	29.8	33.2	13.7	
Limited, but not in major activity ³	100.0	16.0	13.6	34.6	25.6	8.8	
Perceived health status ⁴							
Excellent	100.0	28.9	27.4	29.4	11.1	2.1	
Good	100.0	24.0	20.6	32.2	17.8	4.1	
Fair	100.0	15.4	11.0	30.1	30.9	11.0	
Poor	100.0	6.9	5.5	19.4	37.8	27.3	
Bed days in last 12 months							
None	100.0	35.9	26.0	26.2	9.4	1.6	
1-7	100.0	16.4	22.9	37.3	18.3	3.7	
8-30	100.0	3.5	8.1	30.8	40.7	14.7	
31-365	100.0	2.7	3.1	15.7	41.2	33.4	
Place of residence							
SMSA-Central city	100.0	25.0	21.2	30.2	17.2	5.0	
SMSA-Outside central city	100.0	24.1	24.1	30.4	15.9	4.4	
Outside SMSA	100.0	26.4	22.0	30.2	16.2	4.0	
Geographic region							
Northeast	100.0	23.8	23.0	30.7	16.7	4.7	
North Central	100.0	24.6	22.9	30.5	16.6	4.1	
South	100.0	25.9	22.4	30.3	15.7	4.3	
West	100.0	25.8	22.1	29.4	16.5	5.0	

¹Includes unknown number of visits.

²Includes unknown health status and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure II.

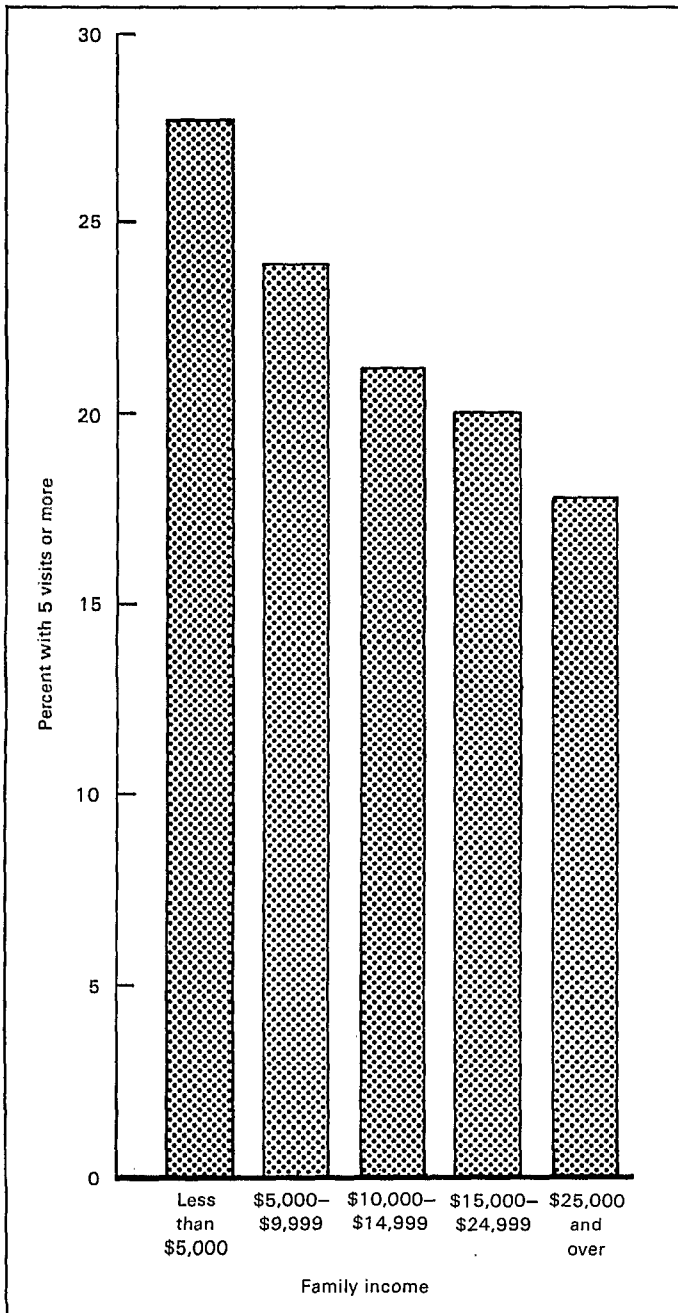


Figure 3. Percent of persons with 5 physician visits or more in the 12 months prior to interview, by family income: United States, 1980

Volume of physician visits

Data on the volume of physician visits in 1980 are based on responses to questions 14, 15 and 16 on the sixth page of the NHIS questionnaire, presented in appendix III.

During 1980, the estimated annual number of physician visits, exclusive of visits to inpatients in hospitals, was about 1.04 billion, or 4.8 visits per person per year (table 3).

The number and rate of physician visits for selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics of the population are presented in tables 3–15. Since age has a large association with the rates of physician visits as well as with health status characteristics, and because the age distribution can vary considerably for a particular characteristic, it is advisable to make comparisons of age-specific rates for subgroups of the population rather than comparing rates for persons of all ages.

Comparisons of age-specific rates by sex are shown in figure 4. Although the rates did not differ much for males and females in the youngest and oldest age groups, for the age span from about 15 years of age to 64 years of age, females had a higher rate of physician visits than males did. A portion of this difference is related to visits concerning childbirth and pregnancy, particularly in the 15–44 year age bracket.

The number and rate of physician visits by place of residence, sex, and age, are shown in table 3. The rate was highest for persons living in the central city portion of standard metropolitan statistics areas (SMSA's). This appears to be due primarily to the relatively large differences in rates for persons 45 years of age and over.

The number and annual rate of physician visits by geographic region, sex, and age are presented in table 4. Although there were no major age-sex relationships in these data, high utilization was observed among women over 65 years of age residing in the West Region.

Estimates of the number and rate of physician visits by family income, sex, and age are presented in table 5. The rates for the lowest and highest family income

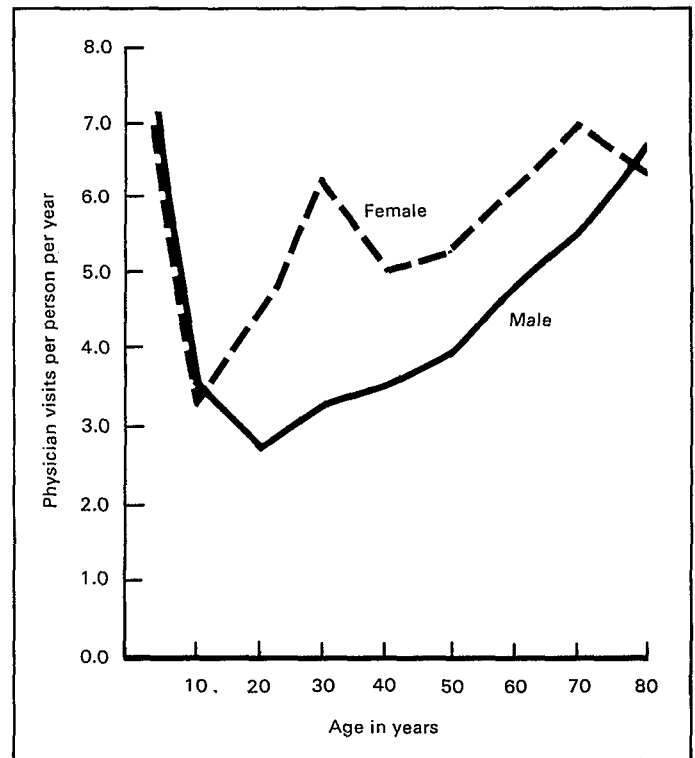


Figure 4. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and sex: United States, 1980

groups are illustrated in figure 5. It is interesting to note that although the rates for persons in the high income group were greatest for persons under 5 years and 65 years of age and over, the highest utilizers in the low income group were in the 45–64 year age range. The higher rate of utilization for persons 45–64 years of age in the low family income group may be due to the effect that poor health has on income. For example, although only 14.5 percent of persons in the 45–64 year age group were limited in activity in the high income group, 56.2 percent of persons in the 45–64 year age group were limited in activity in the low income group.

The number of physician visits and the number of physician visits per person per year by race, sex, and age

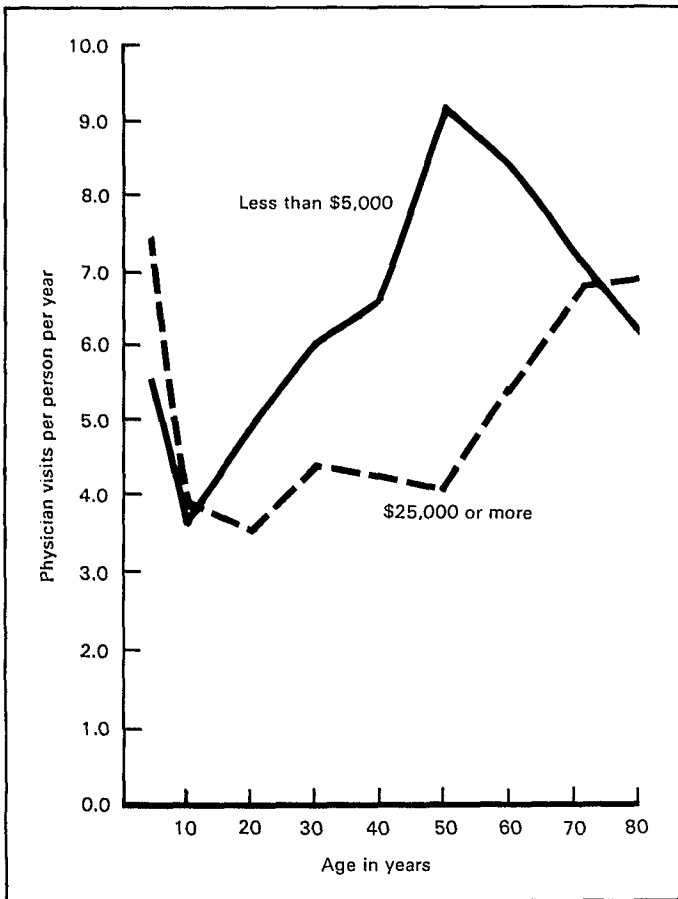


Figure 5. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and selected family income groups: United States, 1980

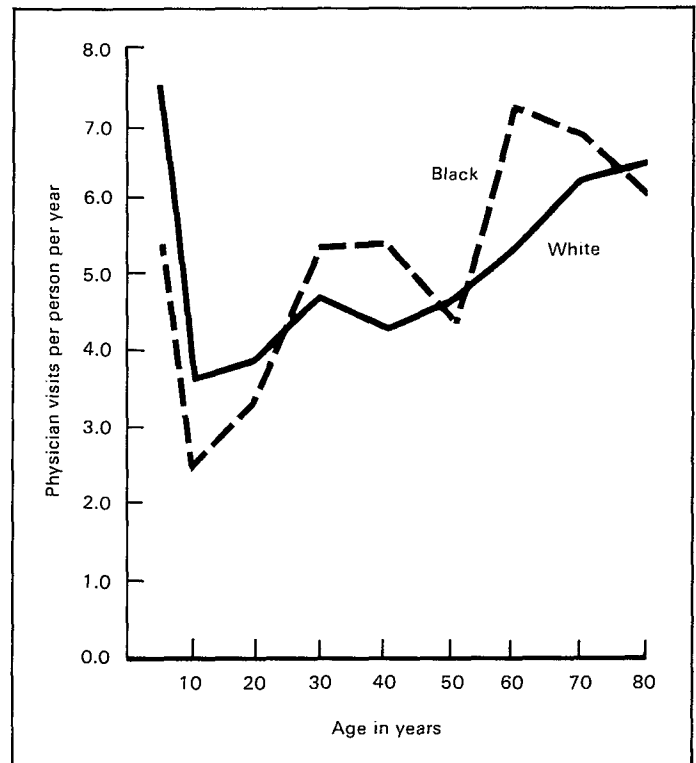


Figure 6. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and race, United States, 1980

are presented in table 6. The data indicate that white persons had higher utilization through 24 years of age; however, the utilization for black persons was higher in the 35–44 and 55–64 year age groups (figure 6). The average number of physician visits per person per year was highest for both black and white persons in the less than \$5,000 family income group (table 7). High utilization among persons 45–64 years of age, in both races, appears to account for this finding.

The number and annual rate of physician visits by education of head of family, sex, and age are shown in table 8, and by education of head of family, age, and family income in table 9. Among persons 14 years of age or under, the utilization rate was higher for those whose family head had 12 years or more of education than for those whose family head had less than 9 years of education. The utilization rates for females were consistently higher than those for males across all the education levels (table 8).

Data on the volume and rate of physician visits by size of family, sex, and age are presented in table 10, and by size of family, family income, and age in table 11. These data show that physician visit rates were higher in smaller families and lower in larger families. This finding is true for both sexes up to a family size of five to six persons.

When family size is analyzed by family income, it is found that for those in families of two, three, or four persons, physician utilization appeared to be higher than average in the lowest (less than \$5,000 a year) family income group, although, in families of five persons or more utilization in the low income group was about average. This may indicate that persons in large indigent families have transportation and/or other difficulties getting family members to the doctor, or that experience gained in past sibling treatment is substituted for a doctor visit.

The rates of physician visits for persons with limitation of activity due to chronic disease were, as might be expected, higher than the rates for persons who were not limited in activity. Utilization rates by activity limitation, sex, and age are shown in table 12, and by activity limitation, family income, and age in table 13. In general, the rate of physician visits was higher when the limitation was more severe. These rates were higher for the population as a whole and for several of the age-specific groups (figure 7). Although activity limitation status was closely related to physician utilization, there was no discernible utilization pattern between family income and activity limitation status.

Persons whose perceived health status was poor had the highest annual rate of physician visits, and persons whose perceived health status was excellent had the lowest rate. This was true for both males and females and most of the age groups as presented in table 14. Persons whose health status was perceived as fair or

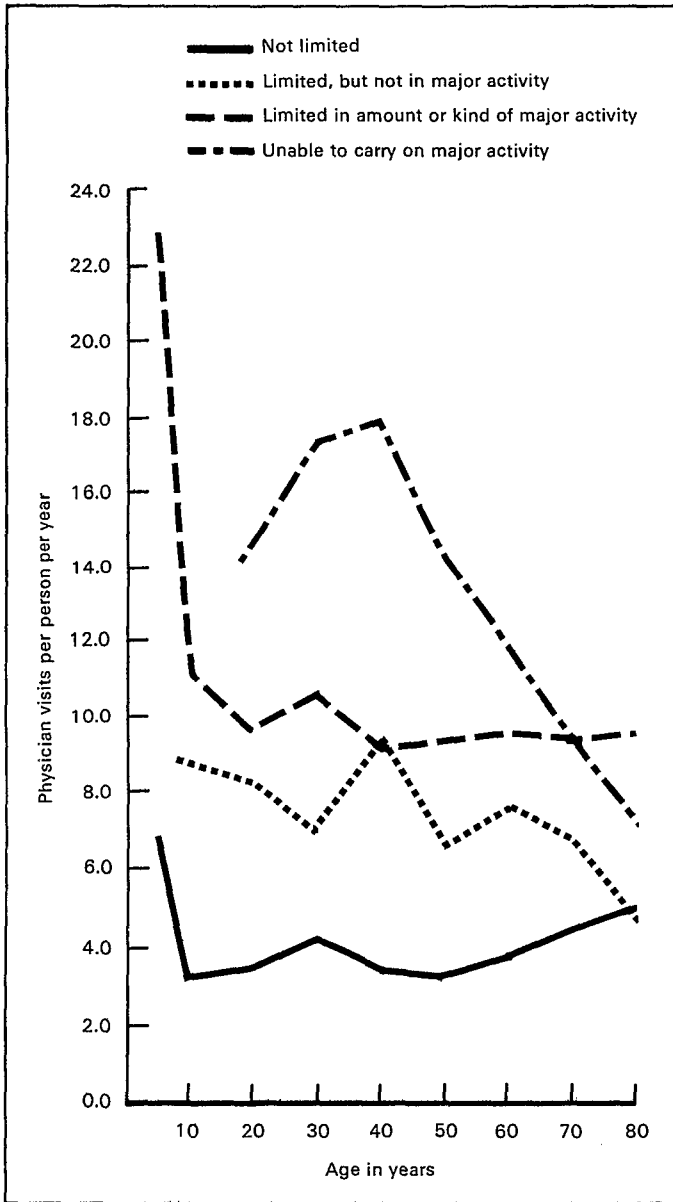


Figure 7. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and degree of activity limitation: United States, 1980

poor had considerably higher physician utilization than those whose health status was perceived as good or excellent (figure 8).

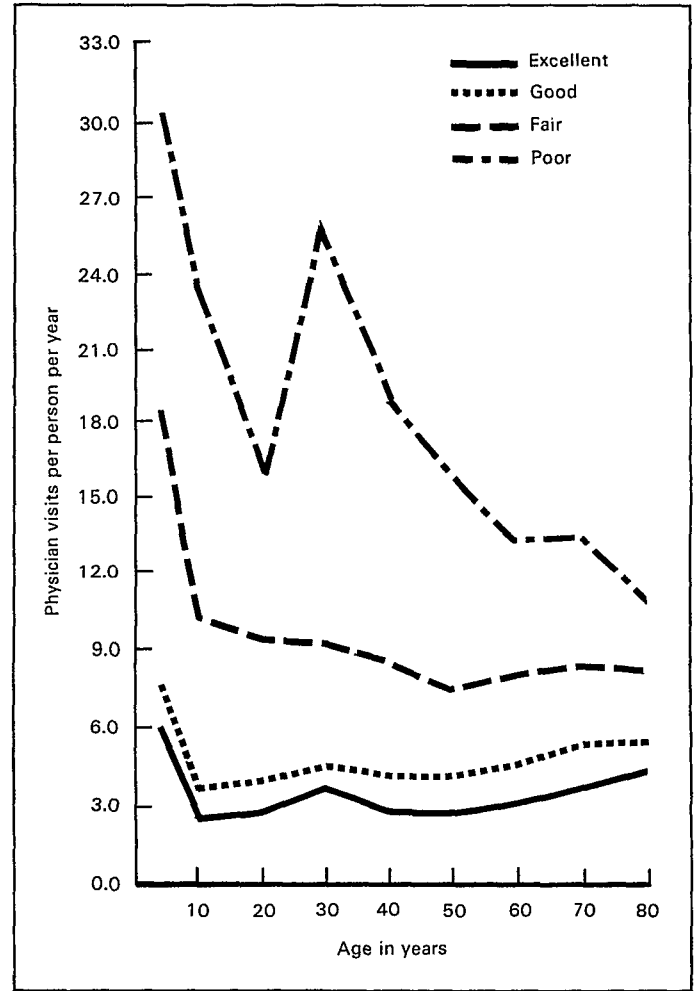


Figure 8. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and perceived health status: United States, 1980

The final table reflecting volume of visits (table 15) presents average number of physician visits per year by sex, age, and number of bed days in the last 12 months. These data show that utilization of physician visits was lowest, 2.7 per person per year for those with zero bed days and highest, 16.8 per person per year for those with 31 bed days or more. This positive relationship between physician utilization and bed days is significant for both males and females and for virtually all the age groups (figure 9).

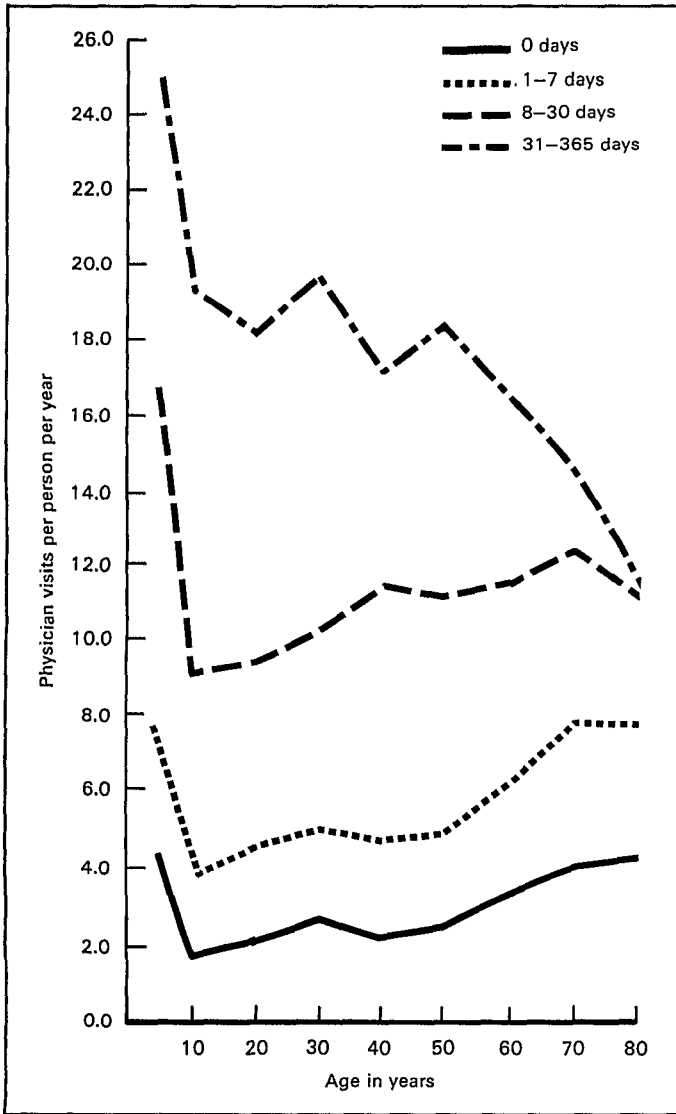


Figure 9. Number of physician visits per person per year, by age and bed days in the last 12 months: United States, 1980

Place of visit and type of physician

The National Health Interview Survey obtains data both on the place of physician visit and on the type of physician seen. These data are obtained through the responses generated for questions 3 and 4 of the 2-week doctor visit section of the questionnaire (appendix III). Estimates of the number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit for selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status variables are presented in tables 16 and 17. A summary distribution of the estimates is presented in table H.

In 1980 more than two-thirds of all physician visits (67.9 percent) took place in the doctor's office. Other primary places of visits were hospital outpatient clinics or emergency rooms (12.9 percent) and telephone consultation (12.2 percent). Physician visits to the home are now a rare occurrence, accounting for only 0.6 percent of the visits.

An examination of place of visit data by selected characteristics shows the following:

- A higher percent of office visits and telephone consultations were made by females. Proportionately more visits to hospital clinics or emergency rooms were made by males.

Table H. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit: United States, 1980

Place of visit	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution
Total	1,036,092	100.0
Office (including prepaid group)	703,416	67.9
Home	6,659	0.6
Hospital clinic or emergency room	133,988	12.9
Company or industry health unit	6,823	0.7
Telephone consultation ¹	126,010	12.2
Other and unknown	59,196	5.7

¹ Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

- The highest percent of physician office visits was for persons 65 years of age and over. The lowest percent was for persons under 5 years of age. Conversely, the largest proportion of telephone consultations was for persons under 5 years of age, and a relatively low proportion was for persons 65 years of age and over.
- The percents of office visits and telephone consultations were higher for white persons. However, the percent of hospital clinic or emergency room visits was twice as high for black persons.
- A larger proportion of office visits was made by persons in the higher family income groups (\$15,000 or more) than persons in the lowest family income group (less than \$5,000). The highest proportion of hospital clinic or emergency room visits was for persons in the lowest family income group.
- The percent of visits to hospital clinics or emergency rooms was lowest for persons whose head of family had 16 years of education or more; however, the percent of visits to the physician's office was highest for persons whose family head had less than 9 years of education. This is probably an age-related phenomenon.
- A greater percent of hospital clinic or emergency room visits was made by persons in large families (seven persons or more) than in families with two, three, or four members. In addition, the highest percent of visits to the physician's office was for persons in families of two.
- A smaller percent of physician office visits and a larger percent of hospital clinic or emergency room visits were made by persons with a perceived health status of "poor."
- A larger percent of physician office visits and a considerably smaller percent of telephone consultations were made by persons having zero bed days in the last 12 months.

- There was a lower percent of physician office visits and a higher percent of hospital clinic or emergency room visits among persons residing in SMSA-central city locations.

The percent distributions of physician visits by selected types of physician seen are presented in table J. Only four physician specialties accounted for approximately 75 percent of all physician visits, with general practitioners and internists combined accounting for 58.4 percent. The percent of other specialties are not listed due to the relatively small number in each group and the large variability due to errors in reporting accuracy of specialists.¹²

Table J. Percent distribution of physician visits, by selected types of physician: United States, selected years

Type of physician	July 1966– June 1967	1971	1975	1980
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General Practitioner	62.9	56.0	50.4	47.4
Internist	5.4	8.0	10.0	11.0
Pediatrician	9.0	9.8	9.7	9.7
Obstetrician/Gynecologist	5.2	5.7	7.1	7.2
Other and unknown	17.5	20.5	22.8	¹ 24.6

¹ For 1980, dermatologists, ophthalmologists, orthopedists, otolaryngologists, psychiatrists, and surgeons account for the majority of the "Other and unknown" doctor visits.

Type of service

In the National Health Interview Survey, respondents who reported a physician visit were asked why they consulted a physician. Responses to that question were classified into the following type of service categories:

- Diagnosis or treatment
- Prenatal and postnatal care
- General checkup
- Immunization and vaccination
- Other

Since more than one type of service may be rendered during a physician visit, the sum of types of service (1.05 billion) exceeds the number of physician visits (1.04 billion) as shown in table 18.

In 1980 the proportion of visits that were made for each of the types of service categories was as follows:

<i>Service category</i>	<i>Percent of visits</i>
Diagnosis or treatment	84.4
Prenatal and postnatal care	3.9
General checkup	8.3
Immunization and vaccination	1.9
Other	3.0

The percent distribution of physician visits by type of service for selected demographic, socioeconomic, and health status characteristics of the population is presented in table 19. Highlights of these data are as follows.

- When prenatal and postnatal visits are excluded, there is no difference in the percent of other categorical types of visits between males and females.
- As might be expected, the largest proportion of visits for immunizations and vaccinations and for general checkups were by persons under 5 years of age.
- A smaller percent of visits for diagnosis or treatment and a larger percent of visits for general checkups were made by persons who were not limited in activity.
- Diagnosis or treatment was the reason for consulting a physician in 96.2 percent of the visits made by persons whose perceived health status was poor. There was a much lower percent of visits for diagnosis or treatment (76.0 percent), but a considerably higher percent for general checkups and prenatal and postnatal care for persons whose perceived health was excellent.
- A higher percent of visits for general checkups and immunizations and vaccinations and a lower percent of visits for diagnosis or treatment were made by persons with zero bed days in the last 12 months. The highest percent of visits for diagnosis or treatment was for persons with eight bed days or more in the last 12 months.

Conditions causing visits for diagnosis or treatment

In the National Health Interview Survey, visits for diagnosis or treatment are classified by the condition causing the visit as reported by the household respondent. Summary data for conditions causing physician visits by chronic and acute status and by major organic systems are presented in table K. A disease-specific breakdown of the conditions is as shown in tables 20 and 21.

For the year 1980, of the estimated 874 million physician visits for diagnosis or treatment, 51.2 percent were for chronic conditions and 44.2 percent for acute conditions. Of the chronic conditions, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues, and diseases of the respira-

tory system were the most frequently reported. Respiratory diseases and injuries were the acute conditions most often reported.

The estimated number of visits by disease-specific groups is shown in table 20. The largest number of visits reported for chronic conditions was for hypertensive disease, 41.7 million visits. Other chronic conditions accounting for large numbers of visits were arthritis and rheumatism, 39.0 million visits; other diseases of the musculoskeletal system, 31.1 million visits; asthma, 28.9 million visits; and diseases of the upper respiratory tract, 27.5 million visits.

The largest number of visits reported for acute conditions was for influenza, 45.6 million visits. The com-

Table K. Percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis or treatment by condition causing visit, according to place of visit: United States, 1980

Condition group	Total ¹	Place of visit		
		Office (including prepaid group)	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone contact
		Percent distribution		
All conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All chronic conditions	51.2	55.8	43.3	37.9
Mental and nervous system	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.4
Circulatory system	9.8	11.1	7.4	4.8
Respiratory system	7.3	8.7	4.0	5.7
Digestive system	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.0
Skin diseases	2.7	3.2	1.5	2.3
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	8.0	8.5	8.1	6.4
Genitourinary system	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.2
Other	13.6	14.8	12.9	8.1
All acute conditions	44.2	39.7	52.4	58.4
Infectious and parasitic	5.1	4.5	4.2	9.2
Acute respiratory	13.8	12.9	8.5	23.5
Injuries	11.3	8.9	25.5	7.2
Diseases of the ear	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.8
Genitourinary disorders	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.9
Other	8.7	8.0	9.6	11.8
No condition reported	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.6

¹Includes other places of visit.

NOTE: See appendix II for *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* code numbers.

mon cold was next, accounting for 30.5 million visits. Other infective and parasitic diseases, diseases of the ear, other upper respiratory conditions, open wounds and lacerations, sprains and strains, and fractures and dislocations were other acute conditions accounting for large numbers of physician visits.

With regard to place of visit, there was a higher percent of visits for chronic conditions in the physicians'

office (55.8 percent to 39.7 percent), and, conversely, a higher percent of visits for acute conditions in hospital clinics or emergency rooms (52.4 percent—acute, to 43.3 percent—chronic) and for telephone consultations (58.4 percent to 37.9 percent).

The population figures used in computing rates in this report are found in tables 22–30.

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Table 1. Number of persons, by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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							Unknown
	Total population	Less than 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more	Never	
Number of persons in thousands								
All persons ¹	217,923	127,370	35,870	23,447	20,966	8,115	370	1,785
Sex								
Male.....	105,145	55,421	18,116	12,676	12,621	5,044	224	1,044
Female.....	112,778	71,948	17,754	10,771	8,345	3,071	146	741
Age								
Under 5 years.....	16,036	12,639	1,872	955	274	*-	86	211
5-14 years.....	33,856	17,755	6,669	5,292	3,100	698	73	269
15-24 years.....	40,040	21,774	7,236	5,168	4,163	1,190	90	420
25-34 years.....	35,249	19,965	6,491	3,696	3,722	1,086	39	250
35-44 years.....	25,315	13,332	4,638	2,899	3,008	1,189	*33	217
45-54 years.....	22,554	12,650	3,533	2,256	2,668	1,269	*23	155
55-64 years.....	20,981	12,783	2,937	1,748	2,147	1,217	*7	143
65-74 years.....	15,225	10,220	1,640	966	1,294	1,012	*13	81
75 years and over.....	8,667	6,252	855	467	589	455	*6	42
Race								
White.....	187,663	109,890	31,218	19,837	18,156	7,007	286	1,269
Black.....	25,585	15,010	3,887	3,051	2,278	861	55	444
Family income								
Less than \$5,000.....	20,319	13,090	2,640	1,894	1,629	881	56	130
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	31,117	18,992	4,373	3,183	2,943	1,335	66	225
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	32,769	19,091	5,310	3,455	3,182	1,462	68	202
\$15,000-\$24,999.....	53,254	30,519	9,402	5,703	5,434	1,782	80	336
\$25,000 or more.....	61,515	35,500	11,298	6,864	5,774	1,675	44	360
Education of head of family								
Less than 9 years.....	35,899	20,679	4,574	3,850	3,873	2,339	187	397
9-11 years.....	31,340	18,032	4,790	3,607	3,211	1,367	45	288
12 years.....	74,635	43,022	12,901	8,320	7,332	2,435	79	545
13-15 years.....	34,022	20,254	6,113	3,504	3,095	851	*25	180
16 years or more.....	39,133	23,829	7,136	3,821	3,169	956	*26	195
Size of family								
Unrelated individuals.....	24,493	15,280	3,664	1,988	2,288	1,191	*19	64
2 persons.....	48,589	30,417	7,092	4,129	4,382	2,232	*24	312
3-4 persons.....	90,021	53,078	15,596	9,566	8,145	2,760	103	772
5-6 persons.....	43,062	23,040	7,600	5,868	4,647	1,356	109	442
7 persons or more.....	11,758	5,554	1,919	1,896	1,503	576	115	196
Activity limitation								
Not limited in activity.....	186,513	102,859	32,813	21,863	19,443	7,490	365	1,681
Limited in activity.....	31,410	24,511	3,057	1,584	1,523	625	*5	104
Unable to carry on major activity ²	8,062	6,625	585	292	356	170	*2	*31
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ²	15,711	12,352	1,594	734	714	275	*-	42
Limited, but not in major activity ²	7,637	5,533	878	558	453	180	*3	*31
Perceived health status ³								
Excellent.....	107,682	56,365	20,232	13,371	12,102	4,547	215	850
Good.....	82,386	49,696	12,950	8,624	7,375	2,890	149	702
Fair.....	20,754	15,350	2,207	1,211	1,275	567	*6	139
Poor.....	6,358	5,564	354	188	155	79	*	*19
Bed days in last 12 months								
None.....	113,598	53,687	19,134	16,624	15,927	6,767	315	1,144
1-7.....	76,754	50,067	14,128	6,216	4,704	1,200	37	402
8-30.....	20,053	17,243	2,114	392	186	76	*2	41
31-365.....	5,929	5,477	292	72	50	*23	*-	*15

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 1. Number of persons, by time interval since last physician visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1980—Con.

[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							Never	Unknown
	Total population	Less than 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5 years or more			
Place of residence									
SMSA—central city	60,744	36,010	9,547	6,412	5,713	2,281	151	631	
SMSA—outside central city	88,377	51,922	15,154	9,492	8,071	2,916	129	693	
Outside SMSA	68,801	39,437	11,169	7,543	7,182	2,918	90	461	
Geographic region									
Northeast	48,240	29,293	7,454	5,157	4,268	1,685	38	344	
North Central	57,508	33,349	9,984	6,108	5,560	2,014	70	422	
South	71,358	41,248	11,641	7,740	7,130	2,846	84	669	
West	40,817	23,479	6,792	4,443	4,007	1,569	177	350	

¹Includes races other than black or white, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

³Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

Table 2. Number of persons, by number of physician visits in past year, and selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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	Number of visits in past year						
	Total population	None	1	2-4	5-12	13 or more	Unknown
Number of persons in thousands							
All persons ¹	217,923	54,683	49,281	65,956	35,560	9,722	2,721
Sex							
Male	105,145	31,608	24,521	30,147	13,958	3,544	1,367
Female	112,778	23,075	24,760	35,809	21,602	6,178	1,354
Age							
Under 5 years	16,036	1,526	2,707	6,460	4,364	683	295
5-14 years	33,856	9,432	10,170	9,788	3,378	772	317
15-24 years	40,040	11,030	10,023	11,619	5,335	1,554	479
25-34 years	35,249	8,793	8,091	10,498	5,693	1,779	395
35-44 years	25,315	7,346	6,201	7,012	3,438	1,030	288
45-54 years	22,554	6,371	4,928	6,622	3,327	1,065	241
55-64 years	20,981	5,262	3,930	6,278	4,002	1,253	257
65-74 years	15,225	3,364	2,088	4,860	3,714	974	224
75 years and over	8,667	1,560	1,143	2,818	2,309	611	225
Race							
White	187,663	46,555	42,685	57,071	30,958	8,284	2,110
Black	25,585	6,688	5,511	7,591	4,003	1,263	529
Family income							
Less than \$5,000	20,319	4,589	3,638	6,122	4,155	1,457	357
\$5,000-\$9,999	31,117	7,752	6,049	9,388	5,823	1,614	492
\$10,000-\$14,999	32,769	8,368	7,122	9,977	5,513	1,461	329
\$15,000-\$24,999	53,254	13,334	12,518	16,135	8,458	2,246	563
\$25,000 or more	61,515	14,717	15,909	19,296	8,821	2,225	547
Education of head of family							
Less than 9 years	35,899	10,645	6,328	9,784	6,541	1,936	664
9-11 years	31,340	8,519	6,581	8,949	5,302	1,520	470
12 years	74,635	18,712	17,625	22,741	11,654	3,094	809
13-15 years	34,022	7,655	8,187	10,881	5,442	1,485	372
16 years or more	39,133	8,168	10,004	12,861	6,235	1,549	317
Size of family							
Unrelated individuals	24,493	5,550	4,640	7,831	4,708	1,422	342
2 persons	48,589	11,080	9,641	15,597	9,146	2,442	681
3-4 persons	90,021	21,346	21,098	27,667	14,809	4,084	1,017
5-6 persons	43,062	12,422	11,110	12,043	5,545	1,406	536
7 persons or more	11,758	4,285	2,791	2,818	1,353	368	143
Activity limitation							
Not limited in activity	186,513	50,841	45,998	56,541	25,594	5,419	2,120
Limited in activity	31,410	3,842	3,283	9,415	9,966	4,303	601
Unable to carry on major activity ²	8,062	851	605	2,082	2,786	1,489	249
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ²	15,711	1,765	1,641	4,689	5,223	2,145	248
Limited, but not in major activity ²	7,637	1,225	1,038	2,644	1,957	669	104
Perceived health status ³							
Excellent	107,682	31,085	29,536	31,707	11,966	2,283	1,105
Good	82,386	19,740	16,984	26,564	14,684	3,381	1,033
Fair	20,754	3,197	2,282	6,249	6,407	2,286	333
Poor	6,358	441	347	1,234	2,406	1,733	198
Bed days in last 12 months							
None	113,598	40,778	29,564	29,767	10,704	1,862	924
1-7	76,754	12,559	17,588	28,651	14,063	2,863	1,030
8-30	20,053	697	1,633	6,171	8,167	2,950	436
31-365	5,929	160	185	931	2,443	1,983	227

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 2. Number of persons, by number of physician visits in past year, and selected characteristics: United States: 1980—Con.

[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	Number of visits in past year						
	Total population	None	1	2-4	5-12	13 or more	Unknown
Place of residence		Number of persons in thousands					
SMSA—central city	60,744	15,187	12,883	18,331	10,419	3,052	872
SMSA—outside central city	88,377	21,301	21,259	26,876	14,008	3,900	1,034
Outside SMSA	68,801	18,194	15,139	20,749	11,133	2,770	815
Geographic region							
Northeast	48,240	11,492	11,105	14,797	8,076	2,247	523
North Central	57,508	14,174	13,185	17,542	9,566	2,368	672
South	71,358	18,470	15,954	21,598	11,195	3,053	1,088
West	40,817	10,546	9,037	12,019	6,723	2,054	438

¹Includes races other than white or black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

³Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 3. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by place of residence, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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			All areas	SMSA		Outside SMSA
		Central city	Outside central city	Outside SMSA		Central city	Outside central city	
	Number of visits in thousands				Number of visits per person per year			
Both sexes								
All ages	1,036,092	307,250	418,661	310,180	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.5
Under 5 years	113,822	30,658	47,218	35,946	7.1	6.7	7.6	6.9
5-14 years	115,910	28,642	51,761	35,508	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.2
15-24 years	153,163	45,184	60,700	47,279	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
25-34 years	170,781	52,609	70,849	47,324	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.5
35-44 years	108,688	29,038	49,402	30,248	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.9
45-54 years	103,629	31,686	42,740	29,203	4.6	5.3	4.4	4.2
55-64 years	116,747	39,684	44,760	32,303	5.6	6.6	5.4	4.8
65-74 years	97,053	29,682	33,309	34,061	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3
75 years and over	56,297	20,067	17,922	18,308	6.5	7.2	6.2	6.1
Male								
All ages	425,624	123,678	176,847	125,099	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7
Under 5 years	59,061	16,386	26,424	16,251	7.2	6.8	8.3	6.2
5-14 years	61,401	14,390	28,910	18,102	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.2
15-24 years	55,833	16,096	21,877	17,861	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
25-34 years	56,946	18,608	23,004	15,334	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.0
35-44 years	42,722	10,797	19,523	12,401	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3
45-54 years	42,577	13,775	17,532	11,270	3.9	4.9	3.7	3.4
55-64 years	48,781	15,267	20,378	13,135	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.2
65-74 years	36,727	11,444	12,433	12,850	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.3
75 years and over	21,577	6,916	6,767	7,894	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.5
Female								
All ages	610,467	183,572	241,814	185,082	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.2
Under 5 years	54,761	14,272	20,794	19,695	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.6
5-14 years	54,509	14,252	22,851	17,406	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
15-24 years	97,329	29,089	38,823	29,418	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
25-34 years	113,835	34,000	47,845	31,990	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0
35-44 years	65,967	18,241	29,879	17,846	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.6
45-54 years	61,052	17,911	25,208	17,933	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.0
55-64 years	67,967	24,417	24,382	19,168	6.1	7.6	5.7	5.4
65-74 years	60,326	18,238	20,877	21,211	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1
75 years and over	34,721	13,152	11,155	10,414	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

Table 4. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Geographic region									
	All regions	Northeast	North-Central	South	West	All regions	Northeast	North-Central	South	West
Both sexes										
	Number of visits in thousands					Number of visits per person per year				
All ages	1,036,092	229,491	274,569	328,939	203,093	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.0
Under 5 years	113,822	22,293	31,948	37,959	21,622	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	6.7
5-14 years	115,910	27,141	32,329	36,054	20,387	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.3
15-24 years	153,163	34,042	42,906	45,813	30,403	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	4.1
25-34 years	170,781	37,132	45,521	53,254	34,874	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0
35-44 years	108,688	23,610	28,432	35,601	21,045	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3
45-54 years	103,629	24,781	26,816	32,266	19,766	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8
55-64 years	116,747	25,983	28,356	39,005	23,403	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1
65-74 years	97,053	20,543	25,470	31,094	19,946	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.2	7.5
75 years and over	56,297	13,965	12,791	17,893	11,648	6.5	6.9	5.5	6.4	7.7
Male										
All ages	425,624	95,355	116,017	132,505	81,747	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
Under 5 years	59,061	11,371	16,481	19,219	11,991	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.3
5-14 years	61,401	14,487	16,782	19,306	10,826	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5
15-24 years	55,833	12,855	17,231	15,652	10,095	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.8
25-34 years	56,946	12,089	16,879	16,528	11,450	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.3
35-44 years	42,722	9,997	10,686	14,177	7,862	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4
45-54 years	42,577	9,227	11,571	13,580	8,199	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0
55-64 years	48,781	12,909	11,295	14,562	10,015	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.6	5.5
65-74 years	36,727	6,962	10,366	11,698	7,702	5.5	4.6	5.9	5.4	6.5
75 years and over	21,577	5,459	4,726	7,784	3,609	6.7	7.4	5.7	7.4	6.1
Female										
All ages	610,467	134,135	158,552	196,434	121,346	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
Under 5 years	54,761	10,922	15,467	18,740	9,632	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.1
5-14 years	54,509	12,654	15,546	16,748	9,561	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.0
15-24 years	97,329	21,187	25,675	30,160	20,307	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.3
25-34 years	113,835	25,043	28,642	36,726	23,424	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5
35-44 years	65,967	13,614	17,746	21,424	13,183	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.1
45-54 years	61,052	15,554	15,245	18,686	11,567	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.7
55-64 years	67,967	13,074	17,061	24,443	13,388	6.1	4.9	6.1	6.7	6.8
65-74 years	60,326	13,581	15,104	19,397	12,245	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.9	8.2
75 years and over	34,721	8,506	8,066	10,110	8,039	6.4	6.6	5.3	5.8	8.7

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 5. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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 \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	All incomes ¹	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
Both sexes												
All ages	1,036,092	121,978	152,156	160,725	247,600	274,755	4.8	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
Under 5 years . . .	113,822	9,623	14,130	23,134	33,765	25,456	7.1	5.6	5.7	8.0	7.8	7.5
5-14 years	115,910	8,991	12,628	16,301	30,998	38,623	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9
15-24 years	153,163	23,973	26,644	21,399	33,882	38,128	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.5
25-34 years	170,781	11,774	20,521	30,400	55,787	43,589	4.8	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.4
35-44 years	108,688	7,510	9,477	14,644	26,214	42,669	4.3	6.6	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.3
45-54 years	103,629	9,677	10,014	12,028	24,658	37,522	4.6	9.2	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.2
55-64 years	116,747	15,984	16,626	18,393	23,584	32,420	5.6	8.5	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4
65-74 years	97,053	20,397	27,452	17,155	11,841	10,723	6.4	7.2	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.8
75 years and over	56,297	14,049	14,666	7,272	6,870	5,623	6.5	6.1	6.0	7.1	8.6	7.0
Male												
All ages	425,624	36,399	57,864	64,125	108,552	126,893	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Under 5 years . . .	59,061	4,410	7,787	11,375	16,990	14,807	7.2	5.3	5.8	7.9	7.6	8.5
5-14 years	61,401	4,754	6,609	7,461	16,453	21,536	3.6	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.1
15-24 years	55,833	7,169	8,297	6,573	11,716	19,229	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.3
25-34 years	56,946	3,381	5,776	9,585	21,819	13,051	3.3	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.8	2.7
35-44 years	42,722	2,126	3,351	5,384	10,924	17,441	3.5	5.2	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.5
45-54 years	42,577	2,595	2,624	5,154	10,491	17,666	3.9	6.8	3.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
55-64 years	48,781	2,952	6,040	7,507	11,823	16,441	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8
65-74 years	36,727	4,687	10,460	7,580	5,470	5,127	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.7
75 years and over	21,577	4,326	6,922	3,506	2,866	1,594	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.4	8.9	5.0
Female												
All ages	610,467	85,579	94,292	96,601	139,048	147,861	5.4	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.0
Under 5 years . . .	54,761	5,213	6,343	11,759	16,775	10,649	7.0	5.9	5.6	8.1	7.9	6.5
5-14 years	54,509	4,238	6,019	8,839	14,545	17,087	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.7
15-24 years	97,329	16,804	18,347	14,826	22,167	18,900	4.8	6.2	5.5	4.8	4.9	3.7
25-34 years	113,835	8,393	14,745	20,815	33,968	30,538	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0
35-44 years	65,967	5,384	6,126	9,260	15,290	25,228	5.0	7.4	4.7	5.3	4.5	5.1
45-54 years	61,052	7,081	7,390	6,874	14,168	19,855	5.2	10.6	5.7	4.6	5.3	4.6
55-64 years	67,967	13,032	10,585	10,886	11,761	15,979	6.1	9.9	5.3	6.2	5.4	6.1
65-74 years	60,326	15,710	16,992	9,575	6,371	5,596	7.0	8.1	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.9
75 years and over	34,721	9,723	7,745	3,765	4,005	4,029	6.4	5.7	5.6	6.9	8.5	8.3

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, Figure I.

Table 6. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by race, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Race					
	Total ¹	White	Black	Total ¹	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands			Number of visits per person per year		
Both sexes						
All ages	1,036,092	902,893	115,496	4.8	4.8	4.5
Under 5 years	113,822	98,611	13,107	7.1	7.5	5.3
5-14 years	115,910	100,763	12,609	3.4	3.6	2.5
15-24 years	153,163	133,374	17,636	3.8	3.9	3.3
25-34 years	170,781	146,476	20,706	4.8	4.8	5.3
35-44 years	108,688	92,683	14,520	4.3	4.2	5.4
45-54 years	103,629	91,510	10,096	4.6	4.6	4.4
55-64 years	116,747	101,641	13,406	5.6	5.4	7.3
65-74 years	97,053	86,198	9,414	6.4	6.3	6.9
75 years and over	56,297	51,637	4,002	6.5	6.5	6.1
Male						
All ages	425,624	372,434	44,905	4.0	4.1	3.8
Under 5 years	59,061	51,208	6,267	7.2	7.6	5.0
5-14 years	61,401	53,281	6,832	3.6	3.7	2.6
15-24 years	55,833	49,334	5,759	2.8	2.9	2.3
25-34 years	56,946	48,638	6,740	3.3	3.2	3.9
35-44 years	42,722	36,875	5,046	3.5	3.5	4.3
45-54 years	42,577	37,801	4,121	3.9	3.9	3.9
55-64 years	48,781	42,957	5,107	4.9	4.8	6.1
65-74 years	36,727	32,873	3,020	5.5	5.5	5.1
75 years and over	21,577	19,468	2,012	6.7	6.6	8.0
Female						
All ages	610,467	530,458	70,591	5.4	5.5	5.2
Under 5 years	54,761	47,403	6,840	7.0	7.4	5.6
5-14 years	54,509	47,482	5,777	3.3	3.5	2.3
15-24 years	97,329	84,040	11,878	4.8	4.9	4.2
25-34 years	113,835	97,838	13,966	6.3	6.3	6.4
35-44 years	65,967	55,808	9,474	5.0	4.9	6.3
45-54 years	61,052	53,709	5,975	5.2	5.3	4.8
55-64 years	67,967	58,684	8,299	6.1	5.9	8.3
65-74 years	60,326	53,325	6,393	7.0	6.9	8.2
75 years and over	34,721	32,169	1,990	6.4	6.4	5.0

¹Includes races other than black or white.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 7. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by race, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Race					
	Total ¹	White	Black	Total ¹	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands			Number of visits per person per year		
All incomes²						
All ages	1,036,092	902,893	115,496	4.8	4.8	4.5
Under 17 years	253,218	219,753	28,575	4.4	4.6	3.3
17-44 years	409,147	352,153	50,003	4.4	4.4	4.7
45-64 years	220,376	193,151	23,502	5.1	5.0	5.7
65 years and over	153,350	137,836	13,416	6.4	6.4	6.6
Less than \$5,000						
All ages	121,978	87,455	31,677	6.0	5.9	6.3
Under 17 years	20,639	12,699	7,169	4.4	4.6	4.0
17-44 years	41,231	28,867	11,444	5.5	5.2	6.6
45-64 years	25,661	18,401	6,858	8.7	8.7	9.1
65 years and over	34,446	27,488	6,206	6.7	6.4	8.2
\$5,000-\$9,999						
All ages	152,156	126,409	22,771	4.9	5.1	4.2
Under 17 years	30,317	23,522	6,028	4.0	4.4	3.0
17-44 years	53,082	43,437	8,682	4.7	4.9	4.2
45-64 years	26,639	21,313	4,561	5.0	4.8	5.8
65 years and over	42,118	38,136	3,500	6.1	6.1	6.0
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages	160,725	140,238	17,835	4.9	5.0	4.3
Under 17 years	42,241	36,087	4,843	4.7	4.9	3.5
17-44 years	63,637	54,052	8,844	4.5	4.5	4.8
45-64 years	30,421	26,851	3,197	5.2	5.3	4.8
65 years and over	24,427	23,249	951	6.7	6.7	5.3
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages	247,600	226,278	17,547	4.6	4.7	4.2
Under 17 years	70,411	65,641	3,739	4.5	4.7	2.7
17-44 years	110,236	98,371	9,923	4.4	4.4	4.9
45-64 years	48,242	44,221	3,319	4.9	4.9	5.1
65 years and over	18,711	18,045	*565	6.6	6.8	*5.1
\$25,000 or more						
All ages	274,755	259,794	11,360	4.5	4.6	3.5
Under 17 years	72,501	68,684	3,125	4.5	4.7	3.2
17-44 years	115,965	108,222	6,203	4.1	4.2	3.8
45-64 years	69,942	67,196	1,736	4.7	4.7	3.1
65 years and over	16,347	15,691	*296	6.9	6.9	*4.0

¹Includes races other than black or white.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 8. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	All educational levels ¹	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
Both sexes												
	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	167,227	146,258	341,215	170,743	198,926	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.1
Under 5 years . . .	113,822	8,486	13,831	44,731	19,450	26,571	7.1	4.8	5.5	7.6	7.4	8.6
5-14 years	115,910	10,327	15,764	40,688	22,055	25,597	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.3
15-24 years . . .	153,163	14,148	25,687	61,022	31,388	20,299	3.8	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.8
25-34 years . . .	170,781	11,353	18,127	54,978	38,307	47,440	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.3
35-44 years . . .	108,688	12,748	17,178	34,947	17,646	25,098	4.3	4.4	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.3
45-54 years . . .	103,629	17,546	14,882	35,016	13,338	21,079	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9
55-64 years . . .	116,747	31,268	17,110	33,242	15,837	17,052	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	6.9	5.5
65-74 years . . .	97,053	35,856	16,349	23,628	9,582	10,581	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.3
75 years and over	56,297	25,496	7,330	12,963	4,141	5,209	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.1	6.0	6.6
Male												
All ages	425,624	65,809	59,984	138,246	71,432	85,313	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4
Under 5 years . . .	59,061	4,299	7,045	22,714	9,830	14,637	7.2	4.7	5.3	7.5	7.6	9.3
5-14 years	61,401	5,231	9,156	20,741	12,772	12,497	3.6	2.4	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.0
15-24 years . . .	55,833	4,746	8,878	22,442	10,943	8,223	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1
25-34 years . . .	56,946	4,346	6,046	18,040	13,591	14,781	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.3
35-44 years . . .	42,722	4,787	7,189	12,786	7,139	10,226	3.5	3.5	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
45-54 years . . .	42,577	5,156	6,540	14,889	5,506	9,836	3.9	2.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.4
55-64 years . . .	48,781	12,382	6,623	14,342	6,800	8,089	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	6.3	5.1
65-74 years . . .	36,727	13,684	5,959	8,468	3,188	5,070	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.3	6.6
75 years and over	21,577	11,178	2,547	3,823	1,662	1,953	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.9	6.7
Female												
All ages	610,467	101,418	86,275	202,969	99,312	113,613	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.8
Under 5 years . . .	54,761	4,187	6,786	22,017	9,620	11,934	7.0	4.8	5.8	7.7	7.1	7.9
5-14 years	54,509	5,097	6,608	19,946	9,282	13,100	3.3	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.5
15-24 years . . .	97,329	9,401	16,809	38,580	19,445	12,076	4.8	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.4
25-34 years . . .	113,835	7,007	12,081	36,937	24,716	32,659	6.3	5.0	6.3	5.8	6.6	7.2
35-44 years . . .	65,967	7,960	9,989	22,161	10,507	14,872	5.0	5.3	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.1
45-54 years . . .	61,052	12,391	8,342	20,127	7,832	11,242	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.5
55-64 years . . .	67,967	18,886	10,487	18,900	9,037	8,963	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	7.5	5.9
65-74 years . . .	60,326	22,172	10,390	15,160	6,394	5,510	7.0	7.0	7.4	6.9	8.1	6.1
75 years and over	34,721	14,317	4,783	9,140	2,479	3,256	6.4	6.2	6.1	7.4	5.2	6.6

¹Includes unknown education of head of family.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are shown in appendix I, figure 1.

Table 9. 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, 1980

[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 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	All educational levels ¹	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
All incomes ²	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	167,227	146,258	341,215	170,743	198,926	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.1
Under 17 years . . .	253,218	22,565	33,012	94,309	44,448	55,879	4.4	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.4
17-44 years . . .	409,147	34,497	57,575	142,057	83,398	89,125	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.7
45-64 years . . .	220,376	48,814	31,992	68,258	29,175	38,131	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.2
65 years and over	153,350	61,352	23,679	36,591	13,723	15,790	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4
Less than \$5,000												
All ages	121,978	45,021	27,152	28,695	16,752	3,191	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.4	4.1
Under 17 years . . .	20,639	4,618	7,335	6,072	1,911	*55	4.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	5.1	*1.1
17-44 years . . .	41,231	7,025	9,786	12,763	9,816	1,678	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	3.2
45-64 years . . .	25,661	12,425	5,060	4,781	2,963	*249	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	17.0	*3.5
65 years and over	34,446	20,953	4,972	5,079	2,062	1,209	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	9.0	8.9
\$5,000-\$9,999												
All ages	152,156	44,838	30,714	47,724	18,452	9,213	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.5
Under 17 years . . .	30,317	6,908	7,401	10,288	3,886	1,551	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.0	5.9
17-44 years . . .	53,082	6,173	11,300	20,670	10,008	4,742	4.7	3.0	5.1	4.8	5.7	4.9
45-64 years . . .	26,639	10,933	4,475	7,593	2,281	1,091	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	7.4
65 years and over	42,118	20,823	7,537	9,173	2,277	1,828	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.1
\$10,000-\$14,999												
All ages	160,725	26,495	26,798	64,973	24,082	16,363	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Under 17 years . . .	42,241	4,147	6,668	20,783	6,716	3,439	4.7	2.9	4.2	5.3	5.1	5.0
17-44 years . . .	63,637	6,012	10,294	26,209	12,163	8,446	4.5	3.4	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.6
45-64 years . . .	30,421	8,106	5,606	10,943	3,362	1,438	5.2	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.2
65 years and over	24,427	8,230	4,230	7,038	1,841	3,040	6.7	6.1	7.2	7.0	5.0	8.9
\$15,000-\$24,999												
All ages	247,600	21,791	31,892	97,646	48,875	46,764	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3
Under 17 years . . .	70,411	3,904	6,671	30,184	16,287	13,162	4.5	3.1	3.2	4.5	5.3	5.4
17-44 years . . .	110,236	6,278	12,607	41,754	24,226	25,171	4.4	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.3
45-64 years . . .	48,242	7,884	9,406	19,268	5,866	5,726	4.9	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8
65 years and over	18,711	3,724	3,210	6,440	2,496	2,705	6.6	6.7	8.0	7.0	6.3	5.2
\$25,000 or more												
All ages	274,755	13,410	18,110	77,669	51,713	112,003	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.0
Under 17 years . . .	72,501	1,437	2,985	20,828	12,991	34,120	4.5	2.3	2.7	4.3	4.3	5.4
17-44 years . . .	115,965	5,183	7,970	33,337	23,662	45,598	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.5
45-64 years . . .	69,942	4,770	5,080	19,580	12,476	26,860	4.7	4.2	3.3	4.1	5.4	5.3
65 years and over	16,347	2,020	2,075	3,924	2,584	5,425	6.9	6.1	8.2	6.7	8.0	6.3

¹Includes unknown education of head of family.

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 10. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by size of family, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Size of family											
	All families	Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more	All families	Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more
Both sexes												
	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	137,225	268,711	424,441	165,048	40,666	4.8	5.6	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.5
Under 5												
years	113,822	*47	4,478	77,297	26,325	5,676	7.1	*15.7	7.9	7.9	6.0	4.4
5-14 years . . .	115,910	*405	3,282	65,080	37,807	9,336	3.4	*12.7	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.5
15-24 years . . .	153,163	23,595	30,215	62,955	25,685	10,713	3.8	4.5	5.0	3.8	2.8	3.3
25-34 years . . .	170,781	21,876	37,961	81,080	26,274	3,591	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.1
35-44 years . . .	108,688	11,212	14,482	50,340	26,206	6,448	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.8
45-54 years . . .	103,629	13,113	34,725	39,428	13,534	2,830	4.6	6.3	5.1	4.2	4.2	3.3
55-64 years . . .	116,747	19,713	61,414	28,993	5,436	1,191	5.6	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4
65-74 years . . .	97,053	26,670	55,261	12,225	2,359	*538	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.2	*4.9
75 years and over	56,297	20,595	26,894	7,042	1,423	*343	6.5	5.9	7.2	5.9	5.8	*6.5
Male												
All ages	425,624	42,619	106,588	185,551	73,199	17,668	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.1
Under 5												
years	59,061	*47	2,272	41,760	12,666	2,316	7.2	*15.7	8.0	8.3	5.8	3.5
5-14 years . . .	61,401	*405	1,674	35,221	18,901	5,201	3.6	*14.5	3.3	4.2	2.9	2.8
15-24 years . . .	55,833	8,736	6,776	23,626	11,452	5,243	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.2
25-34 years . . .	56,946	11,182	11,486	24,154	8,641	1,483	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.8
35-44 years . . .	42,722	5,238	5,491	20,107	10,270	1,616	3.5	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.7
45-54 years . . .	42,577	5,175	11,888	17,453	7,088	973	3.9	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0	2.1
55-64 years . . .	48,781	4,316	25,257	16,139	2,717	*351	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.5	4.3	*3.0
65-74 years . . .	36,727	3,696	26,792	5,201	*780	*258	5.5	4.1	5.9	5.1	*5.4	*4.2
75 years and over	21,577	3,825	14,950	1,891	*683	*227	6.7	5.8	7.3	4.8	*7.3	*10.8
Female												
All ages	610,467	94,606	162,123	238,890	91,850	22,999	5.4	6.7	6.3	5.3	4.3	3.8
Under 5												
years	54,761	*-	2,206	35,537	13,659	3,360	7.0	*-	7.9	7.5	6.2	5.4
5-14 years . . .	54,509	*-	1,607	29,859	18,907	4,136	3.3	*-	2.9	3.8	3.0	2.2
15-24 years . . .	97,329	14,859	23,438	39,329	14,233	5,470	4.8	5.9	6.6	4.7	3.3	3.3
25-34 years . . .	113,835	10,694	26,475	56,926	17,632	2,108	6.3	5.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	4.3
35-44 years . . .	65,967	5,974	8,991	30,234	15,936	4,832	5.0	6.7	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.5
45-54 years . . .	61,052	7,938	22,836	21,975	6,446	1,857	5.2	7.5	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.7
55-64 years . . .	67,967	15,398	36,157	12,854	2,718	*840	6.1	7.4	6.0	5.2	6.1	*8.2
65-74 years . . .	60,326	22,974	28,469	7,024	1,579	*280	7.0	7.7	6.5	7.6	6.8	*5.7
75 years and over	34,721	16,770	11,944	5,151	*740	*116	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.5	*4.8	*3.6

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 11. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by size of family, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Size of family											
	All families	Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more	All families	Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more
All incomes ¹	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	137,225	268,711	424,441	165,048	40,666	4.8	5.6	5.5	4.7	3.8	3.5
Under 17 years	253,218	*840	8,953	153,290	72,133	18,003	4.4	*7.8	4.5	5.2	3.6	3.0
17-44 years . . .	409,147	56,295	81,464	183,463	70,163	17,762	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0
45-64 years . . .	220,376	32,826	96,139	68,421	18,970	4,021	5.1	6.3	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.7
65 years and over	153,350	47,265	82,155	19,267	3,782	*881	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	*5.4
Less than \$5,000												
All ages	121,978	54,397	31,456	25,805	8,043	2,277	6.0	6.5	7.3	5.3	3.9	3.3
Under 17 years	20,639	*603	3,071	11,633	4,129	1,204	4.4	*7.4	5.2	5.0	3.2	2.7
17-44 years . . .	41,231	17,638	8,596	11,037	3,020	*939	5.5	5.2	6.7	5.5	4.4	*4.6
45-64 years . . .	25,661	12,992	9,253	2,485	*847	*84	8.7	9.2	9.3	6.3	*7.4	*2.9
65 years and over	34,446	23,164	10,536	*650	*47	*49	6.7	6.5	7.3	*5.0	*5.2	*7.0
\$5,000-\$9,999												
All ages	152,156	28,761	52,284	43,999	21,451	5,661	4.9	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.3	3.7
Under 17 years	30,317	*-	2,187	15,074	9,949	3,107	4.0	*-	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5
17-44 years . . .	53,082	11,177	11,739	20,719	7,410	2,036	4.7	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.0
45-64 years . . .	26,639	5,487	11,825	5,587	3,319	*422	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	8.1	*3.8
65 years and over	42,118	12,097	26,532	2,619	*774	*96	6.1	6.2	6.3	4.3	*9.9	*4.0
\$10,000-\$14,999												
All ages	160,725	18,253	48,654	62,091	23,941	7,786	4.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	4.1	3.8
Under 17 years	42,241	*47	1,974	24,788	11,865	3,567	4.7	*11.8	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.1
17-44 years . . .	63,637	9,283	14,924	25,921	10,381	3,128	4.5	3.9	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.3
45-64 years . . .	30,421	4,763	15,235	8,085	1,389	*949	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	3.1	*6.5
65 years and over	24,427	4,161	16,521	3,298	*306	*142	6.7	8.0	6.5	6.3	*3.7	*7.5
\$15,000-\$24,999												
All ages	247,600	18,518	56,988	121,548	42,980	7,566	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.0
Under 17 years	70,411	*-	976	46,749	19,151	3,535	4.5	*-	4.3	5.6	3.4	2.7
17-44 years . . .	110,236	11,909	21,906	54,219	18,985	3,216	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.4
45-64 years . . .	48,242	5,172	22,012	16,464	3,827	*767	4.9	6.2	5.1	4.6	4.2	*3.1
65 years and over	18,711	1,438	12,094	4,116	1,016	*48	6.6	5.2	7.0	6.0	10.4	*1.5
\$25,000 or more												
All ages	274,755	5,810	57,433	140,583	58,202	12,726	4.5	4.3	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.7
Under 17 years	72,501	*-	*217	44,963	22,624	4,697	4.5	*-	2.6	5.6	3.6	3.1
17-44 years . . .	115,965	3,284	20,161	59,707	26,155	6,659	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.6
45-64 years . . .	69,942	1,514	28,982	30,225	8,397	*824	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.6	4.1	*2.0
65 years and over	16,347	1,013	8,073	5,688	1,027	*546	6.9	5.9	7.0	7.7	4.0	*11.1

¹Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 12. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by activity limitation, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹
	Total population	Not limited in activity	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹						
Both sexes												
	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	735,228	300,863	94,346	150,157	56,361	4.8	3.9	9.6	11.7	9.6	7.4
Under 5 years . . .	113,822	107,167	6,656	*808	5,848	*	7.1	6.8	22.0	*18.0	22.8	*
5-14 years	115,910	101,180	14,730	*572	7,619	6,540	3.4	3.1	10.1	*30.1	11.0	8.8
15-24 years . . .	153,163	131,341	21,822	3,230	9,375	9,216	3.8	3.5	9.3	14.5	9.5	8.2
25-34 years . . .	170,781	141,055	29,726	6,961	15,431	7,334	4.8	4.4	10.1	17.5	10.7	6.7
35-44 years . . .	108,688	75,283	33,406	8,409	16,070	8,927	4.3	3.4	10.5	18.0	9.2	9.3
45-54 years . . .	103,629	63,423	40,206	12,797	20,211	7,198	4.6	3.4	9.7	14.2	9.4	6.5
55-64 years . . .	116,747	54,540	62,207	22,821	31,058	8,328	5.6	3.7	10.0	12.0	9.6	7.4
65-74 years . . .	97,053	40,927	56,126	20,289	29,914	5,923	6.4	4.5	9.0	9.4	9.4	6.8
75 years and over	56,297	20,312	35,985	18,460	14,632	2,894	6.5	5.0	7.9	9.5	7.2	4.8
Male												
All ages	425,624	297,111	128,513	62,751	44,015	21,747	4.0	3.3	8.3	10.4	7.6	6.0
Under 5 years . . .	59,061	56,056	3,005	*502	2,503	*	7.2	7.0	19.9	*25.1	19.1	*
5-14 years	61,401	51,739	9,663	*528	4,978	4,156	3.6	3.2	11.1	*37.7	12.3	9.2
15-24 years . . .	55,833	46,687	9,147	1,552	3,992	3,603	2.8	2.5	7.3	10.6	8.0	6.0
25-34 years . . .	56,946	45,756	11,190	4,635	4,334	2,221	3.3	2.9	7.1	15.1	6.4	3.7
35-44 years . . .	42,722	29,228	13,494	5,638	4,076	3,780	3.5	2.8	8.7	15.2	5.9	7.7
45-54 years . . .	42,577	26,388	16,188	9,010	4,606	2,572	3.9	3.0	7.8	12.2	5.9	4.6
55-64 years . . .	48,781	21,038	27,743	15,829	8,745	3,169	4.9	3.1	8.7	10.3	7.6	6.3
65-74 years . . .	36,727	13,122	23,605	14,356	7,506	1,742	5.5	3.6	7.8	8.3	7.4	6.5
75 years and over	21,577	7,097	14,479	10,700	3,276	*504	6.7	5.0	8.1	9.3	7.1	*2.8
Female												
All ages	610,467	438,117	172,350	31,595	106,142	34,614	5.4	4.5	10.8	15.4	10.7	8.7
Under 5 years . . .	54,761	51,110	3,651	*306	3,345	*	7.0	6.7	24.2	*12.2	26.5	*
5-14 years	54,509	49,441	5,068	*44	2,641	2,384	3.3	3.1	8.7	*8.8	9.2	8.2
15-24 years . . .	97,329	84,654	12,675	1,678	5,384	5,613	4.8	4.4	11.6	22.4	11.1	10.7
25-34 years . . .	113,835	95,299	18,536	2,326	11,097	5,113	6.3	5.7	13.7	25.6	14.4	10.4
35-44 years . . .	65,967	46,055	19,912	2,771	11,994	5,147	5.0	4.0	12.3	28.6	11.3	11.1
45-54 years . . .	61,052	37,035	24,017	3,787	15,605	4,626	5.2	3.9	11.5	23.1	11.5	8.3
55-64 years . . .	67,967	33,503	34,464	6,992	22,313	5,159	6.1	4.2	11.3	19.5	10.7	8.3
65-74 years . . .	60,326	27,804	32,522	5,932	22,408	4,181	7.0	5.2	10.1	13.4	10.3	6.9
75 years and over	34,721	13,215	21,506	7,759	11,356	2,390	6.4	4.9	7.7	9.8	7.3	5.7

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

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

Table 13. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by activity limitation, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹	Total population	Not limited in activity	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹
All incomes ²	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	1,036,092	735,228	300,863	94,346	150,157	56,361	4.8	3.9	9.6	11.7	9.6	7.4
Under 17												
years	253,218	227,502	25,716	1,427	15,170	9,119	4.4	4.1	11.6	19.0	13.7	8.7
17-44 years . . .	409,147	328,523	80,624	18,553	39,173	22,898	4.4	3.9	10.1	17.2	9.7	8.0
45-64 years . . .	220,376	117,964	102,413	35,618	51,268	15,527	5.1	3.6	9.8	12.7	9.5	6.9
65 years and over	153,350	61,239	92,111	38,748	44,546	8,817	6.4	4.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	6.0
Less than \$5,000												
All ages	121,978	62,012	59,965	21,585	30,479	7,901	6.0	4.3	10.2	11.4	10.1	8.3
Under 17												
years	20,639	17,756	2,883	*408	1,058	1,418	4.4	4.0	12.3	*20.4	10.5	12.5
17-44 years . . .	41,231	27,394	13,837	4,331	7,581	1,925	5.5	4.3	12.6	16.7	12.7	8.1
45-64 years . . .	25,661	5,725	19,936	8,033	10,066	1,837	8.7	4.4	12.1	13.1	11.8	9.7
65 years and over	34,446	11,136	23,310	8,814	11,774	2,722	6.7	4.9	8.1	8.8	8.0	6.7
\$5,000-\$9,999												
All ages	152,156	93,296	58,860	25,424	24,729	8,707	4.9	3.9	8.4	10.7	7.3	7.0
Under 17												
years	30,317	27,300	3,017	*577	1,419	1,021	4.0	3.8	7.9	*33.9	6.7	6.7
17-44 years . . .	53,082	39,087	13,995	5,940	4,387	3,668	4.7	3.9	10.4	19.0	6.7	9.7
45-64 years . . .	28,639	10,950	15,690	7,354	6,537	1,799	5.0	3.4	7.7	9.5	6.7	6.4
65 years and over	42,118	15,960	26,158	11,553	12,387	2,219	6.1	4.4	8.1	9.1	8.1	5.0
\$10,000-\$14,999												
All ages	160,725	115,460	45,265	15,714	22,337	7,215	4.9	4.1	9.5	12.5	9.4	6.5
Under 17												
years	42,241	38,287	3,953	*119	2,954	*880	4.7	4.4	11.9	*9.9	15.1	*7.0
17-44 years . . .	63,637	51,600	12,037	3,602	5,699	2,737	4.5	4.0	9.2	20.8	8.7	5.8
45-64 years . . .	30,421	15,857	14,563	5,569	6,878	2,116	5.2	3.7	9.1	12.3	8.5	6.4
65 years and over	24,427	9,715	14,712	6,424	6,806	1,482	6.7	4.5	9.7	10.4	9.6	8.1
\$15,000-\$24,999												
All ages	247,600	194,989	52,611	12,775	28,047	11,788	4.6	4.1	9.8	13.4	10.1	7.1
Under 17												
years	70,411	64,220	6,190	*240	3,516	2,434	4.5	4.3	11.2	*20.0	12.5	9.4
17-44 years . . .	110,236	93,480	16,756	1,732	9,207	5,817	4.4	4.0	9.2	12.0	10.1	7.6
45-64 years . . .	48,242	28,350	19,893	5,927	11,032	2,933	4.9	3.5	10.0	15.0	9.9	6.1
65 years and over	18,711	8,939	9,772	4,876	4,292	*604	6.6	5.0	9.5	12.2	9.0	*3.9

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 13. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by activity limitation, family income, and age: United States, 1980—Con.

[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	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹	Total population	Not limited in activity	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Limited, but not in major activity ¹
\$25,000 or more	Number of visits in thousands						Number of visits per person per year					
All ages	274,755	216,870	57,885	8,733	31,539	17,612	4.5	3.9	10.6	13.3	11.7	8.4
Under 17												
years	72,501	64,070	8,430	*83	5,028	3,320	4.5	4.1	15.6	*7.5	24.1	10.3
17-44 years . . .	115,965	97,730	18,236	1,334	9,453	7,449	4.1	3.7	10.1	18.8	10.5	8.9
45-64 years . . .	69,942	46,810	23,132	4,375	12,839	5,918	4.7	3.6	10.6	18.2	11.1	7.6
65 years and over	16,347	8,260	8,087	2,940	4,220	*926	6.9	5.6	8.9	8.8	10.0	*6.0

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

²Includes unknown family income.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 14. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by perceived health status, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Perceived health status ¹									
	Total ²	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Total ²	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Both sexes										
	Number of visits in thousands					Number of visits per person per year				
All ages	1,036,092	358,569	389,930	184,669	99,163	4.8	3.3	4.7	8.9	15.6
Under 5 years	113,822	60,824	40,188	10,228	2,481	7.1	6.0	7.6	18.5	30.3
5-14 years	115,910	54,588	44,072	13,542	3,428	3.4	2.6	3.9	10.1	23.6
15-24 years	153,163	62,923	64,047	20,812	5,045	3.8	2.8	4.2	9.3	16.7
25-34 years	170,781	70,063	66,157	22,284	11,996	4.8	3.7	4.9	9.2	26.3
35-44 years	108,688	35,925	40,756	19,579	12,278	4.3	2.8	4.2	8.8	18.9
45-54 years	103,629	25,551	39,396	22,021	16,303	4.6	2.8	4.2	7.6	15.8
55-64 years	116,747	20,862	42,116	30,000	22,633	5.6	3.0	4.9	8.2	13.2
65-74 years	97,053	16,762	33,845	29,550	16,705	6.4	3.8	5.6	8.6	13.5
75 years and over	56,297	11,072	19,354	16,653	8,294	6.5	4.5	5.6	8.4	11.2
Male										
All ages	425,624	158,514	152,698	72,644	40,182	4.0	2.9	4.1	8.1	13.3
Under 5 years	59,061	30,532	20,800	6,499	1,130	7.2	6.0	7.6	21.4	29.7
5-14 years	61,401	28,255	22,504	8,263	2,269	3.6	2.6	4.0	11.2	30.7
15-24 years	55,833	25,863	22,268	5,970	1,599	2.8	2.2	3.2	6.5	13.6
25-34 years	56,946	25,853	20,000	6,553	4,397	3.3	2.6	3.4	7.1	20.9
35-44 years	42,722	17,001	13,507	6,177	6,036	3.5	2.6	3.1	6.7	18.8
45-54 years	42,577	11,590	15,943	9,069	5,804	3.9	2.4	3.8	7.1	11.9
55-64 years	48,781	9,002	17,487	12,776	9,180	4.9	2.5	4.6	7.7	10.6
65-74 years	36,727	5,858	12,106	11,423	7,200	5.5	2.9	4.9	7.9	10.9
75 years and over	21,577	4,560	8,082	5,915	2,568	6.7	4.9	6.6	7.7	10.0
Female										
All ages	610,467	200,055	237,233	112,025	58,981	5.4	3.8	5.3	9.5	17.7
Under 5 years	54,761	30,292	19,388	3,730	1,351	7.0	6.1	7.5	15.0	31.4
5-14 years	54,509	26,333	21,568	5,279	1,159	3.3	2.6	3.8	8.8	16.3
15-24 years	97,329	37,060	41,779	14,842	3,446	4.8	3.5	5.1	11.2	18.7
25-34 years	113,835	44,210	46,157	15,731	7,599	6.3	5.0	6.2	10.5	30.9
35-44 years	65,967	18,923	27,249	13,402	6,243	5.0	3.1	5.1	10.2	19.0
45-54 years	61,052	13,960	23,452	12,952	10,500	5.2	3.2	4.6	8.1	19.4
55-64 years	67,967	11,859	24,629	17,225	13,453	6.1	3.5	5.2	8.6	15.7
65-74 years	60,326	10,904	21,739	18,127	9,505	7.0	4.6	6.1	9.0	16.5
75 years and over	34,721	6,512	11,272	10,738	5,725	6.4	4.3	5.1	8.9	11.9

¹Perceived health status refers to an individual's perception of his or her health compared with others his or her age.

²Total includes visits for those whose perceived health status is unknown.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 15. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by number of bed days in last 12 months, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Number of bed days in last 12 months									
	Total ¹	None	1-7	8-30	31-365	Total ¹	None	1-7	8-30	31-365
Both sexes										
	Number of visits in thousands					Number of visits per person per year				
All ages	1,036,092	311,835	395,736	219,734	99,817	4.8	2.7	5.2	11.0	16.8
Under 5 years	113,822	32,822	54,840	21,693	3,268	7.1	4.3	8.1	16.8	24.8
5-14 years	115,910	28,536	58,763	23,128	4,410	3.4	1.8	4.0	9.0	19.3
15-24 years	153,163	42,231	67,447	31,599	9,976	3.8	2.1	4.3	9.4	18.1
25-34 years	170,781	42,420	77,818	33,907	15,276	4.8	2.7	5.0	10.2	19.8
35-44 years	108,688	29,546	42,168	23,443	13,037	4.3	2.2	4.8	11.4	17.2
45-54 years	103,629	32,940	31,277	22,878	15,621	4.6	2.5	4.9	11.1	18.5
55-64 years	116,747	42,092	30,218	26,073	17,269	5.6	3.3	6.2	11.6	16.3
65-74 years	97,053	38,189	22,342	23,351	12,631	6.4	4.0	7.8	12.3	14.7
75 years and over	56,297	23,059	10,864	13,662	8,329	6.5	4.4	7.8	10.9	11.4
Male										
All ages	425,624	138,242	160,296	83,316	41,168	4.0	2.4	4.5	10.5	15.9
Under 5 years	59,061	17,045	26,606	13,498	1,370	7.2	4.3	7.9	17.7	18.8
5-14 years	61,401	15,415	30,471	11,562	3,226	3.6	1.8	4.1	9.3	27.1
15-24 years	55,833	18,633	24,714	8,560	3,691	2.8	1.6	3.6	8.0	15.9
25-34 years	56,946	15,398	25,557	10,265	5,527	3.3	1.8	3.6	9.7	16.7
35-44 years	42,722	12,151	16,381	7,994	6,148	3.5	1.8	3.9	11.0	18.5
45-54 years	42,577	15,573	13,389	7,151	6,139	3.9	2.3	4.5	8.7	15.9
55-64 years	48,781	19,786	12,103	10,119	6,443	4.9	3.3	5.4	9.9	12.7
65-74 years	36,727	14,809	7,904	8,267	5,649	5.5	3.5	6.7	10.6	14.8
75 years and over	21,577	9,431	3,171	5,899	2,975	6.7	4.7	6.2	12.6	13.5
Female										
All ages	610,467	173,594	235,440	136,419	58,649	5.4	3.1	5.7	11.3	17.5
Under 5 years	54,761	15,777	28,234	8,195	1,898	7.0	4.2	8.3	15.6	32.2
5-14 years	54,509	13,121	28,292	11,566	1,185	3.3	1.7	3.9	8.8	10.8
15-24 years	97,329	23,598	42,733	23,039	6,285	4.8	2.7	4.9	10.0	19.8
25-34 years	113,835	27,022	52,261	23,642	9,749	6.3	3.9	6.2	10.4	22.3
35-44 years	65,967	17,395	25,786	15,449	6,889	5.0	2.6	5.6	11.7	16.2
45-54 years	61,052	17,368	17,888	15,727	9,483	5.2	2.7	5.4	12.7	20.8
55-64 years	67,967	22,306	18,115	15,954	10,826	6.1	3.4	6.8	13.1	19.7
65-74 years	60,326	23,379	14,438	15,084	6,981	7.0	4.5	8.5	13.5	14.6
75 years and over	34,721	13,628	7,692	7,763	5,353	6.4	4.2	8.8	10.0	10.5

¹Total includes visits for those persons whose number of bed days in last 12 months is unknown.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 16. Number of physician visits, by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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 consultation ¹	Other and unknown
	Number of visits in thousands						
All persons ²	1,036,092	703,416	6,659	133,988	6,823	126,010	59,196
Sex							
Male	425,624	281,932	2,790	64,575	4,833	46,852	24,641
Female	610,467	421,483	3,869	69,412	1,990	79,158	34,555
Age							
Under 5 years	113,822	67,781	*133	14,795	*50	24,404	6,659
5-14 years	115,910	76,362	*296	14,613	*108	17,108	7,424
15-24 years	153,163	97,017	*549	25,402	1,371	14,928	13,896
25-34 years	170,781	116,005	*851	21,299	1,493	21,450	9,683
35-44 years	108,688	74,254	*724	15,276	1,779	12,098	4,557
45-54 years	103,629	74,283	*456	11,677	*910	11,200	5,103
55-64 years	116,747	81,605	*870	15,326	999	11,175	6,772
65-74 years	97,053	72,668	1,132	11,050	*47	8,560	3,597
75 years and over	56,297	43,442	1,647	4,552	*65	5,086	1,506
Race							
White	902,893	624,938	6,424	101,400	5,704	118,333	46,093
Black	115,496	67,122	*235	29,511	*804	6,057	11,768
Family income							
Less than \$5,000	121,978	73,221	972	23,671	*485	11,795	11,834
\$5,000-\$9,999	152,156	100,253	*853	23,953	*655	15,432	11,010
\$10,000-\$14,999	160,725	107,852	*299	21,912	*929	20,397	9,336
\$15,000-\$24,999	247,600	174,022	958	27,365	2,379	31,722	11,155
\$25,000 or more	274,755	193,700	3,011	25,417	2,147	39,060	11,419
Education of head of family							
Less than 9 years	167,227	120,878	1,464	25,468	*393	12,042	6,982
9-11 years	146,258	94,540	*675	26,321	1,040	13,950	9,732
12 years	341,215	231,464	*774	45,338	2,794	40,760	20,085
13-15 years	170,743	113,925	*766	18,450	1,388	24,753	11,461
16 years or more	198,926	135,081	2,916	17,069	1,158	33,027	9,675
Size of family							
Unrelated individuals	137,225	85,852	1,075	20,091	1,181	15,069	13,958
2 persons	268,711	191,359	2,248	30,596	1,809	29,974	12,725
3-4 persons	424,441	290,764	2,368	49,335	2,343	58,212	21,418
5-6 persons	165,048	109,665	*492	25,458	1,396	19,113	8,924
7 persons or more	40,666	25,775	*476	8,508	*93	3,642	2,172
Activity limitation							
Not limited in activity	735,228	506,236	3,302	91,548	5,572	87,542	41,028
Limited in activity	300,863	197,180	3,357	42,440	1,251	38,468	18,168
Unable to carry on major activity ³	94,346	59,842	1,610	16,257	*146	10,121	6,370
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	150,157	100,481	1,545	18,566	*728	20,984	7,853
Limited, but not in major activity ³	56,361	36,857	*202	7,616	*377	7,363	3,945
Perceived health status ⁴							
Excellent	358,569	244,681	1,287	41,992	2,724	45,826	22,060
Good	389,930	266,038	3,180	49,896	3,120	45,954	21,743
Fair	184,669	127,859	1,010	25,368	*732	20,370	9,331
Poor	99,163	62,093	1,068	16,394	*247	13,651	5,709

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 16. Number of physician visits, by place of visit and selected characteristics: United States, 1980—Con.

[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 consultation ¹	Other and unknown	
Bed days in last 12 months		Number of visits in thousands						
None.....	311,835	228,942	1,917	39,607	3,017	20,580	17,773	
1-7.....	395,736	265,831	1,852	47,180	2,190	54,642	24,040	
8-30.....	219,734	142,352	1,489	30,661	1,111	34,497	9,624	
31-365.....	99,817	59,519	1,277	15,420	*504	15,657	7,439	
Place of residence								
SMSA—central city.....	307,250	193,560	1,978	53,629	2,686	33,575	21,823	
SMSA—outside central city.....	418,661	290,954	3,260	46,044	2,866	56,848	18,688	
Outside SMSA.....	310,180	218,901	1,421	34,315	1,271	35,586	18,686	
Geographic region								
Northeast.....	229,491	145,716	3,075	35,806	1,799	29,843	13,251	
North Central.....	274,569	191,963	2,430	29,400	2,191	38,905	9,681	
South.....	328,939	223,407	*868	42,821	1,929	35,425	24,489	
West.....	203,093	142,329	*286	25,961	*905	21,837	11,775	

¹ Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

² Includes races other than white or black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴ Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 17. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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 consultation ¹	Other and unknown
	Percent distribution						
All persons ²	100.0	67.9	0.6	12.9	0.7	12.2	5.7
Sex							
Male.....	100.0	66.2	0.7	15.2	1.1	11.0	5.8
Female.....	100.0	69.0	0.6	11.4	0.3	13.0	5.7
Age							
Under 5 years.....	100.0	59.5	*0.1	13.0	*0.0	21.4	5.9
5-14 years.....	100.0	65.9	*0.3	12.6	*0.1	14.8	6.4
15-24 years.....	100.0	63.3	*0.4	16.6	0.9	9.7	9.1
25-34 years.....	100.0	67.9	*0.5	12.5	0.9	12.6	5.7
35-44 years.....	100.0	68.3	*0.7	14.1	1.6	11.1	4.2
45-54 years.....	100.0	71.7	*0.4	11.3	*0.9	10.8	4.9
55-64 years.....	100.0	69.9	*0.7	13.1	0.9	9.6	5.8
65-74 years.....	100.0	74.9	1.2	11.4	*0.0	8.8	3.7
75 years and over.....	100.0	77.2	2.9	8.1	*0.1	9.0	2.7
Race							
White.....	100.0	69.2	0.7	11.2	0.6	13.1	5.1
Black.....	100.0	58.1	*0.2	25.6	*0.7	5.2	10.2
Family income							
Less than \$5,000.....	100.0	60.0	0.8	19.4	*0.4	9.7	9.7
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	100.0	65.9	*0.6	15.7	*0.4	10.1	7.2
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	100.0	67.1	*0.2	13.6	*0.6	12.7	5.8
\$15,000-\$24,999.....	100.0	70.3	0.4	11.1	1.0	12.8	4.5
\$25,000 or more.....	100.0	70.5	1.1	9.3	0.8	14.2	4.2
Education of head of family							
Less than 9 years.....	100.0	72.3	0.9	15.2	*0.2	7.2	4.2
9-11 years.....	100.0	64.6	*0.5	18.0	0.7	9.5	6.7
12 years.....	100.0	67.8	*0.2	13.3	0.8	11.9	5.9
13-15 years.....	100.0	66.7	*0.4	10.8	0.8	14.5	6.7
16 years or more.....	100.0	67.9	1.5	8.6	0.6	16.6	4.9
Size of family							
Unrelated individuals.....	100.0	62.6	0.8	14.6	0.9	11.0	10.2
2 persons.....	100.0	71.2	0.8	11.4	0.7	11.2	4.7
3-4 persons.....	100.0	68.5	0.6	11.6	0.6	13.7	5.0
5-6 persons.....	100.0	66.4	*0.3	15.4	0.8	11.6	5.4
7 persons or more.....	100.0	63.4	*1.2	20.9	*0.2	9.0	5.3
Activity limitation							
Not limited in activity.....	100.0	68.9	0.4	12.5	0.8	11.9	5.6
Limited in activity.....	100.0	65.5	1.1	14.1	0.4	12.8	6.0
Unable to carry on major activity ³	100.0	63.4	1.7	17.2	*0.2	10.7	6.8
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	100.0	66.9	1.0	12.4	*0.5	14.0	5.2
Limited, but not in major activity ³	100.0	65.4	*0.4	13.5	*0.7	13.1	7.0
Perceived health status ⁴							
Excellent.....	100.0	68.2	0.4	11.7	0.8	12.8	6.2
Good.....	100.0	68.2	0.8	12.8	0.8	11.8	5.6
Fair.....	100.0	69.2	0.5	13.7	*0.4	11.0	5.1
Poor.....	100.0	62.6	1.1	16.5	*0.2	13.8	5.8

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980—Con.

[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 consultation ¹	Other and unknown
Bed days in last 12 months		Percent distribution					
None.....	100.0	73.4	0.6	12.7	1.0	6.6	5.7
1-7.....	100.0	67.2	0.5	11.9	0.6	13.8	6.1
8-30.....	100.0	64.8	0.7	14.0	0.5	15.7	4.4
31-365.....	100.0	59.6	1.3	15.4	*0.5	15.7	7.5
Place of residence							
SMSA—central city.....	100.0	63.0	0.6	17.5	0.9	10.9	7.1
SMSA—outside central city.....	100.0	69.5	0.8	11.0	0.7	13.6	4.5
Outside SMSA.....	100.0	70.6	0.5	11.1	0.4	11.5	6.0
Geographic region							
Northeast.....	100.0	63.5	1.3	15.6	0.8	13.0	5.8
North Central.....	100.0	69.9	0.9	10.7	0.8	14.2	3.5
South.....	100.0	67.9	*0.3	13.0	0.6	10.8	7.4
West.....	100.0	70.1	*0.1	12.8	*0.4	10.8	5.8

¹Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

²Includes races other than white or black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 18. Number of physician visits, by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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 or treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
	Number of visits in thousands					
All persons ²	1,036,092	874,179	40,091	85,599	19,585	31,134
Sex						
Male	425,624	372,970	*-	35,571	9,320	13,581
Female	610,467	501,209	40,091	50,028	10,265	17,554
Age						
Under 5 years	113,822	88,607	*-	17,124	9,230	2,660
5-14 years	115,910	100,737	*-	9,925	3,768	2,592
15-24 years	153,163	115,660	17,466	13,822	1,705	6,379
25-34 years	170,781	132,774	21,262	12,153	*680	5,749
35-44 years	108,688	94,925	1,362	8,907	*466	4,131
45-54 years	103,629	95,506	*-	6,583	*282	2,492
55-64 years	116,747	106,663	*-	7,132	1,341	3,083
65-74 years	97,053	88,534	*-	6,012	1,259	2,658
75 years and over	56,297	50,772	*-	3,942	*853	1,391
Race						
White	902,893	765,195	33,454	72,477	16,520	27,701
Black	115,496	95,528	5,756	10,800	2,496	2,563
Family income						
Less than \$5,000	121,978	105,996	3,064	8,334	2,180	3,347
\$5,000-\$9,999	152,156	128,773	5,039	12,271	3,686	4,608
\$10,000-\$14,999	160,725	133,975	8,009	12,192	4,141	4,405
\$15,000-\$24,999	247,600	205,454	12,016	21,713	5,124	8,054
\$25,000 or more	274,755	232,561	9,280	24,253	3,344	8,602
Education of head of family						
Less than 9 years	167,227	148,438	3,101	10,569	3,341	3,225
9-11 years	146,258	124,265	5,622	10,953	3,316	4,262
12 years	341,215	286,087	14,436	28,986	6,119	10,635
13-15 years	170,743	141,950	6,799	15,506	3,389	5,223
16 years or more	198,926	163,174	9,711	19,164	3,419	7,002
Size of family						
Unrelated individuals	137,225	120,826	*502	10,844	*679	6,083
2 persons	268,711	228,021	12,537	19,843	3,670	8,379
3-4 persons	424,441	352,218	20,679	35,354	9,782	12,063
5-6 persons	165,048	139,005	4,872	15,833	4,577	3,676
7 persons or more	40,666	34,109	1,500	3,725	*877	*935
Activity limitation						
Not limited in activity	735,228	590,639	38,288	76,714	17,202	23,956
Limited in activity	300,863	283,540	1,803	8,885	2,384	7,178
Unable to carry on major activity ³	94,346	90,390	*144	2,279	*801	1,834
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	150,157	140,980	1,232	4,645	*770	3,838
Limited, but not in major activity ³	56,361	52,169	*428	1,961	*812	1,506
Perceived health status ⁴						
Excellent	358,569	272,512	21,195	47,471	9,960	13,501
Good	389,930	332,409	15,836	29,223	7,028	11,162
Fair	184,669	170,121	2,795	7,445	1,974	4,590
Poor	99,163	95,433	*264	1,404	*568	1,882

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 18. Number of physician visits, by type of service and selected characteristics: United States, 1980—Con.

[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 or treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
Bed days in last 12 months		Number of visits in thousands				
None	311,835	243,679	12,937	41,599	9,406	9,531
1-7	395,736	326,308	20,092	33,021	7,427	14,294
8-30	219,734	201,932	5,206	8,539	2,148	4,938
31-365	99,817	94,483	1,353	1,934	*499	2,148
Place of residence						
SMSA—central city	307,250	260,382	10,937	26,813	5,458	8,715
SMSA—outside central city	418,661	349,322	16,409	37,771	7,182	14,473
Outside SMSA	310,180	264,475	12,745	21,015	6,945	7,946
Geographic region						
Northeast	229,491	191,441	8,339	20,398	4,056	7,414
North Central	274,569	232,439	10,207	24,590	4,689	7,606
South	328,939	279,974	13,728	23,506	6,772	8,122
West	203,093	170,325	7,817	17,105	4,068	7,992

¹This total may be less than the sum of visits by type of service because 1 visit may involve more than 1 type of service.

²Includes races other than white or black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

Table 19. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980

[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 or treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
	Percent distribution					
All persons ²	100.0	84.4	3.9	8.3	1.9	3.0
Sex						
Male	100.0	87.6	*-	8.4	2.2	3.2
Female	100.0	82.1	6.6	8.2	1.7	2.9
Age						
Under 5 years	100.0	77.8	*-	15.0	8.1	2.3
5-14 years	100.0	86.9	*-	8.6	3.3	2.2
15-24 years	100.0	75.5	11.4	9.0	1.1	4.2
25-34 years	100.0	77.7	12.4	7.1	*0.4	3.4
35-44 years	100.0	87.3	1.3	8.2	*0.4	3.8
45-54 years	100.0	92.2	*-	6.4	*0.3	2.4
55-64 years	100.0	91.4	*-	6.1	1.1	2.6
65-74 years	100.0	91.2	*-	6.2	1.3	2.7
75 years and over	100.0	90.2	*-	7.0	*1.5	2.5
Race						
White	100.0	84.7	3.7	8.0	1.8	3.1
Black	100.0	82.7	5.0	9.4	2.2	2.2
Family income						
Less than \$5,000	100.0	86.9	2.5	6.8	1.8	2.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	100.0	84.6	3.3	8.1	2.4	3.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	100.0	83.4	5.0	7.6	2.6	2.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	100.0	83.0	4.9	8.8	2.1	3.3
\$25,000 or more	100.0	84.6	3.4	8.8	1.2	3.1
Education of head of family						
Less than 9 years	100.0	88.8	1.9	6.3	2.0	1.9
9-11 years	100.0	85.0	3.8	7.5	2.3	2.9
12 years	100.0	83.8	4.2	8.5	1.8	3.1
13-15 years	100.0	83.1	4.0	9.1	2.0	3.1
16 years or more	100.0	82.0	4.9	9.6	1.7	3.5
Size of family						
Unrelated individuals	100.0	88.0	*0.4	7.9	*0.5	4.4
2 persons	100.0	84.9	4.7	7.4	1.4	3.1
3-4 persons	100.0	83.0	4.9	8.3	2.3	2.8
5-6 persons	100.0	84.2	3.0	9.6	2.8	2.2
7 persons or more	100.0	83.9	3.7	9.2	*2.2	*2.3
Activity limitation						
Not limited in activity	100.0	80.3	5.2	10.4	2.3	3.3
Limited in activity	100.0	94.2	0.6	3.0	0.8	2.4
Unable to carry on major activity ³	100.0	95.8	*0.2	2.4	*0.8	1.9
Limited in amount and kind of major activity ³	100.0	93.9	0.8	3.1	*0.5	2.6
Limited, but not in major activity ³	100.0	92.6	*0.8	3.5	*1.4	2.7
Perceived health status ⁴						
Excellent	100.0	76.0	5.9	13.2	2.8	3.8
Good	100.0	85.2	4.1	7.5	1.8	2.9
Fair	100.0	92.1	1.5	4.0	1.1	2.5
Poor	100.0	96.2	*0.3	1.4	*0.6	1.9

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 19. Percent distribution of physician visits by type of service, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980—Con.

[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 or treatment	Prenatal and postnatal care	General checkup	Immunization and vaccination	Other
Bed days in last 12 months		Percent distribution				
None	100.0	78.1	4.1	13.3	3.0	3.1
1-7	100.0	82.5	5.1	8.3	1.9	3.6
8-30	100.0	91.9	2.4	3.9	1.0	2.2
31-365	100.0	94.7	1.4	1.9	*0.5	2.2
Place of residence						
SMSA—central city	100.0	84.7	3.6	8.7	1.8	2.8
SMSA—outside central city	100.0	83.4	3.9	9.0	1.7	3.5
Outside SMSA	100.0	85.3	4.1	6.8	2.2	2.6
Geographic region						
Northeast	100.0	83.4	3.6	8.9	1.8	3.2
North Central	100.0	84.7	3.7	9.0	1.7	2.8
South	100.0	85.1	4.2	7.1	2.1	2.5
West	100.0	83.9	3.8	8.4	2.0	3.9

¹The sum of percent by type of service may be greater than 100.0 because 1 visit may involve more than 1 type of service.

²Includes races other than white or black, unknown family income, unknown education of head of family, unknown health status, and unknown bed days in last 12 months.

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

⁴Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 20. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis or treatment, by condition causing visit: United States, 1980

[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]

<i>Condition group</i> ¹	<i>Number of visits in thousands</i>	<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>Condition group</i> ¹	<i>Number of visits in thousands</i>	<i>Percent distribution</i>
All visits for diagnosis or treatment	874,179	100.0	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue . . .	24,037	2.7
All chronic conditions	447,705	51.2	Arthritis and rheumatism	39,026	4.5
Infective and parasitic diseases	5,904	0.7	Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system . . .	31,069	3.6
Malignant neoplasms	18,157	2.1	Other chronic conditions	60,545	6.9
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	8,416	1.0	All acute conditions	386,090	44.2
Diseases of the thyroid gland	4,967	0.6	Common childhood diseases	3,346	0.4
Diabetes mellitus	16,872	1.9	Viral infection, unspecified	11,185	1.3
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	4,059	0.5	Other infective and parasitic diseases	29,807	3.4
Mental disorders	14,709	1.7	Common cold	30,485	3.5
Diseases of the nervous system	12,509	1.4	Other upper respiratory conditions	23,330	2.7
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease . . .	1,097	0.1	Influenza, all forms	45,564	5.2
Hypertensive disease	41,666	4.8	Other respiratory conditions	21,058	2.4
Ischemic heart disease	12,501	1.4	Digestive system disorders	15,852	1.8
Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	17,151	2.0	Fractures and dislocations	22,153	2.5
Cerebrovascular disease	3,607	0.4	Sprains and strains	22,433	2.6
Other diseases of the circulatory system	9,286	1.1	Open wounds and lacerations	23,053	2.6
Diseases of the upper respiratory tract	27,539	3.2	Contusions and superficial injuries	14,302	1.6
Bronchitis and emphysema	5,832	0.7	Other injuries	16,887	1.9
Asthma	28,889	3.3	Diseases of the ear	25,447	2.9
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,709	0.2	Genitourinary disorders	21,143	2.4
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	6,257	0.7	Nonallergic diseases of the skin	6,580	0.8
Hernia of abdominal cavity	4,630	0.5	Musculoskeletal disorders	13,410	1.5
Other diseases of the digestive system	17,822	2.0	Circulatory conditions	3,624	0.4
Diseases of the urinary system	13,058	1.5	Other acute conditions	36,431	4.2
Diseases of the genital organs	16,391	1.9	No condition reported	40,384	4.6

¹See appendix II for *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* code numbers included in each condition group.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 21. Number and percent distribution of physician visits for diagnosis or treatment by condition causing visit, according to place of visit: United States, 1980

[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 ¹	Place of visit			
	Total ²	Office (including prepaid group)	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone consultation ³
	Number in thousands			
Number of visits for diagnosis or treatment	874,179	578,653	121,135	119,659
	Percent distribution			
All visits for diagnosis or treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All chronic conditions	51.2	55.8	43.3	37.9
Infective and parasitic diseases	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Malignant neoplasms	2.1	1.9	3.6	0.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5
Diseases of the thyroid gland	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Diabetes mellitus	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.2
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Mental disorders	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3
Diseases of the nervous system	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hypertensive disease	4.8	5.7	2.9	1.8
Ischemic heart disease	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	2.0	2.3	1.8	0.8
Cerebrovascular disease	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
Diseases of the upper respiratory tract	3.2	3.9	1.1	2.4
Bronchitis and emphysema	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7
Asthma	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other diseases of the digestive system	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.0
Diseases of the urinary system	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2
Diseases of the genital organs	1.9	2.1	0.8	2.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.7	3.2	1.5	2.3
Arthritis and rheumatism	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.5
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	3.6	3.6	4.5	2.9
Other chronic conditions	6.9	7.6	5.8	4.8
All acute conditions	44.2	39.7	52.4	58.4
Common childhood diseases	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5
Viral infection, unspecified	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.2
Common cold	3.5	3.2	2.5	5.8
Other upper respiratory conditions	2.7	2.9	1.3	3.3
Influenza, all forms	5.2	4.5	2.6	11.4
Other respiratory conditions	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.2
Digestive system disorders	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.9
Fractures and dislocations	2.5	2.3	4.9	1.4
Sprains and strains	2.6	2.1	5.1	1.3
Open wounds and lacerations	2.6	1.9	7.8	0.9
Contusions and superficial injuries	1.6	1.4	3.6	0.9
Other injuries	1.9	1.3	4.1	2.7
Diseases of the ear	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.8
Genitourinary disorders	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.9
Nonallergic diseases of the skin	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5
Musculoskeletal disorders	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Circulatory conditions	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Other acute conditions	4.2	3.5	4.9	6.6
No condition reported	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.6

¹See appendix II for *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* code numbers included in each condition group.

²Includes other places of visit.

³Does not include calls for appointments and other nonmedical purposes.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure III.

Table 22. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by place of residence, geographic region, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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			Geographic region				
	All areas	SMSA		Outside SMSA	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Central city	Outside central city					
Both sexes		Population in thousands						
All ages	217,923	60,744	88,377	68,801	48,240	57,508	71,358	40,817
Under 5 years	16,036	4,578	6,244	5,214	3,190	4,419	5,222	3,205
5-14 years	33,856	8,815	13,964	11,076	7,425	8,709	11,460	6,261
15-24 years	40,040	11,419	16,106	12,515	8,380	11,053	13,239	7,368
25-34 years	35,249	10,224	14,621	10,405	7,718	9,207	11,300	7,024
35-44 years	25,315	6,486	11,168	7,661	5,680	6,454	8,296	4,886
45-54 years	22,554	5,947	9,734	6,872	5,210	5,978	7,280	4,085
55-64 years	20,981	5,977	8,339	6,664	4,995	5,398	6,778	3,809
65-74 years	15,225	4,494	5,320	5,410	3,614	3,949	4,990	2,672
75 years and over	8,667	2,804	2,881	2,982	2,028	2,339	2,793	1,507
Male								
All ages	105,145	28,814	42,906	33,425	22,958	27,979	34,490	19,718
Under 5 years	8,201	2,418	3,173	2,610	1,657	2,268	2,641	1,636
5-14 years	17,269	4,423	7,198	5,648	3,804	4,449	5,912	3,104
15-24 years	19,700	5,510	7,899	6,292	4,147	5,495	6,501	3,558
25-34 years	17,141	4,940	7,152	5,049	3,566	4,623	5,511	3,440
35-44 years	12,175	3,026	5,363	3,786	2,743	3,099	4,010	2,323
45-54 years	10,913	2,832	4,770	3,311	2,442	2,875	3,537	2,059
55-64 years	9,907	2,769	4,027	3,111	2,344	2,579	3,154	1,831
65-74 years	6,630	1,920	2,299	2,411	1,520	1,763	2,167	1,180
75 years and over	3,209	976	1,026	1,207	734	828	1,059	588
Female								
All ages	112,778	31,930	45,471	35,376	25,281	29,529	36,868	21,100
Under 5 years	7,835	2,160	3,071	2,605	1,533	2,151	2,581	1,570
5-14 years	16,587	4,392	6,766	5,428	3,621	4,260	5,548	3,157
15-24 years	20,340	5,910	8,207	6,223	4,233	5,558	6,738	3,811
25-34 years	18,109	5,284	7,469	5,356	4,152	4,584	5,789	3,583
35-44 years	13,140	3,460	5,805	3,875	2,936	3,354	4,286	2,563
45-54 years	11,642	3,116	4,965	3,561	2,768	3,104	3,744	2,026
55-64 years	11,074	3,208	4,313	3,553	2,651	2,819	3,625	1,979
65-74 years	8,595	2,574	3,021	3,000	2,093	2,187	2,823	1,492
75 years and over	5,458	1,828	1,855	1,776	1,294	1,511	1,734	919

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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 23. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by family income, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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 \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000–\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
Both sexes						
Population in thousands						
All ages	217,923	20,319	31,117	32,769	53,254	61,515
Under 5 years	16,036	1,705	2,481	2,899	4,340	3,376
5–14 years	33,856	2,491	4,170	5,076	9,306	9,941
15–24 years	40,040	4,933	6,135	5,906	8,918	10,951
25–34 years	35,249	1,973	3,928	6,168	11,215	9,880
35–44 years	25,315	1,139	2,240	3,192	6,731	9,978
45–54 years	22,554	1,052	2,132	2,743	5,360	8,976
55–64 years	20,981	1,888	3,163	3,117	4,570	6,031
65–74 years	15,225	2,851	4,403	2,647	2,019	1,578
75 years and over.....	8,667	2,287	2,464	1,022	795	804
Male						
All ages	105,145	7,837	13,938	15,567	26,872	31,903
Under 5 years	8,201	825	1,340	1,440	2,229	1,750
5–14 years	17,269	1,189	2,064	2,539	4,740	5,267
15–24 years	19,700	2,201	2,829	2,796	4,389	5,900
25–34 years	17,141	772	1,763	2,967	5,752	4,802
35–44 years	12,175	407	949	1,437	3,369	5,001
45–54 years	10,913	382	838	1,247	2,687	4,696
55–64 years	9,907	568	1,175	1,358	2,376	3,402
65–74 years	6,630	904	1,903	1,306	1,009	767
75 years and over.....	3,209	590	1,077	477	322	317
Female						
All ages	112,778	12,482	17,179	17,202	26,382	29,612
Under 5 years	7,835	880	1,142	1,460	2,112	1,626
5–14 years	16,587	1,301	2,106	2,537	4,566	4,673
15–24 years	20,340	2,732	3,306	3,110	4,529	5,051
25–34 years	18,109	1,201	2,166	3,200	5,463	5,078
35–44 years	13,140	732	1,290	1,754	3,362	4,977
45–54 years	11,642	670	1,294	1,496	2,672	4,280
55–64 years	11,074	1,320	1,988	1,759	2,194	2,629
65–74 years	8,595	1,947	2,500	1,341	1,010	810
75 years and over.....	5,458	1,697	1,386	545	473	486

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 24. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by race, education of head of family, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Race		Education of head of family					
		White	Black	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	
Both sexes		Population in thousands							
All ages	217,923	187,663	25,585	35,899	31,340	74,635	34,022	39,133	
Under 5 years	16,036	13,163	2,467	1,785	2,506	5,896	2,644	3,087	
5-14 years	33,856	27,916	5,127	4,347	5,110	12,427	5,534	6,009	
15-24 years	40,040	33,859	5,266	5,125	6,713	15,282	7,025	5,368	
25-34 years	35,249	30,415	3,883	2,702	3,597	12,319	7,315	9,008	
35-44 years	25,315	22,033	2,683	2,871	3,241	8,904	4,168	5,847	
45-54 years	22,554	19,792	2,295	3,994	3,359	7,552	2,960	4,260	
55-64 years	20,981	18,856	1,842	5,375	3,215	6,639	2,300	3,102	
65-74 years	15,225	13,685	1,370	5,716	2,428	3,790	1,387	1,668	
75 years and over	8,667	7,943	651	3,984	1,172	1,825	689	784	
Male									
All ages	105,145	90,907	11,921	16,787	14,868	35,908	16,544	19,609	
Under 5 years	8,201	6,731	1,250	916	1,334	3,022	1,289	1,579	
5-14 years	17,269	14,290	2,581	2,141	2,581	6,363	2,836	3,123	
15-24 years	19,700	16,774	2,456	2,607	3,350	7,497	3,343	2,631	
25-34 years	17,141	14,984	1,716	1,303	1,692	5,930	3,585	4,464	
35-44 years	12,175	10,685	1,181	1,355	1,491	4,190	2,093	2,928	
45-54 years	10,913	9,626	1,062	1,839	1,542	3,591	1,497	2,224	
55-64 years	9,907	8,923	838	2,436	1,466	3,127	1,088	1,595	
65-74 years	6,630	5,957	587	2,530	1,027	1,600	601	771	
75 years and over	3,209	2,937	251	1,660	384	587	211	293	
Female									
All ages	112,778	96,756	13,664	19,112	16,473	38,727	17,478	19,524	
Under 5 years	7,835	6,433	1,218	870	1,172	2,874	1,355	1,508	
5-14 years	16,587	13,626	2,546	2,206	2,529	6,064	2,698	2,886	
15-24 years	20,340	17,085	2,811	2,518	3,363	7,785	3,681	2,737	
25-34 years	18,109	15,430	2,166	1,399	1,904	6,390	3,730	4,543	
35-44 years	13,140	11,348	1,503	1,516	1,750	4,714	2,074	2,918	
45-54 years	11,642	10,166	1,234	2,155	1,816	3,960	1,462	2,036	
55-64 years	11,074	9,933	1,004	2,939	1,749	3,512	1,212	1,507	
65-74 years	8,595	7,729	782	3,187	1,401	2,190	786	898	
75 years and over	5,458	5,006	400	2,324	789	1,238	479	491	

¹Includes races other than black or white and unknown education of head of family.

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex-race category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 25. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by race, education of head of family, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Race		Education of head of family				
		White	Black	Less than 9 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more
All incomes ²		Population in thousands						
All ages	217,923	187,663	25,585	35,899	31,340	74,635	34,022	39,133
Under 17 years	57,774	47,641	8,743	7,418	8,931	21,139	9,265	10,288
17-44 years	92,722	79,745	10,684	9,412	12,237	33,689	17,421	19,030
45-64 years	43,536	38,648	4,137	9,368	6,574	14,191	5,260	7,362
65 years and over	23,891	21,629	2,021	9,700	3,600	5,616	2,077	2,453
Less than \$5,000								
All ages	20,319	14,747	5,031	7,273	4,361	5,038	2,635	782
Under 17 years	4,722	2,770	1,788	1,285	1,471	1,440	377	49
17-44 years	7,519	5,529	1,737	1,324	1,554	2,211	1,855	526
45-64 years	2,940	2,125	750	1,473	599	594	174	71
65 years and over	5,137	4,323	756	3,191	738	793	229	136
\$5,000-\$9,999								
All ages	31,117	24,969	5,476	9,385	6,331	10,117	3,361	1,690
Under 17 years	7,623	5,391	2,042	1,888	1,881	2,760	773	263
17-44 years	11,332	8,936	2,061	2,035	2,195	4,324	1,753	976
45-64 years	5,296	4,414	793	2,208	1,009	1,484	397	148
65 years and over	6,867	6,228	580	3,255	1,246	1,549	439	302
\$10,000-\$14,999								
All ages	32,769	27,957	4,109	6,331	5,253	12,962	4,769	3,213
Under 17 years	9,012	7,361	1,400	1,435	1,594	3,897	1,322	688
17-44 years	14,229	12,065	1,858	1,789	2,087	6,021	2,422	1,839
45-64 years	5,860	5,070	670	1,764	986	2,041	657	344
65 years and over	3,669	3,461	181	1,343	587	1,003	368	343
\$15,000-\$24,999								
All ages	53,254	48,026	4,194	5,519	7,280	21,497	9,772	8,902
Under 17 years	15,596	13,900	1,398	1,274	2,069	6,660	3,097	2,420
17-44 years	24,914	22,354	2,036	1,883	3,044	10,093	5,024	4,784
45-64 years	9,930	9,105	649	1,803	1,766	3,828	1,252	1,181
65 years and over	2,814	2,666	111	559	401	915	399	516
\$25,000 or more								
All ages	61,515	57,085	3,222	3,382	5,145	19,158	11,144	22,362
Under 17 years	16,024	14,714	965	631	1,121	4,840	3,028	6,337
17-44 years	28,103	25,863	1,613	1,293	2,216	8,918	5,468	10,094
45-64 years	15,007	14,232	569	1,126	1,555	4,813	2,322	5,072
65 years and over	2,381	2,276	74	331	253	587	325	859

¹Includes races other than black or white and unknown education of head of family.

²Includes unknown family 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

The number of persons in each age-race category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 26. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by size of family, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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 families	Size of family				
		Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more
Both sexes		Population in thousands				
All ages	217,923	24,493	48,589	90,021	43,062	11,758
Under 5 years	16,036	*3	566	9,789	4,383	1,294
5-14 years	33,856	*32	1,070	16,073	12,944	3,736
15-24 years	40,040	5,231	6,061	16,437	9,040	3,271
25-34 years	35,249	4,640	7,008	17,377	5,347	878
35-44 years	25,315	2,051	3,237	12,286	6,407	1,334
45-54 years	22,554	2,093	6,865	9,500	3,237	860
55-64 years	20,981	3,082	11,182	5,417	1,079	220
65-74 years	15,225	3,895	8,889	1,951	378	110
75 years and over	8,667	3,466	3,711	1,190	247	53
Male						
All ages	105,145	10,340	22,963	44,553	21,526	5,761
Under 5 years	8,201	*3	285	5,054	2,192	667
5-14 years	17,269	*28	510	8,291	6,611	1,828
15-24 years	19,700	2,726	2,528	8,082	4,747	1,617
25-34 years	17,141	2,813	3,531	8,149	2,261	386
35-44 years	12,175	1,165	1,515	5,837	3,063	596
45-54 years	10,913	1,041	2,843	4,786	1,776	466
55-64 years	9,907	1,013	5,200	2,940	637	118
65-74 years	6,630	893	4,509	1,022	145	62
75 years and over	3,209	658	2,042	394	94	*21
Female						
All ages	112,778	14,153	25,626	45,467	21,536	5,996
Under 5 years	7,835	*-	281	4,736	2,191	627
5-14 years	16,587	*4	560	7,782	6,333	1,908
15-24 years	20,340	2,504	3,534	8,355	4,292	1,654
25-34 years	18,109	1,827	3,476	9,228	3,085	492
35-44 years	13,140	886	1,722	6,449	3,344	739
45-54 years	11,642	1,052	4,022	4,713	1,460	393
55-64 years	11,074	2,069	5,983	2,478	443	102
65-74 years	8,595	3,003	4,380	930	233	49
75 years and over	5,458	2,808	1,668	796	153	*32

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 27. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by size of family, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	All families	Size of family				
		Unrelated individuals	2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7 persons or more
All incomes ¹		Population in thousands				
All ages	217,923	24,493	48,589	90,021	43,062	11,758
Under 17 years	57,774	108	1,971	29,311	20,292	6,092
17-44 years	92,722	11,849	15,971	42,651	17,828	4,422
45-64 years	43,536	5,175	18,047	14,917	4,316	1,080
65 years and over	23,891	7,361	12,600	3,141	625	164
Less than \$5,000						
All ages	20,319	8,395	4,308	4,853	2,078	686
Under 17 years	4,722	82	585	2,337	1,273	445
17-44 years	7,519	3,360	1,284	1,992	680	204
45-64 years	2,940	1,405	996	395	115	*29
65 years and over	5,137	3,548	1,443	129	*9	*7
\$5,000-\$9,999						
All ages	31,117	5,738	9,320	9,547	4,990	1,522
Under 17 years	7,623	*-	508	3,559	2,676	880
17-44 years	11,332	2,598	2,157	4,241	1,828	507
45-64 years	5,296	1,190	2,443	1,143	409	111
65 years and over	6,867	1,950	4,212	603	78	*24
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages	32,769	3,725	8,318	12,912	5,775	2,039
Under 17 years	9,012	*4	373	4,580	2,909	1,146
17-44 years	14,229	2,359	2,605	6,202	2,333	729
45-64 years	5,860	843	2,811	1,610	451	146
65 years and over	3,669	519	2,529	520	82	*19
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages	53,254	3,317	10,752	25,200	11,440	2,544
Under 17 years	15,596	*2	225	8,396	5,669	1,305
17-44 years	24,914	2,207	4,446	12,551	4,750	959
45-64 years	9,930	835	4,358	3,566	922	249
65 years and over	2,814	274	1,723	687	98	*31
\$25,000 or more						
All ages	61,515	1,345	11,210	30,006	15,515	3,440
Under 17 years	16,024	*-	85	8,074	6,334	1,530
17-44 years	28,103	779	4,384	14,588	6,894	1,458
45-64 years	15,007	395	5,579	6,600	2,029	403
65 years and over	2,381	171	1,161	743	257	49

¹Includes unknown family 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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

The number of persons in each age category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 28. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by activity limitation, perceived health status, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Activity limitation					Perceived health status ³			
		Not limited in activity	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ²	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ²	Limited, but not in major activity ²	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Both sexes										
Population in thousands										
All ages	217,923	186,513	31,410	8,062	15,711	7,637	107,682	82,386	20,754	6,358
Under 5 years	16,036	15,734	302	45	257	*-	10,060	5,306	553	82
5-14 years	33,856	32,404	1,452	*19	693	740	20,947	11,301	1,342	145
15-24 years	40,040	37,701	2,339	222	987	1,130	22,128	15,247	2,242	302
25-34 years	35,249	32,319	2,931	398	1,441	1,091	18,898	13,409	2,418	456
35-44 years	25,315	22,137	3,178	467	1,753	958	12,673	9,692	2,229	649
45-54 years	22,554	18,390	4,164	903	2,147	1,115	9,195	9,367	2,892	1,029
55-64 years	20,981	14,733	6,248	1,899	3,224	1,125	6,977	8,556	3,650	1,720
65-74 years	15,225	8,998	6,227	2,168	3,185	874	4,370	6,053	3,455	1,236
75 years and over	8,667	4,098	4,569	1,941	2,023	604	2,434	3,454	1,974	738
Male										
All ages	105,145	89,664	15,481	6,011	5,816	3,654	55,409	37,399	8,966	3,031
Under 5 years	8,201	8,050	151	*20	131	*-	5,118	2,724	304	38
5-14 years	17,269	16,400	869	*14	406	450	10,747	5,653	739	74
15-24 years	19,700	18,449	1,251	147	502	602	11,617	6,986	921	118
25-34 years	17,141	15,559	1,582	307	673	601	10,003	5,959	926	210
35-44 years	12,175	10,617	1,558	370	695	494	6,558	4,343	921	321
45-54 years	10,913	8,832	2,080	739	785	557	4,854	4,251	1,284	489
55-64 years	9,907	6,720	3,187	1,541	1,146	500	3,570	3,784	1,653	863
65-74 years	6,630	3,619	3,010	1,726	1,015	270	2,013	2,474	1,449	661
75 years and over	3,209	1,418	1,791	1,148	463	180	930	1,225	768	257
Female										
All ages	112,778	96,849	15,929	2,051	9,896	3,982	52,273	44,986	11,789	3,327
Under 5 years	7,835	7,684	151	*25	126	*-	4,941	2,581	249	43
5-14 years	16,587	16,004	583	*5	287	290	10,200	5,648	603	71
15-24 years	20,340	19,252	1,088	75	485	527	10,512	8,261	1,321	184
25-34 years	18,109	16,760	1,349	91	768	490	8,895	7,450	1,492	246
35-44 years	13,140	11,520	1,620	97	1,058	465	6,115	5,349	1,308	328
45-44 years	11,642	9,558	2,084	164	1,362	558	4,341	5,117	1,608	541
55-64 years	11,074	8,013	3,061	359	2,078	625	3,407	4,772	1,997	857
65-74 years	8,595	5,378	3,216	442	2,170	604	2,357	3,579	2,007	576
75 years and over	5,458	2,681	2,777	793	1,560	423	1,504	2,229	1,205	481

¹Total includes persons whose perceived health status is unknown.

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

³Perceived health status refers to an individual's health compared with others his or her age.

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*.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure 1.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 29. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by activity limitation, family income, and age: United States, 1980

[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	Activity limitation				
		Not limited in activity	All limited in activity	Unable to carry on major activity ²	Limited in amount or kind of major activity ²	Limited, but not in major activity ²
All incomes		Population in thousands				
All ages	217,923	186,513	31,410	8,062	15,711	7,637
Under 17 years	57,774	55,551	2,223	75	1,105	1,043
17-44 years	92,722	84,743	7,979	1,076	4,028	2,876
45-64 years	43,536	33,123	10,412	2,802	5,370	2,240
65 years and over	23,891	13,096	10,795	4,109	5,208	1,478
Less than \$5,000						
All ages	20,319	14,455	5,863	1,893	3,022	948
Under 17 years	4,722	4,488	234	*20	101	113
17-44 years	7,519	6,422	1,098	259	599	239
45-64 years	2,940	1,288	1,652	612	852	189
65 years and over	5,137	2,258	2,879	1,002	1,470	407
\$5,000-\$9,999						
All ages	31,117	24,114	7,003	2,369	3,382	1,252
Under 17 years	7,623	7,240	383	*17	213	153
17-44 years	11,332	9,979	1,352	313	659	380
45-64 years	5,296	3,263	2,033	774	980	279
65 years and over	6,867	3,632	3,235	1,265	1,530	440
\$10,000-\$14,999						
All ages	32,769	28,028	4,741	1,257	2,368	1,116
Under 17 years	9,012	8,678	333	*12	195	126
17-44 years	14,229	12,927	1,302	173	652	476
45-64 years	5,860	4,268	1,592	454	809	329
65 years and over	3,669	2,155	1,513	617	712	184
\$15,000-\$24,999						
All ages	53,254	47,862	5,392	950	2,784	1,658
Under 17 years	15,596	15,044	553	*12	281	260
17-44 years	24,914	23,089	1,825	144	916	765
45-64 years	9,930	7,948	1,982	395	1,110	477
65 years and over	2,814	1,782	1,032	400	478	155
\$25,000 or more						
All ages	61,515	56,079	5,436	656	2,686	2,094
Under 17 years	16,024	15,483	541	*11	209	321
17-44 years	28,103	26,291	1,811	71	901	840
45-64 years	15,007	12,833	2,174	241	1,154	779
65 years and over	2,381	1,471	910	333	422	155

¹Total includes unknown family income.

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Table 30. Population used in computing rates shown in this report, by number of bed days in last 12 months, sex, and age: United States, 1980

[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]

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of bed days in last 12 months¹</i>			
		<i>None</i>	<i>1-7</i>	<i>8-30</i>	<i>31-365</i>
Both sexes					
All ages	217,923	113,598	76,754	20,053	5,929
Under 5 years	16,036	7,700	6,751	1,288	132
5-14 years	33,856	16,193	14,616	2,557	228
15-24 years	40,040	20,079	15,657	3,376	550
25-34 years	35,249	15,497	15,497	3,320	770
35-44 years	25,315	13,579	8,763	2,049	758
45-54 years	22,554	13,173	6,324	2,063	843
55-64 years	20,981	12,655	4,895	2,249	1,057
65-74 years	15,225	9,476	2,866	1,902	860
75 years and over	8,667	5,246	1,384	1,248	732
Male					
All ages	105,145	58,082	35,780	7,964	2,583
Under 5 years	8,201	3,929	3,362	764	73
5-14 years	17,269	8,382	7,402	1,244	119
15-24 years	19,700	11,343	6,860	1,075	232
25-34 years	17,141	8,628	7,040	1,054	331
35-44 years	12,175	6,873	4,183	725	332
45-54 years	10,913	6,628	3,006	824	386
55-64 years	9,907	6,067	2,248	1,027	507
65-74 years	6,630	4,244	1,171	782	381
75 years and over	3,209	1,987	508	468	221
Female					
All ages	112,778	55,517	40,975	12,089	3,346
Under 5 years	7,835	3,771	3,390	524	59
5-14 years	16,587	7,812	7,214	1,313	109
15-24 years	20,340	8,736	8,797	2,301	318
25-34 years	18,109	6,868	8,457	2,266	438
35-44 years	13,140	6,706	4,580	1,324	426
45-54 years	11,642	6,545	3,318	1,239	457
55-64 years	11,074	6,588	2,647	1,222	550
65-74 years	8,595	5,233	1,696	1,121	479
75 years and over	5,458	3,258	876	780	510

¹Includes unknown number of bed days in last 12 months.

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.

Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figure I.

The number of persons in each age-sex category of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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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 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

The National Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire that 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 that cover one or more of the specific topics.

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

Statistical design of the National Health Interview Survey

General plan—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design that 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 because it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States.

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

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

Area segments, which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

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

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

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished,

or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. However, the fourth quarter of 1980 had a sample reduction of 4 weeks of interviewing because of budgetary restrictions. During the 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample because the weighting procedure employed by NHIS adjusts for the missing weeks.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published,^{13,14} as well as a detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure.^{15,16}

Collection of data—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures—Because the design of NHIS 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 that 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 that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-race*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-race cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. 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, race, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, for example, 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 that 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 that imputes to persons who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.1 percent of the sample households.

The interview process—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However,

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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, because 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 race, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. 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 are other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (that are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. 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 non-response. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.¹⁷ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the National Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.¹⁸⁻²¹ The standard errors shown in this report were computed using the balanced half-sample replication procedure.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation that arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of

any biases that might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

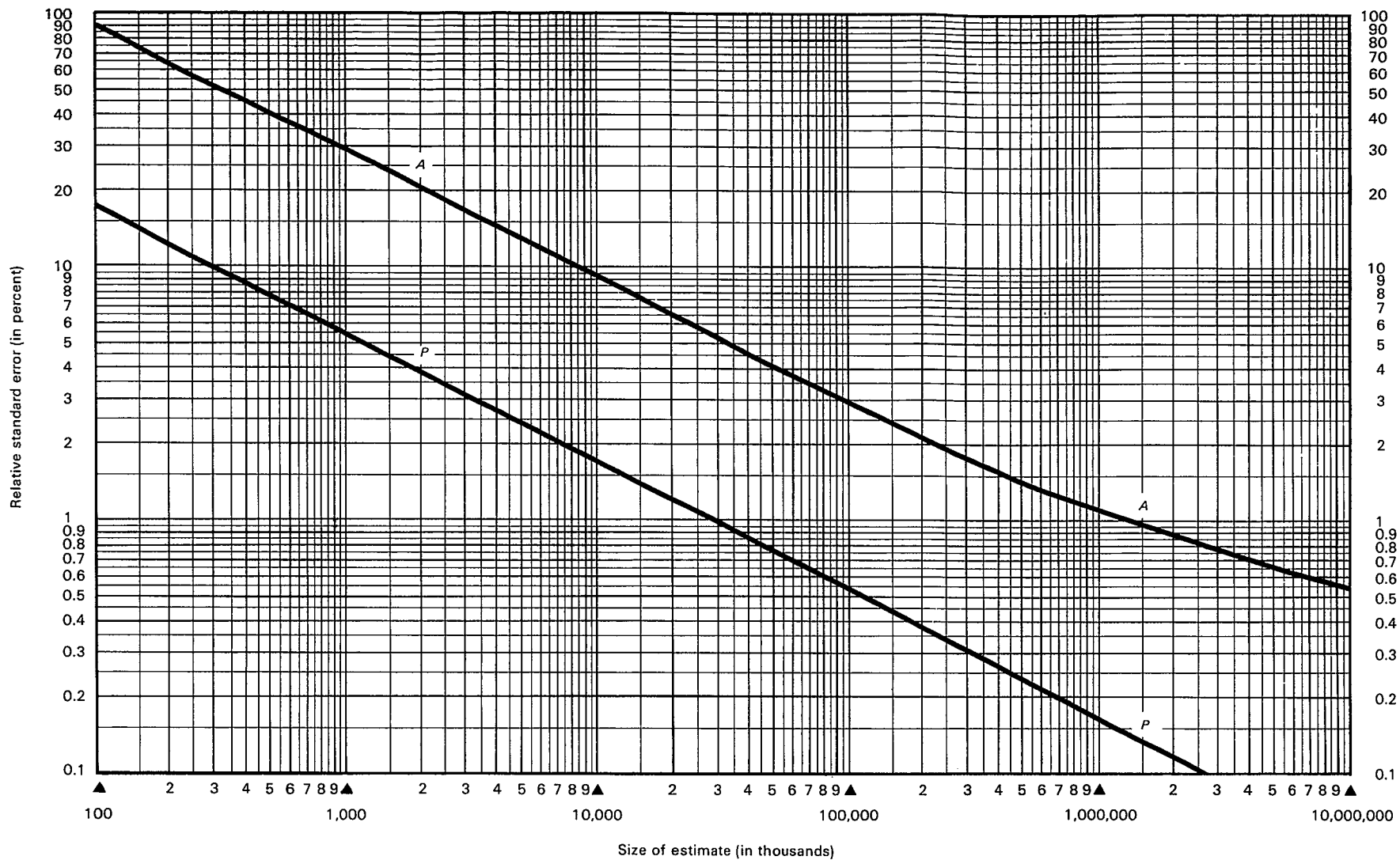
1. *Narrow range*—This class consists of (1) statistics that estimate a population attribute, for example, the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.
2. *Medium range*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.
3. *Wide range*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, for example, the number of days of bed disability.

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

General rules for determining relative standard errors—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

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, figure I. The number of persons in the

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.



¹The curve related to physician visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 physician visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 9.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 920,000 (9.2 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,000,000 persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

Figure 1. Relative standard errors for number of physician visits based on a 2-week reference period (A), and population characteristics (P)¹

total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. 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, figures II-III. For values that 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,

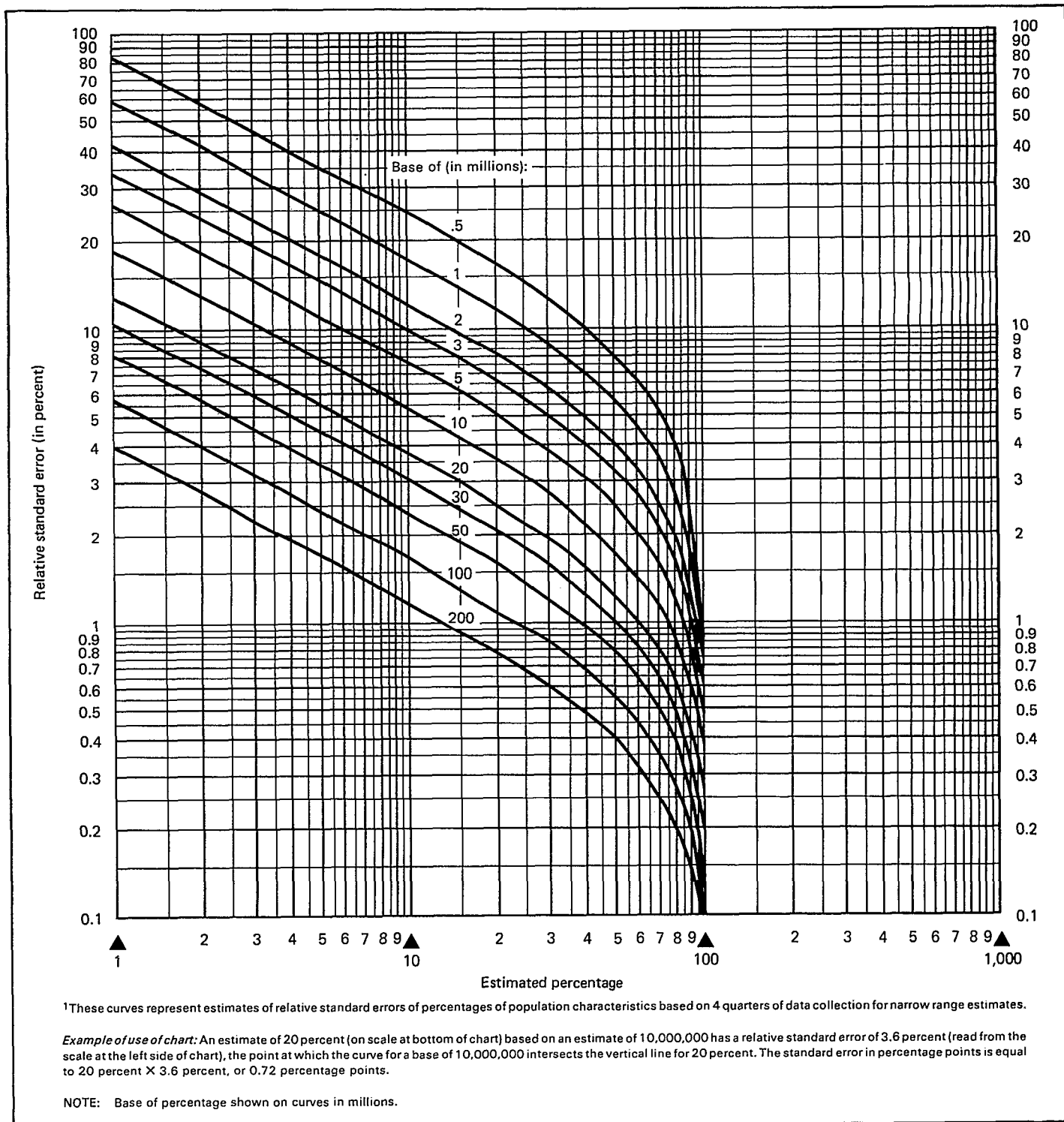
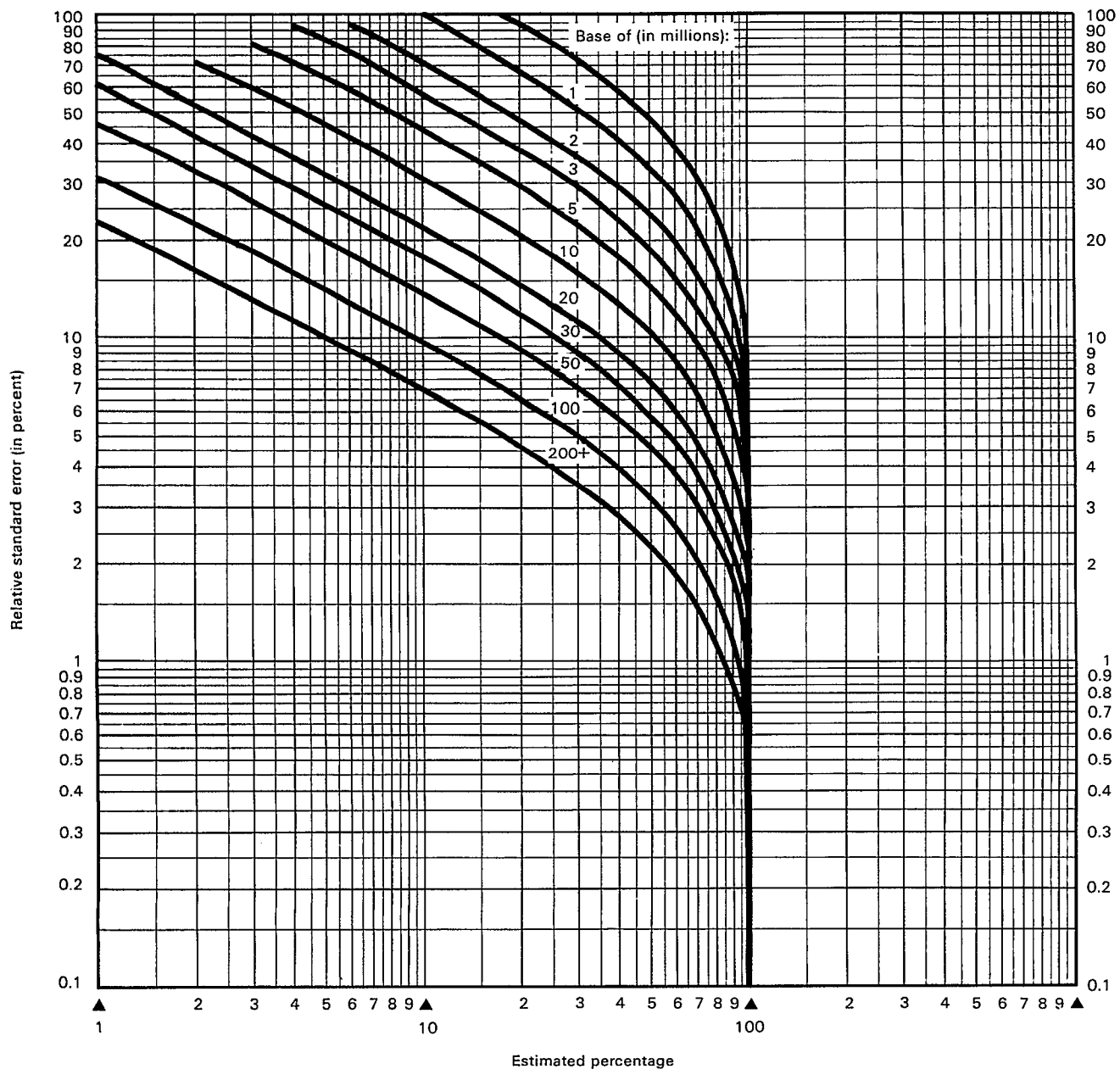


Figure II. Relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics¹



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of physician visits for 4 quarters of data collection based on a 2 week time reference.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 visits has a relative standard error of 21.0 percent (read from scale at 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 21.0 percent or 4.2 percentage points.

NOTE: Base of percentage shown on curves in millions.

Figure III. Relative standard errors of percentages of physician visits¹

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 percentage charts for population estimates.

Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator*—This rule ap-

plies 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-race 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 will overstate the error to the extent that the

correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

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

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} 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.

Appendix II. Definition 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 (for example, test for diabetes) or a single procedure (for example, 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 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 (for example, 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 supervi-

sion 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 or treatment includes (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 under "diagnosis or treatment" as well as under "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 under "diagnosis or treatment" and not under "general checkup."

Immunization includes this preventive service when provided by a physician or under a physician's supervision. A physician service that 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 or treatment."

Other includes eye refractions and specific preventive-care services (such as vitamin injections) not included in 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 that describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medical-disability impact" or "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria (such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic) or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are classified by type according to the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases*,²² 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 that has lasted less than 3 months and that has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The acute conditions included in this report are the conditions that involved medical attention during the 2-week period prior to interview. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases*, as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.²³

Acute condition groups—In this report, tables with data classified by type of acute condition employ either a five category summary regrouping or a regrouping by selected conditions and/or condition groups.

Below are the specific codes from the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases* that are included in the designated groups.

Summary regrouping

1. Infectious and parasitic diseases—001–009, 020–027, 030–033, 034.0,1, 035–041, 045, 046.2,8,9, 047, 048, 049.0,1,8, 050–057, 060–066, 070–078, 079.0–2,8,9, 080–088, 098, 099.0–3,8,9, 100–104, 110–112, 114–118, 120–136, 647.1,2,4,5,6,8,9, 771.0–3,7,8, 777.5, 790.7,8.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

2. Acute respiratory diseases—079.3, 460–466, 470, 471, 475, 478.0–7,9, 480–483, 485, 486, 487.0,1,8, 495, 496, 500–507, 510–516, 518.0,3,4,8, 519.1–4,8,9, 770.0, 784.4,7, 786.0–5,7,9, 793.1, 794.2.
3. Injuries—357.6,7, 358.2, 359.4, 360.5,6, 508, 693.0,8,9, 733.8, 779.4, 783.5, 796.0, 800–848, 850–854, 860–884,^a 890–894, 900–904, 909–957, 959, 977.9,^b 979, 989.9,^c 990, 991.0–4,8,9, 992–994, 995.2,4,5,8.
4. Diseases of the ear—380–382, 383.0–2,8,9, 384–387, 388.0,1,3–9.
5. Genitourinary disorders—099.4, 580–583, 584.5–9, 585, 587, 588.0,8,9, 589–591, 593.9, 595–599, 603–609, 611.0–4,6–9, 614, 615, 616.0,1,3–5,8,9, 617–619, 620.0,1,3–9, 621.1–9, 622.0–6,8,9, 623.0–6,8,9, 624.0–5,8,9, 625.0–5,8,9, 626–629, 648.8, 771.5, 778.0–2,4–9, 790.2, 791.0–2,4–7,9, 792.2, 793.5,8.
6. Other conditions—other acute rubrics.
15. Genitourinary disorders—099.4, 580–583, 584.5–9, 585, 587, 588.0,8,9, 589–591, 593.9, 595–599, 603–609, 611.0–4,6–9, 614, 615, 616.0,1,3–5,8,9, 617–619, 620.0,1,3–9, 621.1–9, 622.0–6,8,9, 623.0–6,8,9, 624.0–5,8,9, 625.0–5,8,9, 626–629, 648.8, 771.5, 788.0–2,4–9, 790.2, 791.0–2,4–7,9, 792.2, 793.5,8.
16. Nonallergic diseases of the skin—277.6, 680–684, 686, 690, 692, 693.2A, 694–698, 700–705, 706.0,1,3,8,9, 707–709, 723.6, 729.3, 771.4, 782.8, 995.1,3.
17. Musculoskeletal disorders—344.1, 358.0, 359.8,9, 376.6, 648.7, 710.0–2,8,9, 717, 718.0–5,8,9, 719.0–2,4–9, 720.1,2,8, 722, 723.0–4,7–9, 724.0–2,4–9, 726.1,3–9, 727, 728.0,1,3,5,7–9, 729.4–6,8,9, 730–732, 733.0,1,4–7,9, 739, 775.2, 781.2,4, 793.7.
18. Circulatory conditions—441–444, 446–448, 451–453, 457.1,2,8,9, 458, 459, 557, 648.6, 780.2, 782.3,5,6, 784.8, 785.4–6,9, 789.2, 796.3, 991.5.
19. Other acute conditions—other acute rubrics.

Selected conditions and condition groups

1. Common childhood diseases—033, 052, 055, 056, 072, 647.5, 771.0.
2. Viral infection, unspecified—046.8,9, 079.0–2,9, 790.8.
3. Other infective and parasitic diseases—001–009, 020–027, 030–032, 034.0,1, 035–041, 045, 046.2, 047, 048, 049.0,1,8, 050, 051, 053, 054, 057, 060–066, 070, 071, 073–078, 079.8, 080–088, 098, 099.0–3,8,9, 100–104, 110–112, 114–118, 120–136, 647.1,2,4,6,8,9, 771.1–3,7,8, 777.5, 790.7.
4. Common cold—079.3, 460.
5. Other upper respiratory conditions—461–465, 470, 471, 475, 478.0–7,9.
6. Influenza—487.0,1,8.
7. Other respiratory conditions—466, 480–483, 485, 486, 495, 496, 500–507, 510–516, 518.0,3,4,8, 519.1–4,8,9, 770.0, 784.4,7, 786.0–5,7,9, 793.1, 794.2.
8. Digestive system disorders—520.3,4,7–9, 521–523, 525–530, 536, 537, 540–543, 560, 564.0,1,5–9, 565–568, 569.1–5,8,9, 570–575, 576.1–5,8,9, 577, 578, 579.4, 777.4, 782.4, 783.0, 786.8, 787.0–5,7,9, 789.0,1,3–5,9, 793.3, 794.8.
9. Fractures and dislocations—733.8, 800–839.
10. Sprains and strains—840–848.
11. Open wounds and lacerations—870–884,^a 890–894.
12. Contusions and superficial injuries—910–929.
13. Other injuries—357.6,7, 358.2, 359.4, 360.5,6, 508, 693.0,8,9, 779.4, 783.5, 796.0, 850–854, 860–869, 900–904, 909, 930–957, 959, 977.9,^d 979, 989.9,^e 990, 991.0–4,6,8,9, 992–994, 995.2,4,5,8.
14. Diseases of the ear—380–382, 383.0–2,8,9, 384–387, 388.0,1,3–9.

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

Tuberculosis.

Neoplasms (benign and malignant).

Diseases of the thyroid gland.

Diabetes.

Gout.

Psychoses and certain other mental disorders.

Multiple sclerosis and certain other diseases of the central nervous system.

Certain diseases and conditions of the eye.

Certain diseases of the circulatory system (includes rheumatic fever, hypertension, stroke, and all heart conditions).

Emphysema, asthma, hay fever, and bronchiectasis.

Ulcers and certain other diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

Hernia of abdominal cavity (includes rupture).

Gastroenteritis and colitis (with exceptions).

Calculus of kidney, ureter, and other parts of the urinary system.

Diseases of the prostate.

Chronic cystic diseases of the breast.

Eczema and certain other dermatitis.

Arthritis and rheumatism.

Cyst of the bone (except jaw).

All congenital anomalies.

Chronic conditions groups—In this report tables with data classified by type of chronic condition employ

^aAnything classifiable to 871.3 is coded as for blindness in the impairment code.

^bAnything classifiable to 960–978 is coded to 977.9.

^cAnything classifiable to 980–989 is coded to 989.9.

^dAnything classifiable to 960–978 is coded to 977.9.

^eAnything classifiable to 980–989 is coded to 989.9.

either a seven category summary regrouping or a regrouping by selected conditions and/or condition groups.

Below are the specific codes from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* that are included in the designated groups.

Summary regrouping

1. Mental and nervous system—290–305, 306.1–5, 307–314, 315.4,5,8,9, 316–A, 320, 322–325, 330, 331.0–2,8,9, 332–337, 340, 341, 344.1, 345–352, 353.0–4,6,8,9, 354–359.
Also included are NCHS impairment codes.
2. Circulatory system—390, 392–398, 399–A, 401–405, 413, 414, 415–417, 420–428, 429.0–5,8,9, 430–435, 437, 440–444, 446–448, 451–459.
Also included is one NCHS impairment code.
3. Respiratory system—460–466, 470–478, 477.7–A, 480–483, 485–487, 490–496, 500–508, 510–516, 518, 519.
4. Digestive system—520.3,4,7–9, 521–523, 525–529, 530–537, 540–543, 550–553, 555–558, 560, 562, 564–579.
Also included are NCHS impairment codes.
5. Skin diseases—680–686, 690–693, 693.2–A, 694–698, 700–709.
6. Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue—710–712, 714–727, 728.0,1,3,5,8,9, 729–733, 739.
Also included are NCHS impairment codes.
7. Genitourinary system—580–599, 600–608, 610, 611, 614–629.
Also included are NCHS impairment codes.
8. Other chronic conditions—all other codes which may be chronic.

Selected conditions and condition groups

1. Infective and parasitic diseases—001–136.
2. Malignant neoplasms—140–208.
3. Benign and unspecified neoplasms—210–239.
4. Diseases of the thyroid gland—240–246.
5. Diabetes mellitus—250.
6. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs—280–289.
7. Mental disorders—290–305, 306.1–5, 307–314, 315.4,5,8,9, 316–A.
8. Diseases of the nervous system—320, 322–325, 330, 331.0–2,8,9, 332–337, 340, 341, 344.1, 345–352, 353.0–4,6,8,9, 354–359.
9. Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease—390, 392–398, 399–A.
10. Hypertensive disease—401–405.
11. Ischemic heart disease—413, 414.
12. Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease—415–417, 420–428, 429.0–5,8,9.
13. Cerebrovascular disease—430–435, 437.
14. Other diseases of the circulatory system—440–444, 446–448, 451–459.
15. Diseases of the upper respiratory tract—460–465, 470–478, 477.7–A.
16. Bronchitis and emphysema—490–492.
17. Asthma—493.

18. Other diseases of the respiratory system—466, 480–483, 485–487, 494–496, 500–508, 510–516, 518, 519.
19. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum—531–533.
20. Hernia of abdominal cavity—550–553.
21. Other diseases of the digestive system—520.3,4,7–9, 521–523, 525–529, 530, 534–537, 540–543, 555–558, 560, 562, 564–579.
22. Diseases of the urinary system—580–599.
Also included is one NCHS impairment code.
23. Diseases of the genital organs—600–608, 610, 611, 614–629.
Also included is one NCHS impairment code.
24. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue—680–686, 690–693, 693.2–A, 694–698, 700–709.
25. Arthritis and rheumatism—710–712, 714–716, 725–727, 728.0,1,3,5,8,9, 729.
Also included is one NCHS impairment code.
26. Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system—717–724, 730–733, 739.
Also included are NCHS impairment codes.
27. Other chronic conditions—all other codes which may be chronic.

Impairment—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, which result 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. If an impairment code was included as part of a regrouping of conditions, it is so specified in the preceding section. The impairment classification is shown in NCHS Medical Coding Manual.²³

Onset of condition—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Terms relating to disability

Disability—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Bed-disability day—A day of disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Chronic activity limitation—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, club, 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).

Perceived health status—Persons are classified into four categories according to the perception of their health compared with other persons of their age. The four categorical classifications are excellent, good, fair, and poor.

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.

Race—Two racial groupings are used in this report. For 1980 the population is divided into three racial groups, "white," "black," and "all other." "All other" includes Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and any other races. Race characterization is based on the respondents description of his racial background. For years prior to 1980, the population is divided into two racial groups, "white" and "all other." In those years, racial characterization was based on the interviewer's observation of 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 or she is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own incomes.

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

Education 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 or she 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 that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Family—A group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption who are living together in the same household are considered a family. Although the usual household contains only the primary family, a household can contain secondary families as well as individuals unrelated to the family. A lodger and his family who are not related to the head of the household or a resident employee and his wife living in are considered a secondary family and not part of the primary family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife and children are members of the household, this subfamily is treated as part of the primary family.

Unrelated individual—Unrelated individuals are persons who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual can be (1) a household head living alone or with nonrelatives, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a resident of a dormitory, lodging house, or other shared-residence facility who has no relative living with him.

Head of family—The head of the family is usually the person regarded as the "head" by the members of the group. Married women are never classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. Only one person in each family can be designated as the head. Therefore, the number of heads of families is equal to the number of families.

Other family members—All persons who are related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption are considered family members.

Size of family—Families are classified by the number of members in it as defined above. Those living alone, or in residence with persons not related to them, are designated as "unrelated individuals."

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<i>Region—Con.</i>	<i>States included—Con.</i>
North Central . . .	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Place of residence—The place of residence of a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and central city or not central city or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

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

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.
2. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

Not central city of an SMSA—This includes all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

Not in SMSA—This includes all other places in the country.

Appendix III. Questionnaire items relating to doctor visits—1980

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE	
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.	1. Person number _____
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor? b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	2a. OR { <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Month _____ Date _____ 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Y (Reask 2a and b) 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before </div> N (Ask 3-6 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 outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	3. <input type="checkbox"/> 0 While inpatient in hospital (Next DV) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Hospital Outpatient Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Home <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Hospital Emergency Room <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Company or Industry Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other (Specify) _____
4. Was 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? _____
5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?	5. 1 Y 2 N
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date)? Write in reason _____ Mark appropriate box(es)	6a. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Diag. or treatment (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 General checkup (6b) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Pre or Postnatal care <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Eye exam. (glasses) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Immunization <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other _____ } (Next DV)
b. Was this for any specific condition? Mark box or ask:	b. Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a
c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on (date)?	c. _____
FOOTNOTES	
PI	A Condition page is required for the condition in question 6. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required doctor visits.

14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor? Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.		14.	00 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits)			
15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?			
Y N (16)			
b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		15b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?			
Y (Reask 15b and c) N			
If "Doctor visit," ask:			
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?		d.	____ Number of visits (NP)
16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?			
Y N (17)			
b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		16b.	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?			
Y (Reask 16b and c) N			
If "Phone call," ask:			
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?		d.	____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DV), from 14-16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.			<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 17d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (17e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?		17a.	
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?		b.	Y N (NP)
c. What condition?		c.	Enter condition in Item C Ask 17d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?		d.	Y (17c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?		e.	Y N (17d)
f. What was the matter?		f.	Enter condition in Item C (17d)
18a. 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.)		18a.	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor? Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.		b.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week DV 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (14 and 17) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never

33. Compared to other persons --'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?		33.	1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P
BD	Mark box(es) from item C.	BD	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Bed Days 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1+ Hospital Stays 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No Bed Days
34. During the past 12 months (that is since (date) a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed all or most of the day? (Include the days in the past 2 weeks.) (Include the days while a patient in a hospital.) (Was it more than 7 days or less than 7 days?) (Was it more than 30 days or less than 30 days?) (Was it more than half the year or less than half the year?)		34.	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-7 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8-30 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 31-180 (1-6 months) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 181+ (6 months +)

Ages 17+	19a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired? d. If "retired," ask: Did he retire because of his health?	19. & 20. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (24a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (24b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (23) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (23) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (Mark SCHOOL box, then 26) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (23) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (25)
Ages 6-16	20a. What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (21) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (22)
Ages under 6		
21a. Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children? b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?		21a. Y 1 N (28) b. 2 Y (28) N c. 2 Y (28) N (27)
22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health? b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		22a. 1 Y 5 N (NP) b. _____ (28)
23a. Does -- health now keep him from working? b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health? c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		23a. 1 Y (28) N b. 2 Y (28) N c. 2 Y (28) N d. 3 Y (28) N (27)
24a. Does -- NOW have a job? b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all? c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health? e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		24a. Y (24c) N b. Y 1 N (28) c. 2 Y (28) N d. 2 Y (28) N e. 3 Y (28) N (27)
25. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?		25. Y 1 N (28)
26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health? b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health? c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?		26a. 2 Y (28) N b. 2 Y (28) N c. 3 Y (28) N
27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health? b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		27a. 4 Y 5 N (NP) b. _____
28a. About how long has he { been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school? } b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition? c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition? Mark box or ask: d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?		28a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs. b. Enter condition in item C Ask 28c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP) c. Y (Reask 28b and c) N <input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition d. Enter main condition

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