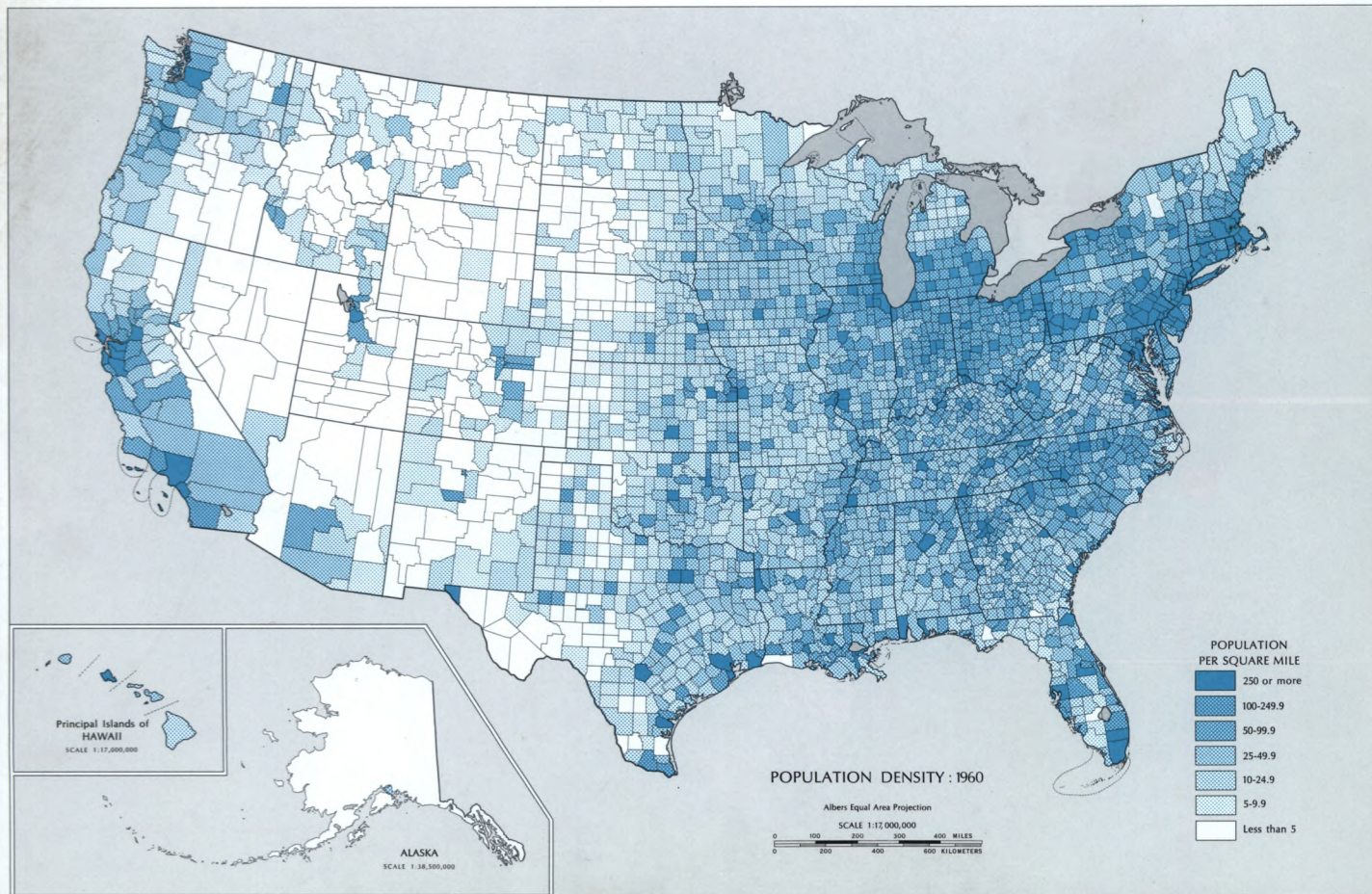
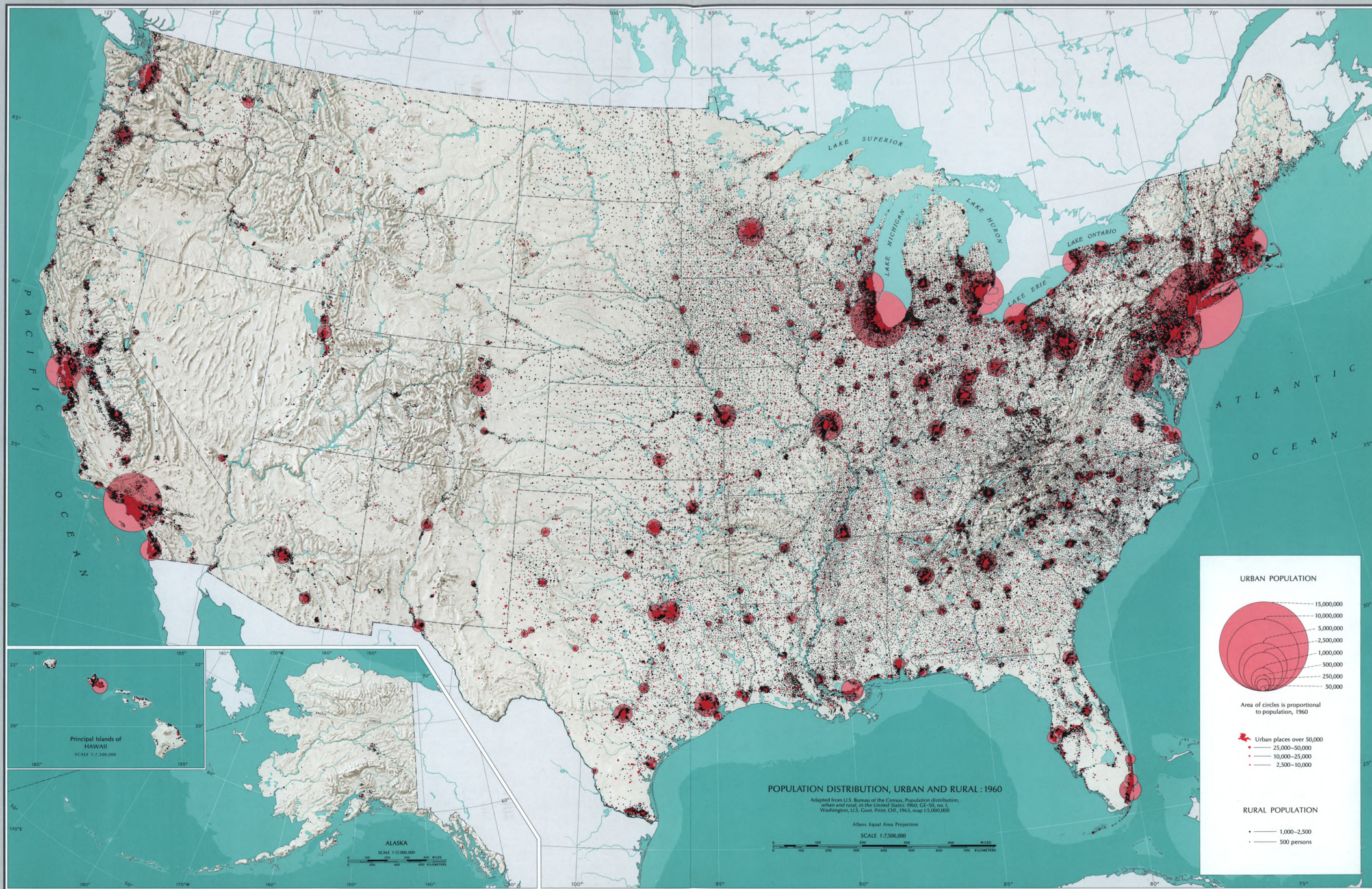
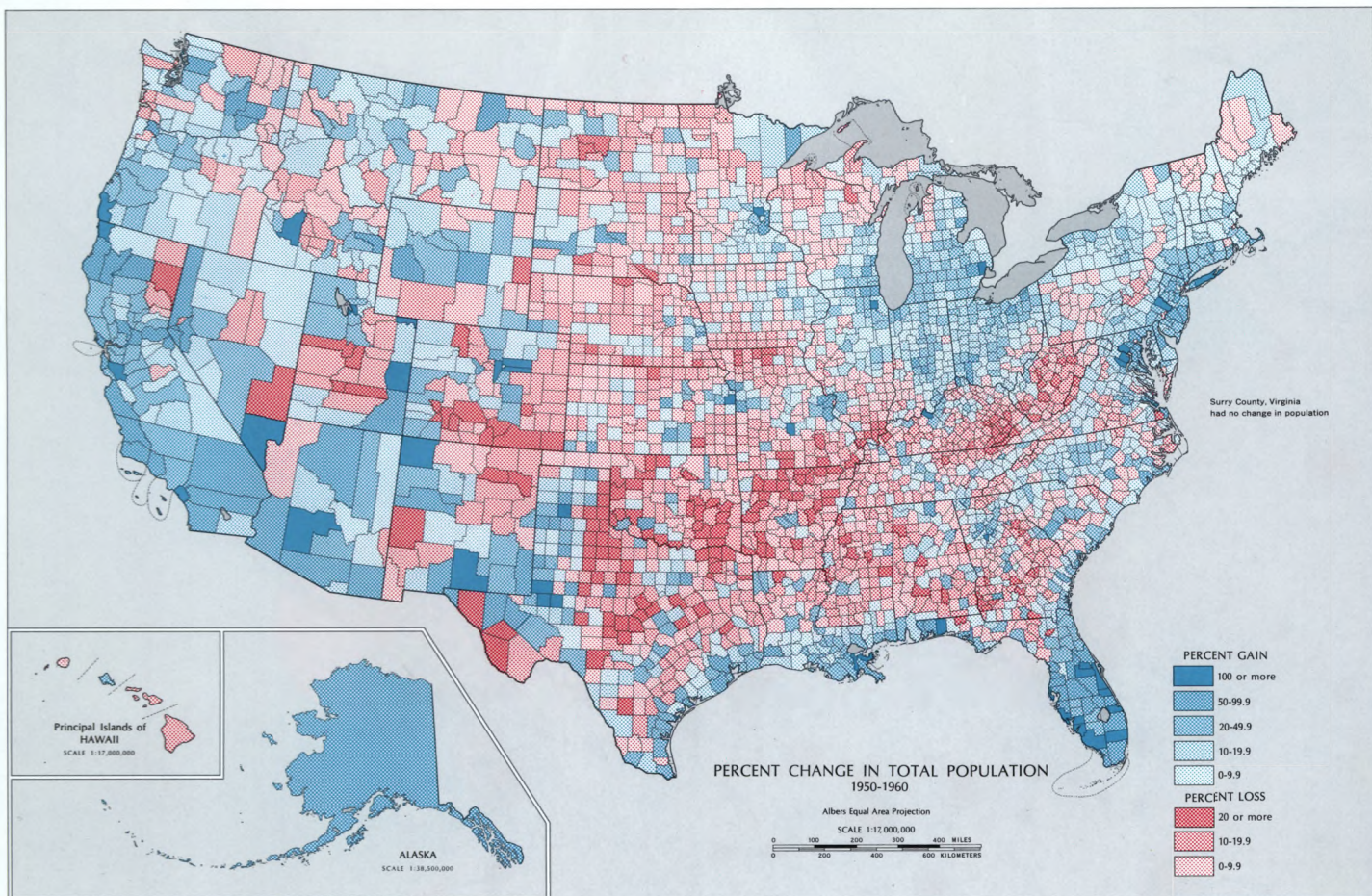


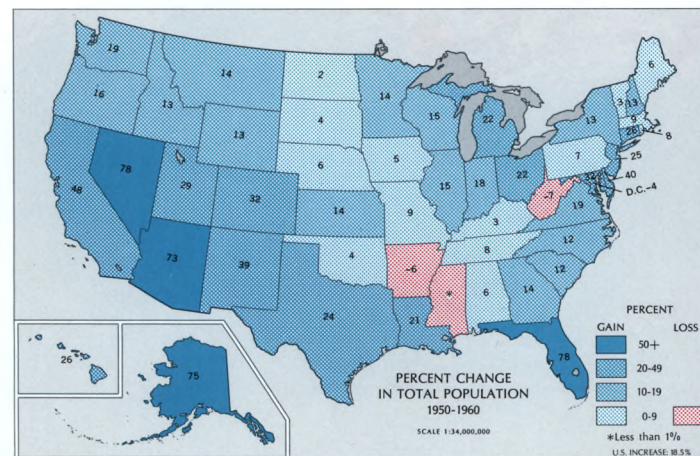
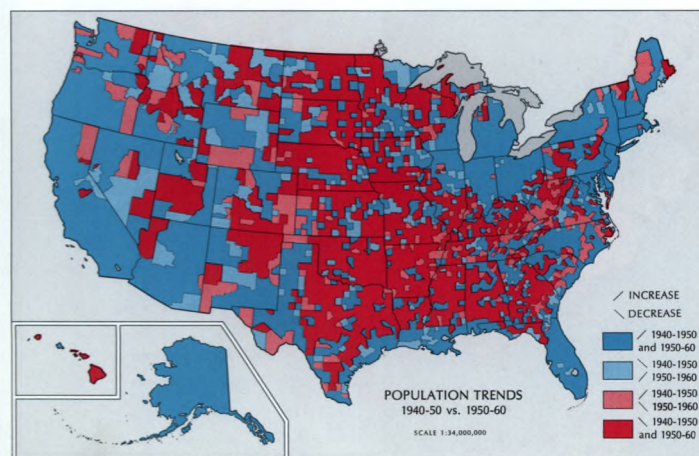
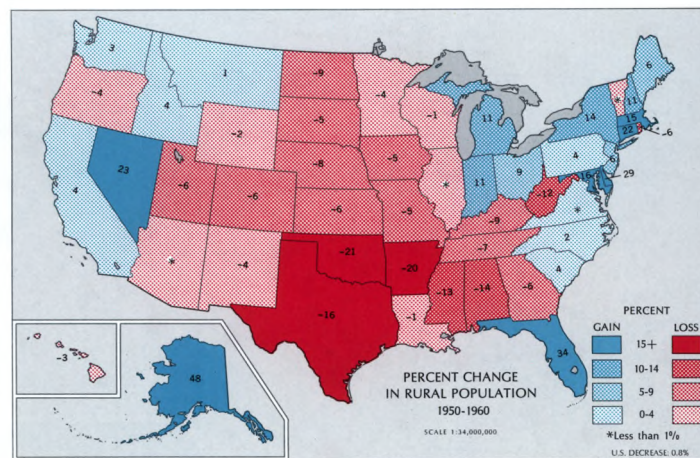
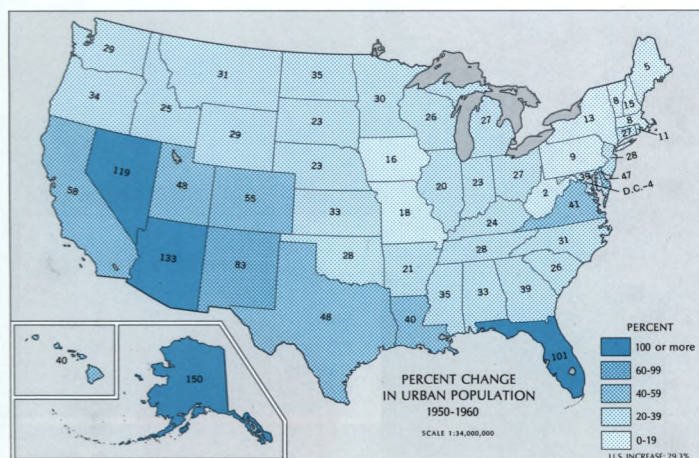
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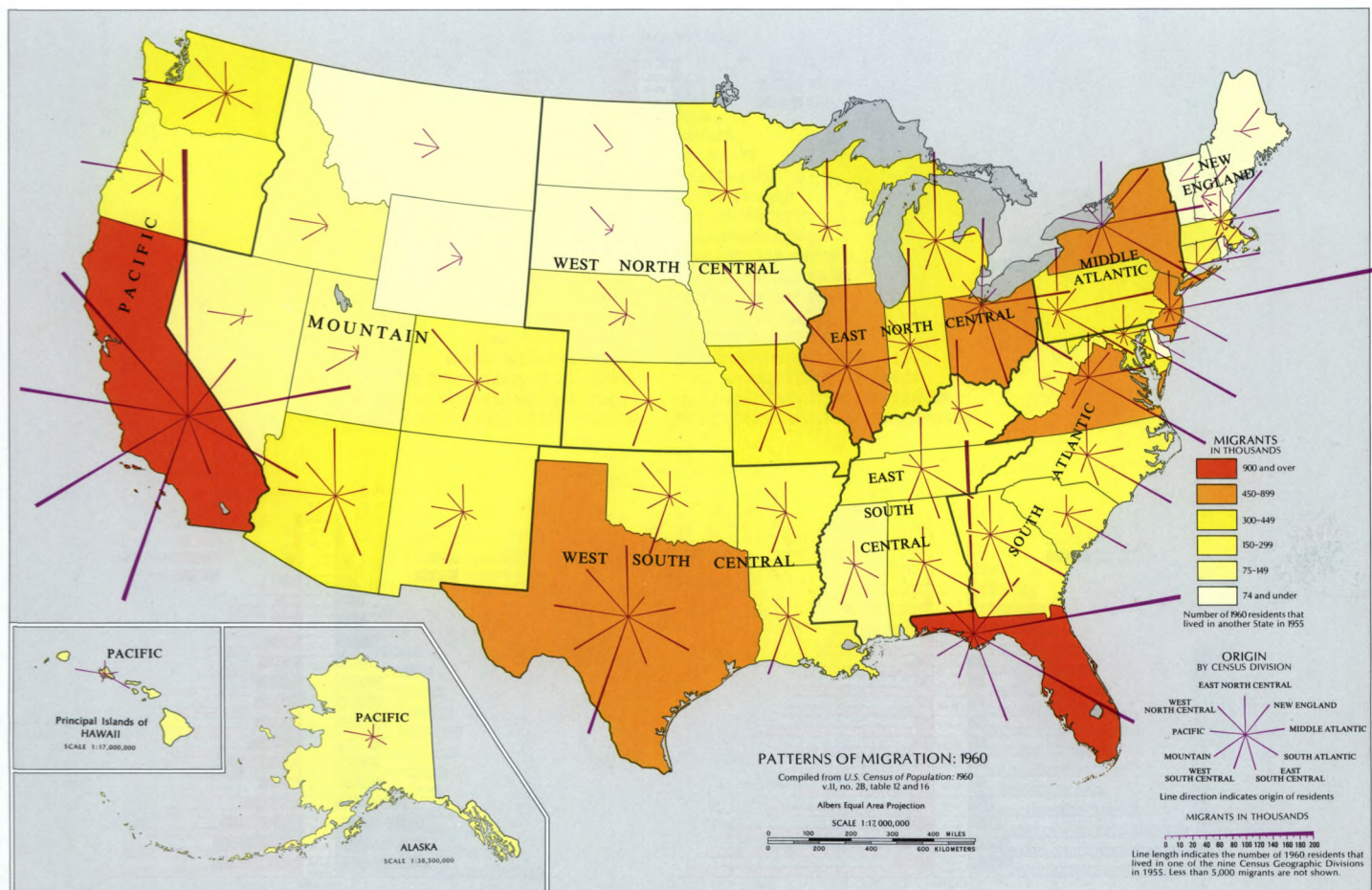
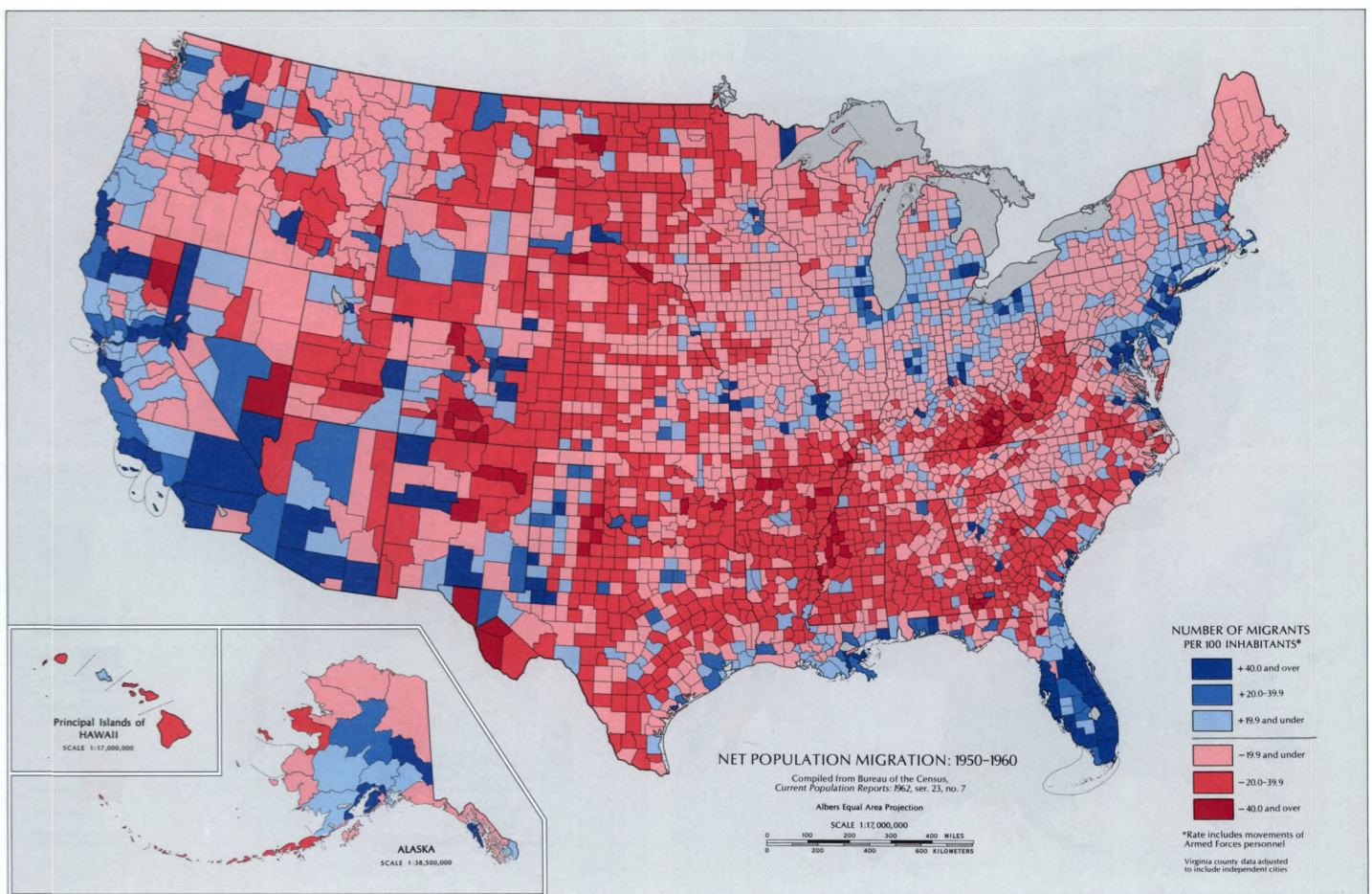


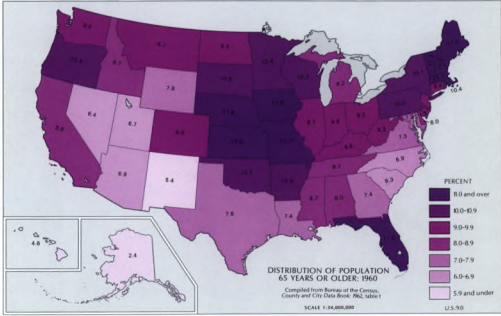
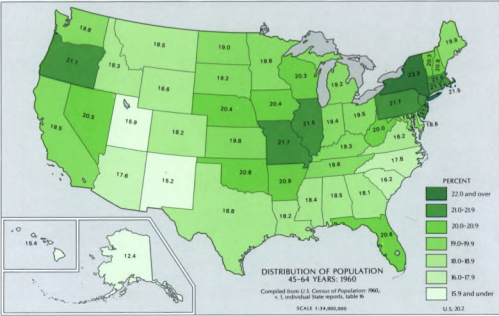
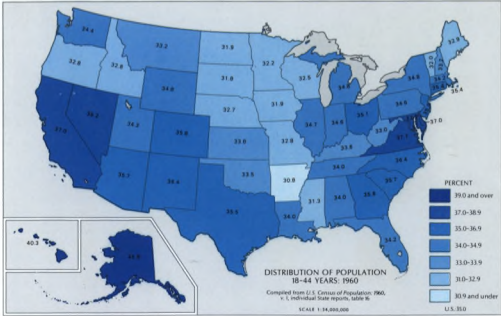
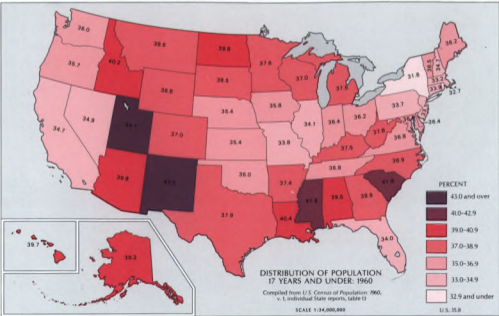
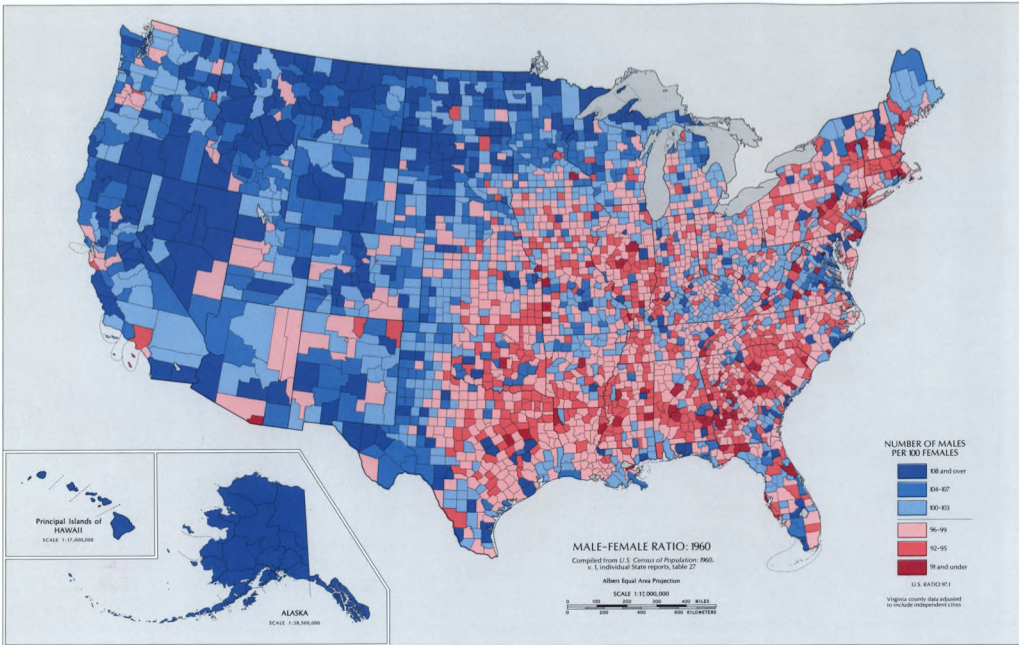




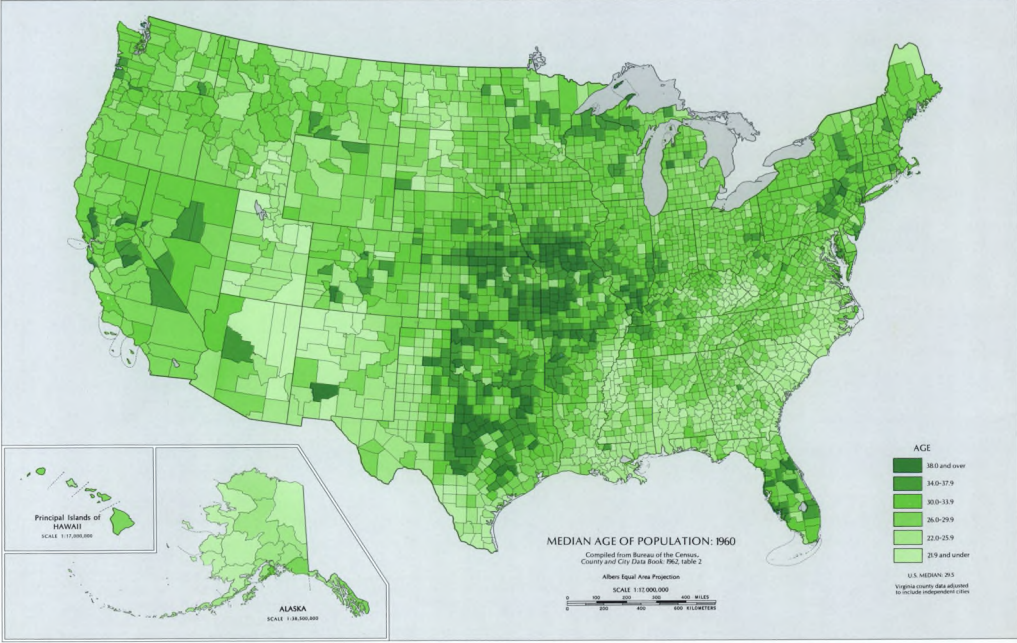
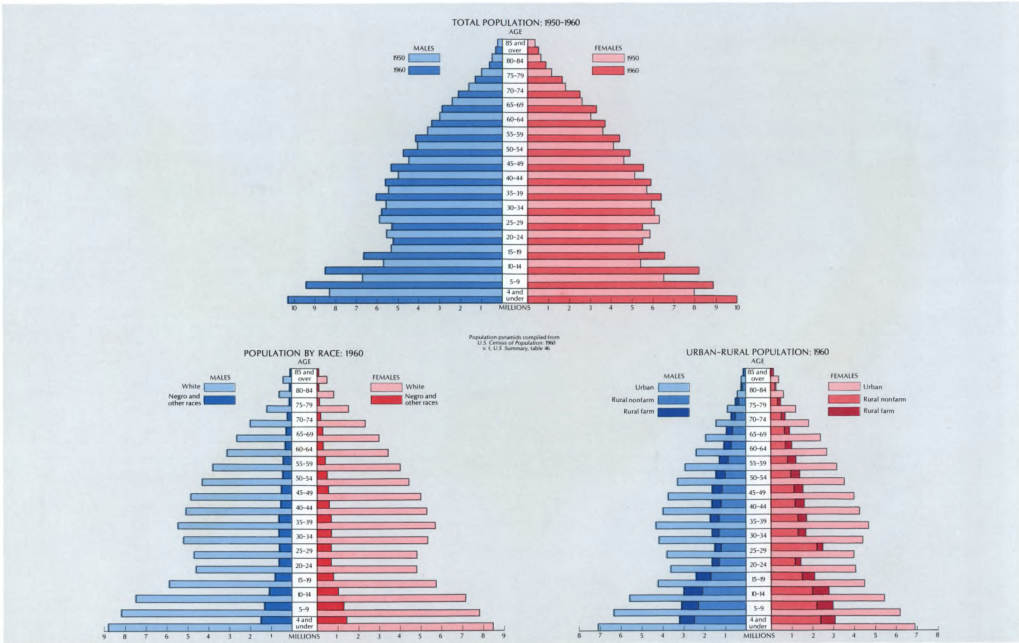
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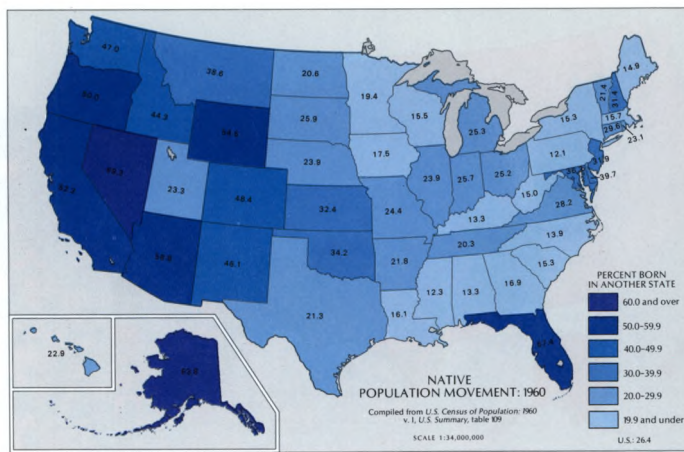
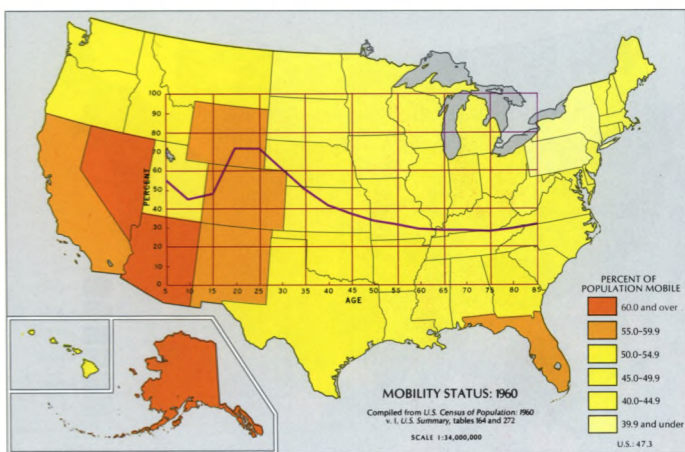






POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



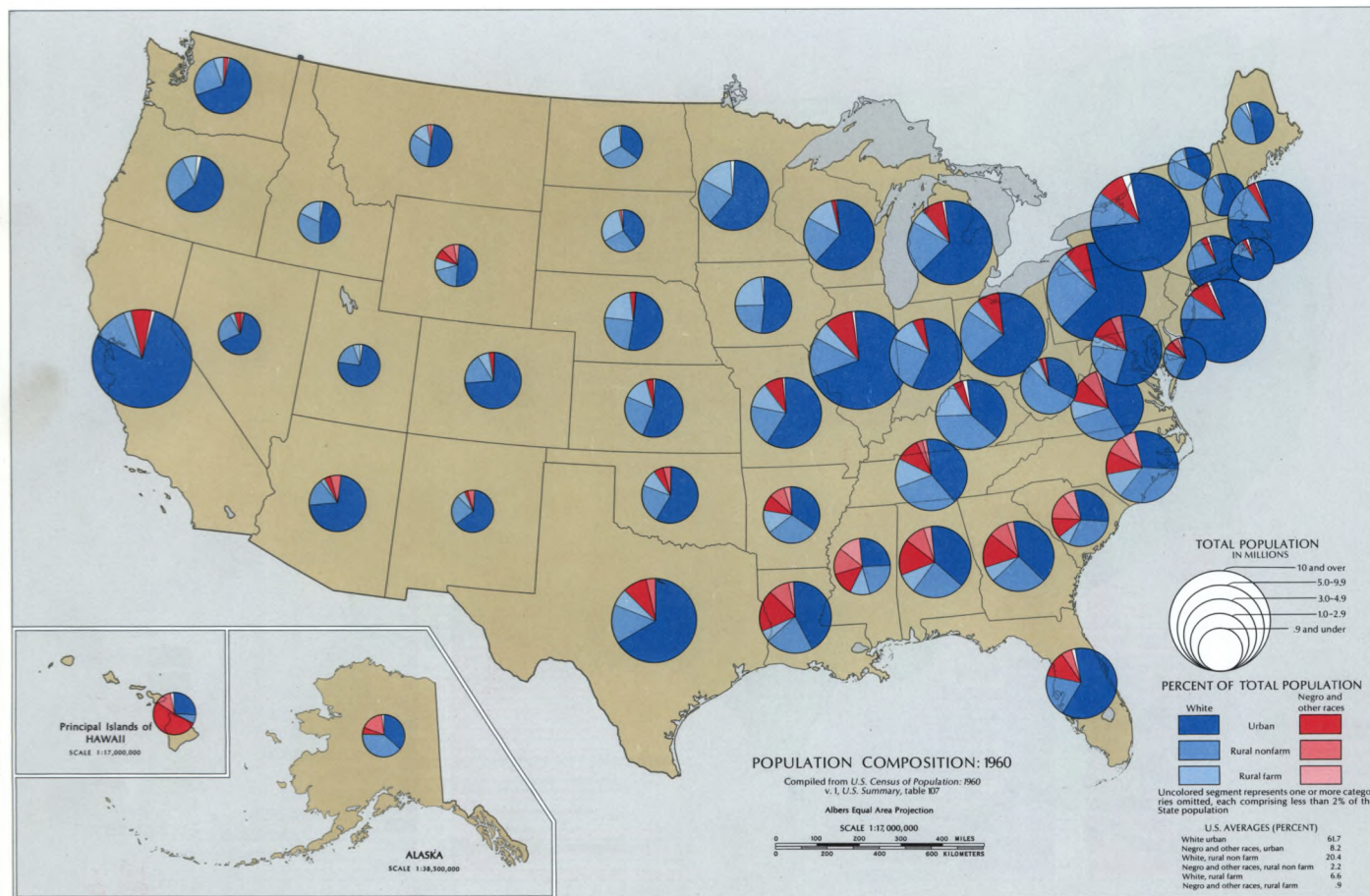
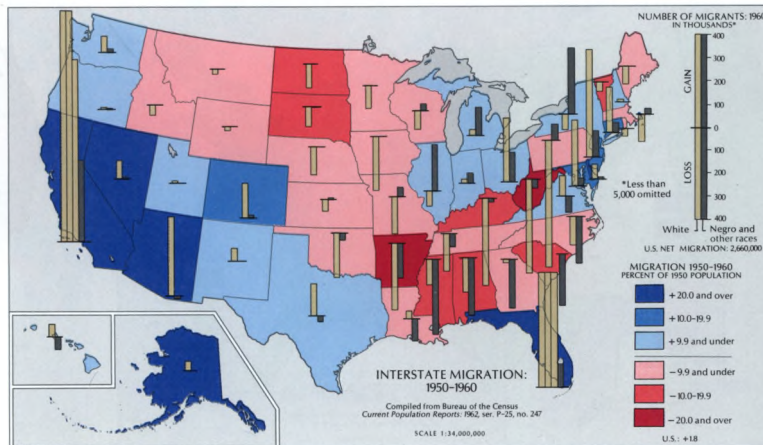


MOBILITY STATUS

This map shows the percent of the 1960 population 5 years of age or older that did not live in the same house in 1955. The graph shows the percent of the United States 1960 population by 5 year age groups that did not live in the same house in 1955.

NATIVE POPULATION

Native population comprises persons born in the United States or its possessions, and those born abroad or at sea who have at least one native American parent.



PERCENT OF POPULATION

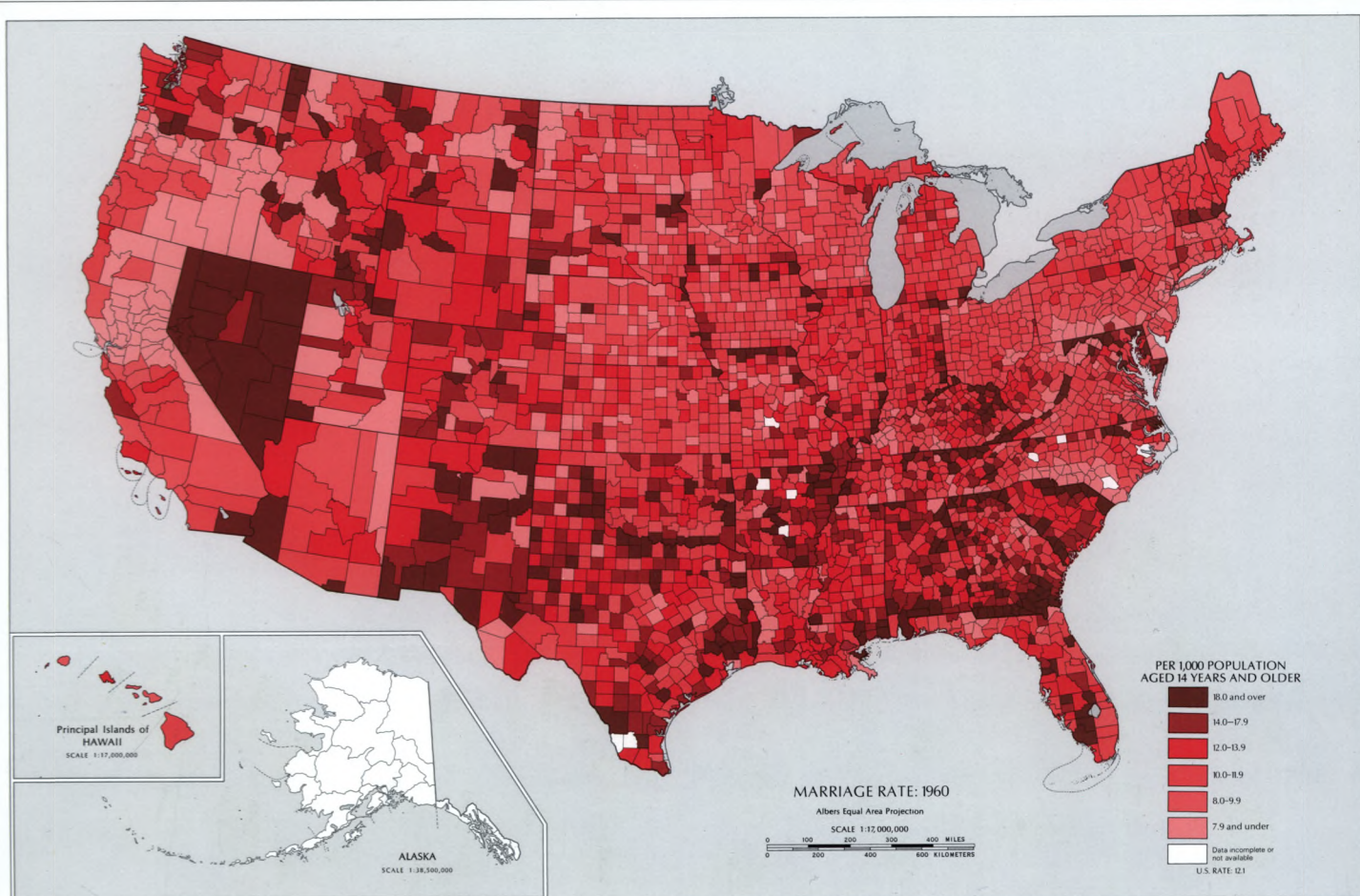
- 8.0 and over
- 10.0-10.9
- 9.0-9.9
- 8.0-8.9
- 7.0-7.9
- 6.0-6.9
- 5.9 and under

POPULATION NOT IN FAMILIES: 1960

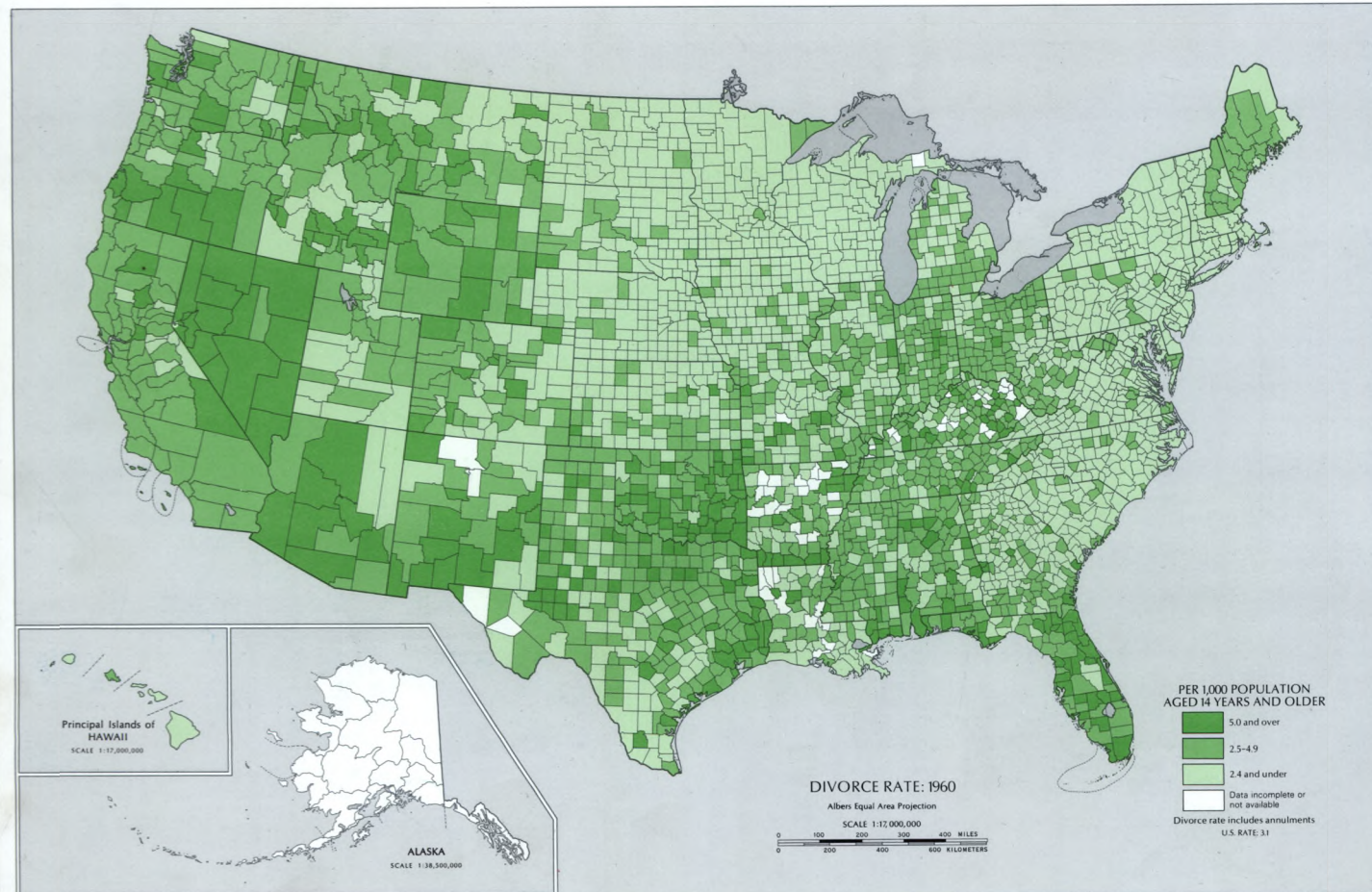
Compiled from Census of population: 1960, v. 1, PC(1)-1C, 1962, table 105 and PC(1)-1D, 1963, table 280

SCALE 1:34,000,000

U.S. 85



Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of population: 1960*, v. 1, individual State reports, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1961, table 28, and U.S. Public Health Service, *Vital statistics of the United States*, v. III, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1964, table 5-1
Virginia county data adjusted to include independent cities



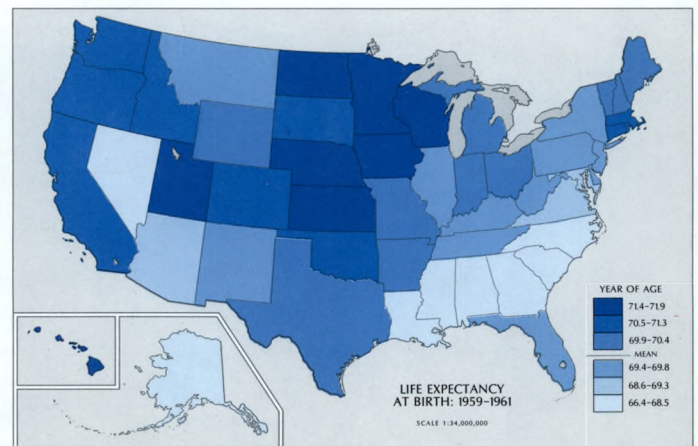
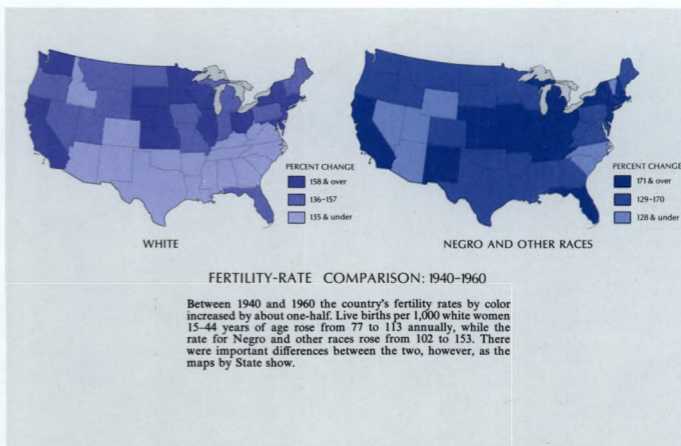
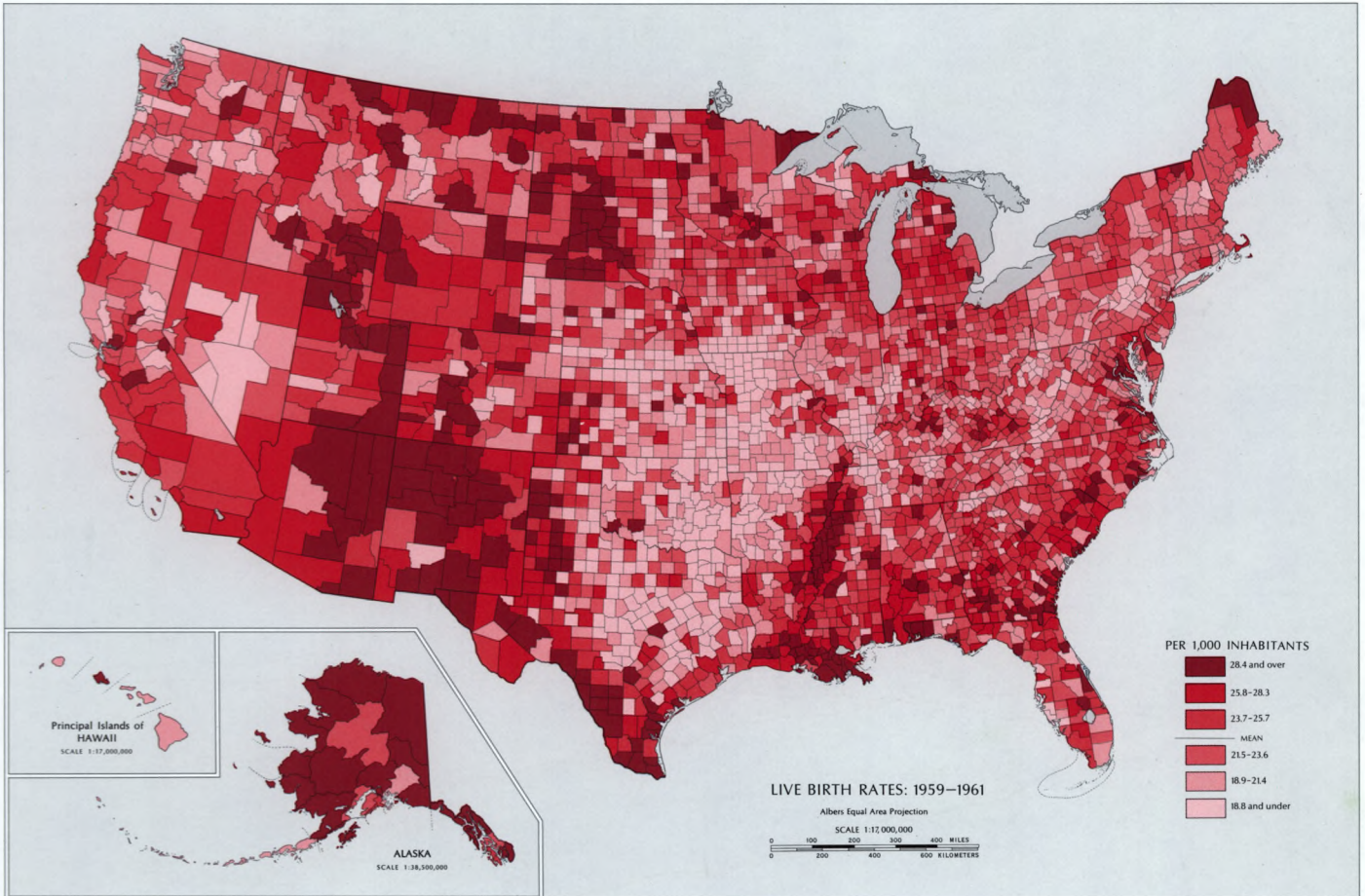
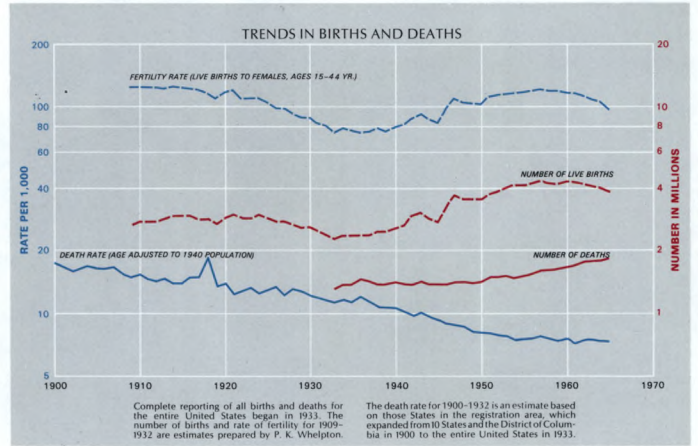
The following presentation of vital statistics, health manpower, and hospitals largely uses rates rather than frequencies. These rates are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons of the appropriate category, such as total population or persons 35-54 years of age. Most of the vital statistics are for the 3 years 1959-61, and the population is that of the 1960 census (multiplied by three).

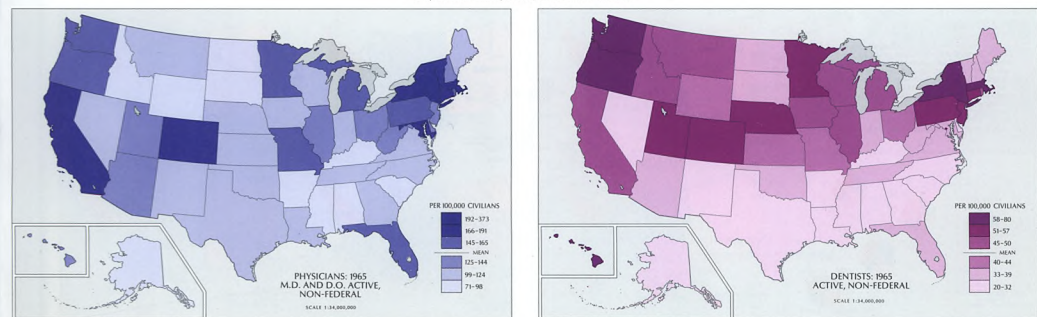
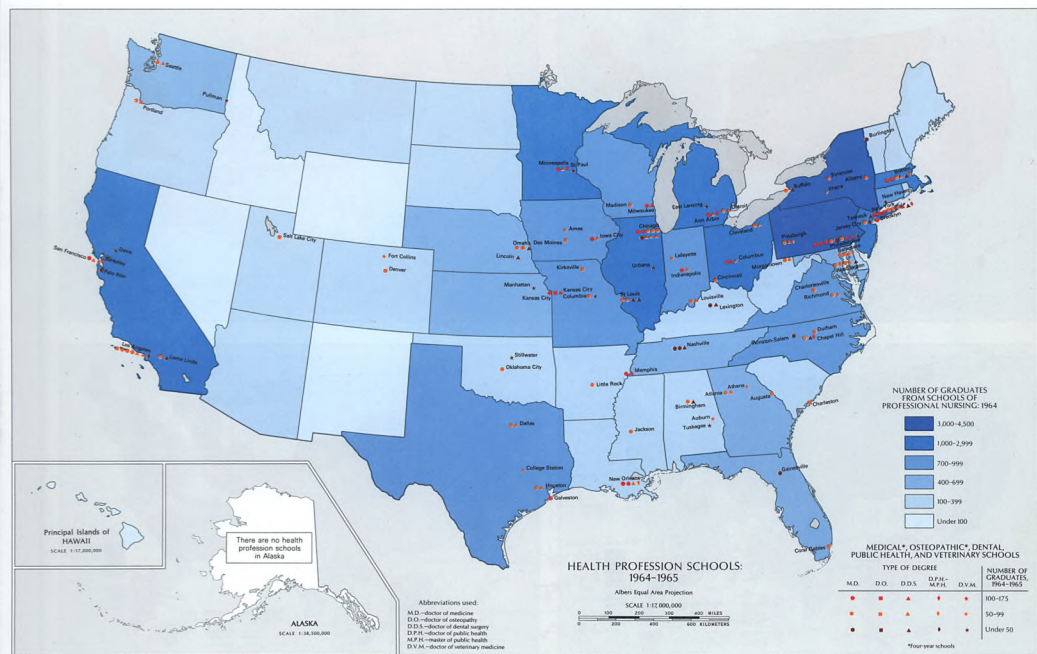
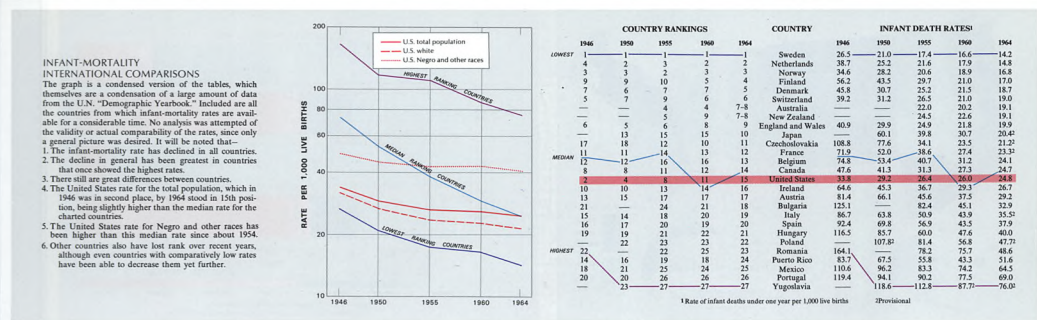
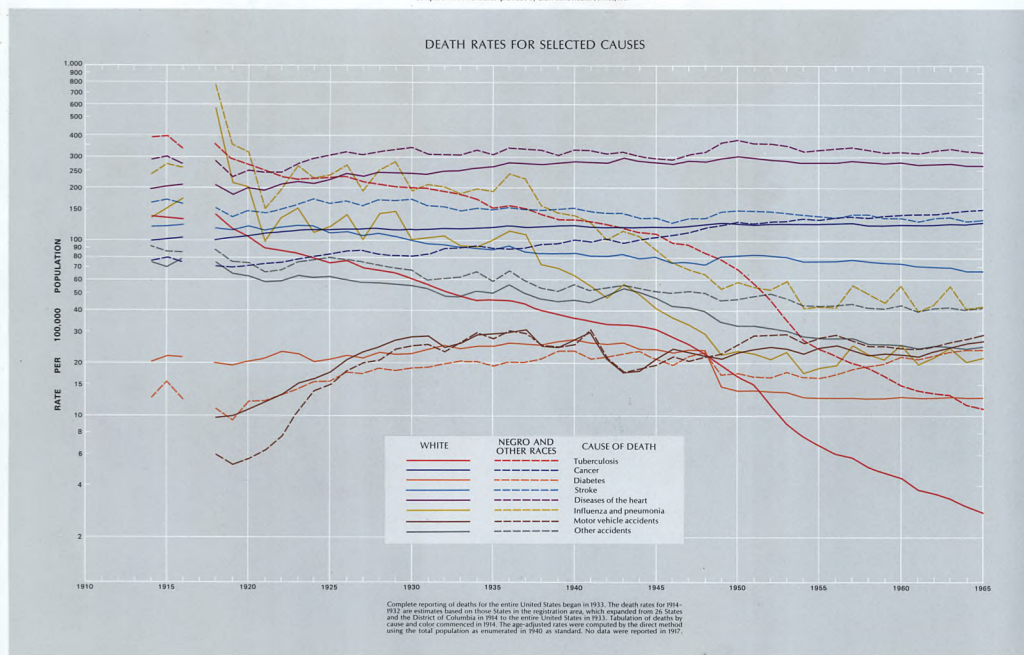
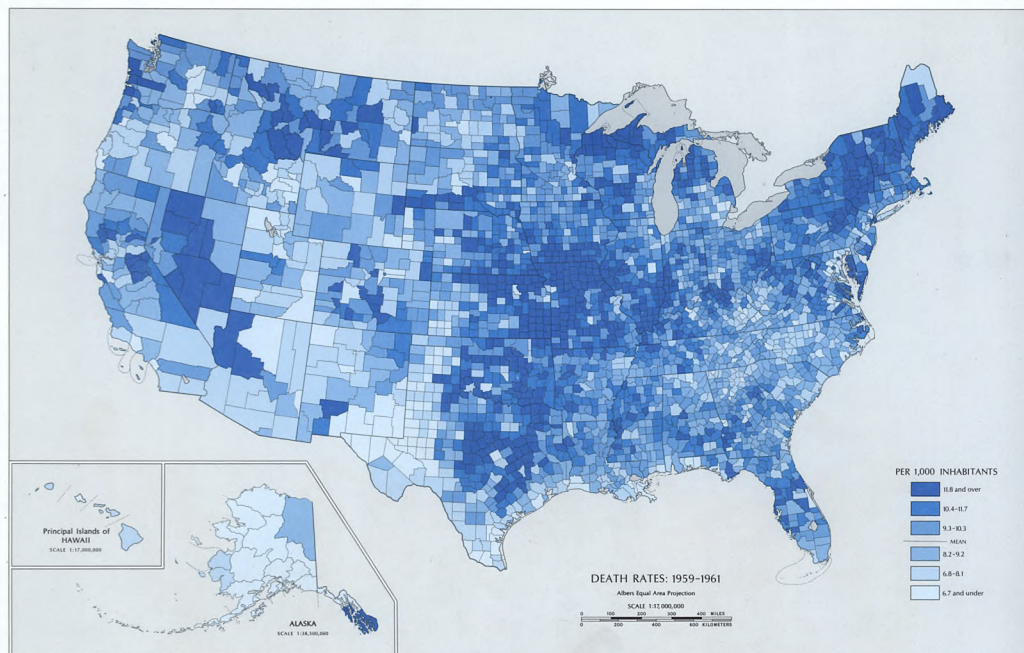
Most of the rates have not been adjusted statistically for age, color, sex, health, or other population differences. These crude rates have the advantage of indicating the actual probability of the condition measured in a population. Thus, a State with a high proportion of its population over 60 years of age can be expected to have a higher crude death rate than a State with a predominantly youthful population.

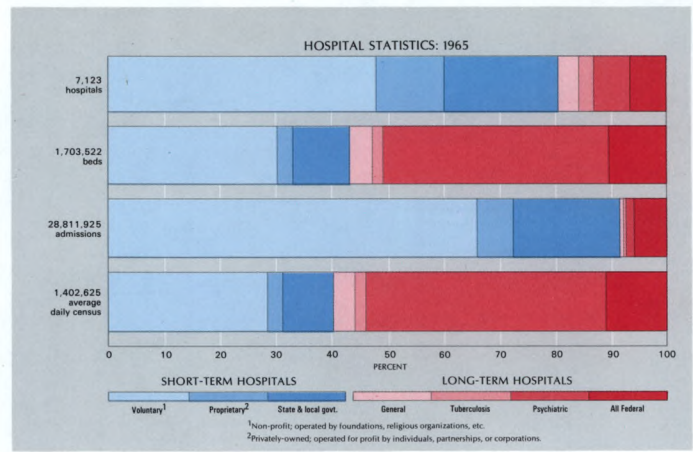
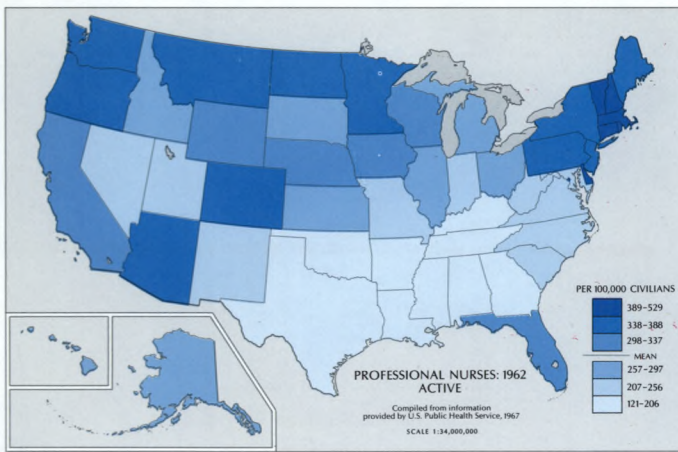
When a comparative interpretation of rates is desired, such as measurement of relative health of population groups rather than the total probability of death, crude rates usually should be replaced by specific rates (as for definite age groups) or should be adjusted by basing all calculations on a standard population (as the total 1940 population of the United States).

Rates on the maps generally are shown in six class intervals—three above and three below the mean for the country as a whole. The National mean rate is the lower limit of the third category. The standard deviation, which is a measure of dispersion of values about the mean, was found for each map and used to sort the respective rates into six class intervals conforming to six equal areas of the standard normal curve. If a rate was produced entirely by the interaction of a large number of nearly equal factors, very nearly the same number of States would fall into each class interval. While this technique is preferred to use of arbitrary class intervals, it is not assumed that any of the phenomena should be normally distributed.

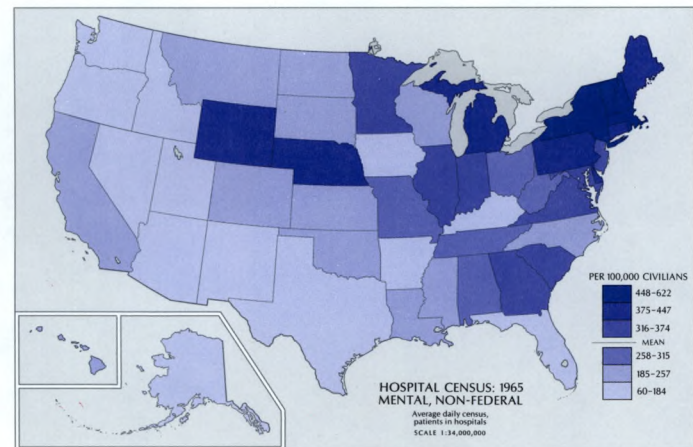
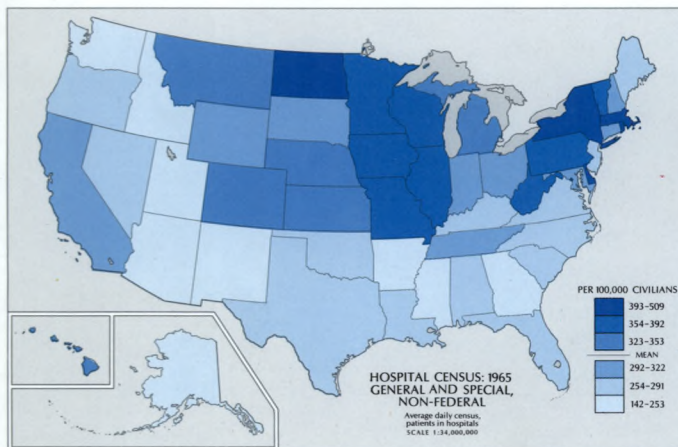
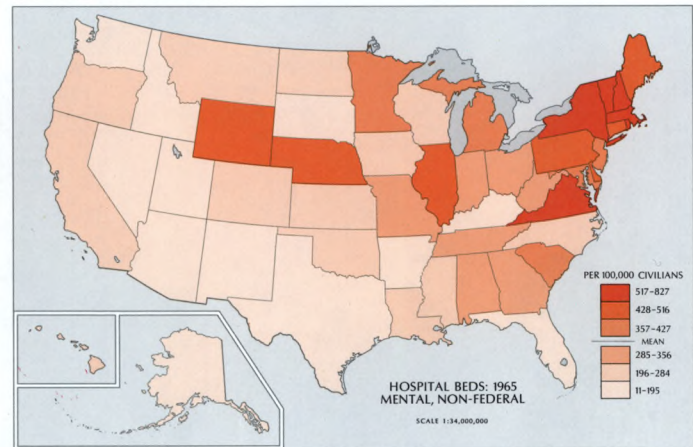
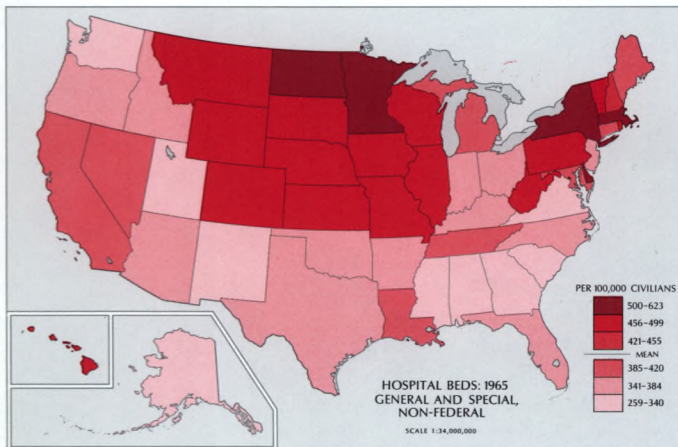
Compiled from information provided by U.S. Public Health Service, 1967







Graph and 1:34,000,000 maps below compiled from information provided by American Hospital Association, 1965



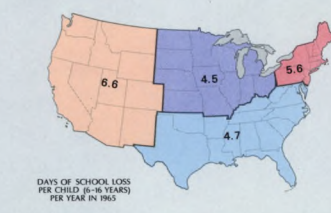
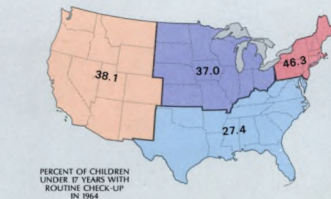
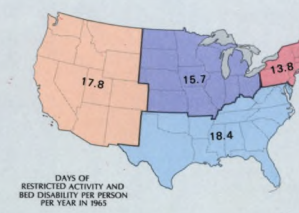
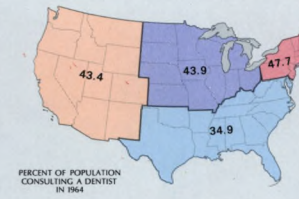
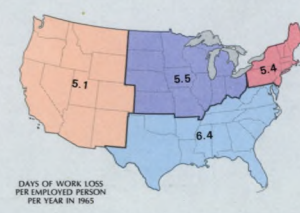
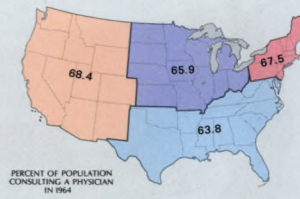
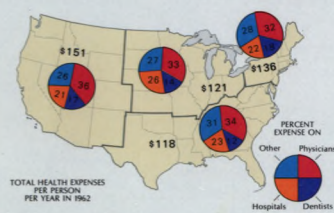
NEED, UTILIZATION, AND COST OF MEDICAL SERVICES

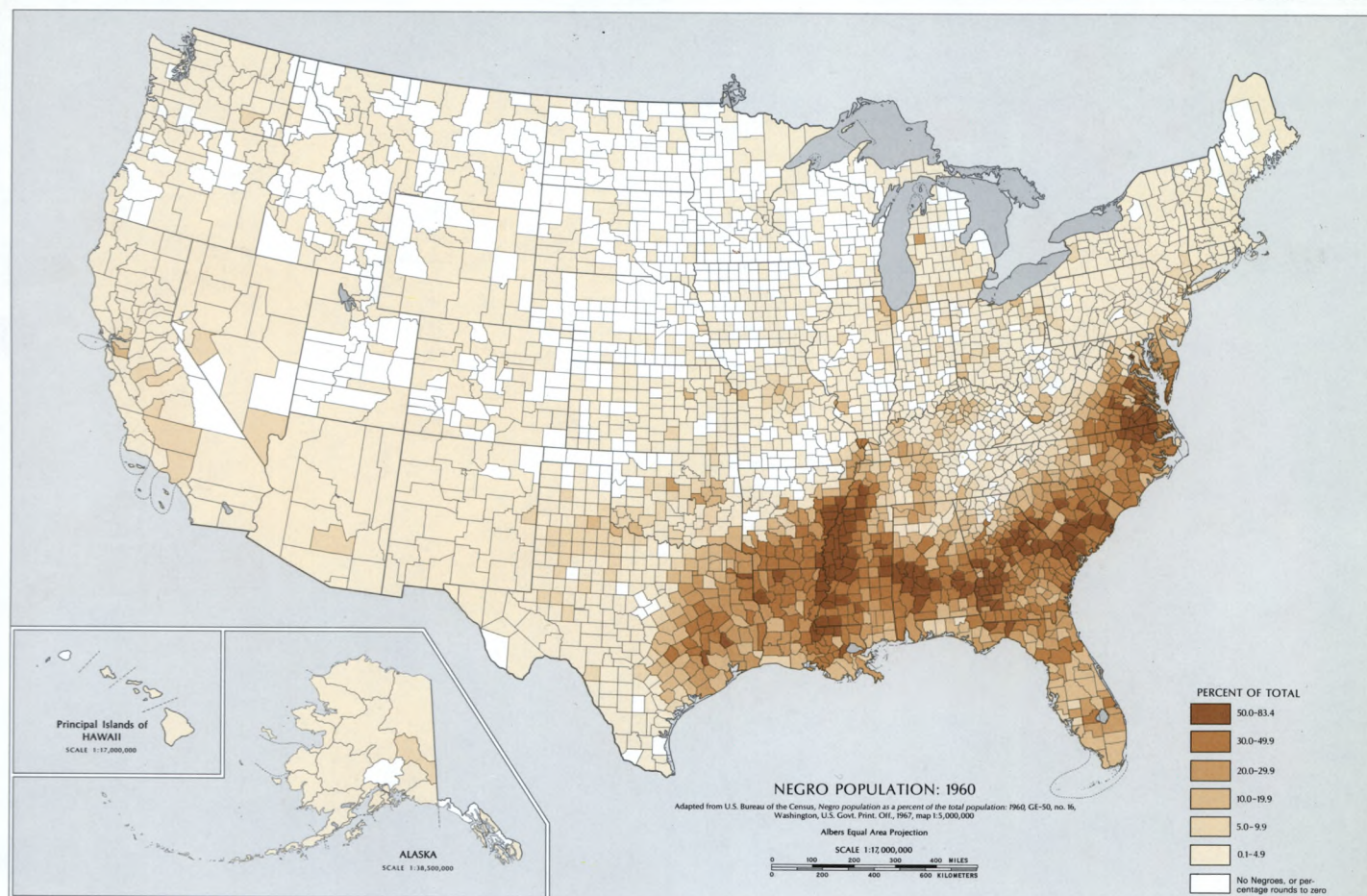
The maps cover the noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States for the indicated years, by census regions. Though some of the differences may appear to be small, they are fairly consistent. Thus, if the areas on each map are ranked from 1 to 4, with the lowest number standing for the most favorable situation healthwise (for example, fewer days of restricted activity and bed disability), the regions obtain the following average ranks:

Region	Rank
Northeast	1.7
West	2.1
North-Central	2.4
South	3.7

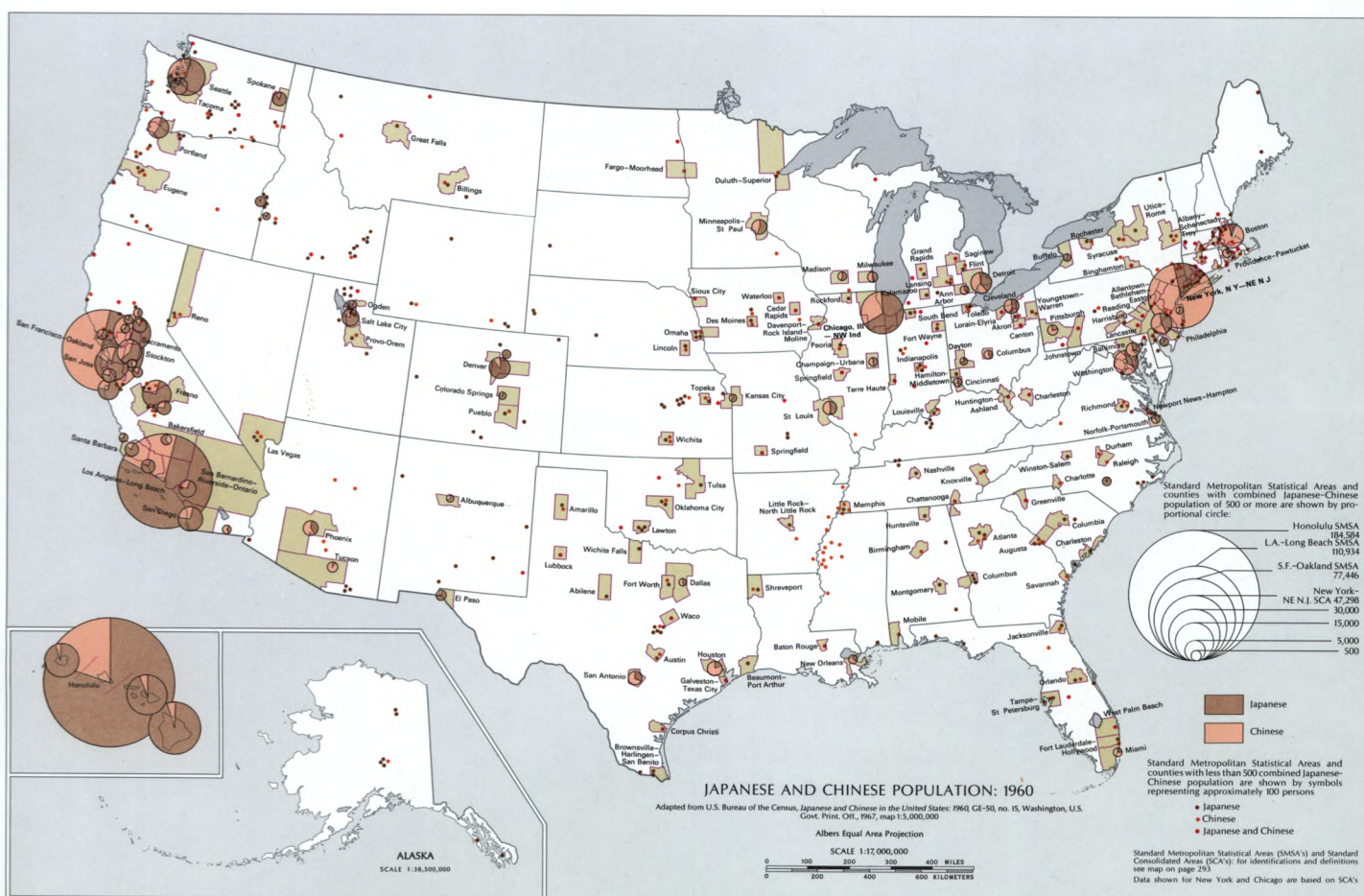
Relatively few of the individual values depart much from this ranking.

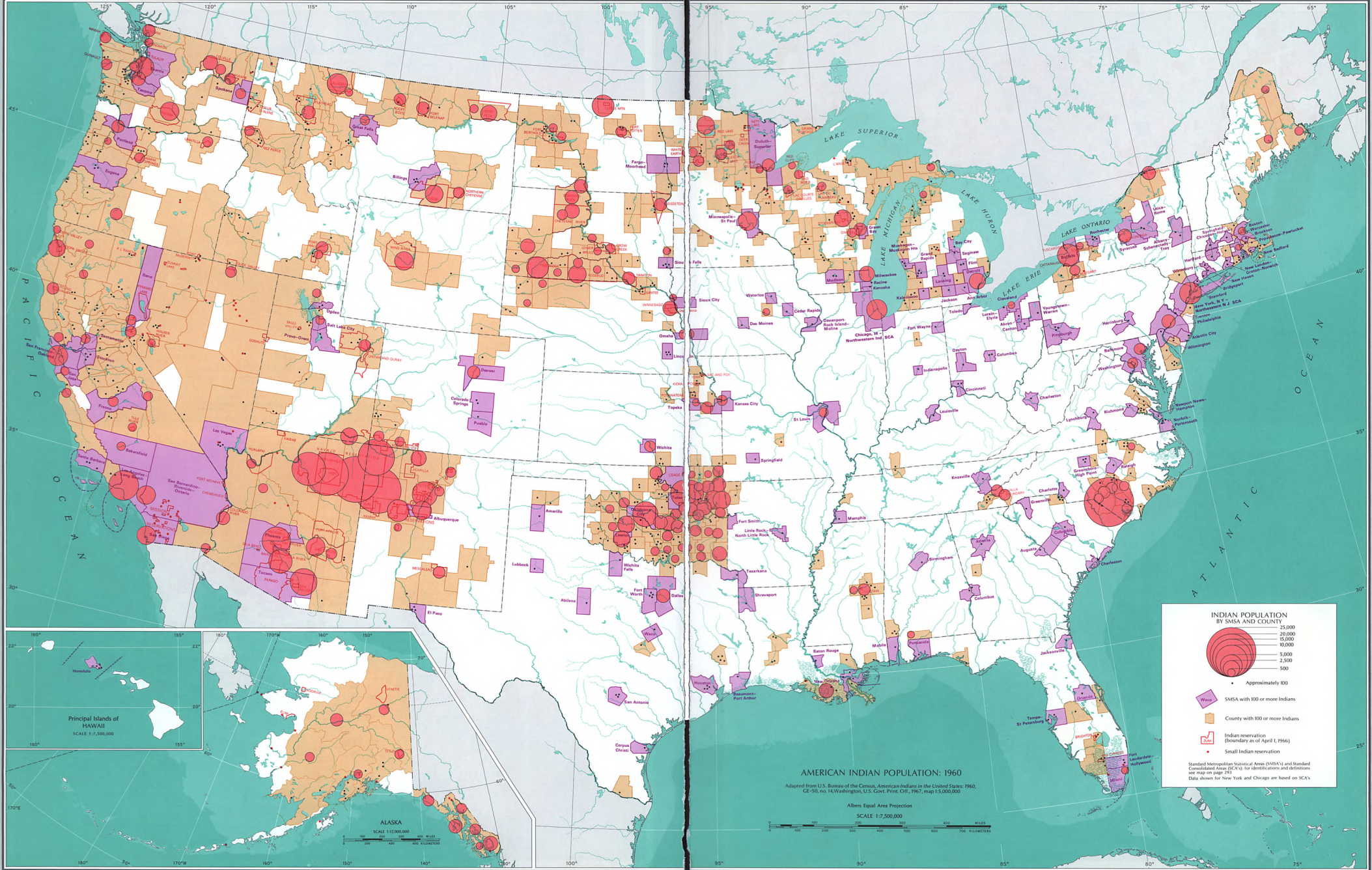
Compiled from information provided by U.S. Public Health Service, 1967

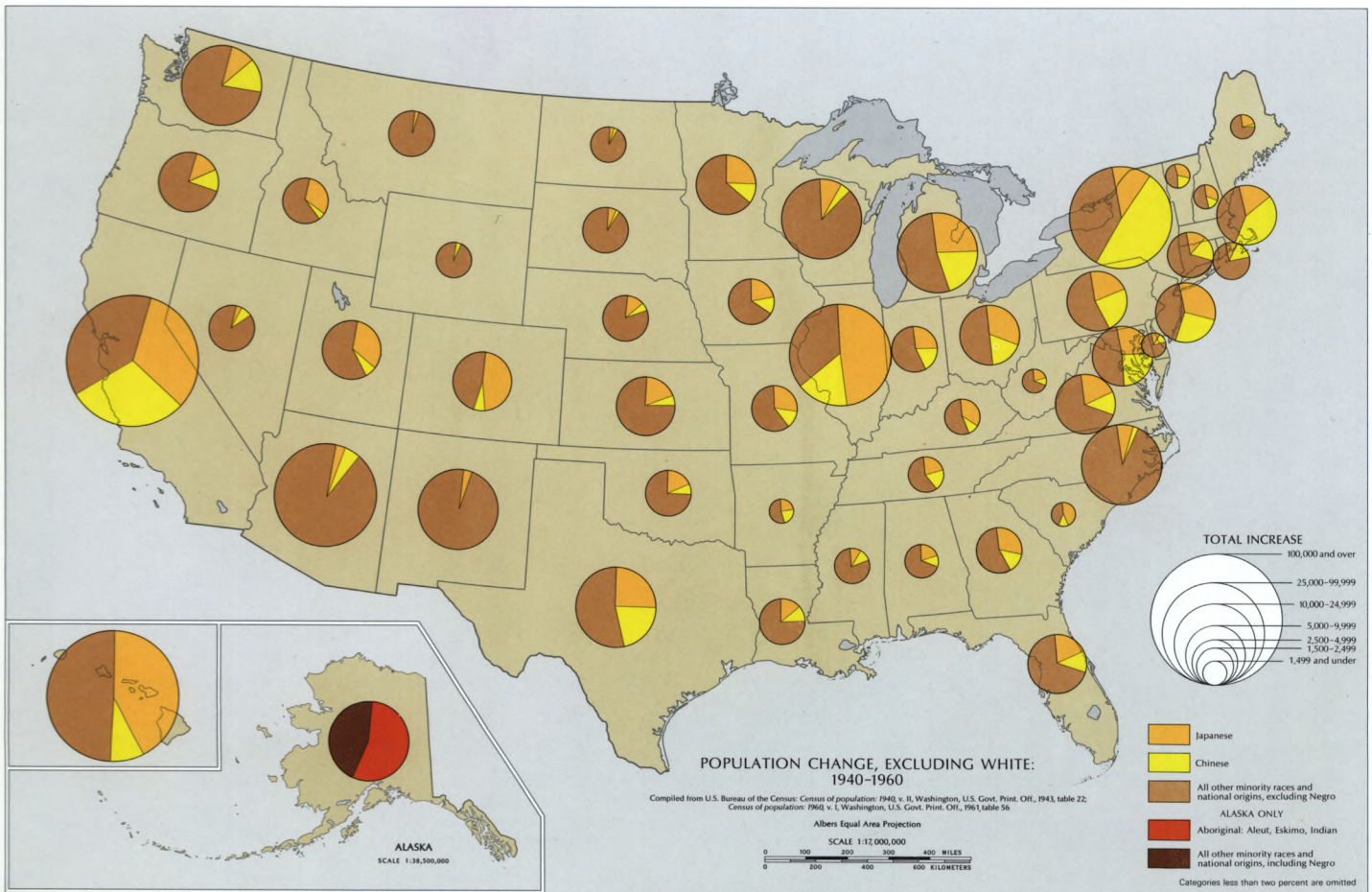
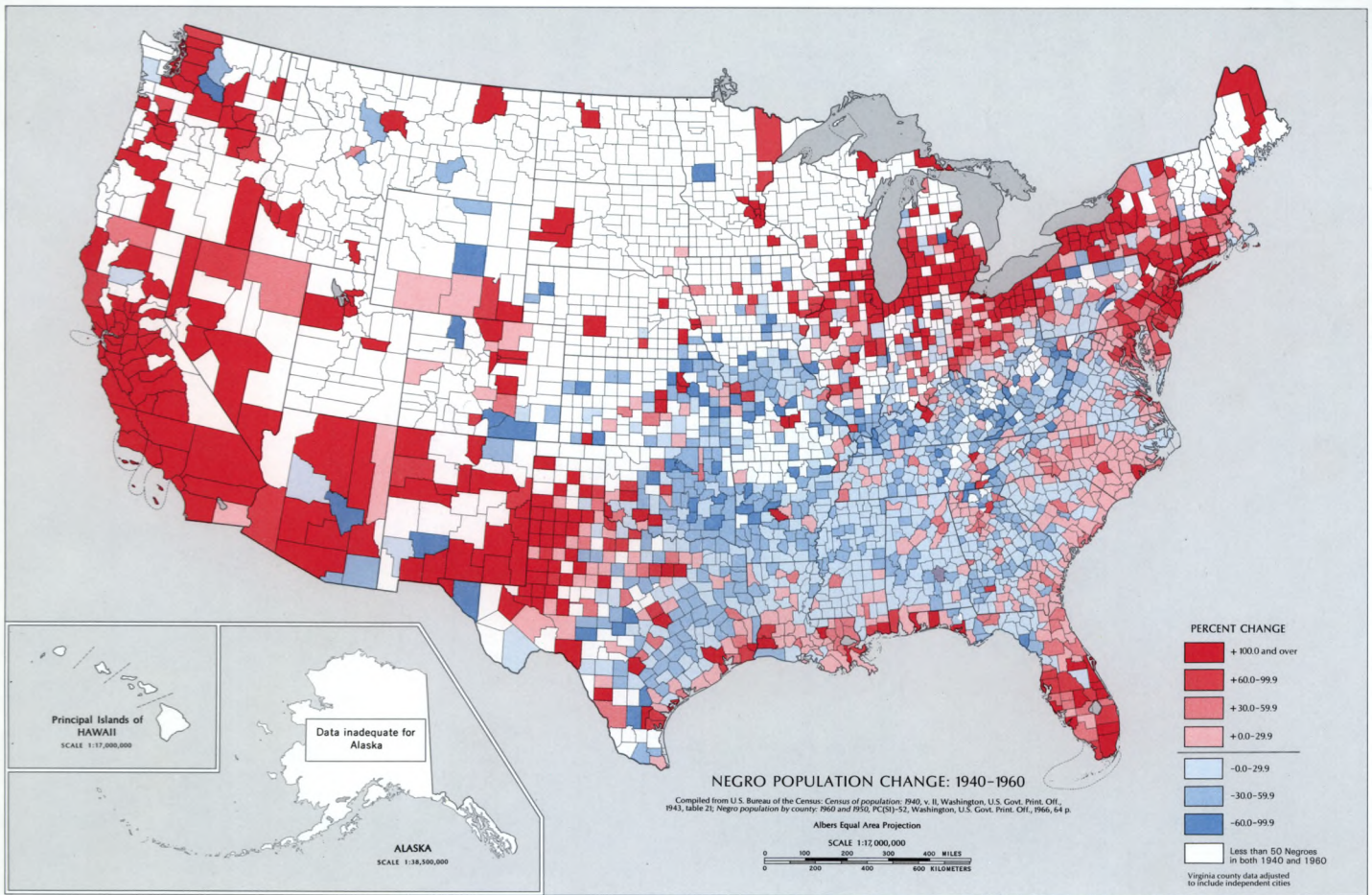


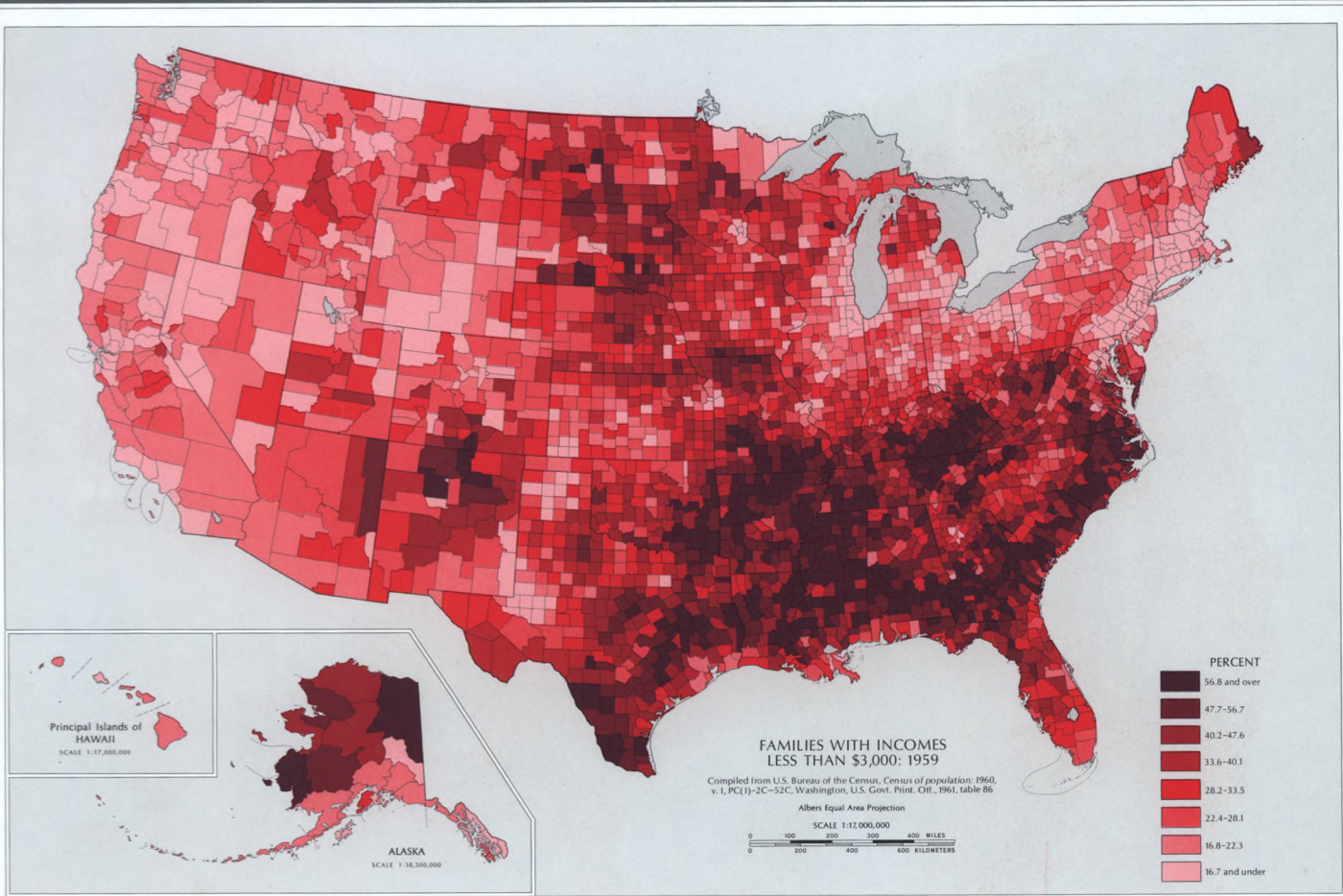


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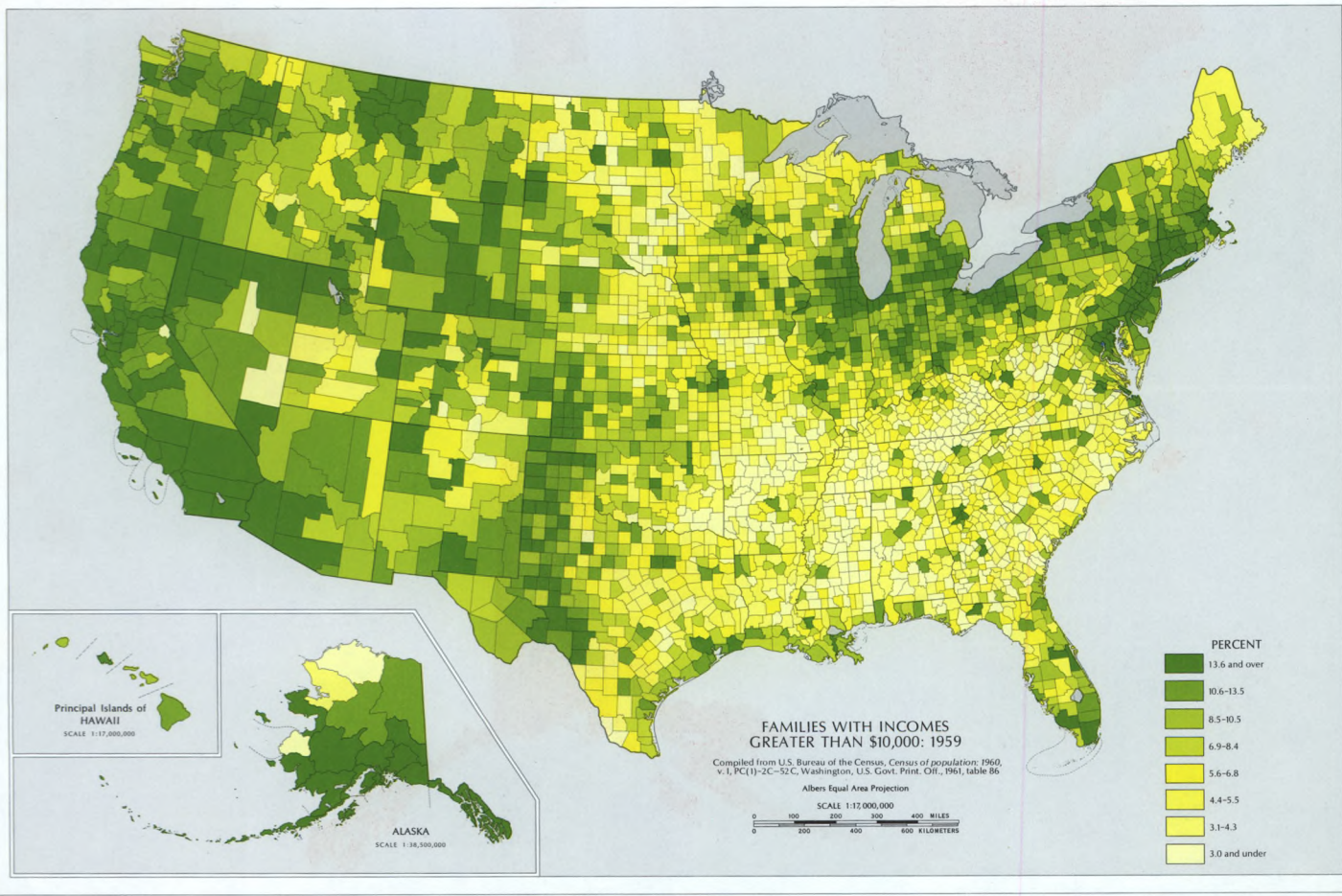


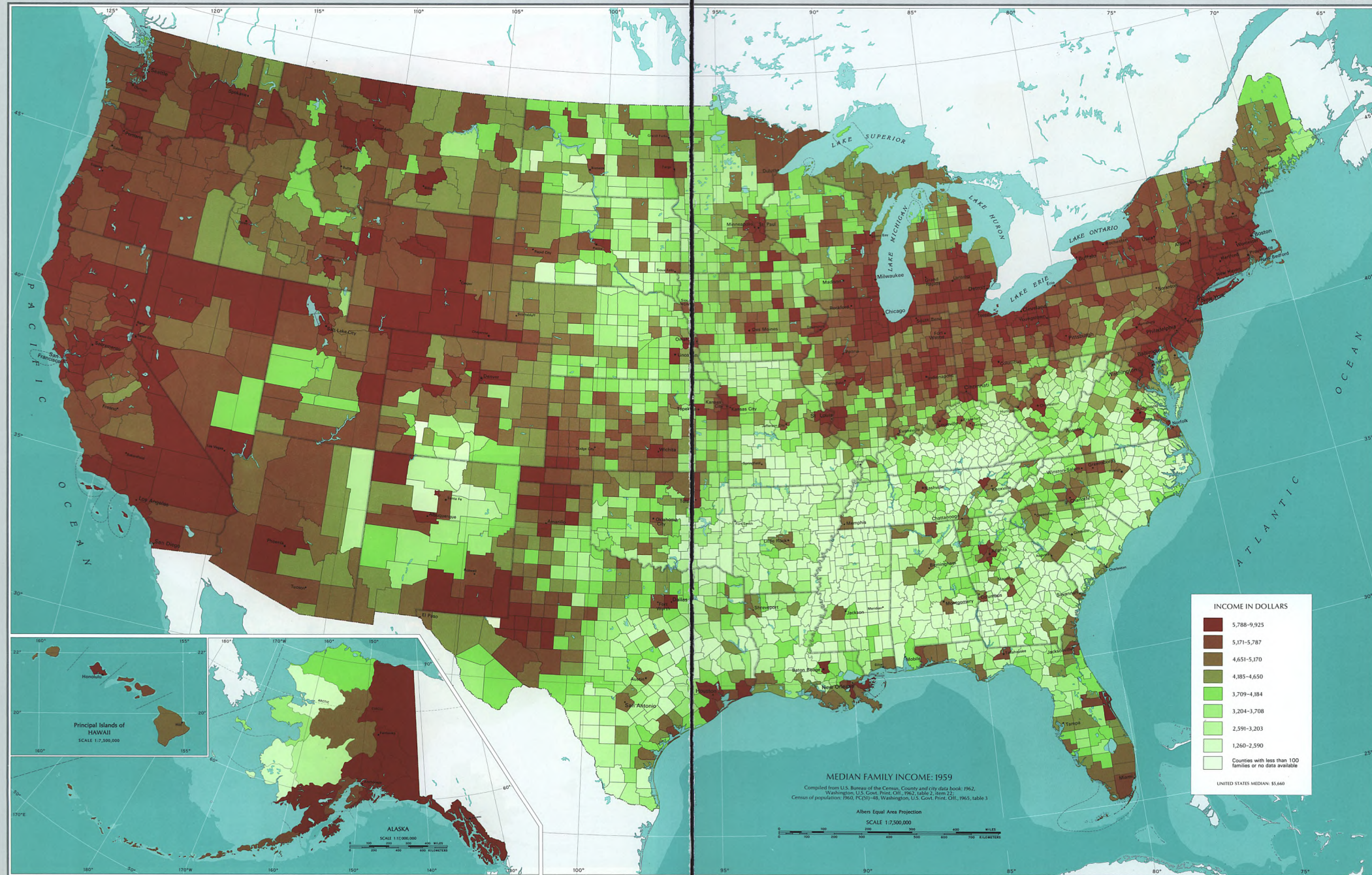


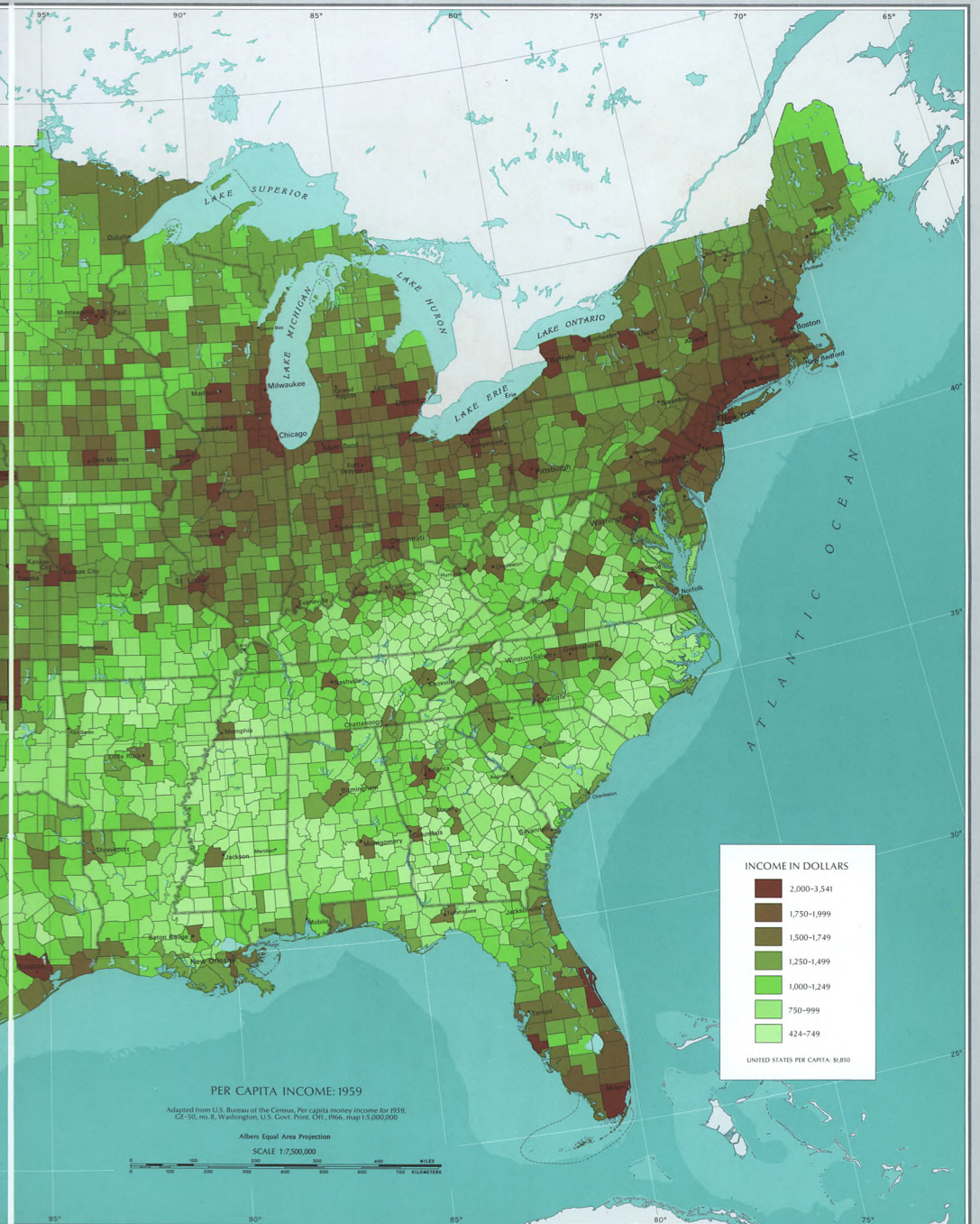
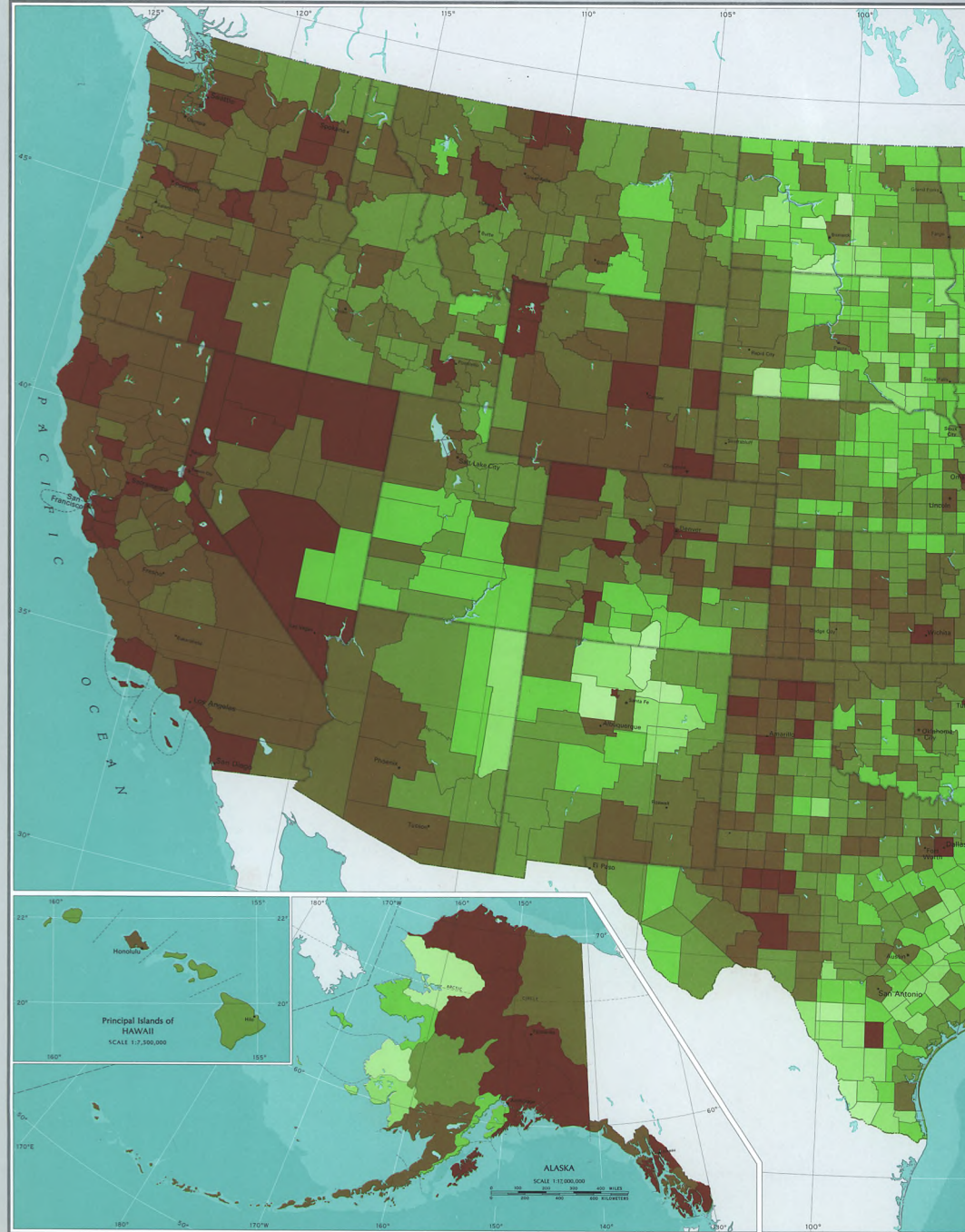


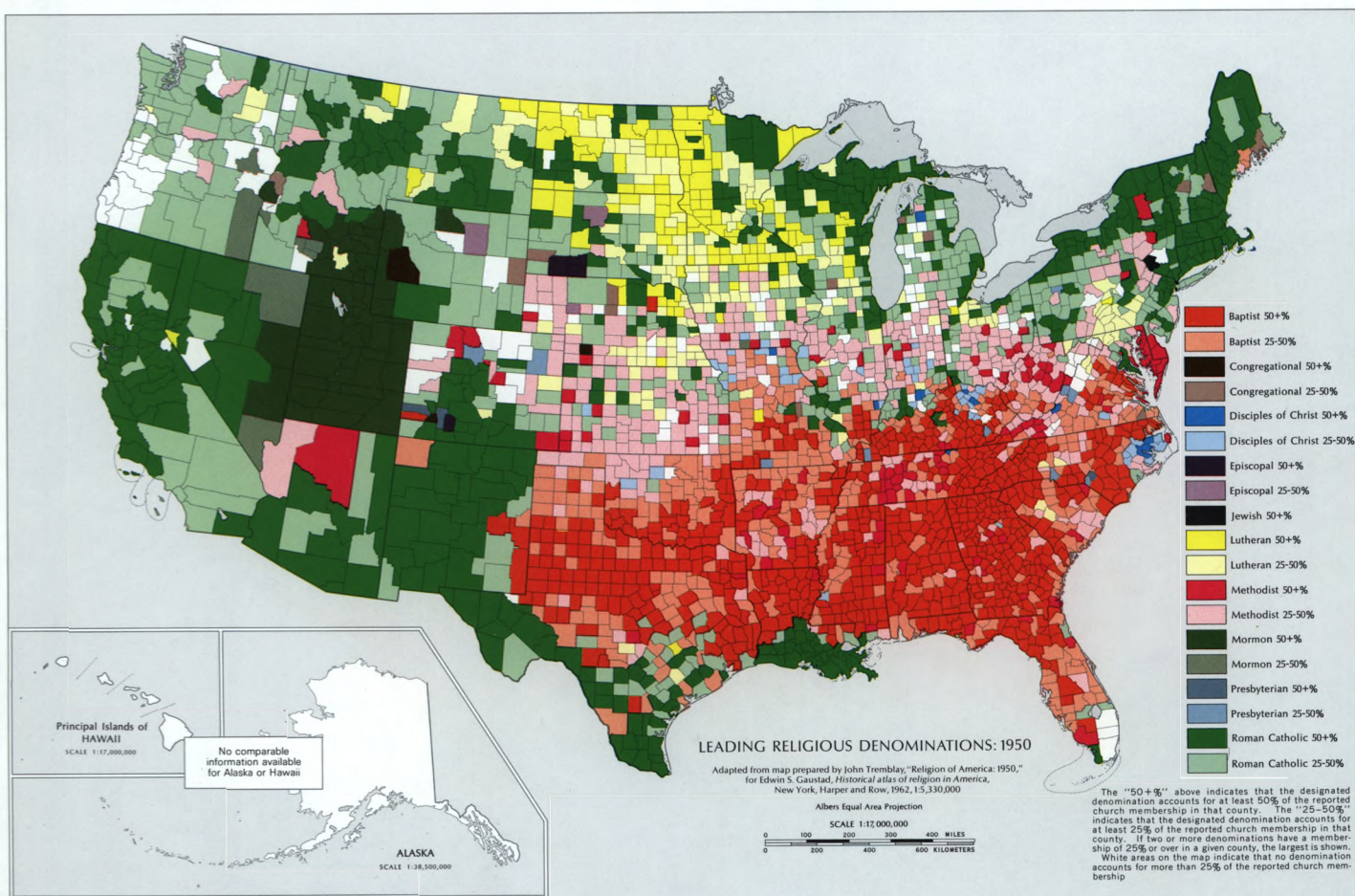


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The principal source for data on religious denominations and church membership is the National Council of Churches. The most recent study conducted by the Council is based upon 1952 data collected for 114 religious bodies in the conterminous States. Although this national religious census is incomplete, the coverage is substantial enough to provide significant distributional patterns on a national scale.

The reporting organizations accounted for 49% of the total population of the United States, whereas the total church membership is estimated to be about 60% of the population. In some sections of the country, reporting was less complete than in others, but subsequent analysis

of those areas indicates that the basic patterns on the map of "Leading Religious Denominations" would be reinforced rather than changed by a complete census of church membership.

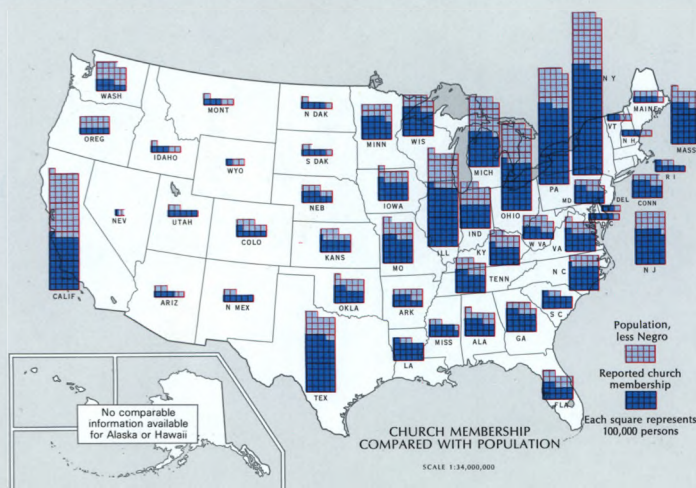
The map of "Church Membership Compared with the Population" is based on statistics which were adjusted to compensate for differences in membership definition used by the various reporting organizations. Some counted all baptized persons, including infants, and others counted only those who obtained full membership.

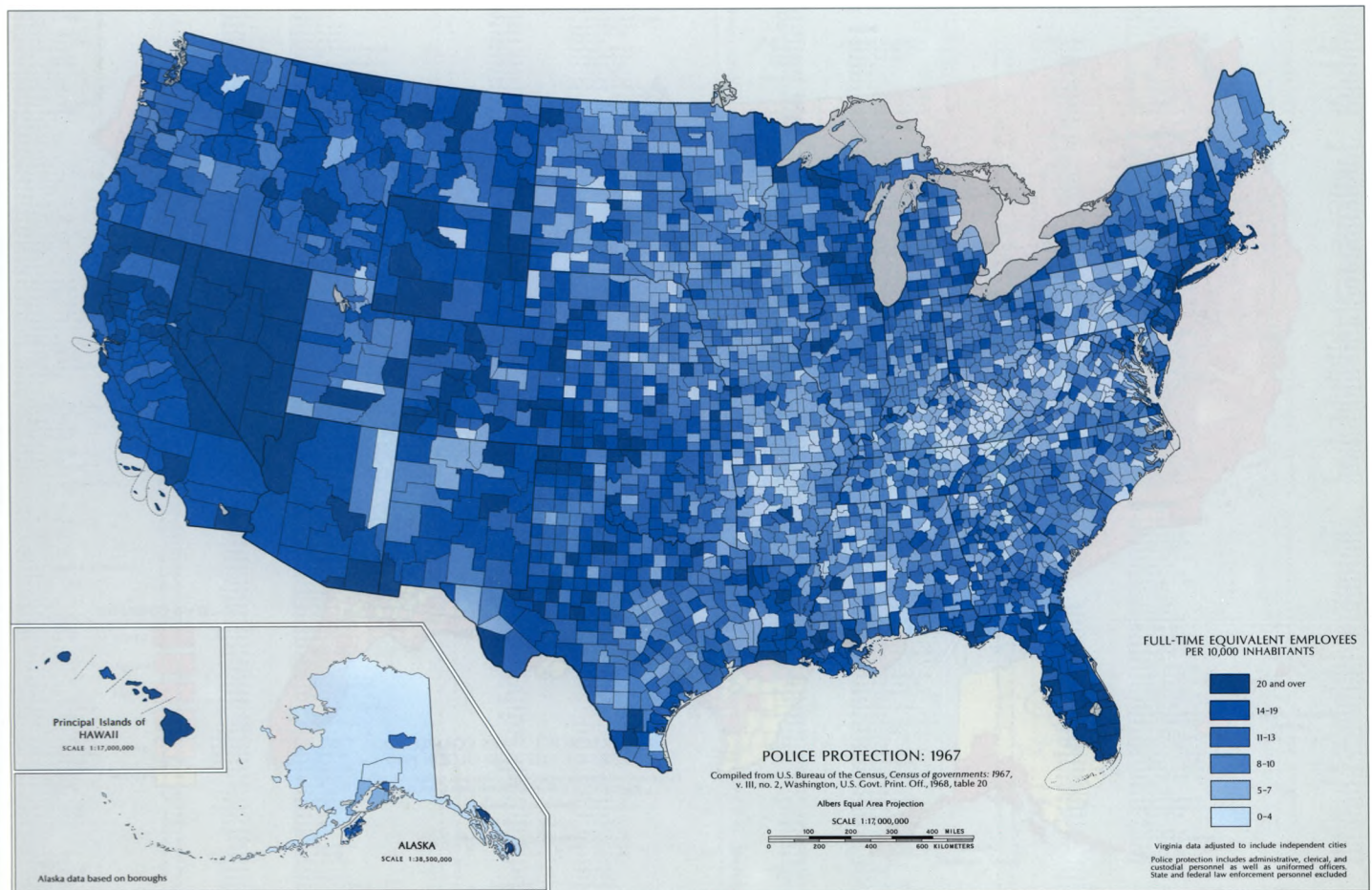
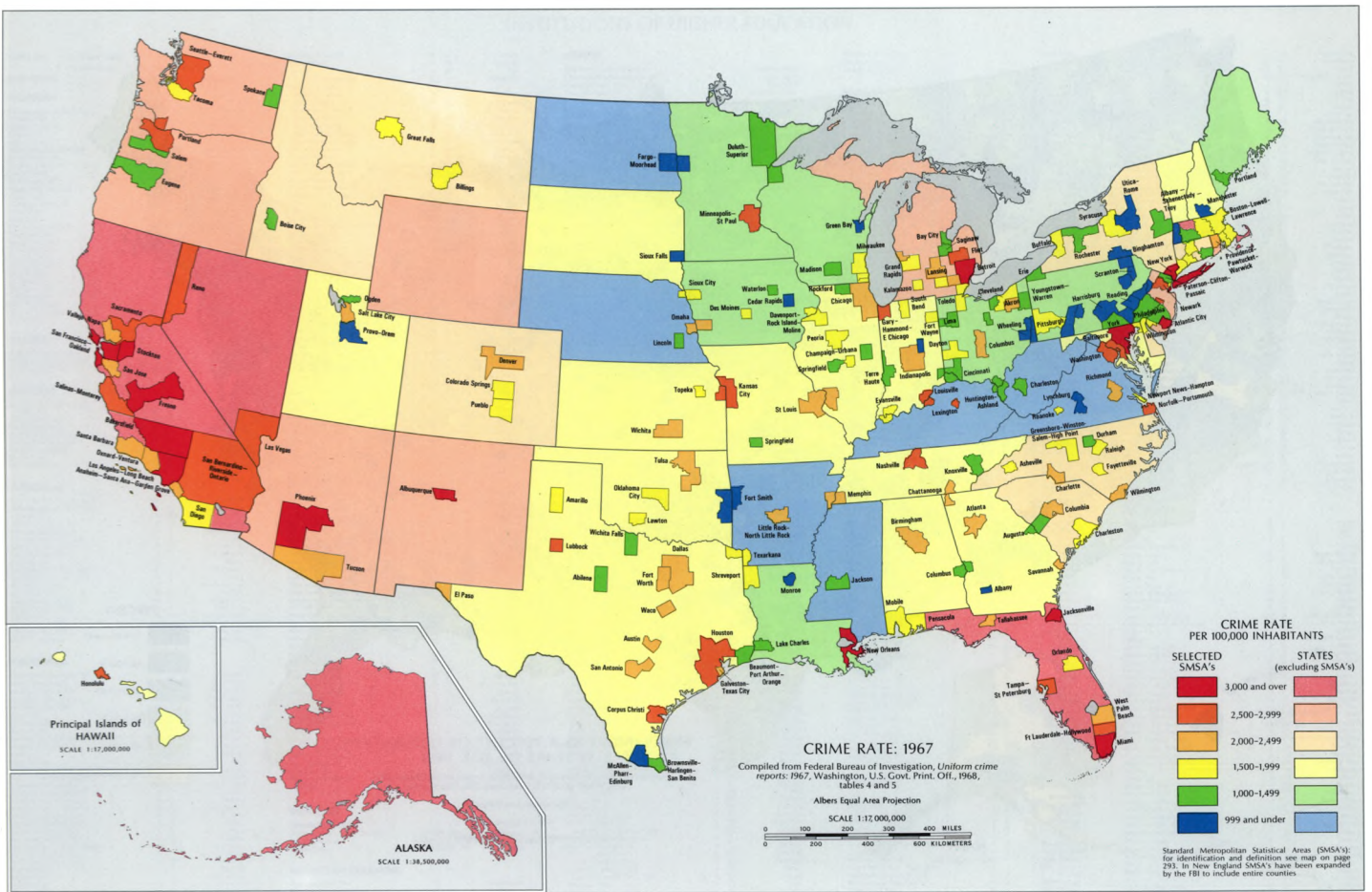
In addition, several Negro religious groups, especially those in the southeastern section of the country, have not maintained centralized records of individual church mem-

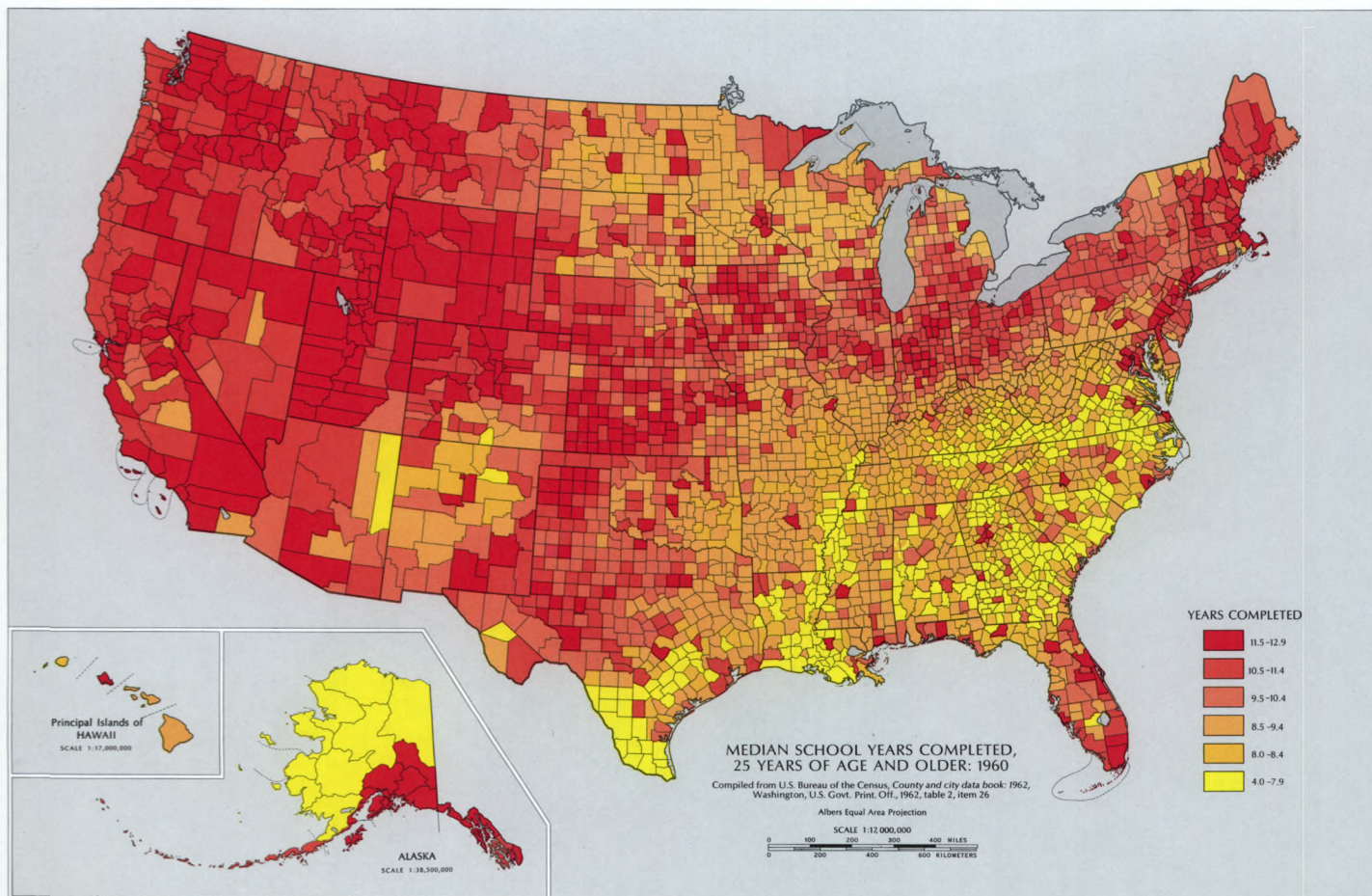
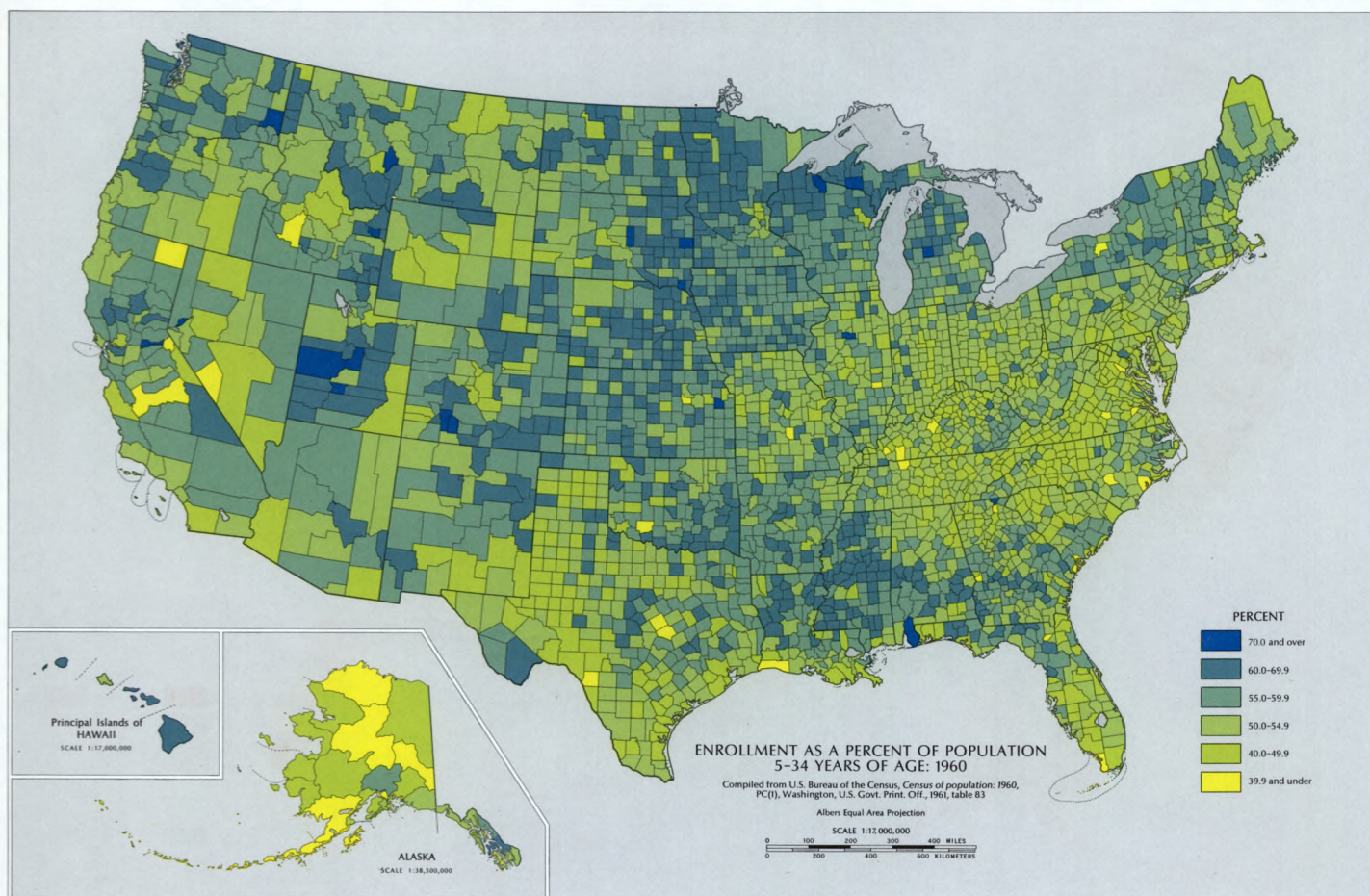
bership. For purposes of comparison it has been necessary to subtract the Negro population reported in the 1950 census from the total population in order that a reasonably accurate ratio between church membership and total population be maintained.

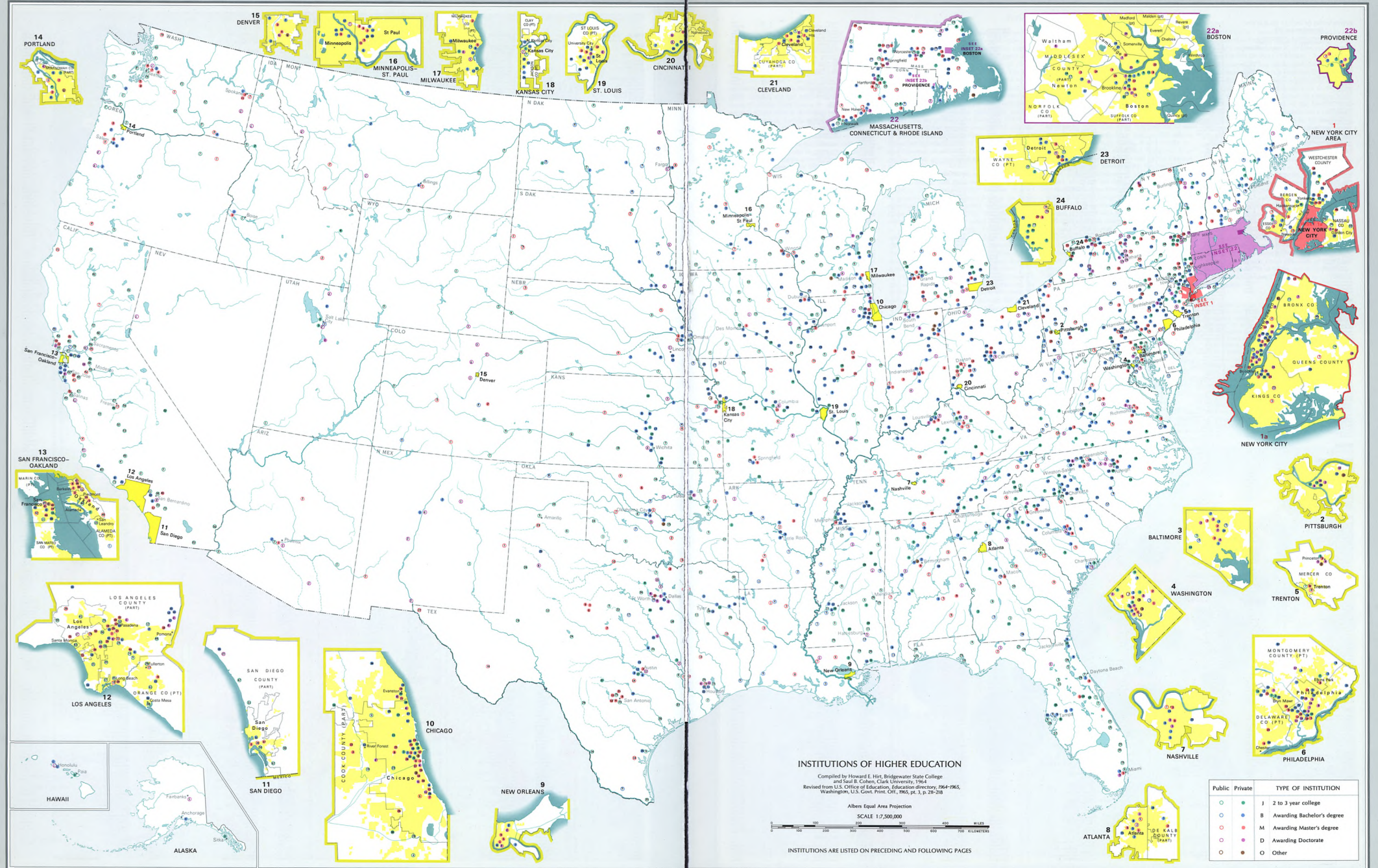
REFERENCES

- Gaustad, Edwin S., *Historical atlas of religion in America*, New York, Harper and Row, 1962.
- National Council of Churches, *Churches and church membership in the United States*, ser. A-E, New York, 1956-1958.
- Zelinsky, Wilbur, "An approach to the religious geography of the United States: Patterns of church membership in 1952," *Annals of the Assoc. of Am. Geographers*, v. 51, no. 2, 1961, p. 139-193.









TYPES (T): J — 2 to 3-year college; B — Bachelors

MISSOURI

OHIO		
Ark Force Inst. of Tech.		M 1
Ashtabul Coll.		M 2
Concordia		M 3
Conness		M 4
Cornell		M 5
Cummins		M 6
Dayton		M 7
DeWitt		M 8
Eastern		M 9
Franklin		M 10
Geauga		M 11
Green		M 12
Hamden		M 13
Hiram		M 14
Kenyon		M 15
Lakeland		M 16
Lorain		M 17
Lyons		M 18
Marion		M 19
Marshall		M 20
Massillon		M 21
McKenzie		M 22
Meigs		M 23
Midway		M 24
Monroe		M 25
Moravian		M 26
Muskegon		M 27
Nashville		M 28
Northwestern		M 29
Ohio Wesleyan		M 30
Oneida		M 31
Our Lady of Fatima		M 32
Parish of St. Joseph		M 33
Reformed		M 34
Robinson		M 35
St. John's		M 36
St. Joseph's		M 37
St. Lawrence		M 38
St. Mary's		M 39
St. Michael's		M 40
St. Patrick's		M 41
St. Peter's		M 42
St. Vincent's		M 43
St. Xavier		M 44
St. Yvonne		M 45
St. Zeno		M 46
St. Zeno		M 47
St. Zeno		M 48
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St. Zeno		M 129
St. Zeno		M 130
St. Zeno		M 131
St. Zeno		M 132

Antioch Coll.	M	2
Ashland Coll.	*B	1

[illegible]

J	33	Brownsville
O	9	Lubbock

[illegible]