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Study of Health Services

In Two Southern Pennsylvania Communities

The Pennsylvania State College
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
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Foreword

An advisory committee of professional and State government agencies working in the field of rural health was of great aid in planning and conducting this study. It consisted of representatives from the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, and the State Departments of Health, Public Assistance and Welfare.

This committee selected the two communities to be studied, choosing two of similar size, educational facilities, ethnic and religious stocks, income levels, and types of farming. One, Gettysburg, has a hospital and the other, Shippensburg, does not. Both have a fair supply of doctors. Neither is a distressed community in any way. The aim was to study the normal use of health services in the normal community.

The areas to be studied were determined by going out along the main roads from the community centers and asking the people where they obtained their medical service. At that point where as many seemed to use doctors located elsewhere as used those in the center, the boundary was drawn.

Within these boundaries the open country dwellings were grouped into clusters according to the road and stream pattern so as to be easily located by investigators. The clusters averaged 4 to 6 dwellings each. They were then numbered spirally outward from the center, and every fifth cluster was chosen for visit. The resultant selections seemed quite evenly distributed over the areas. Every house within the selected clusters was visited. If the occupants were absent, a second visit was made; and in the case of clusters where poor luck was encountered, a third.

In the case of small villages and closely built-up areas, every fifth house was chosen. If the occupants were not home on the first call or the call-back, the next house on its right was tried.

The information obtained was transferred to code-sheets and hand-counted due to the shortage of tabulation machinery, a factor which reduced the number of sorts possible. Copies of the schedule used will be sent upon request.

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The Use of Health Services

In Two Southern Pennsylvania Communities *

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This is a report upon the use of health services by people in the rural and borough parts of the communities of Gettysburg and Shippensburg, located in the fruit-and-general-farming section of south-central Pennsylvania.

The information was gathered by personal interview of one sixth of the households in the borough centers and rural hinterlands in the summer and autumn of 1946.

Care should be used in attempting to draw conclusions for the State or the nation from this report of these two communities. So far as is known this is a pioneer study from the "sociological community" approach and has the weaknesses of all such first efforts. Its findings will need confirmation by other studies which are now in process.

The People

THEIR RESIDENCE

The two boroughs are about the same size, Gettysburg having 5916 persons recorded in the 1940 census and Shippensburg having 5244.

The rural areas within which the people obtained their medical service from doctors resident in the boroughs differed slightly in size, Gettysburg having a hinterland of about 110 square miles and Shippensburg about 145. The difference is largely due to the smaller number and size of villages containing doctors around the edges of the Shippensburg area, creating less competition for the borough doctors.

THEIR NUMBERS

Information concerning illness or accident over the year preceding the interview was obtained from 231 Gettysburg borough families with 800 persons, and 232 Shippensburg borough families with 793 persons, a total of 463 borough families with 1593 persons. The rural data represent 209 rural Gettysburg families with 813 persons, and 304 rural Shippensburg families with 1261 persons, a total of 513 rural families with 2074 persons. The complete sample, rural and borough, contains 976 families and 3667 persons, table 1.

* Authorized for publication, June 26, 1948.

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THEIR OCCUPATION

Only 82 Gettysburg rural families and 128 Shippensburg rural families were farm families. One hundred and twenty-seven Gettysburg rural families and 176 Shippensburg rural families were engaged in nonfarming occupations and lived in small villages and hamlets or in the open country. This reflects the fact that two thirds of the rural population of Pennsylvania are nonfarmers.

THEIR AGE

The rural families contained more persons under 20 years of age than did the borough families, and fewer in the productive years of 20 to 60, table 2, which is typical of rural-urban comparisons.

THEIR EDUCATION

Less than half as many heads of rural families had attended high school and about one third as many had attended college as compared to the heads of borough families, table 3. Over two thirds of the heads of rural families had stopped their formal schooling between the 5th and 8th grades. These differences are similar to those found in the State and nation.

THEIR INCOME

Reported income of the rural families was lower than that of the borough families. The proportion of rural families reporting incomes below \$1000 was three times that of the borough families, and the proportion reporting incomes in excess of \$4000 was one fifth that of the borough families, table 4.

The level of living of farm operator families, as measured by percentage of farms with electricity, telephones, automobiles, and average value of products marketed was slightly above the average for the State. With the "level of living index" for the farm operator families of the State at 122 in 1945, that for Adams County (site of Gettysburg) was 135 and for Cumberland County (site of Shippensburg) was 128.¹

Health Services Available

PHYSICIANS

Gettysburg had 8 doctors and 3 surgeons, or a total of 11 physicians. Shippensburg had 8 doctors in active practice and one retired. This would be roughly one physician per 900 persons in the Gettysburg community and one per 1500 persons in the Shippensburg community. If the surgeons are omitted from the Gettysburg list, the result is 1 general practitioner per 1200 persons. In the State as a whole there was 1

¹ Farm Operator Family Level of Living Indexes for Counties of the United States, 1940 and 1945, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 1947, page 30.

registered physician for every 700 persons in 1947.² The load per physician in the two communities, while heavy, was not considered critical.

HOSPITALS

Gettysburg has a hospital of 84 beds and 15 bassinets. That is 8.7 beds per 1000 persons within the area of general practitioner service; the hospital serves a much larger area and population than this, however. For the year ending in May, 1946, the hospital had 2303 patients with a total of 17,116 patient-days.

There was no hospital in the Shippensburg area. One of the Shippensburg fire companies operates a free ambulance which carries patients to the Chambersburg Hospital 11 miles in one direction over a hard level road, and to the Carlisle Hospital 19 miles in the other direction over a similar road.

NURSES

Shippensburg had a community nurse, available without charge to borough residents.

The Gettysburg community had school nurses available for every school in the area.

DENTISTS

Gettysburg had 7 dentists, one for each 1400 persons in the area; Shippensburg had 4, one for each 3000 persons.

Occurrence of Illness or Accident

Illness or accident to the extent of preventing a person from doing his usual duties for 24 hours affected the two communities and their borough and rural portions evenly. They were reported as having occurred in the past year by 82 per cent of the borough families and 83 per cent of the rural families, and were suffered by 49 per cent of the borough persons and 51 per cent of the rural persons, figure 1 and table 1.

Use of Doctors

There was a marked difference in the use of physicians by the rural and borough parts of the two communities. Whereas 87 per cent of the borough disabilities were treated by doctors, only 76 per cent of the rural disabilities were treated, figure 2 and table 5.

² Pennsylvania's Health, State Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa., July-September 1947, p. 15.

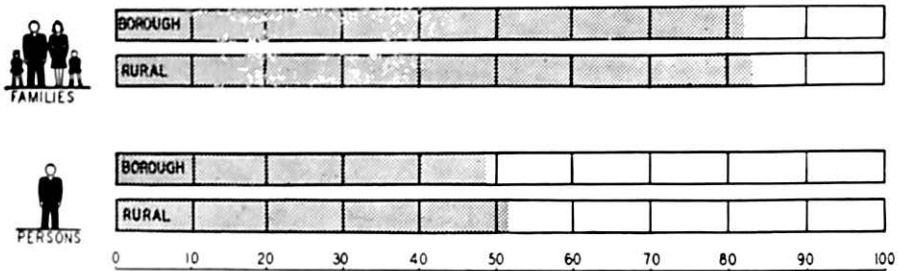


FIG. 1— PER CENT OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS REPORTING ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT

Fig. 1 — Percentage of families and persons reporting illness or accident

Use of Hospitals

FOR ILLNESS

There was a marked difference in the use of hospitals by the rural and borough parts of the two communities. Nine per cent of the borough illnesses or accidents were hospitalized, but only 6 per cent of the rural, figure 3 and table 5. Although Shippensburg did not have a hospital within the community, its use of hospitals in illness was quite similar to that of Gettysburg even though many Shippensburg residents objected to using hospitals outside the area.

FOR MATERNITY

The rural areas used hospitals much less for maternity cases than did the boroughs, 90 per cent of borough births occurring in hospitals but only 53.3 per cent of the rural births, table 6.

Shippensburg, without a hospital of its own, used hospitals for maternity cases much less than did Gettysburg. The difference was still more marked in the rural areas. Only 45 per cent of rural Shippensburg births occurred in hospitals, compared to 70 per cent of rural Gettysburg births, figure 4 and table 6.

FOR CLINIC SERVICES

The Shippensburg community used the clinic or out-patient services of hospitals about half as much as did the Gettysburg community. Use by rural residents was about the same as that by borough residents, table 7.

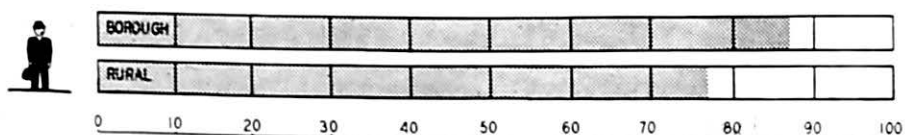


Fig. 2 — Percentage of illnesses or accidents attended by a physician

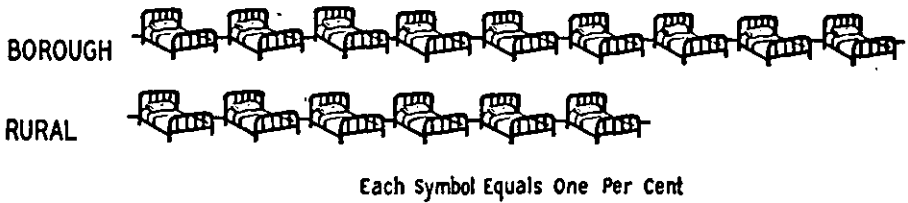


Fig. 3 — Percentage of illnesses or accidents receiving hospital treatment

Use of Nurses

The non-use of hospitals by the rural areas was not compensated by the greater use of nurses. While nursing services were used in only a very small per cent of illnesses aside from the routine hospital nursing, rural areas used nurses about half as much as the boroughs, table 8.

Use of Dentists

About one third of the borough and one quarter of the rural residents used dental service during the year, figure 5 and table 9.

There was a difference in the kind of dental treatment used. Extractions, indicating dental neglect until the value of the tooth was lost, were much more frequent among rural residents, and cleaning and filling were less frequent, table 10. This was true even for the persons under 24 years of age, table 11.

Use of Unprescribed Drug Store Remedies

On the average, 8 out of 10 families reported using drugstore preparations other than aspirin; with aspirin included, the count rose to

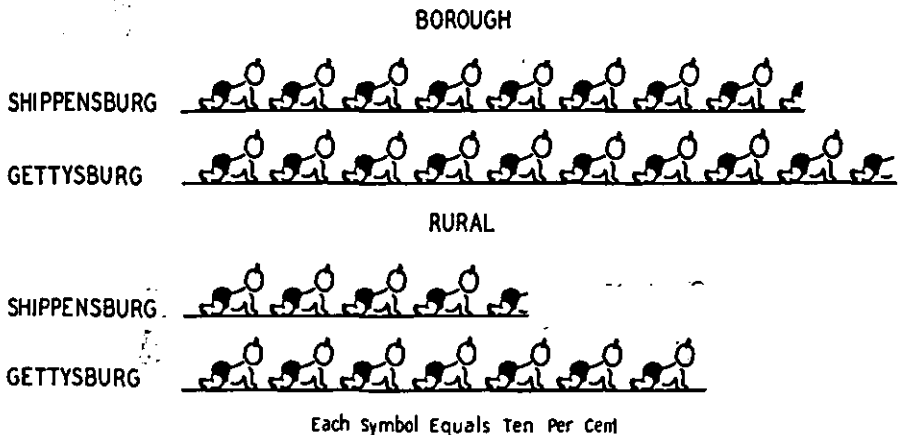


Fig 4 — Percentage of births occurring in a hospital

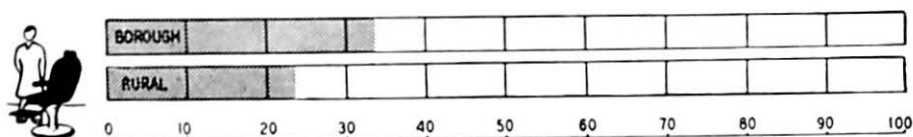


Fig. 5 — Percentage of persons reporting dental treatment

9 out of 10. In general rural use was slightly higher than borough use, and the Shippensburg community both borough and rural recorded more use than the Gettysburg community, figure 6 and table 12.

Use of Home-prepared Remedies

Home-prepared remedies varied all the way from a bit of peppermint in hot water to reduce stomach gas to chopped onions and salt applied to the wrists and soles for stopping convulsions. About one fourth of the families used them. Rural use exceeded borough use, especially in the Gettysburg community, figure 7 and table 13.

Use of School Health Examinations

Examination of the school children is required in Pennsylvania every other year, and the results are reported to the parents for action. The program was not in full operation at the time of the survey, but 323 children in the homes visited had been examined.

Existence of defects was reported greater in the Gettysburg rural area than in the borough, but about the same per cent of defective children had been treated for those defects. The per cent of defective children was equal in the rural and borough parts of the Shippensburg community, but a much smaller per cent of the defective rural children had been treated for the defect, figures 8 and 9, and table 14.

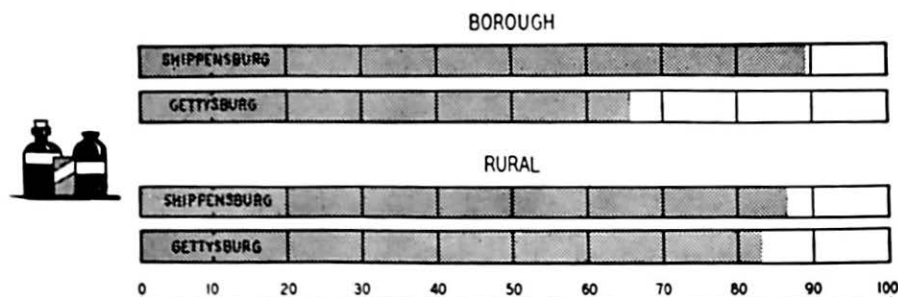


Fig. 6 — Percentage of families using unprescribed drug store remedies other than aspirin

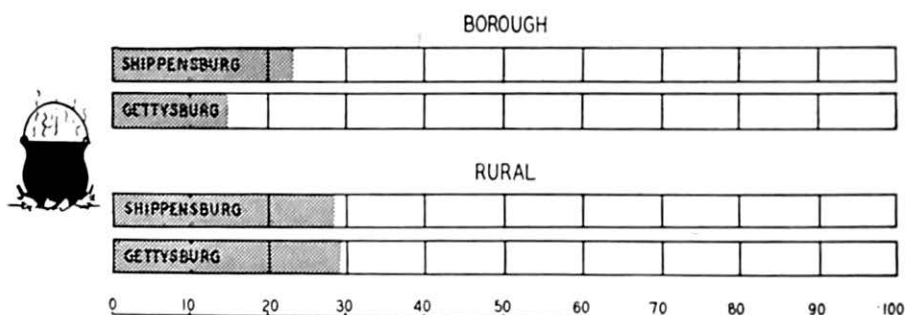


Fig. 7 — Percentage of families using home-prepared remedies

Costs of Health Services Used

TOTAL COSTS

Payments for health services, including unprescribed drugs, were reported by 928 families as totalling \$67,377.73, an average of \$72.61 per family. Rural families, using fewer services, averaged \$68.94; borough families averaged \$76.78. In each case the expenditures of Gettysburg families were considerably greater than those of Shippensburg families, table 15.

The largest item was routine medical service, accounting for 29.4 per cent of the total. Hospital charges were second, with 19.1 per cent,

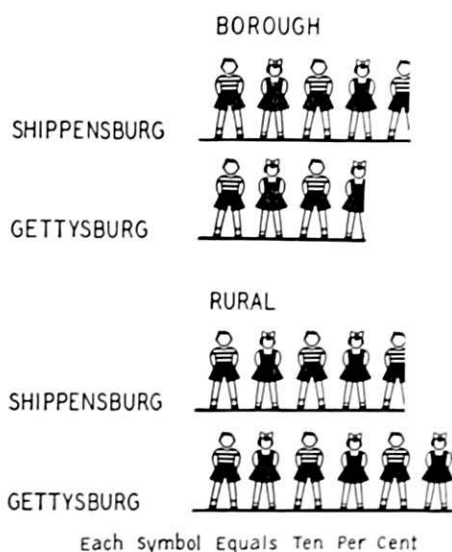


Fig. 8. — Percentages of children found physically defective by school health examination

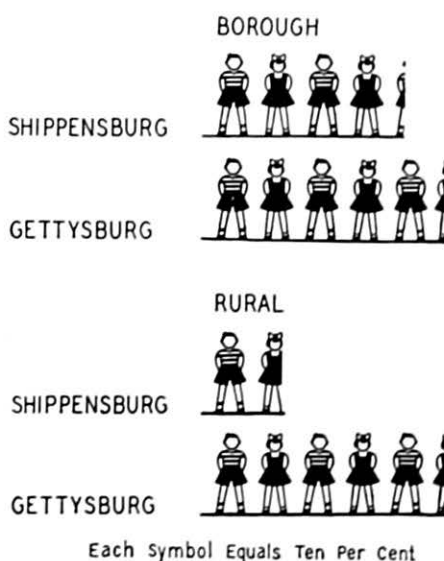


Fig. 9. — Percentages of children found defective whose defects had been corrected

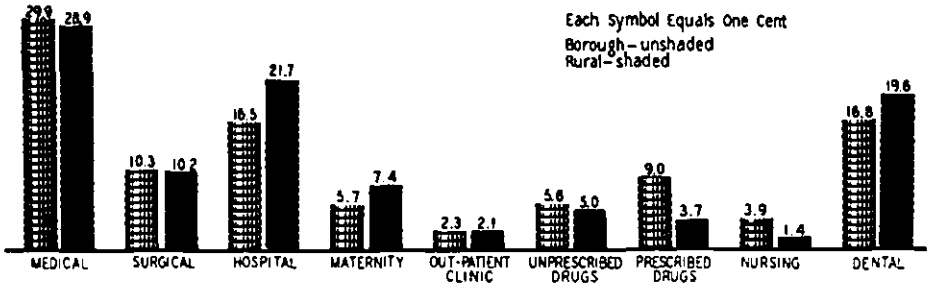


Fig. 10 — How the health and maternity service dollar was spent

and dental costs third, 18.2 per cent. Surgery charges were 10.3 per cent. Surgical and hospital charges together represented 29.4 per cent, just the same as the single item of routine medical service.

Maternity costs were 6.5 per cent. Prescribed drugs were 6.3 per cent, unprescribed drugs 5.3 per cent. Nursing services (aside from routine hospital care) were 2.7 per cent and hospital out-patient clinic services were 2.2 per cent of the costs, figure 10, table 16.

MEDICAL SERVICE COSTS

By medical services is meant the ordinary, non-surgical services of a physician in his office or the patient's home.

For these services the average cost per borough family reporting such costs was \$29.77 and per patient, \$16.06. The average per rural family was \$26.49 and per patient, \$13.37, table 17.

SURGICAL SERVICE COSTS

Only 72 families, less than 8 per cent, reported surgical expenses. The average cost per borough family was \$92.92 and per patient slightly less, \$90.47. Rural family cost was \$99.37 and per patient cost was \$91.53, table 18.

HOSPITAL SERVICE COSTS

Ninety-one families, slightly under 10 per cent, reported using hospitals for other than maternity purposes. Borough costs per family were \$122.42 and per patient \$110.18; rural costs per family were \$160.59 and per patient \$134.31, being swollen by one rural family hospital bill of \$1700, table 19.

MATERNITY SERVICE COSTS

Twenty-three borough families reported an average maternity cost of \$81.85, and 38 rural families reported an average cost of \$66.37, the

difference being largely due to less rural hospitalization for maternity, table 20 and table 6.

OUT-PATIENT OR CLINIC COSTS

Use of the hospitals for examination and treatment by non-bed patients was reported by 26 borough families as costing an average of \$29.81 and by 28 rural families as costing an average of \$25.89. The difference is largely due to a few heavy bills reported by Shippensburg borough families, table 21.

UNPRESCRIBED DRUG COSTS

Unprescribed drugs, or "patent medicines," cost 410 borough families an average of \$4.55 and 460 rural families an average of \$3.67, table 22.

PRESCRIBED DRUG COSTS

Prescribed drugs were reported costing an average per family of \$15.75 and per patient \$6.95 by 191 borough families. Family costs of \$9.78 and patient costs of \$3.91 were reported by 129 rural families. Costs ran higher in the Gettysburg community than in Shippensburg, table 23.

NURSING COSTS

Costs for home or special hospital nursing were reported by only 13 families, averaging \$138.23, table 24.

DENTAL SERVICE COSTS

Dental services averaged \$21.68 per borough family reporting and \$11.88 per patient. Rural families averaged \$25.18 and rural patients averaged \$14.48, table 25. The difference is apparently due to the greater proportion of extractions among rural patients, tables 10 and 11.

Use of Insurance

The various forms of insurance against the costs of ill health were used sparingly by the reporting families, and especially so by rural families.

Hospital insurance covered 21.5 per cent of the borough persons 12 years old and over, and 10.3 per cent of the rural.

Illness insurance, most commonly the plan sponsored by the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, covered 8.5 per cent of the borough persons and 5.1 per cent of the rural.

Accident insurance was reported by 12.6 per cent of the borough persons and 9.5 per cent of the rural.

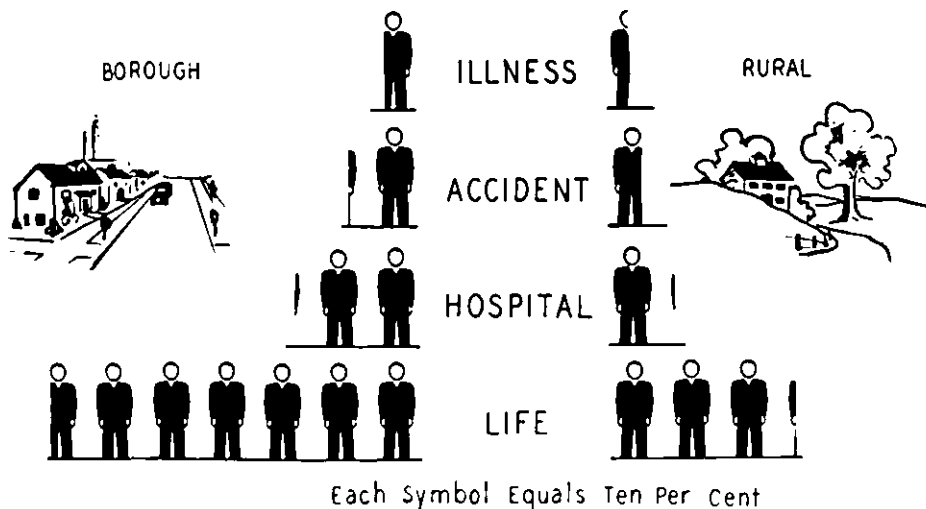


Fig. 11 — Persons 12 years old and older carrying indicated types of insurance

Life insurance was carried by 67.1 per cent of the borough persons and 32.0 per cent of the rural, figure 11 and table 26.

Factors Affecting the Use of Health Services

DISTANCE AS A FACTOR

The per cent of rural illnesses attended by a doctor did not decline nor increase consistently as the distance from the doctor increased, figure 12 and table 27.

This may be due to a combination of several reasons. The roads are good, in general, over the areas studied and the country is gently rolling, the high ridges lying outside the territory covered, so there is little hindrance to travel. Further, the doctors do not have a mileage charge which is added to the cost of a home call, but use an informal zone charge which makes house calls at a distance of 9 or more miles cost but slightly over \$4 while those close to the boroughs cost about \$2.50, table 28.

The difference in cost is apparently too slight to discourage the use of a doctor.

AGE AS A FACTOR

Age seemed to be a factor in both the need for and the use of health services.

Persons under 20 and over 60 had a markedly higher percentage of illness than did those aged 20-59, with little difference between borough

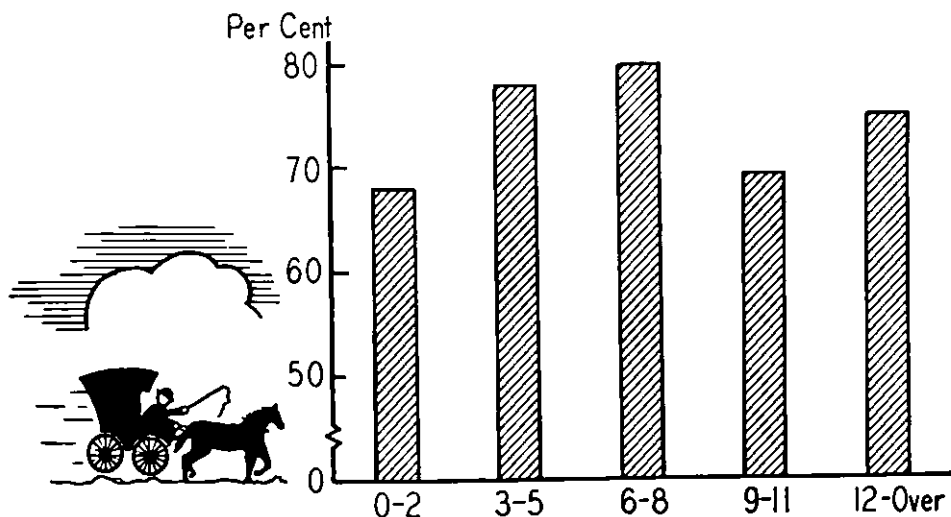


Fig. 12 — Percentage of rural illnesses attended by a doctor according to number of miles distant

and rural residents. In general, 58 per cent of those under 20 were ill, 39 per cent of those 20-39, 48 per cent of those 40-59, and 55 per cent of those 60 and over, table 29.

Illnesses of the youngest group, 0-19 years of age, were most apt to be unattended by a doctor. Of the illnesses occurring to borough

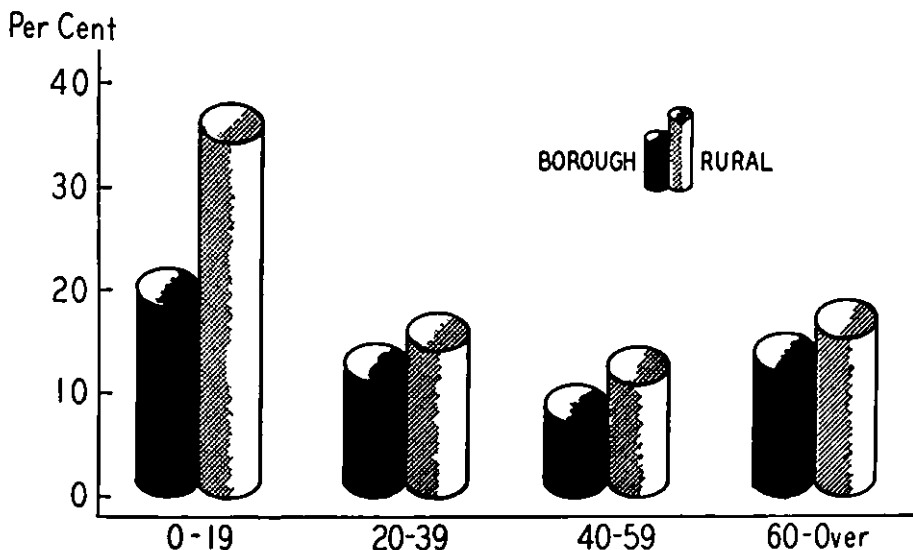


Fig. 13 — Unattended illnesses classified by age and residence

residents, 18 per cent of the age-group 0-19 went without medical attention compared to 11 per cent for the 20-39 age group, 7 per cent of those 40-59, and 10 per cent for those 60 and over. Of the illnesses occurring to rural residents, 34 per cent of the age-group 0-19 were unattended, 14 per cent for the group 20-39, 11 per cent for the group 40-59, and 15 per cent for the group 60 and over, figure 13 and table 30.

EDUCATION AS A FACTOR

When classified according to the last year of school attended by the head of the family, the households interviewed showed little consistent difference in the per cent of persons who had been ill, except for a slight increase among the rural group of lowest education, that which had a school attendance of four years or less, table 31.

There was no consistent difference either in the number of doctor calls per illness, except for this same lowest educational group, which had the greatest number of calls per attended illness in the rural areas, table 32.

There was little difference also in the per cent of illnesses attended by a physician, except again an increase among the lowest education group, figure 14 and table 33.

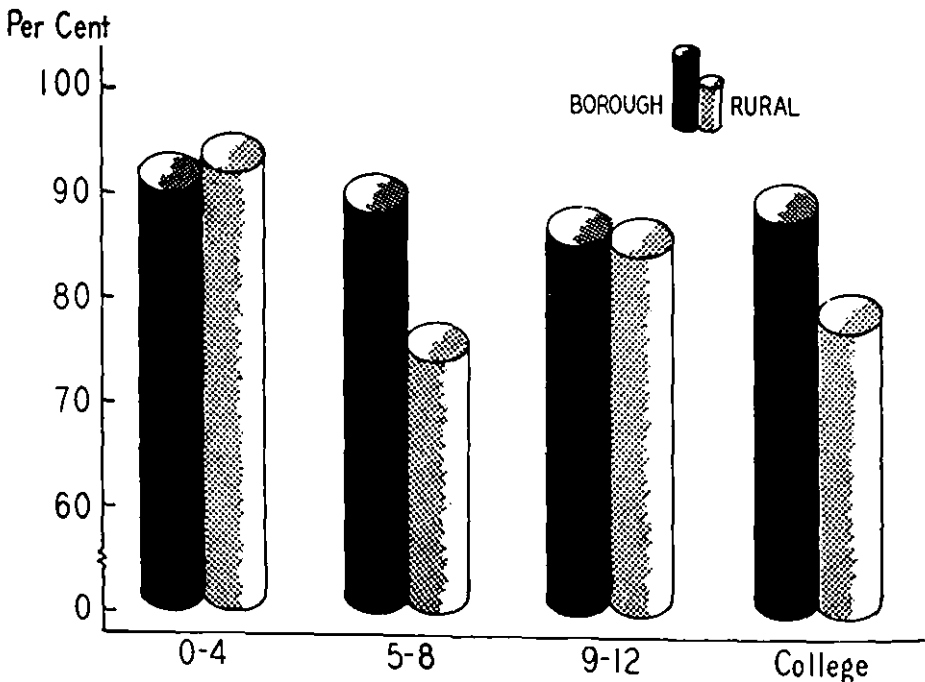


Fig. 14 — Illnesses attended by a physician, classified according to last school grade attended by family head

The unusual position of the lowest educational group is very likely due to two things: the size of the group is very small and subject to the influence of a few extreme cases, and it contains an unusually high percentage of older people whose illnesses are apt to last longer. It may safely be treated as an exception to the general finding of no clear relationship between educational status and use of medical services.

In the case of dental services there was a definite tendency for the use of a dentist to increase as the educational status of the family head increased. Of the persons in the lowest educational group of 0-4 years of school, 15.1 per cent had been to a dentist in the year preceding; 24.1 per cent of the group 5-8 years of school; 33.7 per cent of the group 9-12; and 40.5 per cent of the group whose family head had attended college, figure 15 and table 34.

INCOME AS A FACTOR

There is no clear evidence that there was less illness as the family income increased, table 35, nor that the per cent of illnesses attended by a physician increased as the family income increased, figure 16 and table 36, (see note on page 33).

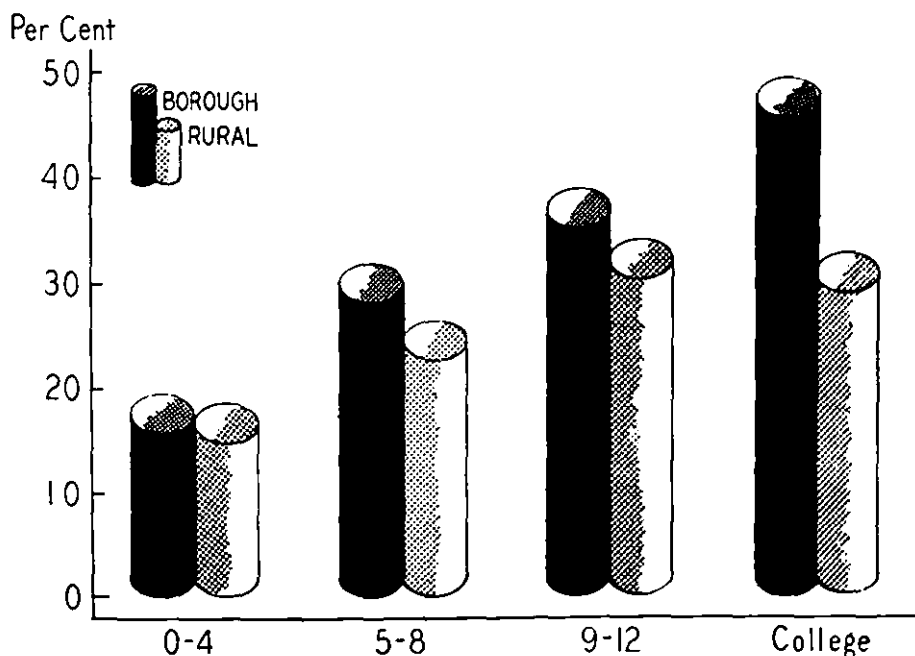


Fig. 15 — Persons receiving dental treatment, classified by last school grade attended by family head

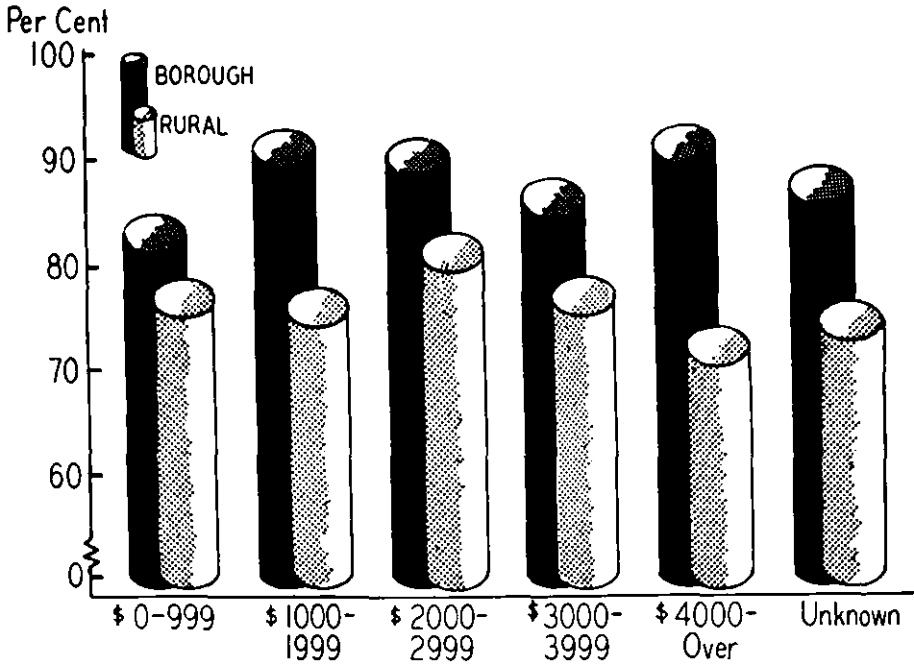


Fig. 16 — Illnesses attended by a physician, classified according to income class

The number of doctor calls per case of illness seemed to bear no relation to the income, table 37, and neither did the average cost of combined medical, surgical, and hospital services per attended illness, table 38. The greater costs per attended illness were sustained by the families with incomes under \$1000 and those of \$4000 and more, table 38.

The cost of all health services for the families reporting both costs and income bore heaviest upon the families with less than \$2000 income, who spent a much larger per cent of their income for health services than did the families with \$2000 or more. The lower income borough group spent 4.9 per cent of its income for all health services, compared to 2.6 per cent for the upper; the lower income rural group spent 6.1 per cent, compared to 2.5 per cent for the upper, figure 17 and table 40.

Hospitalization for childbirth was distinctly more common among the rural families receiving incomes of \$2000 and more, than those receiving less than \$2000 income, figure 18 and table 41.

Free medical or surgical services were reported in 15 borough households whose income was given and 7 rural. Ten of the 15 borough cases were in households with incomes of \$3000 and over and may represent "professional courtesy"; the 7 rural cases were in households of less than

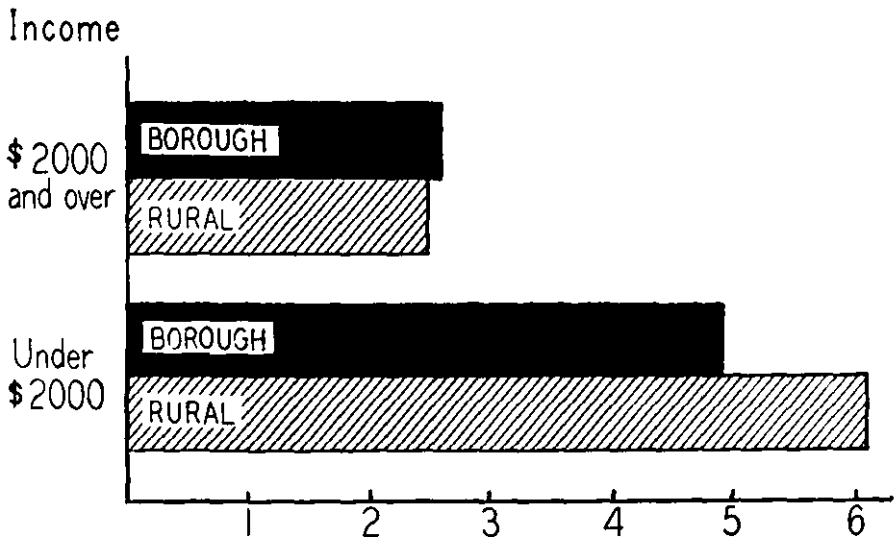


Fig. 17 — Percentage of income spent for all health services by income groups

\$2000 income, table 42. None of these cases represents the provision of medical service by the State, which is available to all who receive financial aid from the Department of Public Assistance.

Dental treatment definitely increased as the family income increased from 18.1 per cent of the persons in households receiving less than \$1000 to 44.3 per cent in those receiving \$4000 and more, figure 19 and table 43.

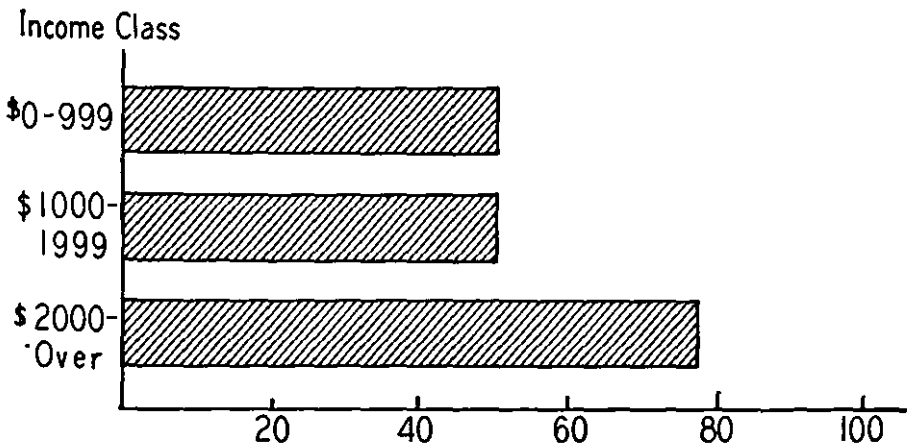


Fig. 18 — Percentage of rural births occurring in hospitals, classified by income class

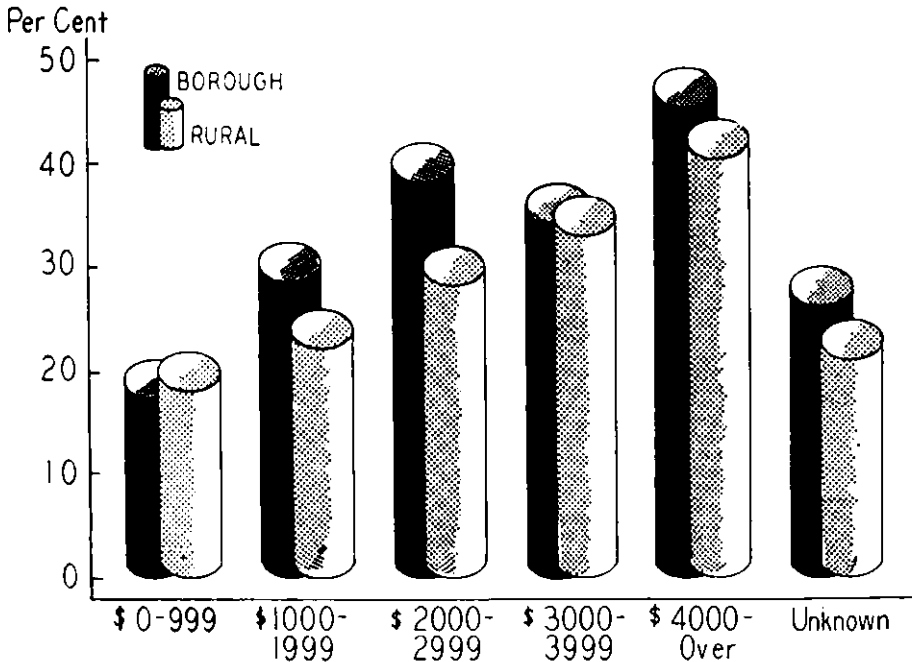


Fig. 19 — Percentage of persons receiving dental treatment according to income class

UNPRESCRIBED DRUG STORE REMEDIES AS A FACTOR

Comparison of the per cent of illnesses unattended by a physician in homes using unprescribed drug store remedies with those not using them was made difficult by the small number of homes that reported not using such remedies, table 12. There seemed to be no significant difference between the per cent of illnesses unattended, table 44.

HOME-PREPARED REMEDIES AS A FACTOR

The number of families using home-prepared remedies was about one third of the number not using them, table 13. In the boroughs about 13 per cent of the illnesses in each group were unattended by a physician. In the rural areas about 29 per cent of the illnesses in the households using home-prepared remedies were unattended by a physician, compared to about 21 per cent in the group not using them, figure 20 and table 39.

Conclusions

It was found that illness occurred at about the same rate in the two communities and in their rural and urban parts, but that rural illness was less apt to be treated by a physician either at his office or at the patient's home.

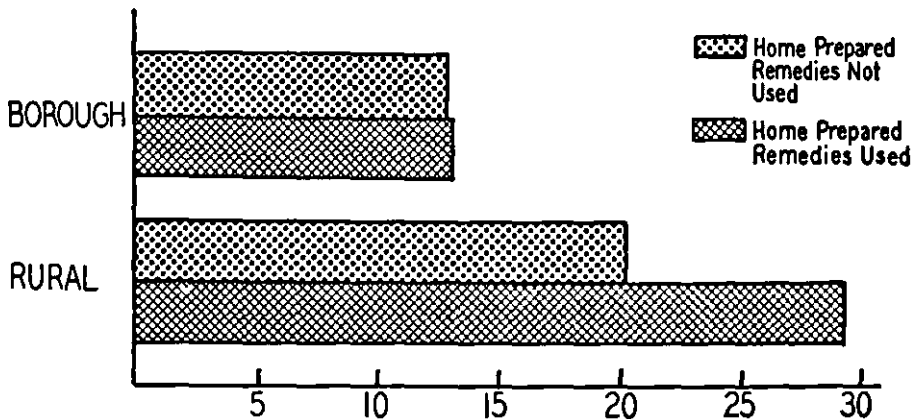


Fig. 20 — Percentage of illnesses not attended by a physician, according to use of home-prepared remedies

Hospitalization for illness was about the same in spite of the lack of a hospital in Shippensburg, but hospitalization for childbirth was much more widely used in the urban centers than in the rural areas and in Gettysburg community more than in Shippensburg.

Dental services were more widely used by borough households than by rural, and the dental treatments of rural people were more of the type to indicate previous long neglect.

Use of unprescribed drugs was widespread and about equal between rural and urban homes, but home-prepared remedies were used more by the rural.

Insurance for illness, accident, hospitalization, and death was employed much more by urban families than by rural.

It is difficult to say why the differences in health practices existed between rural and urban families in the same communities. Rural families were apparently disadvantaged by greater distance, less education and less income; but when the different rural distance groups, education groups, and income classes were compared with each other there was no consistent variation in their use of physicians; but there was in the case of dental treatments, which did vary with education and income among rural and urban households alike. It may be that a general feeling that one should see a doctor when sick was strong enough to overcome distance, education, and income handicaps while consulting a dentist for a toothache was regarded as a luxury, or at least not as a necessity. The fact that a higher per cent of illnesses went untreated by a physician in those households which used home-prepared remedies as compared to those which did not, would indicate the importance of the presence or absence of this ideological factor. An idea, a custom, or a

group habit can become very powerful in such relatively small, closely-knit communities as these of Shippensburg and Gettysburg.

The fact that so few children whose health had been found defective by school health examination had been treated for the defect, both in rural and urban areas, would indicate that the purposes of the examination were not being fully achieved at the time of the survey.

The fact that fewer Shippensburg babies than Gettysburg babies were born in hospitals would suggest that the presence of a hospital in the community, as at Gettysburg, increases hospitalization for cases which, like childbirth, involve a large amount of decision by the patient. Well-knit communities like these are highly self-conscious, their members well aware of the difference between their own community and the next, and often unwilling to go "outside" for services.

Recommendations

If it is assumed that it is desirable to increase the use of professional health services by the rural population of these communities, and if the evidence that the reason for the current under-use is a matter of ideas and attitudes is accepted, then obviously some sort of educational campaign is in order. The advantages of professional treatment and the dangers of self-medication are not widely enough understood.

Professional personnel — the doctors and dentists — by their codes of ethics are prevented from the competitive advertising that is typical of most other types of business and that serves to create favorable attitudes toward the product. There are available to their county and State associations, however, certain prepared newspaper items and radio programs which might be sponsored toward the end of public information; perhaps more emphasis should be put upon health education in the schools; and literature, speakers, and films might be offered to program chairmen of local community organizations.

This might best be done through a local community Health Council composed of professional persons and laymen representative of local organizations.

In addition to the work of education, such a local Health Council might well consider the problem of the failure to make health corrections following the school health examinations. It could arrange for heart, cancer, and other clinics, X-ray examinations for tuberculosis, and make plans for possible local disaster needs.

In the case of Shippensburg, a Health Council could carefully study the hospital needs of the community in relation to the facilities available nearby, and if deemed advisable, might arrange for a small local health unit for maternity and emergency uses in close cooperation with one of the neighboring hospitals.

These local Health Councils might also study the various group health and hospital insurance plans, both available and proposed, in the light of the ability of the different income groups of the communities to pay the premiums, and make recommendations regarding them. This survey of the use of health services has revealed extensive failure to use personal insurance of any kind, particularly in the case of rural households.

Notes of Caution

The "community approach" seems to yield very interesting results in showing the different degrees of health service use in the rural and urban parts of these two areas. The influence of the presence or absence of a hospital is also evident. Apparently more material should have been included in the schedule, however, for the data obtained are insufficient to give internal explanation for the differences found.

A fundamental difficulty lies in the question-and-answer method of getting the information. In the first place it is possible to get only those ills of which the informant knew; physical examination might have revealed hidden ills. In the second place there are recorded only those ills that were remembered. The extent of actual illness may have been greater than was recorded, and the true expense also may have been greater. In the third place it is certain that modesty prevented some informants from giving true account; not one venereal disease was reported, only one case of mental illness and that by an accidental slip in naming the hospital involved, and but two cases of tuberculosis. It can only be assumed in this study that knowledge, memory, and modesty were constant among all classes of informants.

Before very general conclusions can be drawn from this data a second report, based upon two northern Pennsylvania communities, should be examined and compared.

Tables

Table 1.— Families and persons reporting illness or accident, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NUMBER FAMILIES	TOTAL NUMBER PERSONS	FAMILIES REPORTING ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT		PERSONS REPORTING ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough						
Shippensburg	232	793	188	81	365	46
Gettysburg	231	800	190	82	414	52
Total	463	1,593	378	82	779	49
Rural						
Shippensburg	304	1,261	254	84	642	51
Gettysburg	209	813	173	83	414	51
Total	513	2,074	427	83	1,056	51
Grand total	976	3,667	805	82	1,835	50

Table 2.—Classification of persons by age and residence.

RESIDENCE	0—19 years		20—39 years		40—59 years		60 and over		Total	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
Borough										
Shippensburg	262	33	260	33	171	21	100	13	793	100
Gettysburg	263	33	225	28	201	25	111	14	800	100
Total	525	33	485	31	372	23	211	13	1,593	100
Rural										
Shippensburg	541	43	338	27	243	19	139	11	1,261	100
Gettysburg	317	39	200	25	172	21	124	15	813	100
Total	858	41	538	26	415	20	263	13	2,074	100
Grand total	1,383	38	1,023	28	787	21	474	13	3,667	100

Table 3.—Families according to last school grade attended by family head, and residence.

RESIDENCE	0-4	5-8	9-12	COLLEGE	UNKNOWN
Borough					
Shippensburg					
Number	7	86	82	54	3
Per cent	3.0	37.1	35.3	23.3	1.3
Gettysburg					
Number	7	98	63	60	3
Per cent	3.0	42.4	27.3	26.0	1.3
Total					
Number	14	184	145	114	6
Per cent	3.0	39.8	31.3	24.6	1.3
Rural					
Shippensburg					
Number	13	209	43	26	13
Per cent	4.3	68.7	14.1	8.6	4.3
Gettysburg					
Number	5	148	30	19	7
Per cent	2.4	70.8	14.4	9.1	3.3
Total					
Number	18	357	73	45	20
Per cent	3.5	69.6	14.2	8.8	3.9
Grand total					
Number	32	541	218	159	26
Per cent	3.3	55.4	22.3	16.3	2.7

Table 4.—Families in indicated income classes, by residence.

RESIDENCE	\$ 0-999		1000-1999		2000-2999		3000-3999		4000-4999		5000-5999		UNKNOWN	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Borough														
Shippensburg	14	6	70	30	79	34	24	10	15	7	12	5	18	8
Gettysburg	20	9	61	26	58	25	28	12	12	5	20	9	32	14
Total	34	7	131	28	137	30	52	11	27	6	32	7	50	11
Rural														
Shippensburg	79	26	117	39	52	17	16	5	1	*	0	0	39	13
Gettysburg	52	25	62	30	29	14	15	7	7	3	4	2	40	19
Total	131	25	179	35	81	16	31	6	8	2	4	1	79	15
Grand Total	165	17	310	32	218	22	83	8	35	4	36	4	129	13

* Less than .5 per cent.

Table 5.—Reported illnesses or accidents receiving medical or hospital treatment, by residence.

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NUMBER	ATTENDED BY PHYSICIAN		NOT ATTENDED BY PHYSICIAN		HOSPITALIZED	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough							
Shippensburg	491	435	89	56	11	42	9
Gettysburg	549	470	86	79	14	55	10
Total	1,040	905	87	135	13	97	9
Rural							
Shippensburg	803	614	76	189	24	49	6
Gettysburg	533	404	76	129	24	27	5
Total	1,336	1,018	76	318	24	76	6
Grand total	2,376	1,923	81	453	19	173	7

Table 6.—Births* occurring in a hospital, by residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	NUMBER IN HOSPITAL	PER CENT IN HOSPITAL
Borough			
Shippensburg	30	25	83
Gettysburg	30	29	97
Total	60	54	90
Rural			
Shippensburg	60	27	45
Gettysburg	30	21	70
Total	90	48	53
Grand total	150	102	68

* Births over the 24 months preceding the survey.

Table 7.—Illnesses involving hospital out-patient, or clinic services by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF ILLNESSES	ILLNESSES INVOLVING OUT-PATIENT SERVICES	
		No.	per cent
Borough			
Shippensburg	491	9	2
Gettysburg	549	19	3
Total	1,040	28	3
Rural			
Shippensburg	803	12	1
Gettysburg	533	20	4
Total	1,336	32	2
Grand total	2,376	60	3

Table 8.—Illnesses involving nursing services, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF ILLNESSES	ILLNESSES INVOLVING NURSING SERVICE	
		No.	per cent
Borough			
Shippensburg	491	9	2
Gettysburg	549	7	1
Total	1,040	16	2
Rural			
Shippensburg	803	7	1
Gettysburg	533	3	1
Total	1,336	10	1
Grand total	2,376	26	1

Table 9.—Persons reporting dental treatment, by residence.

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER REPORTING DENTAL TREATMENT	PER CENT REPORTING DENTAL TREATMENT
Borough			
Shippensburg	793	286	36
Gettysburg	800	257	32
Total	1,593	543	34
Rural			
Shippensburg	1,261	299	24
Gettysburg	813	195	24
Total	2,074	494	24
Grand total	3,667	1,037	28

Table 10.—Type of dental treatment reported, by residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS REPORTED	TYPE OF TREATMENT							
		Cleaning		Extraction		Denture		Filling and other	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough									
Shippensburg	357	64	18	67	19	38	10	188	53
Gettysburg	306	52	17	66	22	18	6	170	55
Total	663	116	18	133	20	56	8	358	54
Rural									
Shippensburg	366	31	9	103	28	60	16	172	47
Gettysburg	242	34	14	80	33	25	10	103	43
Total	608	65	11	183	30	85	14	275	45
Grand total	1,271	181	14	316	25	141	11	633	50

Table 11.—Type of dental work reported by persons under 24 years of age, by residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS REPORTED	TYPE OF TREATMENT							
		Cleaning		Extraction		Denture		Filling and other	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough									
Shippensburg	152	18	12	32	21	4	3	98	64
Gettysburg	117	16	14	25	21	2	2	74	63
Total	269	34	13	57	21	6	2	172	64
Rural									
Shippensburg	158	12	8	48	30	5	3	93	59
Gettysburg	120	18	15	38	32	3	2	61	51
Total	278	30	11	86	31	8	3	154	55
Grand total	547	64	12	143	26	14	3	326	59

Table 12.—Families using or not using unprescribed drug store preparations, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	USING NO PREPARATIONS		USING ONLY ASPIRIN		USING OTHER PREPARATIONS			
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
		Borough							
Shippensburg	231*	15	7	10	4	206	89		
Gettysburg	231	37	16	42	18	152	66		
Total	462	52	11	52	11	358	78		
Rural									
Shippensburg	304	35	12	7	2	262	86		
Gettysburg	209	18	9	18	9	173	82		
Total	513	53	10	25	5	435	85		
Grand total	975	105	11	77	8	793	81		

* One Shippensburg borough family refused to answer this question.

Table 13.— Families using or not using home-prepared remedies, by residence.

RESIDENCE	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	USING REMEDIES		NOT USING REMEDIES	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough					
Shippensburg	232	55	24	177	76
Gettysburg	231	34	15	197	85
Total	463	89	19	374	81
Rural					
Shippensburg	304	86	28	218	72
Gettysburg	209	61	29	148	71
Total	513	147	29	366	71
Grand Total	976	236	24	740	76

Table 14.— Children reported as examined by school health officer, with number and per cent of children needing correction of defects and the corrections carried out, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED	CHILDREN FOUND NEEDING CORRECTION		CHILDREN WHOSE DE- FECTS WERE CORRECTED	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Borough					
Shippensburg	76	36	47	15	42
Gettysburg	111	42	38	22	52
Total	187	78	42	37	47
Rural					
Shippensburg	76	36	47	6	17
Gettysburg	60	36	60	19	53
Total	136	72	53	25	35
Grand total	323	150	46	62	41

Table 15.— Total reported costs of health services, including maternity, by residence and type of service.

TYPE OF SERVICE	SHIPPENSBURG		GETTYSBURG		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Borough	Rural	Borough	Rural	Borough	Rural	
Medical	\$4,766.25	\$6,015.25	\$5,176.50	\$3,814.00	\$9,942.75	\$9,829.25	\$19,772.00
Surgical	1,249.00	2,224.00	2,189.00	1,254.00	3,438.00	3,478.00	6,916.00
Hospital	2,400.75	2,878.22	3,108.00	4,508.85	5,508.75	7,387.07	12,895.82
Maternity	977.04	1,688.44	905.52	833.52	1,882.56	2,521.96	4,404.52
Out-patient clinic	386.00	253.50	389.00	471.50	775.00	725.00	1,500.00
Drugs							
Unprescribed	934.22	1,110.50	929.52	578.82	1,863.74	1,689.32	3,553.06
Prescribed	828.06	604.71	2,180.78	657.38	3,008.84	1,262.09	4,270.93
Nursing	—	143.00	1,308.00	346.00	1,308.00	489.00	1,797.00
Dental	3,516.00	4,265.25	2,078.40	2,408.75	5,594.40	6,674.00	12,268.40
Total	\$15,057.32	\$19,182.87	\$18,264.72	\$14,872.82	\$33,322.04	\$34,055.69	\$67,377.73
Number of families	217	298	217	196	434	494	928
Average cost per family	\$69.39	\$64.37	\$84.17	\$75.88	\$76.78	\$68.94	\$72.61

Table 16.—Per cent of reported expenditures for health services, including maternity, by residence and type of service.

TYPE OF SERVICE	SHIPPENSBURG		GETTYSBURG		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Borough	Rural	Borough	Rural	Borough	Rural	
Medical	32	31	28	26	30	29	30
Surgical	8	12	12	9	10	10	10
Hospital	16	15	17	30	16	22	19
Maternity	6	9	5	6	6	7	7
Out-patient clinic	3	1	2	3	2	2	2
Drugs							
Unprescribed	6	6	5	4	6	5	5
Prescribed	6	3	12	4	9	4	6
Nursing	—*	1	7	2	4	1	3
Dental	23	22	12	16	17	20	18
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Shippensburg maintains a community nurse for the borough.

Table 17.—Reported costs of medical* services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES†	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$4,766.25	168	\$28.37	294	\$16.21
Gettysburg	5,176.50	166	31.18	325	15.93
Total	9,942.75	334	29.77	619	16.06
Rural					
Shippensburg	6,015.25	228	26.38	450	13.37
Gettysburg	3,814.00	143	26.67	285	13.38
Total	9,829.25	371	26.49	735	13.37
Grand total	19,772.00	705	28.05	1,354	14.60

* Doctor's nonsurgical services.

† Number of families reporting costs.

Table 18.—Reported costs of surgical services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$1,249.00	17	\$ 73.47	17	\$ 73.47
Gettysburg	2,189.00	20	109.45	21	104.24
Total	3,438.00	37	92.92	38	90.47
Rural					
Shippensburg	2,224.00	21	105.90	23	96.70
Gettysburg	1,254.00	14	89.57	15	83.60
Total	\$3,478.00	35	\$ 99.37	38	\$ 91.53
Grand total	\$6,916.00	72	\$ 96.06	76	\$ 91.00

* Number of families reporting costs.

Table 19. — Reported costs of hospital services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$ 2,400.75	19	\$126.36	20	\$120.04
Gettysburg	3,108.00	26	119.54	30	103.60
Total	5,508.75	45	122.42	50	110.18
Rural					
Shippensburg	2,878.22	27	106.60	33	87.22
Gettysburg†	4,508.85	19	237.31	22	204.95
Total	\$ 7,387.07	46	\$160.59	55	\$134.31
Grand total	\$12,895.82	91	\$141.71	105	\$122.82

* Number of families reporting costs.

† Includes one hospital bill of \$1700.

Table 20.— Reported costs of maternity services paid by patients, by place of residence, over 12-month period.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY
Borough			
Shippensburg	\$ 977.04	12	\$81.42
Gettysburg	905.52	11	82.32
Total	\$1,882.56	23	\$81.85
Rural			
Shippensburg	1,688.44	26	64.94
Gettysburg	833.52	12	69.46
Total	\$2,521.96	38	\$66.37
Grand total	\$4,404.52	61	\$72.21

* Number of families reporting costs.

Table 21.— Reported costs of hospital out-patient or clinic services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$ 386.00	8	\$48.25	9	\$42.89
Gettysburg	389.00	18	21.61	19	20.47
Total	\$ 775.00	26	\$29.81	28	\$27.68
Rural					
Shippensburg	253.50	11	23.05	12	21.12
Gettysburg	471.50	17	27.74	20	23.58
Total	\$ 725.00	28	\$25.89	32	\$22.66
Grand total	\$1,500.00	54	\$27.78	60	\$25.00

* Number of families reporting costs.

Table 22.— Reported costs of unprescribed drugstore remedies, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PERSONS†	COST PER PERSON†
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$ 934.22	216	\$4.33	750	\$1.25
Gettysburg	929.52	194	4.79	701	1.33
Total	\$1,863.74	410	\$4.55	1,451	\$1.26
Rural					
Shippensburg	\$1,110.50	269	\$4.13	1,152	\$0.96
Gettysburg	578.82	191	3.03	764	0.76
Total	\$1,689.32	460	\$3.67	1,916	\$0.88
Grand total	\$3,553.06	870	\$4.08	3,367	\$1.06

* Number of families reporting costs.

† The term "person" instead of "patient" is used due to the indiscriminate way in which such drugs are used by a family, and in this case means the number of persons in the family.

Table 23.— Reported costs of prescribed drugstore remedies, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$ 828.06	68	\$12.17	155	\$5.34
Gettysburg	2,180.78	123	17.73	278	7.84
Total	\$3,008.84	191	\$15.75	433	\$6.95
Rural					
Shippensburg	\$ 604.71	72	\$ 8.40	201	\$3.01
Gettysburg	657.38	57	11.53	122	5.39
Total	\$1,262.09	129	9.78	323	\$3.91
Grand total	\$4,270.93	320	\$13.35	756	\$5.65

* Number of families reporting costs.

Table 24.— Reported costs of nursing services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES	COST PER FAMILY
Borough			
Shippensburg	—*	—	—
Gettysburg	\$1,308.00†	6	\$218.00
Total	\$1,308.00	6	\$218.00
Rural			
Shippensburg	\$ 143.00	4	\$ 35.75
Gettysburg	346.00	3	115.33
Total	\$ 489.00	7	\$ 69.86
Grand total	\$1,797.00	13	\$138.23

* Nine families in Shippensburg borough reported using the services of the community nurse, without charge.

† One Gettysburg borough family had a nursing bill of \$1008.

Table 25.— Reported costs of dental services paid by patient, by place of residence.

RESIDENCE	COST	NO. OF FAMILIES*	COST PER FAMILY	NO. OF PATIENTS	COST PER PATIENT
Borough					
Shippensburg	\$3,516.00	141	\$24.94	253	\$13.90
Gettysburg	2,078.40	117	17.76	218	9.53
Total	\$5,594.40	258	\$21.68	471	\$11.88
Rural					
Shippensburg	\$4,265.25	167	\$25.54	284	\$15.02
Gettysburg	2,408.75	98	24.58	177	13.61
Total	\$6,674.00	265	\$25.18	461	\$14.48
Grand total	\$12,268.40	523	\$23.46	932	\$13.16

* Number of families reporting costs.

Table 26.— Persons 12 years and older carrying various types of insurance other than employment-connected, by place of residence.

AREA	NUMBER PERSONS	HOSPITAL		ILLNESS		ACCIDENT		LIFE	
		No.	per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	per cent
Borough									
Shippensburg	635	138	22	74	12	87	14	426	67
Gettysburg	635	135	21	34	5	73	11	426	67
Total	1,270	273	21	108	9	160	13	852	67
Rural									
Shippensburg	903	80	9	33	4	62	7	294	33
Gettysburg	626	77	12	45	7	84	13	196	31
Total	1,529	157	10	78	5	146	10	490	32
Grand total	2,799	430	15	186	7	306	11	1,342	48

Table 27.— Rural illnesses attended by a doctor, according to number of miles distant from the doctor.*

RESIDENCE	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12 OR MORE
Shippensburg					
No. illnesses	177	284	239	66	32
No. attended	115	236	193	41	24
Per cent attended	65	83	81	62	75
Gettysburg					
No. illnesses	72	236	176	27	19
No. attended	55	172	137	23	14
Per cent attended	76	73	78	85	74
Total					
No. illnesses	249	520	415	93	51
No. attended	170	408	330	64	38
Per cent attended	68	78	80	69	75

* Seven cases of unknown mileage are not included.

Table 28.—Average reported physician's charge for rural home call, according to number of miles from the office.

AREA	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12 OR MORE
Shippensburg	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$3.12	\$4.33	\$4.50
Gettysburg	2.50	2.97	3.80	4.25	—
Total rural	2.46	2.78	3.70	4.31	4.50

Table 29.—Number and per cent of persons ill, by age and by residence.

RESIDENCE	0-19	20-39	40-59	60 OR MORE
Borough				
Shippensburg				
No. persons	262	260	171	100
No. ill	117	104	88	56
Per cent ill	45	40	51	56
Gettysburg				
No. persons	263	225	201	111
No. ill	168	100	90	56
Per cent ill	64	44	45	50
Total				
No. persons	525	485	372	211
No. ill	285	204	178	112
Per cent ill	54	42	48	53
Rural				
Shippensburg				
No. persons	541	338	243	139
No. ill	320	124	123	75
Per cent ill	59	37	51	54
Gettysburg				
No. persons	317	200	172	124
No. ill	192	74	75	73
Per cent ill	61	37	44	59
Total				
No. persons	858	538	415	263
No. ill	512	198	198	148
Per cent ill	60	37	48	56
Grand total				
No. persons	1,383	1,023	787	474
No. ill	797	402	376	260
Per cent ill	58	39	48	55

Table 30.— Number and per cent of unattended illnesses by age and residence.

RESIDENCE	0 - 19	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 OR MORE
Borough				
Shippensburg				
No. illnesses	187	130	109	65
No. unattended	24	13	11	8
Per cent unattended	13	10	10	12
Gettysburg				
No. illnesses	254	114	119	62
No. unattended	54	14	6	5
Per cent unattended	21	12	5	8
Total				
No. illnesses	441	244	228	127
No. unattended	78	27	17	13
Per cent unattended	18	11	7	10
Rural				
Shippensburg				
No. illnesses	425	148	145	85
No. unattended	144	16	17	12
Per cent unattended	34	11	12	14
Gettysburg				
No. illnesses	257	86	99	91
No. unattended	86	17	11	15
Per cent unattended	33	20	11	16
Total				
No. illnesses	682	234	244	176
No. unattended	230	33	28	27
Per cent unattended	34	14	11	15
Grand total				
No. illnesses	1,123	478	472	303
No. unattended	308	60	45	40
Per cent unattended	27	13	10	13

Table 31.— Number and per cent of persons ill, by last school grade attended by family head, and residence.

RESIDENCE	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	COLLEGE	UNKNOWN
Borough					
No. persons	48	641	516	363	25
No. persons ill	24	324	243	179	9
Per cent ill	50	51	47	49	36
Rural					
No. persons	54	1,534	241	167	78
No. persons ill	31	769	129	86	41
Per cent ill	57	50	54	51	53
Total					
No. persons	102	2,175	757	530	103
No. persons ill	55	1,093	372	265	50
Per cent ill	54	50	49	50	49

Table 32.—Average number of doctor calls per attended illness by last school year attended by family head, and residence.*

RESIDENCE	0-4	5-8	9-12	COLLEGE
Borough				
Shippensburg				
No. attended illnesses	14	156	152	101
Office calls	3.3	5.5	4.4	4.1
Home calls	4.8	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total calls	8.1	7.2	5.8	5.6
Gettysburg				
No. attended illnesses	13	212	119	96
Office calls	1.6	5.6	5.5	7.7
Home calls	0.5	0.96	1.6	1.2
Total calls	2.1	6.5	7.1	8.9
Total borough				
No. attended illnesses	27	368	271	197
Office calls	2.5	5.5	4.9	5.8
Home calls	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
Total calls	5.2	6.8	6.4	7.2
Rural				
Shippensburg				
No. attended illnesses	21	416	78	65
Office calls	9.2	4.1	4.7	4.4
Home calls	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.1
Total calls	10.5	5.3	5.6	6.5
Gettysburg				
No. attended illnesses	11	265	59	30
Office calls	17.2	4.9	4.3	4.0
Home calls	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total calls	18.0	5.7	4.8	4.6
Total rural				
No. attended illnesses	32	681	137	95
Office calls	12.0	5.0	4.6	4.3
Home calls	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.6
Total calls	13.2	6.0	5.3	5.9
Grand total				
No. attended illnesses	59	1,049	408	292
Office calls	7.6	4.8	4.8	5.3
Home calls	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
Total calls	9.5	5.9	6.0	6.8

* Only those attended illnesses for which the number of doctor calls was reported are included in this table. Use caution in drawing conclusions from the small number of cases in parts of this table.

Table 33.—Number and per cent of illnesses attended by a physician, according to last school grade attended by family head, and residence.

RESIDENCE	0-4	5-8	9-12	COLLEGE	UNKNOWN
Borough					
No. illnesses	30	422	332	243	14
No. attended by a physician	27	371	283	212	13
Per cent attended	90	88	85	87	93
Rural					
No. illnesses	36	954	166	128	49
No. attended by a physician	33	705	140	99	38
Per cent attended	92	74	84	77	78
Grand total					
No. illnesses	66	1,376	498	371	63
No. attended by a physician	60	1,076	423	311	51
Per cent attended	91	78	85	84	81

Table 34.—Number and per cent of persons receiving dental treatment by last school grade attended by family head, and residence.*

RESIDENCE	0-4	5-8	9-12	COLLEGE
Borough				
Shippensburg				
No. persons	26	297	276	173
No. treated	3	94	105	80
Per cent treated	12	32	38	46
Gettysburg				
No. persons	26	343	236	191
No. treated	5	86	76	87
Per cent treated	19	25	32	46
Total borough				
No. persons	52	640	512	364
No. treated	8	180	181	167
Per cent treated	15	28	35	46
Rural				
Shippensburg				
No. persons	41	951	124	104
No. treated	6	215	41	24
Per cent treated	15	23	33	23
Gettysburg				
No. persons	13	585	117	65
No. treated	2	129	32	25
Per cent treated	15	22	27	38
Total rural				
No. persons	54	1,536	241	169
No. treated	8	344	73	49
Per cent treated	15	22	30	29
Grand total				
No. persons	106	2,176	753	533
No. treated	16	524	254	216
Per cent treated	15	24	34	41

* Dental treatments in families of unknown educational status are not included.

Note Concerning Income Comparisons.

Income of nonfarming families is largely in money, easily counted; much farm income is in family-consumed milk, vegetables, meat, fire-wood, use of the house as part of the farm, and the like. Some farm expense is also difficult to calculate, as the interest-value of the land, buildings, machinery and livestock. These things make it very hard for a farmer to report off-hand his income for the last year in terms that can be compared fairly with that of a nonfarmer. In these tables and in the preceding figures, it is safer to compare one rural income group with another rural income group than to compare it with a borough income group.

Table 35.—Number and per cent of persons ill, by income class and residence.

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UNKNOWN
Borough						
No. persons	57	409	496	229	222	180
No. persons ill	36	221	235	130	102	75
Per cent ill	63	54	47	57	46	42
Rural						
No. persons	413	782	355	159	60	305
No. persons ill	240	395	164	78	34	145
Per cent ill	58	51	46	49	57	48
Grand total						
No. persons	470	1,191	851	388	282	485
No. persons ill	276	616	399	208	136	220
Per cent ill	59	52	47	54	48	45

Table 36.—Number and percent of illnesses attended by a physician, by income class and residence.

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UNKNOWN
Borough						
No. illnesses	53	258	303	182	139	105
No. attended by physician	43	230	267	152	124	89
Per cent attended	81	89	88	84	89	85
Rural						
No. illnesses	299	502	219	106	47	164
No. attended by physician	231	381	173	79	33	122
Per cent attended	77	76	79	75	70	74
Grand total						
No. illnesses	352	760	522	288	186	269
No. attended by physician	274	611	440	231	157	211
Per cent attended	78	80	84	80	84	78

Table 37.—Average number of doctor calls per attended illness by income class and residence.*

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UN- KNOWN	ALL CLASSES
Borough							
Shippensburg							
No. attended illnesses	17	129	134	69	54	23	426
Office calls	4.7	4.9	4.9	2.6	6.2	4.2	4.6
Home calls	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.7
Total calls	5.6	6.3	7.2	3.6	8.1	5.8	6.3
Gettysburg							
No. attended illnesses	25	94	122	77	67	58	443
Office calls	9.1	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.9
Home calls	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.2
Total calls	13.3	7.5	7.4	5.3	6.4	6.0	7.1
Total borough							
No. attended illnesses	42	223	256	146	121	81	869
Office calls	7.3	5.6	5.4	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.3
Home calls	2.8	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.5
Total calls	10.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	7.2	5.9	6.8
Rural							
Shippensburg							
No. attended illnesses	144	229	101	54	0	68	596
Office calls	4.9	4.4	4.0	2.2	0	5.8	4.4
Home calls	1.9	8.0	1.7	0.2	0	1.9	1.3
Total calls	6.8	12.4	5.7	2.4	0	7.7	5.7
Gettysburg							
No. attended illnesses	74	144	67	22	29	53	389
Office calls	4.1	5.3	4.8	2.6	4.0	6.4	5.0
Home calls	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Total calls	4.7	6.2	5.4	2.9	4.7	6.9	5.7
Total rural							
No. attended illnesses	218	373	168	76	29	121	985
Office calls	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.3	4.0	6.1	4.6
Home calls	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1
Total calls	6.1	5.5	5.5	2.6	4.7	7.3	5.7
Grand total							
No. attended illnesses	260	596	424	222	150	202	1854
Office calls	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.3	5.3	5.7	4.9
Home calls	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Total calls	6.7	6.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	6.8	6.1

* Caution is urged in drawing conclusions from the small number of cases in parts of this table.

Table 38.—Average cost per attended illness of combined medical, surgical, and hospital services by income class and residence.*

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UN- KNOWN
Borough						
Shippensburg						
Number	15	126	123	53	45	21
Average cost	\$18.44	\$28.09	\$21.13	\$13.74	\$31.52	\$22.90
Gettysburg						
Number	21	97	120	71	60	47
Average cost	\$28.45	\$23.04	\$20.80	\$16.32	\$62.99	\$16.96
Total						
Number	36	223	243	124	105	68
Average cost	\$24.28	\$25.90	\$20.97	\$15.22	\$49.50	\$18.79
Rural						
Shippensburg						
Number	134	223	98	55	—	65
Average cost	\$18.57	\$20.22	\$15.73	\$20.67	—	\$19.78
Gettysburg						
Number	66	133	65	22	31	53
Average cost	\$76.81	\$18.36	\$16.08	\$43.83	\$13.04	\$17.03
Total						
Number	200	356	163	77	31	118
Average cost	\$37.79	\$19.52	\$15.87	\$27.00	\$13.04	\$18.54
Grand total						
Number	236	579	406	201	136	186
Average cost	\$35.73	\$21.98	\$18.92	\$19.84	\$41.19	\$18.64

* The reader is cautioned to beware of general conclusions drawn from the small number of cases in parts of this table.

Table 39.—Number and per cent of illnesses unattended by physician, according to residence and use of home-prepared remedies.

RESIDENCE	HOME REMEDIES USED			HOME REMEDIES NOT USED		
	Number illnesses	Number unattended	Per cent unattended	Number illnesses	Number unattended	Per cent unattended
Borough						
Shippensburg	115	16	14	376	40	11
Gettysburg	99	12	12	450	67	15
Total	214	28	13	826	107	13
Rural						
Shippensburg	259	77	30	544	112	21
Gettysburg	186	53	28	347	76	22
Total	445	130	29	891	188	21
Grand total	659	158	24	1,717	295	17

Table 40.—The per cent of the income spent for all health services, by income group and residence*.

RESIDENCE	0- \$999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	TOTAL
Borough						
Shippensburg						
No. families	14	70	79	24	27	214
Health costs	\$ 1,112	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,740	\$ 1,658	\$ 2,521	\$ 15,031
Income	\$10,500	\$105,000	\$197,500	\$ 84,000	\$133,500	\$530,500
Per cent spent	10.6	4.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.8
Gettysburg						
No. families	20	61	58	28	32	199
Health costs	\$ 922	\$ 3,872	\$ 4,670	\$ 2,075	\$ 6,045	\$ 17,584
Income	\$15,000	\$ 91,500	\$145,000	\$ 98,000	\$164,000	\$513,500
Per cent spent	6.1	4.2	3.2	2.1	3.7	3.4
Total borough						
No. families	34	131	137	52	59	413
Health costs	\$ 2,034	\$ 8,872	\$ 9,410	\$ 3,733	\$ 8,566	\$ 32,615
Income	\$25,500	\$196,500	\$342,500	\$182,000	\$297,500	\$1,044,000
Per cent spent	8.0	4.5	2.7	2.1	2.9	3.1
Rural						
Shippensburg						
No. families	79	117	52	16	1	265
Health costs	\$ 3,906	\$ 8,517	\$ 3,036	\$ 1,947	\$ 20	\$ 17,426
Income	\$58,550	\$175,500	\$130,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 4,500	\$424,550
Per cent spent	6.7	4.9	2.3	3.5	0.4	4.1
Gettysburg						
No. families	52	62	29	15	11	169
Health costs	\$ 6,320	\$ 3,800	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,879	\$ 852	\$ 14,718
Income	\$39,000	\$ 93,000	\$ 72,500	\$ 52,500	\$ 53,500	\$310,500
Per cent spent	16.2	4.1	2.6	3.6	1.6	4.7
Total rural						
No. families	131	179	81	31	12	434
Health costs	\$10,226	\$ 12,317	\$ 4,903	\$ 3,826	\$ 872	\$ 32,144
Income	\$97,550	\$268,500	\$202,500	\$108,500	\$ 58,000	\$735,050
Per cent spent	10.5	4.6	2.4	3.5	1.5	4.4
Grand total						
No. families	165	310	218	83	71	847
Health costs	\$ 12,260	\$ 21,189	\$ 14,313	\$ 7,559	\$ 9,438	\$ 64,759
Income	\$123,050	\$465,000	\$545,000	\$290,500	\$355,500	\$1,779,050
Per cent spent	10.0	4.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.6

* Families of unknown income are omitted from this table. The number of families involved varies greatly from income group to income group, allowing room for distortion of the figures by unusual good health or illness in the smaller groups; for example, one Gettysburg rural family in the lowest group had a health service bill of over \$2000, accounting for nearly one-third of the costs of that group. It is worth noting that over half the families in the two communities are in the two lowest income groups, receiving less than \$2000 per year, and paying a substantial per cent of their income for health care.

Table 41.— Number and per cent of births occurring in hospitals, by income class and residence.*

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	\$3000 AND OVER
Borough				
Shippensburg				
No. births	—	2	23	4
No. hospitalized	—	2	19	3
Per cent hospitalized	—	100	83	75
Gettysburg				
No. births	—	7	9	11
No. hospitalized	—	7	9	10
Per cent hospitalized	—	100	100	91
Total				
No. births	—	9	32	15
No. hospitalized	—	9	28	13
Per cent hospitalized	—	100	88	87
Rural				
Shippensburg				
No. births	18	26	4	3
No. hospitalized	8	11	3	3
Per cent hospitalized	44	42	75	100
Gettysburg				
No. births	2	18	2	4
No. hospitalized	2	11	2	2
Per cent hospitalized	100	61	100	50
Total				
No. births	20	44	6	7
No. hospitalized	10	22	5	5
Per cent hospitalized	50	50	83	71
Grand total				
No. births	20	53	38	22
No. hospitalized	10	31	33	18
Per cent hospitalized	50	58	87	82

* Caution is urged in interpretation of this table in view of the small number of cases in certain income classes.

Table 42.— Reported free medical or surgical services by income group and residence.

RESIDENCE	0- \$999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UN- KNOWN	TOTAL
Borough							
Shippensburg	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Gettysburg	0	0	4	3	4	6	17
Total	0	1	4	4	6	6	21
Rural							
Shippensburg	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
Gettysburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
Grand total	3	5	4	4	6	6	28

Table 43.—Number and per cent of persons receiving dental treatment by income class and residence.

RESIDENCE	\$0-999	1000- \$1999	2000- \$2999	3000- \$3999	\$4000 AND OVER	UNKNOWN
Borough						
Shippensburg						
No. persons	23	212	281	106	101	70
No. treated	4	69	103	45	46	1
Per cent treated	17	32	37	42	46	27
Gettysburg						
No. persons	34	197	215	123	121	110
No. treated	6	49	86	33	55	28
Per cent treated	18	25	40	27	45	25
Total						
No. persons	57	409	496	229	222	180
No. treated	10	118	189	78	101	47
Per cent treated	18	29	38	34	45	26
Rural						
Shippensburg						
No. persons	264	532	216	86	4	159
No. treated	46	121	62	32	2	36
Per cent treated	17	23	29	37	50	23
Gettysburg						
No. persons	149	250	139	73	56	151
No. treated	29	55	38	21	22	30
Per cent treated	19	22	27	29	39	20
Total						
No. persons	413	782	355	159	60	310
No. treated	75	176	100	53	24	66
Per cent treated	18	23	28	33	40	21
Grand total						
No. persons	470	1,191	851	388	282	490
No. treated	85	294	289	131	125	113
Per cent treated	18	25	34	34	44	23

Table 44.—Number and per cent of illnesses unattended by a physician, according to residence and use of unprescribed drug store remedies.

RESIDENCE	UNPRESCRIBED REMEDIES USED			UNPRESCRIBED REMEDIES OTHER THAN ASPIRIN NOT USED		
	Number illnesses	Number unattended	Per cent unattended	Number illnesses	Number unattended	Per cent unattended
Borough						
Shippensburg	452	54	12	39	2	5
Gettysburg	411	58	14	138	21	15
Total	863	112	13	177	23	13
Rural						
Shippensburg	700	169	24	103	20	19
Gettysburg	476	114	24	57	15	26
Total	1,176	283	24	160	35	22
Grand total	2,039	395	19	337	58	17