

Podiatry Manpower:

A General Profile

United States—1974

From information collected in a national survey of podiatrists conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1974, statistics are presented on selected demographic and professional characteristics of active and inactive podiatrists. Podiatrists are statistically described in terms of such characteristics as age, sex, race, geographic distribution, principal form of employment, and hours worked.

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PODIATRY MANPOWER: A GENERAL PROFILE

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INTRODUCTION

Accurate and timely data relating to the number, geographic distribution, and demographic and employment characteristics of persons active in the field of podiatric medicine have many uses. Data are needed for program planning and evaluation efforts to

1. Develop training programs for the delivery of podiatric care.
2. Develop and operate training programs for podiatry assistants.
3. Assist in increasing the supply or in improving the distribution by geographic area or specialty group of adequately trained podiatrists needed to meet the health needs of the Nation.
4. Identify rural areas or other geographic areas having a severe shortage of podiatrists.
5. Identify the number of podiatrists from minority groups.

This report presents a general demographic and employment profile of the podiatry profession in the United States in 1974. It is based on a survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) between October and December 1974. Two forthcoming reports in Series 14 publications will be based on the findings of the 1974 survey of podiatrists:^{1,2}

- The first report will deal with the provision of patient care by the podiatrist and cover areas such as services offered, primary

and secondary podiatric activities, and volume of activity (number of hours worked per week and number of patients seen).

- The second report will compare the 1970 and 1974 survey data and detail changes and trends that have occurred in this profession during these 4 years.

Preliminary results of the 1974 survey of podiatrists have been published.³⁻⁵

Methodology

The survey's self-administered questionnaire was mailed to all licensed podiatrists in the United States. Of the 8,261 podiatrists surveyed, 7,253 (88 percent) completed the questionnaire.

To obtain a mailing list for the 1974 survey, the names of podiatrists who graduated between 1970 and 1973 were added to the 1970 survey mailing list and the names of podiatrists known to be deceased were deleted. Duplicate listings were also removed as they were discovered. In addition, the names and addresses of the 1970 podiatry survey mailing list were verified in the spring of 1972 with the cooperation of the U.S. Postal Service. The address correction check showed that according to the Postal Service 6.4 percent of the names and addresses on the 1970 mailing list fell in one of three categories—"deceased," "moved to address unknown," or "no such address." Of the total number of podiatrists on the 1970 survey mailing list whose current address was known to NCHS, 9.6 percent had migrated between States and 15.7 percent had migrated between cities within the same State between 1970 and 1972. These findings substantiated the assumption that the 1970 data were no longer sufficiently current.

Three appendixes supplement the body of the report: Appendix I contains a description of the survey's methodology and a complete discussion of its sources and limitations, appendix II includes definitions of selected terms used in the report, and appendix III presents a facsimile of the survey questionnaire. All data have been adjusted to compensate for item nonresponse and questionnaire nonresponse (see appendix I).

NATIONAL DATA ON ACTIVITY STATUS OF PERSONS TRAINED IN PODIATRIC MEDICINE

Number of Active and Inactive Podiatrists

Of the 8,261 persons trained in podiatric medicine and identified as residing in the United States in 1974, there were 7,120 (86 percent) actively engaged in providing patient care or in another podiatric activity such as teaching or research, and 1,140 (14 percent) who were not active in the profession (table 1). As mentioned in the introduction, the basic mailing list for this survey consisted of the names of podiatrists who held a podiatrist's license in 1970 or who had graduated from a college of podiatric medicine between June 1970 and June 1973. If a podiatrist was unlicensed and inactive in 1970 and had renewed his license after that time, he would not be included in the 1974 survey population; this factor yields a slight undercount of the podiatrists identified in 1974.

Of the 7,120 active podiatrists, 7,085 reported that they usually spend 1 hour or more a week in patient care. The 35 podiatrists not providing patient care were active in teaching, podiatric research, administration, or some other podiatric activity. Also included in the count of 7,120 active podiatrists were 67 podiatrists (1 percent) who reported that they were currently active in podiatry but temporarily inactive for various reasons such as being on vacation, having a short-term illness or injury, or moving. These distinctions were not made during the 1970 survey of podiatrists. In that survey podiatrists reported themselves as being active, inactive in podiatry but not retired, or inactive and retired.

THE ACTIVE PODIATRIST

Number and Percent Distributions

In 1970 there were 7,114 podiatrists who reported that they were actively engaged in podiatry. In 1974 there were 7,120 podiatrists who reported similarly. Thus the number of active podiatrists has maintained a close constant in 1970 and 1974, while the Nation's general population has increased by 8.2 million persons (4.0 percent) during this time period.

In 1974 there were 305 graduates from schools of podiatry. These graduates were omitted from the 1974 survey because it was felt that for the most part they would not have begun to participate fully in the provision of podiatric services at the time of the survey.

Figure 1 displays the age distributions for active podiatrists both in 1970 and 1974. The median age for active podiatrists was 50.8 years

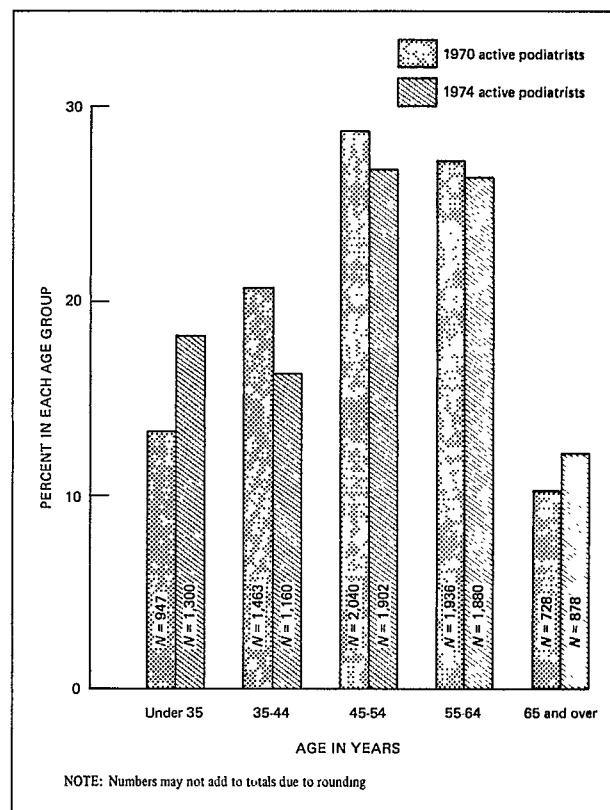


Figure 1. Number and percent of active podiatrists, by age: United States, 1970 and 1974

in 1974 and 50.6 years in 1970. Although the active podiatric population had more practitioners under age 35 in 1974 than in 1970, this trend toward adequate replacement of the active podiatric population seems to be counterbalanced by an increase in the percent of podiatrists in the older age groups. These groups represent a potential source of attrition owing to retirement. Thus unless the 305 graduates in 1974 enter the practice of podiatry and remain active, it would appear that the profession is not keeping pace with either the 4-percent rate of growth experienced by the Nation's population between 1970 and 1974 or with its own attrition rate, as suggested by the 4-percent increase between 1970 and 1974 in the number of podiatrists in the category 55 years and older. A third Series 14 report on the 1974 podiatry survey will present additional information on this subject.

Geographic Distribution and Population Ratio

Another measure of the supply of health practitioners is the ratio of practitioners to every 100,000 residents in a given geographic area. In 1970 there were 3.5 active podiatrists for every 100,000 persons in the Nation. By 1974 this

ratio decreased slightly to 3.4 (tables 1 and 2). If, however, the 305 podiatry graduates in 1974 are included in this computation and it is assumed that they all were active in podiatry at the time of the 1974 survey, then the ratio of active podiatrists for every 100,000 persons in the United States in 1974 increases to the 1970 level of 3.5 podiatrists.

The geographic distribution of active podiatrists as contrasted with that of the Nation's resident population for Standard Federal Administrative Regions and the geographic divisions of the U.S. Bureau of the Census are presented in tables A and B, respectively. (The reader may wish to refer to appendix II for a listing of the component States in these geographic categories.)

The total number of active podiatrists and the total resident population of the United States are not distributed in the same proportions when either the Bureau of the Census geographic divisions or the Standard Federal Administrative Regions are compared. For example, Federal Administrative Region II consists of the States of New Jersey and New York. Within this two-State region, 12 percent of the Nation's population resided, and 22 percent of the Nation's podiatrists were in active practice. Region IV consists of eight States—Alabama, Florida,

Table A. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists and resident population, by Standard Federal Administrative Region: United States, 1974

Standard Federal Administrative Region	All active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands	All active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands
	Number		Percent distribution	
United States	7,120	211,390	100.0	100.0
Region I	622	12,150	8.7	5.7
Region II	1,591	25,441	22.3	12.0
Region III	994	23,924	14.0	11.3
Region IV	513	34,506	7.2	16.3
Region V	1,711	44,779	24.0	21.2
Region VI	342	21,707	4.8	10.3
Region VII	246	11,445	3.5	5.4
Region VIII	134	6,082	1.9	2.9
Region IX	847	24,480	11.9	11.6
Region X	120	6,878	1.7	3.3

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table B. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists and resident population, by geographic division: United States, 1974

Geographic division	All active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands	All active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands
	Number		Percent distribution	
United States	7,120	211,390	100.0	100.0
New England.....	622	12,150	8.7	5.7
Middle Atlantic.....	2,272	37,276	31.9	17.6
East North Central.....	1,640	40,862	23.0	19.3
West North Central.....	334	16,682	4.7	7.9
South Atlantic.....	707	33,206	9.9	15.7
East South Central.....	119	13,387	1.7	6.3
West South Central.....	315	20,584	4.4	9.7
Mountain.....	228	9,411	3.2	4.5
Pacific.....	883	27,833	12.4	13.2

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table C. Number of active podiatrists, resident population, and ratio of active podiatrists to resident population ranked by States having a higher podiatrist ratio than the national average: United States, 1974

State	Number of active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands	Active podiatrists per 100,000 resident population
United States	7,120	211,390	3.4
Total	4,757	90,599	5.3
District of Columbia	52	723	7.2
New York	1,232	18,111	6.8
Massachusetts.....	348	5,800	6.0
Pennsylvania	682	11,835	5.8
Rhode Island.....	53	937	5.7
Connecticut	173	3,088	5.6
Illinois.....	572	11,131	5.1
New Jersey.....	359	7,330	4.9
Ohio.....	516	10,737	4.8
California	770	20,907	3.7

Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Approximately 16 percent of the Nation's population resided in this region, and 7 percent of the Nation's podiatrists were in active practice there.

State-by-State Comparisons of Population Ratios

As shown in table C, nine States and the District of Columbia had a higher active podia-

trist ratio per 100,000 population than the national average of 3.4. Forty-three percent of the Nation's population resided in this total area, where 67 percent of the Nation's active podiatrists were employed.

Table D presents data for 11 States that had fewer than 1.5 active podiatrists per 100,000 resident population. Four percent of the Nation's active podiatrists practiced in these States, and 15 percent of the Nation's population resided there.

Table D. Number of active podiatrists, resident population, and ratio of active podiatrists to resident population ranked by States having fewer than 1.5 active podiatrists per 100,000 resident population: United States, 1974

State	Number of active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands	Active podiatrists per 100,000 resident population
United States	7,120	211,390	3.4
Total	283	30,706	0.9
Georgia	70	4,882	1.4
Arkansas	20	2,062	1.0
Louisiana	36	3,764	1.0
North Carolina	55	5,363	1.0
Tennessee.....	40	4,129	1.0
Alaska	3	337	0.9
Hawaii.....	8	847	0.9
North Dakota.....	5	637	0.8
South Carolina	18	2,784	0.6
Alabama.....	19	3,577	0.5
Mississippi	9	2,324	0.4

Factors Influencing the Geographic Distribution of Podiatrists

Rather than characterize the podiatric employment distribution as one of maldistribution (since there are no generally agreed upon criteria for identifying maldistribution), the employment pattern can best be called an uneven distribution. Many factors tend to influence the professional health practitioner in his selection of work location. More research is needed to determine the reasons for this uneven distribution. The following factors (order not relevant) were cited as influencing location of practice:⁶

- Per capita income (of residents).
- Population concentration.
- Population growth.
- Urban versus rural setting.
- Metropolitan versus nonmetropolitan setting (in urban areas).
- Central city versus noncentral city (in metropolitan areas).
- Proximity to health professionals in same occupation.
- Proximity to colleges, universities, and hospitals.

- Specialty of practitioner.
- Spending patterns of residents.
- Prevailing fee practices.
- Travel time.
- Age, education, and race of the resident population.
- Practitioner's prior contact with the area.
- Family ties and spouse's preferences.
- Various social and cultural factors.

Podiatric School of Graduation and Practice Location

Of all 7,085 podiatrists providing patient care in the United States in 1974, 78 percent were graduates of the five colleges of podiatry that conferred the doctor of podiatric medicine degree in 1974. The graduates from the California and New York colleges of podiatric medicine showed a higher inclination to work in the same State in which their schools were located (75 and 80 percent, respectively) than graduates from the Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania colleges of podiatric medicine (22, 29, and 35 percent, respectively) (table E). This, of course, may be a reflection of the general demand for podiatric services within each of these five States rather

surveyed 1,140 reported they were not currently active in podiatry. Table F shows the reasons given for their inactivity for both male and female podiatrists.

Even though the survey questionnaire did not seek such information, seven podiatrists reported they were active in podiatry as well as in another health occupation (two orthopedic surgeons, two chiropractors, a pharmacist, a

Table F. Number and percent distribution of inactive podiatrists, by sex and reason for inactivity: United States, 1974

Reason for inactivity	All inactive podia- trists	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Number			Percent distribution	
Total	1,140	960	180	100.0	100.0
Retired	719	583	136	60.7	75.6
Not retired, active in another occupation	226	212	14	22.1	7.8
Disabling illness or injury	146	127	19	13.2	10.6
Unemployed, looking for work	14	11	3	1.1	1.7
Other	34	26	8	2.7	4.4

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table G. Number of persons trained in podiatric medicine but active in another occupation, by occupational category: United States, 1974

Occupation	Podiatrists active in another occupation ¹
All occupations.....	196
Professional, technical, and kindred occupations	
Health care occupations	42
Medical student.....	4
Pharmacist	8
Physician (M.D. or D.O.).....	14
Public health officer.....	3
Other	13
Technical and kindred occupations	40
Accountant	4
Engineer.....	7
Personnel worker	4
Teacher and educational aide	13
Other	12
Administrators and managers, except farm.....	26
Commercial occupations	65
Business or retailing	12
Real estate	14
Sales or sales representative.....	12
Other	27
All other occupations.....	23

¹Data for survey respondents only; no statistical adjustment made for nonrespondents.

biochemist, and an optometrist). Had the survey form provided for such entries, perhaps other dual health professional roles would have been identified.

The questionnaires for persons with "other" occupation entries were reviewed, as were those for health professionals with dual roles. When examining table G, it is well to remember that the mailing list for the 1974 survey was made up of (1) persons maintaining a license to practice podiatry in 1970 and (2) graduates of the five existing colleges of podiatric medicine during the period June 1970 through June 1973. Persons trained in podiatric medicine but without a license to practice in 1970 were excluded from

the 1970 and 1974 surveys; therefore, the data shown in table G may be an undercount of podiatrists active in some other occupation in 1974.

Of the 196 persons trained in podiatry but active in another occupation in 1974, there were 42 (21 percent) actively engaged in the provision of health care. The largest number of respondents (14 persons trained in podiatric medicine) in this category were physicians (M.D. or D.O.). An additional four respondents reported that they were students enrolled in a medical school. The occupation of pharmacy was the second largest category of health occupations reported; eight individuals trained in podiatric medicine reported this activity.

Outside the health care area, 11 persons reported that they were orthopedic or children's shoestore managers and 8 stated that they sold shoes. The largest activity reported was sale of real estate: 14 persons trained in podiatric medicine were engaged in this activity.

Several specific reasons for inactivity in podiatry were given other than "active in another occupation." Some respondents said they were inactive because of disabling illness or injury, unemployment, or illness in the family. Some podiatrists stated that they could not obtain a license through reciprocity or that since they wished to receive social security benefits, they could not earn more than a specified amount of money. Still others indicated that they were inactive for "personal reasons."

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Number and Percent Distribution of Podiatrists by Race and Ethnicity

In order to identify the ability of the podiatry profession to attract practitioners of various ethnic backgrounds, two questions on the 1974 survey form concerned race and whether or not the podiatrist was of Hispanic origin or descent.

The distribution of active podiatrists by race and age is shown in table H and table 6. Nearly 4 percent of the active podiatrists (260) reported that they were other than white. The majority (86 percent) listed themselves as being Negro or

Table H. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists by race, according to age: United States, 1974

Age	All active podiatrists	Race			All active podiatrists	Race		
		White	Black	Other		White	Black	Other
		Number				Percent distribution		
All ages.....	7,120	6,858	223	37	100.0	96.3	3.1	0.5
Under 35 years.....	1,300	1,282	11	6	100.0	98.6	0.8	0.5
35-44 years.....	1,160	1,120	26	13	100.0	96.6	2.2	1.1
45-54 years.....	1,902	1,815	74	12	100.0	95.4	3.9	0.6
55-64 years.....	1,880	1,809	68	3	100.0	96.2	3.6	0.2
65 years and over	878	833	43	2	100.0	94.9	4.9	0.2

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table J. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists by whether or not of Hispanic origin or descent, according to age: United States, 1974

Age	All active podiatrists	Hispanic origin or descent	Not of Hispanic origin or descent	All active podiatrists	Hispanic origin or descent	Not of Hispanic origin or descent
	Number			Percent distribution		
All ages	7,120	82	7,039	100.0	1.1	98.9
Under 35 years.....	1,300	16	1,284	100.0	1.2	98.8
35-44 years	1,160	15	1,146	100.0	1.3	98.7
45-54 years	1,902	23	1,879	100.0	1.2	98.8
55-64 years	1,880	21	1,859	100.0	1.1	98.9
65 years and over	878	7	871	100.0	0.8	99.2

black. It is noteworthy that of all active practitioners in the age category under 35 years, 0.8 percent were black, and for the age categories 55 to 64 years and 65 years and over, 3.6 percent and 4.9 percent were black. The data for the 1971-72 academic year indicate that the percent of Negro or black full-time students in schools of podiatry in the United States was as follows: first-year students, 2.8 percent; second-year students, 1.6 percent; third-year students, 2.2 percent; and fourth-year students, 1.7 percent.⁷

The data by age of the podiatrist and whether or not of Hispanic origin or descent are presented in table J and again in table 6. Included in the Hispanic category are podiatrists who reported themselves as being of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American origin or descent, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. The percent composition of podiatrists of His-

panic origin or descent was relatively uniform between age groups at slightly more than 1 percent of all active podiatrists in each age group. However, for the category 65 years of age and over, the percent of podiatrists of Hispanic origin or descent in this age group dropped to 0.8 percent.

Geographic Distribution by Race

Earlier in this report it was noted that there was an uneven distribution of active podiatrists when one compares the number of active podiatrists per 100,000 resident population for census divisions and for Standard Federal Administrative Regions. The data in tables K and L also indicate an uneven distribution of active podiatrists when compared with the resident population by race.

Table K shows the data for the distributions

Table K. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists and resident population by geographic division, according to race: United States, 1974

Geographic division	All active podiatrists ¹	White		Black		White		Black	
		Resident population in thousands ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population ²	Active podiatrists
	Number					Percent distribution			
United States.....	7,120	177,749	6,858	22,580	223	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	622	11,389	617	388	3	6.4	9.0	1.7	1.3
Middle Atlantic.....	2,272	32,922	2,225	3,956	45	18.5	32.4	17.5	20.2
East North Central.....	1,640	36,160	1,533	3,873	98	20.3	22.4	17.2	43.9
West North Central.....	334	15,481	318	699	14	8.7	4.6	3.1	6.3
South Atlantic.....	707	24,112	684	6,388	23	13.6	10.0	28.3	10.3
East South Central.....	119	10,203	113	2,571	6	5.7	1.6	11.4	2.7
West South Central.....	315	16,105	302	3,010	11	9.1	4.4	13.3	4.9
Mountain.....	228	7,798	221	180	6	4.4	3.2	0.8	2.7
Pacific.....	883	23,579	845	1,514	15	13.3	12.3	6.7	6.7

¹Includes all races.²Resident population data are based on 1970 Census of Population; 1974 population data by race not available at time of preparation.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table L. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists and resident population by Standard Federal Administrative Region, according to race: United States, 1974

Standard Federal Administrative Region	All active podiatrists ¹	White		Black		White		Black	
		Resident population in thousands ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population in thousands ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population ²	Active podiatrists	Resident population ²	Active podiatrists
United States.....	Number					Percent distribution			
	7,120	177,749	6,858	22,580	223	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	622	11,389	617	389	3	6.4	9.0	1.7	1.3
	1,591	22,184	1,556	2,939	34	12.5	22.7	13.0	15.2
	994	20,043	961	3,260	33	11.3	14.0	14.4	14.8
	513	25,009	505	6,715	8	14.1	7.4	29.7	3.6
	1,711	39,895	1,602	3,907	101	22.4	23.4	17.3	45.3
	342	17,020	329	3,030	11	9.6	4.8	13.4	4.9
	246	10,515	232	660	12	5.9	3.4	2.9	5.4
	134	5,359	127	82	6	3.0	1.9	0.4	2.7
	847	20,112	816	1,489	13	11.3	11.9	6.6	5.8
	120	6,219	113	108	2	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.9

¹Includes all races.²Resident population data are based on 1970 Census of Population; 1974 population data by race not available at time of preparation.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

of resident population and active podiatrists by race for the nine census geographic divisions. Well over half of the active podiatrists in the United States practiced their profession in two geographic divisions—Middle Atlantic and East North Central. However, less than 40 percent of the population of the United States resided in these two divisions both in 1970 and 1974.

Tables L and 5 show the distribution of resident population and active podiatrists by race for the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions. Well over half of the active podiatrists

in the United States practiced in three of these regions (Regions II, III, and V), where approximately 46 percent of the population of the United States resided in 1974.

The data collected in the 1974 survey do not sufficiently explain the patterns demonstrated in the percent distributions of active podiatrists and resident population in tables K and L. However, the data in table E and again in table 3 indicate that graduates of schools of podiatry tend to establish their practices relatively near their own schools. However, as mentioned earlier,

Table M. Number of active podiatrists, mean number of years active in podiatry, and standard deviation, by race: United States, 1974

Item	All races	White	Black	Other
Number of active podiatrists	7,120	6,858	223	39
Mean number of years active in podiatry	22.3	22.4	22.8	13.6
Standard deviation in years.....	13.0	13.1	12.2	8.0

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

many factors seem to influence the podiatrist's choice of location. Further research is needed to explain completely the data in tables K and L.

Number of Years Active in the Profession by Race

Comparisons of the mean number of years active in the profession and between races are shown in tables M, N, and O.

The data in tables M and O indicate that the 39 active podiatrists listing race as "other" were, as a group, relatively new to the profession in comparison with their white or black counter-

Table N. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists by number of years active in podiatry, according to race: United States, 1974

Number of years active in podiatry	All active podiatrists	Race			All active podiatrists	Race		
		White	Black	Other		White	Black	Other
Total	7,120	6,858	223	39	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4 years.....	810	789	17	3	11.4	11.5	7.6	7.7
5-9 years.....	726	702	12	12	10.2	10.2	5.4	30.8
10-14 years.....	603	580	19	4	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.3
15-19 years.....	691	647	37	7	9.7	9.4	16.6	17.9
20-24 years.....	1,357	1,284	65	8	19.1	18.7	29.1	20.5
25-29 years.....	772	749	21	2	10.8	10.9	9.4	5.1
30-34 years.....	570	555	14	1	8.0	8.1	6.3	2.6
35 years or more	1,591	1,553	38	-	22.0	22.6	17.0	-

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table O. Number and cumulative percent distribution of active podiatrists by cumulative number of years active in podiatry, according to race: United States, 1974

Cumulative number of years active in podiatry	All active podiatrists	Race			All active podiatrists	Race		
		White	Black	Other		White	Black	Other
Total	7,120	6,858	223	39	...	...	...	...
0-4 years.....	810	789	17	3	11.4	11.5	7.6	7.7
5-9 years.....	726	702	12	12	21.6	21.7	13.0	38.5
10-14 years.....	603	580	19	4	30.0	30.2	21.5	48.8
15-19 years.....	691	647	37	7	39.5	39.6	38.1	66.7
20-24 years.....	1,357	1,284	65	8	58.8	58.4	67.2	87.2
25-29 years.....	772	749	21	2	69.6	69.3	76.6	92.3
30-34 years.....	570	555	14	1	77.7	77.4	82.9	94.9
35 years or more	1,591	1,553	38	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.9

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

parts. More than half had been active in podiatry only 14 years or less, and none indicated that they had been active in the profession for 35 years or more.

It would appear from the data in table M that, on the average, longevity in the profession is relatively similar for both black and white podiatrists. However, the percent distributions in table N indicate that in the 9 years before the survey a greater percent of white than of black podiatrists entered and remained in the practice of podiatry (21.7 percent versus 13.0 percent). And, cumulatively, a larger percent of white than of black podiatrists had been active in podiatry for 19 years or less. However, in the cumulative percent distribution in table O for the number of years active in podiatry (24 years or less, 29 years or less, and 34 years or less), the percent of black persons in each category was greater than that of white people. The pattern reflected in the cumulative percent distribution could be due to an excess in attrition over replacement for black podiatrists.

PROFESSIONAL CONTEXT OF ACTIVITY

Principal Form of Employment

Question 14 on the survey form was designed to investigate the podiatrist's principal form of employment. As may be seen in tables P, 7, and 8, the vast majority of podiatrists providing 1 hour or more of patient care a week were self-employed and in solo practice. Of the 7,085 podiatrists providing patient care, only 237 (3.3 percent) were salaried. Salaried podiatrists were about equally divided between government (including military service) and other organizations.

The data in table 7 indicate that some younger podiatrists start their careers as salaried employees and then after several years of experience move into one of the self-employed categories. Table Q shows the relationship between age and the three types of self-employment. The percent of podiatrists providing patient care increased for the solo practice category with increasing age of the podiatrist. On the other hand, the percent of self-employed podiatrists in partnership or group practice decreased with increasing age of the podiatrist.

Table P. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists who spend 1 hour or more a week providing patient care, by principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Principal form of employment	Number	Percent distribution
All forms of employment ¹	7,085	100.0
Self-employed	6,836	96.5
Solo practice.....	5,719	80.7
Partnership	950	13.4
Group practice.....	167	2.4
Salaried	237	3.3
Government employment ¹	120	1.7
Nongovernment employment ²	117	1.7
Other	12	0.2

¹Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

²Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table R shows the relationship between principal form of employment and hours a week devoted to patient care for those podiatrists who do, in fact, provide 1 hour or more of patient care a week. For the purposes of this report, full-time employment in providing patient care is defined as 35 hours or more a week devoted to that activity, and part-time employment is defined as less than 35 hours a week devoted to patient care. As a group, full-time self-employed podiatrists in patient care devoted more of their workweek to patient care than salaried podiatrists did (69.6 percent versus 62.4 percent). However, there was considerable variation within each of these major types of employment categories. For example, approximately three-fourths of the podiatrists working in a partnership practice, and approximately three-fourths of the podiatrists paid government salaries devoted 35 hours or more a week to patient care. On the other hand, about one-half of those podiatrists who were salaried nongovernment employees spent 35 hours or more a week providing patient care.

The second report on the 1974 survey² deals with the detailed characteristics of podiatric practice. Data from that report suggest that

Table Q. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by principal form of employment, according to age:
United States, 1974

Age	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed			Salaried	Other	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed			Salaried	Other
		Solo practice	Partnership	Group practice				Solo practice	Partnership	Group practice		
All ages..	Number						Percent distribution					
	7,085	5,719	950	167	237	12	100.0	80.7	13.4	2.4	3.3	.2
Under 35 years	1,296	779	356	66	90	5	100.0	60.1	27.5	5.1	6.9	.4
35-44 years.....	1,156	877	197	46	36	0	100.0	75.9	17.0	4.0	3.1	0
45-54 years.....	1,897	1,628	187	24	56	3	100.0	85.8	9.9	1.3	3.0	.2
55-64 years.....	1,867	1,642	165	17	42	1	100.0	87.9	8.8	0.9	2.2	.1
65 years and over ..	869	793	45	15	14	2	100.0	91.3	5.2	1.7	1.6	.2

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table R. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by full-time or part-time employment status, according to principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Principal form of employment	All podiatrists providing patient care	Employment status		All podiatrists providing patient care	Employment status	
		Full-time ¹	Part-time ²		Full-time ¹	Part-time ²
	Number			Percent distribution		
All forms of employment.....	7,085	4,913	2,172	100.0	69.3	30.7
Self-employed	6,836	4,760	2,076	100.0	69.6	30.4
Solo practice.....	5,719	3,926	1,793	100.0	68.6	31.4
Partnership	950	717	233	100.0	75.5	24.5
Group practice.....	167	116	51	100.0	69.5	30.5
Salaried	237	148	89	100.0	62.4	37.6
Government employment ³	120	91	29	100.0	75.8	24.2
Nongovernment employment ⁴	117	57	60	100.0	48.7	51.3
Other	12	5	7	100.0	41.7	58.3

¹35 hours or more per week.

²34 hours or less per week.

³Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

⁴Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

many of the podiatrists who are in nongovernment salaried positions are employed primarily in an administrative, teaching, or research capacity and that nonetheless they spend some time each week providing patient care.

Table S shows the relationship between the age of podiatrists who were engaged in patient

care and each of the principal forms of employment. Slightly more than 7 percent of the podiatrists who provided patient care and who were under 35 years of age were not self-employed. However, for this group of podiatrists as a whole, the percent who were self-employed increased with age so that slightly less than 2 percent of

Table S. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by principal form of employment, according to age: United States, 1974

Age	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed	Salaried	Other	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed	Salaried	Other
	Number				Percent distribution			
All ages.....	7,085	6,836	237	12	100.0	96.5	3.3	0.2
Under 35 years.....	1,296	1,201	90	5	100.0	92.7	6.9	0.4
35-44 years.....	1,156	1,120	36	-	100.0	96.9	3.1	-
45-54 years.....	1,897	1,838	55	3	100.0	96.9	2.9	0.2
55-64 years.....	1,867	1,824	42	1	100.0	97.7	2.2	0.1
65 years and over	869	853	14	2	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.2

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

the age group 65 years and over were not self-employed. Apparently some of the younger practitioners begin their careers as salaried employees and eventually move into some type of self-employment.

Number of Hours Per Week Spent in All Podiatric Activities

Table 9 presents the mean number of hours a week podiatrists usually spend in all podiatric activities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mean number of hours a week all active podiatrists worked was 39.9, with a standard deviation of 13.0 hours. Podiatrists working in 24 States and the District of Columbia averaged more than 39.9 hours a week in all podiatric activities. The mean number of hours worked a week in 4 States was exactly 39.9 hours. In the remaining 22 States, the mean number of hours worked a week was less than 39.9 hours.

The active podiatrists (5) in North Dakota worked an average of 45.2 hours a week. This was the highest mean number of hours worked a week in all podiatric activities for any State. The active podiatrists (14) in Montana worked an average of 32.9 hours a week. This was the lowest mean number of hours worked a week in all podiatric activities for any State. New York had the greatest number of active podiatrists (1,231) of any State: This group averaged 40.9 hours a week in all podiatric activities

Tables 10 and 11 present some of the demographic characteristics of all active podiatrists

and the total number of hours a week usually spent in all podiatric activities.

The 272 female practitioners, on the average, worked 9 hours less a week than their 6,848 male counterparts did. The mean number of hours a week worked by women was 31.2 compared with 40.3 for men.

Active podiatrists in each age group through 54 years worked, on the average, slightly more than 40 hours a week. Podiatrists in the age group 55-64 years worked slightly less than 40 hours a week in all podiatric activities. The age group 65 years and over worked, on an average, 30.4 hours a week.

Table 10 also presents information on the number of years active in the profession and the total number of hours a week usually spent in all podiatric activities. Podiatrists who had been active from 1 to 29 years spent more than 40 hours a week in all podiatric activities. Podiatrists who had been active for 30 to 34 years spent slightly less than 40 hours a week in all podiatric activities, and those who had been active for 35 years or more spent, on an average, only 34.5 hours a week in all podiatric activities. Podiatrists who had been active less than 1 year spent the least hours a week in podiatric activities (30.0).

The podiatrist's principal form of employment shows a correlation with the mean number of hours a week worked in all patient care activities. Table T presents this correlation. The data in table T indicate that, on the average, podiatrists in other than solo practice spent several

Table T. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, mean number of hours a week devoted to patient care, and standard deviation, by principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Principal form of employment	All podiatrists providing patient care	Mean number of hours	Standard deviation in hours
All forms of employment	7,085	37.1	13.0
Self-employed	6,836	37.1	13.8
Solo practice	5,719	36.9	12.5
Partnership.....	950	38.6	11.7
Group practice	167	38.6	17.1
Salaried	237	34.8	18.8
Government employment ¹	120	37.4	20.0
Nongovernment employment ²	117	32.1	17.6
Other.....	12	35.5	14.6

¹Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

²Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

hours more a week in all patient care activities than did their counterparts in solo practice. However, since the standard deviation for the number of hours worked a week in all podiatric activities is substantial for each principal form of employment (see table T), more research and analysis are required to determine the significance of the differences in number of hours worked a week in patient care activities for each principal form of employment.

Access to Hospital or Clinic Facilities

Survey respondents were asked several questions about their affiliations with the health care community. One question sought to find out whether they had hospital and clinic privileges. Data in tables 10 and 11 indicate that podiatrists with hospital and clinic privileges tend to spend more hours a week in all podiatric activities and also in the provision of patient care. The data in table U show the podiatrist's access to hospital or clinic facilities according to age. As table U indicates, the percent of podiatrists who have neither hospital nor clinic privileges increased with the advancing age of the podiatrist, and the

This pattern as reflected by the percent

distributions in table U cannot be explained entirely from the data collected in the 1974 survey of podiatrists. The data in table 10 indicate that as podiatrists grow older they tend to devote fewer hours a week to all podiatric activities and to the provision of patient care (table 11). It may be that the practitioner also tends to sever his hospital affiliations as his age increases and his workload diminishes. An alternative explanation may be that recent graduates have a stronger need to affiliate with a hospital or clinic than may have been true of their older fellow practitioners, and likewise that more of the younger practitioners seek and gain access to hospital and clinic facilities in the health care community. Further research might help resolve this issue.

percent of podiatrists who have hospital privileges only, decreased with age.

Number of Weeks Active in Podiatry per Year

The number of weeks the podiatrist devoted to patient care in 1973 is shown in tables 12 and 13. Podiatrists engaged in patient care and active between 0 and 47 weeks a year (excluding

Table U. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists by hospital and clinic practice privileges, according to age: United States, 1974

Age	All active podiatrists	Practice privileges				All active podiatrists	Practice privileges			
		Hospital and clinic	Hospital only	Clinic only	None		Hospital and clinic	Hospital only	Clinic only	None
	Number						Percent distribution			
All ages.....	7,120	1,957	1,563	443	3,157	100.0	27.5	22.0	6.2	44.3
Under 35 years.....	1,300	579	384	73	265	100.0	44.5	29.5	5.6	20.4
35-44 years.....	1,160	412	336	77	336	100.0	35.5	29.0	6.6	29.0
45-54 years.....	1,902	494	408	127	872	100.0	26.0	21.5	6.7	45.8
55-64 years.....	1,880	366	311	117	1,086	100.0	19.5	16.5	6.2	57.8
65 years and over	878	106	125	50	598	100.0	12.1	14.2	5.7	68.1

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table V. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, mean number of hours a week devoted to patient care, and standard deviation, by number of weeks active in year preceding the survey: United States, 1974

Weeks active during year preceding survey ¹	All podiatrists providing patient care	Mean number of hours	Standard deviation in hours
Total	7,085	37.1	11.6
0-39 weeks	203	27.0	14.3
40-47 weeks	917	33.3	11.8
48-49 weeks	2,091	37.3	11.3
50 weeks	2,518	38.1	10.6
51-52 weeks	1,356	38.7	12.2

¹Excludes temporary inactivity.

temporary inactivity) devoted less than 35 hours a week to patient care. Table V indicates that, as the number of weeks active during 1973 increased, so did the percentage of podiatrists providing patient care who devoted 35 hours or more a week to patient care. Those podiatrists providing patient care who worked an average of 48 weeks or more during 1973 gave full time to the provision of patient care.

Tables W and 14 demonstrate the relationship between the number of weeks the podiatrist was active in 1973 and the number of years he had been active in the profession. There is an inverse relationship between the number of weeks active a year (excluding temporary inactivity) and the number of years active in the profession. The data in table 14 may account for this in-

verse relationship in that the older podiatrist tends to reduce his workload as he nears retirement, and the podiatrist new to the profession may be working fewer than 35 hours a week and less than 50 weeks a year in the early stages of building up a practice.

The data in table 14 show that women constituted 3.8 percent of the active podiatric population in 1974. The mean number of years active in podiatry was 30.4 for women compared with 31.9 for men. There were 184 women with 25 years or more of service. Fourteen women were active in the profession less than 4 years. There were 2,749 men with 25 years or more of podiatric activity and 797 with 4 years or less of activity. The data in table 14 indicate that neither the male nor female segments of the active

Table W. Number of active podiatrists, mean number of years active in podiatry and standard deviation, by number of weeks active in year preceding the survey: United States, 1974

Weeks active during year preceding survey ¹	All active podiatrists	Mean number of years	Standard deviation in years
Total	7,120	22.3	13.0
0-39 weeks	211	27.3	15.8
40-47 weeks	919	26.6	13.3
48-49 weeks	2,098	23.3	12.1
50 weeks	2,527	21.8	12.4
51-52 weeks	1,365	18.0	13.4

¹Excludes temporary inactivity.

podiatric population are being adequately replaced.

Efforts have been made recently to attract minority group members to the podiatry profession. The data in table X could suggest that these efforts apparently are not sufficient to counterbalance retirement attrition among members of minority groups.

Number of Years Active in the Profession

The active podiatrist in 1974 had been practicing his profession an average 22.3 years. Approximately 41 percent of active practitioners had been active for 25 years or more. Detailed data for number of years active in podiatry are found in table 14.

The podiatrists who are most likely to reduce their caseload or retire and leave the profession in the near future are those who have been active in the profession 25 years or more. Table 14 shows that in 1974 there were 2,933 active podiatrists with 25 years or more of service in the profession, or 41.2 percent of the 7,120 active podiatrists. Two groups may serve as replacements for this potential attrition. The first is the podiatrists with 4 years or less of active participation in the field. In this category are 810 podiatrists, approximately 11.4 percent

of the 7,120 active practitioners. Perhaps another 270 graduates in the academic year 1973-74 may be added to the active podiatric population.⁸ These 1,080 relatively new professionals would replace only an approximate one-third of the anticipated loss of 2,933 active practitioners in the near future.

The data in table 14 indicate that the longer the podiatrist is active in the profession the more likely it is that he will gravitate toward solo practice as his principal employment. However, the number of years active in the profession and the age of the practitioner are highly correlated.

Man-hours of Podiatric Patient Care per 100,000 Resident Population

Table 15 shows on a State-by-State basis the number of man-hours of podiatric patient care per 100,000 population. On the average, podiatrists in the United States provided 124.2 man-hours of patient care a week per 100,000 population. Ten States and the District of Columbia exceeded this average, and 40 States had a lower ratio. The District of Columbia had the highest patient-care-to-population ratio, 276.5 man-hours per week.

Table X. Number and percent distribution of active podiatrists by number of years active in podiatry, according to race and ethnicity:
United States, 1974

Race and ethnicity	All active podiatrists	Years active in podiatry			All active podiatrists	Years active in podiatry		
		0-4	5-24	25 or more		0-4	5-24	25 or more
	Number				Percent distribution			
All races	7,120	810	3,377	2,933	100.0	11.4	47.4	41.2
White.....	6,858	789	3,213	2,857	100.0	11.5	46.8	41.7
Black.....	223	17	133	73	100.0	7.6	59.6	32.7
Other.....	39	4	31	3	100.0	10.3	79.5	7.7
Hispanic origin or descent ¹	82	6	47	26	100.0	7.3	57.3	31.7

¹The 82 active podiatrists of Hispanic origin or descent are also reported as "white," "black," and "other" races.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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Table .. Resident population, number of active podiatrists and ratio to population, and number of inactive podiatrists by reason for inactivity, by geographic area: United States, 1974

Geographic area	Resident population in thousands	All podiatrists	Active podiatrists		Inactive podiatrists			
			Total ¹	Number per 100,000 resident population	Total	Retired	Active in another occupation	Other reasons for inactivity
United States.....	211,390	8,261	7,120	3.4	1,140	719	226	195
<u>Geographic region and division</u>								
Northeast.....	49,426	3,297	2,894	5.9	402	237	95	70
New England.....	12,150	761	622	5.1	139	83	29	27
Middle Atlantic.....	37,276	2,536	2,272	6.1	264	155	66	43
North Central.....	57,544	2,248	1,974	3.4	274	176	53	44
East North Central.....	40,862	1,863	1,640	4.0	223	139	45	40
West North Central.....	16,682	385	334	2.0	51	38	9	4
South.....	67,177	1,374	1,141	1.7	233	161	38	34
South Atlantic.....	33,206	868	707	2.1	160	116	26	19
East South Central.....	13,387	150	119	0.9	31	20	5	7
West South Central.....	20,584	357	315	1.5	42	26	8	8
West.....	37,244	1,342	1,111	3.0	231	144	39	47
Mountain.....	9,411	282	228	2.4	54	35	9	10
Pacific.....	27,833	1,060	883	3.2	177	109	31	37
<u>Standard Federal Administrative Region</u>								
Region I.....	12,150	761	622	5.1	139	83	29	27
Region II.....	25,441	1,775	1,591	6.3	184	103	51	29
Region III.....	23,924	1,109	994	4.2	114	71	26	17
Region IV.....	34,506	670	513	1.5	157	116	19	22
Region V.....	44,779	1,943	1,711	3.8	232	146	46	41
Region VI.....	21,707	388	342	1.6	46	28	8	10
Region VII.....	11,445	285	246	2.1	40	29	8	3
Region VIII.....	6,082	157	134	2.2	23	16	3	4
Region IX.....	24,480	1,032	847	3.5	185	113	35	35
Region X.....	6,878	141	120	1.7	21	14	1	5

¹Includes 67 podiatrists "on vacation, moving, or temporarily inactive for other reasons."

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2. Resident population, number of active podiatrists and ratio to population, and number of inactive podiatrists by reason for inactivity, by primary State of practice or residence: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice ¹	Resident population in thousands	All podiatrists	Active podiatrists		Inactive podiatrists			
			Total ²	Number per 100,000 resident population	Total	Retired	Active in another occupation	Other reasons for inactivity
United States	211,390	8,261	7,120	3.4	1,140	719	226	195
Alabama.....	3,577	27	19	0.5	8	5	1	1
Alaska.....	337	3	3	0.9	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	2,153	78	55	2.6	23	15	5	3
Arkansas.....	2,062	22	20	1.0	2	2	-	-
California.....	20,907	929	770	3.7	160	96	30	34
Colorado.....	2,496	81	64	2.6	17	11	2	4
Connecticut.....	3,088	201	173	5.6	28	16	8	4
Delaware.....	573	20	18	3.1	2	1	1	-
District of Columbia.....	723	54	52	7.2	1	1	-	-
Florida.....	8,090	364	251	3.1	113	90	11	12
Georgia.....	4,882	81	70	1.4	11	5	2	4
Hawaii.....	847	8	8	0.9	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	799	18	15	1.9	3	1	-	2
Illinois.....	11,131	682	572	5.1	110	67	28	15
Indiana.....	5,330	148	128	2.4	20	15	3	2
Iowa.....	2,855	97	84	2.9	12	9	2	1
Kansas.....	2,270	52	42	1.9	10	8	2	-
Kentucky.....	3,357	67	52	1.5	15	7	2	5
Louisiana.....	3,764	40	36	1.0	3	1	1	1
Maine.....	1,047	21	18	1.7	3	1	-	2
Maryland.....	4,094	142	131	3.2	11	5	5	1
Massachusetts.....	5,800	441	348	6.0	93	58	19	16
Michigan.....	9,098	321	296	3.3	24	14	1	9
Minnesota.....	3,917	80	71	1.8	9	7	1	1
Mississippi.....	2,324	11	9	0.4	2	2	-	-
Missouri.....	4,777	96	82	1.7	14	9	2	2
Montana.....	735	14	14	1.9	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	1,543	41	37	2.4	4	3	1	-
Nevada.....	573	17	15	2.6	2	2	-	-
New Hampshire.....	808	30	23	2.8	7	5	-	2
New Jersey.....	7,330	408	359	4.9	49	31	10	8
New Mexico.....	1,122	31	27	2.4	4	3	-	1
New York.....	18,111	1,367	1,232	6.8	135	72	41	21
North Carolina.....	5,363	57	55	1.0	2	1	1	-
North Dakota.....	637	5	5	0.8	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	10,737	563	516	4.8	47	30	7	10
Oklahoma.....	2,709	53	51	1.9	2	-	1	1
Oregon.....	2,266	43	37	1.6	6	5	1	-
Pennsylvania.....	11,835	761	682	5.8	80	51	15	14
Rhode Island.....	937	60	53	5.7	7	3	2	1
South Carolina.....	2,784	18	18	0.6	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	682	14	12	1.8	2	2	-	-
Tennessee.....	4,129	45	40	1.0	6	4	1	-
Texas.....	12,050	242	208	1.7	34	22	6	6
Utah.....	1,173	34	32	2.7	2	1	1	-
Vermont.....	470	8	7	1.5	1	-	-	1
Virginia.....	4,908	87	73	1.5	14	7	4	2
Washington.....	3,476	77	66	1.9	11	8	-	3
West Virginia.....	1,791	45	39	2.2	7	6	1	-
Wisconsin.....	4,566	148	127	2.8	21	13	5	3
Wyoming.....	359	9	7	1.9	2	2	-	-

¹State of mailing address for inactive podiatrists.

²Includes 67 podiatrists "on vacation, moving, or temporarily inactive for other reasons."

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 3. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by podiatric school of graduation and primary State of practice: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All podiatrists providing patient care	Graduates of schools in operation in 1974	Schools in operation in 1974					Graduates of schools defunct in 1974 ¹
			California College	Illinois College	New York College	Ohio College	Pennsylvania College	
United States.....	7,085	5,546	713	1,517	1,445	1,682	191	1,537
Alabama.....	19	15	-	7	-	8	-	4
Alaska.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Arizona.....	55	47	11	7	13	14	2	8
Arkansas.....	20	16	1	14	-	1	-	4
California.....	764	721	535	72	42	64	8	43
Colorado.....	64	44	8	24	1	11	-	19
Connecticut.....	173	137	2	40	59	30	6	37
Delaware.....	18	3	-	-	-	1	2	15
District of Columbia.....	51	30	-	6	8	12	4	21
Florida.....	248	202	4	44	67	77	10	46
Georgia.....	70	59	7	15	4	29	4	12
Hawaii.....	8	9	2	2	-	5	-	-
Idaho.....	15	11	5	5	-	1	-	3
Illinois.....	570	350	1	331	1	15	2	218
Indiana.....	128	110	-	87	2	21	-	18
Iowa.....	84	69	-	69	-	-	-	15
Kansas.....	42	33	-	19	-	14	-	9
Kentucky.....	52	35	1	17	-	16	1	17
Louisiana.....	36	24	1	13	1	9	-	13
Maine.....	18	7	-	1	-	6	-	11
Maryland.....	131	100	2	8	25	45	20	30
Massachusetts.....	347	87	3	16	13	52	3	259
Michigan.....	296	277	3	94	10	168	2	19
Minnesota.....	70	52	2	44	-	6	-	18
Mississippi.....	9	6	-	6	-	-	-	2
Missouri.....	82	57	-	45	-	11	1	25
Montana.....	14	13	2	10	1	-	-	1
Nebraska.....	37	35	5	28	1	1	-	1
Nevada.....	15	14	8	4	1	1	-	-
New Hampshire.....	23	12	-	6	1	5	-	11
New Jersey.....	355	265	1	73	7	159	25	91
New Mexico.....	27	26	1	9	4	12	-	1
New York.....	1,226	1,216	11	21	1,151	20	13	10
North Carolina.....	55	44	-	14	3	25	2	10
North Dakota.....	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	1
Ohio.....	515	507	1	15	1	489	1	7
Oklahoma.....	51	40	4	24	-	12	-	12
Oregon.....	37	32	14	14	-	4	-	4
Pennsylvania.....	674	303	1	60	11	164	67	370
Rhode Island.....	53	23	-	8	1	9	5	30
South Carolina.....	17	14	-	2	-	12	-	2
South Dakota.....	12	5	-	4	-	1	-	7
Tennessee.....	40	31	-	21	1	8	1	9
Texas.....	208	178	22	76	1	77	2	30
Utah.....	32	31	18	12	-	1	-	1
Vermont.....	7	5	-	2	-	3	-	1
Virginia.....	73	56	-	11	13	24	8	18
Washington.....	66	59	31	16	2	10	-	6
West Virginia.....	39	30	1	10	-	18	1	9
Wisconsin.....	126	100	-	86	-	13	1	26
Wyoming.....	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	4

¹Includes foreign schools.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 4. Number of active and inactive podiatrists, by age and years active in podiatry: United States, 1974

Age and years active in podiatry	All podiatrists	All active podiatrists ¹	Inactive podiatrists			
			Total	Retired	Active in another occupation	Other reasons for inactivity
Total.....	8,261	7,120	1,140	719	226	195
<u>Age</u>						
Under 35 years	1,329	1,300	28	6	8	15
35-44 years	1,201	1,160	41	10	26	5
45-54 years	2,079	1,902	177	52	92	33
55-64 years	2,166	1,880	286	150	77	59
65-74 years	1,099	727	372	295	18	59
75 years and over.....	386	151	235	206	5	24
<u>Years active in podiatry</u>						
Less than 1 year.....	35	1	34	8	17	9
1-4 years.....	919	809	109	36	56	17
5-9 years.....	825	726	99	33	56	10
10-14 years.....	676	603	73	36	23	14
15-19 years.....	755	691	64	31	23	11
20-24 years.....	1,439	1,357	82	34	19	28
25-29 years.....	836	772	64	51	2	11
30-34 years.....	688	570	118	88	15	15
35 years or more.....	2,087	1,591	496	402	14	80

¹Includes 67 podiatrists "on vacation, moving, or temporarily inactive for other reasons."

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of resident population and active podiatrists by geographic location of practice, according to race: United States, 1974

Geographic location of practice	Resident population in thousands	All active podiatrists	Race			Resident population	All active podiatrists	Race		
			White	Black	Other			White	Black	Other
	Number					Percent distribution				
United States	211,390	7,120	6,858	223	39	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Federal Standard Administrative Region</u>										
Region I	12,150	622	617	3	1	5.7	8.7	9.0	1.3	2.6
Region II	25,441	1,591	1,556	34	1	12.0	22.3	22.7	15.2	2.6
Region III	23,924	994	961	33	1	11.3	14.0	14.0	14.8	2.6
Region IV	34,506	513	505	8	-	16.3	7.2	7.4	3.6	-
Region V	44,779	1,711	1,602	101	8	21.2	24.0	23.4	45.3	20.5
Region VI	21,707	342	329	11	1	10.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	2.6
Region VII	11,445	246	232	12	1	5.4	3.5	3.4	5.4	2.6
Region VIII	6,082	134	127	6	1	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.6
Region IX	24,489	847	816	13	18	11.6	11.9	11.9	5.8	46.2
Region X	6,878	120	113	2	5	3.3	1.7	1.6	0.9	12.8
<u>Geographic region and division</u>										
Northeast	49,426	2,894	2,842	48	3	23.4	40.6	41.4	21.5	7.7
New England	12,150	622	617	3	1	5.7	8.7	9.0	1.3	2.6
Middle Atlantic	37,276	2,272	2,225	45	2	17.6	31.9	32.4	20.2	5.1
North Central	57,544	1,974	1,851	112	9	27.2	27.7	27.0	50.2	23.1
East North Central	40,862	1,640	1,533	98	8	19.3	23.0	22.4	43.9	20.5
West North Central	16,682	334	318	14	1	7.9	4.7	4.6	6.3	2.6
South	67,177	1,141	1,099	40	1	31.8	16.0	16.0	17.9	2.6
South Atlantic	33,206	707	684	23	-	15.7	9.9	10.0	10.3	-
East South Central	13,387	119	113	6	-	6.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	-
West South Central	20,584	315	302	11	1	9.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	2.6
West	37,244	1,111	1,066	21	24	17.6	15.6	15.5	9.4	61.5
Mountain	9,411	228	221	6	1	4.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.6
Pacific	27,833	883	845	15	23	13.2	12.4	12.3	6.7	59.0

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 6. Number of active podiatrists by race, ethnicity, and selected characteristics of the podiatrist: United States, 1974

Characteristic	All active podiatrists	Race			Hispanic origin or descent ¹
		White	Black	Other	
Total	7,120	6,858	223	39	82
<u>Sex</u>					
Male.....	6,848	6,624	186	38	78
Female.....	272	234	37	2	4
<u>Age</u>					
Under 35 years.....	1,300	1,282	11	6	16
35-44 years	1,160	1,120	26	13	15
45-54 years	1,902	1,815	74	12	23
55-64 years	1,880	1,809	68	3	21
65 years and over	878	833	43	2	7
<u>Years active in podiatry</u>					
Less than 1 year.....	1	1	-	-	-
1-4 years	809	788	17	3	7
5-9 years	726	702	12	12	14
10-14 years	603	580	19	4	14
15-19 years	691	647	37	7	6
20-24 years	1,357	1,284	65	8	15
25-29 years	772	749	21	2	8
30-34 years	570	555	14	1	4
35 years or more.....	1,591	1,553	38	-	15
<u>Podiatric school of graduation</u>					
Beacon (Mass.)	95	95	-	-	-
California College ²	717	686	11	20	16
Chicago College.....	382	362	19	1	6
Illinois College ²	1,524	1,455	67	2	18
Middlesex (Mass.).....	94	92	1	-	3
Northwestern Institute (Ill.).....	137	124	11	2	4
Ohio College ²	1,691	1,619	60	11	14
Pennsylvania College ²	191	187	2	1	-
Other U.S. schools	2,269	2,218	50	1	21
Foreign schools	21	21	-	-	-

¹The 82 active podiatrists of Hispanic origin or descent are also reported as "white," "black," and "other" races.

²In operation in 1974.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment and selected characteristics of the podiatrist: United States, 1974

Characteristic	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed				Salaried			Other form of employment
		Total	Solo practice	Partnership	Group practice	Total	Government ¹	Non-government ²	
Total.....	7,085	6,836	5,719	950	167	237	120	117	12
<u>Sex</u>									
Male.....	6,814	6,571	5,501	908	163	232	118	114	10
Female.....	271	265	218	42	5	5	3	2	1
<u>Age</u>									
Under 35 years	1,296	1,201	779	356	66	90	33	57	5
35-44 years	1,156	1,120	877	197	46	36	19	17	-
45-54 years	1,897	1,838	1,628	187	24	55	34	21	3
55-64 years	1,867	1,824	1,642	165	17	42	27	15	1
65 years and over.....	869	853	793	45	15	14	7	7	2
<u>Podiatric school of graduation</u>									
Illinois College ³	1,517	1,472	1,217	221	34	42	22	20	3
Ohio College ³	1,682	1,617	1,344	238	35	63	43	20	2
New York College ³	1,445	1,409	1,152	201	56	34	17	17	2
Pennsylvania College ³	191	168	117	43	8	22	4	18	1
California College ³	713	674	534	121	19	38	15	23	1
Chicago College	381	375	342	28	5	7	5	2	-
Northwestern Institute (Ill.)	137	134	127	7	-	2	-	2	-
Middlesex (Mass.)	94	90	88	2	-	4	3	1	-
Beacon (Mass.)	95	91	87	3	1	3	1	2	-
Other U.S. schools.....	809	785	694	82	9	23	14	9	1
Foreign schools.....	21	21	18	3	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Years active in podiatry</u>									
Less than 1 year.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4 years	805	725	459	224	43	75	24	51	5
5-9 years	723	700	500	160	39	22	8	14	1
10-14 years	602	579	455	103	21	23	18	5	-
15-19 years	687	670	563	93	15	17	7	10	-
20-24 years	1,354	1,309	1,168	123	18	43	29	14	1
25-29 years	768	751	683	64	3	16	13	3	1
30-34 years	565	549	479	62	9	15	9	6	1
35 years or more.....	1,578	1,551	1,411	120	20	25	11	14	2
<u>Geographic region of practice</u>									
Northeast.....	2,876	2,801	2,410	315	76	70	31	39	5
North Central	1,968	1,894	1,611	245	38	69	26	43	6
South.....	1,135	1,088	839	224	25	47	36	11	-
West.....	1,105	1,054	859	167	28	50	26	24	1
<u>Standard Federal Administrative Region of practice</u>									
Region I.....	621	613	556	53	3	8	2	6	-
Region II	1,582	1,549	1,283	207	59	30	15	15	2
Region III	985	931	791	119	20	52	30	22	2
Region IV	509	489	358	120	10	20	14	6	-
Region V	1,706	1,637	1,379	223	35	63	20	43	6
Region VI	342	335	281	45	8	7	6	1	-
Region VII.....	246	240	215	22	3	6	6	-	-
Region VIII	134	128	95	27	5	6	6	-	-
Region IX	841	797	655	121	20	43	19	24	1
Region X	120	119	105	12	2	1	1	-	-

¹Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

²Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

³In operation in 1974.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 8. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment and primary State of practice: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All podiatrists providing patient care	Self-employed				Salaried			Other form of employment
		Total	Solo practice	Partnership	Group practice	Total	Government ¹	Non-government ²	
United States	7,085	6,836	5,719	950	167	237	120	117	12
Alabama.....	19	18	18	-	-	1	1	-	-
Alaska.....	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	55	55	30	23	1	-	-	-	-
Arkansas.....	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	764	719	603	97	19	43	19	24	1
Colorado.....	64	59	47	11	1	5	5	-	-
Connecticut.....	173	173	138	36	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware.....	18	18	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	51	42	37	4	1	9	6	3	-
Florida.....	248	243	174	65	4	4	3	1	-
Georgia.....	70	66	43	18	5	5	1	4	-
Hawaii.....	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	15	15	12	2	1	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	570	545	454	77	14	22	4	18	2
Indiana.....	128	125	107	14	4	3	1	2	-
Iowa.....	84	83	74	9	-	1	1	-	-
Kansas.....	42	41	36	4	1	1	1	-	-
Kentucky.....	52	50	37	13	-	2	2	-	-
Louisiana.....	36	35	30	6	-	1	1	-	-
Maine.....	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	131	128	85	39	4	3	3	-	-
Massachusetts.....	347	340	322	14	3	7	2	5	-
Michigan.....	296	282	205	69	8	13	3	10	1
Minnesota.....	70	66	60	6	-	4	1	3	-
Mississippi.....	9	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	82	79	71	6	2	3	3	-	-
Montana.....	14	14	10	2	2	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	37	37	34	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	15	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	23	22	22	-	-	1	-	1	-
New Jersey.....	355	351	302	46	2	5	2	3	-
New Mexico.....	27	27	21	6	-	-	-	-	-
New York.....	1,226	1,198	980	162	56	26	14	12	2
North Carolina.....	55	50	38	12	-	5	4	1	-
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	515	494	444	46	5	18	9	9	2
Oklahoma.....	51	48	41	7	-	2	2	-	-
Oregon.....	37	37	31	5	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	674	639	571	55	14	32	14	18	2
Rhode Island.....	53	53	50	3	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	17	15	14	-	1	1	1	-	-
South Dakota.....	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	40	39	26	12	-	1	1	-	-
Texas.....	208	204	170	26	8	4	3	1	-
Utah.....	32	32	16	14	2	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	73	65	50	14	1	7	6	1	-
Washington.....	66	64	59	5	-	1	1	-	-
West Virginia.....	39	39	33	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	126	124	109	11	4	2	1	1	-
Wyoming.....	7	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-

¹Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

²Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9. Number of active podiatrists, mean number of hours worked a week, and standard deviation, by primary State of practice:
United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All active podiatrists	Mean number of hours	Standard deviation in hours
United States.....	7,120	39.9	13.0
Alabama.....	19	37.9	11.1
Alaska.....	3	35.0	-
Arizona.....	55	42.0	12.2
Arkansas.....	20	37.2	13.7
California.....	768	39.5	13.9
Colorado.....	64	43.9	14.1
Connecticut.....	173	38.2	10.4
Delaware.....	18	42.0	8.2
District of Columbia.....	52	41.8	9.5
Florida.....	251	37.9	10.1
Georgia.....	71	44.8	15.1
Hawaii.....	8	34.6	17.2
Idaho.....	15	39.1	9.0
Illinois.....	571	39.9	13.2
Indiana.....	128	37.0	13.7
Iowa.....	84	40.3	10.6
Kansas.....	42	39.6	12.7
Kentucky.....	52	40.0	11.8
Louisiana.....	36	39.0	10.5
Maine.....	19	37.6	11.4
Maryland.....	131	40.8	13.2
Massachusetts.....	347	38.2	14.8
Michigan.....	297	41.0	12.8
Minnesota.....	71	41.9	13.3
Mississippi.....	9	40.4	4.0
Missouri.....	82	39.9	11.8
Montana.....	14	32.9	7.3
Nebraska.....	37	41.7	12.5
Nevada.....	16	40.9	11.9
New Hampshire.....	23	40.4	15.3
New Jersey.....	358	38.6	11.7
New Mexico.....	27	43.6	9.2
New York.....	1,231	40.9	13.1
North Carolina.....	55	39.8	9.2
North Dakota.....	5	45.2	11.8
Ohio.....	515	39.7	12.9
Oklahoma.....	52	41.0	9.9
Oregon.....	37	37.3	9.0
Pennsylvania.....	683	40.1	13.9
Rhode Island.....	53	42.1	15.5
South Carolina.....	18	39.9	10.7
South Dakota.....	12	34.1	12.3
Tennessee.....	40	40.6	13.0
Texas.....	208	39.9	9.8
Utah.....	32	41.3	7.7
Vermont.....	7	36.2	16.1
Virginia.....	73	43.9	14.1
Washington.....	66	41.6	11.1
West Virginia.....	39	40.9	9.4
Wisconsin.....	126	38.8	15.2
Wyoming.....	7	34.2	10.8

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 10. Number of active podiatrists by total number of hours a week devoted to podiatry and selected characteristics of the podiatrist, with mean number of hours a week devoted to podiatry: United States, 1974

Characteristic	All active podiatrists	Number of hours a week devoted to podiatry						Mean number of hours
		Less than 1	1-19	20-34	35-40	41-59	60 or more	
Total	7,120	9	394	1,333	2,424	2,513	448	39.9
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	6,848	9	332	1,262	2,340	2,469	436	40.3
Female	272	-	62	71	84	44	11	31.2
<u>Age</u>								
Under 35 years	1,300	1	14	191	453	524	118	43.2
35-44 years	1,160	-	9	204	366	491	90	42.5
45-54 years	1,902	-	72	284	668	741	137	41.8
55-64 years	1,880	4	116	372	685	623	80	38.7
65 years and over	878	3	183	282	252	135	23	30.4
<u>Years active in podiatry</u>								
Less than 1 year	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	30.0
1-4 years	809	1	13	119	271	331	75	43.2
5-9 years	726	-	7	116	248	293	62	42.7
10-14 years	603	-	9	112	189	251	42	42.2
15-19 years	691	-	24	109	244	265	50	41.5
20-24 years	1,357	1	45	217	500	507	89	41.3
25-29 years	772	-	41	133	266	285	48	40.6
30-34 years	570	2	38	111	201	189	29	38.6
35 years or more	1,591	5	218	417	506	393	54	34.5
<u>Principal form of employment of podiatrists providing patient care¹</u>								
Self-employed	6,836	9	366	1,306	2,327	2,419	409	39.8
Solo practice	5,719	8	335	1,142	1,975	1,937	321	39.3
Partnership	950	-	24	133	305	422	66	42.5
Group practice	167	1	7	30	48	60	22	43.2
Salaried	237	-	15	20	84	82	35	45.5
Government employment ²	120	-	8	5	50	42	16	45.9
Nongovernment employment ³	117	-	7	16	33	40	19	45.1
Other type of employment	12	-	-	3	2	4	2	43.8
<u>Practice privileges</u>								
Hospital and clinic privileges	1,957	-	49	245	572	865	227	50.8
Hospital privileges only	1,563	-	40	325	539	570	90	46.3
Clinic privileges only	443	1	15	81	152	170	24	46.2
Neither hospital nor clinic privileges	3,157	8	290	683	1,161	908	108	41.8

¹Excludes 35 podiatrists who do not provide 1 hour or more of patient care a week.

²Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

³Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 11. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by total number of hours a week devoted to patient care and selected characteristics of the podiatrist, with mean number of hours a week devoted to patient care: United States, 1974

Characteristic	All podiatrists providing patient care	Number of hours a week devoted to patient care						Mean number of hours
		Less than 1	1-19	20-34	35-50	41-59	60 or more	
Total	7,085	20	439	1,708	2,962	1,718	239	37.1
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	6,814	18	376	1,626	2,875	1,683	234	37.4
Female	271	1	63	82	86	35	5	29.3
<u>Age</u>								
Under 35 years	1,296	-	29	287	607	318	55	39.0
35-44 years	1,156	-	21	297	480	313	45	38.7
45-54 years	1,897	6	83	379	814	539	76	38.7
55-64 years	1,867	10	121	439	802	449	45	36.7
65 years and over	869	3	185	306	258	99	18	29.2
<u>Years active in podiatry</u>								
Less than 1 year	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	30.0
1-4 years	805	-	28	176	360	208	33	38.7
5-9 years	723	-	16	161	343	172	31	38.7
10-14 years	602	-	14	169	237	160	23	38.4
15-19 years	687	2	27	149	296	185	27	38.2
20-24 years	1,354	1	47	296	595	365	50	38.7
25-29 years	768	1	44	162	333	200	28	38.0
30-34 years	565	7	41	138	228	138	14	35.9
35 years or more	1,578	8	223	455	569	290	33	32.9
<u>Weeks active during year preceding survey¹</u>								
0-39 weeks	203	-	63	70	45	20	4	27.0
40-47 weeks	917	5	90	338	315	151	18	33.3
48-49 weeks	2,091	8	94	500	935	489	65	37.3
50 weeks	2,518	5	116	528	1,130	655	85	38.1
51-52 weeks	1,356	2	77	271	537	403	67	38.7
<u>Principal form of employment of podiatrists providing patient care²</u>								
Self-employed	6,836	17	404	1,650	2,874	1,669	222	37.1
Solo practice	5,719	16	365	1,408	2,374	1,370	186	36.9
Partnership	950	1	28	202	438	255	26	38.6
Group practice	167	-	10	41	62	44	10	38.8
Salaried	237	2	34	52	87	47	15	34.8
Government employment ³	120	1	12	16	57	30	5	37.4
Nongovernment employment ⁴	117	1	23	36	30	17	10	32.1
Other type of employment	12	-	1	6	1	1	2	35.5
<u>Practice privileges</u>								
Hospital and clinic privileges	1,954	7	65	431	833	519	100	38.9
Hospital privileges only	1,561	-	50	416	638	407	50	38.0
Clinic privileges only	439	2	26	97	202	98	13	37.0
Neither hospital nor clinic privileges	3,131	10	299	764	1,289	693	76	35.4

¹Excludes temporary inactivity.

²Distribution based on podiatrists who provided 1 hour or more of patient care a week.

³Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

⁴Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 12. Number of active podiatrists by total number of hours a week devoted to podiatry and primary State of practice, with mean number of hours a week devoted to podiatry: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All active podiatrists	Number of hours a week devoted to podiatry						Mean number of hours
		Less than 1	1-19	20-34	35-40	41-59	60 or more	
United States.....	7,120	9	393	1,333	2,424	2,513	448	39.9
Alabama.....	19	-	1	1	9	7	-	37.9
Alaska.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	35.0
Arizona.....	55	-	1	12	18	21	3	42.0
Arkansas.....	20	-	3	-	8	7	1	37.2
California.....	768	-	38	187	258	235	51	39.5
Colorado.....	64	-	1	10	28	19	6	43.9
Connecticut.....	173	-	8	40	64	58	3	38.2
Delaware.....	18	-	-	3	5	8	1	42.0
District of Columbia.....	52	-	1	5	26	18	2	41.8
Florida.....	251	1	9	63	97	74	8	37.9
Georgia.....	71	-	4	12	14	33	9	44.8
Hawaii.....	8	-	2	-	3	3	-	34.6
Idaho.....	15	-	-	3	6	4	1	39.1
Illinois.....	571	-	35	115	179	205	37	39.9
Indiana.....	128	-	16	22	46	37	7	37.0
Iowa.....	84	-	3	13	30	36	2	40.3
Kansas.....	42	-	2	6	16	13	4	39.6
Kentucky.....	52	-	3	8	16	20	4	40.0
Louisiana.....	36	-	3	3	16	13	1	39.0
Maine.....	19	-	1	3	8	7	-	37.6
Maryland.....	131	-	6	20	48	46	11	40.8
Massachusetts.....	347	1	38	65	102	123	17	38.2
Michigan.....	297	-	12	61	98	100	27	41.0
Minnesota.....	71	1	2	11	26	24	7	41.9
Mississippi.....	9	-	-	-	5	4	-	40.4
Missouri.....	82	-	5	14	34	28	2	39.9
Montana.....	14	-	-	9	3	2	-	32.9
Nebraska.....	37	-	2	5	14	12	4	41.7
Nevada.....	16	-	1	-	6	8	-	40.9
New Hampshire.....	23	-	2	-	12	8	1	40.4
New Jersey.....	358	1	19	92	104	129	13	38.6
New Mexico.....	27	-	-	3	10	12	3	43.6
New York.....	1,231	1	68	182	393	498	90	40.9
North Carolina.....	55	-	1	11	24	17	2	39.8
North Dakota.....	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	45.2
Ohio.....	515	-	28	108	181	163	36	39.7
Oklahoma.....	52	-	-	8	21	19	4	41.0
Oregon.....	37	-	1	9	15	11	-	37.3
Pennsylvania.....	683	2	48	104	242	244	43	40.1
Rhode Island.....	53	-	1	11	20	12	8	42.1
South Carolina.....	18	-	1	3	9	4	1	39.9
South Dakota.....	12	-	1	4	2	5	-	34.1
Tennessee.....	40	-	2	7	13	15	2	40.6
Texas.....	208	-	5	44	77	79	4	39.9
Utah.....	32	-	-	4	11	16	1	41.3
Vermont.....	7	-	1	1	3	-	1	36.2
Virginia.....	73	-	-	12	29	24	9	43.9
Washington.....	66	-	2	8	21	31	3	41.6
West Virginia.....	39	-	1	7	11	18	2	40.9
Wisconsin.....	126	1	13	21	38	41	13	38.8
Wyoming.....	7	-	1	3	-	2	-	34.2

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 13. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by total number of hours a week devoted to patient care and primary State of practice, with mean number of hours a week devoted to patient care and ratio of man-hours of patient care per week to resident population: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All podiatrists providing patient care	Number of hours a week devoted to patient care						Mean number of hours	Man-hours of patient care per 100,000 population
		Less than 1	1-19	20-34	35-40	41-59	60 or more		
United States.....	7,085	20	439	1,708	2,962	1,718	239	37.1	124.2
Alabama.....	19	-	1	4	9	4	-	36.2	19.1
Alaska.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	35.0	31.2
Arizona.....	55	-	1	17	26	9	1	37.2	94.4
Arkansas.....	20	-	3	-	12	5	-	35.5	34.4
California.....	764	-	42	254	307	136	25	36.0	131.3
Colorado.....	64	-	1	11	31	17	4	41.0	105.4
Connecticut.....	173	-	9	48	78	38	1	36.2	202.9
Delaware.....	18	-	-	3	9	4	1	40.8	127.0
District of Columbia.....	51	-	1	8	27	15	-	39.1	276.5
Florida.....	248	-	8	75	121	42	2	36.3	111.1
Georgia.....	70	-	6	12	26	21	6	39.9	58.5
Hawaii.....	8	-	2	-	5	2	-	31.2	29.5
Idaho.....	15	-	-	5	6	2	1	37.0	68.7
Illinois.....	570	2	47	146	207	150	18	36.2	185.1
Indiana.....	128	1	16	32	48	25	6	34.5	83.1
Iowa.....	84	-	3	14	34	31	1	39.2	115.9
Kansas.....	42	-	2	10	19	9	2	37.2	69.0
Kentucky.....	52	-	3	10	24	12	3	38.0	58.8
Louisiana.....	36	1	4	7	17	7	1	35.9	34.8
Maine.....	18	-	1	3	8	6	-	37.1	67.1
Maryland.....	131	-	7	30	56	35	4	37.3	119.4
Massachusetts.....	347	1	42	73	117	103	10	35.9	214.0
Michigan.....	296	-	12	78	121	76	10	37.7	123.4
Minnesota.....	70	-	2	14	29	18	7	40.7	72.8
Mississippi.....	9	-	-	1	5	2	-	39.1	14.4
Missouri.....	82	-	5	18	38	20	1	38.2	66.0
Montana.....	14	-	-	9	4	1	-	32.2	61.6
Nebraska.....	37	-	2	6	16	9	3	39.3	93.7
Nevada.....	15	-	1	2	6	5	-	38.3	106.2
New Hampshire.....	23	-	3	-	13	6	1	37.7	107.3
New Jersey.....	355	-	21	103	139	85	7	36.1	174.8
New Mexico.....	27	-	-	6	14	4	3	40.7	98.2
New York.....	1,226	6	73	248	507	341	52	37.8	255.9
North Carolina.....	55	-	3	10	29	13	1	37.9	39.0
North Dakota.....	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	43.4	34.1
Ohio.....	515	1	35	136	217	108	18	36.5	174.6
Oklahoma.....	51	-	1	11	25	12	2	38.3	73.4
Oregon.....	37	-	1	9	22	4	-	35.7	58.1
Pennsylvania.....	674	7	50	150	276	169	22	36.8	210.0
Rhode Island.....	53	-	2	12	24	9	6	38.1	216.2
South Carolina.....	17	-	-	3	9	5	-	40.2	24.1
South Dakota.....	12	-	1	5	4	2	-	31.3	55.0
Tennessee.....	40	-	2	8	15	12	2	39.4	37.8
Texas.....	208	-	5	48	94	58	2	38.1	65.7
Utah.....	32	-	-	6	16	10	-	39.4	106.7
Vermont.....	7	-	1	1	3	-	1	34.8	50.7
Virginia.....	73	-	-	15	39	15	4	40.3	59.8
Washington.....	66	-	2	9	36	17	1	38.4	72.4
West Virginia.....	39	-	1	10	18	8	2	38.7	83.4
Wisconsin.....	126	-	15	23	49	34	5	36.1	98.9
Wyoming.....	7	-	1	3	-	2	-	32.8	62.0

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 14. Number of active podiatrists by number of years active in podiatry and selected characteristics of the podiatrist: United States, 1974

Characteristic	All active podiatrists	Years active in podiatry							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 or more
Total	7,120	810	726	603	691	1,357	772	570	1,591
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	6,848	797	719	596	670	1,317	728	531	1,490
Female	272	14	7	7	20	41	44	39	101
<u>Age</u>									
Under 35 years	1,300	741	508	49	-	-	1	-	1
35-44 years	1,160	57	190	461	380	73	-	-	-
45-54 years	1,902	11	24	82	269	1,008	404	100	5
55-64 years	1,880	1	3	11	36	242	319	411	857
65 years and over	878	-	1	-	7	35	48	59	729
<u>Weeks active during year preceding survey¹</u>									
0-39 weeks	211	36	7	8	9	23	21	23	85
40-47 weeks	919	73	47	62	89	138	92	74	344
48-49 weeks	2,098	132	188	224	222	434	230	200	468
50 weeks	2,527	265	294	197	252	505	321	209	485
51-52 weeks	1,365	305	190	112	119	257	108	65	209
<u>Race</u>									
White	6,858	789	702	580	647	1,284	749	555	1,553
Black	223	17	12	19	37	65	21	14	38
Other	39	4	12	4	7	8	2	1	-
<u>Ethnicity</u>									
Hispanic origin or descent	82	6	13	14	5	15	8	3	15
Not of Hispanic origin or descent	7,039	803	712	589	685	1,342	764	567	1,576
<u>Principal form of employment of podiatrists providing patient care²</u>									
Self-employed	6,836	726	700	579	670	1,309	751	549	1,551
Solo practice	5,719	460	500	455	563	1,168	683	479	1,411
Partnership	950	224	160	103	93	123	64	62	120
Group practice	167	43	39	21	15	18	3	9	20
Salaried	237	75	22	23	17	43	16	15	25
Government employment ³	120	24	8	19	7	29	13	9	12
Nongovernment employment ⁴	117	51	14	5	10	14	3	6	14
Other type of employment	12	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	2

¹Excludes temporary inactivity.

²Excludes 35 podiatrists who do not provide 1 hour or more of patient care a week.

³Includes employment by Federal, State, and local governments and in armed services.

⁴Includes employment by other podiatrists, prepaid group health plans, and nongovernmental organizations.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 15. Number of podiatrists providing patient care and ratio of man-hours of patient care per week to resident population, by primary State of practice: United States, 1974

Primary State of practice	All podiatrists providing patient care	Man-hours of patient care per 100,000 resident population	Primary State of practice	All podiatrists providing patient care	Man-hours of patient care per 100,000 resident population
United States.....	7,085	124.2	Missouri.....	82	66.0
Alabama.....	19	19.1	Montana.....	14	61.6
Alaska.....	3	31.2	Nebraska.....	37	93.7
Arizona.....	55	94.4	Nevada.....	15	106.2
Arkansas.....	20	34.4	New Hampshire.....	23	107.3
California.....	764	131.3	New Jersey.....	355	174.8
Colorado.....	64	105.4	New Mexico.....	27	98.2
Connecticut.....	173	202.9	New York.....	1,226	255.9
Delaware.....	18	127.0	North Carolina.....	55	39.0
District of Columbia.....	51	276.5	North Dakota.....	5	34.1
Florida.....	248	111.1	Ohio.....	515	174.6
Georgia.....	70	58.5	Oklahoma.....	51	73.4
Hawaii.....	8	29.5	Oregon.....	37	58.1
Idaho.....	15	68.7	Pennsylvania.....	674	210.0
Illinois.....	570	185.1	Rhode Island.....	53	216.2
Indiana.....	128	83.1	South Carolina.....	17	24.1
Iowa.....	84	115.9	South Dakota.....	12	55.0
Kansas.....	42	69.0	Tennessee.....	40	37.8
Kentucky.....	52	58.8	Texas.....	208	65.7
Louisiana.....	36	34.8	Utah.....	32	106.7
Maine.....	18	67.1	Vermont.....	7	50.7
Maryland.....	131	119.4	Virginia.....	73	59.8
Massachusetts.....	347	214.0	Washington.....	66	72.4
Michigan.....	296	123.4	West Virginia.....	39	83.4
Minnesota.....	70	72.8	Wisconsin.....	126	98.9
Mississippi.....	9	14.4	Wyoming.....	7	62.0

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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APPENDIX I

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Background: 1974 Survey of Podiatrists

The 1974 survey of podiatrists was conducted from October through December 1974 by NCHS in cooperation with the American Podiatry Association. Informatics, Inc., of Rockville, Md., was responsible for the collection, editing, processing, and tabulating of data obtained from the survey. A similar survey of the Nation's podiatrists had been conducted by NCHS in 1970. Informatics developed, tested, and implemented procedures to computer print onto the 1974 survey questionnaires responses to five questions reported by the respondent during the previous 1970 survey of podiatrists. Although all analyses in this report stem from the data collected by the contractor, all analyses were performed by the authors.

A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in the autumn of 1974 to all licensed podiatrists in the United States and to graduates of podiatry colleges for the academic years 1970 through 1973. The 1974 survey's mailing list was derived from the 1970 survey's mailing list, which had been provided by the podiatry licensing board in each State. This mailing list was then updated by the deletion of podiatrists known to have died as well as any duplicate listings of podiatrists.

Data Collection

The initial mailing list consisted of 8,763 podiatrists. After eliminating names of the deceased, the duplicates discovered after mailing, and a few potential subjects who were out of scope of the survey because they were no longer licensed, had left the United States, or had been mistakenly assumed to be podiatrists, a total of 8,261 podiatrists remained. A further elimination of refusals, postmaster returns, and other

Table I. Number and percent distribution of the podiatric population surveyed, by type of response: United States, 1974

Type of response	Number	Percent distribution
All podiatrists surveyed excluding those deceased and out of scope.....	8,261	100.0
Response.....	7,253	87.8
Refusal.....	133	1.6
Postmaster return.....	334	4.1
Nonresponse	541	6.5

nonresponses reduced the usable universe to 7,253 "good" responses (table I).

Weighting Factors

In order to duplicate the total universe of podiatrists as it would have appeared had there been no refusals, postmaster returns, or other nonresponses, a weighting or "inflation" factor was established for each State from the ratio of total podiatrists in that State (excluding deceased and those out of scope of the survey) to the number of usable (good) responses obtained (see table II). Within each State the computerized record for each "good-response" podiatrist received the same weight. When all the weighted good-response records were cumulated, they yielded after rounding, a weighted national figure of 8,261 for total active and inactive podiatrists. This figure and the similarly derived estimate of 7,120 for podiatrists who were active in their profession in 1974 supplied the statistical bases for many of the tables and the textual commentary that appear in this report.

Table II. Distribution by State of responding podiatrists and application of inflation factor: United States, 1974

State	Number of responding podiatrists	Weighting factor	Weighted number of podiatrists
United States.....	7,253	1.14	8,261
Alabama.....	20	1.35	27
Alaska.....	1	3.00	3
Arizona.....	74	1.05	78
Arkansas.....	21	1.05	22
California.....	815	1.14	929
Colorado.....	67	1.21	81
Connecticut.....	181	1.11	201
Delaware.....	19	1.05	20
District of Columbia.....	42	1.29	54
Florida.....	331	1.10	364
Georgia.....	69	1.17	81
Hawaii.....	5	1.60	8
Idaho.....	17	1.06	18
Illinois.....	583	1.17	682
Indiana.....	140	1.06	148
Iowa.....	87	1.11	97
Kansas.....	48	1.08	52
Kentucky.....	63	1.06	67
Louisiana.....	35	1.14	40
Maine.....	19	1.11	21
Maryland.....	120	1.18	142
Massachusetts.....	380	1.16	441
Michigan.....	289	1.11	321
Minnesota.....	78	1.03	80
Mississippi.....	9	1.22	11
Missouri.....	85	1.13	96
Montana.....	13	1.08	14
Nebraska.....	39	1.05	41
Nevada.....	16	1.06	17
New Hampshire.....	26	1.15	30
New Jersey.....	365	1.12	409
New Mexico.....	24	1.29	31
New York.....	1,159	1.18	1,368
North Carolina.....	54	1.06	57
North Dakota.....	5	1.00	5
Ohio.....	489	1.15	562
Oklahoma.....	45	1.18	53
Oregon.....	42	1.02	43
Pennsylvania.....	668	1.14	762
Rhode Island.....	53	1.13	60
South Carolina.....	14	1.29	18
South Dakota.....	14	1.00	14
Tennessee.....	41	1.10	45
Texas.....	205	1.18	242
Utah.....	32	1.06	34
Vermont.....	7	1.14	8
Virginia.....	81	1.07	87
Washington.....	74	1.04	77
West Virginia.....	41	1.10	45
Wisconsin.....	140	1.06	148
Wyoming.....	8	1.13	9

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Of the 7,120 good-response podiatrists, 7,085 reported that they usually spent 1 hour or more a week in patient care. This figure is also the statistical base for tables and text in this report.

Numbers in this report have been independently rounded and may not always add to 100.0. Percents and rates were calculated on the basis of original, unrounded figures and will not

Table III. Item nonresponse rates experienced in 1974 survey of podiatrists: United States, 1974

Question number and subject		Number of respondents to whom question applied	Number of podiatrists not responding	Item nonresponse rate (percent)
1.	Year of birth.....	7,253	2	0.03
2.	Sex.....		1	0.01
3a.	School of graduation.....		4	0.06
3b.	Year of graduation.....		7	0.10
4.	Race.....		114	1.57
5.	Origin or descent.....		876	12.08
6.	Years active in podiatry.....		155	2.14
7.	Number of weeks active in 1973.....	6,248	18	0.25
8.	Current activity status.....		-	0.00
9.	Hours per week in all podiatric activities.....		152	2.43
10.	Usual activity in patient care.....		-	0.00
11a.	Primary activity.....		14	0.23
11b.	Secondary activity.....		35	0.56
12.	Services usually provided.....		38	0.61
13a.	Location of primary place of work.....	6,217	9	0.14
13b.	Years at location of primary place of work.....		26	0.42
14.	Principal type of employment.....		7	0.11
15.	Number and type of assistants.....		346	5.57
16a.	Hours providing patient care last week.....		29	0.46
16b.	Patients seen last week.....		87	1.39
16c.	Age of patients seen last week.....		43	0.69
16d.	Patient visits last week.....	6,248	81	1.30
16e.	Type of setting for patient visits last week.....		34	0.54
17a.	Hospital residency program.....		95	1.52
17b.	Clinic residency program.....		118	1.89
17c.	Preceptorship program.....		132	2.11
18a.	Hospital privileges.....		70	1.12
18b.	Clinic privileges.....		323	5.17

necessarily agree with the percents and rates calculated from rounded data.

In order to compensate for partial non-response within the questionnaire, that is, leaving individual items unanswered, a second type of adjustment was applied to the data as received. In such cases, omitted items were randomly as-

signed the response obtained from respondents with similar characteristics, and the total figure for the item was adjusted to include this "imputation." As may be seen in table III, the need for this kind of adjustment was minimal. The item nonresponse rate was less than 2 percent for all except six items on the questionnaire.

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APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS

Age.—Age refers to the respondent's age in 1974. In all cases, age is calculated as the difference between 1974 and the respondent's year of birth.

Race.—Survey respondents could check any one of six categories to indicate their race. Since only a small number of podiatrists did specify their race to be other than white or black, it was decided for the purposes of this report to present only three racial categories: white, black, and other races. Included in the latter category are the following racial groups: Chinese or Japanese, Filipino or Hawaiian or Korean, American Indian or Eskimo or Aleut, and other races as specified.

In addition to race, survey respondents could check any one of six categories indicating their Hispanic origin or descent. These six categories included Mexican or Chicano, Puerto Rican or Baricuan Cuban, Central or South American, other Spanish, or none of these.

Active and inactive podiatrists.—For the purposes of the 1974 survey of podiatrists, practitioners who spent 1 hour or more in providing patient care or were engaged in another podiatric activity such as teaching and podiatric research were considered to be active podiatrists. Also included in the group of active podiatrists were practitioners who were *temporarily* not active at the time of the survey owing to short-term illness or injury, vacation, and so forth. Inactive podiatrists were defined as those practitioners who failed to meet the criteria for either of the above categories (see appendix III, question 8).

Active in provision of patient care.—A podiatrist was considered to be active in the provision of patient care if he usually provided 1 hour or more of patient care a week (see appendix III, question 10).

Principal form of employment.—Two general categories of employment may be identified from the survey data—self-employed and salaried. In addition, several specific forms of employment may be identified within each of the two major categories.

A self-employed podiatrist may also be categorized according to one of the following types of self-employment:

A solo practitioner is a podiatrist working with or without assistants but not in conjunction with another health professional who can independently treat patients for podiatric or nonpodiatric ailments.

A partnership practitioner is one of two or more podiatrists who conjointly provide podiatric services only.

A group practitioner is a podiatrist conjointly working with at least one person in another health profession who can independently treat patients for nonpodiatric ailments.

Salaried podiatrists could check one of seven sources of their salary (see the following). Since only a small number of podiatrists completed this section, for the purpose of this report they were grouped as government- and nongovernment-salaried employees.

Government-salaried includes podiatrists who marked one of the following as their primary source of salary:

Federal Government (nonmilitary).

Military service (Armed Services personnel only).

State or local government.

Nongovernment-salaried includes podiatrists who marked one of the following primary sources of salary:

- Prepaid group health plan.
- Nonprepaid group health plan.
- Nongovernment organization or institution.
- Other podiatrist.

Survey planners anticipated that a small number of podiatrists would not be able to categorize themselves in terms of the principal forms of employment just listed. Therefore an "other form of employment" category was added to the survey questionnaire. Twelve podiatrists did place themselves in this category and listed their sources of income.

For explanatory notes regarding the various principal forms of employment, see question 14 in appendix III.

Geographic area.—For the purpose of reporting the data yielded by the 1974 podiatry survey, the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) is divided into the geographic regions and divisions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and into 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

*Geographic region
and division*

States included

Northeast

New England Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central

East North Central ... Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central... Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South

South Atlantic Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Atlantic.. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Atlantic.. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West

Mountain Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Hawaii

*Standard Federal
Administration
Region with
headquarters city*

States included

Region I

(Boston)..... Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region II

(New York) New York, New Jersey

Region III

(Philadelphia) District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Region IV

(Atlanta) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Region V

(Chicago) Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

Region VI (Dallas-Fort Worth) ..	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region VII (Kansas City)	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	Region IX (San Francisco) Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada
Region VIII (Denver).....	Colorado, Montana,	Region X (Seattle)..... Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

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APPENDIX III

FACSIMILE OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIALITY: Your name and street address will be kept confidential by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and will not be released to anyone, for any reason whatsoever. The balance of the information supplied on the questionnaire will be released to the Bureau of Health Resources Development for the purposes described in the attached letter. Any additional publication or release of information from this questionnaire by the NCHS, will be in the form of aggregated statistical data only. Return of this questionnaire acknowledges your agreement to the release of these data by the NCHS in the manner outlined above.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852
IN COLLABORATION WITH
BUREAU OF HEALTH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

O.M.B. NO: 68S-731213
APPROVAL EXPIRES: DECEMBER 31, 1974

1974 SURVEY OF PERSONS TRAINED IN PODIATRIC MEDICINE

Date you completed this questionnaire Mo. Day Yr.	Please correct your name and/or mailing address as appropriate _____ _____ _____
---	--

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1, 2, and 3. If the 1970 responses are incorrect or blank, please provide the correct information under the "correct response" column.

1970 RESPONSE		CORRECT RESPONSE	
1. Year of birth _____	2. Sex ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE	1. Year of birth _____	2. Sex ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE
3. From which SCHOOL OF PODIATRY and in what YEAR did you graduate? School _____ State or foreign country _____ Year graduated _____		3. From which SCHOOL OF PODIATRY and in what YEAR did you graduate? School _____ State or foreign country _____ Year graduated _____	

4. Color or Race (Check one box only)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 ☐ WHITE | 2 ☐ NEGRO OR BLACK | 3 ☐ INDIAN (AMER.) / ESKIMO / ALEUT |
| 4 ☐ CHINESE / JAPANESE | 5 ☐ FILIPINO / HAWAIIAN / KOREAN | 6 ☐ OTHER RACE (Specify: _____) |

5. Is your origin or descent (Check one box only)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 ☐ MEXICAN OR CHICANO | 2 ☐ PUERTO RICAN OR BORICUA | 3 ☐ CUBAN |
| 4 ☐ CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN | 5 ☐ OTHER SPANISH | 6 ☐ NO, NONE OF THESE |

6. Years active in podiatry (ROUND TO NEAREST YEAR)

(Podiatric activities include: patient care, teaching podiatric related course(s), podiatric research, program or institution administration, residency, in podiatric training after receiving podiatric degree, and other podiatric related activities. Include time on vacation from podiatric activities.)

7. During the year 1973, how many WEEKS were you in each of the following categories?

ACTIVE IN PODIATRY _____ WEEKS ACTIVE IN PODIATRY (Includes weeks in which 1 or more hours were spent in any of the following: patient care, teaching podiatric related course(s), podiatric research, program or institution administration, residency, in podiatric training, and other podiatric related activities) WHERE _____ WEEKS ON VACATION, MOVING, OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE FOR OTHER REASON(S) NONE, NOT ACTIVE IN PODIATRY WRITE _____ WEEKS RETIRED FROM PODIATRY AND/OR ACTIVE IN ANOTHER OCCUPATION 0 _____ WEEKS ILL OR INJURED (ZERO) _____ WEEKS UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WORK _____ WEEKS OTHER REASON(S) (Specify: _____) 52 WEEKS = TOTAL WEEKS IN 1973	8. Are you CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN PODIATRY? (Check one box only) 1 ☐ YES. CURRENTLY SPEND 1 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK 2 ☐ IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: PATIENT CARE, TEACHING PODIATRIC RELATED COURSE, PODIATRIC RESEARCH, PROGRAM OR INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION, RESIDENCY, IN PODIATRIC TRAINING, OR OTHER PODIATRIC RELATED ACTIVITY. 3 ☐ YES, BUT CURRENTLY: ON VACATION, HAVE SHORT-TERM ILLNESS OR INJURY, MOVING OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE FOR OTHER REASON(S)
--	--

PLEASE CONTINUE

- | |
|---|
| 3 ☐ NO, CURRENTLY RETIRED FROM PODIATRY |
| 4 ☐ NO, NOT RETIRED FROM PODIATRY, ACTIVE IN ANOTHER OCCUPATION (Specify: _____) |
| 5 ☐ NO, HAVE DISABLING ILLNESS OR INJURY |
| 6 ☐ NO, UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WORK |
| 7 ☐ NO, OTHER REASON(S) FOR CURRENT INACTIVITY (Specify: _____) |

STOP! If you are not currently active in podiatry, remainder of questionnaire does not apply. Please return this questionnaire in the prepaid return envelope provided. Thank you for your participation.

9. How many HOURS PER WEEK do you USUALLY spend in each of the following podiatric activities?

_____ HRS. PATIENT CARE (Include also residency and administrative work related to patient care regardless of the setting.)

_____ HRS. TEACHING PODIATRIC RELATED COURSE(S)

WHERE _____ HRS. PODIATRIC RESEARCH

NONE, _____ HRS. PROGRAM OR INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION (Associations, licensing boards, schools, hospitals, etc.)

WRITE _____ HRS. OTHER PODIATRIC ACTIVITIES (e.g., training received after podiatric degree, etc.)

0 _____ (Specify: _____)

(ZERO)

_____ HRS. = TOTAL PER WEEK USUALLY SPENT IN ALL PODIATRIC ACTIVITIES

10. Did you report in question 9 above that you USUALLY spend 1 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN PATIENT CARE?

1 ☐ YES. I USUALLY SPEND 1 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN PATIENT CARE

2 ☐ NO. I DO NOT USUALLY SPEND ANY HOURS PER WEEK IN PATIENT CARE

PLEASE CONTINUE

SKIP TO QUESTION 16a.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 11. If the 1970 data do not reflect your current primary or secondary activity, mark the box under the "Current Activity" column that applies now.

11. During your hours spent in patient care, what do you consider to be your PRIMARY and your SECONDARY ACTIVITY?

1970 PRIMARY ACTIVITY	CURRENT PRIMARY ACTIVITY	1970 SECONDARY ACTIVITY	CURRENT SECONDARY ACTIVITY
1 ☐ GENERAL PRACTICE	1 ☐	1 ☐ NO SECONDARY ACTIVITY	1 ☐
2 ☐ SURGERY	2 ☐	2 ☐ SURGERY	2 ☐
3 ☐ FOOT ORTHOPEDICS, OR BIOMECHANICS	3 ☐	3 ☐ FOOT ORTHOPEDICS, OR BIOMECHANICS	3 ☐
4 ☐ PODOGERIATRICS	4 ☐	4 ☐ PODOGERIATRICS	4 ☐
5 ☐ OTHER ACTIVITY	5 ☐	5 ☐ GENERAL PRACTICE	5 ☐
		6 ☐ OTHER ACTIVITY	6 ☐

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 12.

IF: a) 1970 data do not reflect all services you currently provide or,
b) Since 1970 you have stopped providing a service previously indicated,
THEN: Mark ALL BOXES under the "Current Services" columns that indicate all services you provide now.

12. When providing patient care, which of the services below are usually rendered by you or under your direction?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

1970 SERVICES	CURRENT SERVICES	1970 SERVICES	CURRENT SERVICES
☐ PALLIATIVE SERVICES	☐	☐ FITTING SPECIAL SHOES	☐
☐ HOSPITAL SURGERY	☐	☐ X-RAY SERVICES	☐
☐ OFFICE SURGERY	☐	☐ ULTRASONIC HEAT	☐
☐ PRESCRIPTION OF DRUGS	☐	☐ DIATHERMY HEAT	☐
☐ PHYSICAL THERAPY TREATMENT	☐	☐ LOW-VOLTAGE TREATMENT	☐
☐ ORTHOPEDIC OR BIOMECHANICS	☐	☐ ULTRA-VIOLET LAMP TREATMENT	☐
☐ WHIRLPOOL TREATMENT	☐	☐ OTHER SERVICE(S)	☐

PLEASE CONTINUE

PLEASE GO TO PAGE 3 ON THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE.

13a. Where is your primary place of podiatric practice or employment located?

STATE	COUNTY	CITY, TOWN, UNINCORPORATED OR RURAL AREA	ZIP CODE
-------	--------	--	----------

13b. For how many YEARS have you been active in podiatry in the locations you specified in item 13a above?

ANSWER ALL
THREE ITEMS

_____ YEARS ACTIVE IN STATE (Specified above)
 _____ YEARS ACTIVE IN COUNTY (Specified above)
 _____ YEARS ACTIVE IN CITY, TOWN, UNINCORPORATED OR RURAL AREA (Specified above)

14. Which category below best describes your current PRINCIPAL FORM OF PODIATRIC EMPLOYMENT?

SELF-EMPLOYED:

- ☐ SOLO PRACTICE
- ☐ Partnership Practice (Partnership includes two or more podiatrists conjointly providing podiatric services only)

(Check only one . . . the one usually worked most hours per week)

- ☐ GROUP PRACTICE (Group includes at least one podiatrist conjointly working with at least one person in another health profession, who can independently treat patients for nonpodiatric ailments)

NUMBER OF PODIATRISTS IN
PARTNERSHIP, INCLUDING YOURSELF

NUMBER OF PODIATRISTS IN
GROUP, INCLUDING YOURSELF

Number of other health professionals in above
group who can independently treat patients

GENERAL OR FAMILY PRACTICE (M.D. or D.O.)
 ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON (M.D. or D.O.)
 INTERNAL MEDICINE (M.D. or D.O.)
 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS (Specify: _____)

WHERE

NONE,
WRITE
0
(ZERO)

EMPLOYEE OF:

- ☐ FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Nonmilitary, includes V.A. hospitals, and Public Health Service, etc.)
- ☐ MILITARY SERVICE (ARMED SERVICES personnel only)
- ☐ STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Includes clinics, health departments, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.)
- ☐ PREPAID GROUP HEALTH PLAN
- ☐ NON PREPAID GROUP HEALTH PLAN
- ☐ NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION (Includes private hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, schools, etc.)
- ☐ OTHER PODIATRIST

OTHER FORM OF EMPLOYMENT:

- ☐ (Specify: _____)

15. Indicate the NUMBER and TYPE OF ASSISTANTS whose services you use in your PRINCIPAL FORM OF EMPLOYMENT — EXCLUDE persons who can independently treat patients — INCLUDE assistants who are temporarily absent due to illness, injury, training, or vacation, etc.

REPORT NUMBER WHERE NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)	NOT SHARED by you with any other person who can independently treat patients		SHARED by you with 1 or more persons who can independently treat patients	
MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS (Includes persons trained as follows even if they are spending some time performing non-medical functions)	USUALLY WORK 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK (Part Time)	USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK (Full Time)	USUALLY WORK 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK (Part Time)	USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK (Full Time)
PODIATRY ASSISTANTS (Trained formally or on-the-job)				
REGISTERED NURSES				
OTHER MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS (Specify: _____)				
NON-MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS (Includes: receptionists, secretaries, typists, clericals, and other assistants who perform only non-medical functions.)				

HRA-T2 (PAGE 3)
REV. 1-74

16a. How many HOURS did you spend providing PATIENT CARE LAST WEEK?*(Include also residency and administrative work related to patient care regardless of the setting)*

_____ NUMBER OF HOURS (If none, write 0 (ZERO) and skip question 17)

16b. How many DIFFERENT PATIENTS did you see LAST WEEK, regardless of the setting?**16c. What PERCENTAGES of all the DIFFERENT PATIENTS seen by you LAST WEEK were in the AGE categories specified?**

Count each "DIFFERENT PATIENT" only once, regardless of the number of times seen or the setting.

_____ NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PATIENTS
(If none, write 0 (ZERO))

WHERE	_____ %	PERCENTAGE 16 YRS. OR LESS
NONE,	_____ %	PERCENTAGE 17 TO 64 YRS.
WRITE	_____ %	PERCENTAGE 65 YRS. OR MORE
0		
(ZERO)	_____ 100%	= ALL DIFFERENT PATIENTS SEEN LAST WEEK

16d. Of the patients seen by you LAST WEEK, how many PATIENT VISITS do these represent?**16e. What PERCENTAGES of your PATIENT VISITS LAST WEEK were in each of the SETTINGS specified?**

The number of "PATIENT VISITS" is the total number of times you saw patients last week. Include each separate patient visit, even if the same patient was seen more than once.

_____ NUMBER OF PATIENT VISITS
(If none, write 0 (ZERO))

	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN PRIVATE OFFICE
	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN HOSPITAL, INPATIENT
WHERE	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN HOSPITAL, OUTPATIENT
NONE,	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN CLINIC (Nonhospital clinic)
WRITE	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN NURSING HOME (Home for the aged, extended care facility, domiciliary, rest home, convalescent home, etc.)
0		
(ZERO)	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN RESIDENT FACILITY OR SCHOOL FOR THE HANDICAPPED
	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN PATIENT'S HOME
	_____ %	PERCENTAGE IN OTHER SETTING(S)
	_____ 100%	= ALL PATIENT VISITS LAST WEEK

17. Are you currently in a:**ANSWER ALL
THREE ITEMS**

	YES	NO
1) HOSPITAL RESIDENCY PROGRAM?	1 ☐	2 ☐
2) CLINIC RESIDENCY PROGRAM?	1 ☐	2 ☐
3) PRECEPTORSHIP PROGRAM?	1 ☐	2 ☐

18. Do you currently have:**ANSWER
BOTH ITEMS**

	YES	NO
1) HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES?	1 ☐	2 ☐
2) CLINIC PRIVILEGES?	1 ☐	2 ☐

Comments and Suggestions:

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS Series

- Series 1. Programs and Collection Procedures.*—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions and data collection methods used and include definitions and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. Data Evaluation and Methods Research.*—Studies of new statistical methodology including experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3. Analytical Studies.*—Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.
- Series 4. Documents and Committee Reports.*—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.
- Series 10. Data From the Health Interview Survey.*—Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, all based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. Data From the Health Examination Survey and the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.*—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for two types of reports: (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.
- Series 12. Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys.*—Discontinued effective 1975. Future reports from these surveys will be in Series 13.
- Series 13. Data on Health Resources Utilization.*—Statistics on the utilization of health manpower and facilities providing long-term care, ambulatory care, hospital care, and family planning services.
- Series 14. Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities.*—Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.
- Series 20. Data on Mortality.*—Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses; and statistics on characteristics of deaths not available from the vital records based on sample surveys of those records.
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