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# HEALTH STATISTICS 

from the u. S. national health survey

# Dental Care 

interval and frequency of visits

## United States

July 1957 - June 1959

Statistics on time interval since last dental visit and frequency of dental visits during a year by age, sex, residence, region, race, income, and education. Based on data collected in household interviews during July-1957-June 1959.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION; AND MELFARE Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary

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# U. S. NATIONAL. HEALTH SURVEY 

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The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

## CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Data not available (three dashes)----------------
Category not applicable (three dots)------------ ...
Quantity is zero ( 1 dash)-------------------------
Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used----------------------- 0 or 0.0

Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates-

## DENTAL CARE <br> INTERVAL AND FREQUENCY OF VISITIS

## SELECTED FINDINGS

Data from the U.S. National Health Survey revealed that only about one third of the population of the United States visited their dentist within a one-year period. This finding was based on data collected in household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. When asked "How long has it been since you went to a dentist?," 23 percent of the population responded with time periods of less than 6 months and 14 percent from 6 to 11 months. Approximately 43 percent of the population reported time periods of one year or more, with an additional 18 percent indicating that they had never been to a dentist.

Only a small proportion of young children and older people had visited their dentist within the one-year period prior to interview, but about one half of those in the 5-24 year age range had been to a dentist within that time period.

The data revealed a definite relationship between family income, and time interval since last dental visit. About 54 percent of persons in families having an annual income of $\$ 7,000$ or more visited the dentist within the past year as compared with 19 percent of those in families having an incóme of less than $\$ 2,000$.

[^0]The educational attainment of the family head was also related to dental care. Only 17 percent of persons in families whose head of family had less than 5 years of formal schooling had visited the dentist within a year prior to interview as compared with 57 percent for members of families whose head of family had completed at least one year of college.

About 17 percent of nonwhite persons re-ported that their last dental visit was within the year as compared with 39 percent for white persons. The proportions of persons who had never been to a dentist were the reverse of these, 37 percent of the nonwhite population as compared with 16 percent of the white population.

With respect to geographic region, 29 percent of the persons in the region designated as South visited a dentist within the past year. In the North Central region, 38 percent reported a dental visit within the past year, while corresponding percents for the West and Northeast were 39 and 43 , respectively. Persons living in urban areas had 39 percent of their population visiting a dentist within the year while rural-nonfarm residents had 36 percent and rural-farm residents, 27 percent.

During the year. July 1958-June 1959, information was collected on the number of dental visits a person had made during the 12 -month period prior to the week of interview. About 60 percent of the population reported no visits during
the year preceding the interview while 16 percent reported 1 dental visit. An additional 11 percent reported 2 visits, 4 percent reported 3 visits, and 9 percent reported that they had made 4 or more visits.

## SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. This report is based on interviews obtained during the period July 1957-June 1959 during which time interviews were ${ }^{\prime}$ conducted in approximately 73,000 households throughout the country and included about 235,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention should be given to the section entitled Reliability of Estimates. Since the figures presented are 'estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Although the sampling errors for most of the estimates presented are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a percent is small, the sampling error may be high.

Definitions of terms used in the report are given in Appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meaning and a familiarity with the definitions will assist the reader in interpreting the data presented.

The portions of the questionnaire dealing with dental care are reproduced in Appendix III. Certain questions appeared on the questionnaire during the entire two-year period July 1957-June 1959, while others appeared during only one of the two years. The two dental care questions on which the data presented in this report are based are
"How long has it been since you went to a dentist?," which was on the questionnaire during the period July 1957-June 1958, and "How many times altogether in the past 12 months did you go to a dentist?" which was on the questionnaire during the period July 1958-June 1959.

## TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT

During the period July 1957-June 1958, a representative sample of the population of the Nation was asked ''How long has it been since you went to a dentist?." Responses to this question indicated that 23 percent of the population had been to a dentist within the preceding 6 months,' and 37 percent within the preceding year. One third of the population had not been to a dentist in the preceding 5 years, including 18 percent who had never been to a dentist (tables 1 and 2).

Any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice was considered to be a dental visit in the survey, even if the service was not provided directly by a dentist himself but by a hygienist working under a dentist's supervision.

Since the data pertaining to time interval since last dental visit were collected during the course of a one-year period, they do not describe the population as of any one specific point in time but rather describe the average status of the population during the year of data collection.

The distribution of persons according to interval since last dental visit varied substantially from one age group to another. Figure 1 shows that only 8 percent of the children under 5 years of age had been to a dentist within the past year, while approximately half of those in the 5-24 year age group had been to a dentist within that period of time. The proportion then decreased for each succeeding age group, reaching a low of 16 percent for persons 65 years of age and over. It is not surprising that about 90 percent of the children under 5 years of age had never been to a

dentist. However, it is surprising to find a substantial proportion of those in older age groups falling into this category. About one quarter of those 5-14 and one tenth of those 15-24 years of age had never visited a dentist.

A greater proportion of females than of males had visited a dentist recently (fig. 2). This dif-


Figure 2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to sex.
ference existed in each of the separate age groups, as well as for all ages combined.

Comparing the three residence groups, the data show that the proportion of people who had been to a dentist in the past year was greatest among urban residents, 39 percent, and smallest among rural-farm residents, 27 percent (fig. 3 and:tables 3 and 4).


Figure 3. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to residence.

The Northeast region of the United States had a greater proportion of persons who had made a dental visit within a year prior to interview than any other region. The South had the smallest proportion while the North Central region and the West occupied middle positions (fig. 4). In the South, one fourth of the population had never been to a dentist as compared with one eighth of the population of the Northeast. Similar differences occurred within the separate age groups (tables 5 and 6).

The differences between the two racial groups are shown in figure 5. In the white population 39 percenthad been to the dentist within ayear prior to interview, as compared with 17 percent of the nonwhite population. The figures were reversed for the proportion of persons who had never been


Figure 4. Percent of persons who have visited the dentist within the past year and percent who have never visited the dentist according to region.
to a dentist, with 16 percent of white persons and 37 percent of nonwhite persons falling into this category. The differences occurred in each of the separate age groups. Among children 5-14 years of age, for example, 22 percent of white children and 63 percent of nonwhite children had never


TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT

Figure 5. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to race.
been to a dentist. Among persons 15-24 years of age, 52 percent of the white population had made at least one dental visit in the year prior to interview as compared with 27 ;percent of the nonwhite population (tables 7 and 8).

The proportion of persons whose last dental visit had been within the year varied markedly with income, from a low of 19 percent among persons in families with annual incomes under $\$ 2,000$ to a high of 54 percent among persons in families with incomes of $\$ 7,000$ or more. The proportion of persons who had never been to a dentist was greatest, 24 percent, among persons with family incomes under \$2,000 and least, 10 percent, for persons in the " $\$ 7,000$ and over" family income group (fig. 6). By examining the data in tables 9 and 10 , it can be seen that the differences among the income groups were consistent throughout the different age groups in the population.


Figure 6. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to family income.

When persons are classified according to the educational attainment of the head of the family, a pattern similar to that for family income is apparent. The proportion of persons who visited a dentist within the year prior to interview was lowest, 17 percent, in the educational group with less than 5 years of school, and highest, 57 percent, in the educational group which consisted of persons in families whose head of the family had completed at least one year of college. The proportion of persons who had never visited a dentist'decreased with increasing education from 29 percent where the head of the family had less than 5 years of education to 13 percent where the head of the family had at least 1 year of college. (fig. 7). The same strong relationship between education of family head and time interval since last dental visit appeared in each of the separate age groups (tables 11 and 12).

Figure 8 and tables 13 and 14 show distributions of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to a cross-classification of family income and education of family head. From the data presented, it appears that both family income and education of family head are independently related to the dental care variable. Within in-


Figure 7. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to education of: family head.
come groups, the proportion of persons visiting a dentist in the past year increased with education. Within education groups, the proportion of persons with recent dental care was directly related to amount of family income. The proportion of persons who have never visited a dentist varied inversely with income and education within each age group. This relationship is somewhat obscured among all age groups combined because

of the effect of differences in the age distributions in the four income-education categories.

## NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS DURING THE YEAR

During the year July 1958-June 1959 the question "How many times altogether in the past 12 months did you go to a dentist?" was asked. In response to this question, 60 percent of the population replied that they had not made any dental visits; 16 percent indicated 1 dental visit; 11 percent had 2 visits; 4 percent, 3 visits; and 9 percent, 4 or more visits. Thus only about one fourth of the population had been to their dentist at least twice during the year.

Table A shows the population distributed by number of dental visits made during the past year according to age. Those in the age range 5-44 visited the dentist more frequently than older or younger people. About one third of the 5-44 year age group had visited the dentist 2 or more times during the 12 months prior to interviewing as compared with one fifth of those $45-64$ and one tenth of those 65 years of age and over. This decrease in the number of dental visits among older persons is to be expected in view of the high percent of edentulous persons in this age group.

In table B , it can be seen that the responses to the question concerning the number of dental visits in the past year were, in general, consistent with the responses to the question concerning time interval since last dental visit. Males had a greater proportion of persons reporting no visits and a smaller proportion reporting 4 or more visits than did females. The proportion of persons with no visits was lowest among urban dwellers and highest among rural-farm residents. The reverse was true for the proportion of persons visiting the dentist 4 or more times during the year preceding the interview.

Southern residents had a larger proportion reporting no visits in the year and a smaller proportion reporting 4 or more visits than any of the other regions. The proportion of persons reporting no visits was greater among nonwhite persons in the population than among white persons, 80 percent as compared with 57 percent.

For both family income and education of family head, the proportion of persons having no dental visits decreased with increasing income and with increasing education, while the proportion of persons having 4 or more visits increased with increasing,income and education.

When family income and education of the family head are cross-classified, it appears that each.

Table A. Percent distribution of persons by number of dental visits during the year according to age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

| Age | Number of dental visits during the year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2-3 | $4+$ | Unknown |
| All ages- | 100 | 60 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 1 |
| 0-4--------- | 100 | 91 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5-14 | 100 | 48 | 20 | 20 | 12 | - |
| 15-24 | - 100 | 47 | 19 | 18 | 15 | - 1 |
| 25-44 | 100 | 52 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 1 |
| 45-64- | 100 | 63 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 1 |
| 65+----- | 100 | 81 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 |

Table $B$. Percent distribution of persons by number of dental visits during the year according to demographic characteristic: United States; July 1958-June 1959

bears an independent relationship to number of dental visits. Within income groups, the proportion of persons with no dental visits decreased and the proportion of persons with 4 or more visits increased with increasing education. Similarly within each education group, the proportion of persons with no visits decreased and the proportion of persons with 4 or more visits increased with increasing income.

By examining the detailed tables pertaining to number of dental visits during the past year, tables $15-28$, it can be seen that the differences described above exist in the separate age groups as well as for all ages combined.

In comparing responses to the two types of dental-care questions presented in this report; the reader may note that while the responses were very consistent, there was a slight discrepancy in the two estimates of proportion of persons visiting a dentist within the year. When asked "How long has it been since you went to a dentist?," 37 percent of the population responded with
time intervals of less than 1 year. When asked in the second year of the survey "How many times altogether in the last 12 months did you go to a dentist?" a slightly higher proportion of the population ( 40 percent) replied that they had made 1 or more dental visits in the last year. This type of difference occurred consistently throughout the various subgroups of the population. Since the questions were asked at different times, the former during July 1957-June 1958 and the latter during July 1958-June 1959, the data may be revealing an increase in the amount of dental care the population is receiving. A more likely explanation, however, is that the differences in estimates resulted from a difference in the wording of the questions. The first question emphasized the length of time since the last dental visit while the second emphasized the number of dental visits made during a specified period of time. This shift in emphasis could have caused sufficient response variation to bring about the differences in estimates noted:

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## interval since last dental visit by sex, residence, region, race, and age

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3. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, residence, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958-
4. Percent distribution of persons by time intérval since last dental visit ac-
cording to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958--1. 14
5. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, region, and age:
United States; July $1957-J u n e ~ 1958-15$
6. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit ac-

7. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, race, and age:

8. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit ac-


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9. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, family income,

10. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to family income and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958-.......
11. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, education of.
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15. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, sex, and age: United
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## FREQUENCY, OF DENTAL VISITS BY SEX, RESIDENCE, REGION, RACE, AND AGE-Continued

Table 17. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, residence, and age: United

18. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to

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22. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to


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28. Percent of persons by frequency of dental visits according to family income, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959-----

Table 1. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, sex, and age: United States; July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design; general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II].


Table 2. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to sex and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of.the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 3. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit; residence, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during july 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1]


Table 4. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to residence and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July l957-June l958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix ! 1$]$


Table 5. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, region, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

|  | Time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region and age | Total | Less <br> than <br> 6 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6-11 } \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | 1 year | 2-4, years | 5 years or over | Never | Unknown |

Number of persons in thousands


Table 6. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to region and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 7. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, race, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding.. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| - Race and age | Time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Lèss than 6 months | $\begin{gathered} 6-11 \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | 1 year | 2-4 years | 5 years or over | Never | Unknown |
|  | Number of persons in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | $149,810$ | 36,624 | $21,917$ | $21,461$ | $21,196$ | $21,776$ | $23,471$ | 3,365 |
| All ages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 | 16,655 | 1,097 | 472 | 308 | 54 | . . | 14,648 | 76 |
| 5-14 | 28,981 | 9,822 | 5,483 | 4,455 | 2,220 | 321 | 6,460 | 219 |
| 15-24 | 18,438 | 6,046 | 3,610 | 3,562 | 2,915 | 736 | 1,100 | 468 |
| 25-44 | 40,868 | 11,413 | 7,657 | 7,840 | 7,845 | 4,620 | 633 | 860 |
| 45-64 | -31,357 | 6,759 | 3,926 | 4,242 | 6,094 | 9,031 | 374 | 931 |
| 65+-- | 13,511 | 1,486 | 769 | 1,054 | .2,068 | 7,067 | 255 | 811 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages---- | 18,559 | 1,791 | 1,330 | 2,184 | 2,931 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 2,728 | 6,924 | 671 |
|  | 2,697 | 38 | 14 | 15 | 7 | $\therefore \quad$. | 2,593 | 30 |
| 5-14 | 4,304 | 412 | 320 | 460 | 312 | - 39 | 2,712 | 48 |
| 15-24 | 2,655 | 462 | 246 | 418 | 480 | 155 | 807 | 85 |
| 25-44 | 4,788 | 565 | 528 | 819 | 1,186 | 927 | 501 | 261 |
| 45-64 | 3,114 | 262 | 181 | 402 | 779 | 1,102 | 213 | 174 |
| $65+$ | 1,002 | 51 | 40 | 70 | 166 | 504 | 98 | 73 |

Table 8. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to race and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
(See headnote on table 7)


Table 9. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, family income, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 10. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to family income and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Family income and age | Time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Less than 6 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6-11 } \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | 1 year | 2-4 years | 5 years or over | Never | Unknown |
| Under \$2,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages------- | 100.0 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 27.6 | 24.0 | 3.2 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | ... | 96.0 | 0.9 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 59.5 | 1.3 |
| 15-24----------------- | 100.0 | 21.9 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 17.4 , | 6.4 | 21.6 | 2.8 |
| 25-41----------------- | 100.0 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 16.8 | 23.4 | 20.5 | 8.9 | 3.8 |
| 45-64- | 100.0 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 42.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 15.0 | 58.9 | 2.8 | 5.1 |
| \$2,000-3,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages-------- | 100.0 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 22.5 | 2.3 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | $\cdots$ | 92.7 | 0.5 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 39.6 | 0.5 |
| 15-24----------------- | 100.0 | 25.7 | 16.4 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 2.9 |
| 25-44----------------- | 100.0 | 19.7 | 15.1 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 13.6 | 21.9 | 34.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| 65+- | 100.0 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 16.2 | 51.2 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| \$4, 000-6,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages-------- | 100.0 | 24.5 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 18.0 | 1.6 |
| 0-4------------------- | 100.0 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | . | 88.2 | 0.4 |
| 5-14------------------- | 100.0 | 34.1 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 21.1 | 0.6 |
| 15-24------------------ | 100.0 | 32.0 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 16.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| 25-44------------------ | 100.0 | 26.8 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 45-64---------------- | 100.0 | 20.2 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 20.8 | 28.2 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 14.6 | 46.8 | 2.4 | 6.6 |
| \$7,000+ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages-------- | 100.0 | 34.7 | 18.9 | 14.6 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 1.6 |
| 0-4------------------- | 100.0 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 0.3 | - . | 80.7 | 0.7 |
| 5-14-------------------1 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 24.2 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 9.7 | 0.4 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 21.2 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| 25-44----------------- | 100.0 | 35.4 | 21.9 | 18.7 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
|  | 100.0 | 18.2 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 14.5 | 44.0 | 1.6 | 5.5 |
| Unknown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Al1 ages-------- | 100.0 | 21.4 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 8.5 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | $\cdots$ | 91.5 | 1.0 |
| 5-14------------------- | 100.0 | 28.8 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 30.3 | 4.6 |
| 15-24----------------- | 100.0 | 35.7 | 15.1 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 5.9 |
| 25-44------------------ | 100.0 | 23.5 | 12.7 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 11.7 |
| 45-64----------------- | 100.0 | 17.9 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 27.8 | 2.0 | 9.7 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 17.9 | 42.8 | 1.3 | 12.8 |

Table 11. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958 . Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in. Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given.in Appendix 1]


Table 12. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to education of family head and age: United'States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 13. Number of persons by time interval since last dental visit, family income, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July l957-June 1958. Data, refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 .. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix. If]


Table 14. Percent distribution of persons by time interval since last dental visit according to family income, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1958
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1957-June 1958. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

| Family income, education of family head, and age | Time interval since last dental visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Less than 6 months | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6-11 } \\ \text { months } \end{gathered}$ | 1 year | 2-4 years | 5 years or over | Never | Unknown |
| UNDER \$4,000 <br> Under 9 years of <br> school <br> All ages | 100.0 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 16.4 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 3.0 |
| 0-4- | 100.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 |  | 95.5 | 0.7 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 55.4 | 0.9 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 10.6 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 3.2 |
| 25-44------------------ | 100.0 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 17.2 | 25.3 | 21.0 | 8.9 | 3.7 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 21.7 | 41.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 14.6 | 58.9 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| 9+ years of school <br> All ages | $100.0$ | 20.0 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 20.4 | 1.9 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | ... | 92.1 | 0.5 |
| 5-14------------------- | 100.0 | 23.6 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 32.8 | 0.6 |
| 15-24------------------ | 100.0 | 29.9 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 2.3 |
| 25-44----------------- | 100.0 | 23.4 | 17.6 | 20.1 | - 22.2 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 21.0 | 30.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 13.1 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 17.2 | 50.0 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| \$4,000+ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Under } 9 \text { years of }}{\text { school }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - All ages------- | 100.0 | 20.4 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 2.2 |
| 0-4------------------- | 100.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 |  | 92.6 | 0.9 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 27.2 | 0.9 |
| 15-24------------------ | 100.0 | 28.0 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 18.1 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 2.9 |
| 25-44----------------- | 100.0 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 18.8 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 45-64----------------- | 100.0 | 17.7 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 23.2 | 31.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| 65+------------------- | 100.0 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 14.9 | 51.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 |
| 9+ years of school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages-------- | 100.0 | 31.0 | 18.2 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 15.3 | 1.3 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | -.. | 84.8 | 0.4 |
| 5-14------------------ | 100.0 | 41.5 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 14.1 | 0.4 |
| 15-24------------------ | 100.0 | 38.7 | 23.1 | 17.9 | 13.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| 25-44------------------ | 100.0 | 32.0 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 16.9 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| 45-64------------------ | 100.0 | 30.6 | 17.2 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| $65+$ | 100.0 | 17.3 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 13.9 | 42.1 | 1.6 | 7.0 |
| INCOME OR EDUCATION UNKNOWN <br> All ages- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  | 100.0 | 19.3 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 8.3 |
| 0-4-------------------- | 100.0 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | $\cdots$ | 92.5 | 1.0 |
| * 5-14------------------ | 100.0 | 25.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 35.4 | 3.6 |
| 15-24------------------ | 100.0 | 32.0 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 13.4 | 3.0 | 12.4 | 6.4 |
| 25-44------------------ | 100.0 | 22.3 | 12.7 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 12.4 | 6.2 | 10.9 |
| 45-64------------------ | 100.0 | 16.6 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 19.0 | 28.5 | 2.2 | 10.2 |
| 65+-------------------- | 100.0 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 18.1 | 43.7 | 1.6 | 12.1 |

Table 15. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, sex, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix.l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 16. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability, of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 17. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, residence, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detalled figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix. 11]


Table 18: Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to residence and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during july 1958 -June l959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 19. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, region, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]


Table 20. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to region and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix il]


Table 21. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, race, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during july 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

| Race and age | Number of dental visits during the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4+$ | Unknown |
| White Number of persons in thousands | Number of persons in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All agesj------ | 152,258 | 86,935 | 24,855 | 17,400 | 6,622 | 15,496 | 950 |
| 0-4- | 16,884 | 15,137 | 1,068 | 324 | 93 | 184 | 77 |
| 5-14 | 29,804 | 12,724 | 6,409 | 4,910 | 1,794 | 3,841 | 125 |
| 15-24 | 19,205 | 8,248 | 3,741 | 2,646 | 1,115 | 3,221 | 235 |
| 25-44 | 40,704 | 19,979 | 7,832 | 5,506 | 2,224 | 4,925 | 239 |
| 45-64 | 31,865 | 19,717 | 4,697 | 3,352 | 1,135 | 2,759 | 205 |
| 65+- | 13,796 | 11,129 | 1,108 | 662 | , 261 | 566 | 69 |
| Nonwhite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages | 19,042 | 15,276 | 2,129 | 688 | 235 | 545 | 169 |
| 0-4- | 2,762 | 2,679 | 41 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 26 |
| 5-14- | 4,519 | -6,680 | 484 | 152 | 50 | 129 | 25 |
| 15-24 | 2,748 | 2,014 | 421 | 143 | 58 | 75 | 38 |
| 25-44 | 4,798 | 3,466 | 770 | 237 | 82 | 207 | 35 |
| 45-64 | 3,190 | - 2,537 | 356 | 133 | 41 | 96 | 28 |
| $65+$ | 1,025 | 900 | 57 | 21 | 3 | 26 | 17 |

Table 22. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to race and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
(See headnote on table 21)


Table 23. Number of persons by, frequency of dental visits, family income, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United, States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The. survey design, general qualifications, and infomation on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix il]


Number of persons in thousands
Under $\$ 2,000$

| All ages------------------ | 24,895 | 19,497 | 2,616 | 1,145 | 519 | 952 | 167 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-4------------------------------- | 2,348 | 2,283 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 23 |
| 5-14----------------------------- | 3,938 | 3,103 | 438 | 183 | 62 | 135 | 17 |
| 15-24--------------------------- | 3,405 | 2,036 | 592 | 323 | 158 | 256 | 39 |
| 25-44 | 3,940 | 2,837 | 589 | 207 | 109 | 173 | 27 |
| 45-64 | 5,413 | 4,272 | 566 | 263 | - 104 | 182 | 27 |
| $65+$ | 5,852 | 4,966 | 406 | 165 | 82 | 199 | 34 |
| \$2,000-3,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages------------------ | 36,931 | 25,438 | 5,129 | 2,651 | 1,114 | 2,408 | 191 |
| 0-4-------------------------------- | 4,898 | 4,644 | 137 | - 33 | 16 | 41 | 27 |
| 5-14 | 7,210 | 4,459 | 1,244 | 671 | 260 | 534 | 42 |
| 15-24 | 5,302 | 2,881 | 1,004 | 488 | 257 | 629 | 44 |
| 25-44 | 8,847 | 5,529 | 1,508 | 810 | 338 | 633 | 29 |
| 45-64 | 7,234. | 5,121 | 956 | 498 | 175 | 450 | 34 |
| 65+- | 3,440 | 2,804 | 279 | 152 | 68 | 122 | 15 |
| \$4, 000-6,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages | 60,884 | 34,420 | 10,291 | 6,898 | 2,729 | 6,317 | 229 |
| 0-4- | 8,184 | 7,374 | 480 | 159 | 47 | 97 | 28 |
| 5-14 | 13,328 | 5,822 | 2,939 | 2,027 | 822 | 1;678 | 39 |
| 15-24 | 7,301 | 3,178 | 1,431 | 1,018 | 420 | 1,223 | 31 |
| 25-44 | 18,774 | 9,346 | 3,660 | 2,424 | 1,026 | 2,251 | 68 |
| 45-64 | 10,890 | 6,812 | 1,568 | 1,108 | 381 | 962 | 59 |
| 65+- | 2,407 | 1,887 | . 213 | 163 | 34 | 106 | 4 |
| $' \$ 7,000+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages | 36,890 | 15,557 | 7,268 | 6,326 | 2,155 | 5,384 | 200 |
| 0-4 | 3,344 | 2,714 | 418 | 124 | 26 | 45 | 16 |
| 5-14 | 7,910 | 1,999 | 1,911 | 1,929 | 615 | 1,423 | 33 |
| 15-24 | 4,333 | 1,409 | 875 | 779 | 276 | , 972 | 22 |
| 25-44 | 11,393 | 4,288 | 2,399 | 2,074 | 737 | 1,828 | 67 |
| 45-64 | 8,296 | 3,981 | 1,496 | 1,310 | 445 | 1,009 | 56 |
| $65+$ | 1,614 | 1,166 | 169 | 110 | 57 | -107 | 5 |
| Unknown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages-- | 11,700 | 7,298 | 1,681 | 1,068 | 340 | 981 | 332 |
| 0-4------------------------------ | 872 | 800 | 49 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| 5-14 | 1,938 | 1,020 | 362 | - 252 | 85 | 199 | 18 |
| 15-24 | 1,612 | 758 | 259 | 182 | 62 | 216 | 135 |
| 25-44 | 2,548 | 1,446 | 446 | 228 | 97 | 247 | 84 |
| 45-64 | 3,222 | 2,068 | 467 | 306 | 72 | 253 | 56 |
| 65+- | 1,508 | 1,205 | 98 | 93 | 24 | 59 | 29 |

Table 24. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to family income and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during july l958-June l959. Data refer to the civilian nöninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates, are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

| Family income and age | Number of dental visits during the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4+$ | Unknown |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 1.1 |
| 25-44 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 0.7 |
| 45-64- | 100.0 | 78.9 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| 65+-- | 100.0 | 84.9 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 |
| $\$ 2,000-3,999$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages---------------- | 100.0 | 68.9 | 13.9 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 0.5 |
| 0-4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 5-14- | 100.0 | 61.8 | 17.3 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 0.6 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 18.9 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 11.9 | 0.8 |
| 25-44 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 17.0 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 0.3 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 13.2 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 0.5 |
| 65+-- | 100.0 | 81.5 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 |
| \$4,000-6,999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A11 ages------------------ | 100.0 | 56.5 | 16.9 | 11.3 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 0.4 |
| 0-4- | 100.0 | 90.1 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 22.1 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 12.6 | 0.3 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 5.8 | 16.8 | 0.4 |
| 25-44 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 19.5 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 0.4 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 8.8 | 0.5 |
| 65+- | 100.0 | 78.4 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| \$ $51,000+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ages------------------- | 100.0 | 42.2 | 19.7 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 0.5 |
| 0-4- | 100.0 | 81.2 | 12.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 5-14 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 7.8 | 18.0 | 0.4 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 20.2 | 18.0 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 0.5 |
| 25-44 | 100.0 | 37.6 | 21.1 | 18.2 | 6.5 | 16.0 | 0.6 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 18.0 | 15.8 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 0.7 |
| 65+ | 100.0 | 72.2 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Unknown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Al1 ages------------------ . | 100.0 | 62.4 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 2.8 |
| 0-4------------------------- | 100.0 | 91.7 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 5-14- | 100.0 | 52.6 | 18.7 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 0.9 |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 13.4 | 8.4 |
| 25-44 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 3.3 |
| 45-64 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 2.2 | .7.9 | 1.7 |
| 65+- | 100.0 | 79.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 1.9 |

Table 25. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July l958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

| Education of family head and age | Number of dental visits during the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4+$ | Unknown |

Under 5 years









9-12 years
A11 ages--------------------

College
All ages---------------------


$\qquad$
25-44-------------------------------


Unknown
A11 ages--------------------



Table 26. Percent distribution of persons by frequency of dental visits according to education of family head and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based ón household interviews during July l958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix l. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]


Table 27. Number of persons by frequency of dental visits, family income, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11$]$


Table 28. Percent of persons by frequency of dental visits according to family income, education of family head, and age: United States, July 1958-June 19,59
[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Detailed figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1 . Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

| Family income, education of family head, and age | Number of dental visits during the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4+$ | Unknown |
| UNDER $\$ 4,000$ <br> Under 9 years of school <br> All ages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 79.0 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 96.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 76.1 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 1.7. | 3.8 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 67.6 | 14.4 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 73.3 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 78.2 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 86.1 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 64.6 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 0.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 0-4-14-2 } \\ \text { 25-44 } \\ \text { 45-64 } \\ \text { 65, } 000+ \\ \text { Under } 9 \text { years of school } \\ \text { All ages } \end{gathered}$ | 100.0 | 94.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
|  | 100.0 | 57.0 | 20.0 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 0.3 |
|  | 100.0 | 47.6 | 21.5 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 0.9 |
|  | 100.0 | 58.1 | 18.8 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 0.3 |
|  | 100.0 | 66.3 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 76.8 | 10.2 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 100.0 | 63.5 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 92.3 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 54.5 | 16.8 | 13.7 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 0.2 |
|  | 100.0 | 48.6 | 19.5 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 14.7 | 0.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 59.3 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 0.6 |
|  | 100.0 | 68.3 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 81.2 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 46.9 | 19.1 | 15.1 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 86.6 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 5-14----------------------------- | 100.0 | 31.8 | 24.6 | 20.0 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 35.2 | 20.1 | 17.0 | 6.7 | 20.7 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 41.9 | 20.8 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 14.5 | 0.4 |
|  | 100.0 | 49.0 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 0.6 |
|  | 100.0 | 71.8 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| INCOME OR EDUCATION UNKNOWN <br> All ages-------------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 64.2 | 13.6 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 2.5 |
| 0-4------------------------------ | 100.0 | 92.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | . 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
|  | 100.0 | 54.2 | 17.3 | 12.6 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 1.0 |
|  | 100.0 | 50.1 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 13.2 | 7.2 |
| 25-44----------------------------- | 100.0 | . 58.1 | 17.0 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 2.9 |
| 45-64 <br>  | 100.0 | 65.6 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 1.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 81.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.5 |

## APPENDIX I TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

## Background of This Report

This report on Dental Care is one of a series of statistical reports which cover separate health-related topics prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. The report is based on information collected in the nationwide continuing sample household-interview survey which is a main aspect of the program.

The household-interview survey uses a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, requests information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and hospitalization. As interview data relating to each of these various broad subject areas are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued covering one or more specific topics. The present report on dental care is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing for the year ending June 29, 1958 and for the year ending June 28, 1959.

The population covered by the sample for the house-hold-interview survey is the civilian population of the United States living at the time of interview. Although the sample collection covers perisons living as inmates of resident-type institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in these reports pending special study of the applicability of an inter-view-type questionnaire to these persons. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels. .

## Statistical Design of the

## Health Interview Survey.

General plan. -The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of an área sample of 372 from among approximately 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately. 700 households in those segments persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related. to health,

The household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population so that samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples for, say a calendar quarter, or a year. .Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of
characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages, as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.-The national sample plan over a 12 -month period includes approximately 115,000 persons from 36,000 households in 6,000 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations from the annual sample can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data. -The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing acting as collecting agent for the Public Health Service, and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.-Each statistic produced by the survey-for example, the number of persons who have never visited a dentist - is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the ratio factor is 1950 decennial population count to estimated population for 1950 for the U. S. National Health Survey first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 132 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in 76 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

Each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the United States population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons. who had 4 or more dental visits in the 12 -month period preceding interview, figures:are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

The interviewing and estimation procedure, as noted earlier, are designed to reproduce the experience in the reference period of the questionnaire for the population living at the time of interview.

## General Qualifications

Nonresponse.-Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household not interviewed the characteristics of interviewed persons in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 6 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was accounted for by all other reasons, such as failure to find any household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.- The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were accepted for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

Rounding of numbers. - The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although, because of sampling error, they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates, are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures. - Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age, sex, and color (which are independently estimated), these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sample surveys) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the $\mathrm{P}-20, \mathrm{P}-25, \mathrm{P}-50, \mathrm{P}-57$, and $\mathrm{P}-60$ series.

## Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample; they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than $21 / 2$ times as large.

The estimates of standard errors shown in tables 1 and 11 are approximations for the 372 -area sample. These tables mày be used by the reader to determine standard errors for the statistics presented in this report.

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates
(All numbers shown in thousands)

| Size of estimate | - | Standard error. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100--- | ---- | 22 |
| 500- | --- | 50 |
| 1,000----- | -- | 70 |
| 2,000-- | -- | 100 |
| 3,000-- | --- | 120 |
| 5,000 | --- | 160 |
| 10,000- |  | 220 |
| 20,000-- | -- | 300 |
| 30,000---- | ---- | 330 |
| 50,000-- | --- | 350 |
| 100,000- |  | 400 |
| 200,000----------- | - --- | . . . |

[^1]In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables 1 and Il should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

General rules for determining sampling errors.The following rules will enable the reader to determine sampling errors from tables I and ll for the statistics presented in this report.

1. Estimates of aggregates: Standard errors for estimates of aggregates are given in table 1 , with the following exception. Where the aggregate consists of the number of persons in an age, sex, or color category of the population for which the number of such persons is a large part of the total population in the age, sex, or color category, table I overstates the sampling error by a significant amount. Such a statistic has the same relative standard error ${ }^{1}$ as does the estimated number expressed as a percent of the total population in the cate-
[^2]Table II. Standard error of estimated percentage (body of table expressed in percentage points)

| Estimated percentagé | Base of percentage (base is shown in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 500 | 1;000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| 2 or 98 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 5 or 95- | 5.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 10 or 90 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 25 or 75- | 9.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 50-- | 12.9 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | - 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |


#### Abstract

Illustration of use of table ll. -Of the estimated $36,890,000$ persons in families with an annual income of $\$ 7,000$ or more; 14.6 percent had 4 or more dental visits in the 12 -month period prior to the week of interview. Since the estimate is a percentage, table 11 is appropriate. A statistic of 10 percent with a base of $30,000,000$ has a standard error of 0.4 percentage points. A statistic of 25 . percent has a standard error:of 0.6 percentage points. Interpolating, a statistic of 14.6 percent with a base of $30,000,000$ would have a standard error of 0.46 percentage points. Corresponding calculations for a base of $50,000,000$ produce a standard error of 0.33 percentage points for the statistic 14.6 percent. A final interpolation between these two results yields an estimate of 0.42 percentage points, which rounds to 0.4 as the approximate standard error for a percentage 14.6 with a base of $36.890,000$. I Interpolation has been carried out in two dimensions in this example. For most purposes, a simple scanning of table II will' reveal an approximate answer which is sufficiently precise.l


gory. Table II may be utilized for computing standard errors for this group of estimates.
2. Estimates of percentages: Standard errors for estimates of percentages are given in table II.
3. Estimates of ratios or rates: (a) Where the nu-. merator of the rate is a subclass of the base or denominator, use table 11 to obtain the sampling error. (b) Where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator, a rough approximation of the sampling error may be obtained as follows. The relative standard error ${ }^{1}$ 'of the ratio is equal to the square root of the sum of the
squares of the relative standard errors ${ }^{1}$ of the numerator and the denominator. This will normally give an overestimate of the true sampling error.
4. Differences between two sample estimates: The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

[^3]
# DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT 

## Dental Care Terms

Dental visits, - Each visit to a dentist's office for ${ }^{\circ}$ treatment or advice is considered to be a dental visit. The visit may involve services provided directly by the dentist or by a dental hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision. Services, provided while a person was a patient in a hospital for overnight or longer are not considered to be dental visits.

Time interval since last dental visit. - The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

The interval is recorded to the nearest month for periods of a month or more but less than a year, and to the nearest year for periods of a year or more.

Number of dental visits in the past year.-Each person is classified according to the number of dental visits he had during the one-year period prior to the week of interview. The categories range from " 0 " visits to " $4+$ " visits during the year.

## Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

Age. - The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Race, -In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups according to race, "White" and "Nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with 'White" unless definitely known to be Indian or other nonwhite race.

Family income, -Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

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

Education of family head, - Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own education.

The categories of educational status show the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

## Location of Residence Terms

Urban residence. - The definition of, urban areas used in the U.S. National Health Survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census. According to this definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe.

Rural residence. -The remaining population not classified as "Urban" is classified as "Rural." In this report the rural population has been subdivided into "Rural farm" and "Rural nonfarm."

Rural farm, - All rural residents living on farms are classified as "Rural farm." In deciding whether members of a household reside on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for the house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even though the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (l) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.
Rural nonfarm. -The remaining rural population not classified as "Rural farm" is classified as "Rural nonfarm."
Region, -For the purposes of classifying the population by geographic area of residence, the National Health Survey uses the same grouping of states used by the Bureau of the Census and many other agencies.

| The four major regions are: |  | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | States Included |  |
| Northeast | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode lsland, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania |  |
| North Central | Michigan, Ohio, Indianà, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas | West |

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Lousiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California

## APPENDIX III

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The entire questionnaire used during the year July 1,1957 through June 29, 1958 is reproduced in U. S. National Health Survey Report. Series A, Number 3, Concepts and Definitions in the Health Household-Interview Survey.

The exact wording of the questions relating to dental care contained in the questionnaires used during each of the two years is shown below. The actual questionnaires are designed for a household as a unit and include additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

Questions from the July 1957-June 1958 questionnaire

> oental cabe


Questions from the July 1958-June 1959 questionnaire
DENTAL CARE


# SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY 

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Series A, (Program descriptions, survey designs, concepts, and definitions)
    No. 1. Origin and Program of the U. S. National Health Survey. PHS Pub. No.
        584-A1. Price 25 cents.
    No. 2. The Statistical Design of the . Health Household-lnterview Survey. PHS
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    No. 3. Concepts and Definitions in the Health Household-Interview Survey. PHS
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Series B (Health Interview Survey results by topics)
    No. 6. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability,United States, July
        1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-86. Price 35 cents.
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        States, July 1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-B7. Price 30 cents.
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        PHS Pub. NO. 584-B8. Price 40 cents.
    No. 9. Impairments by Type, Age, and Sex, United States, July 1957-June,1958.
        PHS Pub. No. 584-B9. Price 25 cents.
    No. 10. Disability Days, United States, July 1957-June 1958. PHS Pub.iNo. 584-
        B10. Price 40 cents.
    No. 11. Limitation of. Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United
        States, July 1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-B11. Price 30 cents.
    No. 12. Chronic Respiratory Conditions Reported in Interviews, United States,
        July 1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-B12. Price 30 cents.
    No. 13. Heart Conditions and High Blood Pressure Reported in Interviews, United
        States, July 1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-813.
    No. 14. Dental Care, Interval and Frequency of Visits, United States, July 1957-
        June 1959. PHS Pub. No. 584-B14.
Series C (Health Interview Survey results for population groups)
    No. 1. Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July
        1957-June 1958. PHS Pub. No. 584-C1. Price 35 cents.
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        PHS Pub. No. 584-C2. Price 40 cents.
Series D (Developmental and Evaluation Reports)
No. 1. A Study of Special Purpose Medical-History Techniques. PHS Pub. No. 584-D1.| Price 30 cents.
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## Catalog Card

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U. S. National Health Survey
    Dental care interval and frequency of visits, United States
    July 1957-June 1959. Statistics on time interval since last
    dental visit and frequency of dental visits during a|year
    by age, sex, residence, region, race, income, and education.
    Based on data collected in household interviews during July
        1957-June 1959. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education,
        and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Public Health
        Methods, 1960.
            42 p. diagrs., tables. 26cm. (Ite Health statistics, ser:
            B-14)
            U.S. Pubilc Health Service. Publication no. 584-814
            1. Dental service - U.S. I. Tlite. (Serles. Serles.
        U.S. Public Health Service. Publicatlon no. 584-8 24)
        Cataloged by Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare Library.
```


[^0]:    This report was prepared by Jane w. Bergaten, of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

[^1]:    Il.lustration of use of table 1.-About 11,978.000 persons $25-44$ years of age visited a dentist in the six-month period prior to the week of interview. Since the estimate is an aggregate, table $l$ is appropriate. Reading from table 1 , it is found that a statistic of 10.000.000 has a standard error of 220.000 and.a. statistic of $20,000,000$ has a standard error of 300,000 . Interpolating between these values, the appropriate standard error of the estimated 11,978,000 persons is 236,000.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The relatlve standard error for any statistic is the standard error divided by the statistic itself.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The relative standard error for any statistic is the standard error divided by the statistic itself.

