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Podiatry Workforce

Characteristics of the Provision of Patient Care

United States: 1974

Data on podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity and principal form of employment are cross-classified by demographic and employment characteristics. Conclusions are based on data from the 1974 Survey of Licensed Podiatrists conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in conjunction with the American Podiatry Association.

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PODIATRY WORKFORCE: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROVISION OF PATIENT CARE

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INTRODUCTION

The mission of the National Center for Health Statistics includes the collection, analysis, and publication of national general-purpose statistics on personnel employed in health occupations in the United States and characteristics of their employment. This report is concerned with the podiatry profession and presents selected demographic and employment characteristics of podiatrists who provided patient care in 1974. These data are the latest national statistics available on podiatrists and are still considered timely at the date of publication of this report because the total supply of podiatrists has remained relatively constant over the past decade, with minimal changes occurring between 1974 and the publication date of this report.

This report serves as a statistical reference of podiatrists providing patient care in the United States in 1974. The information in it is useful to health planners and educators in evaluating existing legislative and educational programs, planning new ones, and assessing policies concerning the delivery of podiatric care. Researchers, planners, and program and policy evaluators should find the report useful for ascertaining the demographic and employment characteristics of these patient care providers.

The data were obtained from a survey of the Nation's licensed podiatrists conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in cooperation with the American Podiatry Association between October and December 1974. A full description of the methodology used for the 1974 Survey of Licensed Podiatrists is presented in appendix I. Appendix II provides the definitions of selected terms used in this report, while appendix III presents a copy of the survey's questionnaire.

Preliminary results of the 1974 Survey of Licensed Podiatrists have been published.[1-3] The final results are being disseminated in three reports. The first report is a general profile of active podiatrists presenting their demographic and employment characteristics.[4] The second report compares data from a survey of licensed podiatrists conducted in 1970 with data from the 1974 survey.[5] The report examines changes in the demographic profile of the podiatrist, their characteristics of clinical practice, and the volume and nature of clinical care. This report, the third and last in the series, updates a 1970 report from *Vital and Health Statistics* entitled "Podiatry Manpower: Characteristics of Clinical Practice, United States, 1970." Both focus on active podiatrists who provide patient care. A comparison of the data from the two reports should serve to show past trends in the profession. Data from these two publications should also enable users to project future supply and trends in the profession.

There were 8,261 podiatrists licensed in the United States in 1974, 7,120 of whom were active in the profession. Of these, 7,085 usually

provided patient care. Topics in this report include the age distribution of these podiatrists, their primary clinical activities, and their principal forms of employment.

AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH HERITAGE

Slightly more than half of the podiatrists are 45-64 years of age (see table A). The percents of podiatrists in the age groups under 35 and 65 years and over are 18 and 12, respectively, indicating that young podiatrists are adequately replacing those reaching retirement age. However, the number of podiatrists who entered the profession during the 20 years prior to 1974 must have been less than the number who entered previous to that time, since the total number of podiatrists under 45 years of age is smaller than the total number of podiatrists aged 45-64. (Slightly more than one-third of the podiatrists are under age 45.)

In 1974 the podiatric profession was comprised of 96 percent white, 3 percent black, and 1 percent other races. In the age group under 35 years, black podiatrists constituted less than 1 percent of the profession, compared with 5 percent for the age group 65 years and over. Apparently young black podiatrists are not replacing those reaching retirement age.

In comparison with the proportion of black people in the population of the United States, black podiatrists are underrepresented in the profession. The U.S. resident population of working age (21-65 years) is composed of 88.3 percent white, 10.2 percent black, and 1.5 percent other races, a distribution which is quite dissimilar to that of podiatrists.[6]

Among the 82 podiatrists of Spanish origin or descent, there is a fairly even percent distribution by age through age 64. Between 18 and 28 percent of the practitioners fall in each group. However, only 9 percent of the Hispanic practitioners are in the age category 65 years and over.

Table A. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by race and Spanish heritage, according to age: United States, 1974

Race and Spanish heritage	All podiatrists	Age				
		Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	Number					
Total	7,085	1,296	1,156	1,897	1,867	869
White	6,823	1,278	1,115	1,810	1,796	824
Black	223	11	26	74	68	43
Other races	39	7	14	13	3	2
Spanish heritage	82	17	15	23	21	7
Not of Spanish heritage	7,003	1,279	1,141	1,874	1,846	862
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	96.3	98.6	96.5	95.4	96.2	94.8
Black	3.1	0.8	2.2	3.9	3.6	4.9
Other races	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Spanish heritage	100.0	20.7	18.3	28.0	25.6	8.5
Not of Spanish heritage	100.0	18.3	16.3	26.8	26.4	12.3

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

VOLUME OF PATIENT CARE

Volume and Age of Patients

Proportionally more older people avail themselves of the services of podiatrists than younger people do (see table B). For every 100,000 people in the general population, those 65 years of age and over see podiatrists with approximately 10 times the frequency of those 16 years of age and under and with almost 4 times the frequency of those 17-64 years of age. This large difference is not surprising since foot problems become more prevalent as people grow older. Although patients 16 years of age and under tend to see younger doctors (80 percent use podiatrists under age 55), there is no marked difference in the age of podiatrists used by patients in the other two age groups (see table C). Sixty-nine percent of the patients 17-64 years of age see podiatrists under age 55, compared with 66 percent of the patients 65 years and over.

Volume of Patient Visits and Treatment Setting

As may be seen from table D, there is an increase in the podiatrist's office as a treatment setting with the increasing age of the podiatrist. Conversely, hospital and clinic treatment settings decrease with increasing age of the podiatrist. Podiatrists under 35 years of age experience

Table B. U.S. resident population, number of patients seen by podiatrists the week prior to survey, and number per 100,000 population, by age of patient: United States, 1974

Ages	U.S. resident population[1]	Number of patients	Number of patients per 100,000 population
All ages	211,389,000	536,732	253.9
16 years and under	63,030,000	55,889	88.7
17-64 years	126,526,000	292,847	231.5
65 years and over	21,833,000	187,996	861.1

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census (see reference 6).

Table C. Number and percent distribution of patients seen the week prior to survey by age of podiatrist providing patient care, according to age of patient: United States, 1974

Age of patient	All patients	Age of podiatrist				
		Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of patients					
Total	536,733	104,582	106,355	159,845	127,536	38,415
16 years and under	55,889	15,005	13,295	16,276	9,120	2,194
17-64 years	292,847	58,330	57,920	86,662	68,900	21,036
65 years and over	187,996	31,247	35,140	56,907	49,516	15,185
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	19.5	19.8	29.8	23.8	7.2
16 years and under	100.0	26.8	23.8	29.1	16.3	3.9
17-64 years	100.0	19.9	19.8	29.6	23.5	7.2
65 years and over	100.0	16.6	18.7	30.3	26.3	8.1

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

Table D. Number and percent distribution of patient visits the week prior to survey by treatment setting in which patient received care, according to age of podiatrist providing patient care: United States, 1974

Treatment setting	All visits	Age of podiatrist				
		Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of patient visits					
Total	590,732	116,827	120,219	175,588	137,473	40,623
Office	497,390	88,693	101,405	152,162	119,716	35,414
Hospital inpatient	18,144	4,706	3,855	6,022	2,919	642
Hospital outpatient	13,556	5,389	3,171	2,628	1,654	714
Clinic	16,961	8,029	3,818	2,569	2,157	388
Nursing home	34,922	8,424	6,352	9,498	8,037	2,611
School for the handicapped	2,064	377	446	612	601	28
Patient's home	5,746	740	742	1,884	1,713	666
Other	1,948	469	430	213	676	160
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office	84.2	75.9	84.3	86.7	87.1	87.2
Hospital inpatient	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.1	1.6
Hospital outpatient	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.8
Clinic	2.9	6.9	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.0
Nursing home	5.9	7.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.4
School for the handicapped	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Patient's home	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4

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

a larger percent of patient visits in hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes than podiatrists in any other age group do.

PRIMARY CLINICAL ACTIVITY

Of the 7,085 podiatrists providing patient care in 1974, almost all (95 percent) specialized in general practice or surgery (see appendix II for definitions). The podiatrist's primary clinical activity with regard to selected variables is discussed below. Tables 1 and 2 provide detailed data on primary clinical activity by selected characteristics.

Age of Podiatrist

The proportion of podiatrists whose primary clinical activity is general practice increases with increasing age, while the proportion of podiatrists who specialize in surgery steadily declines with increasing age. The percent of podiatrists in the "other" category of primary clinical activity show no relation to age (see table E).

Two out of 3 podiatrists under age 35 stated that general practice is their primary clinical activity, 1 in 4 indicated surgery, and about 1 in 20 specified other as their primary clinical activity. For podiatrists 65 years and over, 92 percent considered general practice and only 3 percent surgery as their primary clinical activity. Clearly the young podiatrist is more likely to specialize in surgery than is his older counterpart.

Sex of Podiatrist

Two out of 3 female podiatrists are 45-64 years of age, compared with only 1 out of 4 males. Since only 8 percent of the female podiatrists are under 45 years of age, it is clear that unless substantially more females enter the profession in future years, the female podiatrist will be a vanishing health care provider. It is

Table E. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity, according to age: United States, 1974

Age	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
	Number			
Total	7,085	5,934	776	374
Under 35 years	1,296	884	337	74
35-44 years	1,156	885	214	56
45-54 years	1,897	1,655	139	103
55-64 years	1,867	1,707	60	101
65 years and over	869	802	26	40
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	83.8	11.0	5.3
Under 35 years	100.0	68.2	26.0	5.7
35-44 years	100.0	76.6	18.5	4.8
45-54 years	100.0	87.2	7.3	5.4
55-64 years	100.0	91.4	3.2	5.4
65 years and over	100.0	92.3	3.0	4.6

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

Table F. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity, according to sex and age: United States, 1974

Sex and age	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
	Number			
Total	7,085	5,934	776	374
Male	6,814	5,683	771	360
Under 35 years	1,283	874	335	75
35-44 years	1,144	875	213	56
45-54 years	1,822	1,591	138	94
55-64 years	1,763	1,608	60	94
65 years and over	801	735	25	40
Female	271	251	6	14
Under 35 years	12	10	2	-
35-44 years	11	10	1	-
45-54 years	75	65	1	9
55-64 years	104	99	-	6
65 years and over	68	67	1	-
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	83.8	11.0	5.3
Male	100.0	83.4	11.3	5.3
Under 35 years	100.0	68.1	26.1	5.8
35-44 years	100.0	76.5	18.6	4.9
45-54 years	100.0	87.3	7.6	5.2
55-64 years	100.0	91.2	3.4	5.3
65 years and over	100.0	91.8	3.1	5.0
Female	100.0	92.6	2.2	5.2
Under 35 years	100.0	83.3	16.7	-
35-44 years	100.0	90.9	9.1	-
45-54 years	100.0	86.7	1.3	12.0
55-64 years	100.0	95.2	-	5.8
65 years and over	100.0	98.5	1.5	-

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

worth noting that females represent only 3 percent of podiatrists under 65 years of age, while in the U.S. resident population of working age in 1974 females comprise 51 percent.

The distribution of female podiatrists by primary clinical activity (see table F) shows that proportionately more females than males list general practice as their primary clinical activity. In addition, proportionately fewer female than male podiatrists specialize in surgery in each age category.

Use of Assistants

Tables 3 and 4 contain detailed data on the number of full-time and part-time assistants employed by podiatrists in each of the different primary clinical activities. Assistants include medically trained personnel, such as nurses, and nonmedical help, such as receptionists. Part-time assistants are those working less than 35 hours per week, and full-time assistants are those working 35 hours or more per week.

Table G shows that 93 percent of the podiatrists whose primary clinical activity is surgery employ some assistants (either medical or nonmedical, full or part time), while only 70 percent of the general practitioners and 78 percent of the other podiatrists use them.

The overall mean number of assistants used begins to decrease at age 45 (see table H). This applies regardless of the primary clinical activity. Surgeons use a larger number of assistants at every age than the rest of the podiatrists do.

Table G. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by use of assistants, according to primary clinical activity: United States, 1974

Use of office assistants[1]	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[2]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
	Number			
Total	7,085	5,934	776	374
Uses none	1,927	1,789	54	84
Uses some	5,157	4,146	722	290
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uses none	27.2	30.1	7.0	22.5
Uses some	72.8	69.9	93.0	77.5

[1]Assistants are medical and nonmedical, full and part time.
[2]See appendix II for definition.

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

Table H. Mean number of assistants used by podiatrists providing patient care, by primary clinical activity and age of podiatrist: United States, 1974

Age	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
All ages	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.8
Under 35 years	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.3
35-44 years	2.7	2.5	3.8	2.3
45-54 years	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.1
55-64 years	1.3	1.2	3.9	1.2
65 years and over	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7

[1]See appendix II for definition.

The smallest difference occurs among those under 35 years of age, where surgeons use 2.9 assistants on the average, general practitioners 2.4, and other podiatrists 2.3. The largest difference occurs for those 55-64 years of age, since surgeons use 2.7 more assistants than general practitioners or other podiatrists do.

Mean Number of Hours Worked in Patient Care

Generally, the mean number of hours devoted to patient care the week prior to the survey decreases with increasing age of the podiatrist. However, this relationship weakens when primary clinical activity enters into the comparison (see table J). (Tables 5 and 6 provide detailed data on hours of patient care provided by selected characteristics.) For podiatrists in general practice, there is a downward trend in hours worked as age increases. General practitioners under 35 years of age provided 39 hours of patient care, whereas general practitioners 65 years and over provided only 28 hours. This difference is not as striking for surgeons. Those under 35 years of age worked 41 hours in patient care, while surgeons 65 years and over provided 39 hours of patient care. For the other group, podiatrists 55 years and over provided a lower mean number of hours of patient care than those under 55 years. The decrease is exceedingly large for those 65 years and over, since these podiatrists provided only 26 hours of patient care compared with 34 for the total other group.

In conclusion, podiatrists having the primary clinical activity of general practice or other show a substantial decline in hours of patient care between younger (under 35 years) and older (65 years and over) podiatrists. Surgeons, however, experience only a slight decline in the mean number of hours of patient care they provide as their age increases, ranging from 41 hours for the age group under 35 years to 38 for the group 65 years and over.

Table J. Mean number of hours worked by podiatrists providing patient care the week prior to survey, by primary clinical activity and age: United States, 1974

Age	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
All ages	36.9	37.7	39.7	34.1
Under 35 years	39.3	39.1	41.0	35.0
35-44 years	38.9	39.1	38.7	36.2
45-54 years	38.5	38.6	39.4	36.2
55-64 years	36.4	36.6	38.0	32.9
65 years and over	28.0	27.8	38.5	26.0

[1]See appendix II for definition.

Secondary Clinical Activity

Of the 7,085 podiatrists providing patient care, 84 percent indicated that general practice was their primary activity. The data in table K show that general practitioners listed surgery most often (45 percent) as their secondary clinical activity. For surgeons, the two most popular secondary clinical activities were general practice and foot orthopedics or biomechanics, with approximately equal percents of surgeons listing each. Most podiatrists with a primary clinical activity of foot orthopedics or biomechanics listed surgery as their secondary clinical activity. Finally, podogeriatricians listed general practice most often as their secondary activity.

In summary, 6,387 podiatrists, or 9 out of 10 practitioners who provide patient care, listed general practice as either a primary or secondary clinical activity. Surgery was listed either as a primary or secondary clinical activity by half the podiatrists, foot orthopedics or biomechanics by 1 in 3, and podogeriatrics by 1 in 10.

Services Usually Rendered

The frequency with which services are offered by general practitioners generally decreases with increasing age of the podiatrist except for podiatrists under 45 years. For these podiatrists, no discernible pattern of frequency of services is apparent. Surgeons, on the other hand, offer only two services at a decreasing rate with increasing age (hospital surgery and ultraviolet lamp treatment) (see table L). Surgeons in the older age categories offer many of the services as frequently or even more frequently than their younger counterparts. This is rarely the case for nonsurgeons. For example, nearly 100 percent of the general practitioners and other podiatrists under age 45 offer X-ray services. This frequency drops to under 90 percent for general practitioners 45-54 years and to

Table K. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by secondary clinical activity, according to primary clinical activity: United States, 1974

Secondary clinical activity	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]				
		General practice	Surgery	Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	Podogeriatrics	Other
	Number					
Total	7,085	5,934	776	247	103	24
General practice	453	-	340	64	43	6
Surgery	2,823	2,676	-	122	18	7
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	1,943	1,570	350	-	21	2
Podogeriatrics	624	575	25	24	-	-
Other	214	169	18	13	7	7
None	1,028	945	43	25	14	1
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	6.4	-	43.8	25.9	41.7	25.0
Surgery	39.9	45.1	-	49.4	17.5	29.2
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	27.5	26.5	45.1	-	20.4	8.3
Podogeriatrics	8.8	9.7	3.2	9.7	-	-
Other	3.0	2.8	2.3	5.3	6.8	29.2
None	14.5	15.9	5.5	10.1	13.6	4.2

[1] See appendix II for definition.

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

Table L. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care by age, primary clinical activity, and services usually rendered:[1] United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[2] and services usually rendered	All podiatrists	Age				
		Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
All primary clinical activities						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	97.7	96.9	98.4	97.8	98.7	96.0
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.5	97.7	97.7	94.6	90.1	70.4
Prescription of drugs	89.8	99.2	98.3	94.0	86.3	62.5
X-ray services	82.5	97.8	97.1	87.0	74.1	48.4
Physical therapy treatment	82.4	90.5	92.5	85.5	78.6	58.6
Office surgery	80.7	97.1	96.5	84.6	71.1	47.6
Whirlpool treatment	71.6	75.9	80.3	76.6	67.6	51.3
Ultrasonic heat	68.1	79.3	85.6	71.0	57.7	44.0
Fitting special shoes	52.0	45.2	52.8	58.6	55.3	39.8
Hospital surgery	39.4	70.5	59.3	37.4	21.0	10.0
Low-voltage treatment	32.8	22.4	30.0	39.2	38.2	26.4
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	24.3	35.6	32.6	30.5	24.1
Diathermy heat	25.1	19.5	24.4	25.4	29.4	24.7
Other services	23.3	30.5	28.7	23.6	19.4	12.6
General practice						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	98.6	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.0	96.4
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.1	98.6	97.9	95.0	90.1	69.3
Prescription of drugs	88.9	99.3	98.5	94.3	86.2	61.2
X-ray services	80.8	98.6	97.0	86.9	73.2	46.8
Physical therapy treatment	81.8	91.9	93.0	85.6	78.5	57.5
Office surgery	79.0	98.5	95.9	84.2	70.3	46.4
Whirlpool treatment	71.7	78.1	82.0	77.2	67.7	50.4
Ultrasonic heat	66.5	80.8	85.6	70.3	57.1	42.4
Fitting special shoes	53.9	49.5	57.6	60.2	55.2	38.8
Hospital surgery	35.2	67.1	56.4	36.0	19.6	8.6
Low-voltage treatment	33.1	21.6	31.0	39.5	37.4	25.4
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	24.5	34.7	32.9	30.6	24.2
Diathermy heat	25.0	19.5	23.3	25.2	29.1	24.2
Other services	21.9	30.8	27.8	22.0	18.2	13.1
Surgery						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	92.5	91.1	93.9	90.6	96.7	96.2
Orthopedics or biomechanics	94.8	95.5	96.7	94.2	86.7	92.3
Prescription of drugs	97.6	99.1	97.2	96.4	93.3	96.2
X-ray services	96.7	97.0	97.7	96.4	91.7	96.2
Physical therapy treatment	88.8	87.8	91.6	91.4	80.0	84.6
Office surgery	96.0	94.4	98.1	97.1	95.0	96.2
Whirlpool treatment	74.0	70.9	74.8	78.4	70.0	88.5
Ultrasonic heat	81.4	75.7	87.4	87.8	76.7	84.6
Fitting special shoes	37.5	33.5	34.6	44.6	50.0	42.3
Hospital surgery	73.2	82.5	72.0	61.9	60.0	53.8
Low-voltage treatment	28.7	22.3	24.8	40.3	46.7	46.2
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	31.1	24.6	39.3	36.0	28.3	26.9
Diathermy heat	26.5	20.2	29.4	33.1	28.3	42.3
Other services	33.1	30.6	32.7	36.0	40.0	38.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table L. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care by age, primary clinical activity, and services usually rendered:[1] United States, 1974—Con.

Primary clinical activity[2] and services usually rendered	All podiatrists	Age				
		Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Other						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	94.9	98.6	100.0	92.2	93.1	90.0
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.4	95.9	100.0	87.4	91.1	80.0
Prescription of drugs	88.5	98.6	100.0	86.4	84.2	67.5
X-ray services	81.6	94.6	100.0	75.7	78.2	52.5
Physical therapy treatment	80.0	86.5	91.1	77.7	77.2	65.0
Office surgery	77.0	94.6	98.2	75.7	68.3	40.0
Whirlpool treatment	66.3	74.3	75.0	66.0	64.4	47.5
Ultrasonic heat	65.2	78.4	80.4	60.2	57.4	50.0
Fitting special shoes	52.9	47.3	46.4	52.4	58.4	60.0
Hospital surgery	34.8	56.8	58.9	26.2	22.8	12.5
Low-voltage treatment	36.9	32.4	33.9	33.0	46.5	35.0
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	26.7	20.3	35.7	23.3	31.7	22.5
Diathermy heat	23.0	16.2	25.0	17.5	32.7	25.0
Other services	26.5	28.4	28.6	32.0	26.7	5.0

[1]Services usually rendered ranked in decreasing order by percents of all podiatrists.
[2]See appendix II for definitions.

NOTES: Figures do not add to 100 percent since a podiatrist may render more than one service.

To calculate number of podiatrists in each cell, use numbers from table E as bases for the percents.

approximately 75 percent for general practitioners 55-64 years and for other podiatrists 45-64 years and to about 50 percent for general practitioners and other podiatrists 65 years and over. This trend is contrary to that of surgeons, where about 90 percent of the surgeons who are 55 years and over offer X-ray services. This difference between surgeons and other practitioners applies to most of the services that are offered by the profession. (See tables 7 and 8 for the number and percent distribution of podiatrists by services usually rendered according to access to hospitals and/or clinics.)

Hospital and/or Clinic Privileges

The age of the podiatrist is an important factor regarding whether a practitioner has hospital and/or clinic privileges (see table M). Slightly more than 60 percent of the general practitioners and other specialists age 55 years and over have neither hospital nor clinic privileges, whereas only about 20 percent of these podiatrists under age 35 fall in this category. From the data collected in this survey it is not possible to determine whether the older podiatrists once had access to hospital and/or clinic facilities and relinquished them when they grew older or if they never had hospital and/or clinic privileges. Surgeons have a greater proportion with such privileges at each age than the general practitioners and other podiatrists do. Furthermore the percent of surgeons with such privileges does not decrease with age.

Podiatric School of Graduation

Of the 7,085 podiatrists who were providing patient care in 1974, 5,549, or 78 percent, were graduated from one of the five colleges of podiatry in the United States conferring the Doctor of Podiatric Medicine degree in 1974 (see table N). Approximately 12 percent of the graduates from these colleges indicated surgery as their primary clinical activity. This is double the percent for podiatrists who graduated from all other schools (including foreign institutions and colleges no longer in operation).

In 1974 considerable variation existed among the five colleges in the proportion of

Table M. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by access to hospital and/or clinic facilities, according to primary clinical activity,[1] according to age: United States, 1974

Age	Total		Hospital and clinic privileges		Hospital privileges only		Clinic privileges only		Neither hospital nor clinic privileges	
	General practitioners and "other"	Surgeons only	General practitioners and "other"	Surgeons only	General practitioners and "other"	Surgeons only	General practitioners and "other"	Surgeons only	General practitioners and "other"	Surgeons only
	Number									
All ages	6,308	776	1,575	379	1,355	206	411	28	2,967	164
Under 35 years	958	336	384	195	301	82	61	11	213	48
35-44 years	942	215	313	98	270	66	68	8	291	43
45-54 years	1,758	139	441	54	372	36	122	4	823	45
55-64 years	1,807	60	341	24	295	15	114	3	1,058	18
65 years and over	843	26	97	9	117	7	46	1	583	9
	Percent distribution									
All ages	100.0	100.0	25.0	48.8	21.5	26.5	6.5	3.6	47.0	21.1
Under 35 years	100.0	100.0	35.1	57.9	31.4	24.3	6.4	3.3	22.2	14.2
35-44 years	100.0	100.0	22.8	45.8	28.7	30.8	7.2	3.7	30.9	20.1
45-54 years	100.0	100.0	25.1	38.8	21.2	25.9	6.9	2.9	46.8	32.4
55-64 years	100.0	100.0	18.9	40.0	16.3	25.0	6.3	5.0	58.6	30.0
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	11.5	34.6	13.9	26.9	5.5	3.8	69.2	34.6

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

their graduates who indicated surgery as their primary clinical activity. Graduates from Pennsylvania and California Colleges of Podiatric Medicine were more likely to specialize in surgery than were graduates from the other three colleges (24 and 21 percent, respectively, compared with 11, 14, and 6 percent). Since surgery as a primary clinical activity is usually chosen by younger podiatrists, it is not surprising that the mean ages of graduates from Pennsylvania and California Colleges of Podiatric Medicine are below the average of 48 years for the 5 schools; 30 years for the Pennsylvania College and 45 years for the California College. (Mean ages are not shown.) Correspondingly, the mean age of graduates of the New York

Table N. Number and percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity, according to college of podiatric medicine: United States, 1974

College of podiatric medicine	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]			All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other		General practice	Surgery	Other
	Number				Percent distribution			
Total	7,085	5,934	776	374	100.0	83.8	11.0	5.3
In operation in 1974	5,549	4,554	685	309	100.0	82.1	12.3	5.6
Illinois College	1,517	1,261	168	89	100.0	83.1	11.1	5.9
Ohio College	1,682	1,371	235	76	100.0	81.5	14.0	4.5
New York College	1,445	1,275	85	86	100.0	88.2	5.9	6.0
Pennsylvania College	191	132	46	12	100.0	69.1	24.1	6.3
California College	713	517	151	45	100.0	72.5	21.2	6.3
All other schools	1,538	1,380	91	65	100.0	89.7	5.9	4.2

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

Table O. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care under age 35 and 55 years and over by primary clinical activity, according to college of podiatric medicine in operation in 1974: United States, 1974

College of podiatric medicine	All primary clinical activities		Primary clinical activity[1]					
			General practice		Surgery		Other	
	Under 35 years	55 years and over	Under 35 years	55 years and over	Under 35 years	55 years and over	Under 35 years	55 years and over
Total	100.0	100.0	68.1	91.5	26.2	3.4	5.7	5.1
Illinois College	100.0	100.0	70.5	92.1	24.9	2.2	4.6	5.7
Ohio College	100.0	100.0	68.1	90.7	27.7	4.1	4.1	5.2
New York College	100.0	100.0	77.4	93.0	14.5	2.3	8.1	4.7
Pennsylvania College	100.0	100.0	66.9	-	26.6	-	6.5	-
California College	100.0	100.0	54.5	87.1	38.8	8.4	6.7	4.5

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

College of Podiatric Medicine is 50 years and an above average proportion of them (88 percent) reported general practice as their primary clinical activity. (The exceptionally low mean age of graduates from the Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine is because the school did not confer the Doctor of Podiatric Medicine degree until 1967.)

The California College of Podiatric Medicine appears to place an emphasis on surgery in its curriculum. Holding age constant and examining the primary clinical activities of only podiatrists under age 35 shows that the California College exceeds the other schools in the proportion of its young graduates who chose surgery as their primary clinical activity (39 percent compared with a low of 15 percent for graduates from New York College, see table O). The California College also has the largest percent of graduates age 55 years and over who chose surgery as their primary clinical activity, 8 percent compared with 4 percent for the next highest school. Thus the podiatric school of graduation and the podiatrist's age are two factors that affect the probability of specialization in surgery.

Geographic Region

As age increases the proportion of podiatrists who chose general practice as their primary clinical activity increases. This trend is true for every geographic region. Yet there is some variation between regions in the percent of podiatrists specializing in each primary clinical activity which is not explained by differences in age (see tables P and Q). At almost every age, significantly greater proportions of podiatrists in the West than any other region specialize in surgery. Among those under 35 years of age, approximately 2 out of 5 are surgeons—the highest density for any age or region. It is almost 3 times the proportion of surgeons of that age in the Northeast. Even among older podiatrists, the West surpasses all other regions in the proportions of podiatrists who specialize in surgery, although not to as large an extent as in the younger age categories.

Interestingly, in the last section it was found that graduates of the California College of Podiatric Medicine specialize in surgery more than graduates of any other school. If the California College of Podiatric Medicine alumni remained in the West to practice, it would partly explain the reason for the increased specialization in surgery in that region.

PRINCIPAL FORM OF EMPLOYMENT

The characteristics of patient care services delivered by the podiatrist are affected in some cases by the practice environment in which care is rendered. This section discusses the principal form of employment and its relation to the

Table P. Number of podiatrists providing patient care by geographic region of practice, age, and primary clinical activity: United States, 1974

Age and primary clinical activity[1]	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
All podiatrists	7,085	2,876	1,968	1,135	1,105
General practice	5,934	2,553	1,616	936	829
Surgery	776	160	258	152	207
Other	374	163	95	49	69
Under 35 years	1,296	423	332	298	242
General practice	884	324	213	219	128
Surgery	337	65	102	69	101
Other	75	35	17	9	14
35-44 years	1,156	356	336	230	233
General practice	885	316	238	171	161
Surgery	214	26	81	52	56
Other	56	15	18	7	17
45-54 years	1,897	737	604	297	259
General practice	1,655	654	526	262	213
Surgery	139	38	52	21	29
Other	103	45	26	14	17
55-64 years	1,867	949	428	232	258
General practice	1,707	878	393	209	227
Surgery	60	21	16	8	16
Other	100	51	19	15	15
65 years and over	869	411	268	78	112
General practice	802	382	247	74	100
Surgery	26	12	7	2	6
Other	40	17	14	2	7

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

podiatrist's primary clinical activity, age, use of assistants, mean number of hours worked in patient care the week prior to the survey, services usually rendered, treatment setting in which they are delivered, and geographic region of practice. (Tables 9 and 10 provide detailed data on principal form of employment by primary clinical activity and podiatric school of graduation.)

Primary Clinical Activity and Age

Virtually all podiatrists are self-employed (96.5 percent, see tables R and S). Only 3 percent work in salaried positions. Fourteen percent of the general practitioners work in a partnership or group practice compared with 31 percent of the surgeons. In every age group, proportionately more surgeons choose partnership or group practice than general practitioners do. However, the younger general practitioners are choosing partnership or group practice in ever-increasing numbers, with nearly one-third under age 35 years in a partnership or group practice arrangement compared with only 7 percent of the general practitioners 65 years and over. A similar decreasing trend with age is noted for surgeons except for those 65 years and over.

Table Q. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity, according to geographic region of practice and age: United States, 1974

Age and primary clinical activity[1]	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
All podiatrists	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	83.8	88.8	82.1	82.5	75.0
Surgery	11.0	5.6	13.1	13.4	18.7
Other	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.3	6.2
Under 35 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	68.2	76.6	64.3	73.6	52.6
Surgery	26.0	15.2	30.6	23.3	41.7
Other	5.8	8.2	17.0	3.1	5.7
35-44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	76.6	88.6	70.6	74.6	68.9
Surgery	18.5	7.2	24.2	22.5	23.8
Other	4.9	4.3	5.2	2.9	7.3
45-54 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	87.3	88.7	87.1	88.3	82.2
Surgery	7.3	5.2	8.5	6.9	11.1
Other	5.4	6.1	4.4	4.8	6.7
55-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	91.4	92.5	91.8	90.0	88.3
Surgery	3.2	2.2	3.7	3.4	6.0
Other	5.4	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.7
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General practice	92.3	93.0	92.2	94.1	89.0
Surgery	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	5.0
Other	4.6	4.2	5.3	2.8	6.0

[1]See appendix II for definition.

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

From the data in this survey it is not possible to determine the reason surgeons 65 years and over have a larger proportion of practitioners in partnership and group practice than some of their younger colleagues do. If historical data were available, it could be determined if that age group of podiatrists always made a higher use of multiple-practice arrangements than their younger cohorts.

Use of Assistants

Salaried podiatrists reported the largest mean number of assistants, nearly five per podiatrist (see table T). Regardless of the principal form of employment, surgeons use more assistants than podiatrists in general practice or any other primary clinical activity. Salaried surgeons use eight assistants, the largest number for any category.

Although salaried surgeons use the largest mean number of assistants, only 74 percent of them use any assistants at all, compared with 94 percent of the self-employed surgeons (see table U). Among self-employed podiatrists, regardless of primary clinical activity, larger percents of practitioners in partnership or group practices use one or more assistants. For example, only 7 out of 10 general practitioners

Table R. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity, and age: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[1] and age	All podiatrists[2]	Principal form of employment[1]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
All primary clinical activities					
All ages	7,085	6,836	5,719	1,117	237
Under 35 years	1,296	1,201	779	422	90
35-44 years	1,156	1,120	877	243	36
45-54 years	1,897	1,838	1,628	211	55
55-64 years	1,867	1,824	1,642	182	42
65 years and over	869	853	793	60	14
General practice					
All ages	5,934	5,757	4,919	838	170
Under 35 years	884	826	552	274	56
35-44 years	885	854	684	171	31
45-54 years	1,655	1,613	1,438	175	40
55-64 years	1,707	1,674	1,507	167	32
65 years and over	802	790	738	52	12
Surgery					
All ages	776	735	497	238	39
Under 35 years	337	309	175	133	26
35-44 years	214	209	145	65	5
45-54 years	139	134	107	28	4
55-64 years	60	58	50	8	2
65 years and over	26	25	19	6	1
Other					
All ages	374	344	303	41	28
Under 35 years	75	66	52	14	8
35-44 years	56	56	49	8	-
45-54 years	103	91	83	8	11
55-64 years	100	92	84	8	8
65 years and over	40	38	36	2	1

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

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

use assistants. However, 9 out of 10 general practitioners in a multiple-practice arrangement use them. The same situation occurs by age. Among podiatrists aged 45-54 years, 3 out of 4 use assistants. In the age group 55-64 years, 62 percent use assistants. However, among podiatrists in these same age groups working in partnership or group practices, 91 percent use assistants. In the oldest age group, 39 percent of the solo practitioners use assistants, compared with 83 percent of the partnership or group practitioners.

Older solo and salaried practitioners do not make anywhere near the same use of assistants as younger ones do. Sixty-four percent of the podiatrists age 65 years and over use no assistants,

Table S. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by principal form of employment, according to primary clinical activity and age: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[1] and age	All podiatrists[2]	Principal form of employment[1]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
All primary clinical activities					
All ages	100.0	96.5	80.7	15.8	3.3
Under 35 years	100.0	92.7	60.1	32.6	6.9
35-44 years	100.0	96.9	75.9	21.0	3.1
45-54 years	100.0	96.9	85.8	11.1	2.9
55-64 years	100.0	97.7	87.9	9.7	2.2
65 years and over	100.0	98.2	91.3	6.9	1.6
General practice					
All ages	100.0	97.1	82.9	14.2	2.9
Under 35 years	100.0	93.4	62.4	31.0	6.3
35-44 years	100.0	96.5	77.3	19.3	3.5
45-54 years	100.0	97.5	86.9	10.6	2.4
55-64 years	100.0	98.1	88.3	9.8	1.9
65 years and over	100.0	98.5	92.1	6.5	1.5
Surgery					
All ages	100.0	94.7	64.0	30.7	5.0
Under 35 years	100.0	91.7	51.9	39.5	7.7
35-44 years	100.0	97.7	67.8	30.4	2.3
45-54 years	100.0	96.4	77.0	20.1	2.9
55-64 years	100.0	96.7	83.3	13.3	3.3
65 years and over	100.0	96.2	73.1	23.1	3.8
Other					
All ages	100.0	92.0	81.0	11.0	7.5
Under 35 years	100.0	88.0	69.3	18.7	10.7
35-44 years	100.0	100.0	87.5	14.3	-
45-54 years	100.0	88.3	80.6	7.8	10.7
55-64 years	100.0	92.0	84.0	8.0	8.0
65 years and over	100.0	95.0	90.0	5.0	2.5

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

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

compared with only 10 percent of the solo practitioners and 20 percent of the salaried podiatrists who are under age 45. Clearly the curriculum and emerging sophistication of the podiatric profession have encouraged the use of assistants among more recent graduates regardless of principal form of employment.

Mean Number of Hours Worked in Patient Care

On the average, podiatrists worked a 37-hour week prior to the survey (see table W). The variation in the number of hours worked as a function of the principal form of employment is

Table T. Mean number of assistants used by podiatrists providing patient care in each primary clinical activity, by principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Principal form of employment[1]	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity[1]		
		General practice	Surgery	Other
Total[2]	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.8
Self-employed	1.7	1.6	3.1	1.7
Solo practice	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.4
Partnership or group practice	3.9	3.7	4.8	3.9
Salaried	4.5	3.9	8.0	2.7

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes 0.8 assistant used in a principal form of employment not shown.

small, ranging from 36 hours for podiatrists in solo practice to 39 hours for those in partnership or group practice. Hence, among self-employed practitioners, podiatrists in partnership or group practice spent slightly more time in the provision of patient care the week prior to the survey than their counterparts in solo practice did. Salaried podiatrists worked almost as much as partnership or group practitioners, averaging 38, just 1 hour less.

Quite possibly solo practitioners devote a smaller number of hours to patient care because of their relatively greater administrative burden, which utilizes time that otherwise might be devoted to patient care. In addition, a large percent of solo practitioners are in the upper age brackets, and older practitioners work fewer hours. Forty-three percent of all podiatrists in solo practice are 55 years of age and over, as compared with only 22 percent of those in other forms of employment (see table R).

General practitioners under 35 years working in their own businesses provided 39 hours of patient care the week prior to the survey, compared with 44 hours for salaried general practitioners. For general practitioners in all other age groups, the differences in hours worked between self-employed and salaried practitioners are insignificant.

Surgeons working as solo practitioners provided 38 hours of patient care the week prior to the survey, compared with 41 hours for partnership or group practitioners and 44 hours for salaried surgeons. For every age group except 65

Table U. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care who use 1 assistant[1] or more, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity, and age of podiatrist: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[2] and age of podiatrist	All podiatrists[3]	Principal form of employment[2]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
Total	72.8	72.9	68.8	94.0	71.3
Primary clinical activity					
General practice	69.9	69.8	65.9	92.8	72.4
Surgery	93.0	94.3	92.6	97.9	74.4
Other	77.5	78.5	76.2	97.5	67.9
Age of podiatrist					
Under 45 years[4]	91.2	91.8	89.7	97.1	79.4
45-54 years	75.6	76.1	74.2	90.5	65.5
55-64 years	61.5	61.5	58.3	90.7	66.7
65 years and over	38.9	39.2	35.7	83.3	35.7

[1]Assistants are medical and nonmedical, full and part time.
[2]See appendix II for definition.
[3]Includes percents for 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.
[4]Age categories "under 35" and "35-44" are combined because of the similarity of their percents.

Table W. Mean number of hours of patient care provided by podiatrists the week prior to survey, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity,[1] and age: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[1] and age	All podiatrists[2]	Principal form of employment[1]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
All primary clinical activities					
All ages	36.9	36.6	36.4	38.8	37.9
Under 35 years	39.3	39.1	38.0	41.0	42.9
35-44 years	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.5	39.0
45-54 years	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	37.0
55-64 years	36.3	36.4	36.7	35.7	30.8
65 years and over	28.0	28.0	27.8	30.8	30.3
General practice					
All ages	37.7	36.7	36.4	38.2	38.6
Under 35 years	39.1	38.8	37.9	40.4	43.8
35-44 years	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.1	39.0
45-54 years	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.5
55-64 years	36.6	36.6	36.8	35.3	35.4
65 years and over	27.8	27.7	27.5	30.6	29.7
Surgery					
All ages	39.7	39.5	38.4	41.3	43.8
Under 35 years	40.9	40.4	38.9	42.3	45.5
35-44 years	38.7	38.7	37.4	40.9	38.7
45-54 years	39.2	39.3	38.8	39.0	43.1
55-64 years	38.2	38.2	37.9	40.1	38.0
65 years and over	38.9	39.1	40.6	34.4	34.2
Other					
All ages	34.1	35.2	34.8	37.2	22.5
Under 35 years	35.1	36.5	35.6	39.6	28.1
35-44 years	37.4	37.4	36.6	37.8	-
45-54 years	36.3	37.0	37.3	33.3	29.0
55-64 years	32.7	34.7	34.3	39.1	10.1
65 years and over	25.5	26.4	26.5	25.5	4.2

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes hours for 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

years and over, surgeons in solo practice worked the fewest hours.

For all podiatrists except surgeons, the mean number of hours of patient care provided the week prior to the survey generally decreases as age increases. For surgeons there is only a 2-hour difference in the mean number of hours worked by practitioners under 35 years of age and those 65 years and over, compared with an 11-hour difference between the two age groups among all other practitioners.

Podiatrists with an other primary clinical activity worked their largest mean number of hours in partnership or group practice. In practically every age category, the mean number of hours worked in partnership or group practice

arrangements either equals or surpasses the number of hours worked in solo or salaried forms of employment.

It is interesting that podiatrists with an other primary clinical activity worked the fewest mean hours in salaried positions (see table W), whereas a larger percent of other podiatrists than of general practitioners or surgeons are salaried (see table S). It seems their primary clinical activity, which includes foot orthopedics or biomechanics and podogeriatrics, is more amenable to part-time salaried work.

Services Usually Rendered

Of the 14 services usually rendered, a majority (11) are offered most frequently by podiatrists in partnership or group practice arrangements. The only services not rendered most often in this type of arrangement are palliative services, fitting special shoes, and other services (see table Y).

General practitioners and podiatrists with an other primary clinical activity offer their services with nearly the same frequencies as all podiatrists do. Surgeons are dissimilar to general

Table Y. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity, and services usually rendered:[1] United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity[2] and services usually rendered	All podiatrists[3]	Principal form of employment[2]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
All primary clinical activities					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	97.7	97.9	98.0	97.1	94.9
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.5	91.6	90.6	97.0	89.9
Prescription of drugs	89.8	89.8	88.2	97.9	91.6
X-ray services	82.5	82.7	80.1	96.1	79.7
Physical therapy treatment	82.4	82.8	81.2	91.2	73.8
Office surgery	80.7	81.0	78.5	93.8	73.4
Whirlpool treatment	71.6	72.0	70.2	81.6	61.6
Ultrasonic heat	68.1	68.4	65.1	85.0	62.0
Fitting special shoes	52.0	51.9	51.0	56.3	58.2
Hospital surgery	39.4	38.9	34.2	63.0	53.2
Low-voltage treatment	32.8	33.3	32.8	35.6	20.3
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	30.2	28.6	38.7	23.6
Diathermy heat	25.1	25.2	24.2	30.3	23.6
Other services	23.3	23.1	21.4	31.5	31.6
General practice					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	98.6	98.6	98.5	99.3	87.1
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.1	91.1	90.1	97.3	91.8
Prescription of drugs	88.9	88.8	87.2	97.9	92.9
X-ray services	80.8	80.8	78.2	95.7	81.2
Physical therapy treatment	81.8	81.9	80.2	91.9	77.1
Office surgery	79.0	79.1	76.6	93.7	75.9
Whirlpool treatment	71.7	71.9	70.1	82.7	63.5
Ultrasonic heat	66.5	66.7	63.6	84.8	63.5
Fitting special shoes	53.9	53.6	52.4	60.6	65.9
Hospital surgery	35.2	33.1	31.0	45.7	48.2
Low-voltage treatment	33.1	33.4	32.8	36.8	22.9
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	30.2	28.7	38.9	27.1
Diathermy heat	25.0	25.1	24.2	30.4	24.1
Other services	21.9	21.6	19.9	31.7	30.0

See foonotes at end of table.

Table Y. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity, and services usually rendered:[1] United States, 1974—Con.

Primary clinical activity[2] and services usually rendered	All podiatrists[3]	Principal form of employment[2]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
Surgery					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	92.5	92.9	94.0	90.3	87.2
Orthopedics or biomechanics	94.8	95.2	94.6	96.6	92.3
Prescription of drugs	97.6	97.4	96.8	98.7	100.0
X-ray services	96.7	97.1	97.0	97.5	92.3
Physical therapy treatment	88.8	89.4	89.7	88.7	79.5
Office surgery	96.0	97.4	98.2	95.8	74.4
Whirlpool treatment	74.0	74.4	73.2	76.9	69.2
Ultrasonic heat	81.4	82.2	80.5	85.7	69.2
Fitting special shoes	37.5	38.1	36.6	41.2	25.6
Hospital surgery	73.2	72.0	67.0	82.4	94.9
Low-voltage treatment	28.7	29.5	29.6	29.4	17.9
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	31.1	31.6	28.8	37.4	20.5
Diathermy heat	26.5	26.3	25.4	28.2	33.5
Other services	33.1	33.3	34.4	31.1	28.2
Other					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	94.9	96.2	96.4	95.1	82.1
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.4	93.3	92.7	97.6	75.0
Prescription of drugs	88.5	90.1	89.8	92.7	75.0
X-ray services	81.6	84.0	82.5	95.1	53.6
Physical therapy treatment	80.0	83.4	81.8	95.1	46.4
Office surgery	77.0	79.1	78.2	85.4	57.1
Whirlpool treatment	66.3	68.6	66.0	87.8	42.9
Ultrasonic heat	65.2	67.7	65.7	82.9	42.9
Fitting special shoes	52.9	52.0	51.8	53.7	57.1
Hospital surgery	34.8	37.8	32.3	61.0	28.0
Low-voltage treatment	36.9	39.2	38.0	48.8	7.1
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	26.7	28.2	26.4	41.5	7.1
Diathermy heat	23.0	24.7	22.8	39.2	7.1
Other services	26.5	24.7	24.4	26.8	48.4

[1]Services usually rendered ranked in decreasing order by percent of all podiatrists.
[2]See appendix II for definition.
[3]Includes percents for 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

NOTE: Figures do not add to 100 percent since a podiatrist may render more than one service.

To calculate number of podiatrists in each cell, use numbers from table R as bases for the percents.

practitioners and other podiatrists in the relative frequency with which they render their services. Less than half the services—orthopedics or biomechanics, X-ray services, whirlpool treatment, ultrasonic heat, fitting special shoes, and ultraviolet lamp treatment—are rendered most often by surgeons in partnership or group practice. The remaining services are offered most frequently by surgeons in solo practice or in salaried positions. It appears that for general practitioners and other podiatrists, those in partnership or group practices offer their services most frequently. But for surgeons, there is a rather equal distribution in the frequencies of services offered by principal form of employment. Thus a salaried surgeon or one in solo

practice, would be as likely to offer a service as a surgeon in partnership or group practice would be, but podiatrists whose primary clinical activity is not surgery would be most likely to offer their services only in partnership or group practice arrangements.

Volume of Patient Visits and Treatment Setting

Eighty-four percent of all patient visits occur in the podiatrist's office, making it by far the most popular treatment setting (see table Z). However, the office treatment setting is not used as much by salaried podiatrists since only 1 in 5 of their patient visits occur in this setting. Salaried podiatrists tend to work in hospitals, with nearly 1 in 2 of their patient visits occurring there, either on an inpatient or outpatient basis. The clinic is another popular treatment setting for salaried podiatrists, with 1 in 4 of their patient visits occurring there. Only 2 percent of the self-employed practitioners' patient visits occur in the clinic setting and only 3 percent in the hospital. Nearly 7 out of every 8 patient visits to the self-employed practitioner occur in the office. Nursing homes are almost equally used for patient visits by podiatrists in all principal forms of employment, although that setting is by no means popular with any of them. Six percent of the self-employed podiatrists' patient visits occur in nursing homes and 4 percent of the patient visits to salaried podiatrists occur there.

Geographic Region

Over 80 percent of all podiatrists in the Northeast and North Central Regions work in solo practice as compared with only 3 in every 4 in the South and West Regions. The South and West Regions have larger percents of podiatrists who are salaried or in partnership or group

Table Z. Number and percent distribution of patient visits the week prior to survey by treatment setting, according to podiatrist's principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Treatment setting	All visits[2]	Principal form of employment[1]			
		Self-employed			Total salaried
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership or group practice	
	Number of patient visits				
Total	590,933	564,358	445,460	118,899	25,526
Office	497,390	491,729	389,973	101,756	5,342
Hospital inpatient and outpatient	31,701	19,241	13,934	5,307	12,022
Clinic (nonhospital)	16,961	10,786	5,401	5,385	6,154
Nursing home	34,922	33,770	28,711	5,059	1,083
Other	9,758	8,832	7,441	1,121	924
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office	84.2	87.1	87.5	85.6	21.0
Hospital inpatient and outpatient	5.4	3.4	3.1	4.5	47.1
Clinic	2.9	1.9	1.2	4.5	24.1
Nursing home	5.9	6.0	6.4	4.3	4.2
Other	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.9	3.6

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes patient visits for 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

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

practice arrangements. However, this distribution does not hold as firmly in the lower age categories as it does for higher ages (see tables AA and BB). For podiatrists under 35 years of age, the South and West Regions have larger percents of solo practitioners than the two northern regions have. But in the age category 35-44 years the two northern regions begin to have slightly larger percents of solo practitioners and continue to for all the rest of the age categories. Beginning with age group 35-44 years, the South has the largest percent of practitioners in partnership or group practice arrangements (27 percent). This relationship holds through all the older age categories. The West follows the South with the second highest percent of podiatrists in partnership or group practice arrangements in each age category from 45-54 years on.

Table AA. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by geographic region of practice, age, and principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Age and principal form of employment[1]	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
All podiatrists[2]	7,085	2,876	1,968	1,135	1,105
Self-employed	6,836	2,801	1,894	1,088	1,054
Solo practice	5,719	2,410	1,611	839	859
Partnership or group practice	1,117	391	283	249	195
Salaried	237	70	69	47	50
Under 35 years	1,296	423	332	298	242
Self-employed	1,201	401	300	274	225
Solo practice	779	247	190	188	154
Partnership or group practice	422	154	110	87	71
Salaried	90	22	28	24	16
35-44 years	1,156	356	336	230	233
Self-employed	1,120	347	330	222	221
Solo practice	877	275	267	160	175
Partnership or group practice	243	72	63	62	46
Salaried	36	9	7	7	6
45-54 years	1,897	737	604	297	259
Self-employed	1,838	718	582	286	251
Solo practice	1,628	652	530	230	215
Partnership or group practice	211	66	52	56	37
Salaried	55	16	21	11	11
55-64 years	1,867	949	428	232	258
Self-employed	1,824	932	416	228	249
Solo practice	1,642	855	380	191	217
Partnership or group practice	182	77	36	37	32
Salaried	42	16	12	4	9
65 years and over	869	411	268	78	112
Self-employed	853	402	265	77	108
Solo practice	793	380	244	70	99
Partnership or group practice	60	22	22	7	9
Salaried	14	7	4	1	5

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

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

Table BB. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by age and principal form of employment, according to geographic region of practice: United States, 1974

Age and principal form of employment[1]	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
All podiatrists[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	96.5	97.4	96.2	95.9	95.4
Solo practice	80.7	83.8	81.9	73.9	77.7
Partnership or group practice	15.8	13.6	14.3	21.9	17.6
Salaried	3.3	2.4	3.5	4.1	4.5
Under 35 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	92.7	94.8	90.4	91.9	93.0
Solo practice	60.1	58.4	57.2	63.1	63.6
Partnership or group practice	32.6	36.4	33.1	29.2	29.3
Salaried	6.9	5.2	8.4	8.1	6.6
35-44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	96.9	97.4	98.2	96.5	94.8
Solo practice	75.9	77.2	79.5	69.6	75.1
Partnership or group practice	21.0	20.2	18.8	27.0	19.7
Salaried	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.6
45-54 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	96.9	97.4	96.4	96.3	96.9
Solo practice	85.8	88.5	87.7	77.4	83.0
Partnership or group practice	11.1	9.0	8.6	18.9	14.3
Salaried	2.9	2.2	3.5	3.7	4.2
55-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	97.6	98.2	97.2	98.1	96.5
Solo practice	87.9	90.1	88.8	82.1	84.1
Partnership or group practice	9.7	8.1	8.4	15.9	12.4
Salaried	2.2	1.7	2.8	1.7	3.5
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed	98.2	92.5	98.9	98.7	96.4
Solo practice	91.3	92.5	91.0	89.7	88.4
Partnership or group practice	6.9	5.4	8.2	9.0	8.0
Salaried	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	4.5

[1]See appendix II for definition.
[2]Includes 12 podiatrists whose principal form of employment is not shown.

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

As expected, in all four regions the percent of solo practitioners increases as age of the podiatrists increases. Likewise, the percent of podiatrists in partnership or group practice decreases with increasing age of the podiatrist. Not surprisingly, the South and West Regions not only have more podiatrists in partnership or group practices than the northern regions but also the lowest proportions of podiatrists 55 years and over.

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

Table 1. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by primary clinical activity and selected characteristics: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity				
		General practice	Surgery	Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	Podogeriatrics	Other
Total	7,085	5,934	776	247	103	24
Age						
Under 35 years	1,296	884	337	50	18	6
35-44 years	1,156	885	214	35	18	3
45-54 years	1,897	1,655	139	67	29	7
55-64 years	1,867	1,707	60	65	31	5
65 years and over	869	802	26	30	7	3
Sex						
Male	6,814	5,683	771	244	93	23
Female	271	251	6	2	11	1
Secondary clinical activity						
None	971	907	33	18	12	1
Surgery	2,823	2,676	-	122	18	7
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	1,942	1,570	350	-	21	2
Podogeriatrics	625	575	25	24	-	1
General practice	453	-	340	64	43	6
Other secondary activity	214	169	18	13	7	7
Not stated	57	38	10	7	2	-
Services usually rendered[1]						
Palliative services	6,925	5,852	718	231	103	21
Hospital surgery	2,788	2,090	568	88	34	8
Office surgery	5,719	4,686	745	204	67	17
Prescription of drugs	6,361	5,273	757	221	90	21
Physical therapy treatment	5,840	4,853	688	212	73	15
Orthopedics or biomechanics	6,484	5,406	736	235	90	17
Whirlpool treatment	5,075	4,252	574	165	72	12
Fitting special shoes	3,687	3,197	291	131	55	11
X-ray services	5,848	4,793	750	214	75	16
Ultrasonic heat	4,825	3,949	632	172	58	14
Diathermy heat	1,779	1,485	206	61	23	3
Low-voltage treatment	2,323	1,962	223	104	29	6
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	2,124	1,783	241	70	20	9
Other services	1,654	1,298	257	69	22	8
College of podiatric medicine						
Illinois College	1,517	1,261	168	66	17	6
Ohio College	1,682	1,371	235	50	23	3
New York College	1,445	1,275	85	50	28	8
Pennsylvania College	191	132	46	8	3	1
California College	713	517	151	30	14	1
Chicago College	381	340	29	9	2	1
Northwestern Institute	137	127	6	2	-	1
Middlesex College	94	86	1	6	1	-
Beacon College	95	86	5	2	1	1
Other U.S. schools	809	721	50	24	13	1
Foreign schools	22	20	-	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by primary clinical activity and selected characteristics: United States, 1974—Con.

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity				
		General practice	Surgery	Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	Podogeriatrics	Other
Geographic region						
Northeast	2,876	2,553	160	101	50	12
North Central	1,968	1,616	258	72	16	7
South	1,135	936	152	30	14	5
West	1,105	829	207	44	24	1

[1] Figures do not add to totals since a podiatrist may render more than one service.

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

Table 2. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by selected characteristics, according to primary clinical activity: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity				
		General practice	Surgery	Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	Podogeriatrics	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
Under 35 years	18.3	14.9	43.3	20.2	17.5	25.0
35-44 years	16.3	14.9	27.5	14.2	17.5	12.5
45-54 years	26.8	27.9	17.9	27.1	28.2	29.2
55-64 years	26.4	28.8	7.7	26.3	30.1	20.8
65 years and over	12.3	13.5	3.3	12.1	6.8	12.5
Sex						
Male	96.2	95.8	99.4	98.8	90.3	95.8
Female	3.8	4.2	0.8	0.8	10.7	4.2
Secondary clinical activity						
None	13.7	15.3	4.2	7.3	11.7	4.2
Surgery	39.8	45.1	-	49.4	17.5	29.2
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	27.4	26.5	45.0	-	20.4	8.3
Podogeriatrics	8.8	9.7	3.2	9.7	-	4.2
General practice	6.4	-	43.7	25.9	41.7	25.0
Other secondary activity	3.0	2.8	2.3	5.3	6.8	29.2
Not stated	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.8	1.9	-
Services usually rendered[1]						
Palliative services	97.7	98.6	92.5	93.5	100.0	87.5
Hospital surgery	39.4	35.2	73.2	35.6	33.0	33.3
Office surgery	80.7	79.0	96.0	82.6	65.0	70.8
Prescription of drugs	89.8	88.9	97.6	89.5	87.4	87.5
Physical therapy treatment	82.4	81.8	88.7	85.8	70.9	62.5
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.5	91.1	94.8	95.1	87.4	70.8
Whirlpool treatment	71.6	71.7	74.0	66.8	69.9	50.0
Fitting special shoes	52.0	53.9	37.5	53.0	53.4	45.8
X-ray services	82.5	80.8	96.6	86.6	72.8	66.7
Ultrasonic heat	68.1	66.5	81.4	69.6	56.3	58.3
Diathermy heat	25.1	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.3	12.5
Low-voltage treatment	32.8	33.1	28.7	42.1	28.2	25.0
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	30.0	31.1	28.3	19.4	37.5
Other services	23.3	21.8	33.1	27.9	21.4	33.3
College of podiatric medicine						
Illinois College	21.4	21.3	21.6	26.7	16.5	25.0
Ohio College	23.7	23.1	30.2	20.2	22.3	12.5
New York College	20.4	21.5	10.9	20.2	27.2	33.3
Pennsylvania College	2.7	2.2	24.1	3.2	2.9	4.2
California College	10.1	8.7	19.4	12.1	13.6	4.2
Chicago College	5.4	5.7	3.7	3.6	1.9	4.2
Northwestern Institute	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.8	-	4.2
Middlesex College	1.3	1.4	0.1	2.4	1.0	-
Beacon College	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	4.2
Other U.S. schools	11.4	12.2	6.4	9.7	12.6	4.2
Foreign schools	0.3	0.3	-	-	1.0	-

Table 2. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by selected characteristics, according to primary clinical activity: United States, 1974—Con.

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Primary clinical activity				
		General practice	Surgery	Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	Podogeriatrics	Other
Geographic region						
Northeast	40.6	43.0	20.6	40.9	48.5	50.0
North Central	27.8	27.2	33.2	29.1	15.5	29.2
South	16.0	15.8	19.6	12.1	13.6	20.8
West	15.6	14.0	26.7	17.8	23.3	4.2

[1]Figures do not add to totals since a podiatrist may render more than one service.

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

Table 3. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by number of full-time and part-time assistants[1] and selected characteristics: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Number of full-time assistants				Number of part-time assistants			
		None	1	2	3 or more	None	1	2	3 or more
Total	7,085	3,660	1,766	888	771	4,001	1,742	806	535
Age									
Under 35 years	1,296	453	401	214	227	565	349	224	158
35-44 years	1,156	412	313	215	216	503	325	182	145
45-54 years	1,897	920	509	263	205	1,060	473	227	138
55-64 years	1,867	1,168	434	167	98	1,211	441	135	80
65 years and over	869	707	108	29	25	663	154	38	15
Primary clinical activity									
General practice	5,934	3,256	1,472	686	521	3,454	1,438	615	427
Surgery	776	215	198	149	214	343	208	141	84
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	247	110	67	41	29	120	71	40	16
Podogeriatrics	103	64	25	9	5	67	24	7	6
Other	24	15	3	3	2	17	1	2	3
Principal form of employment									
Self-employed	6,836	3,547	1,713	864	713	3,838	1,712	778	509
Solo practice	5,719	3,290	1,500	642	286	3,350	1,475	607	286
Partnership practice	950	214	174	199	362	403	209	143	194
Group practice	167	42	38	23	65	84	28	28	29
Salaried	237	105	53	23	56	155	29	27	26
Government	120	48	31	11	30	83	11	12	14
Nongovernment	117	56	22	13	26	71	17	16	13
Other	12	9	-	1	1	9	1	1	-
Geographic region									
Northeast	2,876	1,898	565	249	164	1,653	695	304	224
North Central	1,968	966	520	262	222	1,076	480	263	150
South	1,135	367	342	204	223	645	279	119	92
West	1,105	430	339	174	163	628	288	120	70
Number of patient visits[2]									
0-49 visits	1,776	1,420	243	61	53	1,280	354	93	49
50-74 visits	1,652	987	438	143	85	985	450	159	59
75-99 visits	1,274	565	445	158	106	655	357	166	96
100-149 visits	1,632	526	474	354	278	778	414	264	176
150 visits or more	750	164	166	171	249	304	167	124	155
Hours worked in patient care[2]									
None	94	65	17	10	2	70	11	6	7
1-19 hours	479	422	26	16	16	349	87	26	16
20-34 hours	1,685	1,033	335	175	141	904	469	193	118
35-40 hours	2,703	1,249	793	366	295	1,548	652	324	179
41-49 hours	1,170	512	324	176	157	643	286	129	111
50 hours or more	954	380	271	145	159	486	236	129	104

[1]Assistants include both medical and nonmedical personnel.
[2]The week prior to the survey.

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

Table 4. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by number of full-time and part-time assistants,[1] according to selected characteristics: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Number of full-time assistants				Number of part-time assistants			
		None	1	2	3 or more	None	1	2	3 or more
Total	100.0	51.7	24.9	12.5	10.9	56.5	24.6	11.4	7.6
Age									
Under 35 years	100.0	35.0	30.9	16.5	17.5	43.6	26.9	17.3	12.2
35-44 years	100.0	35.6	27.1	18.6	18.7	43.5	28.1	15.7	12.5
45-54 years	100.0	48.5	26.8	13.9	10.8	55.9	24.9	12.0	7.3
55-64 years	100.0	62.6	23.2	8.9	5.2	64.9	23.6	7.2	4.3
65 years and over	100.0	81.4	12.4	3.3	2.9	76.3	17.7	4.4	1.7
Primary clinical activity									
General practice	100.0	54.9	24.8	11.6	8.8	58.2	24.2	10.4	7.2
Surgery	100.0	27.7	25.5	19.2	27.6	44.2	26.8	18.2	10.8
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	100.0	44.5	27.1	16.6	11.7	48.6	28.7	16.2	6.5
Podogeriatrics	100.0	62.1	24.3	8.7	4.9	65.0	23.3	6.8	5.8
Other	100.0	62.5	12.5	12.5	8.3	70.8	4.2	8.3	12.5
Principal form of employment									
Self-employed	100.0	51.9	25.1	12.6	10.4	56.1	25.0	11.4	7.4
Solo practice	100.0	57.5	26.2	11.2	5.0	58.6	25.8	10.6	5.0
Partnership practice	100.0	22.5	18.3	20.9	38.1	42.4	22.0	15.1	20.4
Group practice	100.0	25.1	22.8	13.8	38.9	50.3	16.8	16.8	17.4
Salaried	100.0	44.3	22.4	9.7	23.6	65.4	12.6	11.4	11.0
Government	100.0	40.0	25.8	9.2	25.0	69.2	9.2	10.0	11.7
Nongovernment	100.0	47.9	18.8	11.1	22.2	60.7	14.5	13.7	11.1
Other	100.0	75.0	-	8.3	8.3	75.0	8.3	8.3	-
Geographic region									
Northeast	100.0	66.0	19.6	8.7	5.7	57.5	24.2	10.6	7.8
North Central	100.0	49.1	26.4	13.3	11.3	54.7	24.4	13.4	7.6
South	100.0	32.3	30.1	18.0	19.6	56.8	24.6	10.5	8.1
West	100.0	38.9	30.7	15.7	14.8	56.8	26.1	10.9	6.3
Number of patient visits[2]									
0-49 visits	100.0	80.0	13.7	3.4	3.0	72.1	19.9	5.2	2.8
50-74 visits	100.0	59.7	26.5	8.7	5.1	59.6	27.2	9.6	3.6
75-99 visits	100.0	44.3	34.9	12.4	8.3	51.4	28.0	13.0	7.5
100-149 visits	100.0	32.2	29.0	21.7	17.0	47.7	25.4	16.2	10.8
150 visits or more	100.0	21.9	22.1	22.8	33.2	40.5	22.3	16.5	20.7
Hours worked in patient care[2]									
None	100.0	69.1	18.1	10.6	2.1	74.5	11.7	6.4	7.4
1-19 hours	100.0	88.1	5.4	3.3	3.3	72.9	18.2	5.4	3.3
20-34 hours	100.0	61.3	19.9	10.4	8.4	53.6	27.8	11.5	7.0
35-40 hours	100.0	46.2	29.3	13.5	10.9	57.3	24.1	12.0	6.6
41-49 hours	100.0	43.8	27.7	15.0	13.4	55.0	24.4	11.0	9.5
50 hours or more	100.0	39.8	28.4	15.2	16.7	50.9	24.7	13.5	10.9

[1]Assistants include both medical and nonmedical personnel.
[2]The week prior to the survey.

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

Table 5. Number of podiatrists providing patient care by number of hours of patient care and mean number of hours of patient care provided the week prior to the survey, by selected characteristics: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Number of hours of patient care provided[1]						Mean number of hours of patient care provided[1,2]
		None	1-19	20-34	35-40	41-49	50 or more	
Total	7,085	94	479	1,685	2,703	1,170	954	36.9
Age								
Under 35 years	1,296	16	39	270	530	220	222	39.3
35-44 years	1,156	8	19	296	425	220	188	38.9
45-54 years	1,897	12	80	422	740	344	300	38.5
55-64 years	1,867	27	137	424	767	311	202	36.3
65 years and over	869	32	205	273	242	75	43	28.0
Primary clinical activity								
General practice	5,934	81	413	1,383	2,317	999	741	37.7
Surgery	776	6	18	201	263	126	163	39.7
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	247	4	21	73	87	35	27	35.0
Podogeriatrics	103	4	18	24	31	6	19	32.6
Other	24	-	8	3	6	4	3	31.1
Principal form of employment								
Self-employed	6,836	92	451	1,637	2,620	1,134	902	36.6
Solo practice	5,719	76	412	1,408	2,192	914	718	36.4
Partnership practice	950	12	30	197	366	190	154	38.8
Group practice	167	3	9	31	65	31	30	38.7
Salaried	237	2	26	44	80	34	50	37.9
Government	120	2	13	13	51	16	25	38.3
Nongovernment	117	-	14	31	29	18	25	37.5
Other	12	-	1	5	2	1	2	38.4
Geographic region								
Northeast	2,876	32	219	638	1,083	515	389	37.0
North Central	1,968	29	140	483	715	324	278	36.7
South	1,135	17	53	256	472	189	148	37.6
West	1,105	16	67	308	433	142	139	35.4
Sex								
Male	6,814	81	415	1,603	2,624	1,149	942	37.2
Female	271	14	64	82	79	21	13	27.5
Race								
White	6,823	90	445	1,628	2,606	1,136	919	36.9
Black	223	3	32	52	83	29	23	34.3
Other races	39	1	2	4	13	5	12	39.6
Spanish heritage								
Spanish heritage	82	-	4	16	32	11	17	39.4
Not of Spanish heritage	7,003	94	475	1,669	2,671	1,158	937	36.8

[1]The week prior to the survey.
[2]Includes 94 podiatrists who provided zero hours of patient care the week prior to the survey.

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

Table 6. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by number of hours of patient care provided the week prior to the survey, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1974

Selected characteristic	All podiatrists	Number of hours of patient care provided[1]					
		None	1-19	20-34	35-40	41-49	50 or more
Total	100.0	1.3	6.8	23.8	38.2	16.5	13.5
Age							
Under 35 years	100.0	1.2	3.0	20.8	40.9	17.0	17.1
35-44 years	100.0	0.7	1.6	25.6	36.8	19.0	16.3
45-54 years	100.0	0.6	4.2	22.2	39.0	18.1	15.8
55-64 years	100.0	1.4	7.3	22.7	41.0	16.7	10.8
65 years and over	100.0	3.7	23.6	31.4	27.8	8.6	4.9
Primary clinical activity							
General practice	100.0	1.4	7.0	23.3	39.0	16.8	12.5
Surgery	100.0	0.8	2.3	25.9	33.9	16.2	21.0
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	100.0	1.6	8.5	29.6	35.2	14.2	10.9
Podogeriatrics	100.0	3.9	17.5	23.3	30.1	5.8	18.4
Other	100.0	-	33.3	12.5	25.0	16.7	12.5
Principal form of employment							
Self-employed	100.0	1.3	6.6	23.9	38.3	16.6	13.2
Solo practice	100.0	1.3	7.2	24.6	38.3	16.0	12.6
Partnership practice	100.0	1.3	3.2	20.7	38.5	20.0	16.2
Group practice	100.0	1.8	5.4	18.6	38.9	18.6	18.0
Salaried	100.0	0.8	11.0	18.6	33.8	14.3	21.1
Government	100.0	1.7	10.8	10.8	42.5	13.3	20.8
Nongovernment	100.0	-	12.0	26.5	24.8	15.4	21.4
Other	100.0	-	8.3	41.7	16.7	8.3	16.7
Geographic region							
Northeast	100.0	1.1	7.6	22.2	37.7	17.9	13.5
North Central	100.0	1.5	7.1	24.5	36.3	16.5	14.1
South	100.0	1.5	4.7	22.6	41.6	16.7	13.0
West	100.0	1.4	6.1	27.9	39.2	12.9	12.6
Sex							
Male	100.0	1.2	6.1	23.5	38.5	16.9	13.8
Female	100.0	5.2	23.6	30.3	29.2	7.7	4.8
Race							
White	100.0	1.3	6.5	23.9	38.2	16.6	13.5
Black	100.0	1.3	14.3	23.3	37.2	13.0	10.3
Other races	100.0	2.6	5.1	10.3	33.3	12.8	30.8
Spanish heritage							
Spanish heritage	100.0	-	4.9	19.5	39.0	13.4	20.7
Not of Spanish heritage	100.0	1.3	6.8	23.8	38.1	16.5	13.4

[1] The week prior to the survey.

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

Table 7. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by access to hospital and/or clinic facilities and services usually rendered: United States, 1974

Services usually rendered	All podiatrists	Hospital and clinic privileges	Hospital privileges only	Clinic privileges only	Neither hospital nor clinic privileges
Total	7,085	1,954	1,561	439	3,131
Palliative services	6,925	1,892	1,524	432	3,077
Hospital surgery	2,788	1,458	1,110	-	-
Office surgery	5,719	1,780	1,408	372	2,159
Prescription of drugs	6,361	1,887	1,469	416	2,589
Physical therapy treatment	5,840	1,724	1,380	379	2,356
Orthopedics or biomechanics	6,484	1,876	1,477	407	2,724
Whirlpool treatment	5,075	1,473	1,174	319	2,108
Fitting special shoes	3,687	1,095	828	257	1,507
X-ray services	5,848	1,785	1,406	385	2,272
Ultrasonic heat	4,825	1,461	1,200	305	1,859
Diathermy heat	1,779	541	392	104	742
Low-voltage treatment	2,323	659	521	154	990
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	2,124	654	497	131	842
Other services	1,654	598	391	106	559

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

Table 8. Percent of podiatrists providing patient care, by access to hospital and/or clinic facilities and services usually rendered: United States, 1974

Services usually rendered	All podiatrists	Hospital and clinic privileges	Hospital privileges only	Clinic privileges only	Neither hospital nor clinic privileges
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palliative services	97.7	96.8	97.6	98.4	98.3
Hospital surgery	39.4	74.6	71.1	-	-
Office surgery	80.7	91.1	90.2	84.7	69.0
Prescription of drugs	89.8	96.6	94.1	94.8	82.7
Physical therapy treatment	82.4	88.2	88.4	86.3	75.2
Orthopedics or biomechanics	91.5	96.0	94.6	92.7	87.0
Whirlpool treatment	71.6	75.4	75.2	72.7	67.3
Fitting special shoes	52.0	56.0	53.0	58.5	48.1
X-ray services	82.5	91.4	90.1	87.7	72.6
Ultrasonic heat	68.1	74.8	76.9	69.5	59.4
Diathermy heat	25.1	27.7	25.1	23.7	23.7
Low-voltage treatment	32.8	33.7	33.4	35.1	31.6
Ultraviolet lamp treatment	30.0	33.5	31.8	29.8	26.9
Other services	23.3	30.6	25.0	24.1	17.9

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

Table 9. Number of podiatrists providing patient care, by principal form of employment, primary clinical activity, and podiatric school of graduation: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity and podiatric school of graduation	All podiatrists	Principal form of employment							
		Self-employed				Salaried			Other
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership practice	Group practice	Total salaried	Government	Nongovernment	
Total	7,085	6,836	5,719	950	167	237	120	117	12
Primary clinical activity									
General practice	5,934	5,757	4,919	720	118	170	92	78	7
Surgery	776	735	497	194	44	39	15	24	2
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	247	232	200	28	3	14	2	12	1
Podogeriatrics	103	96	88	7	1	7	6	1	-
Other	24	16	15	1	-	7	5	2	1
College of podiatric medicine									
Illinois College	1,517	1,472	1,217	221	34	42	22	20	3
Ohio College	1,682	1,617	1,344	238	35	63	43	20	2
New York College	1,445	1,409	1,152	201	56	34	17	17	2
Pennsylvania College	191	168	117	43	8	22	4	18	1
California College	713	674	534	121	19	38	15	23	1
Chicago College	381	375	342	28	5	7	5	2	-
Northwestern Institute	137	134	127	7	-	2	-	2	-
Middlesex College	94	90	88	2	-	4	3	1	-
Beacon College	95	91	87	3	1	3	1	2	-
Other U.S. schools	809	785	694	82	9	23	14	9	1
Foreign schools	22	21	18	3	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Percent distribution of podiatrists providing patient care by primary clinical activity and podiatric school of graduation, according to principal form of employment: United States, 1974

Primary clinical activity and podiatric school of graduation	All podiatrists	Principal form of employment							
		Self-employed				Salaried			Other
		Total self-employed	Solo practice	Partnership practice	Group practice	Total salaried	Government	Nongovernment	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary clinical activity									
General practice	83.8	84.2	86.0	75.8	70.7	71.7	76.7	66.7	58.3
Surgery	11.0	10.8	8.7	20.4	26.3	16.5	12.5	20.5	16.7
Foot orthopedics or biomechanics	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	1.8	5.9	1.7	10.3	8.3
Podogeriatrics	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	3.0	5.0	0.9	-
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	3.0	4.2	1.7	8.3
College of podiatric medicine									
Illinois College	21.4	21.5	21.3	23.3	20.4	17.7	18.3	17.1	25.0
Ohio College	23.7	23.7	23.5	25.1	21.0	26.6	35.8	17.1	16.7
New York College	20.4	20.6	20.1	21.2	33.5	14.3	14.2	14.5	16.7
Pennsylvania College	2.7	2.5	2.0	4.5	4.8	9.3	3.3	15.4	8.3
California College	10.1	9.9	9.2	12.7	11.4	16.0	12.5	19.7	8.3
Chicago College	5.4	5.5	6.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.2	1.7	-
Northwestern Institute	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.7	-	.8	-	1.7	-
Middlesex College	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.2	-	1.7	2.5	0.9	-
Beacon College	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.7	-
Other U.S. schools	11.4	11.5	12.0	8.6	5.4	9.7	11.7	7.7	8.3
Foreign schools	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIXES

CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

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. (See questionnaire in appendix III for data items.)

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

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

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 podiatrists. This weighted total is divided into 7,120 active and 1,141 inactive podiatrists. Of the 7,120 active podiatrists, 7,085 reported that they usually spent 1 hour or more a week in patient care. This figure is the statistical base for tables and text 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.

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

In order to compensate for partial nonresponse 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 assigned 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.

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		2	0.03
2. Sex		1	0.01
3a. School of graduation		4	0.06
3b. Year of graduation		7	0.10
4. Race	7,253	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		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	6,248	-	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		81	1.30
16e. Type of setting for patient visits last week		34	0.54
17a. Hospital residency program	6,248	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

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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, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, American Indian, Eskimo, 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, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Boricuan, 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). These sources may be conveniently arranged by government or nongovernment employment.

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.

Primary clinical activity or specialization (used interchangeably).—Designations of primary clinical activity or specialization are from appendix III, question 11.

General practice.—Refers to podiatric general practice.

Surgery.—Refers to podiatric surgery.

Other.—Consists of podiatrists whose primary clinical activity is foot orthopedics or biomechanics, podogeriatrics, or another activity as specified.

Geographic region.-For the purpose of reporting the data yielded by the 1974 Survey of Licensed Podiatrists, the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) is divided into the geographic regions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Geographic region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Hawaii

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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.

HRA-T2
REV. 1-74

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 NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)

_____ WEEKS ON VACATION, MOVING, OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE FOR OTHER REASON(S)

NOT ACTIVE IN PODIATRY

_____ WEEKS RETIRED FROM PODIATRY AND OR ACTIVE IN ANOTHER OCCUPATION

_____ WEEKS ILL OR INJURED

_____ 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 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.

2 ☐ 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 OCCUPATION,* _____*)*
5 ☐ NO, HAVE DISABLING ILLNESS OR INJURY
6 ☐ NO, UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WORK
7 ☐ NO, OTHER REASON(S) FOR CURRENT INACTIVITY *(Specify REASON(S)* _____*)*

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?

WHERE NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)

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

_____ HRS. TEACHING PODIATRIC RELATED COURSE(S)

_____ HRS. PODIATRIC RESEARCH

_____ HRS. PROGRAM OR INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION (Associations, licensing boards, schools, hospitals, etc.)

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

(Specify: _____

_____ 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 → **PLEASE CONTINUE**

2 ☐ NO. I DO NOT USUALLY SPEND ANY HOURS PER WEEK IN PATIENT CARE → **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
1 ☐ GENERAL PRACTICE	1 ☐
2 ☐ SURGERY	2 ☐
3 ☐ FOOT ORTHOPEDICS, OR BIOMECHANICS	3 ☐
4 ☐ PODOGERIATRICS	4 ☐
5 ☐ OTHER ACTIVITY	5 ☐

1970 SECONDARY ACTIVITY	CURRENT SECONDARY ACTIVITY
1 ☐ NO SECONDARY ACTIVITY	1 ☐
2 ☐ SURGERY	2 ☐
3 ☐ FOOT ORTHOPEDICS, OR BIOMECHANICS	3 ☐
4 ☐ PODOGERIATRICS	4 ☐
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?

1970 SERVICES (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)	CURRENT SERVICES
☐ PALLIATIVE SERVICES	☐
☐ HOSPITAL SURGERY	☐
☐ OFFICE SURGERY	☐
☐ PRESCRIPTION OF DRUGS	☐
☐ PHYSICAL THERAPY TREATMENT	☐
☐ ORTHOPEDIC OR BIOMECHANICS	☐
☐ WHIRLPOOL TREATMENT	☐

1970 SERVICES (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)	CURRENT SERVICES
☐ FITTING SPECIAL SHOES	☐
☐ X-RAY SERVICES	☐
☐ ULTRASONIC HEAT	☐
☐ DIATHERMY HEAT	☐
☐ LOW-VOLTAGE TREATMENT	☐
☐ ULTRA-VIOLET LAMP 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?

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

SELF-EMPLOYED:

☐ SOLO PRACTICE

☐ Partnership Practice (Partnership includes two or more podiatrists conjointly providing podiatric services only) → _____ NUMBER OF PODIATRISTS IN PARTNERSHIP, INCLUDING YOURSELF

☐ 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 GROUP, INCLUDING YOURSELF

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

WHERE NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)

GENERAL OR FAMILY PRACTICE (M.D. or D.O.) . . . . . _____

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY (M.D. or D.O.) . . . . . _____

INTERNAL MEDICINE (M.D. or D.O.) . . . . . _____

OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS *(Specify:* _____ *)* . . _____

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.				

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?

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))

16c. What PERCENTAGES of all the DIFFERENT PATIENTS seen by you LAST WEEK were in the AGE categories specified?

WHERE NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)

_____ % PERCENTAGE 16 YRS. OR LESS

_____ % PERCENTAGE 17 TO 64 YRS.

_____ % PERCENTAGE 65 YRS. OR MORE

100% =ALL DIFFERENT PATIENTS SEEN LAST WEEK

16d. Of the patients seen by you LAST WEEK, how many PATIENT VISITS do these represent?

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))

16e. What PERCENTAGES of your PATIENT VISITS LAST WEEK were in each of the SETTINGS specified?

WHERE NONE, WRITE 0 (ZERO)

_____ % PERCENTAGE IN PRIVATE OFFICE

_____ % PERCENTAGE IN HOSPITAL, INPATIENT

_____ % PERCENTAGE IN HOSPITAL, OUTPATIENT

_____ % PERCENTAGE IN CLINIC (Nonhospital clinic)

_____ % PERCENTAGE IN NURSING HOME (Home for the aged, extended care facility, domiciliary, rest home, convalescent home, etc.)

_____ % 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:

Thank you for your participation. Please return this completed questionnaire using the prepaid return envelope provided.

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