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# HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Hospital Discharges and length of stay: short-stay hospitals

United States 1958 - 1960

Statistics for short-stay hospitals on patients discharged and days of hospital stay by selected characteristics of the patients and types of hospitals. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1958-June 1960.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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### SYMBOLS AND NOTES

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	de of the sampling error precludes ng separate estimates	(*)
NOTE:	Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals	

### HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

#### INTRODUCTION

In the United States there are approximately ll5 discharges from short-stay hospitals in a year among every 1,000 persons alive at the end of the year. These figures refer to the civilian noninstitutional population. The rate of hospital discharges among females, 140.9 per 1,000 persons, exceeds that for males, 87.5 per 1,000 persons. Even when hospitalization for deliveries is excluded the hospitalization rate for females (99.4 per 1,000) is greater, but the excess is confined to the ages between 15 and 54 years.

Excluding deliveries, the rate of hospitalization increases with age from 55 discharges per 1,000 children of ages 5-14 to 154 per 1,000 persons aged 75 years and over. Similarly, the average length of hospital stay increases with age, ranging from 4.7 days to 15.8 days per episode for the age groups mentioned.

This report includes hospitalization data by age, sex, geographic region, race, income, and other characteristics of the population. It is based upon data obtained in health interviews during the period July 1958 through June 1960. An earlier report from the U.S. National Health Survey, Series B. No. 7, for the year July 1957 through June 1958, included similar data on hospitalization. However, the two reports are not suitable for trend analysis because, in this report several changes have been made which influence the estimates presented. The most important processing innovation is the use of a six-monthrecall period instead of the one-year-reference period used in the earlier report (B-7). A further change is the presentation of average annual estimates based on two years of data collection. The increased stability gained by extending the collection period is offset somewhat by reducing the recall period to six months. These processing methods are explained in more detail later in the text and in Appendix I.

# SOURCE AND QUALIFICATION OF DATA

The Health Interview Survey derives data from a continuous probability sampling of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The tables in this report present estimates of the number of hospital discharges and number of hospital days for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals in the United States. The data were collected in approximately 75,000 households, comprising 245,000 persons, during the two-year-interview period.

During each of the 104 weeks during the two-year period interviews were conducted in a different sample of households. In addition to information on other health and demographic characteristics, the hospitalization experience of household members for the 12 months prior to the week of interview was obtained. Methodological studies conducted by the National Health Survey relating to the reporting of hospital experiences in interview surveys indicate that information reported for the most recent six months of a one-year-recall period tends to be more accurate than that reported for the earlier part of the reference period. Therefore, in the processing of the data the hospital experience reported for individuals during the 6-month period immediately preceding the week of interview was adjusted to serve as a basis for the estimated annual number of hospitalizations.

Each of the 104 weekly samples obtained during the interview period, July 1958-June 1960, provides an independent estimate of the hospital experience for the population during the previous six months. Therefore, averaging of these 104 weekly samples yields an estimate of the hospital utilization during an average six-month period. Multiplying this estimate by two yields an average annual estimate which is based on hospital experience reported during the interview period, July 1958-June 1960, for discharges occurring between January 1958 and June 1960.

Additional detailed information about the methods employed for producing these estimates,

This report was prepared by Kenneth W. Haase of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

a description of the statistical design of the household survey, and general qualifications of the data presented in this report are given in Appendix I. All estimates in this report are based on information obtained from a sample of the population rather than from the entire population, and are therefore subject to sampling error. Particular attention should be given to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates" which includes sampling error tables and instructions for their use.

A general limitation of all data obtained by household interviews is that the data are no better than the respondent's knowledge and ability to recall the correct answers to specific questions. As discussed earlier in this report, using only those hospital experiences occurring during the most recent six months prior to interview as a basis for the annual estimate reduces bias due to faulty memory.

Hospital discharges of inpatients who were not hospitalized for at least one night have been excluded. Therefore, the estimates produced are less than those which may be obtained by means of hospital records of all discharged patients. Some indication of the proportion of inpatients who do not remain in the hospital overnight was obtained by the Indiana Experimental Hospital Morbidity Study for 1960, conducted by the State Board of Health of Indiana. In this study it was found that of 11,159 inpatients in the sample, 2.7 percent were discharged on the same day they were admitted.

Definitions of a hospital discharge and of other terms used in this report are given in Appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purposes of this survey, familiarity with these definitions will assist the reader in interpreting the data.

Questions 21 and 22 in figure 1 are designed to obtain from the respondent information as to whether or not members of the household have been in any type of institution defined as a hospital according to the survey. Question 22 was not intended for the purpose of estimating the volume of care in nursing homes or sanitariums. It was included only to elicit information on episodes in establishments which are

#### Hospitalization-Recall Questions

I mostrem pacurate or routels	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No	Yes (Table II) No
If "Yes": (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	No.4 of times	No. of times
( DOME OF SHOTCHLIGHS	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No
If "Yes"  (b) How many times were you in a nursing home of sanitarium?	No. of times	No. of times

Table II - Hospitalization During Past Twelve Months

Г		When did How many To Interviewer		What did they say at the bespital the condition was	Were any operations performed				
ag a	Col. No. of per- son	Ques- tion No.	you enter the hes- pital? (Month, Year)	days were you in the hespital, not count- ing the day you left?	How many of these — days were in the past 12 months?	How many, of these days were in the past 2 weeks?	Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?	did they use any medical terms? (If "they" did't say, ask):  What did the last doctor you talked to say it was?  (Show same detail as in cole. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, fill TableA)	on you during this stoy of the heapital? If "Yes"  (a) What was the name of the operation?  (b) Any other operations?
L	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(4)	(1)	(a)	(b) ·	(i)
		ļ	Mo:		□ All		☐ Yes		□ Ye □ □ No
1			Ye:	Days	Days	Days	□ No		

What is the name and address of the	For completed hospitalizations only:							
heapited you were in? (Enter name, city or county and State)	Was any of the hespital bill poid for by any kind of insurance? Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hespital costs?		If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l) Do you expect any of the heapital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind?	What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance?				
(j) .	(k)	(1)	(m)	(a)	(0)			
	Yes (Skip	Yes (Skip	☐ Yes	□ Under ½	Family member(s) Other (Specify)			
,	□ No	No No	□ No (Stop)	☐ ½ up to ½ ☐ ½ one moore	☐ Employer ☐ Union, clubs, etc.			

Figure 1.

in fact hospitals as defined by the Health Interview Survey, but which otherwise might not have been reported because respondents did not consider the establishment as a hospital.

An entry is made in each of the columns of table II for every episode of hospitalization that is reported in response to the hospitalization-recall questions.

The information obtained in table II permits the identification and counting of admissions, discharges, and number of days of hospital stay. Column (h) provides the reason for hospitalization. If the respondent reported more than one condition, each condition was recorded. During the coding process however, the condition which was believed to have contributed the major portion of the hospital stay was selected for tabulation. The coding was done in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, 1955, as modified for use in the Health Interview Survey. All operations were recorded in column (i).

Column (j) in the questionnaire serves several purposes. First, it makes it possible to determine if the institution reported is one that meets the definition of a hospital used in this survey (see Appendix II). In case the institution named is not a hospital, the reported event is excluded from the statistics. If the institution is defined as a hospital, it is then classified as to type of ownership, type of service, and whether or not it is a short-stay hospital.

The entire questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix III so the reader may understand the context in which the hospital data were collected. This questionnaire is the one used during the interview period of July 1958 to June 1959.

# DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

All data presented in this report are based on estimates of the average annual number of hospital discharges and the number of hospital days for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals. They exclude discharges and days for persons who died during the year prior to the interview. As might be expected, this exclusion makes a considerable difference in the older age groups but much less difference at the younger ages.

#### Discharges, Hospital Days, and Lengthof-Stay Intervals by Age and Sex

During the period covered by the interviewing there was an average annual estimate of 19,875,000 patients discharged from short-stay hospitals. The total hospital stay for these patients amounted to 166,935,000 days. Table 1 presents these estimates by sex and age. Table 2 presents the same information but excludes hospitalized deliveries so that more meaningful comparisons of discharge rates for males and females can be made. In delivery cases, only the departure of the mother from the hospital was considered as a discharge; a newborn, well infant was not included as a hospital discharge. For this report deliveries are limited to the ages 15 to 54 years.

Table A, which shows the number of discharges and hospital days for deliveries, has been presented in order to give the reader some indication of the proportion of deliveries in those

Table A. Average annual number of discharges and hospital days for delivery, number per 1,000 female population per year, percent distribution, and average length of stay by age: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

		ents discha or delivery		Hospita				
Age	in thou- female di		Percent distri- bution	Number in thou- sands	Number per 1,000 female popu- lation	Percent distri- bution	Average length of stay in days	
All ages-	3,681	41.5	100.0	15,721	177.1	100.0	4.3	
15-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	1,606 1,691 379 5	135.9 145.8 31.4 0.5	43.6 45.9 10.3 0.1	6,557 7,304 1,829 30	554.7 629.7 151.5 2.9	41.7 46.5 11.6 0.2	4.1 4.3 4.8 6.0	

tables where they have not been excluded from the data. The number of deliveries presented in this table 3.681,000 is less than the 4.159,000 hospital births reported by the National Vital Statistics Division for the calendar year 1959. There are several factors that may account for this difference. Of major consideration is that only those deliveries occurring in establishments that met the more restrictive definition of a hospital (see Appendix II for definition of "Short-Stay Hospital") were included in Health Interview Survey data, while National Vital Statistics Division considered as a hospital birth all births that occurred in any establishment that provided inpatient care. The figure produced by National Vital Statistics Division is a count of all births occurring in hospitals, whereas the Health Interview Survey estimate is based on the number of women who are hospitalized for delivery, with the result that multiple births are recorded as a single delivery. Furthermore, since Health Interview Survey data refer only to persons alive at the time of interview, the hospital experience of women who died during or subsequent to delivery are not included in the estimate for deliveries. In addition the total number of discharges for deliveries as shown in table A is slightly less than the number of deliveries shown as a category of surgical operations in table 25. This is due to the assignment to the discharge of only the major condition causing the hos-

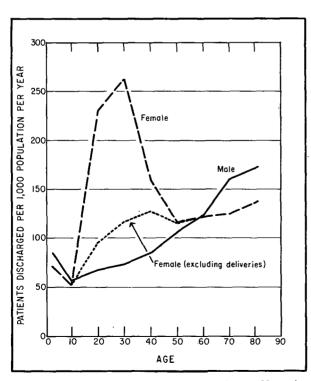


Figure 2. Average number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year by sex and age.

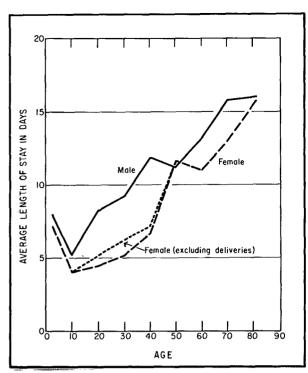


Figure 3. Average length of hospital stay for patients discharged by sex and age.

pitalization when multiple conditions were present, while several surgical procedures may be assigned to a single discharge.

The exclusion of deliveries from the data not only decreases considerably the number of discharges (fig. 2) but also increases the average length of stay (fig. 3) for the female population in the childbearing age groups. This is due to the comparatively short length of hospital stay for deliveries in relation to other hospitalized conditions.

Although the rate of hospital discharges per 1,000 population is higher for females (99.4) than it is for males (87.5) even after deliveries have been excluded, the average length of stay for males is 2.1 days longer than the average length of stay for females. Certain conditions which generally require different lengths of stay tend to occur more frequently in a particular sex group as shown in tables 19 and 20. The number of female discharges for all genitourinary system conditions, excluding deliveries, was 1,681,000 with an average length of stay of 5.7 days, while the number of male discharges for all genitourinary system conditions was only 590,000 with an average length of stay of 10.8 days. On the other hand, heart disease, which is characterized by a relatively long length of hospital stay, was more common among males, 383,000 discharges with an average length of stay of 17.2 days. For females there were 292,000 discharges involving heart conditions with an average length of stay of 15.1 days.

Of the total patients discharged from shortstay hospitals, 57.8 percent had a length of stay of less than 6 days, and 88.4 percent stayed less than 15 days (table 3). The length of stay increased markedly with age. Of the 2,183,000 discharged patients aged 65 years and over, 28.1 percent had a length of stay of 15 or more days as compared with 13.7 percent for all ages when deliveries are excluded.

Table 4 presents the average annual number of hospital days by length-of-stay interval according to age and sex, including and excluding deliveries. The increased length of stay among older persons is also apparent in this table. Of the total number of hospital days for persons 65 years and over, 66.1 percent were associated with hospital stays of 15 or more days as compared with 47.8 percent for persons under 65 years of age (excluding deliveries).

#### Geographic Region and Residence

The estimated number of hospital discharges per 1,000 population as presented in table 5 shows some degree of variation among the four regions of the United States. This variation in regional estimates, although present to some extent for males, is evident to a greater degree for the female population (fig. 4). Variation in aver-

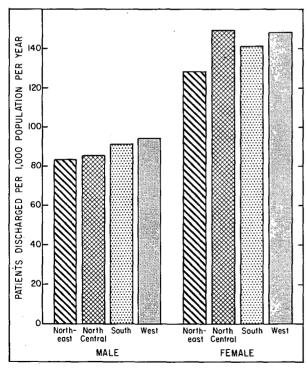


Figure 4. Average number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year by region and sex.

age length of hospital stay is also present among regions, with length of stay ranging from 7.3 days in the South to 10.2 days in the Northeast (table 6).

Hospital utilization varied considerably by area of residence (tables 7 and 8). Expressed as a rate per 1,000 population the number of discharges for both sexes was 95.6 in rural-farm areas, 115.0 in urban areas, and 122.8 in rural-nonfarm areas. The rate of hospitalization was lower in rural-farm areas than in other areas of residence for both males and females with most of the age-sex groups reflecting this lower rate. The average length of hospital stay was higher in urban than in rural-farm and nonfarm areas, with the hospital stays for males and females both contributing to this difference.

An explanation of these regional and residential variations in the number of hospitalizations as well as in the average length of stay would require a detailed study of social and economic differences, hospital accessibility, and other related factors.

#### Social and Economic Characteristics

There is considerable difference in the degree of hospital utilization between white and nonwhite persons. In terms of discharges per 1,000 population, the rate for white persons, 117.8, was higher than that for the nonwhite population. 92.2 (table 9). Only in the female age group 15-24 years did the nonwhite rate match that of the white rate. There appears to be less difference in the rates of hospitalization of white and nonwhite persons between ages 15 and 44 than at younger or older ages. For females this may be due to the relatively large proportion of deliveries in this age range, for which hospitalization is common practice in both racial groups. The average length of hospital stay for the nonwhite population, 9.2 days, was longer than that for the white population, 8.3 days (table 10).

Differences in rates of hospitalization in the white and nonwhite populations cannot be explained as simply differences in health characteristics; they are also associated with a number of social and economic factors of a complexity beyond the scope of this report.

Family income as presented in tables 11 and 12 can be employed as a measure of economic status only in a very general sense. These tables, which show hospital discharges, hospital days, and average length of stay by amount of family income, do not take into consideration the size of the family, the amount of incurred expenses, and other factors which affect the economic status of the family.

Since many studies have shown that a definite relationship exists between income and education, table B has been prepared to show the number of hospital discharges and days by family income and education. Within each of the two broad family income groups the number of hospital discharges per 1,000 population was lower for persons whose head of family had less than 9 years of education than for those where the head of the family had 9 or more years of education. However, the average length of stay was longest for persons whose head of family had less than 9 years. of education for both of the income groups shown. When analyzing the relationship between family income and any measurement of health it must be kept in mind that low family income may be either the cause or the result of poor health.

The rate of discharges per 1,000 population for persons who are reported as "keeping house" was markedly higher than the rate for other usual activity status groups (table 13). Since the "keeping house" group consists primarily of married females, the large number of discharges for delivery in this group is primarily responsible for the high rate of hospitalization.

The number of discharges per 1,000 persons classified as "other" activity status was 248.1

for the age group 65 years and over. A large proportion of persons reported as "other" in the older age groups were persons who were probably too ill to work but were not reported to be retired.

The number of hospital days and the average length of stay by usual activity status is presented in table 14. The average length of stay for women reported as "keeping house" was 0.6 days longer than it was for women reported as "usually working." This longer average length of hospital stay for the "keeping house" group occurred in spite of the fact that most of the hospitalizations for delivery, which have comparatively short average length of stay, were in the ''keeping house'' group. An explanation is that women reported as ''keeping house'' generally remain in this category throughout life while the 'usually working" persons as they become older move into the "retired" or "other" categories. Hence, a proportionally larger number of the 'keeping house' group are found in the older age groups. Other data from the National Health Survey indicate that age for age the working population is a select group with respect to health.

The average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days by household composition are presented in tables 15 and 16. The

Table B. Average annual population, number of patients discharged, and number per 1,000 population; average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by known family income and education of family head: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Known family income and education of family head	Average annual popu- lation with known family income	Average annual number of patients discharged  Number Number in per 1,000 thou- popu- sands lation		Average annual number of hospital days in thousands	Average length of stay in days
Under \$4,000					
Total	59,147	7,137	120.7	68,072	9.5
Under 9 years of school9+ years of school	32,682 26,465	3,614 3,524	110.6 133.2	37,685 30,387	10.4 8.6
\$4,000+					
Total	98,970	11,190	113,1	82,875	7.4
Under 9 years of school9+ years of school	23,935 75,035	2,533 8,656	105.8 115.4	24,112 58,763	9.5 6.8

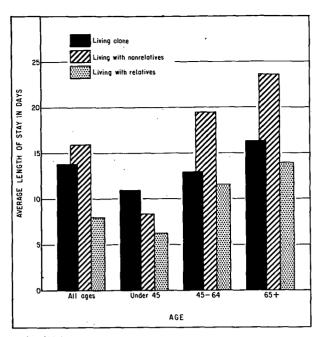


Figure 5. Average length of hospital stay for patients discharged by household composition and age.

extent of hospital utilization as illustrated in figure 5 shows a definite relationship to living arrangements. Persons who lived in households which contained no persons related to them tended to have higher rates of hospital discharges and also remained in the hospital for a much longer time than did persons who lived with relatives.

One of the major reasons for the lower hospital utilization rate for the "living with relatives" group is that it contains almost all of the population under the age of 15, and this group has the lowest rate of hospital utilization. On the other hand the "living with relatives" group accounts for most of discharges for delivery. Table C illus-

trates the effect that the exclusion of deliveries has on the data relating to females aged 15 to 44. When deliveries are excluded, the rate of discharges per 1,000 population is very similar for females living with relatives and for those living with nonrelatives for the age group 15 to 44. The average length of stay changes very little with the exclusion of deliveries.

The high rate of hospital utilization among persons living alone or with nonrelatives may have been due to their being in a less favorable position for receiving proper care at home when they were ill.

Persons 65 years of age and over who were reported as living alone had a lower rate of hospital discharges than persons of the same age in the other two categories of household composition. A possible reason for this difference is that persons who are 65 years and over and living alone could be expected to be in relatively good health. Aged persons who may at one time have lived alone would attempt to change their living arrangements when they became ill.

#### Hospital Ownership and Type of Service

Table 17 presents the average annual number and percent distribution of hospital discharges and days by type of hospital ownership according to sex. The reader should keep in mind that these statistics relate only to short-stay hospitals. The number of days of hospitalization in governmentally owned hospitals is estimated at 26.7 percent of the total days in short-stay hospitals (table 17). If long-stay hospitals were included, the percentage of days in government hospitals would be substantially higher because of the high proportion of mental, tuberculosis, and other chronic illness hospitals under government ownership.

The average length of stay is long in Federal hospitals and particularly in those operated

Table C. Average annual number of patients discharged, number per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for females 15-44 years of age, excluding deliveries, by household composition: United States, 1958-1960

	Females 15 to 44, excluding deliveries					
Household composition	Average annua	Average				
	Number	Number per	length of			
	in	1,000	stay			
	thousands	population	in days			
Living alone Living with nonrelatives Living with relatives	13 <u>3</u>	161.6	7.1			
	83	106.4	9.9			
	3,819	112.7	6.2			

by the Veterans Administration. The average length of stay per discharge from veterans hospitals is an estimated 41.2 days as compared with 8.4 days for all hospital discharges. It is possible that veterans often go to local hospitals for minor illnesses when the expected expense is relatively small or covered by insurance, but are likely to use hospital facilities provided by the Veterans Administration when a long and expensive period of hospitalization is anticipated. There are many other factors such as age, types of conditions, and lack of facilities for care at home which affect length of stay in government hospitals as compared with nongovernment hospitals.

Data on hospitalization by type of service are presented in table 18. "Type of hospital service" refers to the predominant type of cases for which the hospital provides care, and not necessarily the type of service received by the patient (see Appendix II for the definition of "type of hospital service"). This explains the hospital discharges of a small number of males from maternity hospitals. These may be staff personnel, emergency cases, or male infants retained beyond normal date of discharge due to some illness or condition.

#### Condition for Which Hospitalized

The average annual number of discharges and days by condition for which hospitalized and sex is presented in tables 19 and 20. Since these tables are based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, the rates shown represent only a part of the total hospitalization for conditions such as mental disorder, tuberculosis (included in the "infective and parasitic diseases" category), and certain other degenerative conditions for which patients are usually hospitalized in long-stay hospitals or institutions. However, in recent years an increasing number of general hospitals provide some facilities for mental conditions. This increase is reflected in the estimated 407,000 patients hospitalized for "mental and personality disorders" that were discharged from short-stay hospitals.

These conditions are not shown according to age in the detailed tables because such detail for many conditions would contain estimates of very low volume in certain age groups, and therefore subject to high sampling error. For this reason, conditions have been arranged in a few major groups and presented in tables according to appropriate age groupings (tables D, E, and F). Table D contains a list of conditions that occur frequently in all age groups. Table E includes those conditions which occur more

frequently in persons under 45 years of age. Table F includes those conditions most common to persons in age groups 45 years and over. Several factors should be kept in mind in interpreting the data in these tables. Within some of the broad classes of conditions shown, the specific types of conditions may vary considerably with age. For example, a high proportion of fractures and dislocations among children and young adults involve the extremities. with short duration of stay, whereas among older persons many such injuries involve hips or bone processes for which the hospital stay may be long. It should also be recalled that these data do not include persons who were dead on discharge or died subsequently during the year before the interview. This exclusion undoubtedly influences the age distribution and length of stay by type of condition. For example, the proportion of persons over 65 years of age who have been hospitalized for heart conditions or neoplasms would be higher if the deceased were included, as in studies based on hospital records.

Condition for which hospitalized is shown in tables 21 and 22 according to whether or not the patient discharged was surgically treated for the hospitalized condition. Since surgical treatment in these tables pertains only to surgery for the hospitalized condition, a small percentage of these patients classified as not surgically treated actually had surgery performed on them during their hospital stay, but for a condition other than the one coded as the condition for which hospitalized. The difference in the total column of table 21 and that for table 23, which shows the number of discharges with surgical operation, indicates that an estimated 59.000 discharged patients had operations for conditions other than the condition for which they were hospitalized.

#### Surgical Operations

The number of hospital discharges and days, by whether or not the patient had surgery performed during the hospital stay by sex and age, is presented in tables 23 and 24.

Since, in the National Health Survey, patients hospitalized for delivery are considered as patients "with surgery," the rate of surgical operations was highest for females aged 15 to 44 years, 165.1 per 1,000 population (table 23).

Only 38.7 percent of patients discharged aged 65 years and over reported "surgery" performed during their hospital stay, while the percentage of all discharged patients who re-

Table D. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions by age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Selected condition	Average annual	Age					
Selected Condition	in thousands	Under 15	15-34	35-44	45-64	65+	
Discharges		Number	of discha	rges per 1	,000 popul	ation	
Other respiratory conditions <sup>2</sup> Genitourinary conditions, ex-	1,143	7.8	4.5	5.3	6.4	11.0	
cluding deliveries	1,606	2.5	9.5	15.9	12.1	16.6	
Hernia	516	2.8				9.7	
Fractures and dislocations	779	4.9	8.2	5′.3	6.1	7.1	
Other current injuries	1,084	2.7	0.9	3.1	4.9	5.6	
Days		A	verage len	igth of sta	y in days		
Other respiratory conditions <sup>2</sup> Genitourinary conditions, ex-	8,419	6.1	6.0	7.5	8.8	10.4	
cluding deliveries	13,421	6.5	5.8	6.1	9.7	14.8	
Hernia	4,091	3.7	6.3	8.6	9.8	11.5	
Fractures and dislocations	11,509	7.5	12.1	12.6	17.8	23.4	
Other current injuries	8,247	7.3	6.4	7.6	8.3	11.4	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table E. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions characteristic of persons under 45 years of age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Selected condition	Average annual number	Age				
	in thousands	Under 15	15-34	35-44	45+	
Discharges		Number o	f discharges	per 1,000 p	opulation	
Infective and parasitic diseases	412	2.81	2.4	1 2.7	1.8	
Upper respiratory conditions	1,441	18.6	• •	3.2	2.0	
Appendicitis	443	2.4	4.5	2.4	1.1	
Deliveries	3,681	- }	73.9	16.3	0.1	
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	666	-	12.6	4.5	0.0	
Days	{	Average length of stay in days				
Infective and parasitic diseases	4,640	8.81	10.5	10.41	16.7	
Upper respiratory conditions	3,331	1.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	
Appendicitis	2,849	5.9	6.1	6.9	8.9	
Deliveries	15,721	-	4.2	4.8	6.0	
Complications of pregnancy and the		,	•	·	_	
puerperium	2,528		3.8	3.5	4.0	

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{See}$  Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Other respiratory conditions include influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other lower respiratory conditions.

Table F. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions characteristic of persons 45 years of age and over: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Selected condition	Average annual	Age			
Selected Condition	number in thousands	Under 45	45-64	65+	
Discharges		Number of disc	harges per 1,000	) population	
Malignant neoplasms	348	0.7	4.4 [	7.2	
Heart conditions	676	0.7	9.4	16.9	
Hypertension, varicose veins,					
hemorrhoids	541	2.0	5.9	6.0	
Other circulatory conditions	266	0.8	2.3	5.3	
Conditions of the gallbladder	441	1.3	5.1	6.7	
Days		Average 1	ength of stay i	n days	
Malignant neoplasms	5,451	14.5	15.4	17.0	
Heart conditions	11,013	13.0	17.0	16.6	
Hypertension, varicose veins,	,			20,0	
hemorrhoids	4,755	6.5	11.3	9.0	
Other circulatory conditions	4,246	15.4	11.2	21.9	
Conditions of the gallbladder	5,308	10.1	10.9	17.2	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

ported "surgery" was 58.0 percent. A high proportion of discharges with surgery among children is accounted for by tonsillectomies, while in the 15-44 year age group deliveries accounted for a large proportion of the surgical cases.

In table 25, which shows the distribution of surgical operations by type, the percentage distribution for females is shown with deliveries included and also with deliveries excluded. This has been done because the inclusion of deliveries, which constitute about 44 percent of all female surgical operations, distorts the distribution so that no meaningful interpretation of the sex differential for other types of surgical procedures can be made.

Since up to 3 surgical procedures may be reported for any one discharge the total estimate of 12,006,000 surgical operations reported in this table exceeds by 482,000 the estimated number of discharged patients receiving surgery, shown in table 23.

#### **POPULATION**

The final tables in this report, tables 26-29, present population estimates by selected characteristics. These estimates, derived from the Health Interview Survey sample, are solely for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computations and are not to be considered as official population estimates.

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Table 1. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number per 1,000 population per year, percent distribution, and average length of stay by sex and age: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

						remainity of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II										
	annual nu its discha		Average hos													
Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 popula- tion	Percent distri- bution	Number of days in thousands	Number of days per 1,000 popula- tion	Percent distri- bution	Average length of stay in days										
	,			İ												
19,875	114.9	100.0	166,935	965.2	100.0	8.4										
1,534 1,910 3,456	77.5 54.6 154.4	7.7 9.6 17.4	11,632 8,928 18,322	587.9 255.2 818.8	7.0 5.3 11.0	7.6 4.7 5.3										
3,823 2,872 2,246	172.0 123.7 111.1	19.2 14.5 11.3	22,954 24,074 25,876	1,032.5 1,036.6 1,279.9	13.8 14.4 15.5	6.0 8.4 11.5										
1,851 1,393 790	122.2 141.4 153.7	9.3 7.0 4.0	22,525 20,112 12,511	1,486.8 2,041.4 2,434.5	13.5 12.0 7.5	12.2 14.4 15.8										
7,365	87.5	100.0	77,018	915.0	100.0	10.5										
844 1,023 721	83.7 57.3 68.3	11.5 13.9 9.8	6,075 5,277 5,881	602.8 295.5 557.1	7.9 6.9 7.6	7.2 5.2 8.2										
777 943 1,045	73.1 84.6 106.2	10.5 12.8 14.2	7,252 11,091 11,826	682.0 994.4 1,202.0	9.4 14.4 15.4	9.3 11.8 11.3										
893 735 385	122.9 160.6 174.0	12.1 10.0 5.2	11,854 11,619 6,143	1,631.2 2,539.1 2,775.9	15.4 15.1 8.0	13.3 15.8 16.0										
			-													
. 12,509	140.9	100.0	89,916	1,012.7	100.0	7.2										
691 887 2,735	71.2 51.8 231.4	5.5 7.1 21.9	5,556 3,651 12,441	572.3 213.2 1,052.4	6.2 4.1 13.8	8.0 4.1 4.5										
3,046 1,929 1,200	262.6 159.8 115.6	24.4 15.4 9.6	15,703 12,984 14,050	1,353.8 1,075.6 1,353.7	17.5 14.4 15.6	5.2 6.7 11.7										
958 658 405	121.5 124.7 138.4	7.7 5.3 3.2	10,671 8,493 6,368	1,353.7 1,609.7 2,176.3	11.9 9.4 7.1	11.1 12.9 15.7										
_	Number in thousands  19,875  1,534 1,910 3,456 3,823 2,872 2,246 1,851 1,393 790  7,365  844 1,023 721 777 943 1,045 893 735 385  12,509  691 887 2,735 3,046 1,929 1,200 958 658	Number in thousands   Number per 1,000 population   19,875   114.9   1,534   77.5   1,910   3,456   154.4   3,823   172.0   2,872   2,246   111.1   1,851   1,22.2   1,393   141.4   790   73.7   7,365   87.5   844   83.7   1,023   7,365   87.5   844   83.7   1,023   7,365   87.5   84.6   1,045   106.2   893   122.9   735   160.6   385   174.0   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   12,509   140.9   15.6   159.8   1,200   15.6   159.8   121.5   159.8   121.5   159.8   121.5   159.8   121.5   159.8   121.5   124.7   150.0   15.6   124.7   150.0   15.6   124.7   150.0   15.6   124.7   150.0   15.6   124.7   150.0   15.6   124.7   150.0	Number in thousands         Number per 1,000 population         Percent distribution           19,875         114.9         100.0           1,534 77.5 7.7 1,910 54.6 3,456 154.4 17.4         9.6 3,456 154.4 17.4           3,823 172.0 19.2 2,872 123.7 14.5 2,246 111.1 11.3         11.851 122.2 9.3 1,393 141.4 7.0 790 153.7 4.0           7,365 87.5 100.0         844 83.7 11.5 1.023 57.3 7.3 13.9 721 68.3 9.8           7,77 73.1 943 84.6 12.8 1,045 106.2 14.2 89.3 122.9 735 160.6 10.0 385 174.0 5.2         12.9 735 160.6 10.0 5.2           12,509 140.9 100.0         100.0 5.2           12,509 140.9 100.0         5.5 51.8 7.1 2.735 231.4 21.9 3.046 262.6 24.4 1.929 159.8 15.4 1.200 115.6 9.6 9.6 9.8 121.5 7.7 658 124.7 5.3	Number in thousands	Number in thousands	Number fin										

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 2. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, excluding deliveries, number per 1,000 population per year, percent distribution, and average length of stay by sex and age: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

excluding	Average annual number of patients discharged hospital days										
	g delive	ries		ing deliv		Average length					
Sex and age Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 popula- tion	Percent distri- bution	Number of days in thousands	Number of days per 1,000 popula- tion	Percent distri- bution	of stay in days exclud- ing deliv- eries					
Both sexes											
All ages 16,193	93.6	100.0	151,213	874.3	100.0	9.3					
Under 5 1,534 5-14 1,910 15-24 1,851	77.5 54.6 82.7	9.5 11.8 11.4	11,632 8,928 11,765	587.9 255.2 525.8	7.7 5.9 7.8	7.6 4.7 6.4					
25-34 2,132	95.9	13.2	15,650	703.9	10.3	7.3					
35-44 2,493	107.3	15.4	22,245	957.8	14.7	8.9					
45-54 2,240	110.8	13.8	25,846	1,278.4	17.1	11.5					
55-64 1,851	122.2	11.4	22,525	1,486.8	14.9	12.2					
65-74 1,393	141.4	8.6	20,112	2,041.4	13.3	14.4					
75+ 790	153.7	4.9	12,511	2,434.5	8.3	15.8					
Male		,	·								
All ages 7,365	87.5	100.0	77,018	915.0	100.0	10.5					
Under 5 844	83.7	11.5	6,076	602.9	7.9	7.2					
5-14 1,023	57.3	13.9	5,277	295.5	6.9	5.2					
15-24 721	68.3	9.8	5,881	557.1	7.6	8.2					
25-34 777	73.1	10.5	7,252	682.0	9.4	9.3					
35-44 943 45-54 1,045	84.6 106.2	12.8 14.2	11,091 11,826	994.4 1,202.0	14.4 15.4	11.8 11.3					
	100.2	14.2	11,020	1,202.0	15.4	11.5					
55-64 893	122.9	12.1	11,854	1,631.2	15.4	13.3					
65-74 735 75+ 385	160.6 174.0	10.0 5.2	11,619 6,143	2,539.1 2,775.9	15.1 8.0	15.8 16.0					
	174.0		0,143	2,773.9	0.0	10.0					
<u>Female</u>	ł										
All ages 8,828	99.4	100.0	74,195	835.6	100.0	8.4					
Under 5 691	71.2	7.8	5,556	572.3	7.5	8.0					
5-14 887	51.8	10.0	3,651	213.2	4.9	4.1					
15-24 1,129	95.5	12.8	5,883	497.7	7.9	5.2					
25-34 1,355	116.8	15.3	8,398	724.0	11.3	6.2					
35-44 1,550	128.4	17.6	11,154	924.0	15.0	7.2					
45-54 1,195	115.1	13.5	14,020	1,350.8	18.9	11.7					
55-64 958	121.5	10.9	10,671	1,353.7	14.4	11.1					
65-74 658 75+ 405	124.7	7.5	8,493	1,609.7	11.4	12.9					
403	138.4	4.6	6,368	2,176.3	8.6	15.7					

Table 3. Average annual number of patients discharged and percent distribution by length-of-stay intervals according to age and sex, including and excluding deliveries: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II											
	Avera	<del>-</del>	al number of ged in thous	T .		Perce	nt distribut	ion			
Age and length-of-stay intervals	Both		Female				Fem	ale			
	sexes	Male	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	Both sexes	Male	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			
All ages											
All intervals	19,875	7,365	12,509	8,828	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day 2-5 days	2,175 9,329 6,078 1,581 647 65	1,005 2,703 2,459 787 376 35	1,170 6,625 3,619 794 271 30	1,070 3,629 3,047 787 268 27	10.9 46.9 30.6 8.0 3.3 0.3	13.6 36.7 33.4 10.7 5.1 0.5	9.4 53.0 28.9 6.3 2.2 0.2	12.1 41.1 34.5 8.9 3.0 0.3			
<u>Under 15</u>											
All intervals	3,445	1,867	1,578	1,578	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day 2-5 days 6-14 days 15-30 days 31+ days	931 1,546 672 199 84 14	477 848 379 113 43	454 698 293 87 41 5	454 698 293 87 41 5	27.0 44.9 19.5 5.8 2.4 0.4	25.5 45.4 20.3 6.1 2.3 0.4	28.8 44.2 18.6 5.5 2.6 0.3	28.8 44.2 18.6 5.5 2.6 0.3			
<u>15-24</u>			·								
All intervals	3,456	721	2,735	1,129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day 2-5 days	343 2,257 725 79 46 6	120 324 204 39 33	223 1,933 521 40 13	174 597 307 37 13	9.9 65.3 21.0 2.3 1.3 0.2	16.6 44.9 28.3 5.4 4.6 0.1	8.2 70.7 19.0 1.5 0.5	15.4 52.9 27.2 3.3 1.2 0.2			
25-44											
All intervals	6,695	1,720	4,975	2,905	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day 2-5 days 6-14 days 15-30 days 31+ days Unknown	508 3,780 1,942 340 113	194 733 569 148 69 6	314 3,047 1,373 192 44 6	264 1,390 1,017 188 41 6	7.6 56.5 29.0 5.1 1.7 0.2	11.3 42.6 33.1 8.6 4.0 0.3	6.3 61.2 27.6 3.9 0.9	9.1 47.8 35.0 6.5 1.4 0.2			
All intervals	4 096	1,938	2,158	2 153	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day 2-5 days 6-14 days 15-30 days Unknown	303 1,253 1,777 539 213	166 536 814 290 124	137 717 964 248 89	2,153 137 713 962 248 89 4	7.4 30.6 43.4 13.2 5.2 0.3	8.6 27.7 42.0 15.0 6.4 0.4	6.3 33.2 44.7 11.5 4.1 0.2	100.0 6.4 33.1 44.7 11.5 4.1 0.2			
<u>65</u> +				ļ							
All intervals	2,183	1,120	1,063	1,063	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1 day	90 494 962 423 191 23	48 262 494 196 107	42 231 468 226 84	42 231 468 226 84 11	4.1 22.6 44.1 19.4 8.7	4.3 23.4 44.1 17.5 9.6 1.1	4.0 21.7 44.0 21.3 7.9	4.0 21.7 44.0 21.3 7.9 1.0			
NOTE: Estimates of discharges are ha		<b></b>	- 6	<del></del>	<del></del>	I		<del>!</del>			

Table 4. Average annual number of hospital days and percent distribution by length-of-stay intervals according to age and sex, including and excluding deliveries: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

	Avera		al number of in thousand		Percent distribution			
Age and length-of-stay intervals			Fem			Fem	ale	
	Both sexes	Male	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries	Both sexes	Male	Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
All ages								
All intervals	166,935	77,018	89,916	74,195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days	2,175 32,156 54,039 33,619 44,945	22,444 17,053	1,170 23,046 31,596 16,566 17,538	1,070 11,793 27,507 16,398 17,426	1.3 19.3 32.4 20.1 26.9	1.3 11.8 29.1 22.1 35.6	1.3 25.6 35.1 18.4 19.5	1.4 15.9 37.1 22.1 23.5
All intervals	20,560	11,353	9,207	9,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days	931 4,852 5,772 4,219 4,786	477 2,693 3,242 2,448 2,493	454 2,159 2,530 1,771 2,293	454 2,159 2,530 1,771 2,293	4.5 23.6 28.1 20.5 23.3	4.2 23.7 28.6 21.6 22.0	4.9 23.4 27.5 19.2 24.9	4.9 23.4 27.5 19.2 24.9
<u>15-24</u>						100.0		400.0
All intervals	18,322	5,881	12,441	5,884	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days 6-14 days 15-30 days 31+ days	343 7,856 5,661 1,718 2,744	120 1,097 1,723 867 2,074	223 6,758 3,938 851 670	174 1,844 2,413 782 670	1.9 42.9 30.9 9.4 15.0	2.0 18.7 29.3 14.7 35.3	1.8 54.3 31.7 6.8 5.4	3.0 31.3 41.0 13.3 11.4
<u>25-44</u>		}						
All intervals	47,029	18,342	28,686	19,553	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days	508 13,354 16,562 6,958 9,646	194 2,494 5,195 3,107 7,352	314 10,860 11,367 3,851 2,294	264 4,539 8,815 3,752 2,183	1.1 28.4 35.2 14.8 20.5	1.1 13.6 28.3 16.9 40.1	1.1 37.9 39.6 13.4 8.0	1.4 23.2 45.1 19.2 11.2
All intervals	48,401	23,680	24,721	24,691	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days	303 4,353 16,809 11,539 15,399	166 1,902 7,579 6,341 7,692	137 2,450 9,230 5,198 7,706	137 2,433 9,217 5,198 7,706	0.6 9.0 34.7 23.8 31.8	0.7 8.0 32.0 26.8 32.5	0.6 9.9 37.3 21.0 31.2	0.6 9.9 37.3 21.1 31.2
<u>65</u> +					]			
All intervals	32,623	17,762	14,861	14,861	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day 2-5 days 6-14 days 15-30 days 31+ days	90 1,741 9,236 9,186 12,370	48 923 4,705 4,290 7,796	42 818 4,532 4,896 4,574	42 818 4,532 4,896 4,574	0.3 5.3 28.3 28.2 37.9	0.3 5.2 26.5 24.2 43.9	0.3 5.5 30.5 32.9 30.8	0.3 5.5 30.5 32.9 30.8

Table 5. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, region, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Porton and age	patie	annual num nts discha thousands	rged	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year			
Region and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All regions	ļ				,		
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9	
Under 15	3,445 3,456 3,823	1,867 721 777	1,578 2,735 3,046	62.9 154.4 172.0	66.8 68.3 73.1	58.8 231.4 262.6	
45-64	2,872 4,096 2,183	943 1,938 1,120	1,929 2,158 1,063	123.7 115.8 145.6	84.6 113.3 165.0	159.8 118.2 129.6	
Northeast	2,105	1,120	1,003	145.0	105.0	129,0	
All ages	4,663	1,767	2,896	106.3	83.1	128.1	
Under 15	877 705 960 629 981 510	489 165 182 202 471 259	388 540 778 428 510 252	69.6 132.5 167.8 101.8 99.3 122.6	76.1 64.6 65.8 68.6 99.7 140.5	62.8 195.1 263.0 132.4 98.9 108.8	
North Central							
All ages	6,123	2,200	3,922	117.5	85.3	149.0	
Under 15	1,042 1,096 1,164 861 1,290 671	531 213 223 279 601 354	511 883 941 582 689 317	61.8 164.5 173.8 123.2 124.5 148.6	61.6 67.1 67.4 81.4 116.7 169.2	62.0 253.1 277.7 163.3 132.3 130.9	
South							
All ages	6,028	2,249	3,779	116.5	90.5	140.5	
Under 15	974 1,131 1,124 904 1,249 647	543 260 249 296 590 310	431 871 875 608 658 336	57.4 154.6 171.8 138.2 122.2 155.2	63.0 75.8 81.3 96.1 122.5 167.7	51.6 224.1 251.4 175.5 121.7 144.9	
West			•				
All ages	3,062	1,150	1,912	121.4	93.7	147.6	
Under 15	553 525 575 478 577 355	304 84 124 166 275 197	249 441 451 312 301 158	66.5 170.6 175.8 136.1 117.7 165.3	71.5 60.0 82.7 97.5 113.9 196.2	61.2 263.0 254.7 172.3 121.0 138.1	

Table 6. Average annual number of hospital days, and average length of stay by sex, region, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Region and age		annual num days in th		Average	Average length of stay in days			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female		
All regions			<b>[</b>					
All ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2		
Under 15	20,560 18,322 22,954 24,074 48,401 32,623	11,353 5,881 7,252 11,091 23,680 17,762	9,207 12,441 15,703 12,984 24,721 14,861	6.0 5.3 6.0 8.4 11.8 14.9	6.1 8.2 9.3 11.8 12.2 15.9	5.8 4.5 5.2 6.7 11.5 14.0		
Northeast				[ . ]				
All ages	47,674	21,142	26,532	10.2	12.0	9.2		
Under 15	5,516 4,820 6,117 5,505 17,078 8,638	3,243 1,820 1,344 2,579 7,719 4,437	2,273 3,000 4,774 2,926 9,359 4,201	6.3 6.8 6.4 8.8 17.4 16.9	6.6 11.0 7.4 12.8 16.4 17.1	5.9 5.6 6.1 6.8 18.4 16.7		
North Central								
All ages	51,821	23,726	28,095	8.5	10.8	7.2		
Under 15	6,605 5,656 6,904 8,476 14,005 10,174	3,219 1,527 2,242 4,444 6,868 5,425	3,386 4,128 4,662 4,032 7,138 4,749	6.3 5.2 5.9 9.8 10.9 15.2	6.1 7.2 10.1 15.9 11.4 15.3	6.6 4.7 5.0 6.9 10.4 15.0		
South								
All ages	43,940	19,781	24,158	7.3	8.8	6.4		
Under 15	5,763 5,526 6,849 6,543 11,298 7,961	3,394 1,894 2,487 2,640 5,352 4,014	2,368 3,633 4,362 3,902 5,946 3,947	5.9 4.9 6.1 7.2 9.0 12.3	6.3 7.3 10.0 8.9 9.1 12.9	5.5 4.2 5.0 6.4 9.0 11.7		
West		ļ						
All ages	23,499	12,369	11,131	7.7	10.8	5,8		
Under 15	2,676 2,320 3,084 3,550 6,020 5,849	1,495 640 1,179 1,427 3,742 3,886	1,180 1,680 1,905 2,124 2,278 1,964	4.8 4.4 5.4 7.4 10.4 16.5	4.9 7.6 9.5 8.6 13.6 19.7	4.7 3.8 4.2 6.8 7.6 12.4		

Table 7. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, residence, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Residence and age	patie	annual num ents discha n thousands	rged	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All areas				į			
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9	
Under 15	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8	
	3,456	721	2,735	154.4	68.3	231.4	
25-34	3,823	777	3,046	172.0	73.1	262.6	
35-44	2,872	943	1,929	123.7	84.6	159.8	
45-64	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2	
65+	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6	
<u>Urban</u>						- - -	
All ages	11,939	4,371	7,568	115.0	88.2	139.4	
Under 15	1,884	1,040	844	62.6	67.9	57.0	
	2,119	423	1,696	156.8	67.8	233.0	
25-34	2,199	449	1,750	167.1	70.8	256.4	
35-44	1,762	559	1,203	124.2	84.2	159.4	
45-64	2,600	1,195	1,405	112.8	110.5	114.8	
65+	1,375	704	671	140.3	167.9	120.0	
Rural nonfarm							
All ages	5,984	2,178	3,806	122.8	90.2	154.8	
Under 15	1,224	639	585	68.9	70.4	67.4	
	1,041	206	835	174.9	73.5	265.1	
25-34	1,308	260	1,048	184.1	78.1	277.6	
35-44	831	282	550	124.9	84.4	166.1	
45-64	1,041	518	524	131.4	129.7	133.4	
65+	538	273	265	161.7	171.6	. 152.6	
Rural farm							
All ages	1,952	817	1,135	95.6	77.9	114.4	
Under 15 15-24	337	188	149	48.8	53.1	44.3	
	296	92	204	101.9	60.7	146.6	
25-34	316	68	247	160.7	70.4	247.0	
35-44	279	102	176	117.1	87.2	145.1	
45-64	455	225	230	103.7	98.1	109.9	
65 <b>+</b>	270	142	127	144.9	141.4	147.8	

Table 8. Average annual number of hospital days, and average length of stay by sex, residence, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Residence and age		annual num days in th		Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All areas				i.		
All ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
Under 15	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8
15-24	18,322	5,881	12,441	5.3	8.2	4.5
25-34	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2
35-44	24,074	11,091	12,984	8.4	11.8	6.7
45-64	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5
65+	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0
<u>Urban</u>				 		
All ages	108,612	50,171	58,440	9.1	11.5	7.7
Under 15	12,034	6,885	5,149	6.4	6.6	6.1
	11,670	3,837	7,833	5.5	9.1	4.6
25-34	13,855	4,596	9,259	6.3	10.2	5.3
35-44	15,955	7,470	8,486	9.1	13.4	7.1
45-64	34,145	15,937	18,208	13.1	13.3	13.0
65+	20,953	11,446	9,506	15.2	16.3	14.2
Rural nonfarm						
All ages	43,248	19,521	23,727	7.2	9.0	6.2
Under 15	6,493	3,364	3,129	5.3	5.3	5.3
	5,081	1,435	3,646	4.9	7.0	4.4
25-34	7,484	2,287	5,197	5.7	8.8	5.0
35-44	5,889	2,386	3,504	7.1	8.5	6.4
45-64	10,125	5,412	4,713	9.7	10.4	9.0
65+	8,175	4,636	3,539	15.2	17.0	13.4
Rural farm						·
All ages	15,075	7,326	7,749	7.7	9.0	6.8
Under 15 15-24	2,032	1,103	930	6.0	5.9	6.2
	1,571	609	962	5.3	6.6	4.7
25-34	1,615	369	1,246	5.1	5.4	5.0
35-44	2,230	1,235	995	8.0	12.1	5.7
45-64	4,132	2,331	1,800	9.1	10.4	7.8
65 <del>+</del>	3,495	1,679	1,816	12.9	11.8	14.3

Table 9. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, race, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Race and age	patie	annual num nts discha thousands	rged	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All races		·				
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8
	3,456	721	2,735	154.4	68.3	231.4
25-34	3,823	777	3,046	172.0	73.1	262.6
35-44	2,872	943	1,929	123.7	84.6	159.8
45-64	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6
White		i				
All ages	18,083	6,819	11,264	117.8	91.1	143.1
Under 15	3,134	1,687	1,448	66.3	69.8	62.7
	3,032	667	2,365	155.0	72.3	228.7
25-34	3,421	713	2,708	173.4	75.0	264.7
35-44	2,613	865	1,748	125.0	85.8	161.6
45-64	3,818	1,817	2,001	118.8	116.8	120.7
65+	2,065	1,070	995	148.0	170.0	130.0
<u>Nonwhite</u>		·				
All ages	1,791	546	1,245	92.2	58.4	123.5
Under 15	310	180	131	41.3	47.8	35.1
	424	54	370	150.8	40.6	249.8
25-34	402	64	338	160.8	56.6	246.9
35-44	259	77	182	111.3	71.7	145.1
45-64	279	121	158	86.1	77.9	93.6
65+	117	50	68	112.5	102.0	123.6

Table 10. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex, race, and age:
days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

		annual num		Average length of stay in days			
Race and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All races							
All ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
Under 15	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8	
	18,322	5,881	12,441	5.3	8.2	4.5	
25-34	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2	
35-44	24,074	11,091	12,984	8.4	11.8	6.7	
45-64	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5	
65+	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0	
<u>White</u>							
All ages	150,545	70,346	80,199	8.3	10.3	7.1	
Under 15	17,533	9,579	7,954	5.6	5.7	5.5	
	16,404	5,488	10,916	5.4	8.2	4.6	
25-34	20,544	6,759	13,785	6.0	9.5	5.1	
	21,529	10,140	11,389	8.2	11.7	6.5	
45-64	44,438	22,136	22,303	11.6	12.2	11.1	
65+	30,096	16,243	13,853	14.6	15.2	13.9	
<u>Nonwhite</u>				·			
All ages	16,389	6,672	9,717	9.2	12.2	7.8	
Under 15	3,026	1,773	1,253	9.8	9.9	9.6	
	1,918	393	1,525	4.5	7.3	4.1	
25-34	2,410	4 <b>9</b> 2	1,918	6.0	7.7	5.7	
35-44	2,545	951	1,595	9.8	12.4	8.8	
45-64	3,963	1,545	2,419	14.2	12.8	15.3	
65+	2,527	1,518	1,008	21.6	30.4	14.8	

Table 11. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, family income, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Family income	Average patie	annual num nts discha thousands	ber of rged	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All incomes						
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15 15-24 25-34	3,445 3,456 3,823	1,867 721 777	1,578 2,735 3,046	62.9 154.4 172.0	66.8 68.3 73.1	58.8 231.4 262.6
45-64	2,872 4,096 2,183	943 1,938 1,120	1,929 2,158 1,063	123.7 115.8 145.6	84.6 113.3 165.0	159.8 118.2 129.6
<u>Under \$2,000</u>						
All ages	2,816	1,090	1,726	114.1	97.0	128.4
Under 15	265 535	153 108	112 426	42.4 153.0	48.4 61.6	36.2 244.4
25-34 35-44	328 246	68 83	260 163	169.7 128.4	75.3 100.1	252.4 150.0
45-64 65+	612 831	263 416	349 415	116.3 142.9	126.6 165.4	109.5 125.8
\$2,000-3,999		İ				
All ages	4,322	1,636	2,685	119.7	94.9	142.3
Under 15	720 1,000	403 183	317 817	61.1 193.6	67.4 79.7	54.6 284.9
25-34	755	188	567	170.1	88.7	244.4
35-44 45-64	517 801	180 391	337 410	128.4 112.4	99.3 120.6	152.3 105.5
65+	527	291	236	147.8	162.4	133.0
\$4,000-6,999 All ages	6,916	2,444	4,472	112.9	80.2	145.2
Under 15						
15-24	1,444 1,184	796 212	648 972	65.9 160.9	71.0 63.5	60.6 241.7
25-34 35-44	1,654	320	1,333	171.7 124.7	68.8 84.7	267.6
45-64	1,120 1,194	380 567	740 627	108.6	100.2	164.8 117.6
65+	321	169	152	132.3	148.1	118.4
<u>\$7,000+</u>						
All ages	4,273	1,672	2,602	108.8		133.2
Under 15	814 495	410 <sub>.</sub> 147	404 349	67.7 104.8	66.5	69.1 146.7
25-34	838	159	678	163.4	65.7	250.2
35-44 45-64	838 ( 1,004	260 538	578 467	122.1 113.5	77.4 115.0	164.9 112.0
65+	284	158	126	168.7	205.5	137.7
Unknown						
All ages	1,548	523	1,024	133.1	95.5	166.5
Under 15	202 243	105 71	97 171	71.8 148.5	73.7 85.9	69.7 211.4
25-34	248	41	207	225.7	75.6	371.6
35-44	151 485	40 180	111 305	105.0 154.5	60.2 124.2	143.4 180.5
65+	220	86	133	146.6	150.3	143.2

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 12. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex, family income, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Family income		annual num days in th		Average length of stay in days			
and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All incomes							
Áll ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
Under 15	20,560 18,322	11,353 5,881	9,207 12,441	6.0 5.3	6.1 8.2	5.8 4.5	
25-34	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2	
45-64	24,074 48,401	11,091 23,680	12,984 24,721	8,4 11.8	11.8 12.2	6.7 11.5	
65+	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0	
<u>Under \$2,000</u>							
All ages	32,125	16,345	15,780	11.4	15.0	9.1	
Under 15	2,477	1,328	1,149	9.3	8.7	10.3	
15-24	2,950	1,085	1,865	5.5	10.0	4.4	
25-34	2,630	986	1,644	8.0	14.5	6.3	
35-44	3,345 7,635	1,944 3,948	1,401 3,687	13.6 12.5	23.4 15.0	8.6 10.6	
65+	13,087	7,053	6,034	15.7	17.0	14.5	
\$2,000-3,999							
All ages	35,947	18,179	17,768	8.3	11.1	6.6	
Under 15	4,430	2,567	1,863	6.2	6.4	5.9	
15-24	4,814	1,268	3,546	4.8	6.9	4.3	
25-34	5,241 4,839	2,425 2,323	2,817 2,515	6.9 9.4	12.9 12.9	5.0 7.5	
45-64	8,741	4,817	3,923	10.9	12.3	9.6	
65+	7,883	4,779	3,104	15.0	16.4	13.2	
<u>\$4,000-6,999</u>							
All ages	51,389	20,378	31,010	7.4	8.3	6.9	
Under 15	8,245	4,847	3,398	5.7	6.1	5.2	
15-24	5,990	1,386	4,604	5.1	6.5	4.7	
35-44	9,003 7,759	2,220 3,175	6,783 4,584	5.4 6.9	6.9 8.4	5.1 6.2	
45-64	16,039	6,531	9,508	13.4	11.5	15.2	
65+	4,353	2,220	2,133	, 13.6	13.1	14.0	
\$7,000+							
All ages	31,486	14,921	16,565	7.4	8.9	6.4	
Under 15	3,912	1,869	2,043	4.8	4.6	5.1	
15-24	3,273	1,599	1,674	6.6	10.9	4.8	
25-34 35-44	4,607 5,420	1,331 1,865	3,276 3,555	5.5 6.5	8.4 7.2	4.8 6.2	
45-64	10,125	5,704	4,421	10.1	10.6	9.5	
65+	4,149	2,553	1,597	14.6	16.2	12.7	
<u>Unknown</u>				,			
All ages	15,989	7,194	8,794	10.3	13.8	8.6	
	1,496	742	754	7.4	7.1	7.8	
Under 15							
15-24	1,295	543	752	5.3	7.6		
=	1,295 1,473	290	1,183	5.9	7.1	5.7	
15~24 25~34	1,295					4.4 5.7 8.4 10.4	

Table 13. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, usual activity status, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Usual activity status and age	patie	annual num ents discha thousands	rged	Number of p		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All activities						
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
School and preschool						
Under 17	3,781	2,025	1,756	62.7	65.9	59.4
Usually working						
All ages-17+	6,108	3,712	2,397	101.4	88.3	131.6
17-24	896 1,251 1,428 2,199 334	294 710 867 1,576 265	602 541 562 623 69	123.2 94.1 95.8 99.7 122.8	70.5 72.0 81.7 102.6 128.8	194.0 157.1 130.8 92.9 104.2
Keeping house						
All ages-17+	7,587	• • •.	7,587	209.4	•••	209.4
17-24	1,714 2,466 1,313 1,424 670	•••	1,714 2,466 1,313 1,424 670	493.0 309.2 172.2 128.3 110.5		493.0 309.2 172.2 128.3 110.5
Retired						
All age3-45+	1,128	909	219	183.9	183.2	187.2
45-64 65+	148 981	131 778	17 202	204.1 181.4	216.9 178.5	140.5 192.6
Other	į					1:
All ages-17+	1,269	719	550	126.8	112.3	152.7
17-24 25-34	510 106 130 325 198	269 67 76 231 76	241 38 54 95 122	83.9 110.8 190.1 218.7 248.1	75.4 86.3 141.8 201.2 204.3	96.0 209.9 364.9 281.9 286.4

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

Table 14. Average annual 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, 1958-1960

Usual activity		annual num days in th		Average length of stay in days			
status and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All activities							
All ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
School and preschool	ŕ						
Under 17	22,314	12,233	10,081	5.9	6.0	5.7	
Usually working	•						
All ages-17+	49,418	33,699	15,719	8.1	9.1	6.6	
17-24	4,784 8,777	2,123 5,613	2,661 3,164	5.3 7.0	7.2 7.9	4.4 5.8	
35-44	10,686	6,867	3,818	7.5	7.9	6.8	
45-64	21,353	15,991	5,362	9.7	10.1	8.6	
65+	3,818	3,104	713	11.4	11.7	10.3	
Keeping house	;						
All ages-17+	54,655	•••	54,655	7.2		7.2	
17-24	7,480		7,480	4.4	•••	4.4	
25-34	12,125		12,125	4.9	• • •	4.9	
35-44	8,608		8,608	6.6	• • •	6.6	
45-64	17,487	• • •	17,487	12.3	• • •	12.3	
65+	8,954	• • •	8,954	13.4	• • •	13.4	
<u>Retired</u>							
All ages-45+	18,364	15,002	3,362	16.3	16.5	15.4	
45-64	2,661	2,114	547	18.0	16.1	32.2	
65+	15,704	12,888	2,815	16.0	16.6	13.9	
<u>Other</u>	:	1					
All ages-17+	22,184	16,084	6,100	17.5	22.4	11.1	
17-24	4,303	2,877	1,425	8.4	10.7	5.9	
25-34	2,052	1,639	413	19.4	24.5	10.9	
35-44	4,780	4,223	557	36.8	55.6	10.3	
45-64	6,901	5,575	1,326	21.2	24.1	14.0	
65+	4,147	1,769	2,378	20.9	23.3	19.5	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

Table 15. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population by sex, household composition, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Household composition	pati	annual ents dis n thousa		Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year			
and age	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)	
All discharges	•						
All ages	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9	
Under 15	3,445 10,151	1,867 2,441	1,578 7,710	62.9 149.6	66.8 75.5	58.8 217.2	
45-64 65+	4,096 2,183	1,938 1,120	2,158 1,063	115.8 145.6	113.3 165.0	118.2 129.6	
Living alone							
All ages	967	336	632	139.7	142.4	138.5	
Under 15	(*) 234	(*) 93	(*) 141	(*) 150.6	(*) 127.2	(*) 171.3	
45-64 65+	354 379	117 126	238 253	137.6 135.7	143.2 155.7	135.5 127.6	
Living with nonrelatives							
All ages	439	218	221	117.0	110.0	124.9	
Under 15	(*) 186	(*) 101	(*) 85	(*) 91.5	(*) 80.7	(*) 109.0	
45-64 65+	104 141	43 72	61 69	113.5 188.0	107.0 236.1	118.4 154.7	
Living with relatives							
All ages	18,468	6,812	11,656	113.8	85.3	141.4	
Under 15	3,438 9,730	1,865 2,247	1,572 7,483	62.8 151.4	66.8 74.0	58.6 220.8	
45-64 65 <del>+</del>	3,638 1,662	1,778 921	1,860 741	114.1 145.2	111.9 162.3	116.3 128.4	

Table 16. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex, household composition, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

			number of thousands	Average length of stay in days			
Household composition and age	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)	
All discharges							
All ages	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
Under 15 15-44	20,560 65,351	11,353 24,224	9,207 41,127	6.0 6.4	6.1 9.9	5.8 5.3	
45-64 65+	48,401 32,623	23,680 17,762	24,721 14,861	11.8 14.9	12.2 15.9	11.5 14.0	
Living alone							
All ages	13,327	6,453	6,874	13.8	19.2	10.9	
Under 15	(*) 2,561	(*) 1,593	.(*) 968	(*) 10.9	(*) 17.1	(*) 6.9	
45-64 65+	4,580 6,186	2,137 2,722	2,443 3,464	12.9 16.3	18.3 21.6	10.3 13.7	
Living with nonrelatives							
All ages	6,966	3,956	3,010	15.9	18.1	13.6	
Under 15	(*) 1,566	(*) 737	(*) 829	(*) 8.4	(*) 7.3	(*) 9.8	
45-64 65+	2,020 3,328	1,351 1,865	669 1,463	19.4 23.6	31.4 25.9	11.0 21.2	
Living with relatives							
All ages	146,641	66,609	80,032	7.9	9.8	6.9	
Under 15	20,508 61,224	11,350 21,893	9,158 39,331	6.0 6.3	6.1 9.7	5.8 5.3	
45-64 65+	41,801 23,108	20,192 13,174	21,609 9,934	11.5 13.9	11.4 14.3	11.6 13.4	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 17. Average annual number and percent distribution of patients discharged and hospital days, and average length of stay by sex and hospital type of ownership: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·					
Sex and hospital ownership	Average number of discha	patients	Average number of day	Average length		
	Number in thousands	Percent distri- bution	Number in thousands	Percent distri- bution	of stay in days	
Both sexes						
Total	19,875	100.0	166,935	100.0	8.4	
Nonprofit church Nonprofit other	5,779	29.1	41,913	25.1	7.3	
	7,717	38.8	65,881	39.5	8.5	
ProprietaryVeterans	1,535	7.7	8,932	5.4	5.8	
	287	1.4	11,834	7.1	41.2	
Other FederalGovernmental non-Federal	445	2.2	5,291	3.2	11.9	
	3,389	17.1	27,402	16.4	8.1	
OsteopathicOther	406	2.0	3,157	1.9	7.8	
	316	1.6	2,525	1.5	8.0	
<u>Male</u>						
Total	7,365	100.0	77,018	100.0	10.5	
Nonprofit churchNonprofit other	2,020	27.4	17,308	22.5	8.6	
	2,942	39.9	27,946	36.3	9.5	
ProprietaryVeterans	555	7.5	3,577	4.6	6.4	
	277	3.8	11,592	15.1	41.8	
Other FederalGovernmental non-Federal	145	2.0	3,134	4.1	21.6	
	1,193	16.2	11,481	14.9	9.6	
OsteopathicOther	112	1i.5	796	1.0	7.1	
	121	1.6	1,183	1.5	9.8	
<u>Female</u>						
Total	12,509	100.0	89,916	100.0	7.2	
Nonprofit churchNonprofit other	3,760	30.1	24,604	27.4	6.5	
	4,775	38.2	37,935	42.2	7.9	
Proprietary	980	7.8	5,354	6.0	5.5	
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other FederalGovernmental non-Federal	300	2.4	2,157	2.4	7.2	
	2,196	17.6	15,921	17.7	7.3	
OsteopathicOther	293	2.3	2,360	2.6	8.1	
	195	1.6	1,342	1.5	6.9	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 18. Average annual number and percent distribution of patients discharged, average annual number of hospital days, and average length of stay by sex and type of hospital service: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Sex and type of hospital service	Average an ber of p discha	atients	Average annual number of	Average length	
	Number in thousands	Percent distri- bution	hospital days in thousands	of stay in days	
Both sexes		ı			
Total	19,875	100.0	166,935	8.4	
General	18,869 99	94.9 0.5	159,452 494	8.5 5.0	
Eye, ear, nose, and throatChildren	92 171	0.5 0.9	424 1,221	4.6 7.1	
OsteopathicOther	406 238	2.0 1.2	3,157 2,186	7.8 9.2	
<u>Male</u>					
Total	7,365	100.0	77,018	10.5	
General Maternity	7,009 (*)	95.2 (*)	74,323 (*)	10.6 (*)	
Eye, ear, nose, and throatChildren	53 89	0.7 1.2	264 524	5.0 5.9	
OsteopathicOther	112 95	1.6 1.3	796 1,081	7.1 11.4	
<u>Female</u>					
Total	12,509	100.0	89,916	7.2	
General	11,860 92	94.8 0.7	85,130 463	7.2 5.0	
Eye, ear, nose, and throatChildren	39 82	0.3	160 697	4.1 8.5	
OsteopathicOther	293 144	2.3 1.2	2,360 1,106	8.1 7.7	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 19. Average annual number of patients discharged and percent distribution by type of condition for which hospitalized according to sex: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Condition for which hospitalized	of pati	annual ents dis thousan	charged	Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All conditions	19,875	7,365	12,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Infective and parasitic diseases	412	189	223	2.1	2.6	1.8	
	348	132	216	1.8	1.8	1.7	
	1,044	231	813	5.3	3.1	6.5	
	167	71	96	0.8	1.0	0.8	
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders Mental and personality disorders Intracranial lesions Diseases of the eye	379	144	235	1.9	2.0	1.9	
	407	167	240	2.0	2.3	1.9	
	106	61	46	0.5	0.8	0.4	
	209	116	94	1.1	1.6	0.8	
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	343	174	169	1.7	2.4	1.4	
	676	383	292	3.4	5.2	2.3	
	162	62	100	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	115	31	85	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Hemorrhoids All other circulatory Upper respiratory conditions Other respiratory conditions	263	125	138	1.3	1.7	1.1	
	266	143	123	1.3	1.9	1.0	
	1,441	696	744	7.3	9.5	5.9	
	1,143	617	527	5.8	8.4	4.2	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	460	287	173	2.3	3.9	1.4	
	443	209	233	2.2	2.8	1.9	
	516	392	124	2.6	5.3	1.0	
	441	120	321	2.2	1.6	2.6	
	818	351	467	4.1	4.8	3.7	
Male genital disorders	251 678 677 3,681 666	251  339 	678 337 3,681 666	1.3 3.4 3.4 18.5 3.4	3.4 4.6	5.4 2.7 29.4 5.3	
Diseases of the skin	181	100	82	0.9	1.4	0.7	
	125	49	76	0.6	0.7	0.6	
	336	200	136	1.7	2.7	1.1	
	251	127	125	1.3	1.7	1.0	
Fractures and dislocationsAll other current injuriesAll other conditions and observations	779	426	353	3.9	5.8	2.8	
	1,084	710	374	5.5	9.6	3.0	
	1,004	464	540	5.1	6.3	4.3	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{See}$  Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table 20. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex and condition for which hospitalized<sup>1</sup>: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960 [Data are based on household interviews and refer to the living, civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design 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	of h	annual ospital thousand	days	Average length of stay in days			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All conditions	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
Infective and parsitic diseases Malignant neoplasms Benign and unspecified neoplasms Diabetes	4,640	3,041	1,600	11.3	16.1	7.2	
	5,451	2,490	2,961	15.7	18.9	13.7	
	8,203	1,840	6,362	7.9	8.0	7.8	
	2,258	851	1,407	13.5	12.0	14.7	
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	3,284	1,483	1,801	8.7	10.3	7.7	
	5,048	2,725	2,323	12.4	16.3	9.7	
	2,819	1,770	1,049	26.6	29.0	22.8	
	1,957	1,305	652	9.4	11.3	6.9	
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	3,160	1,838	1,322	9.2	10.6	7.8	
	11,013	6,594	4,420	16.3	17.2	15.1	
	1,435	581	854	8.9	9.4	8.5	
	838	176	662	7.3	5.7	7.8	
Hemorrhoids All other circulatory Upper respiratory conditions Other respiratory conditions	2,482	1,480	1,002	9.4	11.8	7.3	
	4,246	2,674	1,571	16.0	18.7	12.8	
	3,331	1,682	1,649	2.3	2.4	2.2	
	8,419	4,756	3,662	7.4	7.7	6.9	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7,209	2,650	4,559	15.7	9.2	26.4	
	2,849	1,421	1,428	6.4	6.8	6.1	
	4,091	3,033	1,058	7.9	7.7	8.5	
	5,308	1,810	3,497	12.0	15.1	10.9	
	5,774	2,550	3,224	7.1	7.3	6.9	
Male genital disorders Female breast and genital disorders All other genitourinary system conditions Deliveries Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	3,027 4,556 5,839 15,721 2,528	3,027  3,343 	4,556 2,496 15,721 2,528	12.1 6.7 8.6 4.3 3.8	12.1 9.9 	6.7 7.4 4.3 3.8	
Diseases of the skin Arthritis, all forms Other diseases of bones and joints Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	1,214	536	678	6.7	5.4	8.3	
	1,494	722	773	12.0	14.7	10.2	
	6,339	4,633	1,706	18.9	23.2	12.5	
	2,160	1,361	800	8.6	10.7	6.4	
Fractures and dislocationsAll other current injuriesAll other conditions and observations	11,509	6,163	5,346	14.8	14.5	15.1	
	8,247	5,471	2,776	7.6	7.7	7.4	
	10,485	5,015	5,470	10.4	10.8	10.1	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table 21. Average annual number of patients discharged and percent distribution by whether or not the patient was surgically treated for the condition according to the condition for which hospitalized?: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

remainity of the esumates are given	Т пі другій і	X 1. Delimaons	or terms are gr	ven in App	endix II]	
Condition for which hospitalized		ge annual r ients disc in thousar	harged	Per	cent distr	ibution
	Total	Surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Not surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Total	Surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Not surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>
All hospital conditions	19,875	11,465	8,409	100.0	57.7	42.3
Infective and parasitic diseases Malignant neoplasms Benign and unspecified neoplasms Diabetes	412	51	361	100.0	12.4	87.6
	348	244	104	100.0	70.1	29.9
	1,044	940	104	100.0	90.0	10.0
	167	14	153	100.0	8.4	91.6
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders Mental and personality disorders Intracranial lesions Diseases of the eye	379	66	313	100.0	17.4	82.6
	407	11	397	100.0	2.7	97.5
	106	9	97	100.0	8.5	91.5
	209	184	25	100.0	88.0	12.0
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs Heart disease Hypertension without heart involve- ment Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-	343	101	243	100.0	29.4	70.8
	676	30	646	100.0	4.4	95.6
	162	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)
	115	99	17	100.0	86.1	14.8
Hemorrhoids All other circulatory Upper respiratory conditions Other respiratory conditions	263	245	18	100.0	93.2	6.8
	266	77	189	100.0	28.9	71.1
	1,441	1,132	309	100.0	78.6	21.4
	1,143	51	1,093	100.0	4.5	95.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Appendicitis Hernia Diseases of the gallbladder All other digestive system conditions	460	97	363	100.0	21.1	78.9
	443	382	61	100.0	86.2	13.8
	516	481	35	100.0	93.2	6.8
	441	276	165	100.0	62.6	37.4
	818	284	534	100.0	34.7	65.3
Male genital disorders Female breast and genital disorders All other genitourinary system	251	183	68	100.0	72.9	27.1
	678	565	113	100.0	83.3	16.7
conditions Deliveries Complications of pregnancy and the	677	197	480	100.0	29.1	70.9
	3,681	3,681	-	100.0	100.0	-
Diseases of the skin	666 181	308	358	100.0	46.2	53.8
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	125 336 251	111 9 166 123	70 116 170 129	100.0 100.0 100.0	61.3 7.2 49.4 49.0	38.7 92.8 50.6
Fractures and dislocationsAll other current injuriesAll other conditions and observations-	779	658	121	100.0	84.5	15.5
	1,084	385	699	100.0	35.5	64.5
	1,004	306	698	100.0	30.5	69.5

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Surgically treated pertains to surgery for the condition for which hospitalized only. See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation and condition for which hospitalized.

<sup>2</sup>See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Certain small frequencies and corresponding percentages shown in this table may have very high error due to sampling. Any frequency less than 50,000 cases should be viewed as indicating only the general level of magnitude treatment for the condition.

Table 22. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by whether or not the patient was surgically treated for the condition, by the condition for which hospitalized: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

	ho	annual nu spital day n thousand	'S	Avera	ge length in days	
Condition for which hospitalized	Total	Surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Not surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Total	Surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>	Not surgi- cally treated <sup>3</sup>
All hospital conditions	166,935	87,890	79,045	8.4	7.7	9.4
Infective and parasitic diseases Malignant neoplasms Benign and unspecified neoplasms Diabetes	4,640	1,227	3,414	11.3	24.1	9.5
	5,451	4,541	911	15.7	18.6	8.8
	8,203	7,468	735	7.9	7.9	7.1
	2,258	521	1,737	13.5	37.2	11.4
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders Mental and personality disorders Intracranial lesions Diseases of the eye	3,284	942	2,343	8.7	14.3	7.5
	5,048	77	4,970	12.4	7.0	12.5
	2,819	307	2,512	26.6	34.1	25.9
	1,957	1,474	483	9.4	8.0	19.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs Heart disease Hypertension without heart involve-	3,160	826	2,335	9.2	8.2	9.6
	11,013	366	10,648	16.3	12.2	16.5
Waricose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-	1,435	(*)	(*)	8.9	(*)	(*)
	838	644	194	7.3	6.5	11.4
Hemorrhoids All other circulatory Upper respiratory conditions Other respiratory conditions	2,482	2,369	112	9.4	9.7	6.2
	4,246	1,376	2,870	16.0	17.9	15.2
	3,331	2,060	1,270	2.3	1.8	4.1
	8,419	413	8,006	7.4	8.1	7.3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Appendicitis Hernia Diseases of the gallbladder All other digestive system conditions-	7,209	1,579	5,629	15.7	16.3	15.5
	2,849	2,605	244	6.4	6.8	4.0
	4,091	3,847	244	7.9	8.0	7.0
	5,308	4,146	1,162	12.0	15.0	7.0
	5,774	2,601	3,173	7.1	9.2	5.9
Male genital disorders Female breast and genital disorders All other genitourinary system	3,027	2,257	770	12.1	12.3	11.3
	4,556	3,694	862	6.7	6.5	7.6
conditions Deliveries Complications of pregnancy and the	5,839 15,721	2,313 15,721	3,526 -	8.6 4.3	11.7 4.3	7.3
puerperium	2,528	1,276	1,252	3.8	4.1	3.5
Arthritis, all formsOther diseases of bones and jointsOther diseases of the musculoskeletal	1,214 1,494 6,339	654 59 4,420	1,435 1,920	6.7 12.0 18.9	5.9 6.6 26.6	8.0 12.4 11.3
system	2,160	848	1,313	8.6	6.9	10.2
All other current injuries All other conditions and observations-	11,509	10,315	1,194	14.8	15.7	9.9
	8,247	4,013	4,234	7.6	10.4	6.1
	10,485	2,821	7,664	10.4	9.2	11.0

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Surgically treated pertains to surgery for the condition for which hospitalized only. See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation and condition for which hospitalized.

<sup>2</sup>See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Certain small frequencies, and corresponding average lengths of stay, shown in this table may have very high error due to sampling. Any frequency less than 600,000 days or the corresponding length of stay, should be viewed as indicating only the general level of days or hospital stay for the condition.

Table 23. Average annual number of patients discharged and number per 1,000 population per year by sex, age, and whether or not the patient had surgery during his hospitalization: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Age and hospital discharges with or without surgery	patie	annual num nts discha thousands	rged	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year			
with of without surgery	Both sexes	Male.	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages							
Total	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9	
With surgery	11,524 8,351	3,399 3,966	8,124 4,385	66.6 48.3	40.4 47.1	91.5 49.4	
Under 15							
Total	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8	
With surgery	1,818 1,627	1,009 857	808 770	33.2 29.7	36.1 30.7	30.1 28.7	
<u>15-44</u>							
Total	10,151	2,441	7,710	149.6	75.5	217.2	
With surgery	6,981 3,170	1,123 1,318	5,858 1,852	102.9 46.7	34.7 40.8	165.1 52.2	
<u>45-64</u>							
Total	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2	
With surgery	1,880 2,217	838 1,100	1,042 1,117	53.2 62.7	49.0 64.3	57.1 61.2	
<u>65+</u>			J			,	
Total	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6	
With surgery	845 1,337	429 691	417 646	56.4 89.2	63.2 101.8	50.8 78.8	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 24. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex, age, and whether or not the patient had surgery during his hospitalization: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Age and hospital days		annual num days in th		Average length of stay in days			
with or without surgery	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages				:			
Total	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2	
With surgeryWithout surgery	89,146 77,789	37,964 39,055	51,184 38,732	7.7 9.3	11.2 9.8	6.3 8.8	
<u>Under 15</u>							
Total	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8	
With surgery	8,033 12,527	4,571 6,782	3,462 5,745	4.4 7.7	4.5 7.9	4.3 7.5	
<u>15-44</u>							
Total	65,351	24,224	41,127	6.4	9.9	5.3	
With surgery	43,364 21,987	13,238 10,986	30,126 11,001	6.2 6.9	11.8 8.3	5.1 5.9	
<u>45-64</u>		·					
Total	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5	
With surgery	22,767 25,634	11,714 11,966	11,054 13,667	12.1 11.6	14.0 10.9	10.6 12.2	
<u>65+</u>							
Total	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0	
With surgery	14,982 17,641	8,440 9,322	6,542 8,319	17.7 13.2	19.7 13.5	15.7 12.9	

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 25. Average annual number of surgical operations 1 and percent distribution by type of operation according to sex including and excluding deliveries: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

to the state of th									
	number	age and of oper thousar	ations	Percent distribution					
Type of operation					:	Fen	ale		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	In- cluding deliv- eries	Ex- cluding deliv- eries		
Total operations	12,006	3,564	8,442	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Operation on the brain and skull Eye operation Varicose veins Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy Stomach ulcers Other operations on stomach Appendectomies	52 235 100 1,063 91 81 410 499	30 140 28 482 62 25 188 379	21 95 72 581 29 56 222 120	0.4 2.0 0.8 8.9 0.8 0.7 3.4 4.2	0.8 3.9 0.8 13.5 1.7 0.7 5.3 10.6	0.2 1.1 0.9 6.9 0.3 0.7 2.6 1.4	0.4 2.0 1.5 12.2 0.6 1.2 4.7 2.5		
Intestines	210 259 300 103 164	107 122 88 57 60	103 137 212 46 104	1.7 2.2 2.5 0.9 1.4	3.0 3.4 2.5 1.6 1.7	1.2 1.6 2.5 0.5	2.2 2.9 4.5 1.0 2.2		
Male genital system	282 359 1,332 627	282  335	359 1,332 293	2.3 3.0 11.1 5.2	7.9  9.4	4.3 15.8 3.5	7.6 28.1 6.2		
All other deliveriesAll other operations	3,559 2,144	1,180	137 3,559 964	1.1 29.6 17.9	33.1	1.6 42.2 11.4	20.3		

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation.

Table 26. Average annual population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age and sex: United States, 1958-1960

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female			
	Population in thousands					
All ages	172,961	84,169	88,791			
Under 5	19,787 34,982 22,377	10,078 17,855 10,556	9,709 17,128 11,821			
25-34 35-44	22,232 23,224 20,217	10,634 11,153 9,839	11,599 12,071 10,379			
55-64	15,150 9,852 5,139	7,267 4,576 2,213	7,883 5,276 2,926			

Table 27. Average annual population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by region, residence, race, sex, and age: United States, 1958-1960

					<del></del>						
			Reg	ion		Re	esidence		Rac	:е	
Sex and age	Total	North- east	North Central	South	West	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	White	Non- white	
Both sexes				Popu	ılation i	in thousand	is				
All ages	172,961	43,874	52,096	51,760	25,232	103,834	48,719	20,408	153,540	19,421	
Under 15	54,769 22,377	12,607 5,322	16,870 6,662	16,971 7,315	8,322 3,078	30,109 13,518	17,757 5,953	6,904 2,906	47,269 19,566	7,501 2,811	
25-34 35-44	22,232 23,224	5,722 6,178	6,698 6,991	6,542 6,542	3,270 3,513	13,162 14,187	7,105 6,654	1,966 2,383	19,733 20,896	2,500 2,328	
45-64 65 <del>+</del>	35,367 14,991	9,884 4,161	10,361 4,514	10,221 4,168	4,902 2,147	23,059 9,799	7,922 3,328	4,386 1,863	32,125 13,951	3,242 1,040	
Male											
All ages	84,169	21,260	25,780	24,856	12,274	49,541	24,139	10,489	74,826	9,343	
Under 15 15-24	27,932 10,556	6,426 2,554	8,627 3,173	8,624 3,428	4,254 1,401	15,313 6,238	9,080 2,804	3,540 1,515	24,168 9,226	3,765 1,330	
25-34 35-44	10,634 11,153	2,764 2,946	3,310 3,426	3,061 3,079	1,499 1,702	6,338 6,642	3,329 3,341	966 1,170	9,503 10,079	1,131 1,074	
45-64 65+	17,106 6,789	4,725 1,844	5,152 2,092	4,815 1,849	2,414 1,004	10,818 4,193	3,994 1,591	2,294 1,004	15,552 6,299	1,554 490	
<u>Female</u>		:									
All ages	88,791	22,614	26,316	26,904	12,957	54,292	24,580	9,919	78,714	10,078	
Under 15	26,837 11,821	6,180 2,768	8,243 3,489	8,346 3,887	4,067 1,677	14,796 7,280	8,678 3,150	3,363 1,392	23,101 10,340	3,736 1,481	
25-34 35-44	11,599 12,071	2,958 3,232	3,388 3,565	3,481 3,464	1,771 1,811	6,824 7,546	3,775 3,312	1,000 1,213	10,230 10,817	1,369 1,254	
45-64 65+	18,261 8,202	5,158 2,317	5,209 2,422	5,407 2,319	2,487 1,144	12,241 5,606	3,928 1,737	2,092 859	16,573 7,653	1,688 550	

Table 28. Average annual population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, 1958-1960

	<del></del>	Usua	l activity	status			
Sex and age	All activities	School 1 and preschool	Usually working	Keeping house	Retired	Other	
Both sexes	Population in thousands						
All ages	172,961	60,319	60,264	36,240	6,134	10,004	
Under 17	60,319 16,828	60,319	7,272	3,477	•••	6,079	
25-34 35-44	22,232 23,224	•••	13,300 14,913	7,975 7,626	•••	957 684	
45-64 65+	35,367 14,991	•••	22,059 2,720	11,097 6,065	725 5,408	1,486 798	
Male			:				
All ages	84,169	30,750	42,055	• • •	4,963	6,402	
Under 17	30,750 7,738	30,750	4,170	•••	•••	3,569	
25-34 35-44	10,634 11,153	•••	9,858 10,616	•••	•••	776 536	
45-64 65+	17,106 6,789		15,354 2,058	•••	604 4,359	1,148 372	
<u>Female</u>							
All ages	88,791	29,569	18,210	36,240	1,170	3,602	
Under 17 17-24	29,569 9,089	29,569	3,103	3,477	• • • •.• •	2,510	
25-34 35-44	11,599 12,071	•••	3,443 4,297	7,975 7,626	•••	181 148	
45-64 65+	18,261 8,202	•••	6,706 662	11,097 6,065	121 1,049	337 426	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

Table 29. Average annual population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by family income, household composition, sex, and age: United States, 1958-1960

			Fa	mily inco	me		Hous	ehold comp	osition	
Sex and age	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown	Living alone	Living with nonrela- tives	Living with relatives	
Both sexes	Population in thousands									
All ages	172,961	24,680	36,106	61,284	39,262	11,629	6,922	3,752	162,287	
Under 15	54,769	6,257	11,784	21,898	12,015	2,815	(*)	(*)	54,714	
	22,377	3,496	5,164	7,358	4,723	1,636	360	1,197	20,820	
25-34	22,232	1,933	4,439	9,632	5,129	1,099	500	481	21,251	
35-44	23,224	1,916	4,025	8,980	6,864	1,438	694	354	22,176	
45-64	35,367	5,264	7,127	10,991	8,847	3,139	2,573	916	31,878	
65+	14,991	5,815	3,566	2,426	1,683	1,501	2,792	750	11,449	
Male										
All ages	84,169	11,239	17,237	30,482	19,733	5,479	2,360	1,982	79,828	
Under 15	27,932	3,163	5,976	11,205	6,165	1,424	(*)	(*)	27,906	
	10,556	1,752	2,296	3,336	2,344	827	136	720	9,700	
25-34	10,634	903	2,119	4,651	2,419	542	265	319	10,050	
35-44	11,153	829	1,812	4,489	3,359	664	331	213	10,609	
45-64	17,106	2,078	3,242	5,660	4,677	1,449	817	402	15,887	
65+	6,789	2,515	1,792	1,141	769	572	809	305	5,675	
<u>Female</u>									:	
All ages	88,791	13,441	18,869	30,803	19,529	6,150	4,562	1,770	82,460	
Under 15	26,837	3,095	5,808	10,694	5,850	1,391	(*)	(*)	26,808	
	11,821	1,743	2,868	4,021	2,379	809	224	477	11,120	
25-34	11,599	1,030	2,320	4,982	2,710	557	235	162	11,202	
35-44	12,071	1,087	2,213	4,491	3,505	774	363	141	11,567	
45~64	18,261	3,186	3,886	5,331	4,170	1,690	1,756	515	15,990	
65+	8,202	3,300	1,774	1,284	915	929	1,983	446	5,773	

# APPENDIX I

# TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

# **Background of This Report**

This report on hospital discharges is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey which cover separate health-related topics. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major projects of the U. S. National Health Survey.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which elicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, medical care, and other health topics in addition to personal and demographic characteristics. 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 population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete count of discharges from short-stay hospitals during the two years since no adjustment has been made for household members who were hospitalized during the 6-month recall period but who died prior to the time the household was interviewed.

# 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 noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 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 telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 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 over the two-year period ending June 26, 1960 includes approximately 245,000 persons from 75,000 households in 12,600 segments, with representation from every State. The sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for the four main regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Health Survey. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing, carries out quality control procedures, and reviews and codes the questionnaires.

Processing of data.—The coded data are processed on electronic computers by the National Health Survey staff. Included in this processing are assignment of weights, ratio adjustments, and related procedures necessary to project the data to national estimates. Another phase of this processing procedure involves carrying out internal edits and consistency checks to insure that the data are not incorrect due to errors in recording responses, coding, or processing. No editing can, of course, be expected to remove error or bias in reporting by respondents. Finally, the weekly data are combined to provide quarterly and annual data and tabulations are prepared which give estimates of aggregates, rates, and other statistical measures.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of discharges from short-stay hospitals for persons aged 15-24 years—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation.

The first stage ratio factor is: the 1950 decennial census population of the United States divided by the estimated 1950 population in the sample of 500 PSU's selected for the U. S. National Health Survey.

This factor is applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

The second stage ratio factors are: official Bureau of the Census estimates of the current population divided by estimates produced by the U. S. National Health Survey sample. These factors are computed for about 60 age-sex-color classes.

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

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 six 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.

The basic statistical estimate presented in this report is the average annual number of hospital discharges experienced during a year by the population alive at the end of the year. The estimates for the two 1-year periods of interviewing, July 1958-June 1959 and July 1959-June 1960 were averaged to produce annual rates of hospital discharges with lower variances than would have been obtained from the use of a single year of data. As previously stated, the associated population is the average civilian noninstitutional population during the period July 1958-June 1960. The hospital data refer to hospital discharges that occurred during the year prior to the week of interview and therefore may be said to include discharges that took place from July 1957-June 1960. (Tabulated data include discharges occurring from January 1958-June 1960, but imputed from the 6month recall to have occurred during a 12-month period. This procedure introduces only a very slight bias in the estimates as a result of the gradual upward trend in hospital utilization.) It is recognized that some readers may wish to relate the data of this report to other information for which calendar year data are available. For such a purpose, the annual estimates presented here' are perhaps best considered as average annual estimates for discharges occurring in the calendar years 1958 and 1959.

## General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data are adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households which were interviewed in the same segment. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the other 4 percent

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 in the sampled households. Each person 18 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for adults not available at the time of the interview and for children, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U.S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation and populations for sampling errors, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measurements of health characteristics than other population data which may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. 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 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 differs from the value obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing estimates of approximate standard errors, rather than as the precise standard errors for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report:

1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates for the number

of hospital discharges and the number of hospital days are obtained from the appropriate columns of table I.

Example:

There were 19,875,000 discharges from shortstay hospitals. Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 10,000,000 discharges which is 256,000 and the standard error for 20,000,000 discharges which is 352,000. Such interpolation gives 351,000 as the standard error for 19,875,000 discharges.

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)									
Size of estimate	Hospital discharges and population estimates	Hospital days							
100	24 35 52 80 112 135 176 256 352 417 505 560	44 58 87 112 160 192 256 384 592 777 1,150 2,080							
200,000	640	3,840							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Standard errors for population estimates must be computed for all estimates except sex, age, race, and residence which are adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures so are not considered subject to sampling error.

2. Estimates of percentages based on hospital discharges: Approximate standard errors of the percentages shown in tables based on hospital discharges are given in the appropriate columns of table 11. Example:

Of the 12,509,000 discharges reported for females, 21.9 percent of these discharges were for the age group 15-24. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II it is necessary to interpolate. Interpolating between 10 percent and 25 percent we obtain 0.9 as the standard error of 21.9 percent with a base of 10,000,000 and 0.7 as the standard error of 21.9 percent with a base of 20,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.9 as the standard error of 21.9 percent with a base of 12,509,000 discharges.

3. Estimates of percentages based on hospital days: Approximate standard errors of the percentages shown in tables based on hospital days are given in the appropriate columns of table III.

Example:

Of the 166,935,000 days reported for both sexes, 7.5 percent of these days were for persons 75 years and over. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III we must interpolate. Interpolating between 5 percent and 10 percent we obtain 0.3 as the standard error of 7.5 percent with a base of 100,000,000 and 0.2 as the standard error of 7.5 percent with a base of 200,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.2 as the standard error of 7.5 percent with a base of 166,935,000 days.

4. Estimates of the number of hospital discharges as a rate of the population: Approximate standard errors for estimates of the number of discharges per 1,000 population are obtained in table II after converting the rate to a percentage. The standard error derived from table II must be multiplied by 10 so as to apply to a rate per 1,000 population.

Example:

For males aged 65-74 there were 160.6 discharges per 1,000 population. Converting the rate to a percent we obtain 16.1 percent with a base of 4,576,000 persons aged 65-74. Following

Table II. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital discharges

2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
				JU
The app				ssed in
2.3	3.4	4.8	7.0	8.5
1.4	2.2			5.5
0.9	1.4	1.9		3.3
0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9
0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
				1.7
0.3	0.5	0.7		1.2
0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
_	2.3 1.4 0.9 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.3	2.3 3.4 1.4 2.2 0.9 1.4 0.7 1.1 0.6 1.0 0.5 0.7 0.3 0.5	percentage point  2.3 3.4 4.8 1.4 2.2 3.0 0.9 1.4 1.9 0.7 1.1 1.6  0.6 1.0 1.3 0.5 0.7 0.9 0.3 0.5 0.7	1.4     2.2     3.0     4.5       0.9     1.4     1.9     2.8       0.7     1.1     1.6     2.3       0.6     1.0     1.3     2.0       0.5     0.7     0.9     1.5       0.3     0.5     0.7     1.0

Table III. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital days

When the base of the percentage is:	For estimated percentage of:										
(in thousands)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50						
	The app		tandard er tage point	ror (expre s) is:	ssed in						
200	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.3	16.5						
500	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.4	9.1						
1,000	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.3	6.7						
2,000	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.9						
3,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.2						
5,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.4						
10,000	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7						
20,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2						
30,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0:9	1.0						
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7						
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5						
200,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4						

the instructions in rule 2 results in a 1.2 percent standard error for 16.1 percent with a base of 4,576,000. Multiplying this result by 10 yields 12.0 as the standard error of the rate of 160.6 per 1,000 population with a base population of 4,576,000.

5. Estimate of the number of hospital days per discharge (average length of stay) or per 1,000 population: Approximate standard errors for estimates of the number of hospital days per discharge or per 1,000 population are obtained as follows:

(a) Obtain the standard error of the numerator (the total number of hospital days for the particular population group being studied) from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself. Square the results.

(b) Obtain the standard error for the denominator (the population of the particular group being studied) from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the results. (Note: Where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures (sex, age, race, and residence) and therefore is not considered subject to sampling error, this quantity is zero.)

(c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b)

above and extract the square root.

(d) Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Examples:

A. The average length of hospital stay per discharge among persons 45-54 years of age was 11.5 days (table 1). Utilizing Rule 1, the standard error for the numerator of 25,876,000 days is 701,000, and the standard error for the denominator of 2,246,000 discharges is 118,000. Completing the computation as follows:

$$11.5\sqrt{\left(\frac{701,000}{25,876,000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{118,000}{2,246,000}\right)^2}$$

yields 0.68 as the standard error of 11.5 days of hospital stay.

B. There were 255.2 hospital days per year reported per 1,000 population aged 5-14 years (table 1). The standard error for the numerator of 8,928,000 days is 357,000, and the denominator, because it has been adjusted to Bureau of the Census population figures, is assumed to have no sampling error. Completing the computation as follows:

$$255.2\sqrt{\left(\frac{357,000}{8,928,000}\right)^2+0}$$

yields 10.2 as the standard error of 255.2 hospital days per 1,000 population 5-14 years of age.

### 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 one 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. (For this report estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview. See Appendix I,)

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 1957-1959 Guide Issues of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 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 in 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 two 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 two years ending June 30, 1960, 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, and setting of fractures and dislocations. 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, September 1954.

# Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

Race.—Race is recorded as "White," or "Non-white." "Non-white" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "White" unless definitely known to be Indian or other non-white 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 (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Education of family head 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 6 years old or over 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.

The categories of usual activity status are: usually working, usually going to school and preschool, 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 one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

- 1. <u>Usually working.</u>—A term applied to an individual, 17 years of age or older, who was gainfully employed as a paid employee, a self-employed person, or as a worker in a family business for more than half of the 12 months prior to the interview. A person who does only volunteer or unpaid work—such as work in his own home or work for the church or community—is not considered gainfully employed.
- 2. Usually going to school and preschool.—This group is defined by age. All persons under 17 years of age fall into this category. Any person 17 years old or over who reports his major activity as usually going to school is classified as 'Other.'

- 3. <u>Usually keeping house</u> includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school."
- 4. Retired includes persons 45 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years old or over 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.
- 5. Other includes persons 17 years of age or over not classed in any of the other categories. Examples of inclusions are: a person who states that he spent most of the past 12 months looking for work or going to school, a person doing volunteer work only, a person under 45 years of age who describes himself as "retired" or "taking it easy," a person under 45 years of age who is described as "unable to work," or a person 45 years of age or over who describes himself as "unable to work" and is not "retired."

Household composition.—Household composition defines the individual's relationship to other persons within the same household. For this report the definition of household composition consists of three categories as follows:

- 1. <u>Living alone</u>.—Persons living in one-member households.
- Living with nonrelatives.—Persons living in a household with another person or persons, none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.
- Living with relatives.—Persons living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.

# Location of Residence Terms

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

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population may be subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or a ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant. farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

Region.-The least detailed classification of the population by geographic area of residence is provided by the grouping of states into four major regions. These regions correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

Region

States Included

Northeast

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

Region	States Included
Northeast—Con.	Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota,
South	South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas 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 numbers1

Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138, except 083.1, 083.2
Malignant neoplasms	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239
Diabetes mellitus	260-269
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders	240-259,270-289
Mental and personality disorders	083.1, 083.2, 300-326, 790, X14-X19
Intracranial lesions	330-334
Diseases of the eye	370-388, X00-X05
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	340-369, 390-396, 780, 781, X06-X13
Heart diseases	410-443
Hypertension without heart involvement	444-447
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)	460, 462
Hemorrhoids	461
Other circulatory diseases	400-402, 450-456, 463-468, 782
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 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
Other diseases of bones and joints	730-733, 735, 738 (N800-N829) <sup>2</sup>
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	726-727, 740-744, 787, X20-X34, X70-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>&</sup>lt;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

# QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

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	How many of those — days		years old wer,ask:	DUR	NG THE	natice PAST 3 MONTHS time? .	To Inter-	notic	Did you first notice DURING THE		r long ce you	Do you still take any medi-	About how mony			r comple a for eac					
	were you in bed			Chec	k one	Did start during the past	If col.	PAS'	T 12 THS or	0 64	ced to octor	cine or treatment	days	Pleas look a	or	If 1, 2 or 3 in	Yes"	If "1," or "2" or "3"			
	all ar most of the day?	of week days did Before During 2 weeks before th				2 weeks er- before that	checked, time?				ut?	that the doctor prescribed	the past 12 months, has	card o	and each	col. (r): Is this becouse	in col. (s)	in col. (r) ask:			
		would you have	yau from work	months	months	time? (If during past	condi- tion is on	(If during past than one for? 12 months, ask): month,			for?	kept you in bed	States Then me wi	toll	of any of the		Please look at	ایا			
		been working	(going ta school)?	to col.		2 weeks, ssk): Which week,	either one of	Whic	h month?		er ad. 1" "Mo.")	any advice he gave?	for all or most of the	state:	treen ou	condi- tians vou	(En-	this cord and read each	1		
		at a job or busi- ness		(m))		last week or the week before?	Cards A or B, continue;				-		day?	(Show Cards		told me	ter X on line	statement Then tell			
		for? (If 6-16					other- wise							F, as	-	60001 F	for ench condi- zion	me which statement fits you			
		yrs., ask, ("going					STOP						Ì	priate	"		named		$  \  $		
	(b)	to school") (i)	(i)	(k) <sup>(</sup>	(1)	(m)	(aa)		(a)		(o)	(p)	(0)	. (1		(=)	(0)	Card G)			
	Days	☐ Yes	Days	(2)		Last week	(44)	Mo		-	Mos.	Yes .	(q)		<u>'</u>	Yes	(1)	(u)	$\Box$		
	☐ None	□ No	☐ None			Before 2 wks.		[_]Be	rfore 🔲 Birth		No Dr.	□ No Dr.	None	<u></u>		□ No			11		
	What is th	- nome o	nd address o	f she		For completed				RIN	G PAST	12 MONTH	S						_		
	hospital y					Was any of the hospital	If "No" col. (k)		If "No" to both cols.		What pa	ĺ									
•	(Eoter na	me, city o	or county and	State)		bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	ask: Or, by	an v	(k) and (l) Do you exp		hospital bill was be) take	(will pay	carries the e s the premius		TRIB	nsurance		12, WHO			
							kind of plan the pays fo	ot	any of the hospital bi to he paid	for	of by Insuran	1									
							hospita costs?		by insurance or any plan of this kind	.											
	<b></b>		(j)			(k)	(l)	/C1-:-	(m)		(n)	, 14	mily member	(a)	(o)	Other (S	nec (fw)				
				<b></b> -		Yes (Skip to col.n)	□ No	ol.n)	☐ Yes		⊏∦щ	10 % 🗀 Er	ployer	<b>\-</b> '	_						
	L					I				۰,	□ ¾ or	more 🗀 Us	ion, clubs, e	tc.					릴		
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Card A	Card C	Card E	Card G
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
Check List of Chronic Conditions  1. Asthma or hay fever 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 13. Stomach ulcer  14. Any other chronic stomach trouble 15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 16. Arthritis or rheumatism 17. Prostate trouble 18. Diabetes 19. Thyroid trouble or golter 20. Any allergy 21. Epilepsy 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth 24. Chronic skin trouble 25. Hernia or rupture	For: Morkers and other persons except Housewives and Children  1. Cannot work at all at present.  2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work.  3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities.  4. Not limited in any of these ways.	For: Children from 8 years old and others going to school  1. Cannot go to school at all at present time.  2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.  3. Can go to school but limited in other activities.  4. Not limited in any of these ways.	1. Confined to the house all the time except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
Card B Mational Health Survey	Card D NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY	Card F National Health Survey	Card H National Health Survey
Check List of Selected Impairments	For: Housewife	For: Children under 6 years old	Family income during past 12 mont
<ol> <li>Deafness or serious trouble with hearing</li> <li>Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses</li> <li>Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot</li> <li>Stammering or other trouble with speech</li> <li>Missing fingers, hand, or arm</li> <li>Missing toes, foot, or leg</li> <li>Cerebral palsy</li> <li>Paralysis of any kind</li> <li>Repeated trouble with back or spine</li> </ol>	1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.	play with other children.	1. Under \$500 (including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over

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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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