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SERIES B-No. 30

HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Proportion of Hospital Bill Paid by Insurance

patients discharged from short-stay hospitals

United States
July 1958 - June 1960

Statistics for short-stay hospitals on the proportion of the hospital bill that was paid for by a hospital insurance plan, selected characteristics of the patients, length of stay, and hospital ownership. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1958-June 1960.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

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

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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.

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B30

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

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Category not applicable (three dots)	...
Magnitude less than one-half of the unit used	0 or 0.0
Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates	(*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals

PROPORTION OF HOSPITAL BILL PAID BY INSURANCE

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report, based on health interviews conducted during the period July 1958-June 1960 in the National Health Survey, refer to persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who reported the proportion of their hospital bill that was paid for by some insurance plan.

The National Health Survey published in December 1960 a report entitled "Interim Report on Health Insurance," Health Statistics, Series B, No. 26. In it were presented estimates of the number of persons in the population who had hospital insurance, surgical insurance, and doctor visit insurance of any kind. The data in that report were based on interviews conducted during the period July-December 1959.

The earlier report dealt with the estimated numbers of persons who had hospital insurance coverage of any kind. This report presents statistics on the number of hospitalized persons who, in fact, had all or some portion of their hospital bill paid for by insurance.

These two types of data present two different aspects of the general topic of health insurance. For various reasons the estimates can be expected to differ. One reason why these statistics and those in the earlier report are likely to differ is that persons with insurance coverage have a higher rate of hospital utilization than persons without insurance coverage. On page 10 of the earlier report a table based on survey data shows that 10.2 percent of the persons who reported they had hospital insurance coverage were admitted to short-stay hospitals at least once during the year, while only 7.7 percent of those without coverage were admitted during the year. Thus it appears that persons with hospital insurance coverage utilize hospitals at a rate that is about 33 percent higher than for those without coverage. On the basis of these data it might be expected that the proportion of persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who had some insurance payment for the hospital bill would be much higher than the proportion of persons in the population with insurance coverage. However, it will be seen that this higher rate for the hospitalized population does not occur, according to the estimates presented in this report. For example, the over-all rate of hospital insurance coverage in the earlier report was 67 per 100 persons in the general population, and the present reports shows that there was some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance for about 68 out of each 100 hospital discharges.

A likely reason that this expected higher rate for the hospitalized population does not occur is a factor which operates to reduce the proportion of discharges for which a part of the cost was paid by insurance: persons who have some hospital insurance coverage may be hospitalized for a condition or under certain circumstances for which the insurance policy does not provide payment. A few examples will illustrate this point. Some hospital insurance policies exclude entirely coverage for deliveries or provide coverage for deliveries only after the policy has been in effect for a stipulated period of time.

Thus, if the proportion of females in the population ages 15-24 who were said to have hospital insurance coverage (63 percent in the earlier report) is compared with hospitalized females in the same age group who indicated that some part of the bill was paid for by insurance (52 percent in the present report), there is a significant difference. However, when deliveries are excluded, the proportion of discharges for which some or all of the hospital bill was paid by insurance is 60 percent, an estimate which is not too different from that given for hospital insurance coverage (table A).

Some other instances in which a person with hospital insurance may not be covered for a specific episode of hospitalization are as follows: A veteran may be covered by a hospital insurance policy which provides protection for himself and his family, but under certain conditions he may

This report was prepared by Augustine Gentile of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

Table A. Percent of females reporting hospital insurance coverage; percent of hospitalized females who had some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance; and proportion of total hospitalizations for deliveries, by selected age groups. Percentages for hospitalized females based on discharges from short-stay hospitals: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age group	Females with hospital insurance coverage[1]	Hospitalized females who had some portion of the hospital bill paid by insurance			Proportion of deliveries among total female hospitalizations
		All discharges	Deliveries	Other than deliveries	
	Percent				
15-24	63.1	51.8	46.1	60.0	58.6
25-34	72.3	67.8	63.3	73.5	55.5
35-44	73.2	77.1	65.9	79.8	19.6

[1]U. S. National Health Survey. Interim Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1959. Health Statistics. Series B-26. PHS Publication No. 584-B26. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C. December 1960. p. 21.

elect to be hospitalized under the auspicies of the Veterans Administration. Since most hospital insurance policies will not pay for services rendered by Veterans or other Federal hospitals, such a case would appear in this report as having no part of the bill paid by insurance. A person with hospital insurance may be hospitalized for injuries or conditions that are due to the negligence of some other person. The hospital bill for such a person may be paid by the negligent party or paid by an insurance company under the terms of a liability policy held by the negligent party. Under these circumstances, for this report the hospital bill would not be considered as paid for by insurance. The extent to which persons with hospital insurance coverage have "limited" policies or are hospitalized under some of the special circumstances described above cannot be determined from Survey data.

In the text and tables that follow there are a few comparisons of the data from the two reports. Readers who make additional comparisons should bear in mind the conceptual differences noted above.

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The data in this report are based on information obtained from household interviews during the period July 1958-June 1960. Using a continuous probability sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States, interviews were conducted in approximately 75,000 households, comprising 245,000 persons, during the 2-year period.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is found in Appendix I. Since all estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates" which includes a table of sampling errors and instructions for its use.

Definitions of certain 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.

The questionnaire which was used to collect the data on which this report is based is reproduced as Appendix III. Only a small part of the information obtained by means of the questionnaire is included in this report. Other reports in this series give data on other topics covered by the questionnaire. However, the entire document is included so that the reader can understand the context in which the data for this report were gathered.

A general limitation to all data obtained by household interviews is that the data are no better than the respondent's knowledge of and ability

to recall the correct answers to specific questions. Although respondents were asked to report the hospitalization experience of all members of the household for the 12 months prior to the interview week, in order to reduce the bias due to faulty memory, only those discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview were used as a basis for the estimates in this report. The procedure by which these data were adjusted to represent annual estimates is described in more detail in Appendix I.

The data in this report are based on responses to the basic question "Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?" Respondents reported that they did not know the answer to this question for only 1.5 percent of the total hospital discharges. To compute the percentages shown in this report only those discharges for which a "yes" or "no" answer was obtained to the basic question were included. This procedure in effect distributed the discharges for which no information was obtained in the same manner as the discharges for which information was obtained.

For 2.2 percent of the total discharges respondents knew that some portion of the bill had been paid for by insurance but they did not know how much. These "unknowns" were prorated among the discharges for which a definite fraction of the bill was reported as having been paid by insurance.

The survey design did not include procedures for checking records to ascertain whether respondents reported accurately the fact of insurance or the fraction of the bill paid by insurance. However, when all the relevant factors are considered, the proportion of persons who reported some insurance payment for the hospital bill is not inconsistent with estimates based on hospital insurance coverage in the general population.

For approximately 32 percent of the hospital discharges it was reported that there was not any insurance payment for the hospital bill. It should be noted that this does not mean that for almost one third of the hospital discharges these individuals had to pay for the entire hospital bill out of their own or their family's funds. Sources other than insurance are used to help finance the cost of hospital care. In addition to the hospital care provided for veterans by the Veterans Administration, which was mentioned earlier, the Federal government provides care for other groups such as dependents of members of the Armed Forces, merchant seamen, and American Indians. State and local governments, health agencies, and charitable organizations spend large sums to help finance the cost of hospital services. And, finally, friends, neighbors, relatives, and employers on many occasions help to share the burden of a large hospital bill.

It is also necessary to emphasize that there are some factors in the survey method which tend to produce substantial differences in the estimates of the number of hospital discharges as contrasted with statistics based on hospital records. Of particular importance is the fact that the survey data refer only to persons who were alive at the time of interview. Thus, the hospital experience of persons who died during the reference period is not counted. Also excluded from the data is the short-stay hospital experience during the period of reference of persons who became inmates of institutions prior to the time of household interview. For the older age groups the differences between survey data and record data due to these factors are quite high. Another factor that undoubtedly reduced the volume of discharges in comparison with hospital records is that the survey excludes an unknown number of inpatients who were not hospitalized overnight. This omission probably has a negligible effect upon the estimates of hospital days since each instance contributes only one day to the sample total. Furthermore, although direct transfers from one hospital to another are usually considered as a discharge and an admission in hospital records, survey respondents may regard such a continuous period of hospitalization as a single episode and, therefore, erroneously report the event as having occurred in a single hospital. The effect of this particular error on the statistics is not known but is believed to be small.

While these factors would tend to reduce the estimates of the number of hospital discharges, it is believed that they would not materially affect estimates of the proportion of discharges for which some fraction of the hospital bill was paid by insurance.

PROPORTION OF HOSPITAL BILL PAID BY INSURANCE

An examination of the detailed tables shows in general, that hospitalized population groups which have a low percentage of discharges for which there was some insurance contribution toward paying the bill also have smaller portions of the hospital bill paid by insurance.

This point is illustrated in table B for sex and age groups. For males 65 years of age or older insurance payments for some part of the hospital bill were reported for only 53 percent of the total discharges and of those with insurance

Table B. Percent of persons discharged from short-stay hospitals who had any insurance payment for the hospital bill; percent who had 3/4 or more of their bill paid by insurance; and percent of those with any insurance payment who had 3/4 or more of the bill paid by insurance by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Sex and age	Total discharges		Percent of discharges with any insurance payment who had 3/4 or more of the bill paid by insurance
	Percent with any insurance payment for the bill	Percent with 3/4 or more of bill paid by insurance	
Both sexes			
All ages	68.0	51.3	75.4
Under 15	72.1	58.3	80.9
15-44	66.9	50.6	75.6
45-64	76.0	58.0	76.3
65+	51.2	30.3	59.2
Male			
All ages	70.6	55.7	78.9
Under 15	70.7	57.0	80.6
15-44	74.7	62.2	83.3
45-64	75.5	59.1	78.3
65+	53.1	33.4	62.9
Female			
All ages	66.4	48.7	73.3
Under 15	73.9	59.9	81.1
15-44	64.5	47.1	73.0
45-64	76.4	56.9	74.5
65+	49.3	27.3	55.4

63 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid for by insurance. On the other hand, for males under 65 years of age, the percent of total discharges with any insurance payment for the bill ranges from 71 percent to 76 percent, and among those who had any insurance about 80 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid by insurance.

A similar pattern is evident for females in table B. Moreover, the detailed tables show this same pattern for other population groups that have a low percentage of discharges for which there was some insurance payment for the bill, for example, persons who live in farm areas (tables 7-9) and persons with low family incomes (tables 16-18).

Table 1 shows that among the total discharged patients 68 percent had some portion of the bill paid by insurance, 51 percent reported that 3/4 or more of the bill was paid, about 11 percent reported 1/2-3/4 coverage of the bill, and 5 percent reported that less than 1/2 of the bill was paid for by insurance. It is well to note here that the heading "Under 1/2" that appears in the detailed tables does not include cases for which no part of bill was paid by insurance. The heading refers to cases for which some insurance payment was made, but such payment amounted to less than 1/2 of the total hospital bill.

The proportion of the bill covered for male hospital discharges and for female hospital dis-

charges, including and excluding deliveries, is shown in table C. When deliveries are included females have a smaller percentage of discharges with more than 3/4 of the bill paid by insurance than males. However, when deliveries are excluded, the percentages in each of the "fraction of the bill paid" categories, are similar for males and females.

Table C. Percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals by sex and fraction of bill paid by insurance: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Fraction of bill paid by insurance	Males	Females	Females (excluding deliveries)
	Percent		
Any part-------	70.6	66.4	70.8
Under 1/2------	4.1	6.1	4.9
1/2-3/4--------	10.7	11.7	11.7
3/4 or more----	55.7	48.7	54.1

PERCENT OF DISCHARGES WITH SOME INSURANCE PAYMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BILL

Age and Sex

The discussion that follows deals chiefly with the percentage of hospital discharges that had any part of the hospital bill paid by insurance rather that the proportion of the insurance payment.

Detailed tables 1-6 show the rate of "insurance payment" (percent of discharges with any part of bill paid by insurance), and the fraction of the bill paid by sex and age, for total discharges, for hospital days, and length-of-hospital-stay intervals. As indicated in tables 1, 2, and D and figure 1, the age-specific rates for both males and females are at about the same level (the differences are within the limits of sampling error) except for the childbearing ages. When deliveries are excluded (table 2) the rates for ages 15-44 for both males and females are also at about the same level.

From the "insurance payment" rates for the detailed age groups shown in table 1, it is apparent that up to age 65 for each of the sexes, the rates range from 70 percent to almost 80 percent with the exception of the age group 15-24.

Table D. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age	Males	Females	Females (excluding deliveries)
	Percent		
All ages-	70.6	66.4	70.8
Under 15-------	70.7	73.9	73.9
15-44----------	74.7	64.5	72.1
45-64----------	75.5	76.4	76.5
65+------------	53.1	49.3	49.3

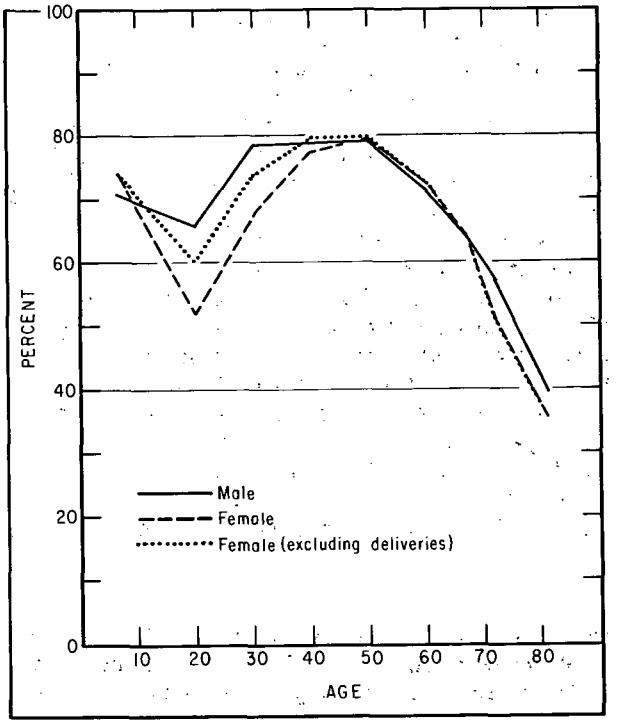

Figure 1. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age.

This age group has a rate of 66 percent for males and 52 percent for females. When deliveries are excluded the rate for this age group for females rises to 60 percent. There is some implication in this that when boys and girls reach the age of 18, the age at which many family-type policies cease to provide protection

Table E. Percent of hospital days for discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, June 1958-July 1960

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent		
All ages-----	63.3	59.8	66.3
Under 15----------	61.7	61.1	62.4
15-44----------	64.7	62.6	66.0
45-64----------	72.3	65.1	79.3
65+----------	47.8	48.1	47.5

for dependent children, they do not obtain hospital insurance for a period of time.

After 65 years of age the rates begin to drop sharply for both males and females, from a rate of about 63 percent for both males and females at ages 65-69, down to 39 percent for males and 36 percent for females at 75 years of age and over.

When the number of hospital days involved in hospital discharges is considered (tables 3 and E), the data show that for males the proportion of days covered by insurance is about 60 percent compared with an "insurance payment" rate of about 71 percent for discharged cases. For females the proportion of days covered (66.3 percent) is about the same as the proportion of discharges with "insurance payment" (66.4 percent). Thus, although males have a higher "insurance payment" rate than females in terms of discharges (71 percent to 66 percent), females have a higher rate in terms of the number of hospital days involved in these discharges (66 percent to 60 percent). The reason for this becomes apparent when the average length of stay is compared for male and female hospital discharges with and without some "insurance payment" for the bill (table F). For females there is no difference in average length of stay for discharges with or without "insurance payment." However, for males the length of stay for discharges with no "insurance payment" is 60 percent greater than the average stay for the cases with some "insurance payment."

Length-of-Stay Interval

Another aspect of the relationship of the length of stay in the hospital to the rate of "insurance payment" is shown in tables 4-6. The length-of-stay interval that has the highest rate varies from one age-sex group to another. However, the lowest rate regardless of sex, for ages under 65, is for discharges which involve 31 or more days of stay in a hospital. For persons 65 years and over, the lowest rate is for the 1-day cases for both males and females. It should be noted, that the size of the base estimate (90,000 cases for both sexes) for 1-day stays of older persons is quite small, and subject to high sampling error. Perhaps it is more important to note that for persons 65 and older, the rate of "insurance payment" is lower than that of younger persons, regardless of sex or length-of-stay interval.

Urban-Rural Residence

The proportions of discharges for which some fraction of the bill was paid for by insurance by

Table F. Percent distribution of discharges and average length of hospital stay for discharges with and without insurance payment for the bill by sex: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Discharges	Percent distribution		Average length of stay in days	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All discharges----------	100.0	100.0	10.5	7.2
With some insurance payment for the bill-	70.6	66.4	8.9	7.2
Without any insurance payment for the bill----------	29.4	33.6	14.3	7.2

sex, age, and urban-rural residence groups are given in tables 7-9.

The over-all "insurance payment" rates, as well as those for each of the sexes, are about the same for urban and rural-nonfarm areas. For all persons the rate in both these areas is about 69 percent; for males the rate is about 72 percent; and for females, 68 percent. However, in rural-farm areas there is a sharp drop to about 55 percent for all persons, 59 percent for males, and 51 percent for females (fig. 2). When specific age-sex groups are examined there is some indication that the rates for persons under 45 years of age are slightly higher in the rural-nonfarm areas than in the urban areas, particularly for females. For ages over 45 there is more substantial evidence that the rates in rural-nonfarm areas are lower than the rates in urban areas for both males and females. The "insurance payment" rate in rural-farm areas is the lowest in all age-sex groups; and the rates for females are a little lower than the rates for males.

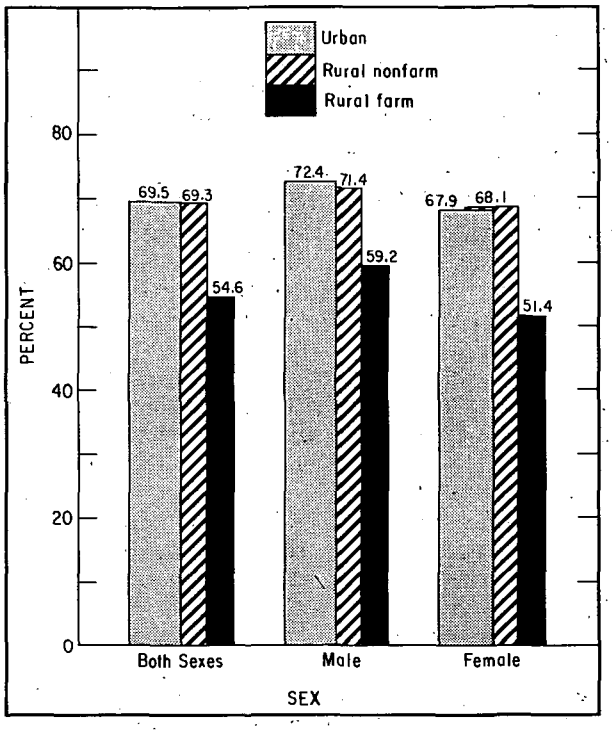

Figure 2. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by sex and residence

Geographic Region

The proportion of discharges for which some part of the bill was paid by insurance was highest in the Northeast and North Central regions (about 74 percent), while the proportion in the South was 64 percent and in the West, only 56 percent. This pattern was also true for each of the sexes, and with a few exceptions for each of the age-sex groups shown (tables 10-12).

For two of the regions, the South and the West, the "insurance payment" rates for hospitalized patients were at some variance with the rates on hospital insurance coverage in the general population shown in the report from the National Health Survey cited earlier (table G).

There are no survey data available at the present time which can account for the difference for the West region.

In the South, however, it is believed that the higher "insurance payment" rate among the

Table G. Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage, and percent of hospital discharges with some portion of bill paid by insurance by geographic regions: percentages for hospitalizations based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Region	Percent of persons with hospital insurance coverage[1]	Percent of hospital discharges for which some portion of bill was paid by insurance
All regions	67.1	68.0
Northeast	75.2	73.4
North Central	73.9	73.6
South	56.1	64.1
West	61.6	56.1

[1]U. S. National Health Survey. Interim Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1959. Health Statistics. Series B-26. PHS Publication No. 584-B26. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C. December 1960. p. 21.

hospitalized population may to a large extent be due to differences in insurance coverage and hospital utilization rates between the white and nonwhite populations. Among the hospitalized group the rate was about 71 percent for the white population and about 42 percent for the nonwhite (table 13). Based on interviews conducted during the period July 1957-June 1958, the National Health Survey reported an annual rate of hospital discharges of 103.3 per 1,000 white persons in the population and a rate of 68.2 per 1,000 nonwhite persons in the United States.[1] More recent hospitalization rates for the white and nonwhite population in the South were not available when this report was being prepared. However, there is no reason to believe that the differential in the South would be less than that for the United States as a whole. In the other three regions the proportion of nonwhite persons ranges from 3-7 percent, while in the South nonwhite persons constitute about 30 percent of the population. Hence, racial differences in hospital utilization rates would have little effect on the other three regions. Thus, the higher "insurance payment" rate among the hospitalized persons in the South, compared with hospital insurance coverage among the general population in the South appears to be due to the fact that relatively speaking hospitalizations occur more frequently among the white population for whom the rate of hospital insurance coverage is substantially greater.

Race

Hospital insurance payment rates of white and nonwhite hospital patients are given in tables 13-15. These tables and figure 3 clearly indicate that there is a wide difference in the "insurance payment" rates of white and nonwhite hospitalized persons. Even though the volume of the estimated discharges for the nonwhite persons in each of the age-sex groups is small, and subject to high sampling errors, it is nevertheless quite apparent that regardless of age or sex, nonwhite persons have less of their hospitalization paid for by insurance than white persons.

Income

The fraction of the hospital bill paid by insurance by family income is shown in detailed tables 16-18 and is summarized in text table H. As may be seen in table H, for both males and

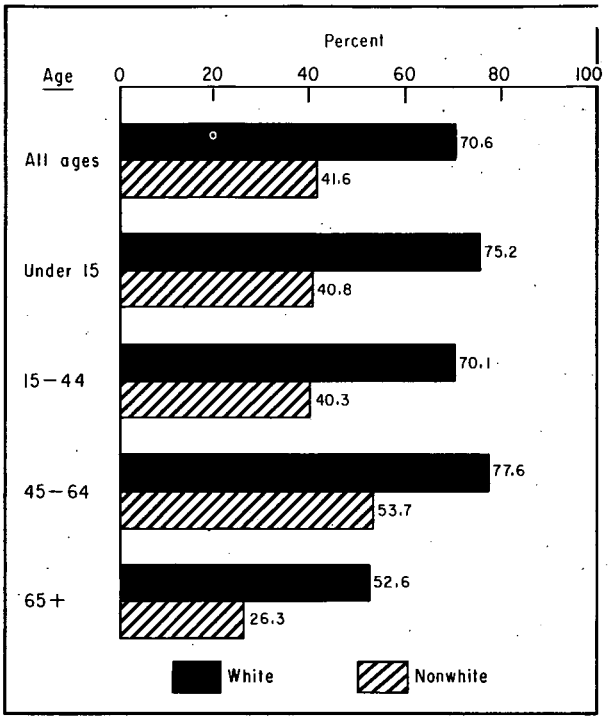

Figure 3. Percent of hospital discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by age and race.

females, the higher the family income, the larger the proportion of discharges that had some part of the hospital bill paid for by insurance. The "insurance payment" rate for males ranged from 41 percent in the under $2,000 income group to 83 percent for the $7,000 and over group; for females the range was from 39 percent in the lowest income group to 80 percent in the highest income group. There was little difference in the rates for the two highest income groups shown. However, the differences between the first and the second and between the second and the third income groups were substantial.

The pattern described above for all ages is generally true for each of the age-sex groups with one notable exception. For both males and females over 65, there is a sharp drop in the rates for the $7,000 and over income group. Although the number of discharges on which this proportion is based is small and subject to a large sampling error, the difference is great enough to suggest that this break in the pattern of higher "insurance payment" rates with higher income may be real. This change also is different from the pattern shown in the report on health insurance coverage cited earlier. In that report a dropoff in coverage is not evident. Since the statistics on insurance coverage also indicate that older people with coverage use considerably more hospitalization than those with-

[1] U. S. National Health Survey. *Hospitalization, Patients Discharged From Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1957-June 1958.* Health Statistics. Series B-7. PHS Publication No. 584-B7. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C., December 1958. p. 11.

Table H. Percent of discharges with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by annual family income, according to sex and age: based on discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Percent					
Both sexes						
All ages	68.0	39.6	59.2	79.0	81.0	58.8
Under 15	72.1	32.9	59.4	81.1	80.4	71.9
15-44	66.9	33.0	54.7	78.0	81.3	51.2
45-64	76.0	50.1	71.7	83.8	89.0	69.4
65+	51.2	42.7	59.8	63.5	51.1	45.6
Male						
All ages	70.6	41.2	62.8	81.7	83.3	64.1
Under 15	70.7	31.1	56.4	79.3	83.6	68.5
15-44	74.7	45.2	63.0	85.0	85.7	63.8
45-64	75.5	45.8	69.6	84.5	87.6	66.5
65+	53.1	39.5	62.2	65.7	58.0	54.1
Female						
All ages	66.4	38.6	57.1	77.5	79.5	56.1
Under 15	73.9	35.5	63.3	83.2	77.0	75.5
15-44	64.5	29.3	52.0	75.9	79.8	47.4
45-64	76.4	53.4	73.7	83.2	90.7	71.0
65+	49.3	45.8	56.8	61.0	42.5	40.1

out, this finding for those in the higher income group is puzzling.

In most of the tables of this report, persons 65 years of age or older show a smaller proportion of discharges with some insurance payment than younger persons with the same social or economic characteristic. An exception to this pattern is indicated in the rates for the two lowest income groups. For the $2,000-3,999 income group, persons 65 years and over have about the same rate as persons under 45 years of age and for the lowest income group persons 65 and over have a higher rate than persons under 45.

Major Activity

The sex, age, and major activity of hospitalized persons according to the proportion of discharges for which some fraction of the hospital bill was paid for by insurance are shown in tables 19-21.

Among males, "usually working" persons have a higher "insurance payment" rate than the other major activity groups in all of the age groups. Another exception to the general pattern of lower rates for persons over 65 may be noted here. "Usually working" males 65 and over have about the same proportion of discharges with some insurance payment of the hospital bill as "usually working" males in the 17-44 and 45-64 age groups.

As is the case for males, "usually working" females show a higher rate than females in the other major activity categories. "Usually working" females 45 years or older have a higher rate than those 17-44 years of age. No doubt this is due to the low "insurance payment" rate for deliveries mentioned earlier.

In summary, "usually working" persons have about the same "insurance payment" rate (79 per-

cent), regardless of age or sex and they have a higher rate than persons in the other major activity groups.

Surgical Operations

According to the data shown in tables 22-24 for persons over 45 years of age, the fact of whether or not an operation was performed makes little difference in the proportion of discharges that had some insurance payment for the hospital bill. For both boys and girls under 15, those who had an operation performed during the hospital stay had a higher rate than those who were not surgically treated. This was also true, to a lesser degree, for males 15-44. However, for females in the childbearing ages, 15-44 years, there was a higher rate among those who did not have an operation. This is probably due to the lower insurance payment rate for deliveries, which are defined as operations by the survey (table A).

Hospital Ownership

Persons discharged from nonprofit and proprietary hospitals have a higher rate of insurance payment for their hospital bills (74 percent and 70 percent), than persons hospitalized in Governmental-non-Federal hospitals (56 percent). As might be expected there is very little insurance payment of the bills for patients in Federal hospitals (6 percent).

The detailed distributions of the proportion of discharges with some insurance payment for hospital bills by sex, age, and type of hospital ownership are given in tables 25-27.

Table I. Percent of males, 25 years and older, discharged from short-stay hospitals with some insurance payment for the hospital bill by age, veterans status, and type of hospital: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age, veteran status, and type of hospital	Percent of discharges with some insurance payment for hospital bill
Ages 25-64	
All males	76.9
Nonveterans	82.0
Veterans	70.4
Discharged from Federal hospitals	5.5
Discharged from non-Federal hospitals	79.8
Ages 65+	
All males	53.1
Nonveterans	56.9
Veterans	39.1
Discharged from Federal hospitals	2.7
Discharged from non-Federal hospitals	58.6

Veterans Status

Since about 36 percent of the males over 15 years of age in the United States are veterans, they constitute an important segment of the population numerically as well as historically. Many veterans are eligible for hospital care under the auspices of the Veterans Administration. It is, therefore, of some interest to examine the insurance payment status of hospitalized veterans. Table I shows the percent distribution of males 25 years of age or over discharged from short-stay hospitals who had insurance coverage according to veteran status and whether or not the veterans were hospitalized in Federal hospitals. It will be seen that the proportion of discharges for which there was some insurance payment for the hospital bill is about the same for nonveterans and veterans discharged from non-Federal hospitals for each of the two age groups shown. As was indicated earlier, insurance payments for the hospital bills for veterans hospitalized in Federal hospitals occurred in only a small proportion of the discharges.

DETAILED TABLES

Page

INCOME, MAJOR ACTIVITY, AND RACE

SURGICAL CASES AND TYPE OF HOSPITAL OWNERSHIP

Page

SURGICAL CASES AND TYPE OF HOSPITAL OWNERSHIP—Continued

Table 1. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex and age	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
Both sexes					
All ages	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Under 15	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
15-24	3,456	54.7	4.8	8.5	41.4
25-34	3,823	69.9	6.6	11.1	52.2
35-44	2,872	77.6	4.8	13.1	59.7
45-54	2,246	79.5	5.5	11.6	62.4
55-64	1,851	71.8	4.7	14.5	52.6
65-69	766	63.3	8.9	14.6	39.8
70-74	627	53.9	9.8	12.5	31.6
75+	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
Male					
All ages	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under 15	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
15-24	721	65.6	4.1	6.9	54.7
25-34	777	78.4	2.6	9.8	66.0
35-44	943	78.5	2.6	11.2	64.7
45-54	1,045	79.2	5.8	10.4	63.0
55-64	893	71.3	3.8	12.8	54.7
65-69	410	63.1	6.4	14.8	41.9
70-74	325	56.8	9.5	11.1	36.3
75+	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
Female					
All ages	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Under 15	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
15-24	2,735	51.8	5.0	8.9	37.9
25-34	3,046	67.8	7.6	11.4	48.8
35-44	1,929	77.1	5.8	14.1	57.2
45-54	1,200	79.8	5.2	12.6	61.9
55-64	958	72.2	5.6	16.1	50.5
65-69	356	63.4	11.7	14.3	37.4
70-74	302	50.9	10.0	14.0	26.9
75+	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8

[1]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 hospital discharges, excluding deliveries, and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex and age	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
Both sexes					
All ages	16,193	70.7	4.6	11.3	54.9
Under 15	3,443	72.2	3.1	10.8	58.4
15-24	1,852	62.2	3.4	7.4	51.3
25-34	2,132	75.3	3.8	9.4	62.1
35-44	2,493	79.4	3.6	13.3	62.5
45-54	2,240	79.6	5.5	11.6	62.5
55-64	1,851	71.8	4.7	14.5	52.6
65-69	766	63.3	8.9	14.6	39.8
70-74	627	53.9	9.8	12.5	31.6
75+	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
Male					
All ages	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under 15	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
15-24	721	65.6	4.1	6.9	54.7
25-34	777	78.4	2.6	9.8	66.0
35-44	943	78.5	2.6	11.2	64.7
45-54	1,045	79.2	5.8	10.4	63.0
55-64	893	71.3	3.8	12.8	54.7
65-69	410	63.1	6.4	14.8	41.9
70-74	325	56.8	9.5	11.1	36.3
75+	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
Female					
All ages	8,828	70.8	4.9	11.7	54.1
Under 15	1,577	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
15-24	1,130	60.0	3.0	7.8	49.2
25-34	1,355	73.5	4.4	9.2	59.9
35-44	1,550	79.8	4.2	14.6	61.0
45-54	1,195	79.9	5.1	12.7	62.1
55-64	958	72.2	5.6	16.1	50.5
65-69	356	63.4	11.7	14.3	37.4
70-74	302	50.9	10.0	14.0	26.9
75+	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8

[1]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 3. Average annual number of hospital days and percent distribution by fraction of the bill paid for by insurance according to sex and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex and age	Total[1] days for discharges (number in thousands)	Days for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total days			
Both sexes					
All ages	166,935	63.3	6.2	10.6	46.5
Under 15	20,560	61.7	4.0	11.2	46.5
15-24	18,322	55.7	6.9	7.2	41.6
25-34	22,954	66.4	6.3	9.6	50.5
35-44	24,074	70.1	3.9	12.1	54.2
45-54	25,876	78.0	5.9	9.0	63.0
55-64	22,525	65.9	6.0	13.2	46.7
65-69	10,779	53.3	7.5	12.5	33.4
70-74	9,333	52.7	10.0	14.8	27.9
75+	12,511	39.5	9.4	8.4	21.7
Male					
All ages	77,018	59.8	5.7	9.3	44.7
Under 15	11,353	61.1	4.2	12.1	44.8
15-24	5,881	58.7	9.3	4.3	45.1
25-34	7,252	62.3	2.1	4.6	55.7
35-44	11,091	64.9	2.2	9.0	53.7
45-54	11,826	71.7	8.0	8.4	55.3
55-64	11,854	58.6	3.6	10.8	44.3
65-69	6,513	49.2	4.3	12.3	32.6
70-74	5,106	52.2	12.4	10.7	29.1
75+	6,143	43.5	10.9	10.5	22.1
Female					
All ages	89,916	66.3	6.5	11.7	48.1
Under 15	9,207	62.4	3.7	10.0	48.7
15-24	12,441	54.3	5.8	8.6	40.0
25-34	15,703	68.2	8.2	11.8	48.2
35-44	12,984	74.4	5.0	14.2	55.2
45-54	14,050	83.2	4.2	9.5	69.4
55-64	10,671	74.1	8.8	16.0	49.3
65-69	4,266	59.3	12.0	12.8	34.6
70-74	4,227	53.2	7.0	19.9	26.4
75+	6,368	35.7	8.1	6.4	21.2

[1]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 4. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and length-of-stay intervals	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
All intervals	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
1 day	2,175	67.4	3.5	9.2	54.7
2-5 days	9,329	67.6	5.2	11.6	50.8
6-14 days	6,078	71.5	5.8	11.7	54.0
15-30 days	1,581	66.1	6.3	12.0	47.9
31+ days	647	49.2	7.6	10.8	30.9
Unknown	65	42.6	1.4	1.3	39.8
Under 15					
All intervals	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
1 day	931	76.8	4.3	9.3	63.2
2-5 days	1,546	74.6	1.9	11.4	61.3
6-14 days	672	68.8	3.4	11.0	54.3
15-30 days	199	54.2	4.7	11.1	38.4
31+ days	84	42.3	6.6	13.6	22.0
Unknown	14	77.1	-	5.4	71.7
15-44					
All intervals	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
1 day	852	59.7	3.1	8.0	48.6
2-5 days	6,037	65.0	5.7	11.2	48.1
6-14 days	2,667	74.6	5.7	11.2	57.7
15-30 days	420	70.7	5.1	11.2	54.4
31+ days	159	41.3	6.8	3.3	31.1
Unknown	17	48.0	6.2	-	41.8
45-64					
All intervals	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
1 day	303	70.2	2.4	11.8	56.0
2-5 days	1,253	76.9	5.0	13.6	58.3
6-14 days	1,777	77.4	5.3	12.6	59.4
15-30 days	539	79.3	5.4	13.6	60.3
31+ days	213	60.9	7.9	11.3	41.7
Unknown	12	50.7	-	-	50.7
65+					
All intervals	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
1 day	90	33.9	3.1	12.8	18.0
2-5 days	494	54.2	11.3	11.5	31.5
6-14 days	962	53.6	8.6	11.9	33.1
15-30 days	423	50.2	9.2	11.0	30.0
31+ days	191	45.3	8.1	15.8	21.4
Unknown	23	8.8	-	-	8.8

[1]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 5. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and length-of-stay intervals	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All intervals	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
1 day	1,005	69.8	3.3	10.0	56.5
2-5 days	2,703	75.7	3.2	11.5	61.0
6-14 days	2,459	70.9	4.3	10.7	55.9
15-30 days	787	65.6	6.1	10.9	48.6
31+ days	376	46.7	8.7	7.3	30.6
Unknown	35	49.8	-	2.5	47.3
Under 15					
All intervals	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
1 day	477	74.2	3.8	10.1	60.2
2-5 days	848	73.7	1.5	11.7	60.5
6-14 days	379	66.8	3.0	9.2	54.6
15-30 days	113	55.5	5.9	13.7	35.9
31+ days	43	39.5	8.2	13.1	18.2
Unknown	8	100.0	-	8.4	91.6
15-44					
All intervals	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
1 day	315	69.5	2.4	10.1	57.0
2-5 days	1,057	79.6	2.8	11.0	65.9
6-14 days	773	76.3	3.1	8.9	64.3
15-30 days	187	68.5	2.7	6.5	59.3
31+ days	103	40.3	7.9	2.3	30.1
Unknown	7	26.7	-	-	26.7
45-64					
All intervals	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
1-day	166	68.7	3.5	10.1	55.1
2-5 days	536	81.0	3.8	13.1	64.1
6-14 days	814	76.6	5.1	11.5	60.0
15-30 days	290	74.9	4.9	11.1	58.9
31+ days	124	57.7	10.3	8.1	39.3
Unknown	7	45.9	-	-	45.9
65+					
All intervals	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
1 day	48	31.0	2.8	10.2	18.0
2-5 days	262	54.8	9.3	10.2	35.3
6-14 days	494	56.2	6.0	13.6	36.6
15-30 days	196	54.9	11.2	12.7	31.0
31+ days	107	42.3	7.9	9.3	25.2
Unknown	12	12.2	-	-	12.2

[1]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 6. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and length of hospital stay: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and length-of-stay interval	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
All intervals	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
1 day	1,170	65.4	3.7	8.5	53.2
2-5 days	6,625	64.3	6.1	11.6	46.7
6-14 days	3,619	71.9	6.8	12.4	52.7
15-30 days	794	66.6	6.4	13.1	47.1
31+ days	271	52.7	5.8	15.8	31.1
Unknown	30	35.8	3.2	-	32.6
Under 15					
All intervals	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
1 day	454	79.5	4.8	8.4	66.2
2-5 days	698	75.6	2.2	11.1	62.3
6-14 days	293	71.5	4.1	13.4	54.0
15-30 days	87	52.5	3.0	7.5	42.0
31+ days	41	45.2	4.6	14.1	26.5
Unknown	5	35.9	-	-	35.9
15-44					
All intervals	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
1 day	537	54.0	3.5	6.8	43.7
2-5 days	4,980	61.9	6.3	11.2	44.4
6-14 days	1,894	74.0	6.8	12.1	55.1
15-30 days	233	72.5	7.0	14.8	50.7
31+ days	56	42.9	5.0	5.1	32.9
Unknown	10	60.6	10.7	-	49.9
45-64					
All intervals	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
1 day	137	72.2	1.1	13.9	57.2
2-5 days	717	73.8	5.9	14.1	53.8
6-14 days	964	78.0	5.6	13.5	58.9
15-30 days	248	84.4	6.0	16.6	61.8
31+ days	89	65.5	4.1	16.1	45.3
Unknown	4	59.2	-	-	59.2
65+					
All intervals	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
1 day	42	36.9	3.5	15.1	18.3
2-5 days	231	53.5	13.4	12.9	27.1
6-14 days	468	50.9	11.2	10.3	29.5
15-30 days	226	46.2	7.5	9.5	29.2
31+ days	84	49.1	8.5	23.6	17.0
Unknown	11	6.8	-	-	6.8

[1]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 7. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and residence	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges from which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
All areas	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Urban	11,939	69.5	5.2	12.3	52.1
Rural nonfarm	5,984	69.3	5.8	9.6	53.8
Rural farm	1,952	54.6	5.0	10.7	38.9
Under 15					
All areas	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Urban	1,884	73.0	1.9	11.8	59.3
Rural nonfarm	1,224	73.5	4.4	9.2	59.9
Rural farm	337	62.4	5.0	10.5	46.9
15-44					
All areas	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Urban	6,080	67.1	5.5	11.4	50.1
Rural nonfarm	3,181	70.0	5.8	9.7	54.5
Rural farm	890	54.9	3.9	10.3	40.7
45-64					
All areas	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Urban	2,600	79.2	4.5	13.9	60.7
Rural nonfarm	1,041	74.9	6.0	10.5	58.3
Rural farm	455	60.6	6.6	12.4	41.6
65-74					
All areas	1,393	59.0	9.3	13.6	36.1
Urban	892	64.5	9.0	15.4	40.1
Rural nonfarm	330	54.2	10.5	9.7	34.0
Rural farm	170	38.7	8.2	11.8	18.7
75+					
All areas	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
Urban	483	43.6	9.8	10.4	23.4
Rural nonfarm	208	29.4	8.1	6.6	14.7
Rural farm	100	24.9	3.1	5.5	16.3

[1]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 8. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and residence	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All areas	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Urban	4,371	72.4	3.7	11.8	56.9
Rural nonfarm	2,178	71.4	4.5	8.1	58.8
Rural farm	817	59.2	5.5	11.9	41.8
Under 15					
All areas	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Urban	1,040	72.6	1.8	12.6	58.2
Rural nonfarm	639	70.5	4.0	8.1	58.4
Rural farm	188	60.4	4.3	11.0	45.0
15-44					
All areas	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Urban	1,431	75.2	2.9	10.1	62.2
Rural nonfarm	748	76.7	2.3	6.9	67.4
Rural farm	262	66.0	5.9	13.2	46.9
45-64					
All areas	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Urban	1,195	78.0	4.5	12.6	60.9
Rural nonfarm	518	76.0	5.9	9.3	60.8
Rural farm	225	61.7	4.6	10.8	46.3
65-74					
All areas	735	60.3	7.7	13.1	39.4
Urban	461	64.2	6.4	14.1	43.7
Rural nonfarm	175	57.6	10.0	10.5	37.1
Rural farm	99	45.9	9.9	13.2	22.8
75+					
All areas	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
Urban	244	42.6	8.9	10.4	23.3
Rural nonfarm	97	35.4	7.2	7.6	20.7
Rural farm	43	28.9	3.3	9.9	15.8

[1]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 9. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and residence: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and residence	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
All areas	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Urban	7,568	67.9	6.0	12.6	49.3
Rural nonfarm	3,806	68.1	6.6	10.5	51.0
Rural farm	1,135	51.4	4.7	9.8	36.9
Under 15					
All areas	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Urban	844	73.4	2.0	10.8	60.6
Rural nonfarm	585	76.8	4.8	10.4	61.7
Rural farm	149	64.9	5.9	9.9	49.1
15-44					
All areas	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Urban	4,649	64.6	6.3	11.8	46.4
Rural nonfarm	2,433	67.9	6.8	10.5	50.6
Rural farm	628	50.3	3.2	9.0	38.1
45-64					
All areas	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Urban	1,405	80.2	4.6	15.1	60.5
Rural nonfarm	524	73.8	6.1	11.8	55.9
Rural farm	230	59.4	8.6	13.9	36.9
65-74					
All areas	658	57.7	10.9	14.2	32.6
Urban	432	64.7	11.7	16.7	36.3
Rural nonfarm	155	50.3	11.1	8.8	30.4
Rural farm	71	28.7	5.8	9.9	13.0
75+					
All areas	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8
Urban	239	44.5	10.7	10.4	23.5
Rural nonfarm	110	24.2	8.9	5.7	9.6
Rural farm	56	21.8	3.0	1.9	16.9

[1]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 10. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and region	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
All regions	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Northeast	4,663	73.4	5.6	11.6	56.1
North Central	6,123	73.6	4.0	11.0	58.6
South	6,028	64.1	6.8	11.8	45.5
West	3,062	56.1	4.9	10.7	40.5
Under 15					
All regions	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Northeast	877	80.0	2.0	12.8	65.2
North Central	1,042	78.5	2.5	11.5	64.5
South	974	67.0	5.0	9.4	52.5
West	553	56.8	2.4	8.5	45.9
15-44					
All regions	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Northeast	2,295	72.4	6.9	12.7	52.8
North Central	3,120	72.8	3.9	9.1	59.8
South	3,159	63.3	5.5	11.1	46.7
West	1,578	54.6	6.4	10.9	37.3
45-64					
All regions	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Northeast	981	80.0	4.6	9.8	65.6
North Central	1,290	79.4	3.8	11.9	63.7
South	1,249	71.7	7.8	15.2	48.7
West	577	70.8	3.6	15.6	51.6
65+					
All regions	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Northeast	510	54.1	8.2	8.5	37.4
North Central	671	58.1	7.2	17.1	33.8
South	647	49.0	14.6	12.7	21.7
West	355	38.3	4.1	5.3	28.9

[1]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 11. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and region	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All regions	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Northeast	1,767	75.3	4.2	10.0	61.0
North Central	2,200	75.9	3.2	10.5	62.2
South	2,249	66.8	5.7	11.7	49.4
West	1,150	60.9	2.8	10.4	47.7
Under 15					
All regions	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Northeast	489	80.1	2.0	13.2	64.9
North Central	531	76.0	1.6	10.2	64.2
South	543	65.4	4.2	11.2	50.0
West	304	55.7	3.8	8.0	43.8
15-44					
All regions	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Northeast	548	77.6	2.8	7.8	67.0
North Central	714	79.4	2.4	6.6	70.4
South	805	70.3	4.7	11.8	53.8
West	374	71.0	0.9	12.4	57.7
45-64					
All regions	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Northeast	471	78.7	5.9	10.0	62.8
North Central	601	79.6	3.7	11.1	64.8
South	590	71.6	5.7	12.3	53.5
West	275	69.4	3.8	13.3	52.3
65+					
All regions	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Northeast	259	54.5	8.4	8.7	37.4
North Central	354	62.6	6.7	18.1	37.7
South	310	50.5	11.6	11.2	27.8
West	197	38.1	3.4	6.3	28.4

[1]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 discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and region: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and region	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
FEMALE		Percent of total discharges			
All ages					
All regions	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Northeast	2,896	72.4	6.5	12.6	53.3
North Central	3,922	72.2	4.4	11.2	56.6
South	3,779	62.5	7.5	11.9	43.1
West	1,912	53.2	6.2	10.8	36.2
Under 15					
All regions	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Northeast	388	79.9	2.0	12.3	65.6
North Central	511	81.1	3.5	12.8	64.8
South	431	69.0	6.2	7.2	55.7
West	249	58.0	0.6	9.1	48.4
15-44					
All regions	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Northeast	1,746	70.7	8.1	14.1	48.4
North Central	2,406	70.9	4.4	9.8	56.7
South	2,354	60.9	5.8	10.9	44.3
West	1,204	49.5	8.1	10.4	31.0
45-64					
All regions	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Northeast	510	81.2	3.3	9.6	68.3
North Central	689	79.3	3.8	12.6	62.8
South	658	71.7	9.7	17.9	44.1
West	301	72.1	3.4	17.6	51.1
65+					
All regions	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Northeast	252	53.6	8.0	8.3	37.3
North Central	317	53.1	7.6	15.9	29.5
South	336	47.6	17.1	14.0	16.5
West	158	38.5	4.9	4.1	29.5

[1]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 13. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and race	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
BOTH SEXES		Percent of total discharges			
All ages					
All races	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
White	18,083	70.6	5.4	11.8	53.4
Nonwhite	1,791	41.6	4.5	6.7	30.4
Under 15					
All races	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
White	3,134	75.2	3.1	11.1	61.0
Nonwhite	310	40.8	2.8	7.0	31.1
15-44					
All races	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
White	9,066	70.1	5.7	11.3	53.1
Nonwhite	1,085	40.3	3.8	6.4	30.0
45-64					
All races	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
White	3,818	77.6	5.1	13.3	59.2
Nonwhite	279	53.7	6.1	6.8	40.8
65+					
All races	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
White	2,065	52.6	8.8	12.1	31.7
Nonwhite	117	26.3	11.6	8.1	6.7

[1]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 14. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and race	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All races	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
White	6,819	72.4	4.3	10.9	57.2
Nonwhite	546	48.2	2.4	7.8	38.0
Under 15					
All races	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
White	1,687	74.0	3.0	11.1	59.9
Nonwhite	180	39.7	0.8	9.5	29.3
15-44					
All races	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
White	2,246	76.5	3.1	9.6	63.7
Nonwhite	196	53.8	1.7	7.6	44.5
45-64					
All races	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
White	1,817	76.6	4.9	12.0	59.7
Nonwhite	121	59.9	4.2	4.6	51.1
65+					
All races	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
White	1,070	54.2	7.9	12.0	34.4
Nonwhite	50	28.3	5.8	11.2	11.3

[1]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 15. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and race: discharges from short-stay hospitals. United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and race	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
All races	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
White	11,264	69.5	6.1	12.3	51.1
Nonwhite	1,245	38.7	5.5	6.2	27.0
Under 15					
All races	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
White	1,448	76.6	3.2	11.2	62.2
Nonwhite	131	42.3	5.5	3.4	33.5
15-44					
All races	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
White	6,821	68.0	6.5	11.8	49.7
Nonwhite	889	37.3	4.3	6.2	26.8
45-64					
All races	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
White	2,001	78.6	5.2	14.6	58.8
Nonwhite	158	49.2	7.9	8.8	32.4
65+					
All races	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
White	995	51.0	9.9	12.2	28.9
Nonwhite	68	24.9	15.5	5.9	3.5

[1]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 16. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and family income	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
All incomes	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Under $2,000	2,816	39.6	5.2	7.7	26.7
$2,000-3,999	4,322	59.2	5.6	9.9	43.7
$4,000-6,999	6,916	79.0	5.2	12.2	61.7
$7,000+	4,273	81.0	5.4	14.3	61.2
Unknown	1,548	58.8	5.9	9.7	43.2
Under 15					
All incomes	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Under $2,000	265	32.9	2.9	4.8	25.2
$2,000-3,999	720	59.4	3.0	9.4	46.9
$4,000-6,999	1,444	81.1	4.3	12.0	64.8
$7,000+	814	80.4	1.6	11.0	67.8
Unknown	202	71.9	0.7	13.6	57.6
15-44					
All incomes	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Under $2,000	1,109	33.0	2.8	6.2	24.0
$2,000-3,999	2,273	54.7	4.7	8.6	41.4
$4,000-6,999	3,958	78.0	5.6	11.5	60.9
$7,000+	2,171	81.3	7.0	15.2	59.1
Unknown	641	51.2	6.6	7.0	37.5
45-64					
All incomes	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Under $2,000	612	50.1	4.3	10.3	35.5
$2,000-3,999	801	71.7	7.4	11.2	53.1
$4,000-6,999	1,194	83.8	4.1	13.7	66.0
$7,000+	1,004	89.0	5.2	15.0	68.8
Unknown	485	69.4	5.3	12.3	51.7
65+					
All incomes	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Under $2,000	831	42.7	9.7	8.7	24.3
$2,000-3,999	527	59.8	10.6	14.5	34.7
$4,000-6,999	321	63.5	7.4	15.8	40.2
$7,000+	284	51.1	5.5	14.3	31.3
Unknown	220	45.6	9.9	8.5	27.2

[1]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 of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and family income	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All incomes	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Under $2,000	1,090	41.2	4.4	7.6	29.2
$2,000-3,999	1,636	62.8	5.3	8.5	49.0
$4,000-6,999	2,444	81.7	3.0	11.5	67.2
$7,000+	1,672	83.3	4.2	13.9	65.1
Unknown	523	64.1	5.5	10.2	48.4
Under 15					
All incomes	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Under $2,000	153	31.1	1.7	4.1	25.4
$2,000-3,999	403	56.4	4.0	9.1	43.3
$4,000-6,999	796	79.3	3.2	11.5	64.6
$7,000+	410	83.6	2.0	13.7	67.8
Unknown	105	68.5	-	12.4	56.1
15-44					
All incomes	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Under $2,000	259	45.2	4.3	5.3	35.6
$2,000-3,999	551	63.0	3.2	6.2	53.6
$4,000-6,999	913	85.0	2.1	10.6	72.3
$7,000+	566	85.7	2.6	13.7	69.5
Unknown	152	63.8	8.2	6.0	49.7
45-64					
All incomes	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Under $2,000	263	45.8	1.2	9.1	35.5
$2,000-3,999	391	69.6	7.1	6.3	56.2
$4,000-6,999	567	84.5	3.1	12.2	69.1
$7,000+	538	87.6	7.2	15.1	65.3
Unknown	180	66.5	4.2	13.3	49.0
65+					
All incomes	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Under $2,000	416	39.5	7.7	9.4	22.4
$2,000-3,999	291	62.2	8.9	15.5	37.7
$4,000-6,999	169	65.7	6.0	14.6	45.1
$7,000+	158	58.0	6.3	11.3	40.4
Unknown	86	54.1	11.1	8.2	34.8

[1]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 of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and family income: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and family income	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
All incomes	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Under $2,000	1,726	38.6	5.6	7.8	25.2
$2,000-3,999	2,685	57.1	5.8	10.8	40.5
$4,000-6,999	4,472	77.5	6.3	12.5	58.6
$7,000+	2,602	79.5	6.2	14.6	58.7
Unknown	1,024	56.1	6.0	9.5	40.6
Under 15					
All incomes	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Under $2,000	112	35.5	4.7	5.9	24.9
$2,000-3,999	317	63.3	1.8	9.8	51.7
$4,000-6,999	648	83.2	5.6	12.6	65.0
$7,000+	404	77.0	1.2	8.1	67.7
Unknown	97	75.5	1.4	14.9	59.2
15-44					
All incomes	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Under $2,000	849	29.3	2.3	6.5	20.5
$2,000-3,999	1,721	52.0	5.2	9.4	37.4
$4,000-6,999	3,045	75.9	6.7	11.7	57.5
$7,000+	1,605	79.8	8.5	15.8	55.5
Unknown	489	47.4	6.2	7.3	33.9
45-64					
All incomes	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Under $2,000	349	53.4	6.6	11.2	35.6
$2,000-3,999	410	73.7	7.7	16.1	50.0
$4,000-6,999	627	83.2	4.9	15.1	63.2
$7,000+	467	90.7	2.7	14.9	73.0
Unknown	305	71.0	6.0	11.7	53.3
65+					
All incomes	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Under $2,000	415	45.8	11.6	8.2	26.0
$2,000-3,999	236	56.8	12.5	13.1	31.2
$4,000-6,999	152	61.0	9.0	17.2	34.8
$7,000+	126	42.5	4.5	17.8	20.2
Unknown	133	40.1	9.1	8.6	22.4

[1]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 hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and major activity	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
All activities	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
School and preschool	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
Usually working	6,108	79.0	5.4	11.6	62.0
Keeping house	7,587	63.7	6.4	12.5	44.8
Retired	1,128	44.2	7.1	9.4	27.7
Other	1,269	50.9	4.6	6.6	39.6
Under 17					
All activities	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
School and preschool	3,781	71.5	3.0	10.5	58.0
17-44					
All activities	9,815	67.0	5.6	10.9	50.5
Usually working	3,575	75.9	4.5	10.6	60.8
Keeping house	5,493	63.0	6.5	11.6	44.9
Other	746	53.4	3.4	7.1	43.0
45-64					
All activities	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Usually working	2,199	83.8	5.6	12.9	65.2
Keeping house	1,424	72.6	5.3	15.1	52.2
Retired	148	37.0	2.2	8.1	26.7
Other	325	55.3	2.4	5.3	47.5
65+					
All activities	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Usually working	334	80.0	13.4	14.8	51.8
Keeping house	670	50.4	7.3	14.9	28.2
Retired	981	45.3	7.8	9.6	27.9
Other	198	33.9	13.5	7.3	13.1

[1]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 20. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and major activity	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
All activities	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
School and preschool	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
Usually working	3,712	80.6	4.6	11.8	64.3
Retired	909	43.9	5.6	9.6	28.7
Other	719	51.6	3.8	7.4	40.4
Under 17					
All activities	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
School and preschool	2,025	70.9	2.9	10.5	57.5
17-44					
All activities	2,283	74.7	3.0	9.7	62.0
Usually working	1,870	79.2	3.0	10.1	66.1
Other	412	54.5	2.6	8.1	43.8
45-64					
All activities	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Usually working	1,576	82.5	5.6	12.7	64.3
Retired	131	31.1	1.2	6.1	23.8
Other	231	52.5	2.2	6.3	43.9
65+					
All activities	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Usually working	265	79.2	9.7	18.5	51.0
Retired	778	46.1	6.3	10.2	29.6
Other	76	31.9	16.1	6.8	8.9

[1]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 21. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and major activity: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and major activity	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
All activities	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
School and preschool	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
Usually working	2,397	76.5	6.6	11.5	58.4
Keeping house	7,587	63.7	6.4	12.5	44.8
Retired	219	45.5	13.4	8.7	23.4
Other	550	50.0	5.8	5.6	38.6
Under 17					
All activities	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
School and preschool	1,756	72.3	3.2	10.4	58.7
17-44					
All activities	7,532	64.6	6.3	11.2	47.0
Usually working	1,705	72.3	6.1	11.1	55.1
Keeping house	5,493	63.0	6.5	11.6	44.9
Other	334	52.0	4.3	5.8	41.9
45-64					
All activities	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Usually working	623	87.1	5.8	13.6	67.7
Keeping house	1,424	72.6	5.3	15.1	52.2
Retired	17	82.1	11.2	24.8	46.1
Other	95	62.1	2.9	2.8	56.4
65+					
All activities	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Usually working	69	83.0	26.1	2.2	54.7
Keeping house	670	50.4	7.3	14.9	28.2
Retired	202	42.4	13.4	7.5	21.5
Other	122	35.0	12.0	7.5	15.5

[1]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 22. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and operation	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
Total	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
With operation	11,524	68.6	6.0	11.5	51.1
Without operation	8,351	67.2	4.5	11.1	51.6
Under 15					
Total	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
With operation	1,818	78.5	3.5	11.6	63.4
Without operation	1,627	65.1	2.6	9.8	52.7
15-44					
Total	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
With operation	6,981	65.9	6.3	11.1	48.5
Without operation	3,170	69.2	3.7	10.1	55.4
45-64					
Total	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
With operation	1,880	76.6	5.7	13.3	57.7
Without operation	2,217	75.5	4.7	12.5	58.3
65-74					
Total	1,393	59.0	9.3	13.6	36.1
With operation	563	58.1	10.0	12.6	35.5
Without operation	829	59.7	8.8	14.4	36.6
75+					
Total	790	37.5	8.5	8.8	20.2
With operation	282	39.4	9.4	5.8	24.2
Without operation	508	36.5	8.0	10.4	18.1

[1]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 23. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and operation	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
Total	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
With operation	3,399	73.7	3.9	10.3	59.5
Without operation	3,966	68.0	4.3	11.1	52.5
Under 15					
Total	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
With operation	1,009	76.0	2.8	11.8	61.5
Without operation	857	64.4	2.9	9.9	51.6
15-44					
Total	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
With operation	1,123	77.7	2.8	8.4	66.5
Without operation	1,318	72.1	3.2	10.4	58.5
45-64					
Total	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
With operation	838	76.0	4.4	11.1	60.5
Without operation	1,100	75.2	5.3	11.8	58.2
65-74					
Total	735	60.3	7.7	13.1	39.4
With operation	289	58.1	7.3	12.0	38.8
Without operation	446	61.7	8.0	13.9	39.7
75+					
Total	385	39.3	7.8	9.6	21.8
With operation	139	42.9	12.4	5.3	25.3
Without operation	245	37.2	5.3	12.0	19.9

[1]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 discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and whether or not an operation was performed: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and operation	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
Total	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
With operation	8,124	66.5	6.9	12.0	47.7
Without operation	4,385	66.4	4.6	11.1	50.7
Under 15					
Total	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
With operation	808	81.5	4.4	11.5	65.6
Without operation	770	65.9	2.3	9.6	54.0
15-44					
Total	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
With operation	5,858	63.6	6.9	11.6	45.1
Without operation	1,852	67.1	3.9	10.0	53.2
45-64					
Total	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
With operation	1,042	77.0	6.7	15.0	55.3
Without operation	1,117	75.9	4.1	13.4	58.4
65-74					
Total	658	57.7	10.9	14.2	32.6
With operation	274	58.0	12.8	13.3	31.9
Without operation	384	57.4	9.6	14.8	33.0
75+					
Total	405	35.9	9.2	8.0	18.8
With operation	143	35.9	6.6	6.2	23.1
Without operation	263	35.8	10.5	8.9	16.4

[1]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 hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for both sexes, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
BOTH SEXES					
All ages					
Total	19,875	68.0	5.4	11.3	51.3
Nonprofit	13,496	73.7	5.7	12.4	55.6
Proprietary	1,535	70.2	7.3	14.5	48.4
Governmental-non-Federal	3,389	56.1	4.4	7.7	44.0
Governmental-Federal	732	6.0	0.2	1.0	4.8
Other[2]	722	73.5	3.8	12.2	57.5
Under 15					
Total	3,445	72.1	3.1	10.7	58.3
Nonprofit	2,393	77.7	2.6	11.5	63.6
Proprietary	250	76.5	12.2	15.5	48.8
Governmental-non-Federal	552	57.1	1.9	6.7	48.5
Governmental-Federal	127	7.6	-	1.1	6.5
Other[2]	123	87.1	2.0	15.2	70.0
15-44					
Total	10,151	66.9	5.5	10.8	50.6
Nonprofit	6,741	72.4	6.0	11.9	54.5
Proprietary	806	67.1	6.5	12.3	48.3
Governmental-non-Federal	1,846	57.6	4.2	8.3	45.1
Governmental-Federal	374	5.3	0.4	0.8	4.1
Other[2]	384	74.4	4.1	9.6	60.8
45-64					
Total	4,096	76.0	5.1	12.9	58.0
Nonprofit	2,884	81.0	5.2	13.5	62.3
Proprietary	346	80.6	5.2	20.2	55.1
Governmental-non-Federal	587	63.8	5.6	7.6	50.6
Governmental-Federal	124	6.3	-	-	6.3
Other[2]	155	74.3	5.5	15.6	53.2
65+					
Total	2,183	51.2	9.0	11.9	30.3
Nonprofit	1,478	58.8	10.6	13.7	34.5
Proprietary	133	50.4	8.0	11.9	30.6
Governmental-non-Federal	404	36.9	6.7	6.8	23.4
Governmental-Federal	108	5.9	-	3.1	2.8
Other[2]	60	37.6	2.3	14.5	20.9

[1]Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

[2]Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

Table 26. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for males, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
MALE					
All ages					
Total	7,365	70.6	4.1	10.7	55.7
Nonprofit	4,962	78.5	4.4	12.0	62.1
Proprietary	555	72.6	6.0	14.5	52.1
Governmental-non-Federal	1,193	57.7	3.7	7.0	47.0
Governmental-Federal	422	6.7	-	1.1	5.6
Other[2]	233	77.2	4.6	10.6	62.0
Under 15					
Total	1,867	70.7	2.8	10.9	57.0
Nonprofit	1,313	76.8	2.2	11.5	63.1
Proprietary	135	71.7	11.9	15.4	44.3
Governmental-non-Federal	308	55.5	2.2	7.0	46.3
Governmental-Federal	68	7.6	-	2.0	5.6
Other[2]	43	86.9	3.0	20.7	63.2
15-44					
Total	2,441	74.7	3.0	9.5	62.2
Nonprofit	1,568	83.4	3.0	11.0	69.3
Proprietary	198	77.4	4.7	10.9	61.8
Governmental-non-Federal	416	64.3	3.3	7.0	53.9
Governmental-Federal	156	7.7	-	1.0	6.7
Other[2]	103	78.1	2.9	5.1	70.1
45-64					
Total	1,938	75.5	4.9	11.5	59.1
Nonprofit	1,340	83.0	5.6	12.5	64.9
Proprietary	159	73.8	0.5	18.5	54.8
Governmental-non-Federal	267	65.6	5.0	7.3	53.3
Governmental-Federal	107	6.0	-	-	6.0
Other[2]	65	79.4	7.6	9.1	62.7
65+					
Total	1,120	53.1	7.8	12.0	33.4
Nonprofit	740	63.0	9.1	14.2	39.8
Proprietary	63	56.1	11.4	13.5	31.2
Governmental-non-Federal	203	36.8	5.3	6.7	24.8
Governmental-Federal	90	5.0	-	1.6	3.4
Other[2]	23	46.9	6.3	21.2	19.5

[1]Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

[2]Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

Table 27. Average annual number of hospital discharges and percent distribution by fraction of hospital bill paid for by insurance, for females, according to age and type of hospital ownership: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

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

Sex, age, and type of hospital ownership	Total[1] discharges (number in thousands)	Discharges for which some fraction of bill was paid by insurance			
		Fraction of bill paid by insurance			
		Any part	Under 1/2	1/2-3/4	3/4+
		Percent of total discharges			
FEMALE					
All ages					
Total	12,509	66.4	6.1	11.7	48.7
Nonprofit	8,535	70.9	6.5	12.6	51.8
Proprietary	980	68.9	8.0	14.6	46.3
Governmental-non-Federal	2,196	55.3	4.7	8.1	42.4
Governmental-Federal	310	5.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Other[2]	488	71.8	3.5	13.0	55.4
Under 15					
Total	1,578	73.9	3.4	10.6	59.9
Nonprofit	1,080	78.7	3.1	11.4	64.2
Proprietary	115	82.1	12.5	15.6	54.0
Governmental-non-Federal	244	59.2	1.6	6.2	51.4
Governmental-Federal	59	7.7	-	-	7.7
Other[2]	80	87.2	1.4	12.3	73.4
15-44					
Total	7,710	64.5	6.2	11.2	47.1
Nonprofit	5,172	69.1	6.9	12.2	50.0
Proprietary	608	63.7	7.1	12.7	43.9
Governmental-non-Federal	1,430	55.6	4.5	8.7	42.4
Governmental-Federal	217	3.6	0.6	0.6	2.3
Other[2]	282	73.1	4.5	11.2	57.4
45-64					
Total	2,158	76.4	5.4	14.2	56.9
Nonprofit	1,544	79.2	4.9	14.3	60.0
Proprietary	187	86.3	9.2	21.7	55.4
Governmental-non-Federal	320	62.2	6.1	7.8	48.2
Governmental-Federal	17	8.9	-	-	8.9
Other[2]	90	70.5	3.8	20.9	45.8
65+					
Total	1,063	49.3	10.3	11.8	27.3
Nonprofit	738	54.7	12.1	13.3	29.3
Proprietary	69	45.1	4.8	10.4	30.0
Governmental-non-Federal	202	37.1	8.0	6.9	22.2
Governmental-Federal	18	10.5	-	10.5	-
Other[2]	36	32.3	-	10.7	21.6

[1]Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

[2]Includes Osteopathic Hospitals (about 50 percent of the group); the remainder are institutions known to be hospitals, but for which the type of ownership could not be ascertained.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on hospital insurance 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 age 65 and over—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.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of the weekly samples over any longer time period, such as two years, produces an estimate of the average population and its characteristics during the period covered by the consolidated samples. Thus, prevalence figures based on consolidated samples are estimates of the average prevalence and incidence figures are estimates of the average incidence during the period covered.

Since incidence is a measure of the number of times a given event occurred during a specified period of time, it is necessary to make a further adjustment for incidence estimates where the recall period and the period of incidence are not the same. For a number of events the Health Interview Survey uses a recall period of two weeks. Therefore, the reported data must be multiplied by 26 to convert incidence during a two-week period to estimated annual incidence. In the case of hospitalization items, the Survey questionnaire uses a 12-month recall period. However, present knowledge indicates that annual estimates based on information reported for the most recent 6 months of a 12-month recall period more truly reflect the actual annual incidence. Therefore, only discharges that occurred within 6 months of the interview were tabulated and data for the 6-month reporting period were doubled to produce estimates of the volume of discharges in a year. Subsequently, the estimates for the two 1-year periods, July 1958-June 1959 and July 1959-June 1960, were added together and divided by two to provide an average annual incidence figure.

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, P-50, P-57, 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

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	Hospital discharges	Hospital days
100	24	44
200	35	58
500	52	87
1,000	80	112
2,000	112	160
3,000	135	192
5,000	176	256
10,000	256	384
20,000	352	592
30,000	417	777
50,000	505	1,150
100,000	560	2,080
200,000	640	3,840

Illustration of use of table I.—There were 19,875,000 discharges from short-stay 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.

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

Table II. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital discharges

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentage of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
200	2.3	3.4	4.8	7.0	8.5
500	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.5
1,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.3
2,000	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9
3,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
5,000	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7
10,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
20,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9

Illustration of use of table II.—An estimated 70.2 percent of the 1,535,000 discharges from proprietary hospitals had some hospital insurance (table 25). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II it is necessary to interpolate. By interpolating between 75 percent and 50 percent we obtain 2.9 as the standard error of 70.2 with a base of 1,000,000 and 2.4 as the standard error of 70.2 percent with a base of 2,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 2.6 as the standard error for a statistic of 70.2 percent with a base of 1,535,000 discharges.

Table III. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital days

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentage of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
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

Illustration of use of table III.—Of the 6,143,000 hospital days reported for males 75 years of age or over, 22.1 percent of these days were covered by hospital insurance that paid 3/4 or more of the hospital bill (table 3). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate. Interpolating between 10 percent and 25 percent we obtain 1.9 as the standard error for 22.1 percent with a base of 5,000,000 and 1.3 as the standard error of 22.1 percent with a base of 10,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 1.7 as the standard error of 22.1 with a base of 6,143,000 days.

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 Issue 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.

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.

Hospital bill.—A hospital bill is defined as the bill submitted by the hospital to the patient for the care and services received during the period of hospitalization. Bills submitted to the patient by doctors, surgeons, anesthetists, or other individuals for services rendered during the period of hospitalization are not considered as part of the hospital bill.

The hospital bill will normally include the cost of the room, meals, regular nursing service, laboratory tests, X-rays, medicines, injections, use of the operating room, and other services that may be provided for the patient. When the charges for special nurses, anesthetists, ambulance service, etc., are included by the hospital on the bill submitted to the patient, these are also considered as part of the hospital bill for purposes of the Survey.

Proportion of bill paid by insurance.—The proportion of the bill paid (also referred to as fraction of bill paid) by insurance was determined by the respondent's own estimate of the part of the total hospital bill that was paid for or was expected to be paid for by insurance. The response categories used are; (a) no part of the bill paid by insurance; (b) less than 1/2; (c) 1/2 up to, but not including, 3/4; (d) 3/4 or more.

Hospital insurance.—Hospital insurance is any insurance plan designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill (see definition of "Hospital bill") of the insured individual. The insurance can be either a group or an individual policy with the premiums paid by the individual, his employer, a third party such as a union, fraternal organization or family member, or a combination of these. Benefits received under the plan can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital. However, the plan must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits rather than an informal one. For example, an employer simply paying the hospital bill for an employee would not constitute a health insurance plan. "Workmen's compensation," or employee's liability insurance, designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill of the employee, is considered as hospital insurance. The important ingredient in this definition is that the person receiving the benefit has been specifically named either as an individual or part of a specified group.

The insurance does not have to cover costs of hospitalization for all diseases and injuries, as long as it covers the particular condition for which the person was hospitalized.

The use of funds from other kinds of insurance benefits to pay hospital bills, such as Social Security benefits or disability insurance would not be counted as hospital insurance. Free hospital care is not considered hospital insurance. Examples of free care are public assistance or public welfare care, veteran's care given free of charge, care given to dependents of military personnel (Medicare Plan), care given children under the Crippled Children's program, and care of patients admitted free for research purposes. Also excluded as hospital insurance in this study is liability insurance that pays for hospital care, if it is carried by someone other than the person hospitalized, his family, his employer, or his union or fraternal organization. For example, a person hospitalized from an automobile accident in which the person other than the one hospitalized carried liability insurance that paid for the hospital care for the person injured.

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 "Nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "White" unless definitely known to be Indian or other nonwhite race.

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.

Veteran status.—In order to establish veteran status, information is secured concerning service in the Armed Forces. The information is obtained only for males 17 years of age and over. The categories of service in the Armed Forces include the following: no military service, peacetime service only, Spanish-American War service, World War I service, World War II service, Korean conflict service, and military service, period unknown.

Service in the Armed Forces means active duty for any time at all in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Peacetime service in the Merchant Marine, in a National Guard unit, or in active reserve training is not considered to be service in the Armed Forces.

In cases of service in more than one war, the man is classified according to the latest war in which he served.

When males 17 years of age and over are grouped into two classes, veterans and nonveterans, men with peacetime service only are included with those having no military service as nonveterans.

Major activity.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, 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 major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, 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. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity 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. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity 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. Usually working.—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. Usually keeping house 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."

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	Geographic Divisions Included
Northeast	New England, Middle Atlantic
North Central	East North Central, West North Central
South	South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central
West	Mountain, Pacific

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

FORM NHS-3 (4-17-58)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire ____ of ____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a):

3. Iden. Code	4. Sub-sample weight	5. Sample	6. PSU Number	7. Segment No.	8. Serial No.

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Dwelling unit ☐ Other | (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

10. What is the telephone number here? ☐ No phone

11. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Ask at all units except apartment houses

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS

If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item		1	Con.	2	Con.	3	Con.	4	Con.	5	Con.
Entire household	Date / Time										
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No. ____ Date / Time										

16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal ☐ No one at home - repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other (Specify)	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (Specify)	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other (Specify)	Interview not obtained for: Cols. ____ because:

Comments on non-interview

17. Signature of Interviewer — 18. Code

Special instructions or notes

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) (f) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (If not a household member, delete)	Last name (1) First name and initial
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head
3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire)	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months-- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10 (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If any entry in q. 9 (a) besides "Working," ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No" in q. 10 (a) or 10 (b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) How did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes	☐ No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes	☐ No
R Show in each person's column who responded for questions 11-17-If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. No. ____ was respondent	

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

Line number	Col. No. of Person	Question number	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about . . .?	What did the doctor say it was? - - did he give it a medical name? For an injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A) (Record present effects of earlier injuries in Table I and the accident itself in Table A) (If doctor not talked to record respondent's description)	What was the cause of . . .? (This column to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or if entry in Col.(d-1) is from q. 14 or q. 17) (If "Cause" in an injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of . . . trouble is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: "Trouble" "Condition" "Disease" and, also for any entry of: "Allergy" "Anemia" "Arthritis" "Asthma" "Mental" (any mention of) "Rheumatism" "Stroke" "Tumor"(or cysts, growths)	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments Injuries Abscesses, boils infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine - (Upper, middle or lower back) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No (Go to Col. (h)) Yes	How many days, including Saturdays and Sundays?	How many of these - - days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did . . . keep you from school last week or the week before?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	☐ Yes ☐ No	x	x			Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To interviewer: How many of these - - days were in the past 12 months?	To interviewer: Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)?	To interviewer: How many of these - - days were last week or the week before?	To interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was - - did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(x)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	Days	☐ All or Days	☐ Yes ☐ No	Days ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I

1. When did it happen? Year ____ (If the year is 1959 or 1960, also enter the month) Month ____ ☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? ☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

3.(a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to q. 7)

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to q. 7)

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?

1. ☐ Outside 2. ☐ Getting in or out 3. ☐ Passenger 4. ☐ Driver

If "Outside"

5. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other (Specify) ____

(b) What kind of motor vehicle was involved?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(Go to question 8)

If "Getting in or out," "Passenger" or "Driver"

6. (a) How did the accident happen?

1. ☐ Collision with another motor vehicle on roadway
2. ☐ Collision with some other object on roadway (Specify object) ____
3. ☐ Came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other (Specify) ____

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(Go to question 8)

18. (a) I have some questions about health insurance. We don't want to include insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, but we are interested in all other kinds... Do you, your---, have insurance that pays all or part of the bills when you go to the hospital?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
If "Yes," (b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?	Name(s)
(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)? (Check "Yes," in 18(a) for each person covered)	
(d) Does the plan (either plan) pay any part of the surgeon's bill for an operation?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
19. (a) Again excluding insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, do you, your--- have insurance that pays all or part of the bill for doctors' visits at home or at his office? If "Yes,"	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
(b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?	Name(s)
(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)? (Check "Yes," in 19(a) for each person covered)	
R: e. 18, 19 — Enter in each person's column whether or not he responded for himself for questions 18 and 19 and if he did not, (1) show the column number of the person who responded for him or (2) the fact that a Form NHS-3(a) which covered him was left.	☐ Responded for self Col. No. ____ was respondent ☐ Form NHS-3 (a) left
20.(a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No ____ No. of times
21. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No ____ No. of times
22. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your---'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If "Yes," in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask:	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To interviewer:	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...?	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...?	About - - how many days during the past 12 months has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	If 1 or more in Col. (q-1) and "No." in Col. (e), ask:	Ask after completing last condition for each person:			If "1," or "2" or "3" in col. (r) ask:			Line number
How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before?	Check one: Before 3 mos. / During 3 mos.	Did... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before?	If col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	(If during past 12 months, ask): Which month?	(If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.")	Or, follow any advice he gave?		How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" in col. (s) Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been ---? (Insert the words of the statement selected)	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G)	
(j)	(k) (Go to col. (n))	(l) (m)	(aa)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q-1)	(q-2)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	
____ Days or ☐ None		☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.		Mo. ____ Yr. ____ ☐ Before ☐ Birth	____ Mos. ____ Yrs. ☐ No. Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr.	____ Days or ☐ None	____ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		____ Mos. ____ Yrs.	☐ Yes ☐ No		1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter County)	For completed hospitalizations only ("No" in Col. (g)): Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l), ask: Do you expect any of the hospital 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?	Who carries the cost of this insurance--that is, who pays the premium?
(i)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
	☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No	☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No (Stop)	☐ Under ½ ☐ ½ up to ¾ ☐ ¾ or more	☐ Family member(s) ☐ Other (Specify) ☐ Employer ☐ Union, clubs, etc.

7. How did the accident happen?

A. 1. ☐ Any injury involving a uncontrolled fire or explosion
2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
B. 4. ☐ Any injury inflicted by machinery (built or motor driven) while in operation (Specify type) ____
5. ☐ Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
6. ☐ Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
7. ☐ Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
8. ☐ Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) ____

C. 9. ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
10. ☐ All other falls
11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
16. ☐ Lifting or other exertion
17. ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc.
D. 18. ☐ Other (Specify how accident happened) ____

8.(a) Where did the accident happen--at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. ☐ Street and highway 6. ☐ School, (including school premises)
4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
5. ☐ Industrial place and premises 8. ☐ Other (Specify) ____

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Hay fever
3. Tuberculosis
4. Chronic bronchitis
5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
6. Rheumatic fever
7. Hardening of the arteries
8. High blood pressure
9. Heart trouble
10. Stroke
11. Trouble with varicose veins
12. Hemorrhoids or piles
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm —— toes, foot, or leg
6. Cerebral palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Condition present since birth

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all at present.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all at present.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all at present time.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (including loss)
Group 2. $500 – $999
Group 3. $1,000 – $1,999
Group 4. $2,000 – $2,999
Group 5. $3,000 – $3,999
Group 6. $4,000 – $4,999
Group 7. $5,000 – $6,999
Group 8. $7,000 – $9,999
Group 9. $10,000 and over

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