

# **Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals United States - July 1963-June 1964**

Statistics for short-stay hospitals on patients discharged with 1 or more days of hospital stay, based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey and data obtained by the National Mortality Survey. Total hospital discharges and days are distributed by age, sex, geographic region, residence, family income, education of head of family, usual activity status, and marital status.

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# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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*IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals after 1 or more days of hospital stay. The estimates for the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States are based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey and in the National Mortality Survey. The total number of hospital discharges and days of stay are distributed by age, sex, color, condition for which hospitalized, surgical treatment, and type of hospital. Data collected in health interviews only are distributed by such variables as age, sex, geographic region, place of residence, family income, education of the head of the family, usual activity status, and marital status.*

*An estimated 24.8 million discharges from short-stay hospitals, involving 1 or more nights' stay, occurred among the civilian population, not confined to institutions, during an average 12-month period ending during July 1963-June 1964. Data from household interviews accounted for 95.8 percent of the total volume of discharges. The remaining 4.2 percent of discharges were obtained for persons who died during the reference period prior to the time of interview. Appendix III explains the adjustment of interview-reported hospital experience to include information for deceased persons.*

#### SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

# HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND LENGTH OF STAY

## SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

### SELECTED FINDINGS

An estimated 24.8 million discharges from short-stay hospitals, involving at least 1 night's stay, occurred among the civilian, noninstitutional population during an average 12-month period ending during July 1963-June 1964. This estimate was derived from two sources—the Health Interview Survey and the National Mortality Survey, National Center for Health Statistics. Data obtained in household interviews accounted for 23.8 million discharges, or 95.8 percent of the total volume. The data obtained for the population alive at the time of interview have been adjusted to include the hospital experience during the reference period of persons who died during that period prior to the time of interview.

Among the civilian population not residing in institutions, the rate of discharge from short-stay hospitals during the average 12-month period was 133.7 per 1,000 persons. The average length of stay per discharge was 8.4 days. The discharge rate for females, 157.5 per 1,000 females, was considerably greater than that for males, 108.3 per 1,000 males. However, if hospitalizations for delivery of mothers are excluded, the sex difference in rate is reduced substantially, amounting to a rate for females of 117.7, or 8.7 percent greater than the rate for males. The average length of stay for males was 9.9 days per discharge, and for females, 7.4 days for all discharges and 8.5 days for discharges other than for delivery.

The rate of discharge was greatest and the average stay was longest among persons aged

75 years and older. In general, the rates for males rose consistently with increasing age. Among females the high rate of discharges for aged women was accompanied by a secondary peak among women aged 15-44 years, the age span including most of the hospitalizations for childbirth.

For both males and females the number of discharges per 1,000 persons was considerably greater for white than for nonwhite persons. However, the average length of stay was appreciably longer for nonwhite males but only slightly longer for nonwhite females. These differences were not consistent in all age groups, being less pronounced for females in the age group 15-24 years and for both sexes aged 65 years and older.

Hospitalizations for delivery accounted for a higher percentage of hospital discharges than any other condition—15.4 percent of the total discharges, and 25.3 percent of the discharges for females. Injuries were the second leading cause of hospitalization, representing 13.8 percent of discharges for males and 6.2 percent of the discharges for females.

Surgery was performed during 52.7 percent of all hospitalizations. Among the 13.9 million operations performed, delivery accounted for 27.5 percent of the total, and 40.0 percent of the total for females. The second leading form of surgery was tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy, comprising 8.5 percent of the total operations.

Although the above figures include the annual hospital experience of both living and deceased persons, the report also includes some additional data obtained from household interviews relating

to the living population only. The latter data have been distributed by a variety of demographic characteristics, and are comparable to estimates of hospital experience reported in an earlier report on hospital discharges (*Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 32) based on interview data collected during 1958-60.

## SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained primarily from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During July 1963-June 1964 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

Hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12-month period prior to interview was obtained in response to the probe questions illustrated in figure 1. The complete questionnaire used during July 1963-June 1964 is presented in the "Current Estimates" report for the period (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13). Details of each hospitalization were recorded on a line of Table II.

It has been shown in methodological studies that there is a certain amount of underreporting of hospitalizations due to the failure of respondents to recall hospital experience (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, Nos. 6 and 8). An adjustment for the underreporting of hospitalizations in the Health Interview Survey due to memory bias has been made by deriving estimates on hospital discharges from experience reported during the most recent 6 months prior to interview and adjusting this figure to represent 12 months' experience. Shortening of the recall period has considerably reduced the loss of information due to memory bias. Appendix I contains additional explanatory notes about this procedure.

The household interviews provide estimates of hospital experience during the reference period for persons alive at the time of interview. The

health survey excludes hospital experience during the reference period among persons who died during that period prior to the time of interview. Thus, to obtain estimates of the total number of discharges involving at least 1 night's stay, it is necessary to adjust the volume of discharges from interview data to include the hospital experience of deceased persons. The problem is discussed in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 10.

The National Mortality Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, has made a study of a sample of death certificates for calendar year 1961 to obtain estimates of hospital utilization during the last year of life. These data are reported in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 22, No. 1. Information obtained in this study has been used to adjust the interview-reported hospital experience to include the portion of estimated total hospital experience not covered in the interviews.

The estimated total volume of discharges from short-stay hospitals based on interview and decedent data does not include discharges with less than 1 night of hospital stay. A rough estimate of the magnitude of this number can be obtained from the findings of a study for 1960 by the Indiana Experimental Hospital Morbidity Study, which indicated that an estimated 2.7 percent of the hospital inpatients are discharged on the same day they are admitted.

A description of the design of the Health Interview Survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number of the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

Appendix II contains definitions of hospital discharge and other terms used in this report. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the Survey, familiarity with these definitions will aid the reader in interpreting the data.

## HOSPITALIZATION—RECALL QUESTIONS

15. (a) Have you been in a hospital at any time since _____, a year ago? If "Yes," ask: (b) How many times were you in the hospital during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes    ① <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times
16. (a) Has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home, rest home, or any similar place since _____, a year ago? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who was this? (c) How many times were you in a nursing home or rest home during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times

**INTERVIEWER:** Examine ages and relationships in Questions 2 and 3 for children one year old or under, then check the appropriate box in Question 17(a).

17. (a) <input type="checkbox"/> Baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 17b) <input type="checkbox"/> No baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 18)	(b) Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 18) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 17(c))	(c) Was --- born in the hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 17(d)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 18)	(d) When was --- born? (Enter month, day and year) Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ (If birthdate is on or after date shown in Qs. 15 and 16, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.)
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Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS									
Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	USE YOUR CALENDAR					(h)	
			You said that you were in the hospital (once, twice, etc.) during the past year — When did you enter the hospital (the last time)? (Enter month, day and year; if exact date not known, obtain estimate.)			How many nights were you in the hospital? (If exact number not known accept best estimate)			Complete from entries in Columns (c) and (d); or, if not clear ask the questions: How many of these — nights were in the past 12 months?    How many of these — nights were last week or the week before?    Were you still in the hospital last Sunday night?
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		
1			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	For what condition did you enter the hospital -- do you know the medical names?  (If medical name not known, enter respondent's description.)  (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of body" in same detail as required in Table I.)	
2			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?	Ask Col. (j) - (n) ONLY for completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) AND delivery or operation shown in Col. (h) or Col. (i)					TABLE II - HOSPITALIZATIONS		Line Number
	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (l)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (m)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> Free care <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in footnote)	Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (l)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (m)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> Free care <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in footnote)	Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (l)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (m)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> Free care <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in footnote)	Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (j)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (k))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (l)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Col. (m)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Col. (n))	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces Medicare <input type="checkbox"/> Free care <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify in footnote)	Name _____ Street _____ City and State _____	4

Figure 1



Appendix III provides a short description of the procedure used to adjust hospital experience reported in interviews to include hospital experience not covered in the interview of persons who died during the reference period prior to the interview.

Information presented in this report is in two parts: text devoted to (1) estimates of total hospital utilization, and (2) estimates based on data reported in household interviews only. The basis for separation of the material was the availability of information in the decedent study for 1961 which could be adjusted for inclusion with the health interview data. Data for certain demographic variables in the second section were not available from the decedent study for inclusion with the interview materials.

## TOTAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL UTILIZATION

### Introduction

An estimated 24.8 million discharges, involving 1 or more nights of inpatient stay in short-stay hospitals, were experienced by the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States during an average 12-month period ending during July 1963-June 1964 (table 1). This estimate was produced from two sources—the Health Interview Survey and the National Mortality Survey, National Center for Health Statistics. An estimated 23.8 million discharges were reported in household

interviews conducted in weekly samples during July 1963-June 1964 for persons who were alive at the time of interview. An additional 1.0 million discharges not previously reported in interviews were estimated to have occurred during the reference period among persons who died during that span of time. Because of the increasing mortality rate with advancing age, most of these additional hospital discharges occurred among persons 45 years and over.

Among each 1,000 persons in the civilian population, not residing in institutions, there was an average of 133.7 discharges from short-stay hospitals during the average 12-month period. The average length of stay was 8.4 days per discharge.

The volume of deliveries for females in the childbearing ages (3.8 million discharges from short-stay hospitals) exerted a significant effect on the overall rates of hospital utilization. Delivery was the largest single cause of hospitalization accounting for 15.4 percent of all hospital discharges. Exclusive of deliveries, the rate of discharges for all other causes was 113.1 per 1,000 persons per year and the average length of stay increased to 9.1 days (table A). It should be pointed out that a well, newborn infant departing the hospital with the mother was excluded from the count of hospital discharges. Thus, the volume of discharges includes only a very small amount of duplication among mothers and infants.

Table A. Total short-stay hospital discharges, including and excluding deliveries, per 1,000 persons per year, and average length of stay, by sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Sex	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		Average length of stay in days	
	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
Both sexes-----	133.7	113.1	8.4	9.1
Male-----	108.3	108.3	9.9	9.9
Female-----	157.5	117.7	7.4	8.5

## Age, Sex, and Color

With advancing age, the rate of hospital discharges for conditions other than delivery rose quite steadily. The highest rate was 262.1 per 1,000 persons aged 75 years and over. The lowest rate was 68.3 discharges per 1,000 persons under 15 years of age. Figure 2 shows that the rate of increase in rate between these extremes was relatively constant for both males and females.<sup>1</sup> The rise in hospital utilization with aging probably reflects the need for medical care associated with the increased prevalence of chronic diseases and impairments among older persons. As shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 20, advancing age is also associated with a greater chance of multiple hospital episodes.

The rate of hospital discharges was approximately 50 percent greater for females of all ages than for males. This sex difference was confined mainly to the age group, 15-44 years. The primary cause of the excess rate was child-bearing as evidenced by the difference in rates for females including deliveries and excluding deliveries, shown in figure 2. With hospitalizations of mothers for delivery excluded, the rate for females was only 8.7 percent greater than the rate for males.

The average length of stay per discharge was greater for males than for females, 9.9 days compared with 7.4 days for all females and 8.5 days for females with data for deliveries excluded. Figure 3 shows that for either sex the average length of stay increased quite steadily with rising age. However, among persons aged 45 years and older, the two curves do not have the same rate of change; for males the curve tends to level off at about 12 days, while for females it continues to rise.

As mentioned previously, the volume of deliveries accounted for 15.4 percent of all discharges. Among females aged 15-44 years with hospital discharges, this percentage rose to 45.4 percent. The large volume of deliveries occurring in the age group 15-44 produced the secondary

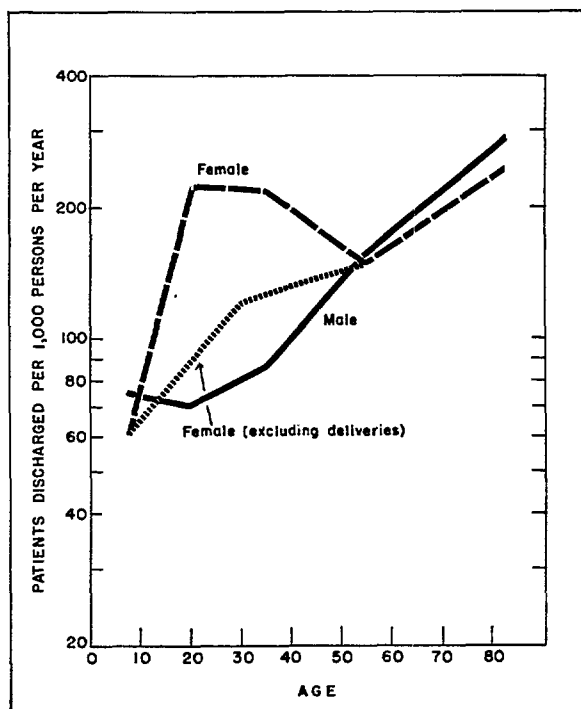


Figure 2. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and age.

peak in figure 2 for female rates of hospital discharges. Since the average length of stay for delivery is comparatively short, the effect on the average length of stay, among all female discharges in this age group, was to lower the curve substantially as shown in figure 3.

White persons had higher rates of hospital discharges than did nonwhite persons for each sex and for most of the age groups shown in table 2. Nonwhite persons had slightly higher rates among males 65 years and older and among females aged 15-24 years. The rate of discharge from short-stay hospitals for white persons, 138.0 per 1,000 persons per year was about one-third greater than the rate for nonwhite persons. Conversely, the average length of stay per discharge was substantially longer for nonwhite persons than for white persons (table 3). The difference was marked for males but was quite small for females in the childbearing age groups and for persons of both sexes in the age group 65 years and older. The disparity in rates of discharges between the color groups was not

<sup>1</sup>Figures 2 and 3 are plotted on a semilogarithmic scale so that visual comparisons of rates of change within and between curves may be made.

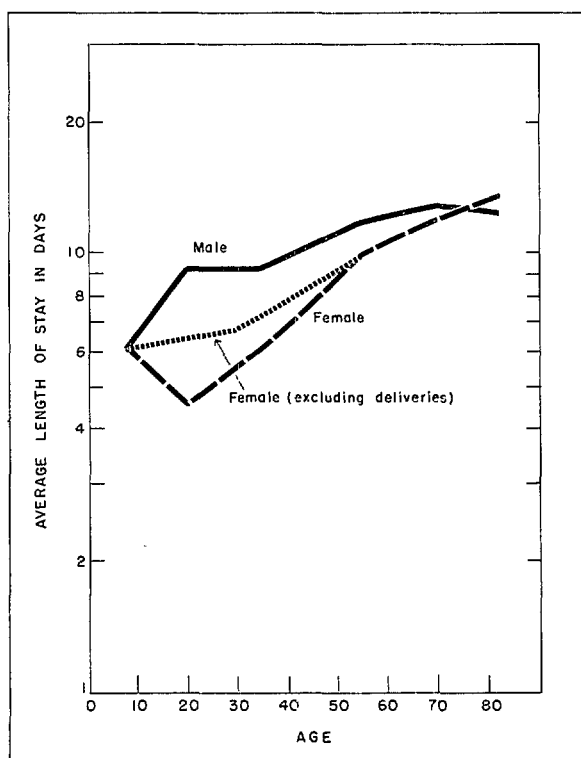


Figure 3. Average length of stay for patients discharged, by sex and age.

caused entirely by the differences in age distribution of the two population groups, as evidenced by the rates computed by the direct method of adjustment to the age and sex distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutional population:

Color	Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year	
	Unadjusted	Age-sex adjusted
White-----	138.0	137.0
Nonwhite-----	101.2	108.7

Uneven distribution of hospital insurance coverage between the color groups probably explains some of the differential use of inpatient

services. According to the report on "Health Insurance Coverage" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 11) an estimated 73.6 percent of white persons have some hospital insurance coverage, compared with 45.5 percent of the non-white population.

Another factor to be considered is the greater utilization of physician services outside of hospitals by the white population compared with the nonwhite. The annual rate of physician visits is about 40 percent higher for the white than the nonwhite population (an average of 4.7 visits per white person and 3.3 visits per nonwhite person during July 1963-June 1964) (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 18). Lesser utilization of medical services probably is accompanied by reduced utilization of inpatient services. On the other hand, conditions recognized and treated at a later stage of disease may be responsible for the longer average length of stay among the nonwhite persons. However, inadequate post-hospital care facilities at home may in some instances account for these longer stays.

#### Condition for Which Hospitalized

As mentioned earlier, the largest single cause of hospitalization was delivery of mothers, accounting for 15.4 percent of all hospital discharges, and 25.3 percent of all discharges for females (table 4).

Among males the leading causes of hospitalization were: respiratory conditions, accounting for 15.2 percent of all discharges; injuries, 13.8 percent; diseases of the heart, 7.1 percent; and hernia, 5.0 percent.

Among females, leading causes other than delivery were: respiratory conditions, accounting for 10.0 percent of all discharges; injuries, 6.2 percent; benign and unspecified neoplasms, 6.1 percent; and breast and genital disorders, 5.5 percent.

Hospitalizations for vascular lesions of the central nervous system had the longest average length of stay—18.3 days (table 5). Malignant neoplasms with 15.4 days, diabetes with 14.1 days, and diseases of the heart with 14.0 days were other conditions with relatively long average inpatient stays.

Tables 6 and 7 show conditions causing hospitalizations and length of stay for three age groups. Among persons under 15 years of age, respiratory conditions accounted for 38.9 percent of discharges. Among persons 15-44 years of age, delivery was the leading cause with 34.1 percent, and among persons aged 45 years and older heart disease accounted for 10.7 percent of the total discharges.

### Surgical Treatment

An estimated 13.1 million patients, or 52.7 percent of the 24.8 million discharged had surgery during the hospitalization (table 8). Since "delivery" is considered as surgery in the Health Interview Survey, the volume of deliveries, 3.8 million, accounted for 29.1 percent of all discharges with surgery and 42.4 percent of females with surgery. About 42.0 percent of all males discharged had surgery compared with 59.7 percent of females discharged. However, with deliveries excluded from the data, the percent of females with surgery was 46.1, about 9.8 percent greater than the percentage for males.

The percentage of patients with surgery was highest in the age group 15-44 years (66.4 percent—including deliveries) and lowest in the age group 65 years and over—32.2 percent. With deliveries excluded from the data for all patients aged 15-44 years, the percentage with surgery was reduced to 49.0, slightly higher than the percent with surgery among persons under 15 years of age.

Among males the average length of stay for all discharges was about the same whether or not surgery was performed (table 9). However, among men aged 45 years and older, the average hospital stay was longer if surgery was performed. Among females, since the average length of stay was quite short for deliveries, the average stay with surgery for persons under 45 years of age was less than the stay for persons without surgery. Among women aged 45 years and older the length of stay was longer for surgical cases than for nonsurgical patients.

Among the 13.1 million patients with surgical treatment (noted above), a total of 13.9 million operations were performed, about 6 percent more operations than patients surgically treated (table 10).

Delivery of mothers was the most frequently performed operative procedure—3,821,000 cases. It should be noted that this figure exceeds by about 6,000 the number of deliveries reported as the condition causing hospitalization. In these instances some condition other than delivery was the cause of hospitalization; for example, an injury might have been the condition necessitating hospitalization but during the stay the mother was delivered of a live or stillborn infant.

The second leading operative procedure was tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy resulting in 8.5 percent of all operations. About 46.0 percent of these procedures were performed on males.

### Type of Hospital

About 64.9 percent of all discharges from short-stay hospitals and 62.0 percent of all hospital days occurred in nongovernmental non-profit hospitals (table 11). The next largest group was governmental-non-Federal hospitals with 19.5 percent of the discharges and 19.4 percent of the days. About 7.8 percent of the total were discharged from proprietary hospitals, but these hospitals contributed only 5.9 percent of the hospital days.

Federal governmental hospitals discharged about 4.1 percent of the total with the Veterans Administration hospitals having 1.7 percent of all discharges. However, these Federal hospitals had the longest average length of stay—Veterans Administration hospitals with 30.0 days per stay and other Federal hospitals with 11.8 days.

Most of the discharges from Veterans Administration hospitals occurred among males. About two-thirds of the discharges from other Federal hospitals occurred among females, but the average length of stay differed substantially by sex for these hospitals—males had 19.9 days per stay while females had 7.4 days per discharge.

As reported in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 14, the average length of stay among veterans varied by type of hospital. It was longest in Veterans Administration hospitals and shortest in nongovernmental hospitals. Probably the type of illness causing hospitalization is a determining factor in the type of hospital to which veterans are admitted. When the illness is likely to be protracted and require extensive

care, the person is more frequently admitted to a Veterans Administration hospital.

About 94.5 percent of all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals had been inpatients in general hospitals (table 12). The next largest group, osteopathic hospitals, accounted for 2.5 percent of all discharges.

## HOSPITAL UTILIZATION REPORTED IN INTERVIEWS ONLY

As mentioned previously, information on the hospital experience for both deceased persons and persons alive at the time of interview was available for a number of characteristics. For other characteristics information was available only from the household interview. The data presented in this section and in tables 13-28 were derived solely from health interviews. The number of hospital discharges based on interview data alone was 23,799,000, or 95.8 percent of the 24,837,000 discharges shown in tables 1-12; among males there were 9.2 million discharges, and 14.6 million discharges for females including deliveries and 10.8 million with deliveries excluded. The estimate based on discharges reported in interviews during the average year ending in June 1964 was approximately 20 percent greater than that for the year ending in 1959-60 as reported in *Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 32. The 6-month-reference period was also employed for these earlier data. The increase was primarily noted among persons aged 45 years and over, among whom there was a 28 percent rise in the rate of discharge.

### Interval of Stay

Based on data reported in interviews only, there were 23.8 million patients discharged from short-stay hospitals who had at least 1 night of inpatient stay (table 13). The total number of inpatient days associated with these hospitalizations was 192.7 million days, or an average of 8.1 days per discharge (table 14).

An estimated 9.2 percent of all discharges were classified as 1-day stay, that is admitted one day and discharged the next. About one-third (35.7 percent) of the discharges followed less than 4 days of hospital stay, about 57.0

percent lasted no longer than 5 days. About 30 percent of all discharges were for 8 or more days of inpatient stay.

Figure 4 shows the effect of age on length-of-stay intervals. In general, as age advanced, the proportion of discharges with hospital stay of 4 or more days increased sharply. In the child-bearing age group 15-44 years, 40.1 percent of hospitalizations lasted 4-7 days. Inpatient stays of 8 or more days varied considerably with age; about 19.8 percent of discharges among children under 15 years of age were in this interval compared with about 53.3 percent for persons 65 years and older.

The distribution of length-of-stay intervals differed by sex. Hospital discharges for females tended to be concentrated in the range 2-7 days of stay. When deliveries were included, about 65.6 percent of all discharges were in this range, and with deliveries excluded, this proportion was reduced to 55.9 percent. For males about 52.2 percent of discharges were in the range 2-7 days.

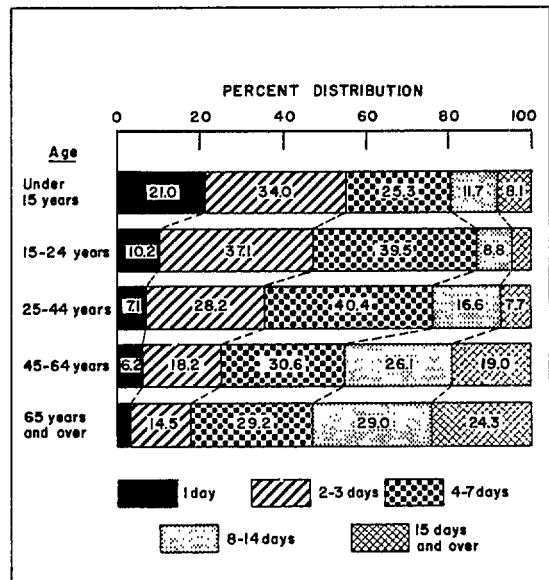


Figure 4. Percent distribution of hospital discharges reported in interviews only, by length-of-stay intervals according to age.

## Geographic Distribution

The annual hospital discharge rate was highest for persons residing in the South Region (134.7 discharges per 1,000 persons) and lowest in the Northeast—119.1 (table 15). The discharge rates for the other regions were about the same, 128.2 per 1,000 in the North Central Region and 129.1 in the West. The excess rate for the South was due primarily to the high rate of discharges in the 35-64 year age group. The rates for males and for females were ranked in about the same order as that for the overall rates (fig. 5).

Even though residents of the South had the highest discharge rate, their average length of stay was the shortest, 7.5 days per discharge, compared with an average stay of 9.2 days for persons living in the Northeast (table 16). This reversal in ranking by region was associated with short stays for persons aged 15-24 years in the South and somewhat longer stays for persons aged 45 years and older who lived in the Northeast.

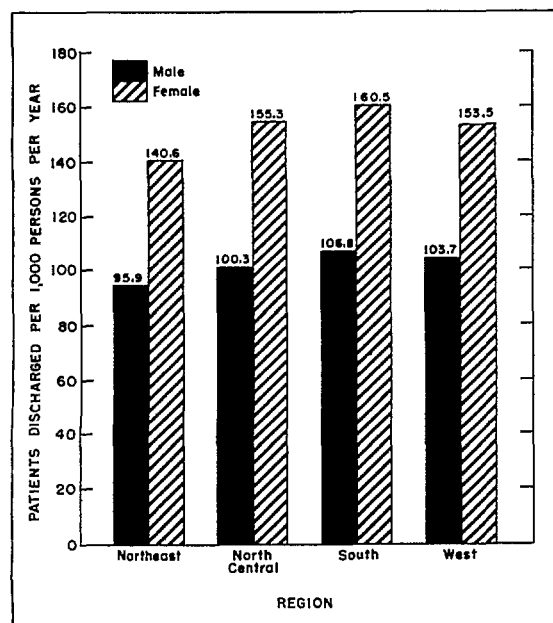


Figure 5. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and geographic region.

Hospital experience has been distributed according to place of residence—the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas defined for the 1960 Census, farm residence outside of metropolitan areas, and nonfarm residence outside of SMSA's. Persons living in nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas had the highest annual rate of hospital discharges (table 17 and fig. 6). The rate of discharges among these nonfarm residents was higher for both males and females and for various age groups as shown in table 17.

The rates of discharges were quite similar for residents in farm areas compared with persons living in metropolitan areas. The similarity in rates was notable for males in most age groups.

Average length of inpatient stay did not follow the same pattern as that for the rates of discharges. Patients living in metropolitan areas had the longest stays, with an average length of 8.7 days compared with 7.4 days for nonfarm and 6.0 days for farm residents (table 18). A similar pattern was noted for both males and females and in most of the age groups.

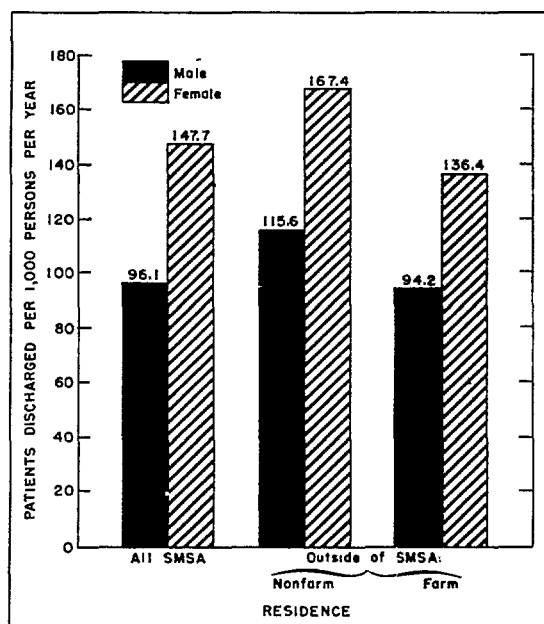


Figure 6. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and residence.

## Family Income and Education

### of the Head of Family

Family income and education of the head of the family are socioeconomic factors which reflect ability to use medical facilities, as well as attitudes toward their utilization. Members of families with annual family incomes of \$10,000 and over had the lowest rate of hospital discharges (116.5 per 1,000 population), as shown in table 19 and figure 7. Persons with family incomes of \$2,000-\$3,999 had the highest rate among the income groups—145.6 discharges per 1,000 persons per year. After adjusting for differences in the age-sex distribution of these income groups, the pattern remained unchanged:

Family income	Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year	
	Unadjusted	Age-sex adjusted
Under \$2,000-----	136.4	122.2
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	145.6	140.4
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	128.0	133.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	121.7	125.5
\$10,000 and over--	116.5	120.1

Part of the income difference is related to the variation among income groups in rates of hospital discharges for females aged 15-24 years. In this age-sex group the rates varied from a high of 318.2 per 1,000 persons with incomes of \$2,000-\$3,999 to a low of 111.6 per 1,000 women with incomes of \$10,000 and over. A higher birth rate in low income families may account for some of this difference in the rate of hospitalization in an age group in which deliveries account for about half of the discharges. Furthermore, a reduced amount of hospitalization may be related to substitution of other types of medical care. For example, the rate of physician visits outside of hospitals increases with a rise in family income; as shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 18, the annual rate of physician visits rose from 4.3 per person with annual family incomes of less than \$2,000 to 5.1 per person with family incomes of \$10,000 and over.

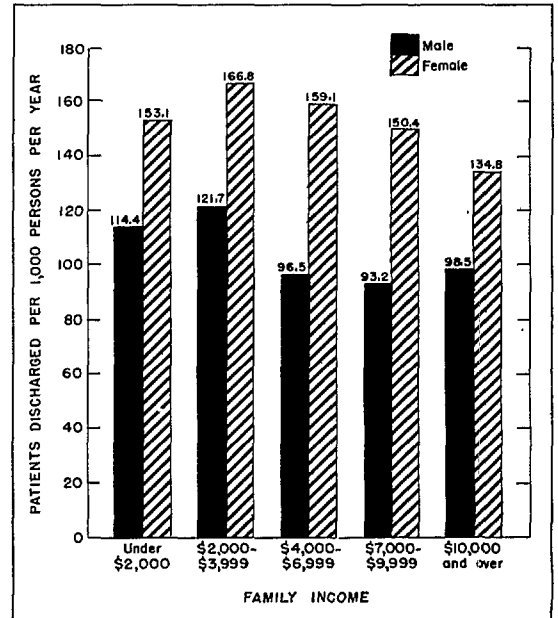


Figure 7. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and family income.

The average length of stay per discharge was longer among the lower income groups than among those of higher economic level (table 20). Length of stay was quite similar for males and for females in the two income groups of less than \$4,000, and also for each of the three higher income groups. Perhaps persons in the lower income category delay needed treatment for conditions so that prolonged hospital stay is required. It is possible that the longer length of stay for low income levels, and for nonwhite persons (table 3), may explain some of the differences in the average length of stay by type of hospital shown in table 11.

Males whose head of family had attended college reported a lower rate of hospital discharges than did persons with lesser educational attainment (table 21). However, after the data were adjusted for differences in age-sex distribution, the lowest rate of hospitalization was to

be found for the lowest educational group, as shown below:

Years	Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year	
	Unadjusted	Age-sex adjusted
Under 9 years-----	126.2	118.9
9-12 years-----	132.0	135.3
13 years and over-	124.9	127.0

The average length of stay per discharge was longer for persons in the lowest educational group (table 22).

The combined effect of family income and educational attainment of the head of family on hospital utilization is shown in tables 23 and 24. The rate of discharges among persons in the same educational groups declined as the family income rose. This general pattern was noted for both males and females and for many of the age groups shown in table 23. Similarly, among persons of the same educational level, the average length of hospital stay decreased as the amount of family income increased.

### Usual Activity Status

Hospital utilization of six usual activity status groups is shown in tables 25 and 26 and figure 8.

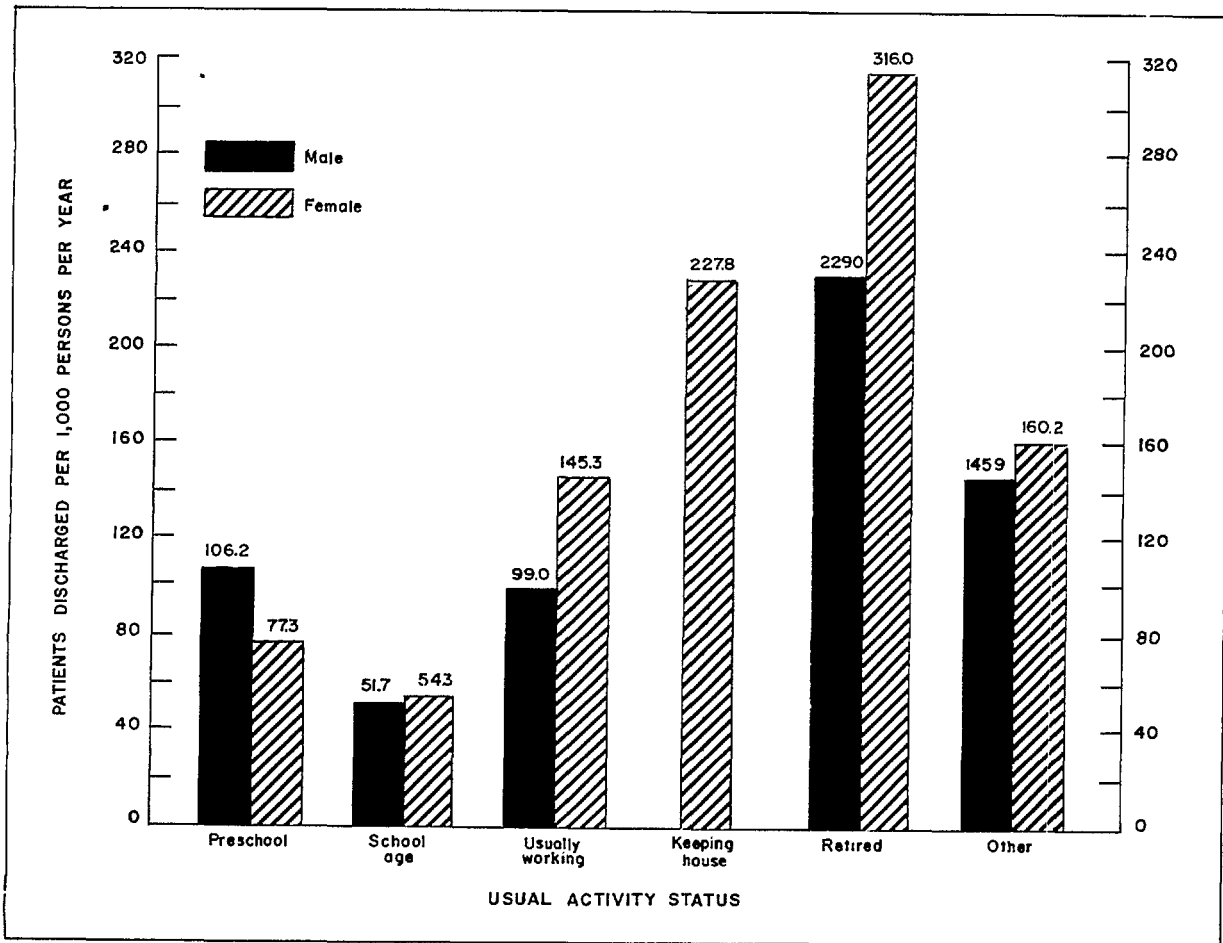


Figure 8. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and usual activity status.



The rates of hospital discharges in each group reflect to a large degree the age-sex composition of the population group.

Undoubtedly the high rates of hospital utilization in the "retired" population reflects the fact that ill health was a contributing factor to early retirement for the 45-64 year age group for each sex.

Among the activity status groups aged 17 years and over, the "usually working" group had the lowest rates of discharges for both male and female workers. These rates reflect the general state of good health among the working population, with relatively low requirements for hospitalization. On the other hand, the "other" group had high rates of hospitalization for persons 25 years and over, and would indicate that ill health may have in many instances been responsible for the exclusion of these persons from the groups described as working or keeping house. The low rates for the 17-24 year age span of the "other" group are undoubtedly due to the inclusion of college students, a group requiring little hospitalization.

### Marital Status

The "never married" group of persons aged 17 years and older had the lowest rates of hospital discharges for both males and females (table 27 and fig. 9). Females reported as "presently married" had the highest rates of discharges, reflecting the high rates of deliveries in the 17-44 year age group. Females classified as "separated" had the second highest rate among the marital status groups. Among the widowed of each sex the discharge rate was substantial among persons aged 65 years and over. Table 28 shows the num-

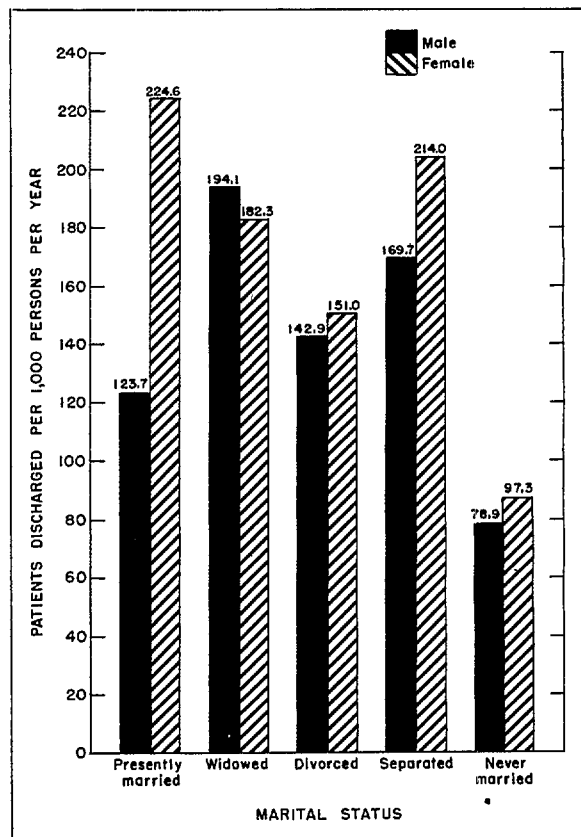


Figure 9. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons aged 17 years and over per year, by sex and marital status.

ber of hospital days and average length of stay per discharge. These estimates are influenced to a large extent by the age and sex composition of the marital status groups.



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Table 1. Total short-stay hospital discharges and days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, rate, percent distribution, and average length of stay, by age according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Number of patients discharged			Number of hospital days			Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 persons per year	Percent distribution	Number of days in thousands	Number of days per 1,000 persons per year	Percent distribution	
<u>Both sexes</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data						
All ages-----	24,837	133.7	100.0	207,976	1,119.4	100.0	8.4
Under 15 years-----	4,021	68.3	16.2	24,351	413.6	11.7	6.1
15-24 years-----	4,083	151.4	16.4	23,075	855.9	11.1	5.7
25-44 years-----	7,081	156.2	28.5	49,089	1,082.9	23.6	6.9
45-64 years-----	5,806	154.4	23.4	63,106	1,678.3	30.3	10.9
65-74 years-----	2,299	206.7	9.3	28,292	2,544.2	13.6	12.3
75 years and over---	1,547	262.1	6.2	20,064	3,398.9	9.6	13.0
<u>Male</u>							
All ages-----	9,759	108.3	100.0	96,415	1,070.4	100.0	9.9
Under 15 years-----	2,257	75.4	23.1	13,678	456.9	14.2	6.1
15-24 years-----	894	69.8	9.2	8,272	645.5	8.6	9.3
25-44 years-----	1,886	87.2	19.3	17,347	802.1	18.0	9.2
45-64 years-----	2,901	159.8	29.7	34,197	1,883.8	35.5	11.8
65-74 years-----	1,103	219.2	11.3	14,089	2,800.4	14.6	12.8
75 years and over---	717	285.4	7.3	8,832	3,515.9	9.2	12.3
<u>Female</u>							
All ages-----	15,078	157.5	100.0	111,561	1,165.5	100.0	7.4
Under 15 years-----	1,764	61.0	11.7	10,673	368.8	9.6	6.1
15-24 years-----	3,189	225.5	21.1	14,803	1,046.5	13.3	4.6
25-44 years-----	5,195	219.1	34.5	31,741	1,338.9	28.5	6.1
45-64 years-----	2,904	149.3	19.3	28,909	1,486.4	25.9	10.0
65-74 years-----	1,195	196.3	7.9	14,203	2,333.0	12.7	11.9
75 years and over---	830	244.8	5.5	11,232	3,313.3	10.1	13.5

Table 2. Total short-stay hospital discharges, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons and rate, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Color and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>Total</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
All ages-----	24,837	9,759	15,078	133.7	108.3	157.5
Under 15 years-----	4,021	2,257	1,764	68.3	75.4	61.0
15-24 years-----	4,083	894	3,189	151.4	69.8	225.5
25-44 years-----	7,081	1,886	5,195	156.2	87.2	219.1
45-64 years-----	5,806	2,901	2,904	154.4	159.8	149.3
65 years and over-----	3,846	1,820	2,026	225.9	241.3	213.7
<u>White</u>						
All ages-----	22,628	8,920	13,707	138.0	112.0	162.6
Under 15 years-----	3,682	2,050	1,632	73.2	79.9	66.2
15-24 years-----	3,568	794	2,774	150.9	70.5	223.8
25-44 years-----	6,415	1,746	4,669	159.4	90.3	223.3
45-64 years-----	5,397	2,672	2,726	158.5	162.4	154.9
65 years and over-----	3,566	1,659	1,907	227.1	239.2	217.6
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All ages-----	2,209	838	1,371	101.2	80.3	120.3
Under 15 years-----	340	207	133	39.7	48.3	31.1
15-24 years-----	515	100	415	155.7	64.3	236.9
25-44 years-----	666	140	525	130.9	61.2	187.5
45-64 years-----	408	230	179	114.9	135.6	96.5
65 years and over-----	280	161	119	211.8	264.8	166.4

Table 3. Total short-stay hospital days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and average length of stay, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Color and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>Total</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
All ages-----	207,976	96,415	111,561	8.4	9.9	7.4
Under 15 years-----	24,351	13,678	10,673	6.1	6.1	6.1
15-24 years-----	23,075	8,272	14,803	5.7	9.3	4.6
25-44 years-----	49,089	17,347	31,741	6.9	9.2	6.1
45-64 years-----	63,106	34,197	28,909	10.9	11.8	10.0
65 years and over-----	48,356	22,921	25,435	12.6	12.6	12.6
<u>White</u>						
All ages-----	184,719	83,850	100,869	8.2	9.4	7.4
Under 15 years-----	20,961	11,564	9,396	5.7	5.6	5.8
15-24 years-----	19,202	6,384	12,818	5.4	8.0	4.6
25-44 years-----	43,997	15,707	28,290	6.9	9.0	6.1
45-64 years-----	55,897	29,485	26,411	10.4	11.0	9.7
65 years and over-----	44,663	20,710	23,953	12.5	12.5	12.6
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All ages-----	23,257	12,564	10,692	10.5	15.0	7.8
Under 15 years-----	3,390	2,114	1,277	10.0	10.2	9.6
15-24 years-----	3,873	1,888	1,985	7.5	18.9	4.8
25-44 years-----	5,092	1,640	3,451	7.6	11.7	6.6
45-64 years-----	7,209	4,712	2,497	17.7	20.5	13.9
65 years and over-----	3,693	2,211	1,482	13.2	13.7	12.5

Table 4. Total short-stay hospital discharges, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and percent distribution, by condition for which hospitalized according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Condition for which hospitalized	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Percent distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
All conditions-----	24,837	9,759	15,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	499	218	281	2.0	2.2	1.9
Malignant neoplasms-----	613	292	321	2.5	3.0	2.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1,160	235	924	4.7	2.4	6.1
Diabetes mellitus-----	261	102	159	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders-----	528	271	257	2.1	2.8	1.7
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies---	544	250	294	2.2	2.6	1.9
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system----	330	179	151	1.3	1.8	1.0
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----	335	139	195	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs---	438	204	235	1.8	2.1	1.6
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	1,193	693	500	4.8	7.1	3.3
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	266	110	156	1.1	1.1	1.0
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	129	*	100	0.5	*	0.7
Hemorrhoids-----	273	153	120	1.1	1.6	0.8
Other circulatory diseases-----	371	194	177	1.5	2.0	1.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,544	752	793	6.2	7.7	5.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	1,444	728	716	5.8	7.5	4.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	632	401	232	2.5	4.1	1.5
Appendicitis-----	404	186	218	1.6	1.9	1.4
Hernia-----	617	491	126	2.5	5.0	0.8
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	517	133	384	2.1	1.4	2.5
Other digestive system conditions-----	1,242	543	699	5.0	5.6	4.6
Male genital disorders-----	338	338	...	1.4	3.5	...
Female breast and genital disorders-----	833	...	833	3.4	...	5.5
Other genitourinary system conditions-----	1,046	489	556	4.2	5.0	3.7
Deliveries-----	3,815	...	3,815	15.4	...	25.3
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium----	586	...	586	2.4	...	3.9
Diseases of the skin-----	276	155	120	1.1	1.6	0.8
Arthritis, all forms-----	237	84	154	1.0	0.9	1.0
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----	431	243	188	1.7	2.5	1.2
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system----	395	190	205	1.6	1.9	1.4
Fractures and dislocations-----	932	501	431	3.8	5.1	2.9
Other current injuries-----	1,345	847	498	5.4	8.7	3.3
All other conditions and observations-----	1,265	610	655	5.1	6.3	4.3



Table 5. Total short-stay hospital days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and average length of stay, by sex and condition for which hospitalized: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Condition for which hospitalized	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
All conditions-----	207,976	96,415	111,561	8.4	9.9	7.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	4,174	1,475	2,699	8.4	6.8	9.6
Malignant neoplasms-----	9,455	4,938	4,517	15.4	16.9	14.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	8,453	1,950	6,503	7.3	8.3	7.0
Diabetes mellitus-----	3,678	1,857	1,821	14.1	18.2	11.5
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders-----	4,482	2,585	1,897	8.5	9.5	7.4
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies-----	6,983	3,781	3,202	12.8	15.1	10.9
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	6,039	2,809	3,230	18.3	15.7	21.4
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----	2,507	1,091	1,416	7.5	7.8	7.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	4,554	2,846	1,708	10.4	14.0	7.3
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	16,746	10,058	6,688	14.0	14.5	13.4
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	2,129	953	1,176	8.0	8.7	7.5
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	1,069	331	737	8.3	*	7.4
Hemorrhoids-----	2,356	1,335	1,021	8.6	8.7	8.5
Other circulatory diseases-----	4,151	2,280	1,871	11.2	11.8	10.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,901	1,865	2,035	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	13,437	7,160	6,278	9.3	9.8	8.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	7,433	5,350	2,083	11.8	13.3	9.0
Appendicitis-----	2,614	1,342	1,272	6.5	7.2	5.8
Hernia-----	4,749	3,496	1,253	7.7	7.1	9.9
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	6,013	1,655	4,358	11.6	12.4	11.3
Other digestive system conditions-----	10,622	4,560	6,062	8.6	8.4	8.7
Male genital disorders-----	3,624	3,624	...	10.7	10.7	...
Female breast and genital disorders-----	5,662	...	5,662	6.8	...	6.8
Other genitourinary system conditions-----	8,348	4,114	4,234	8.0	8.4	7.6
Deliveries-----	16,123	...	16,123	4.2	...	4.2
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	1,763	...	1,763	3.0	...	3.0
Diseases of the skin-----	2,128	1,247	881	7.7	8.0	7.3
Arthritis, all forms-----	2,756	1,416	1,341	11.6	16.9	8.7
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----	5,188	3,097	2,091	12.0	12.7	11.1
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system-----	2,847	1,641	1,206	7.2	8.6	5.9
Fractures and dislocations-----	12,792	5,778	7,013	13.7	11.5	16.3
Other current injuries-----	9,766	5,777	3,990	7.3	6.8	8.0
All other conditions and observations-----	11,435	6,004	5,431	9.0	9.8	8.3

Table 6. Total short-stay hospital discharges, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and percent distribution, by condition for which hospitalized according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

Condition for which hospitalized	Number of patients discharged in thousands				Percent distribution			
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45+ years
Derived from health interview and decedent data								
All conditions-----	24,837	4,021	11,164	9,651	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	499	194	173	132	2.0	4.8	1.5	1.4
Malignant neoplasms-----	613	*	98	494	2.5	*	0.9	5.1
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1,160	65	624	471	4.7	1.6	5.6	4.9
Diabetes mellitus-----	261	*	78	177	1.1	*	0.7	1.8
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders-----	528	142	132	253	2.1	3.5	1.2	2.6
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies-----	544	*	286	246	2.2	*	2.6	2.5
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	330	*	*	316	1.3	*	*	3.3
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----	335	65	62	208	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.2
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	438	99	163	176	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.8
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	1,193	*	137	1,037	4.8	*	1.2	10.7
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	266	*	54	209	1.1	*	0.5	2.2
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-	129	*	59	70	0.5	*	0.5	0.7
Hemorrhoids-----	273	*	126	147	1.1	*	1.1	1.5
Other circulatory diseases-----	371	*	99	232	1.5	*	0.9	2.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,544	1,088	355	102	6.2	27.1	3.2	1.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	1,444	475	300	669	5.8	11.8	2.7	6.9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	632	*	252	367	2.5	*	2.3	3.8
Appendicitis-----	404	147	200	57	1.6	3.7	1.8	0.6
Hernia-----	617	137	179	301	2.5	3.4	1.6	3.1
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	517	*	138	378	2.1	*	1.2	3.9
Other digestive system conditions-----	1,242	158	415	669	5.0	3.9	3.7	6.9
Male genital disorders-----	338	*	*	264	1.4	*	*	2.7
Female breast and genital disorders----	833	*	542	285	3.4	*	4.9	3.0
Other genitourinary system conditions--	1,046	94	485	466	4.2	2.3	4.3	4.8
Deliveries-----	3,815	*	3,804	*	15.4	*	34.1	*
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	586	*	578	*	2.4	*	5.2	*
Diseases of the skin-----	276	52	122	101	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0
Arthritis, all forms-----	237	*	*	188	1.0	*	*	1.9
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC----	431	*	208	206	1.7	*	1.9	2.1
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system-----	395	99	169	127	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.3
Fractures and dislocations-----	932	155	330	446	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.6
Other current injuries-----	1,345	325	604	416	5.4	8.1	5.4	4.3
All other conditions and observations--	1,265	542	299	423	5.1	13.5	2.7	4.4

**Table 7. Total short-stay hospital days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and average length of stay, by condition for which hospitalized and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964**

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

Condition for which hospitalized	Number of hospital days in thousands				Average length of stay in days			
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45+ years
Derived from health interview and decedent data								
All conditions-----	207,977	24,351	72,164	111,461	8.4	6.1	6.5	11.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	4,174	1,388	1,515	1,271	8.4	7.2	8.8	9.6
Malignant neoplasms-----	9,455	170	1,201	8,084	15.4	*	12.3	16.4
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	8,453	446	4,232	3,776	7.3	6.9	6.8	8.0
Diabetes mellitus-----	3,678	*	959	2,649	14.1	*	12.3	15.0
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders-----	4,482	1,349	1,308	1,825	8.5	9.5	9.9	7.2
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies-----	6,983	*	4,000	2,918	12.8	*	14.0	11.9
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	6,039	*	*	5,816	18.3	*	*	18.4
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----	2,507	281	490	1,736	7.5	4.3	7.9	8.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	4,554	592	1,818	2,144	10.4	6.0	11.2	12.2
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	16,746	*	1,916	14,702	14.0	*	14.0	14.2
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	2,129	*	425	1,620	8.0	*	7.9	7.8
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	1,069	*	368	700	8.3	*	6.2	10.0
Hemorrhoids-----	2,356	*	1,031	1,325	8.6	*	8.2	9.0
Other circulatory diseases-----	4,151	304	1,094	2,753	11.2	*	11.1	11.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,901	2,134	1,120	647	2.5	2.0	3.2	6.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	13,437	3,479	2,270	7,688	9.3	7.3	7.6	11.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	7,433	*	3,244	4,074	11.8	*	12.9	11.1
Appendicitis-----	2,614	779	1,189	646	6.5	5.3	5.9	11.3
Hernia-----	4,749	458	1,360	2,932	7.7	3.3	7.6	9.7
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	6,013	*	1,364	4,649	11.6	*	9.9	12.3
Other digestive system conditions-----	10,622	1,026	3,288	6,309	8.6	6.5	7.9	9.4
Male genital disorders-----	3,624	156	154	3,314	10.7	*	*	12.6
Female breast and genital disorders-----	5,662	*	2,908	2,720	6.8	*	5.4	9.5
Other genitourinary system conditions-----	8,348	364	3,536	4,447	8.0	3.9	7.3	9.5
Deliveries-----	16,123	*	16,075	*	4.2	*	4.2	*
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	1,763	*	1,741	*	3.0	*	3.0	*
Diseases of the skin-----	2,128	273	865	990	7.7	5.3	7.1	9.8
Arthritis, all forms-----	2,756	*	344	2,373	11.6	*	*	12.6
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----	5,188	*	1,798	3,265	12.0	*	8.6	15.8
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system-----	2,847	1,110	823	913	7.2	11.2	4.9	7.2
Fractures and dislocations-----	12,792	1,288	4,170	7,333	13.7	8.3	12.6	16.4
Other current injuries-----	9,766	1,679	3,548	4,540	7.3	5.2	5.9	10.9
All other conditions and observations-----	11,435	6,296	1,900	3,239	9.0	11.6	6.4	7.7

Table 8. Total short-stay hospital discharges, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and rate, by sex, age, and whether or not surgery was performed: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and hospital discharges with or without surgery	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All ages</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
Total-----	24,837	9,759	15,078	133.7	108.3	157.5
With surgery-----	13,099	4,095	9,004	70.5	45.5	94.1
Without surgery-----	11,738	5,664	6,074	63.2	62.9	63.5
<u>Under 15 years</u>						
Total-----	4,021	2,257	1,764	68.3	75.4	61.0
With surgery-----	1,963	1,077	886	33.3	36.0	30.6
Without surgery-----	2,058	1,180	878	35.0	39.4	30.3
<u>15-44 years</u>						
Total-----	11,164	2,780	8,384	154.4	80.7	221.5
With surgery-----	7,407	1,264	6,143	102.5	36.7	162.3
Without surgery-----	3,757	1,516	2,241	52.0	44.0	59.2
<u>45-64 years</u>						
Total-----	5,806	2,901	2,904	154.4	159.8	149.3
With surgery-----	2,490	1,143	1,347	66.2	63.0	69.3
Without surgery-----	3,316	1,759	1,557	88.2	96.9	80.1
<u>65 years and over</u>						
Total-----	3,846	1,820	2,026	225.9	241.3	213.7
With surgery-----	1,239	611	628	72.8	81.0	66.3
Without surgery-----	2,607	1,209	1,398	153.2	160.3	147.5

Table 9. Total short-stay hospital days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and average length of stay, by sex, age, and whether or not surgery was performed: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and hospital days with or without surgery	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All ages</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data					
Total-----	207,976	96,415	111,561	8.4	9.9	7.4
With surgery-----	99,153	40,244	58,909	7.6	9.8	6.5
Without surgery-----	108,823	56,171	52,653	9.3	9.9	8.7
<u>Under 15 years</u>						
Total-----	24,351	13,678	10,673	6.1	6.1	6.1
With surgery-----	8,649	4,696	3,954	4.4	4.4	4.5
Without surgery-----	15,701	8,982	6,719	7.6	7.6	7.7
<u>15-44 years</u>						
Total-----	72,164	25,619	46,545	6.5	9.2	5.6
With surgery-----	43,312	11,799	31,513	5.8	9.3	5.1
Without surgery-----	28,852	13,820	15,031	7.7	9.1	6.7
<u>45-64 years</u>						
Total-----	63,106	34,197	28,909	10.9	11.8	10.0
With surgery-----	28,993	14,657	14,337	11.6	12.8	10.6
Without surgery-----	34,112	19,540	14,572	10.3	11.1	9.4
<u>65 years and over</u>						
Total-----	48,356	22,921	25,435	12.6	12.6	12.6
With surgery-----	18,198	9,093	9,105	14.7	14.9	14.5
Without surgery-----	30,158	13,828	16,330	11.6	11.4	11.7

Table 10. Total number of surgical operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, and percent distribution, by type of operation according to sex, including and excluding deliveries: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms given in Appendix II]

Type of operation	Number of operations in thousands			Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
						Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
Derived from health interview and decedent data							
Total operations-----	13,885	4,336	9,550	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Operation on the endocrine system-----	85	*	62	0.6	*	0.6	1.1
Operation on the brain and skull-----	101	57	*	0.7	1.3	*	*
Other operation on the nervous system (except eye and ear)-----	111	72	*	0.8	1.7	*	*
Operation on eye-----	329	156	173	2.4	3.6	1.8	3.0
Operation on ear and/or mastoid process-----	99	*	60	0.7	*	0.6	1.0
Operation on varicose veins-----	99	*	76	0.7	*	0.8	1.3
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy-----	1,183	544	639	8.5	12.5	6.7	11.2
Operation on throat, pharynx, tonsils, nose, nasopharynx, sinus, NEC-----	147	83	64	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.1
Operation on teeth, gums, jaw, NEC-----	191	73	119	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1
Operation for ulcer of stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	94	74	*	0.7	1.7	*	*
Other operation on stomach, duodenum, or jejunum-----	133	*	92	1.0	*	1.0	1.6
Operation for appendicitis-----	355	176	179	2.6	4.1	1.9	3.1
Repair of hernia-----	613	483	130	4.4	11.1	1.4	2.3
Operation on intestine, NEC-----	260	114	145	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.5
Operation for hemorrhoids-----	253	136	118	1.8	3.1	1.2	2.1
Operation on gallbladder or gall ducts--	366	93	273	2.6	2.1	2.9	4.8
Other operation on digestive system and abdominal regions, NEC-----	224	122	102	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.8
Operation on kidney-----	139	66	73	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
Operation on bladder-----	383	183	201	2.8	4.2	2.1	3.5
Operation on prostate gland or for any prostate condition-----	184	184	...	1.3	4.2	...	...
Other operation on male genital organs--	150	150	...	1.1	3.5	...	...
Operation on female breast-----	245	...	245	1.8	...	2.6	4.3
Hysterectomy-----	446	...	446	3.2	...	4.7	7.8
D and C (dilatation and curettage)-----	768	...	768	5.5	...	8.0	13.4
Other operation on female genital organs-	510	...	510	3.7	...	5.3	8.9
Operation on skin and subcutaneous tissue, NEC-----	450	271	179	3.2	6.2	1.9	3.1
For fractures and dislocations-----	688	348	340	5.0	8.0	3.6	5.9
Other operation on musculoskeletal system, NEC-----	880	484	396	6.3	11.2	4.1	6.9
Caesarean delivery-----	156	...	156	1.1	...	1.6	...
All other deliveries-----	3,665	...	3,665	26.4	...	38.4	...
All other operations-----	576	341	235	4.1	7.9	2.5	4.1

Table 11. Total short-stay hospital discharges and days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, percent distribution, and average length of stay, by type of hospital ownership according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and hospital ownership	Patients discharged		Hospital days		Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Derived from health interview and decedent data					
Total-----	24,837	100.0	207,976	100.0	8.4
Nonprofit-----	16,127	64.9	128,946	62.0	8.0
Proprietary-----	1,925	7.8	12,314	5.9	6.4
Government-non-Federal-----	4,853	19.5	40,373	19.4	8.3
Federal-Veterans Administration-----	410	1.7	12,281	5.9	30.0
Other Federal-----	618	2.5	7,281	3.5	11.8
Osteopathic-----	625	2.5	4,208	2.0	6.7
Other-----	280	1.1	2,573	1.2	9.2
<u>Male</u>					
Total-----	9,759	100.0	96,415	100.0	9.9
Nonprofit-----	6,051	62.0	54,626	56.7	9.0
Proprietary-----	796	8.2	4,779	5.0	6.0
Government-non-Federal-----	1,954	20.0	18,099	18.8	9.3
Federal-Veterans Administration-----	398	4.1	11,929	12.4	30.0
Other Federal-----	215	2.2	4,289	4.4	19.9
Osteopathic-----	224	2.3	1,743	1.8	7.8
Other-----	120	1.2	950	1.0	7.9
<u>Female</u>					
Total-----	15,078	100.0	111,561	100.0	7.4
Nonprofit-----	10,076	66.8	74,320	66.6	7.4
Proprietary-----	1,129	7.5	7,536	6.8	6.7
Government-non-Federal-----	2,899	19.2	22,274	20.0	7.7
Federal-Veterans Administration-----	*	*	352	0.3	*
Other Federal-----	403	2.7	2,993	2.7	7.4
Osteopathic-----	401	2.7	2,465	2.2	6.1
Other-----	160	1.1	1,623	1.5	10.1

**Table 12. Total short-stay hospital discharges and days, based on health interview data adjusted to include hospital experience of deceased persons, percent distribution, and average length of stay, by type of service according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964**

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and type of hospital service	Number of patients discharged		Number of hospital days in thousands	Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution		
<u>Both sexes</u>	Derived from health interview and decedent data			
All ages-----	24,837	100.0	207,976	8.4
General-----	23,478	94.5	198,153	8.4
Maternity-----	113	0.5	526	4.7
Eye, ear, nose, and throat-----	80	0.3	589	7.4
Children-----	280	1.1	1,987	7.1
Osteopathic-----	625	2.5	4,208	6.7
Other-----	261	1.1	2,512	9.6
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-----	9,759	100.0	96,415	9.9
General-----	9,203	94.3	92,014	10.0
Maternity-----	*	*	*	*
Eye, ear, nose, and throat-----	*	*	183	*
Children-----	154	1.6	1,299	8.4
Osteopathic-----	224	2.3	1,743	7.8
Other-----	123	1.3	1,093	8.9
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	15,078	100.0	111,561	7.4
General-----	14,275	94.7	106,140	7.4
Maternity-----	101	0.7	443	4.4
Eye, ear, nose, and throat-----	*	*	406	*
Children-----	125	0.8	688	5.5
Osteopathic-----	401	2.7	2,465	6.1
Other-----	138	0.9	1,419	10.3



**Table 13. Number of patients discharged and percent distribution, by length-of-stay intervals according to sex and age, including and excluding deliveries: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964**

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Number of patients discharged in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>All ages</u>	Derived from health interviews only							
All intervals--	23,799	9,164	14,635	10,821	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	2,188	1,032	1,156	1,074	9.2	11.3	7.9	9.9
2-3 days-----	6,307	2,089	4,218	2,780	26.5	22.8	28.8	25.7
4-5 days-----	5,060	1,535	3,526	1,794	21.3	16.8	24.1	16.6
6-7 days-----	3,020	1,156	1,864	1,474	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.6
8-14 days-----	4,362	1,907	2,454	2,304	18.3	20.8	16.8	21.3
15-21 days-----	1,420	686	734	723	6.0	7.5	5.0	6.7
22-30 days-----	662	324	338	333	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.1
31 days and over-----	779	435	344	338	3.3	4.7	2.4	3.1
<u>Under 15 years</u>								
All intervals--	3,980	2,234	1,747	1,744	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	834	480	354	354	21.0	21.5	20.3	20.3
2-3 days-----	1,352	762	590	587	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.7
4-5 days-----	636	335	301	301	16.0	15.0	17.2	17.3
6-7 days-----	369	201	168	168	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.6
8-14 days-----	465	275	191	191	11.7	12.3	10.9	11.0
15-21 days-----	163	88	75	75	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3
22-30 days-----	72	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*
31 days and over-----	89	*	*	*	2.2	*	*	*
<u>15-24 years</u>								
All intervals--	4,068	885	3,183	1,367	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	415	135	280	221	10.2	15.3	8.8	16.2
2-3 days-----	1,510	239	1,272	502	37.1	27.0	40.0	36.7
4-5 days-----	1,186	165	1,021	245	29.2	18.6	32.1	17.9
6-7 days-----	421	108	313	158	10.3	12.2	9.8	11.6
8-14 days-----	358	139	219	174	8.8	15.7	6.9	12.7
15-21 days-----	71	*	*	*	1.7	*	*	*
22-30 days-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31 days and over-----	58	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*

**Table 13. Number of patients discharged and percent distribution, by length-of-stay intervals according to sex and age, including and excluding deliveries: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964--Con.**

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Number of patients discharged in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>25-44 years</u>	Derived from health interviews only							
All intervals--	7,012	1,855	5,157	3,170	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	498	198	300	277	7.1	10.7	5.8	8.7
2-3 days-----	1,976	402	1,574	908	28.2	21.7	30.5	28.6
4-5 days-----	1,798	333	1,465	518	25.6	18.0	28.4	16.3
6-7 days-----	1,041	314	727	492	14.8	16.9	14.1	15.5
8-14 days-----	1,164	354	810	705	16.6	19.1	15.7	22.2
15-21 days-----	271	124	148	145	3.9	6.7	2.9	4.6
22-30 days-----	137	55	82	79	2.0	3.0	1.6	2.5
31 days and over-----	125	74	51	*	1.8	4.0	1.0	*
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All intervals--	5,504	2,717	2,786	2,778	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	342	189	152	152	6.2	7.0	5.5	5.5
2-3 days-----	1,000	476	524	524	18.2	17.5	18.8	18.9
4-5 days-----	931	472	459	451	16.9	17.4	16.5	16.2
6-7 days-----	753	342	410	410	13.7	12.6	14.7	14.8
8-14 days-----	1,435	693	742	742	26.1	25.5	26.6	26.7
15-21 days-----	518	235	283	283	9.4	8.6	10.2	10.2
22-30 days-----	214	116	98	98	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.5
31 days and over-----	311	193	118	118	5.7	7.1	4.2	4.2
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All intervals--	3,235	1,473	1,763	1,763	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	99	*	69	69	3.1	*	3.9	3.9
2-3 days-----	468	210	258	258	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.6
4-5 days-----	509	229	281	281	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.9
6-7 days-----	436	191	245	245	13.5	13.0	13.9	13.9
8-14 days-----	939	446	493	493	29.0	30.3	28.0	28.0
15-21 days-----	397	196	202	202	12.3	13.3	11.5	11.5
22-30 days-----	190	85	105	105	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0
31 days and over-----	196	87	110	110	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2

Table 14. Number of hospital days and percent distribution, by length-of-stay intervals according to sex and age, including and excluding deliveries; days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Number of hospital days in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>All ages</u>	Derived from health interviews only							
All intervals--	192,676	87,570	105,106	88,990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	2,188	1,032	1,156	1,074	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
2-3 days-----	15,791	5,129	10,662	6,767	8.2	5.9	10.1	7.6
4-5 days-----	22,612	6,919	15,693	8,019	11.7	7.9	14.9	9.0
6-7 days-----	19,603	7,492	12,110	9,628	10.2	8.6	11.5	10.8
8-14 days-----	46,128	20,291	25,837	24,418	23.9	23.2	24.6	27.4
15-21 days-----	25,751	12,411	13,340	13,126	13.4	14.2	12.7	14.7
22-30 days-----	17,299	8,340	8,959	8,823	9.0	9.5	8.5	9.9
31 days and over-----	43,305	25,956	17,349	17,135	22.5	29.6	16.5	19.3
<u>Under 15 years</u>								
All intervals--	23,900	13,374	10,526	10,518	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	834	480	354	354	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
2-3 days-----	3,176	1,808	1,368	1,360	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.9
4-5 days-----	2,857	1,512	1,345	1,345	12.0	11.3	12.8	12.8
6-7 days-----	2,380	1,296	1,084	1,084	10.0	9.7	10.3	10.3
8-14 days-----	4,905	2,882	2,023	2,023	20.5	21.5	19.2	19.2
15-21 days-----	3,011	1,654	1,357	1,357	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.9
22-30 days-----	1,916	1,165	751	751	8.0	8.7	7.1	7.1
31 days and over-----	4,822	2,578	2,244	2,244	20.2	19.3	21.3	21.3
<u>15-24 years</u>								
All intervals--	22,899	8,177	14,722	7,535	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	415	*	280	221	1.8	*	1.9	2.9
2-3 days-----	3,896	589	3,307	1,227	17.0	7.2	22.5	16.3
4-5 days-----	5,209	727	4,482	1,074	22.7	8.9	30.4	14.3
6-7 days-----	2,703	682	2,020	1,033	11.8	8.3	13.7	13.7
8-14 days-----	3,618	1,454	2,164	1,746	15.8	17.8	14.7	23.2
15-21 days-----	1,254	741	513	359	5.5	9.1	3.5	4.8
22-30 days-----	1,338	627	711	630	5.8	7.7	4.8	8.4
31 days and over-----	4,467	3,222	1,245	1,245	19.5	39.4	8.5	16.5

Table 14. Number of hospital days and percent distribution, by length-of-stay intervals according to sex and age, including and excluding deliveries: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Number of hospital days in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>25-44 years</u>	Derived from health interviews only							
All intervals--	48,170	16,903	31,267	22,386	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	498	198	300	277	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
2-3 days-----	4,994	1,002	3,992	2,185	10.4	5.9	12.8	9.8
4-5 days-----	8,032	1,493	6,539	2,313	16.7	8.8	20.9	10.3
6-7 days-----	6,768	2,050	4,719	3,223	14.1	12.1	15.1	14.4
8-14 days-----	11,931	3,572	8,359	7,358	24.8	21.1	26.7	32.9
15-21 days-----	4,951	2,209	2,742	2,682	10.3	13.1	8.8	12.0
22-30 days-----	3,524	1,432	2,092	2,036	7.3	8.5	6.7	9.1
31 days and over-----	7,472	4,947	2,525	2,311	15.5	29.3	8.1	10.3
<u>45-64 years</u>								
All intervals--	58,677	31,409	27,267	27,228	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	342	189	152	152	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
2-3 days-----	2,534	1,207	1,328	1,328	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.9
4-5 days-----	4,200	2,139	2,061	2,021	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.4
6-7 days-----	4,896	2,221	2,675	2,675	8.3	7.1	9.8	9.8
8-14 days-----	15,408	7,471	7,937	7,937	26.3	23.8	29.1	29.2
15-21 days-----	9,331	4,241	5,090	5,090	15.9	13.5	18.7	18.7
22-30 days-----	5,483	2,966	2,517	2,517	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2
31 days and over-----	16,482	10,974	5,508	5,508	28.1	34.9	20.2	20.2
<u>65 years and over</u>								
All intervals--	39,030	17,707	21,323	21,323	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-3 days-----	1,191	523	668	668	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
4-5 days-----	2,313	1,048	1,265	1,265	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
6-7 days-----	2,855	1,243	1,613	1,613	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.6
8-14 days-----	10,266	4,912	5,354	5,354	26.3	27.7	25.1	25.1
15-21 days-----	7,204	3,566	3,638	3,638	18.5	20.1	17.1	17.1
22-30 days-----	5,039	2,150	2,889	2,889	12.9	12.1	13.5	13.5
31 days and over-----	10,063	4,235	5,827	5,827	25.8	23.9	27.3	27.3

Table 15. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, geographic region, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	23,799	9,164	14,635	128.1	101.7	152.9
Under 15 years-----	3,980	2,234	1,747	67.6	74.6	60.4
15-24 years-----	4,068	885	3,183	150.9	69.1	225.0
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	179.5	72.6	276.0
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	132.6	97.4	164.9
45-64 years-----	5,504	2,717	2,786	146.4	149.7	143.2
65 years and over-----	3,235	1,473	1,763	190.0	195.3	186.0
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	5,537	2,139	3,398	119.1	95.9	140.6
Under 15 years-----	976	566	411	71.0	82.6	59.6
15-24 years-----	873	190	683	135.0	61.9	201.1
25-34 years-----	891	157	734	173.4	63.1	277.2
35-44 years-----	726	229	497	111.9	74.1	146.3
45-64 years-----	1,321	646	675	130.6	132.3	128.9
65 years and over-----	750	351	399	166.1	183.1	153.6
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	6,784	2,611	4,174	128.2	100.3	155.3
Under 15 years-----	1,298	670	628	76.1	76.5	75.7
15-24 years-----	1,089	261	828	148.4	73.1	219.9
25-34 years-----	1,024	173	851	169.3	59.4	271.3
35-44 years-----	926	308	618	139.5	93.6	184.6
45-64 years-----	1,554	803	751	145.6	154.7	137.1
65 years and over-----	893	395	497	173.3	171.3	174.6
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	7,653	2,915	4,737	134.7	106.8	160.5
Under 15 years-----	1,132	663	469	61.6	70.9	51.9
15-24 years-----	1,445	275	1,170	160.3	64.8	245.0
25-34 years-----	1,204	268	937	183.6	88.3	266.0
35-44 years-----	1,077	436	641	154.7	133.5	173.5
45-64 years-----	1,771	819	952	159.8	156.7	162.6
65 years and over-----	1,023	454	569	212.6	209.3	215.4
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	3,825	1,499	2,326	129.1	103.7	153.5
Under 15 years-----	574	336	238	59.2	67.4	50.4
15-24 years-----	661	158	503	159.6	81.7	227.9
25-34 years-----	715	139	576	197.2	81.4	300.5
35-44 years-----	448	145	303	115.6	79.2	148.2
45-64 years-----	857	449	408	149.6	157.5	141.7
65 years and over-----	570	272	298	224.0	236.1	213.9

Table 16. Number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex, geographic region, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	192,676	87,570	105,106	8.1	9.6	7.2
Under 15 years-----	23,900	13,374	10,526	6.0	6.0	6.0
15-24 years-----	22,899	8,177	14,722	5.6	9.2	4.6
25-34 years-----	22,644	6,746	15,898	5.9	9.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	25,526	10,157	15,370	8.0	9.1	7.5
45-64 years-----	58,677	31,409	27,267	10.7	11.6	9.8
65 years and over-----	39,030	17,707	21,323	12.1	12.0	12.1
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	51,134	24,395	26,740	9.2	11.4	7.9
Under 15 years-----	5,793	3,332	2,461	5.9	5.9	6.0
15-24 years-----	5,870	2,467	3,403	6.7	13.0	5.0
25-34 years-----	5,671	1,814	3,857	6.4	11.6	5.3
35-44 years-----	5,752	1,865	3,886	7.9	8.1	7.8
45-64 years-----	17,420	9,608	7,812	13.2	14.9	11.6
65 years and over-----	10,627	5,308	5,319	14.2	15.1	13.3
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	54,038	24,259	29,779	8.0	9.3	7.1
Under 15 years-----	7,532	4,314	3,217	5.8	6.4	5.1
15-24 years-----	6,766	2,684	4,082	6.2	10.3	4.9
25-34 years-----	5,719	1,297	4,422	5.6	7.5	5.2
35-44 years-----	7,634	2,864	4,770	8.2	9.3	7.7
45-64 years-----	15,499	8,467	7,032	10.0	10.5	9.4
65 years and over-----	10,888	4,632	6,255	12.2	11.7	12.6
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	57,342	25,416	31,926	7.5	8.7	6.7
Under 15 years-----	7,164	3,999	3,165	6.3	6.0	6.7
15-24 years-----	6,407	1,569	4,837	4.4	5.7	4.1
25-34 years-----	7,201	2,519	4,681	6.0	9.4	5.0
35-44 years-----	8,448	3,723	4,725	7.8	8.5	7.4
45-64 years-----	17,403	8,785	8,618	9.8	10.7	9.1
65 years and over-----	10,720	4,820	5,900	10.5	10.6	10.4
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	30,161	13,500	16,661	7.9	9.0	7.2
Under 15 years-----	3,411	1,728	1,683	5.9	5.1	7.1
15-24 years-----	3,856	1,457	2,399	5.8	9.2	4.8
25-34 years-----	4,053	1,116	2,937	5.7	8.0	5.1
35-44 years-----	3,693	1,704	1,989	8.2	11.8	6.6
45-64 years-----	8,354	4,549	3,805	9.7	10.1	9.3
65 years and over-----	6,795	2,946	3,849	11.9	10.8	12.9

Table 17. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, residence, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Residence and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All areas</u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	23,799	9,164	14,635	128.1	101.7	152.9
Under 15 years-----	3,980	2,234	1,747	67.6	74.6	60.4
15-24 years-----	4,068	885	3,183	150.9	69.1	225.0
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	179.5	72.6	276.0
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	132.6	97.4	164.9
45-64 years-----	5,504	2,717	2,786	146.4	149.7	143.2
65 years and over-----	3,235	1,473	1,763	190.0	195.3	186.0
<u>All SMSA</u>						
All ages-----	14,579	5,502	9,077	122.8	96.1	147.7
Under 15 years-----	2,555	1,383	1,172	68.9	73.5	64.2
15-24 years-----	2,403	553	1,850	142.0	68.8	208.3
25-34 years-----	2,488	447	2,041	174.0	65.8	271.9
35-44 years-----	2,014	669	1,345	125.3	87.3	159.9
45-64 years-----	3,335	1,650	1,685	136.7	141.3	132.4
65 years and over-----	1,785	799	985	179.0	187.0	172.9
<u>Outside of SMSA-nonfarm</u>						
All ages-----	7,877	3,090	4,788	142.3	115.6	167.4
Under 15 years-----	1,237	721	516	69.0	79.4	58.4
15-24 years-----	1,435	273	1,163	171.3	70.3	258.5
25-34 years-----	1,131	234	896	186.2	81.0	281.3
35-44 years-----	1,008	388	620	154.6	124.6	181.8
45-64 years-----	1,834	914	920	173.6	178.7	168.9
65 years and over-----	1,232	560	672	209.1	211.0	207.5
<u>Outside of SMSA-farm</u>						
All ages-----	1,342	572	770	114.5	94.2	136.4
Under 15 years-----	188	130	58	48.3	64.0	31.1
15-24 years-----	229	59	170	138.0	65.8	222.5
25-34 years-----	216	55	161	217.1	118.5	303.2
35-44 years-----	155	61	94	113.1	86.3	141.8
45-64 years-----	335	154	181	126.8	113.1	141.5
65 years and over-----	219	113	105	189.0	183.4	193.4

Table 18. Number of hospital days, and average length of stay, by sex, residence, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Residence and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All areas</u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	192,676	87,570	105,106	8.1	9.6	7.2
Under 15 years-----	23,900	13,374	10,526	6.0	6.0	6.0
15-24 years-----	22,899	8,177	14,722	5.6	9.2	4.6
25-34 years-----	22,644	6,746	15,898	5.9	9.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	25,526	10,157	15,370	8.0	9.1	7.5
45-64 years-----	58,677	31,409	27,267	10.7	11.6	9.8
65 years and over-----	39,030	17,707	21,323	12.1	12.0	12.1
<u>All SMSA</u>						
All ages-----	126,519	58,069	68,450	8.7	10.6	7.5
Under 15 years-----	15,423	8,313	7,110	6.0	6.0	6.1
15-24 years-----	15,606	6,356	9,250	6.5	11.5	5.0
25-34 years-----	15,573	4,865	10,708	6.3	10.9	5.2
35-44 years-----	16,794	6,457	10,338	8.3	9.7	7.7
45-64 years-----	38,881	20,712	18,168	11.7	12.6	10.8
65 years and over-----	24,243	11,367	12,876	13.6	14.2	13.1
<u>Outside of SMSA-nonfarm</u>						
All ages-----	58,077	25,829	32,248	7.4	8.4	6.7
Under 15 years-----	7,356	4,433	2,923	5.9	6.1	5.7
15-24 years-----	6,316	1,539	4,777	4.4	5.6	4.1
25-34 years-----	6,004	1,539	4,465	5.3	6.6	5.0
35-44 years-----	7,893	3,307	4,586	7.8	8.5	7.4
45-64 years-----	17,565	9,607	7,958	9.6	10.5	8.7
65 years and over-----	12,943	5,403	7,540	10.5	9.6	11.2
<u>Outside of SMSA-farm</u>						
All ages-----	8,079	3,672	4,407	6.0	6.4	5.7
Under 15 years-----	1,121	628	493	6.0	4.8	8.5
15-24 years-----	977	282	695	4.3	4.8	4.1
25-34 years-----	1,067	343	725	4.9	6.2	4.5
35-44 years-----	840	393	446	5.4	6.4	4.7
45-64 years-----	2,231	1,090	1,141	6.7	7.1	6.3
65 years and over-----	1,844	936	907	8.4	8.3	8.6



Table 19. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, family income, and age; discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	23,799	9,164	14,635	128.1	101.7	152.9
Under 15 years-----	3,980	2,234	1,747	67.6	74.6	60.4
15-24 years-----	4,068	885	3,183	150.9	69.1	225.0
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	179.5	72.6	276.0
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	132.6	97.4	164.9
45-64 years-----	5,504	2,717	2,786	146.4	149.7	143.2
65 years and over-----	3,235	1,473	1,763	190.0	195.3	186.0
<u>Under \$2,000</u>						
All ages-----	2,923	1,055	1,868	136.4	114.4	153.1
Under 15 years-----	273	149	123	55.3	61.0	49.3
15-24 years-----	570	129	440	163.4	79.1	237.1
25-34 years-----	222	*	187	163.2	*	248.7
35-44 years-----	215	54	160	148.4	92.9	184.3
45-64 years-----	598	255	342	138.3	154.2	128.0
65 years and over-----	1,046	431	615	178.1	186.7	172.6
<u>\$2,000-\$3,999</u>						
All ages-----	4,394	1,721	2,673	145.6	121.7	166.8
Under 15 years-----	592	381	211	63.8	80.7	46.3
15-24 years-----	969	145	825	204.1	67.3	318.2
25-34 years-----	592	96	496	196.2	71.6	295.8
35-44 years-----	375	148	227	132.4	118.1	143.7
45-64 years-----	977	472	506	167.9	193.9	149.4
65 years and over-----	888	480	408	198.7	214.9	182.6
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages-----	7,548	2,824	4,724	128.0	96.5	159.1
Under 15 years-----	1,532	793	739	72.0	73.4	70.6
15-24 years-----	1,384	234	1,150	167.6	59.7	265.1
25-34 years-----	1,437	315	1,122	175.7	79.7	265.6
35-44 years-----	1,048	407	641	134.5	104.9	163.9
45-64 years-----	1,593	808	786	151.3	153.2	149.6
65 years and over-----	554	267	287	189.1	187.0	191.1
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages-----	4,440	1,702	2,738	121.7	93.2	150.4
Under 15 years-----	874	473	402	69.7	74.5	64.8
15-24 years-----	584	167	417	119.0	70.3	164.8
25-34 years-----	945	185	760	187.4	75.9	291.9
35-44 years-----	780	267	512	134.0	92.0	175.5
45-64 years-----	1,030	524	506	149.3	142.9	156.6
65 years and over-----	227	86	141	179.9	159.6	195.0
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages-----	3,358	1,428	1,931	116.5	98.5	134.8
Under 15 years-----	571	361	210	67.8	83.1	51.5
15-24 years-----	369	142	227	91.4	70.9	111.6
25-34 years-----	522	94	429	174.9	65.7	276.1
35-44 years-----	665	213	452	136.2	91.5	177.0
45-64 years-----	959	507	453	131.4	132.2	130.7
65 years and over-----	272	112	160	226.3	197.9	251.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 20. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, family income, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All incomes<sup>1</sup></u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	192,676	87,570	105,106	8.1	9.6	7.2
Under 15 years-----	23,900	13,374	10,526	6.0	6.0	6.0
15-24 years-----	22,899	8,177	14,722	5.6	9.2	4.6
25-34 years-----	22,644	6,746	15,898	5.9	9.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	25,526	10,157	15,370	8.0	9.1	7.5
45-64 years-----	58,677	31,409	27,267	10.7	11.6	9.8
65 years and over-----	39,030	17,707	21,323	12.1	12.0	12.1
<u>Under \$2,000</u>						
All ages-----	29,733	13,110	16,623	10.2	12.4	8.9
Under 15 years-----	2,737	1,845	893	10.0	12.4	7.3
15-24 years-----	2,995	1,286	1,709	5.3	10.0	3.9
25-34 years-----	1,215	275	940	5.5	7.6	5.0
35-44 years-----	1,732	445	1,286	8.1	8.2	8.0
45-64 years-----	7,932	3,938	3,993	13.3	15.4	11.7
65 years and over-----	13,122	5,319	7,803	12.5	12.3	12.7
<u>\$2,000-\$3,999</u>						
All ages-----	41,208	20,889	20,318	9.4	12.1	7.6
Under 15 years-----	4,848	2,846	2,001	8.2	7.5	9.5
15-24 years-----	4,813	918	3,895	5.0	6.3	4.7
25-34 years-----	4,609	1,575	3,033	7.8	16.4	6.1
35-44 years-----	4,377	2,248	2,129	11.7	15.2	9.4
45-64 years-----	12,117	7,426	4,691	12.4	15.7	9.3
65 years and over-----	10,445	5,876	4,569	11.8	12.2	11.2
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>						
All ages-----	54,709	24,461	30,248	7.2	8.7	6.4
Under 15 years-----	8,861	4,269	4,592	5.8	5.4	6.2
15-24 years-----	6,594	1,626	4,968	4.8	6.9	4.3
25-34 years-----	8,434	3,079	5,355	5.9	9.8	4.8
35-44 years-----	8,601	3,660	4,942	8.2	9.0	7.7
45-64 years-----	15,583	8,750	6,832	9.8	10.8	8.7
65 years and over-----	6,635	3,076	3,559	12.0	11.5	12.4
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>						
All ages-----	31,874	14,028	17,847	7.2	8.2	6.5
Under 15 years-----	4,595	2,697	1,898	5.3	5.7	4.7
15-24 years-----	4,198	1,928	2,270	7.2	11.5	5.4
25-34 years-----	5,008	1,254	3,754	5.3	6.8	4.9
35-44 years-----	5,471	2,048	3,424	7.0	7.7	6.7
45-64 years-----	10,331	5,240	5,091	10.0	10.0	10.1
65 years and over-----	2,272	860	1,411	10.0	10.0	10.0
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>						
All ages-----	24,929	11,379	13,550	7.4	8.0	7.0
Under 15 years-----	2,198	1,331	867	3.8	3.7	4.1
15-24 years-----	2,681	1,667	1,014	7.3	11.7	4.5
25-34 years-----	2,612	517	2,095	5.0	5.5	4.9
35-44 years-----	4,790	1,542	3,248	7.2	7.2	7.2
45-64 years-----	8,925	4,752	4,172	9.3	9.4	9.2
65 years and over-----	3,722	1,568	2,154	13.7	14.0	13.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

Table 21. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, education of head of family, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Education and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All educational groups<sup>1</sup></u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	23,799	9,164	14,635	128.1	101.7	152.9
Under 15 years-----	3,980	2,234	1,747	67.6	74.6	60.4
15-24 years-----	4,068	885	3,183	150.9	69.1	225.0
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	179.5	72.6	276.0
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	132.6	97.4	164.9
45-64 years-----	5,504	2,717	2,786	146.4	149.7	143.2
65 years and over-----	3,235	1,473	1,763	190.0	195.3	186.0
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	7,323	3,161	4,162	126.2	111.7	139.9
Under 15 years-----	802	450	352	52.3	58.1	46.4
15-24 years-----	947	255	692	127.2	65.5	195.0
25-34 years-----	725	157	567	163.1	77.8	233.4
35-44 years-----	870	302	568	140.9	104.5	172.9
45-64 years-----	2,199	1,100	1,099	146.3	153.8	139.5
65 years and over-----	1,781	896	885	185.3	194.8	176.6
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	11,519	4,184	7,336	132.0	99.4	162.4
Under 15 years-----	2,249	1,228	1,021	74.7	80.4	68.9
15-24 years-----	2,251	445	1,806	164.1	71.1	242.1
25-34 years-----	2,098	411	1,687	190.3	77.8	293.7
35-44 years-----	1,649	581	1,068	134.9	99.5	167.3
45-64 years-----	2,284	1,133	1,151	148.6	150.2	147.1
65 years and over-----	987	385	602	205.1	205.0	205.1
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	4,640	1,711	2,930	124.9	95.2	152.8
Under 15 years-----	898	533	365	71.5	83.1	59.4
15-24 years-----	803	173	630	150.9	72.3	215.0
25-34 years-----	984	165	819	174.5	60.6	281.1
35-44 years-----	621	230	392	120.0	89.3	150.7
45-64 years-----	946	454	492	149.0	149.2	148.9
65 years and over-----	388	155	232	184.8	187.9	182.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 22. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, education of head of family, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Education and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All educational groups</u> <sup>1</sup>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	192,676	87,570	105,106	8.1	9.6	7.2
Under 15 years-----	23,900	13,374	10,526	6.0	6.0	6.0
15-24 years-----	22,899	8,177	14,722	5.6	9.2	4.6
25-34 years-----	22,644	6,746	15,898	5.9	9.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	25,526	10,157	15,370	8.0	9.1	7.5
45-64 years-----	58,677	31,409	27,267	10.7	11.6	9.8
65 years and over-----	39,030	17,707	21,323	12.1	12.0	12.1
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	68,285	34,691	33,594	9.3	11.0	8.1
Under 15 years-----	5,520	3,047	2,473	6.9	6.8	7.0
15-24 years-----	4,679	1,856	2,823	4.9	7.3	4.1
25-34 years-----	4,293	1,252	3,041	5.9	8.0	5.4
35-44 years-----	7,512	3,147	4,365	8.6	10.4	7.7
45-64 years-----	24,988	14,610	10,378	11.4	13.3	9.4
65 years and over-----	21,291	10,779	10,513	12.0	12.0	11.9
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	86,907	36,333	50,573	7.5	8.7	6.9
Under 15 years-----	13,061	7,406	5,655	5.8	6.0	5.5
15-24 years-----	13,198	4,351	8,847	5.9	9.8	4.9
25-34 years-----	12,672	3,581	9,091	6.0	8.7	5.4
35-44 years-----	13,069	5,058	8,011	7.9	8.7	7.5
45-64 years-----	23,055	11,479	11,577	10.1	10.1	10.1
65 years and over-----	11,850	4,458	7,392	12.0	11.6	12.3
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	34,720	15,452	19,269	7.5	9.0	6.6
Under 15 years-----	5,095	2,774	2,321	5.7	5.2	6.4
15-24 years-----	4,763	1,930	2,833	5.9	11.2	4.5
25-34 years-----	5,512	1,899	3,614	5.6	11.5	4.4
35-44 years-----	4,601	1,853	2,748	7.4	8.1	7.0
45-64 years-----	9,777	4,945	4,832	10.3	10.9	9.8
65 years and over-----	4,973	2,052	2,921	12.8	13.2	12.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 23. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, family income, education of head of family, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income, education, and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>UNDER \$4,000</u>						
<u>All educational groups<sup>1</sup></u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	7,317	2,776	4,540	141.8	118.8	160.8
Under 15 years-----	865	530	334	60.8	74.0	47.4
15-24 years-----	1,539	274	1,265	186.9	72.4	284.3
25-34 years-----	814	132	683	186.0	67.8	281.2
35-44 years-----	590	203	387	137.8	110.7	158.1
45-64 years-----	1,575	727	848	155.2	177.8	140.0
65 years and over-----	1,933	911	1,023	186.9	200.6	176.4
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	3,709	1,613	2,096	134.9	125.7	143.0
Under 15 years-----	336	216	120	47.1	59.9	34.1
15-24 years-----	426	87	339	141.2	57.1	226.8
25-34 years-----	327	68	258	188.3	92.6	257.2
35-44 years-----	349	114	235	151.7	109.7	186.2
45-64 years-----	999	469	530	157.6	176.8	143.9
65 years and over-----	1,273	659	614	182.7	201.3	166.3
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	2,881	912	1,969	153.0	111.8	184.4
Under 15 years-----	445	249	196	73.3	82.0	64.5
15-24 years-----	864	135	729	235.9	88.4	341.5
25-34 years-----	396	*	356	188.1	*	305.6
35-44 years-----	215	79	135	132.6	122.9	138.0
45-64 years-----	471	211	259	157.9	190.3	138.4
65 years and over-----	490	198	292	205.5	220.7	196.2
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	611	209	402	154.3	122.2	178.9
Under 15 years-----	74	58	*	112.3	175.2	*
15-24 years-----	222	50	172	160.9	79.1	229.6
25-34 years-----	77	*	57	173.0	*	267.6
35-44 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	83	*	*	152.3	*	*
65 years and over-----	130	*	93	187.1	*	202.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 23. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, family income, education of head of family, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income, education, and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>\$4,000 AND OVER</u>						
All educational groups <sup>1</sup>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	15,346	5,954	9,393	123.5	96.0	151.0
Under 15 years-----	2,977	1,626	1,351	70.5	75.6	65.1
15-24 years-----	2,337	542	1,795	135.9	65.3	201.6
25-34 years-----	2,905	595	2,310	179.3	76.1	275.6
35-44 years-----	2,492	887	1,605	134.8	97.4	171.1
45-64 years-----	3,583	1,839	1,745	144.9	144.0	146.0
65 years and over-----	1,053	465	588	195.2	183.5	205.5
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	3,242	1,409	1,833	119.7	102.3	137.7
Under 15 years-----	429	209	220	57.6	56.3	59.0
15-24 years-----	459	146	312	118.1	70.2	172.9
25-34 years-----	364	87	277	146.9	74.2	212.1
35-44 years-----	491	174	317	138.7	102.6	172.0
45-64 years-----	1,096	588	508	142.8	146.6	138.6
65 years and over-----	403	205	198	195.0	186.2	205.0
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	8,070	3,044	5,026	126.0	95.4	156.3
Under 15 years-----	1,724	934	790	75.4	80.1	70.5
15-24 years-----	1,283	270	1,013	136.7	61.3	203.5
25-34 years-----	1,642	369	1,273	192.3	88.6	291.3
35-44 years-----	1,403	498	905	139.8	100.7	177.6
45-64 years-----	1,619	830	790	144.1	141.2	147.5
65 years and over-----	398	143	255	199.0	168.6	221.4
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	3,902	1,452	2,451	122.6	92.5	152.0
Under 15 years-----	808	470	338	69.8	79.3	59.9
15-24 years-----	570	120	449	153.1	70.9	221.1
25-34 years-----	888	139	749	174.9	57.1	283.6
35-44 years-----	576	209	367	121.6	87.5	156.2
45-64 years-----	831	406	425	151.7	149.4	154.0
65 years and over-----	231	108	123	187.3	203.8	174.7

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 24. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, family income, education of head of family, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income, education, and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>UNDER \$4,000</u>						
<u>All educational groups<sup>1</sup></u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	70,941	33,999	36,942	9.7	12.2	8.1
Under 15 years-----	7,585	4,691	2,894	8.8	8.9	8.7
15-24 years-----	7,807	2,204	5,603	5.1	8.0	4.4
25-34 years-----	5,823	1,851	3,973	7.2	14.0	5.8
35-44 years-----	6,109	2,693	3,415	10.4	13.3	8.8
45-64 years-----	20,049	11,365	8,684	12.7	15.6	10.2
65 years and over-----	23,567	11,195	12,372	12.2	12.3	12.1
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	38,506	20,491	18,016	10.4	12.7	8.6
Under 15 years-----	2,773	1,779	994	8.3	8.2	8.3
15-24 years-----	1,844	647	1,197	4.3	7.4	3.5
25-34 years-----	2,303	728	1,575	7.0	10.7	6.1
35-44 years-----	3,428	1,664	1,764	9.8	14.6	7.5
45-64 years-----	12,652	7,854	4,799	12.7	16.7	9.1
65 years and over-----	15,505	7,819	7,686	12.2	11.9	12.5
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	25,527	10,776	14,752	8.9	11.8	7.5
Under 15 years-----	4,057	2,433	1,624	9.1	9.8	8.3
15-24 years-----	4,702	1,180	3,522	5.4	8.7	4.8
25-34 years-----	2,936	909	2,027	7.4	*	5.7
35-44 years-----	2,385	923	1,462	11.1	11.7	10.8
45-64 years-----	5,426	2,720	2,706	11.5	12.9	10.4
65 years and over-----	6,021	2,612	3,410	12.3	13.2	11.7
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	5,770	2,184	3,586	9.4	10.4	8.9
Under 15 years-----	680	411	270	9.2	7.1	*
15-24 years-----	1,159	365	794	5.2	7.3	4.6
25-34 years-----	459	200	259	6.0	*	4.5
35-44 years-----	296	*	189	*	*	*
45-64 years-----	1,567	567	1,000	18.9	*	*
65 years and over-----	1,609	535	1,074	12.4	*	11.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

Table 24. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, family income, education of head of family, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964--Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Family income, education, and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>\$4,000 AND OVER</b>						
<u>All educational groups<sup>1</sup></u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-----	111,512	49,867	61,645	7.3	8.4	6.6
Under 15 years-----	15,654	8,298	7,356	5.3	5.1	5.4
15-24 years-----	13,473	5,221	8,252	5.8	9.6	4.6
25-34 years-----	16,054	4,851	11,204	5.5	8.2	4.9
35-44 years-----	18,863	7,250	11,613	7.6	8.2	7.2
45-64 years-----	34,839	18,743	16,096	9.7	10.2	9.2
65 years and over-----	12,629	5,504	7,124	12.0	11.8	12.1
<u>Under 9 years</u>						
All ages-----	26,412	13,028	13,383	8.1	9.2	7.3
Under 15 years-----	2,500	1,096	1,404	5.8	5.2	6.4
15-24 years-----	2,236	955	1,281	4.9	6.5	4.1
25-34 years-----	1,797	506	1,291	4.9	5.8	4.7
35-44 years-----	3,911	1,352	2,559	8.0	7.8	8.1
45-64 years-----	11,070	6,370	4,700	10.1	10.8	9.3
65 years and over-----	4,898	2,750	2,148	12.2	13.4	10.8
<u>9-12 years</u>						
All ages-----	56,096	23,494	32,603	7.0	7.7	6.5
Under 15 years-----	8,713	4,786	3,927	5.1	5.1	5.0
15-24 years-----	7,611	2,706	4,905	5.9	10.0	4.8
25-34 years-----	9,218	2,662	6,556	5.6	7.2	5.2
35-44 years-----	10,525	4,112	6,414	7.5	8.3	7.1
45-64 years-----	15,514	7,985	7,529	9.6	9.6	9.5
65 years and over-----	4,515	1,243	3,272	11.3	8.7	12.8
<u>13 years and over</u>						
All ages-----	28,104	12,942	15,162	7.2	8.9	6.2
Under 15 years-----	4,378	2,356	2,022	5.4	5.0	6.0
15-24 years-----	3,551	1,544	2,006	6.2	12.9	4.5
25-34 years-----	5,004	1,682	3,322	5.6	12.1	4.4
35-44 years-----	4,215	1,688	2,527	7.3	8.1	6.9
45-64 years-----	7,932	4,247	3,686	9.5	10.5	8.7
65 years and over-----	3,024	1,425	1,599	13.1	13.2	13.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.



Table 25. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, usual activity status, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All activities</u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	23,799	9,164	14,635	128.1	101.7	152.9
<u>Preschool</u>						
Under 6 years-----	2,296	1,346	950	91.9	106.2	77.3
<u>School age<sup>1</sup></u>						
6-16 years-----	2,169	1,077	1,092	53.0	51.7	54.3
<u>Usually working</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	7,177	4,304	2,873	113.5	99.0	145.3
17-24 years-----	904	335	569	108.5	68.2	166.2
25-34 years-----	1,262	665	597	96.7	69.6	171.1
35-44 years-----	1,618	1,019	600	104.7	92.7	134.6
45-64 years-----	3,076	2,080	997	129.1	128.5	130.4
65 years and over-----	317	206	110	122.2	111.9	145.9
<u>Keeping house</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	8,656	...	8,656	227.8	...	227.8
17-24 years-----	1,957	...	1,957	522.6	...	522.6
25-34 years-----	2,446	...	2,446	322.6	...	322.6
35-44 years-----	1,415	...	1,415	179.7	...	179.7
45-64 years-----	1,633	...	1,633	142.7	...	142.7
65 years and over-----	1,206	...	1,206	164.1	...	164.1
<u>Retired</u>						
All ages-45 years and over--	1,816	1,458	359	242.0	229.0	316.0
45-64 years-----	362	291	70	323.8	292.8	560.0
65 years and over-----	1,455	1,167	288	227.8	217.2	284.6
<u>Other</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	1,684	979	705	151.6	145.9	160.2
17-24 years-----	723	360	363	92.3	83.0	103.8
25-34 years-----	127	72	55	171.9	122.2	366.7
35-44 years-----	143	100	*	224.1	205.3	*
45-64 years-----	433	347	86	359.0	358.1	362.9
65 years and over-----	258	100	158	372.3	304.0	432.9

<sup>1</sup>Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included with "Other".

Table 26. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, usual activity status, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All activities</u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-----	192,676	87,570	105,106	8.1	9.6	7.2
<u>Preschool</u>						
Under 6 years-----	16,274	9,706	6,568	7.1	7.2	6.9
<u>School age<sup>1</sup></u>						
6-16 years-----	10,136	4,668	5,469	4.7	4.3	5.0
<u>Usually working</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	59,202	38,881	20,322	8.2	9.0	7.1
17-24 years-----	5,109	2,310	2,799	5.7	6.9	4.9
25-34 years-----	7,948	4,548	3,400	6.3	6.8	5.7
35-44 years-----	12,758	8,474	4,284	7.9	8.3	7.1
45-64 years-----	29,410	20,730	8,680	9.6	10.0	8.7
65 years and over-----	3,976	2,817	1,159	12.5	13.7	10.5
<u>Keeping house</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	60,894	...	60,894	7.0	...	7.0
17-24 years-----	8,268	...	8,268	4.2	...	4.2
25-34 years-----	12,046	...	12,046	4.9	...	4.9
35-44 years-----	10,866	...	10,866	7.7	...	7.7
45-64 years-----	16,320	...	16,320	10.0	...	10.0
65 years and over-----	13,394	...	13,394	11.1	...	11.1
<u>Retired</u>						
All ages-45 years and over--	22,691	17,574	5,116	12.5	12.1	14.3
45-64 years-----	4,633	3,934	699	12.8	13.5	10.0
65 years and over-----	18,057	13,640	4,417	12.4	11.7	15.3
<u>Other</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	23,479	16,742	6,737	13.9	17.1	9.6
17-24 years-----	7,013	4,867	2,145	9.7	13.5	5.9
25-34 years-----	2,649	2,198	452	20.9	30.5	8.2
35-44 years-----	1,902	1,682	219	13.3	16.8	*
45-64 years-----	8,313	6,745	1,568	19.2	19.4	18.2
65 years and over-----	3,602	1,249	2,353	14.0	12.5	14.9

<sup>1</sup>Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included with "Other."

Table 27. Number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, marital status, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Marital status and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All statuses</u>	Derived from health interviews only					
All ages-17 years and over--	19,334	6,740	12,594	161.3	119.1	199.0
17-24 years-----	3,584	695	2,888	180.0	75.2	270.8
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	179.5	72.6	276.0
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	132.6	97.4	164.9
45-64 years-----	5,504	2,717	2,786	146.4	149.7	143.2
65 years and over-----	3,235	1,473	1,763	190.0	195.3	186.0
<u>Presently married</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	14,874	5,268	9,606	174.3	123.7	224.6
17-24 years-----	2,462	186	2,276	318.7	68.4	454.5
25-34 years-----	3,440	627	2,813	193.7	75.2	298.6
35-44 years-----	2,821	994	1,827	136.5	98.2	173.3
45-64 years-----	4,490	2,405	2,085	149.3	152.3	146.1
65 years and over-----	1,661	1,056	606	182.1	188.8	171.8
<u>Widowed</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	1,867	353	1,513	184.5	194.1	182.3
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
35-44 years-----	55	*	52	124.2	*	135.1
45-64 years-----	471	55	415	145.5	116.3	150.1
65 years and over-----	1,306	295	1,011	207.0	231.2	200.9
<u>Divorced</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	485	174	311	148.0	142.9	151.0
17-24 years-----	52	*	*	244.1	*	*
25-34 years-----	82	*	73	149.6	*	192.1
35-44 years-----	92	*	68	109.3	*	126.4
45-64 years-----	200	91	109	148.9	173.0	133.4
65 years and over-----	60	*	*	180.2	*	*
<u>Separated</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	468	150	318	197.5	169.7	214.0
17-24 years-----	94	*	90	327.5	*	418.6
25-34 years-----	92	*	84	166.1	*	223.4
35-44 years-----	82	*	54	137.6	*	137.1
45-64 years-----	137	71	65	187.4	225.4	156.3
65 years and over-----	63	*	*	311.9	*	*
<u>Never married</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	1,640	795	845	87.4	78.9	97.3
17-24 years-----	973	489	484	83.4	76.5	91.7
25-34 years-----	189	93	96	78.8	63.9	101.5
35-44 years-----	126	69	57	89.2	87.3	91.6
45-64 years-----	207	94	112	93.1	90.2	94.8
65 years and over-----	145	*	96	137.4	*	146.1

Table 28. Number of hospital days and average length of stay, by sex, marital status, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Marital status and age	Number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All statuses</u>						
Derived from health interviews only						
All ages-17 years and over--	166,266	73,196	93,070	8.6	10.9	7.4
17-24 years-----	20,390	7,178	13,212	5.7	10.3	4.6
25-34 years-----	22,644	6,746	15,898	5.9	9.2	5.1
35-44 years-----	25,526	10,157	15,370	8.0	9.1	7.5
45-64 years-----	58,677	31,409	27,267	10.7	11.6	9.8
65 years and over-----	39,030	17,707	21,323	12.1	12.0	12.1
<u>Presently married</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	118,097	55,274	62,824	7.9	10.5	6.5
17-24 years-----	10,647	1,083	9,564	4.3	5.8	4.2
25-34 years-----	19,635	5,991	13,643	5.7	9.6	4.8
35-44 years-----	21,975	8,615	13,360	7.8	8.7	7.3
45-64 years-----	46,565	26,806	19,759	10.4	11.1	9.5
65 years and over-----	19,276	12,778	6,498	11.6	12.1	10.7
<u>Widowed</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	21,830	4,157	17,673	11.7	11.8	11.7
17-24 years-----	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34 years-----	393	*	393	*	*	*
35-44 years-----	461	*	440	8.4	*	8.5
45-64 years-----	5,192	980	4,213	11.0	17.8	10.2
65 years and over-----	15,779	3,157	12,622	12.1	10.7	12.5
<u>Divorced</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	5,625	2,644	2,981	11.6	15.2	9.6
17-24 years-----	483	229	254	9.3	*	*
25-34 years-----	624	*	571	7.6	*	7.8
35-44 years-----	898	272	626	9.8	*	9.2
45-64 years-----	2,755	1,507	1,248	13.8	16.6	11.4
65 years and over-----	865	582	282	14.4	*	*
<u>Separated</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	4,652	2,176	2,476	9.9	14.5	7.8
17-24 years-----	432	*	415	4.6	*	4.6
25-34 years-----	545	*	506	5.9	*	6.0
35-44 years-----	875	402	472	10.7	*	8.7
45-64 years-----	1,915	1,114	801	14.0	15.7	12.3
65 years and over-----	885	605	280	14.0	*	*
<u>Never married</u>						
All ages-17 years and over--	16,062	8,946	7,116	9.8	11.3	8.4
17-24 years-----	8,821	5,848	2,973	9.1	12.0	6.1
25-34 years-----	1,447	663	784	7.7	7.1	8.2
35-44 years-----	1,319	847	472	10.5	12.3	8.3
45-64 years-----	2,249	1,003	1,247	10.9	10.7	11.1
65 years and over-----	2,225	584	1,641	15.3	*	17.1

Table 29. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, color, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Color and age	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>Total</u>	Population in thousands		
All ages-----	185,797	90,078	95,720
Under 15 years-----	58,881	29,939	28,941
15-24 years-----	26,960	12,815	14,145
25-44 years-----	45,333	21,627	23,706
45-64 years-----	37,602	18,153	19,449
65-74 years-----	11,120	5,031	6,088
75 years and over-----	5,903	2,512	3,390
<u>White</u>			
All ages-----	163,966	79,647	84,319
Under 15 years-----	50,316	25,656	24,660
15-24 years-----	23,652	11,259	12,393
25-44 years-----	40,246	19,340	20,906
45-64 years-----	34,052	16,457	17,595
65-74 years-----	10,252	4,631	5,621
75 years and over-----	5,448	2,305	3,142
<u>Nonwhite</u>			
All ages-----	21,831	10,430	11,401
Under 15 years-----	8,565	4,284	4,281
15-24 years-----	3,308	1,556	1,752
25-44 years-----	5,087	2,287	2,800
45-64 years-----	3,550	1,696	1,854
65-74 years-----	867	400	467
75 years and over-----	455	207	248

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 30. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by geographic region, residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total	Region				Residence		
		North-east	North Central	South	West	All SMSA	Outside of SMSA	
							Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands						
All ages-----	185,797	46,476	52,898	56,804	29,619	118,731	55,346	11,720
Under 15 years-----	58,881	13,753	17,049	18,376	9,702	37,070	17,915	3,895
15-24 years-----	26,960	6,465	7,337	9,016	4,141	16,920	8,379	1,660
25-34 years-----	21,370	5,137	6,050	6,558	3,625	14,301	6,074	995
35-44 years-----	23,964	6,489	6,639	6,960	3,875	16,071	6,522	1,370
45-64 years-----	37,602	10,118	10,670	11,083	5,730	24,399	10,562	2,641
65 years and over-----	17,022	4,514	5,152	4,811	2,545	9,970	5,893	1,159
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	90,078	22,303	26,029	27,284	14,461	57,266	26,737	6,075
Under 15 years-----	29,939	6,856	8,754	9,345	4,984	18,822	9,086	2,030
15-24 years-----	12,815	3,068	3,572	4,241	1,934	8,039	3,881	896
25-34 years-----	10,147	2,489	2,914	3,036	1,708	6,794	2,889	464
35-44 years-----	11,480	3,091	3,292	3,266	1,831	7,661	3,113	707
45-64 years-----	18,153	4,882	5,192	5,228	2,851	11,676	5,114	1,362
65 years and over-----	7,544	1,917	2,306	2,169	1,152	4,273	2,654	616
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	95,720	24,173	26,869	29,520	15,158	61,466	28,610	5,644
Under 15 years-----	28,941	6,898	8,294	9,031	4,718	18,248	8,829	1,864
15-24 years-----	14,145	3,397	3,766	4,775	2,207	8,882	4,499	764
25-34 years-----	11,223	2,648	3,137	3,522	1,917	7,507	3,185	531
35-44 years-----	12,483	3,397	3,347	3,695	2,044	8,411	3,410	663
45-64 years-----	19,449	5,236	5,478	5,855	2,879	12,722	5,448	1,279
65 years and over-----	9,479	2,597	2,847	2,642	1,393	5,696	3,239	543

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 31. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes <sup>1</sup>	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Population in thousands						
All ages-----	185,797	21,430	30,170	58,956	36,475	28,825
Under 15 years-----	58,881	4,936	9,282	21,276	12,544	8,418
15-24 years-----	26,960	3,488	4,748	8,256	4,907	4,039
25-34 years-----	21,370	1,360	3,018	8,177	5,043	2,984
35-44 years-----	23,964	1,449	2,833	7,791	5,820	4,881
45-64 years-----	37,602	4,325	5,820	10,526	6,899	7,301
65 years and over-----	17,022	5,872	4,469	2,930	1,262	1,202
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-----	90,078	9,225	14,141	29,259	18,269	14,504
Under 15 years-----	29,939	2,442	4,724	10,806	6,346	4,342
15-24 years-----	12,815	1,631	2,156	3,918	2,377	2,004
25-34 years-----	10,147	608	1,341	3,953	2,439	1,430
35-44 years-----	11,480	581	1,253	3,880	2,902	2,327
45-64 years-----	18,153	1,654	2,434	5,273	3,666	3,834
65 years and over-----	7,544	2,309	2,234	1,428	539	566
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-----	95,720	12,204	16,029	29,698	18,206	14,321
Under 15 years-----	28,941	2,493	4,558	10,470	6,199	4,075
15-24 years-----	14,145	1,856	2,593	4,338	2,530	2,034
25-34 years-----	11,223	752	1,677	4,224	2,604	1,554
35-44 years-----	12,483	868	1,580	3,911	2,918	2,554
45-64 years-----	19,449	2,671	3,386	5,253	3,232	3,467
65 years and over-----	9,479	3,564	2,235	1,502	723	636

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

**Table 32. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by family income, sex, education of head of family, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964**

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Education and age	All incomes			Under \$4,000			\$4,000 and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All educational groups<sup>1</sup></u>	Population in thousands								
All ages-----	185,797	90,078	95,720	51,599	23,366	28,233	124,257	62,032	62,225
Under 15 years-----	58,881	29,939	28,941	14,217	7,167	7,051	42,238	21,494	20,744
15-24 years-----	26,960	12,815	14,145	8,236	3,787	4,449	17,201	8,299	8,902
25-34 years-----	21,370	10,147	11,223	4,377	1,948	2,429	16,204	7,823	8,382
35-44 years-----	23,964	11,480	12,483	4,282	1,834	2,448	18,492	9,109	9,383
45-64 years-----	37,602	18,153	19,449	10,145	4,088	6,057	24,726	12,773	11,953
65 years and over---	17,022	7,544	9,479	10,341	4,542	5,799	5,395	2,534	2,861
<u>Under 9 years</u>									
All ages-----	58,044	28,302	29,741	27,488	12,833	14,655	27,088	13,777	13,311
Under 15 years-----	15,337	7,747	7,590	7,128	3,609	3,519	7,445	3,715	3,730
15-24 years-----	7,446	3,896	3,549	3,018	1,524	1,495	3,885	2,081	1,804
25-34 years-----	4,446	2,018	2,429	1,737	734	1,003	2,478	1,173	1,306
35-44 years-----	6,176	2,890	3,286	2,301	1,039	1,262	3,539	1,696	1,843
45-64 years-----	15,028	7,151	7,877	6,337	2,653	3,684	7,674	4,010	3,664
65 years and over---	9,610	4,600	5,011	6,966	3,273	3,693	2,067	1,101	966
<u>9-12 years</u>									
All ages-----	87,236	42,074	45,162	18,830	8,154	10,675	64,055	31,897	32,157
Under 15 years-----	30,092	15,276	14,817	6,075	3,038	3,037	22,861	11,656	11,205
15-24 years-----	13,717	6,257	7,459	3,662	1,527	2,135	9,385	4,406	4,979
25-34 years-----	11,026	5,282	5,744	2,105	940	1,165	8,537	4,167	4,370
35-44 years-----	12,223	5,839	6,384	1,622	643	978	10,038	4,943	5,095
45-64 years-----	15,365	7,542	7,823	2,982	1,109	1,872	11,233	5,877	5,356
65 years and over---	4,812	1,878	2,935	2,385	897	1,488	2,000	848	1,152
<u>13 years and over</u>									
All ages-----	37,147	17,973	19,174	3,959	1,711	2,247	31,818	15,689	16,130
Under 15 years-----	12,559	6,412	6,147	659	331	328	11,570	5,924	5,646
15-24 years-----	5,323	2,393	2,930	1,380	632	749	3,724	1,693	2,031
25-34 years-----	5,640	2,725	2,914	445	232	213	5,076	2,435	2,641
35-44 years-----	5,177	2,575	2,602	235	94	141	4,738	2,389	2,349
45-64 years-----	6,348	3,043	3,305	545	188	358	5,478	2,718	2,760
65 years and over---	2,100	825	1,275	695	236	459	1,233	530	704

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown education.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.



Table 33. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, usual activity status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Usual activity status and age	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All activities</u>			
Population in thousands			
All ages-----	185,797	90,078	95,720
<u>Preschool</u>			
Under 6 years-----	24,973	12,679	12,294
<u>School age<sup>1</sup></u>			
6-16 years-----	40,956	20,830	20,126
<u>Usually working</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	63,259	43,491	19,768
17-24 years-----	8,333	4,909	3,424
25-34 years-----	13,048	9,558	3,490
35-44 years-----	15,450	10,993	4,457
45-64 years-----	23,833	16,190	7,643
65 years and over-----	2,595	1,841	754
<u>Keeping house</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	37,996	...	37,996
17-24 years-----	3,745	...	3,745
25-34 years-----	7,583	...	7,583
35-44 years-----	7,875	...	7,875
45-64 years-----	11,445	...	11,445
65 years and over-----	7,348	...	7,348
<u>Retired</u>			
All age-45 years and over-----	7,504	6,368	1,136
45-64 years-----	1,118	994	125
65 years and over-----	6,386	5,374	1,012
<u>Other</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	11,109	6,709	4,400
17-24 years-----	7,833	4,336	3,497
25-34 years-----	739	589	150
35-44 years-----	638	487	151
45-64 years-----	1,206	969	237
65 years and over-----	693	329	365

<sup>1</sup>Figures for persons 17 years and over who were going to school are included with "Other."

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

**Table 34. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex, marital status, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964**

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Marital status and age	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All statuses</u>			
Population in thousands			
All ages-17 years and over-----	119,868	56,568	53,300
17-24 years-----	19,911	9,245	10,666
25-34 years-----	21,370	10,147	11,223
35-44 years-----	23,964	11,480	12,483
45-64 years-----	37,602	18,153	19,449
65 years and over-----	17,022	7,544	9,479
<u>Presently married</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	85,343	42,572	42,772
17-24 years-----	7,726	2,719	5,008
25-34 years-----	17,757	8,336	9,422
35-44 years-----	20,671	10,127	10,544
45-64 years-----	30,067	15,796	14,270
65 years and over-----	9,122	5,594	3,528
<u>Widowed</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	10,119	1,819	8,299
17-24 years-----	*	*	*
25-34 years-----	110	*	100
35-44 years-----	443	58	385
45-64 years-----	3,237	473	2,764
65 years and over-----	6,310	1,276	5,033
<u>Divorced</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	3,277	1,218	2,060
17-24 years-----	213	62	151
25-34 years-----	548	168	380
35-44 years-----	842	304	538
45-64 years-----	1,343	526	817
65 years and over-----	333	158	175
<u>Separated</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	2,370	884	1,486
17-24 years-----	287	72	215
25-34 years-----	554	178	376
35-44 years-----	596	202	394
45-64 years-----	731	315	416
65 years and over-----	202	117	86
<u>Never married</u>			
All ages-17 years and over-----	18,759	10,076	8,683
17-24 years-----	11,666	6,390	5,276
25-34 years-----	2,400	1,455	946
35-44 years-----	1,413	790	622
45-64 years-----	2,224	1,042	1,182
65 years and over-----	1,055	398	657

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, and on information collected for a sample of persons who died in 1961 in the National Mortality Survey.

The Health interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks ending June 1964.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or 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 drawing a sample of 357 from about 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 statistical area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial

Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. 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 for the 12-month period ending June 1964 included about 134,000 persons from approximately 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations could be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

*Collection of data.*—Field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS; and performs a manual edit and coding of the questionnaires. The Survey, using NCHS electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

*Estimating methods.*—Each statistic produced by the Survey—for example, the number of discharges from short-stay hospitals reported in interviews—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 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.

As noted, 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 U.S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

The Survey questionnaire uses a 12-month recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12 months' recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason all of the data included in this report are based upon hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any 1 interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6 months' data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview.

### General Qualifications

*Nonresponse.*—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 3 percent: 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible 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 19 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed 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.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

*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 these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these 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 overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide 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 these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) 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 P-20, P-25, and 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 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this appendix are charts from

which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. A description of the classes of statistics used in the Health Interview Survey and general rules for determining relative sampling errors are presented in Appendix I of "Current Estimates" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13).

The following guide indicates the appropriate rules and charts to be used in deriving relative standard errors for estimates shown in this report. The charts, which have not been adjusted to reflect the sampling errors of the decedent data, show approximate sampling errors for the data presented in tables 1-12.

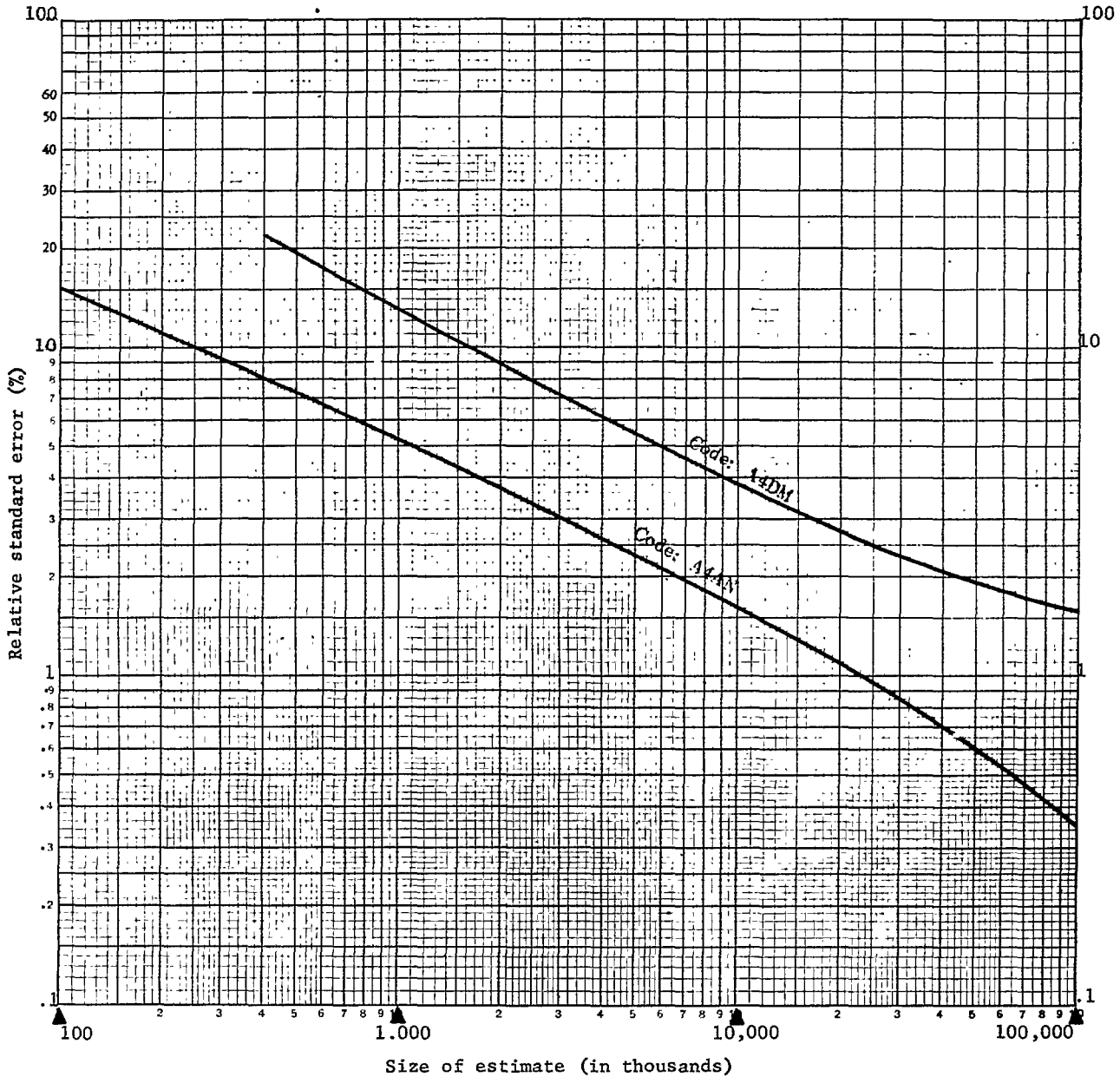
### Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A=

aggregate, P= percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13.

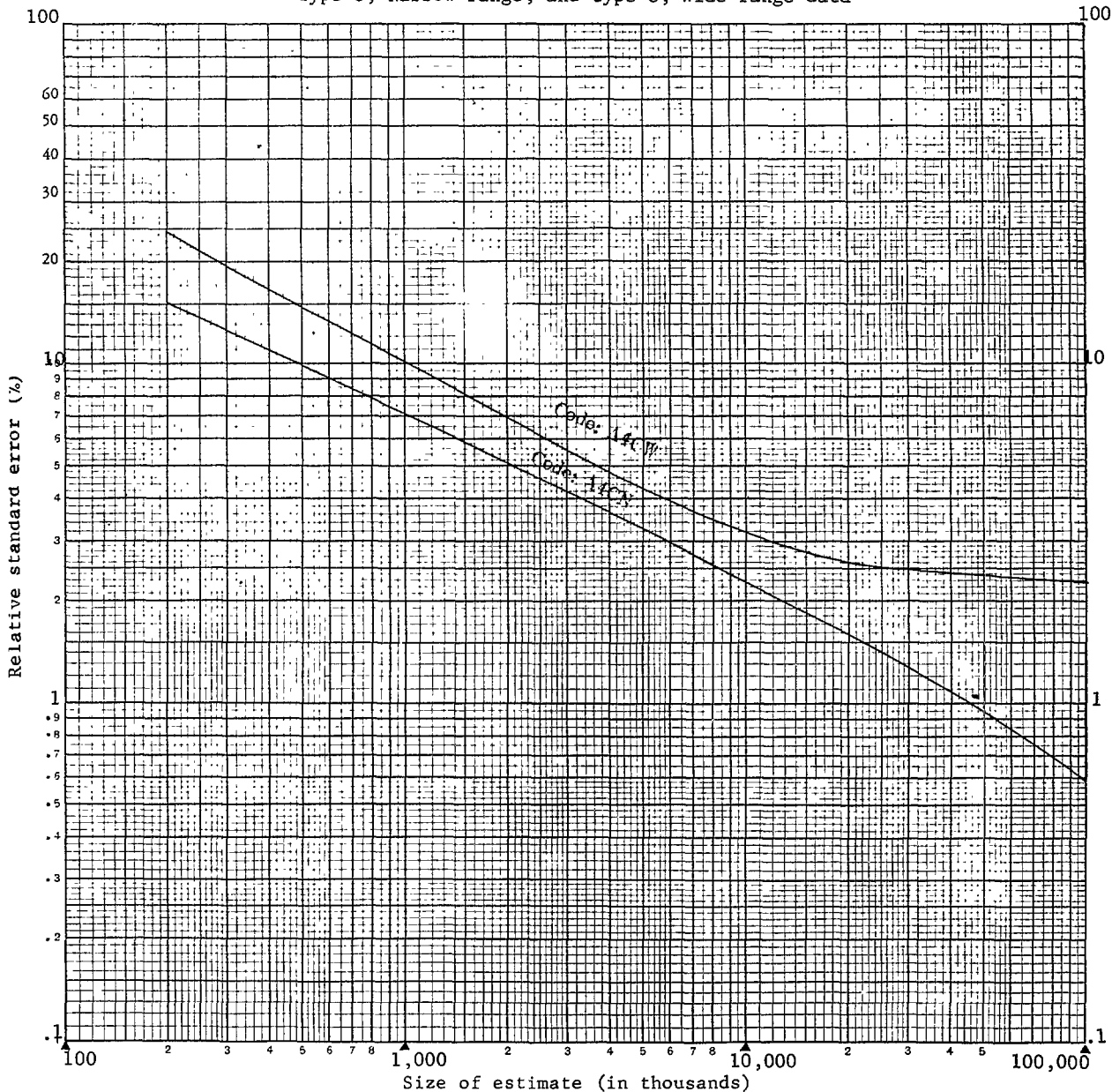
Statistic	Use		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex-color category thereof-----		Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	57
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	58
Hospital days-----	1	A4CW	58
Percentage distribution of:			
Hospital discharges-----	2	P4CN-M	59
Hospital days-----	2	P4CW	60
Number of hospital discharges:			
Per 1,000 total U.S. population, or in any age-sex category thereof-----	4(a)	A4CN	58
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CN Denom.: A4AN	58 57
Average length of stay-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	58 58

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type A, Narrow range, and type D, Medium range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Medium range type D statistic (code: A4DM) has a relative standard error of 13.2 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 132,000 (13.2 percent of 1,000,000).

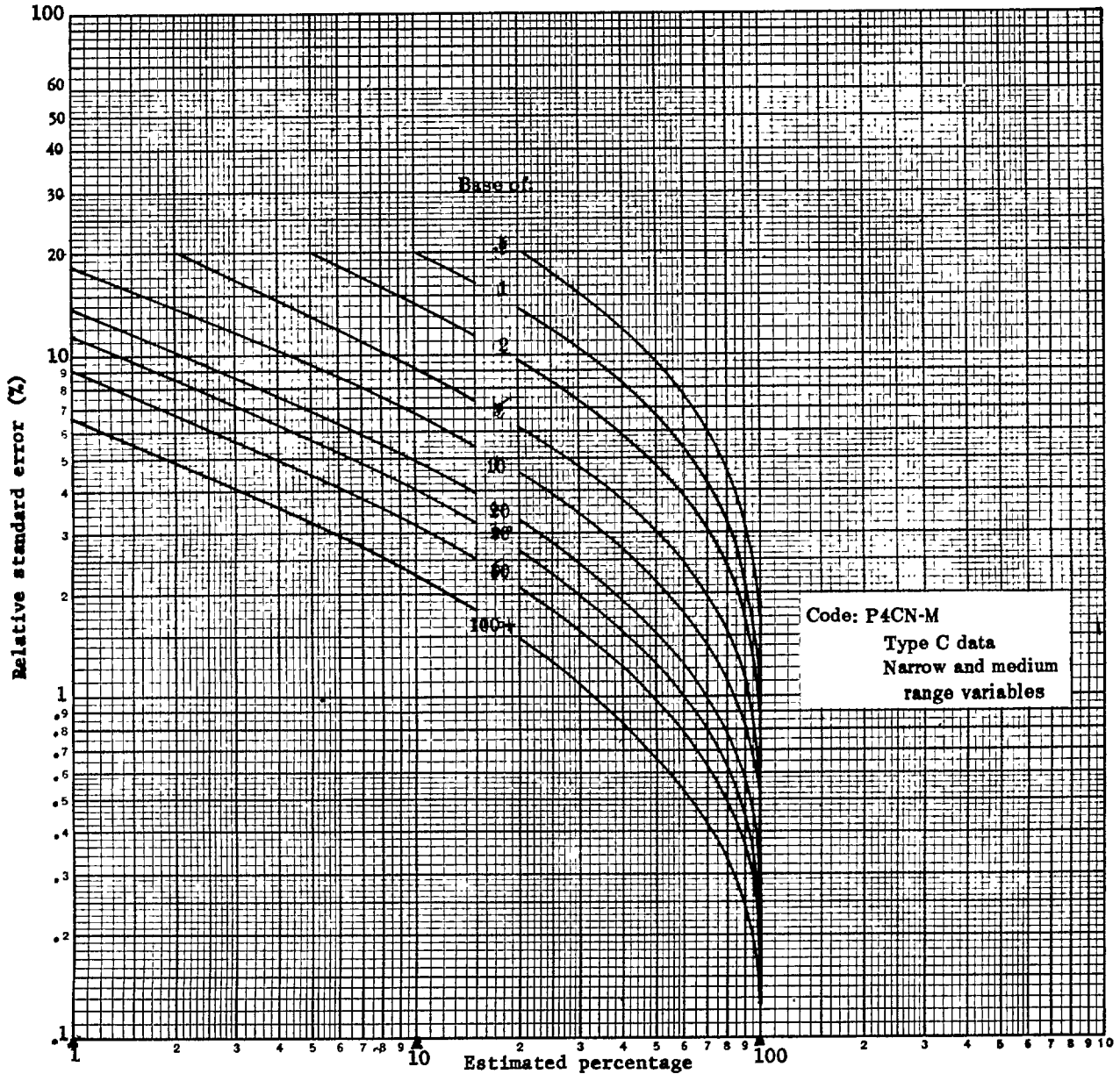
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type C data, Narrow and Medium range

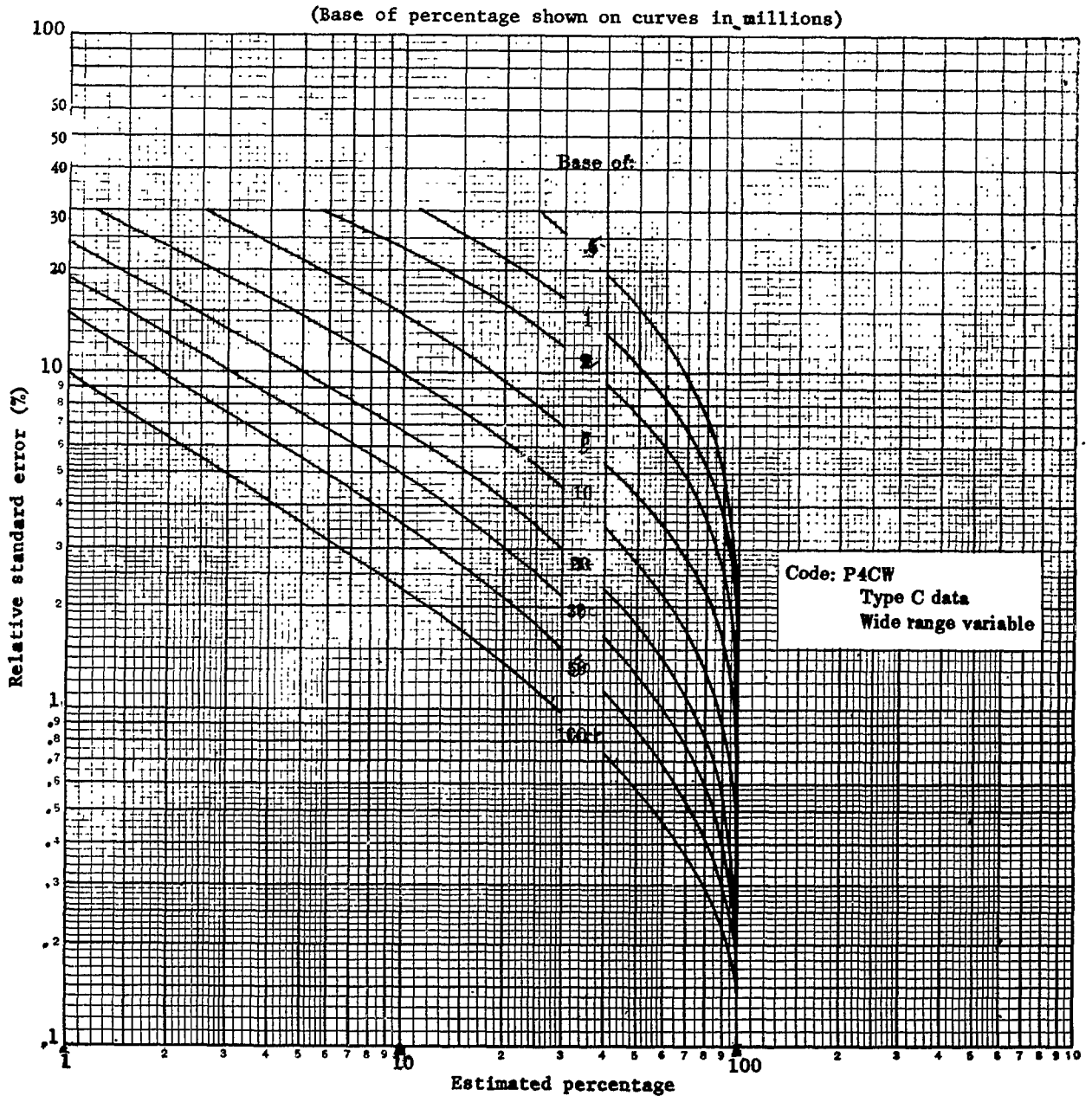
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 4.6 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 4.6 percent or 0.9 percentage points.



Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type C data, Wide range



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 6.3 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 6.3 percent or 1.3 percentage points.

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Hospitalization

*Hospital discharge.*—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital, as an inpatient, except the period of stay of a well, newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

*Hospital.*—For this Survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U.S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

*Hospital ownership.*—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

*Type of hospital service.*—Type of hospital service is a classification of hospitals according to the predominant type of cases for which they provide care. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

*Short-stay hospital.*—A short-stay hospital is one for which the type of service is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; osteopathic hospital; or hospital department of institution.

*Hospital day.*—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus, a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Estimates of the total number of hospital days are derived by summing the days for all hospital discharges. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

*Length of hospital stay.*—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

*Average length of stay.*—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

*Condition for which hospitalized.*—The condition for which hospitalized is the condition responsible for a hospitalization. If there is more than one hospital condition for any one episode, only that one believed to be chiefly responsible for the stay in the hospital is tabulated. If a person enters a hospital for diagnostic tests, or for an operation, the condition that made the tests or operation necessary is considered to be the condition for which hospitalized.

Normal delivery in a hospital is included as a condition for which hospitalized but care of the well, newborn infant is not.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey. For Survey results for the period ending June 1964, the 1955 Revision of the International Classification was used. Impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification.

The list at the end of this appendix shows the code numbers of the International Classification and special supplementary classification of impairments included in the condition groups used in this report.

*Surgical operation.*—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue; stitching of cuts or wounds; setting of fractures and dislocations; and the introduction of tubes for drainage, "tapping," and terms ending in "scopy" (e.g., cystoscopy). Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Operations are classified by type according to a condensed version of "Classification Codes for Surgical Operations and Procedures," published by the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

### 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.

**Color.**—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 considered white unless definitely known to be Indian or members of another nonwhite race.

**Income of family or of unrelated individuals.**—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 in the 12-month period preceding 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 head of family or of unrelated individuals.**—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.

**Usual activity status.**—All persons in the population are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The usual activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period. Children under 6 years of age are classified as "preschool." All persons aged 6-16 years are classified as "school age."

The categories of usual activity status used for persons aged 17 years and over are as follows: *usually working*, *usually keeping house*, *retired*, and *other*. For several reasons these categories are not comparable

with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually 1 week. Third, the minimum age for usually working persons is 17 in the National Health Survey and the official labor force categories include all persons age 14 or older. Finally, in the definitions of specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified differently to simplify procedures.

*Usually working* includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Work around the house or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for a church, is not counted as working.

*Usually keeping house* includes females 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."

*Retired* includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or older is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

*Other* includes males 17 years of age or over not classified as "working" or "retired" and females 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," "keeping house," or "retired." Persons aged 17 years and over who are going to school are included in this group.

**Marital status.**—Marital status is recorded only for persons 17 years of age or over. The marital status categories are as follows:

*Under 17* includes all persons aged 0-16, regardless of their marital status.

*Married* includes all married persons not separated from their spouses. Persons with common-law marriages are considered married.

*Never married* includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled.

*Separated* includes married persons who have legally separated or who have parted because of other reasons. This does not include persons sep-

arated from their spouses because of circumstances of employment or because of service in the Armed Forces; these persons are considered married.

*Widowed and divorced* include, respectively, all persons who reported that they were either widowed or legally divorced.

*Residence.*—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or nonfarm residence.

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.*—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

*Farm and nonfarm residence.*—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products

amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living in non-SMSA territory were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

*Region.*—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

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

*Condition for Which Hospitalized*

*International Classification of Diseases  
Code Numbers<sup>1</sup>*

Infective and parasitic diseases-----	001-138, except 083.1, 083.2
Malignant neoplasms-----	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	210-239
Diabetes mellitus-----	260
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders---	240-254, 270-289
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies-----	083.1, 083.2, 300-326, 790, X14-X19
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system-----	330-334
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments-----	370-388, 753.0, 781.0-781.2, X00-X05
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs---	340-369, 390-396, 780, 781, X06-X13, except 781.0-781.2
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	444-447
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	460, 462
Hemorrhoids -----	461
Other circulatory diseases-----	400-402, 450-456, 463-468, 782.0, 782.3, 782.5-782.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	470-475, 510-517
Other respiratory conditions-----	480-502, 518-527, 783, X36
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	540-542
Appendicitis -----	550-553
Hernia -----	560, 561
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	584-586
Other digestive system conditions-----	530-539, 543-545, 570-583, 587, 784, 785, X35
Male genital disorders-----	610-617
Female breast and genital disorders-----	620-637
Other genitourinary system conditions-----	590-609 (620, 621 males), 786, 789, X37, X38
Deliveries-----	660, 670-678
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	640-652, 680-689
Diseases of the skin-----	690-716
Arthritis, all forms-----	720-725
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC-----	730-733, 735, 738 (N800-N829) <sup>2</sup> , X70-X79
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system-----	726, 727, 740-744, 787, X20-X34, X80-X89
Fractures and dislocations-----	N800-N839 <sup>3</sup>
Other current injuries-----	N840-N999 <sup>3</sup>
All other conditions and observations-----	All other ICD and "X-Code" numbers

<sup>1</sup>Conditions except impairments, are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications, and impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification referred to as the "X-Code." Numbers preceded by the letter "X" refer to this special supplementary classification. Copies of this code are available upon request. If the conditions included in an "ICD" number are equivalent to those included in an "X-Code" category, the ICD number is not used.

<sup>2</sup>With .9 in the 4th digit.

<sup>3</sup>Other than .9 in the 4th digit.

## APPENDIX III

### ADJUSTMENT OF INTERVIEW-REPORTED HOSPITALIZATIONS TO INCLUDE INFORMATION FOR DECEASED PERSONS

The reported hospital utilization in household interviews provides estimates of the experience during the reference period by persons who were alive at the time of the interviews. These estimates exclude the hospital experience during the reference period of persons who died during that period prior to the time of interview.

Since the Health Interview Survey is conducted during every week of the year in 52 samples of the population living at the time of the interview, the reference period referred to above represents the average of 52 such periods. The average population to which estimates from the Survey are inflated represents the population at the end of the 26th week of the collection year. If one assumes that persons who died during the same collection year did so at a uniform rate, the midyear population includes about half of the persons who died during the year.

The hospital experience during a year for persons who die during that year bears a rather complex relationship to the hospital experience reportable by the living population for that period. For example, a hospital episode in May for a person who dies in September of the same year is reflected by sampling the living population in, say, June, if a reference period of 6 months is used. But contrastingly, none of the hospital experience of a person who had died prior to the time of interview is reflected by a sample of the living population. Viewed in a different light, it is usually the case that some part but not all of the hospital experience which occurred in the 12 months prior to death, for a group of decedents, will have been included in a continuing survey of the living population, when a reference period of specified duration is used.

A methodological study, "Hospital Utilization in the Last Year of Life" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 10) showed the feasibility of collecting data retrospectively from various types of informants about hospital episodes of deceased persons during the last year of life. The National Mortality Survey<sup>1</sup>

used the procedure on a sample of the death certificates for the calendar year 1961 and obtained estimates of hospital utilization among this population. The results of this Survey and a description of the collection procedures are presented in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 22, No. 1.

These studies showed that for any hospital event, for example a discharge or night-of-stay, occurring in a 6-month period prior to death during a specified period, the probability that it was not covered by or represented by a continuing survey of the living population is given by the equations,  $F = \frac{183 - i}{183}$ , where the symbol "i" represents the number of days between death and the date of the hospital event.

Accordingly, the hospital experience of each person was obtained for a sample of death certificates for calendar year 1961. A set of tabulations was prepared for civilian, noninstitutional persons whose hospital experience was restricted to short-stay-hospital episodes with at least 1 night's stay in the facility. Using a 6-month-reference period, each hospital discharge and day of stay was weighted by the fraction,  $F = \frac{183 - i}{183}$

—to obtain an estimate of the hospital experience not covered in the interview.

To obtain an estimate of total hospital utilization for use in this report, the estimated volume of discharges and days among the decedents for 1961 was inflated by the ratio:  $\frac{\text{Number of deaths in 1963}}{\text{Number of deaths in 1961}}$  to obtain

an estimate for the period closely representing the average 12-month period ending during July 1963–June 1964 (approximately April 1963–March 1964). Each figure shown in tables 1–12 of this report has been obtained by taking the value obtained from the health interviews and adding the corresponding value for 1961 weighted by the ratio of deaths in 1963 divided by the deaths in 1961. This weighting procedure assumes that the hospital utilization during the last 6 months of life is relatively stable over a 2-year period.

For the total number of discharges during the average 12-month period, the hospital experience not covered in interviews amounted to some 4.2 percent (table 1). This percentage increased to 15.9 per-

<sup>1</sup>The procedures for conducting the National Mortality Survey are described on pages 7–11 of National Vital Statistics Division, *Design of Surveys Linked to Death Records*, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1962.

Table I. Total short-stay hospital discharges, percent obtained from health interviews and from decedents, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Sex and age	Number of patients discharged in thousands	Percent obtained from	
		Health Interview Survey	National Mortality Survey
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	24,837	95.8	4.2
Under 15 years-----	4,021	99.0	1.0
15-24 years-----	4,083	99.6	0.4
25-44 years-----	7,081	99.0	1.0
45-64 years-----	5,806	94.8	5.2
65 years and over-----	3,846	84.1	15.9
65-74 years-----	2,299	87.6	12.3
75 years and over-----	1,547	78.9	21.1
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	9,759	93.9	6.1
Under 15 years-----	2,257	99.0	1.0
15-24 years-----	894	99.0	1.0
25-44 years-----	1,886	98.4	1.6
45-64 years-----	2,901	93.7	6.3
65 years and over-----	1,820	80.9	19.1
65-74 years-----	1,103	84.6	15.5
75 years and over-----	717	75.3	24.7
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	15,078	97.1	2.9
Under 15 years-----	1,764	99.0	1.0
15-24 years-----	3,189	99.8	0.2
25-44 years-----	5,195	99.3	0.7
45-64 years-----	2,904	95.9	4.1
65 years and over-----	2,026	87.0	13.0
65-74 years-----	1,195	90.6	9.5
75 years and over-----	830	81.9	18.1

cent for persons 65 years and older. The reason for the increase was that about 58.9 percent of the 1,038,000 discharges contributed from the decedent population, occurred among persons 65 years and older.

The differential effect of the contribution from decedent data by the condition for which hospitalized was considerable for conditions which are leading causes of death. For example, 44.0 percent of total hospital discharges with malignant neoplasm as the cause of hospitalization were obtained from decedent data; other percentages, for selected conditions are, as follows:

	<i>Percent from decedent</i>
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system-----	34.5
Diseases of the heart, NEC-----	21.9

Of some 1,038,000 hospital discharges based on decedent data, these three condition categories contributed about 645,000 discharges, or 62.1 percent.



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