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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Hospital Discharges
and length of stay:
short-stay hospitals

United States
1958 - 1960

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

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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-B32

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)----- ---

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

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

INTRODUCTION

In the United States there are approximately 115 discharges from short-stay hospitals in a year among every 1,000 persons alive at the end of the year. These figures refer to the civilian noninstitutional population. The rate of hospital discharges among females, 140.9 per 1,000 persons, exceeds that for males, 87.5 per 1,000 persons. Even when hospitalization for deliveries is excluded the hospitalization rate for females (99.4 per 1,000) is greater, but the excess is confined to the ages between 15 and 54 years.

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

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

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

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATION OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hospital discharges of inpatients who were not hospitalized for at least one night have been excluded. Therefore, the estimates produced are less than those which may be obtained by means

of hospital records of all discharged patients. Some indication of the proportion of inpatients who do not remain in the hospital overnight was obtained by the Indiana Experimental Hospital Morbidity Study for 1960, conducted by the State Board of Health of Indiana. In this study it was found that of 11,159 inpatients in the sample, 2.7 percent were discharged on the same day they were admitted.

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

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

Hospitalization-Recall Questions

21. (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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- No. of times	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- No. of times
22. (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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- No. of times	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- No. of times

Table II - Hospitalization During Past Twelve 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		Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they use any medical terms? (If "they" didn't say, ask: What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (4-1)-(4-5) of T-1) (If condition from accident or injury, 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?
					How many of these -- days were in the past 12 months?	How many of these -- days were in the past 2 weeks?			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1			Mo: _____ Ye: _____	Days	<input type="checkbox"/> All or Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county and State)	For completed hospitalizations only:				
	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) 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?
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col.n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col.o) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 up to 3/4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3/4 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Union, clubs, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

Figure 1.

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

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

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

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

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

DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

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

Discharges, Hospital Days, and Length-of-Stay Intervals by Age and Sex

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

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

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

Age	Patients discharged for delivery			Hospital days for delivery			Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 female population	Percent distribution	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 female population	Percent distribution	
All ages-	3,681	41.5	100.0	15,721	177.1	100.0	4.3
15-24-----	1,606	135.9	43.6	6,557	554.7	41.7	4.1
25-34-----	1,691	145.8	45.9	7,304	629.7	46.5	4.3
35-44-----	379	31.4	10.3	1,829	151.5	11.6	4.8
45-54-----	5	0.5	0.1	30	2.9	0.2	6.0

tables where they have not been excluded from the data. The number of deliveries presented in this table, 3,681,000, is less than the 4,159,000 hospital births reported by the National Vital Statistics Division for the calendar year 1959. There are several factors that may account for this difference. Of major consideration is that only those deliveries occurring in establishments that met the more restrictive definition of a hospital (see Appendix II for definition of "Short-Stay Hospital") were included in Health Interview Survey data, while National Vital Statistics Division considered as a hospital birth all births that occurred in any establishment that provided inpatient care. The figure produced by National Vital Statistics Division is a count of all births occurring in hospitals, whereas the Health Interview Survey estimate is based on the number of women who are hospitalized for delivery, with the result that multiple births are recorded as a single delivery. Furthermore, since Health Interview Survey data refer only to persons alive at the time of interview, the hospital experience of women who died during or subsequent to delivery are not included in the estimate for deliveries. In addition the total number of discharges for deliveries as shown in table A is slightly less than the number of deliveries shown as a category of surgical operations in table 25. This is due to the assignment to the discharge of only the major condition causing the hos-

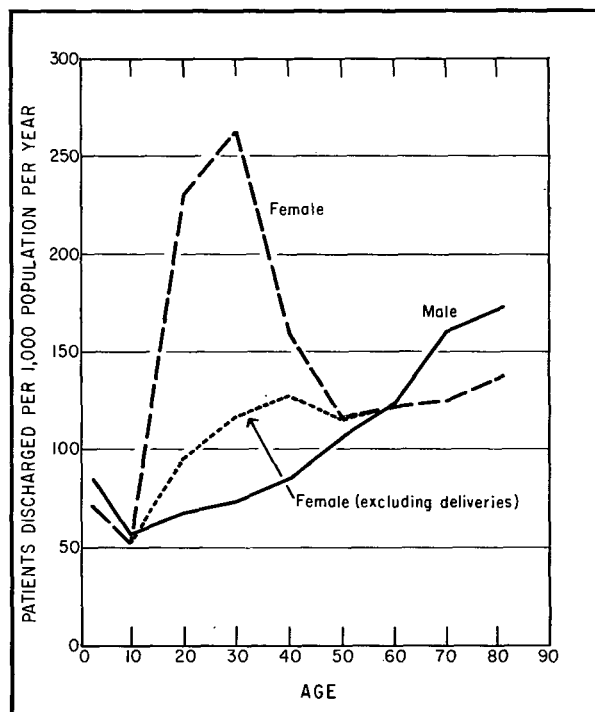


Figure 2. Average number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year by sex and age.

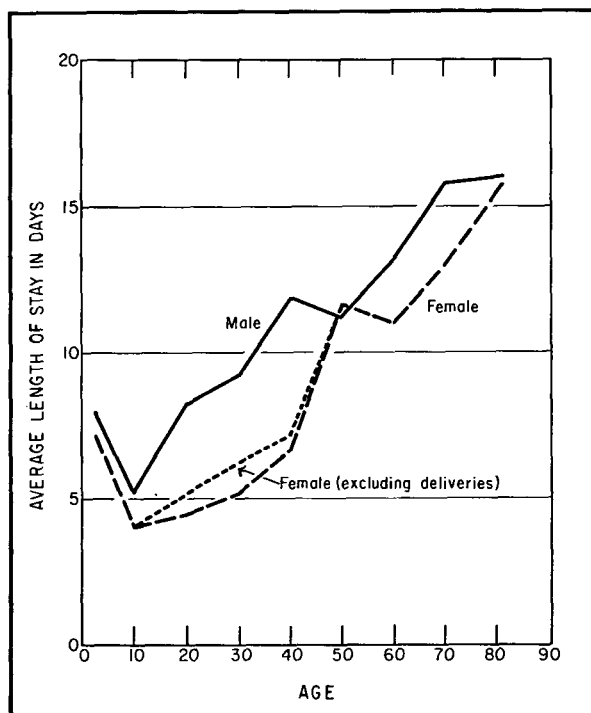


Figure 3. Average length of hospital stay for patients discharged by sex and age.

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic Region and Residence

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

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

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

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

Social and Economic Characteristics

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

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

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

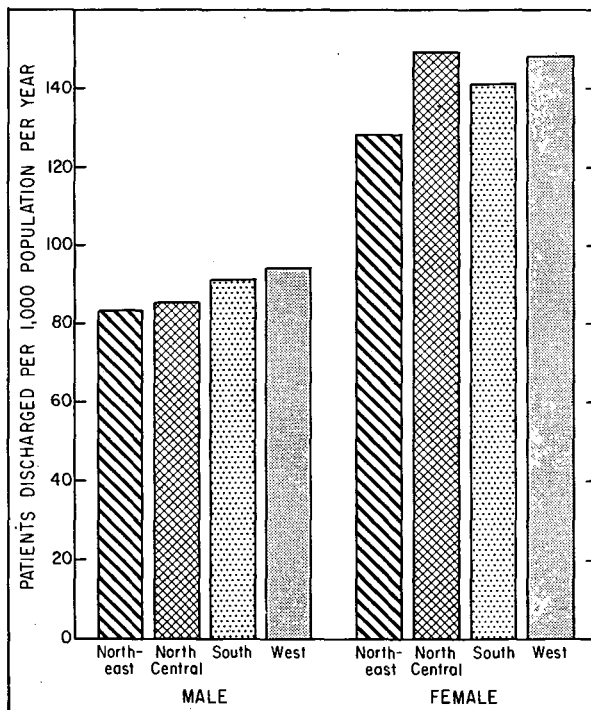


Figure 4. Average number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year by region and sex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Known family income and education of family head	Average annual population with known family income	Average annual number of patients discharged		Average annual number of hospital days in thousands	Average length of stay in days
		Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population		
<u>Under \$4,000</u>					
Total-----	59,147	7,137	120.7	68,072	9.5
Under 9 years of school-----	32,682	3,614	110.6	37,685	10.4
9+ years of school-----	26,465	3,524	133.2	30,387	8.6
<u>\$4,000+</u>					
Total-----	98,970	11,190	113.1	82,875	7.4
Under 9 years of school-----	23,935	2,533	105.8	24,112	9.5
9+ years of school-----	75,035	8,656	115.4	58,763	6.8

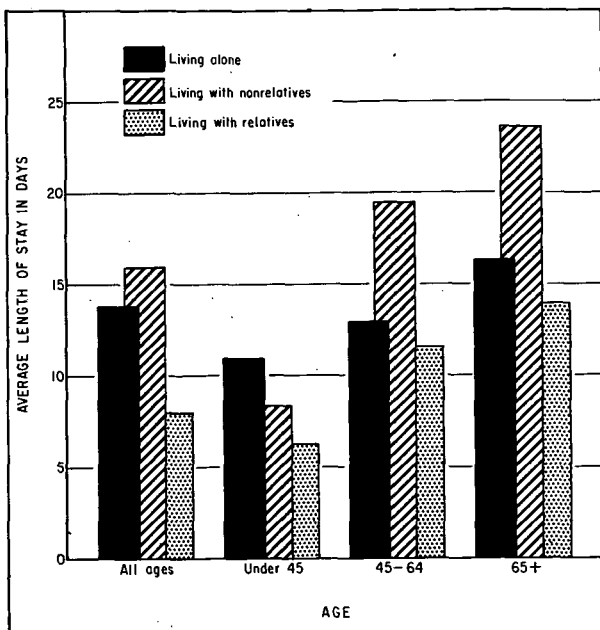


Figure 5. Average length of hospital stay for patients discharged by household composition and age.

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

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

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

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

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

Hospital Ownership and Type of Service

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

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

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

Household composition	Females 15 to 44, excluding deliveries		
	Average annual discharges		Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population	
Living alone-----	133	161.6	7.1
Living with nonrelatives-----	83	106.4	9.9
Living with relatives-----	3,819	112.7	6.2

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

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

Condition for Which Hospitalized

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

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

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

Condition for which hospitalized is shown in tables 21 and 22 according to whether or not the patient discharged was surgically treated for the hospitalized condition. Since surgical treatment in these tables pertains only to surgery for the hospitalized condition, a small percentage of these patients classified as not surgically treated actually had surgery performed on them during their hospital stay, but for a condition other than the one coded as the condition for which hospitalized. The difference in the total column of table 21 and that for table 23, which shows the number of discharges with surgical operation, indicates that an estimated 59,000 discharged patients had operations for conditions other than the condition for which they were hospitalized.

Surgical Operations

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

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

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

Table D. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions¹ by age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Selected condition	Average annual number in thousands	Age				
		Under 15	15-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Discharges		Number of discharges per 1,000 population				
Other respiratory conditions ² -----	1,143	7.8	4.5	5.3	6.4	11.0
Genitourinary conditions, excluding deliveries-----	1,606	2.5	9.5	15.9	12.1	16.6
Hernia-----	516	2.8	4.4	3.9	5.4	9.7
Fractures and dislocations-----	779	4.9	8.2	5.3	6.1	7.1
Other current injuries-----	1,084	2.7	0.9	3.1	4.9	5.6
Days		Average length of stay in days				
Other respiratory conditions ² -----	8,419	6.1	6.0	7.5	8.8	10.4
Genitourinary conditions, excluding deliveries-----	13,421	6.5	5.8	6.1	9.7	14.8
Hernia-----	4,091	3.7	6.3	8.6	9.8	11.5
Fractures and dislocations-----	11,509	7.5	12.1	12.6	17.8	23.4
Other current injuries-----	8,247	7.3	6.4	7.6	8.3	11.4

¹See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

²Other respiratory conditions include influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other lower respiratory conditions.

Table E. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions¹ characteristic of persons under 45 years of age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

Selected condition	Average annual number in thousands	Age			
		Under 15	15-34	35-44	45+
Discharges		Number of discharges per 1,000 population			
Infective and parasitic diseases---	412	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,441	18.6	5.6	3.2	2.0
Appendicitis-----	443	2.4	4.5	2.4	1.1
Deliveries-----	3,681	-	73.9	16.3	0.1
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	666	-	12.6	4.5	0.0
Days		Average length of stay in days			
Infective and parasitic diseases---	4,640	8.8	10.5	10.4	16.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,331	1.9	2.8	3.6	4.6
Appendicitis-----	2,849	5.9	6.1	6.9	8.9
Deliveries-----	15,721	-	4.2	4.8	6.0
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	2,528	-	3.8	3.5	4.0

¹See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table F. Average annual number of patients discharged and hospital days, number of discharges per 1,000 population, and average length of stay for selected conditions¹ characteristic of persons 45 years of age and over: short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

¹See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

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

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

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

POPULATION

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

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

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

Sex and age	Average annual number of patients discharged			Average annual number of hospital days			Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population	Percent distribution	Number of days in thousands	Number of days per 1,000 population	Percent distribution	
Both sexes							
All ages-----	19,875	114.9	100.0	166,935	965.2	100.0	8.4
Under 5-----	1,534	77.5	7.7	11,632	587.9	7.0	7.6
5-14-----	1,910	54.6	9.6	8,928	255.2	5.3	4.7
15-24-----	3,456	154.4	17.4	18,322	818.8	11.0	5.3
25-34-----	3,823	172.0	19.2	22,954	1,032.5	13.8	6.0
35-44-----	2,872	123.7	14.5	24,074	1,036.6	14.4	8.4
45-54-----	2,246	111.1	11.3	25,876	1,279.9	15.5	11.5
55-64-----	1,851	122.2	9.3	22,525	1,486.8	13.5	12.2
65-74-----	1,393	141.4	7.0	20,112	2,041.4	12.0	14.4
75+-----	790	153.7	4.0	12,511	2,434.5	7.5	15.8
Male							
All ages-----	7,365	87.5	100.0	77,018	915.0	100.0	10.5
Under 5-----	844	83.7	11.5	6,075	602.8	7.9	7.2
5-14-----	1,023	57.3	13.9	5,277	295.5	6.9	5.2
15-24-----	721	68.3	9.8	5,881	557.1	7.6	8.2
25-34-----	777	73.1	10.5	7,252	682.0	9.4	9.3
35-44-----	943	84.6	12.8	11,091	994.4	14.4	11.8
45-54-----	1,045	106.2	14.2	11,826	1,202.0	15.4	11.3
55-64-----	893	122.9	12.1	11,854	1,631.2	15.4	13.3
65-74-----	735	160.6	10.0	11,619	2,539.1	15.1	15.8
75+-----	385	174.0	5.2	6,143	2,775.9	8.0	16.0
Female							
All ages-----	12,509	140.9	100.0	89,916	1,012.7	100.0	7.2
Under 5-----	691	71.2	5.5	5,556	572.3	6.2	8.0
5-14-----	887	51.8	7.1	3,651	213.2	4.1	4.1
15-24-----	2,735	231.4	21.9	12,441	1,052.4	13.8	4.5
25-34-----	3,046	262.6	24.4	15,703	1,353.8	17.5	5.2
35-44-----	1,929	159.8	15.4	12,984	1,075.6	14.4	6.7
45-54-----	1,200	115.6	9.6	14,050	1,353.7	15.6	11.7
55-64-----	958	121.5	7.7	10,671	1,353.7	11.9	11.1
65-74-----	658	124.7	5.3	8,493	1,609.7	9.4	12.9
75+-----	405	138.4	3.2	6,368	2,176.3	7.1	15.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>All ages</u>								
All intervals-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	8,828	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	2,175	1,005	1,170	1,070	10.9	13.6	9.4	12.1
2-5 days-----	9,329	2,703	6,625	3,629	46.9	36.7	53.0	41.1
6-14 days-----	6,078	2,459	3,619	3,047	30.6	33.4	28.9	34.5
15-30 days-----	1,581	787	794	787	8.0	10.7	6.3	8.9
31+ days-----	647	376	271	268	3.3	5.1	2.2	3.0
Unknown-----	65	35	30	27	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
<u>Under 15</u>								
All intervals-----	3,445	1,867	1,578	1,578	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	931	477	454	454	27.0	25.5	28.8	28.8
2-5 days-----	1,546	848	698	698	44.9	45.4	44.2	44.2
6-14 days-----	672	379	293	293	19.5	20.3	18.6	18.6
15-30 days-----	199	113	87	87	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.5
31+ days-----	84	43	41	41	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6
Unknown-----	14	8	5	5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<u>15-24</u>								
All intervals-----	3,456	721	2,735	1,129	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	343	120	223	174	9.9	16.6	8.2	15.4
2-5 days-----	2,257	324	1,933	597	65.3	44.9	70.7	52.9
6-14 days-----	725	204	521	307	21.0	28.3	19.0	27.2
15-30 days-----	79	39	40	37	2.3	5.4	1.5	3.3
31+ days-----	46	33	13	13	1.3	4.6	0.5	1.2
Unknown-----	6	1	4	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<u>25-44</u>								
All intervals-----	6,695	1,720	4,975	2,905	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	508	194	314	264	7.6	11.3	6.3	9.1
2-5 days-----	3,780	733	3,047	1,390	56.5	42.6	61.2	47.8
6-14 days-----	1,942	569	1,373	1,017	29.0	33.1	27.6	35.0
15-30 days-----	340	148	192	188	5.1	8.6	3.9	6.5
31+ days-----	113	69	44	41	1.7	4.0	0.9	1.4
Unknown-----	11	6	6	6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
<u>45-64</u>								
All intervals-----	4,096	1,938	2,158	2,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	303	166	137	137	7.4	8.6	6.3	6.4
2-5 days-----	1,253	536	717	713	30.6	27.7	33.2	33.1
6-14 days-----	1,777	814	964	962	43.4	42.0	44.7	44.7
15-30 days-----	539	290	248	248	13.2	15.0	11.5	11.5
31+ days-----	213	124	89	89	5.2	6.4	4.1	4.1
Unknown-----	12	7	4	4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
<u>65+</u>								
All intervals-----	2,183	1,120	1,063	1,063	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	90	48	42	42	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0
2-5 days-----	494	262	231	231	22.6	23.4	21.7	21.7
6-14 days-----	962	494	468	468	44.1	44.1	44.0	44.0
15-30 days-----	423	196	226	226	19.4	17.5	21.3	21.3
31+ days-----	191	107	84	84	8.7	9.6	7.9	7.9
Unknown-----	23	12	11	11	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

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

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

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

Age and length-of-stay intervals	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands				Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>All ages</u>								
All intervals-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	74,195	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	2,175	1,005	1,170	1,070	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
2-5 days-----	32,156	9,110	23,046	11,793	19.3	11.8	25.6	15.9
6-14 days-----	54,039	22,444	31,596	27,507	32.4	29.1	35.1	37.1
15-30 days-----	33,619	17,053	16,566	16,398	20.1	22.1	18.4	22.1
31+ days-----	44,945	27,407	17,538	17,426	26.9	35.6	19.5	23.5
<u>Under 15</u>								
All intervals-----	20,560	11,353	9,207	9,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	931	477	454	454	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.9
2-5 days-----	4,852	2,693	2,159	2,159	23.6	23.7	23.4	23.4
6-14 days-----	5,772	3,242	2,530	2,530	28.1	28.6	27.5	27.5
15-30 days-----	4,219	2,448	1,771	1,771	20.5	21.6	19.2	19.2
31+ days-----	4,786	2,493	2,293	2,293	23.3	22.0	24.9	24.9
<u>15-24</u>								
All intervals-----	18,322	5,881	12,441	5,884	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	343	120	223	174	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.0
2-5 days-----	7,856	1,097	6,758	1,844	42.9	18.7	54.3	31.3
6-14 days-----	5,661	1,723	3,938	2,413	30.9	29.3	31.7	41.0
15-30 days-----	1,718	867	851	782	9.4	14.7	6.8	13.3
31+ days-----	2,744	2,074	670	670	15.0	35.3	5.4	11.4
<u>25-44</u>								
All intervals-----	47,029	18,342	28,686	19,553	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	508	194	314	264	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
2-5 days-----	13,354	2,494	10,860	4,539	28.4	13.6	37.9	23.2
6-14 days-----	16,562	5,195	11,367	8,815	35.2	28.3	39.6	45.1
15-30 days-----	6,958	3,107	3,851	3,752	14.8	16.9	13.4	19.2
31+ days-----	9,646	7,352	2,294	2,183	20.5	40.1	8.0	11.2
<u>45-64</u>								
All intervals-----	48,401	23,680	24,721	24,691	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	303	166	137	137	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
2-5 days-----	4,353	1,902	2,450	2,433	9.0	8.0	9.9	9.9
6-14 days-----	16,809	7,579	9,230	9,217	34.7	32.0	37.3	37.3
15-30 days-----	11,539	6,341	5,198	5,198	23.8	26.8	21.0	21.1
31+ days-----	15,399	7,692	7,706	7,706	31.8	32.5	31.2	31.2
<u>65+</u>								
All intervals-----	32,623	17,762	14,861	14,861	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day-----	90	48	42	42	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2-5 days-----	1,741	923	818	818	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5
6-14 days-----	9,236	4,705	4,532	4,532	28.3	26.5	30.5	30.5
15-30 days-----	9,186	4,290	4,896	4,896	28.2	24.2	32.9	32.9
31+ days-----	12,370	7,796	4,574	4,574	37.9	43.9	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Region and age	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>						
All ages-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15-----	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8
15-24-----	3,456	721	2,735	154.4	68.3	231.4
25-34-----	3,823	777	3,046	172.0	73.1	262.6
35-44-----	2,872	943	1,929	123.7	84.6	159.8
45-64-----	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+-----	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	4,663	1,767	2,896	106.3	83.1	128.1
Under 15-----	877	489	388	69.6	76.1	62.8
15-24-----	705	165	540	132.5	64.6	195.1
25-34-----	960	182	778	167.8	65.8	263.0
35-44-----	629	202	428	101.8	68.6	132.4
45-64-----	981	471	510	99.3	99.7	98.9
65+-----	510	259	252	122.6	140.5	108.8
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	6,123	2,200	3,922	117.5	85.3	149.0
Under 15-----	1,042	531	511	61.8	61.6	62.0
15-24-----	1,096	213	883	164.5	67.1	253.1
25-34-----	1,164	223	941	173.8	67.4	277.7
35-44-----	861	279	582	123.2	81.4	163.3
45-64-----	1,290	601	689	124.5	116.7	132.3
65+-----	671	354	317	148.6	169.2	130.9
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	6,028	2,249	3,779	116.5	90.5	140.5
Under 15-----	974	543	431	57.4	63.0	51.6
15-24-----	1,131	260	871	154.6	75.8	224.1
25-34-----	1,124	249	875	171.8	81.3	251.4
35-44-----	904	296	608	138.2	96.1	175.5
45-64-----	1,249	590	658	122.2	122.5	121.7
65+-----	647	310	336	155.2	167.7	144.9
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	3,062	1,150	1,912	121.4	93.7	147.6
Under 15-----	553	304	249	66.5	71.5	61.2
15-24-----	525	84	441	170.6	60.0	263.0
25-34-----	575	124	451	175.8	82.7	254.7
35-44-----	478	166	312	136.1	97.5	172.3
45-64-----	577	275	301	117.7	113.9	121.0
65+-----	355	197	158	165.3	196.2	138.1

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

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

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

Region and age	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All regions</u>						
All ages-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
Under 15-----	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8
15-24-----	18,322	5,881	12,441	5.3	8.2	4.5
25-34-----	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2
35-44-----	24,074	11,091	12,984	8.4	11.8	6.7
45-64-----	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5
65+-----	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	47,674	21,142	26,532	10.2	12.0	9.2
Under 15-----	5,516	3,243	2,273	6.3	6.6	5.9
15-24-----	4,820	1,820	3,000	6.8	11.0	5.6
25-34-----	6,117	1,344	4,774	6.4	7.4	6.1
35-44-----	5,505	2,579	2,926	8.8	12.8	6.8
45-64-----	17,078	7,719	9,359	17.4	16.4	18.4
65+-----	8,638	4,437	4,201	16.9	17.1	16.7
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	51,821	23,726	28,095	8.5	10.8	7.2
Under 15-----	6,605	3,219	3,386	6.3	6.1	6.6
15-24-----	5,656	1,527	4,128	5.2	7.2	4.7
25-34-----	6,904	2,242	4,662	5.9	10.1	5.0
35-44-----	8,476	4,444	4,032	9.8	15.9	6.9
45-64-----	14,005	6,868	7,138	10.9	11.4	10.4
65+-----	10,174	5,425	4,749	15.2	15.3	15.0
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	43,940	19,781	24,158	7.3	8.8	6.4
Under 15-----	5,763	3,394	2,368	5.9	6.3	5.5
15-24-----	5,526	1,894	3,633	4.9	7.3	4.2
25-34-----	6,849	2,487	4,362	6.1	10.0	5.0
35-44-----	6,543	2,640	3,902	7.2	8.9	6.4
45-64-----	11,298	5,352	5,946	9.0	9.1	9.0
65+-----	7,961	4,014	3,947	12.3	12.9	11.7
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	23,499	12,369	11,131	7.7	10.8	5.8
Under 15-----	2,676	1,495	1,180	4.8	4.9	4.7
15-24-----	2,320	640	1,680	4.4	7.6	3.8
25-34-----	3,084	1,179	1,905	5.4	9.5	4.2
35-44-----	3,550	1,427	2,124	7.4	8.6	6.8
45-64-----	6,020	3,742	2,278	10.4	13.6	7.6
65+-----	5,849	3,886	1,964	16.5	19.7	12.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Race and age	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All races</u>						
All ages-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15-----	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8
15-24-----	3,456	721	2,735	154.4	68.3	231.4
25-34-----	3,823	777	3,046	172.0	73.1	262.6
35-44-----	2,872	943	1,929	123.7	84.6	159.8
45-64-----	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+-----	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6
<u>White</u>						
All ages-----	18,083	6,819	11,264	117.8	91.1	143.1
Under 15-----	3,134	1,687	1,448	66.3	69.8	62.7
15-24-----	3,032	667	2,365	155.0	72.3	228.7
25-34-----	3,421	713	2,708	173.4	75.0	264.7
35-44-----	2,613	865	1,748	125.0	85.8	161.6
45-64-----	3,818	1,817	2,001	118.8	116.8	120.7
65+-----	2,065	1,070	995	148.0	170.0	130.0
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All ages-----	1,791	546	1,245	92.2	58.4	123.5
Under 15-----	310	180	131	41.3	47.8	35.1
15-24-----	424	54	370	150.8	40.6	249.8
25-34-----	402	64	338	160.8	56.6	246.9
35-44-----	259	77	182	111.3	71.7	145.1
45-64-----	279	121	158	86.1	77.9	93.6
65+-----	117	50	68	112.5	102.0	123.6

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

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

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

Race and age	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All races</u>						
All ages-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
Under 15-----	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8
15-24-----	18,322	5,881	12,441	5.3	8.2	4.5
25-34-----	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2
35-44-----	24,074	11,091	12,984	8.4	11.8	6.7
45-64-----	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5
65+-----	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0
<u>White</u>						
All ages-----	150,545	70,346	80,199	8.3	10.3	7.1
Under 15-----	17,533	9,579	7,954	5.6	5.7	5.5
15-24-----	16,404	5,488	10,916	5.4	8.2	4.6
25-34-----	20,544	6,759	13,785	6.0	9.5	5.1
35-44-----	21,529	10,140	11,389	8.2	11.7	6.5
45-64-----	44,438	22,136	22,303	11.6	12.2	11.1
65+-----	30,096	16,243	13,853	14.6	15.2	13.9
<u>Nonwhite</u>						
All ages-----	16,389	6,672	9,717	9.2	12.2	7.8
Under 15-----	3,026	1,773	1,253	9.8	9.9	9.6
15-24-----	1,918	393	1,525	4.5	7.3	4.1
25-34-----	2,410	492	1,918	6.0	7.7	5.7
35-44-----	2,545	951	1,595	9.8	12.4	8.8
45-64-----	3,963	1,545	2,419	14.2	12.8	15.3
65+-----	2,527	1,518	1,008	21.6	30.4	14.8

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

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

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

Family income and age	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All incomes</u>						
All ages-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15-----	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8
15-24-----	3,456	721	2,735	154.4	68.3	231.4
25-34-----	3,823	777	3,046	172.0	73.1	262.6
35-44-----	2,872	943	1,929	123.7	84.6	159.8
45-64-----	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+-----	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6
<u>Under \$2,000</u>						
All ages-----	2,816	1,090	1,726	114.1	97.0	128.4
Under 15-----	265	153	112	42.4	48.4	36.2
15-24-----	535	108	426	153.0	61.6	244.4
25-34-----	328	68	260	169.7	75.3	252.4
35-44-----	246	83	163	128.4	100.1	150.0
45-64-----	612	263	349	116.3	126.6	109.5
65+-----	831	416	415	142.9	165.4	125.8
<u>\$2,000-3,999</u>						
All ages-----	4,322	1,636	2,685	119.7	94.9	142.3
Under 15-----	720	403	317	61.1	67.4	54.6
15-24-----	1,000	183	817	193.6	79.7	284.9
25-34-----	755	188	567	170.1	88.7	244.4
35-44-----	517	180	337	128.4	99.3	152.3
45-64-----	801	391	410	112.4	120.6	105.5
65+-----	527	291	236	147.8	162.4	133.0
<u>\$4,000-6,999</u>						
All ages-----	6,916	2,444	4,472	112.9	80.2	145.2
Under 15-----	1,444	796	648	65.9	71.0	60.6
15-24-----	1,184	212	972	160.9	63.5	241.7
25-34-----	1,654	320	1,333	171.7	68.8	267.6
35-44-----	1,120	380	740	124.7	84.7	164.8
45-64-----	1,194	567	627	108.6	100.2	117.6
65+-----	321	169	152	132.3	148.1	118.4
<u>\$7,000+</u>						
All ages-----	4,273	1,672	2,602	108.8	84.7	133.2
Under 15-----	814	410	404	67.7	66.5	69.1
15-24-----	495	147	349	104.8	62.7	146.7
25-34-----	838	159	678	163.4	65.7	250.2
35-44-----	838	260	578	122.1	77.4	164.9
45-64-----	1,004	538	467	113.5	115.0	112.0
65+-----	284	158	126	168.7	205.5	137.7
<u>Unknown</u>						
All ages-----	1,548	523	1,024	133.1	95.5	166.5
Under 15-----	202	105	97	71.8	73.7	69.7
15-24-----	243	71	171	148.5	85.9	211.4
25-34-----	248	41	207	225.7	75.6	371.6
35-44-----	151	40	111	105.0	60.2	143.4
45-64-----	485	180	305	154.5	124.2	180.5
65+-----	220	86	133	146.6	150.3	143.2

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

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

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

Family income and age	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All incomes						
All ages-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
Under 15-----	20,560	11,353	9,207	6.0	6.1	5.8
15-24-----	18,322	5,881	12,441	5.3	8.2	4.5
25-34-----	22,954	7,252	15,703	6.0	9.3	5.2
35-44-----	24,074	11,091	12,984	8.4	11.8	6.7
45-64-----	48,401	23,680	24,721	11.8	12.2	11.5
65+-----	32,623	17,762	14,861	14.9	15.9	14.0
Under \$2,000						
All ages-----	32,125	16,345	15,780	11.4	15.0	9.1
Under 15-----	2,477	1,328	1,149	9.3	8.7	10.3
15-24-----	2,950	1,085	1,865	5.5	10.0	4.4
25-34-----	2,630	986	1,644	8.0	14.5	6.3
35-44-----	3,345	1,944	1,401	13.6	23.4	8.6
45-64-----	7,635	3,948	3,687	12.5	15.0	10.6
65+-----	13,087	7,053	6,034	15.7	17.0	14.5
\$2,000-3,999						
All ages-----	35,947	18,179	17,768	8.3	11.1	6.6
Under 15-----	4,430	2,567	1,863	6.2	6.4	5.9
15-24-----	4,814	1,268	3,546	4.8	6.9	4.3
25-34-----	5,241	2,425	2,817	6.9	12.9	5.0
35-44-----	4,839	2,323	2,515	9.4	12.9	7.5
45-64-----	8,741	4,817	3,923	10.9	12.3	9.6
65+-----	7,883	4,779	3,104	15.0	16.4	13.2
\$4,000-6,999						
All ages-----	51,389	20,378	31,010	7.4	8.3	6.9
Under 15-----	8,245	4,847	3,398	5.7	6.1	5.2
15-24-----	5,990	1,386	4,604	5.1	6.5	4.7
25-34-----	9,003	2,220	6,783	5.4	6.9	5.1
35-44-----	7,759	3,175	4,584	6.9	8.4	6.2
45-64-----	16,039	6,531	9,508	13.4	11.5	15.2
65+-----	4,353	2,220	2,133	13.6	13.1	14.0
\$7,000+						
All ages-----	31,486	14,921	16,565	7.4	8.9	6.4
Under 15-----	3,912	1,869	2,043	4.8	4.6	5.1
15-24-----	3,273	1,599	1,674	6.6	10.9	4.8
25-34-----	4,607	1,331	3,276	5.5	8.4	4.8
35-44-----	5,420	1,865	3,555	6.5	7.2	6.2
45-64-----	10,125	5,704	4,421	10.1	10.6	9.5
65+-----	4,149	2,553	1,597	14.6	16.2	12.7
Unknown						
All ages-----	15,989	7,194	8,794	10.3	13.8	8.6
Under 15-----	1,496	742	754	7.4	7.1	7.8
15-24-----	1,295	543	752	5.3	7.6	4.4
25-34-----	1,473	290	1,183	5.9	7.1	5.7
35-44-----	2,712	1,783	928	18.0	44.6	8.4
45-64-----	5,862	2,680	3,183	12.1	14.9	10.4
65+-----	3,150	1,156	1,993	14.3	13.4	15.0

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

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

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

Usual activity status and age	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All activities						
All ages-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
School¹ and preschool						
Under 17-----	3,781	2,025	1,756	62.7	65.9	59.4
Usually working						
All ages-17+-----	6,108	3,712	2,397	101.4	88.3	131.6
17-24-----	896	294	602	123.2	70.5	194.0
25-34-----	1,251	710	541	94.1	72.0	157.1
35-44-----	1,428	867	562	95.8	81.7	130.8
45-64-----	2,199	1,576	623	99.7	102.6	92.9
65+-----	334	265	69	122.8	128.8	104.2
Keeping house						
All ages-17+-----	7,587	...	7,587	209.4	...	209.4
17-24-----	1,714	...	1,714	493.0	...	493.0
25-34-----	2,466	...	2,466	309.2	...	309.2
35-44-----	1,313	...	1,313	172.2	...	172.2
45-64-----	1,424	...	1,424	128.3	...	128.3
65+-----	670	...	670	110.5	...	110.5
Retired						
All ages-45+-----	1,128	909	219	183.9	183.2	187.2
45-64-----	148	131	17	204.1	216.9	140.5
65+-----	981	778	202	181.4	178.5	192.6
Other						
All ages-17+-----	1,269	719	550	126.8	112.3	152.7
17-24-----	510	269	241	83.9	75.4	96.0
25-34-----	106	67	38	110.8	86.3	209.9
35-44-----	130	76	54	190.1	141.8	364.9
45-64-----	325	231	95	218.7	201.2	281.9
65+-----	198	76	122	248.1	204.3	286.4

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

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

Table 14. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex, usual activity status, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Usual activity status and age	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<u>All activities</u>						
All ages-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
<u>School¹ and preschool</u>						
Under 17-----	22,314	12,233	10,081	5.9	6.0	5.7
<u>Usually working</u>						
All ages-17+-----	49,418	33,699	15,719	8.1	9.1	6.6
17-24-----	4,784	2,123	2,661	5.3	7.2	4.4
25-34-----	8,777	5,613	3,164	7.0	7.9	5.8
35-44-----	10,686	6,867	3,818	7.5	7.9	6.8
45-64-----	21,353	15,991	5,362	9.7	10.1	8.6
65+-----	3,818	3,104	713	11.4	11.7	10.3
<u>Keeping house</u>						
All ages-17+-----	54,655	...	54,655	7.2	...	7.2
17-24-----	7,480	...	7,480	4.4	...	4.4
25-34-----	12,125	...	12,125	4.9	...	4.9
35-44-----	8,608	...	8,608	6.6	...	6.6
45-64-----	17,487	...	17,487	12.3	...	12.3
65+-----	8,954	...	8,954	13.4	...	13.4
<u>Retired</u>						
All ages-45+-----	18,364	15,002	3,362	16.3	16.5	15.4
45-64-----	2,661	2,114	547	18.0	16.1	32.2
65+-----	15,704	12,888	2,815	16.0	16.6	13.9
<u>Other</u>						
All ages-17+-----	22,184	16,084	6,100	17.5	22.4	11.1
17-24-----	4,303	2,877	1,425	8.4	10.7	5.9
25-34-----	2,052	1,639	413	19.4	24.5	10.9
35-44-----	4,780	4,223	557	36.8	55.6	10.3
45-64-----	6,901	5,575	1,326	21.2	24.1	14.0
65+-----	4,147	1,769	2,378	20.9	23.3	19.5

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

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

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

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

Household composition and age	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)	Both sexes	Male	Female (including deliveries)
<u>All discharges</u>						
All ages-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15-----	3,445	1,867	1,578	62.9	66.8	58.8
15-44-----	10,151	2,441	7,710	149.6	75.5	217.2
45-64-----	4,096	1,938	2,158	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+-----	2,183	1,120	1,063	145.6	165.0	129.6
<u>Living alone</u>						
All ages-----	967	336	632	139.7	142.4	138.5
Under 15-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
15-44-----	234	93	141	150.6	127.2	171.3
45-64-----	354	117	238	137.6	143.2	135.5
65+-----	379	126	253	135.7	155.7	127.6
<u>Living with nonrelatives</u>						
All ages-----	439	218	221	117.0	110.0	124.9
Under 15-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
15-44-----	186	101	85	91.5	80.7	109.0
45-64-----	104	43	61	113.5	107.0	118.4
65+-----	141	72	69	188.0	236.1	154.7
<u>Living with relatives</u>						
All ages-----	18,468	6,812	11,656	113.8	85.3	141.4
Under 15-----	3,438	1,865	1,572	62.8	66.8	58.6
15-44-----	9,730	2,247	7,483	151.4	74.0	220.8
45-64-----	3,638	1,778	1,860	114.1	111.9	116.3
65+-----	1,662	921	741	145.2	162.3	128.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 19. Average annual number of patients discharged and percent distribution by type of condition for which hospitalized¹ according to sex: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Condition for which hospitalized	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Percent distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All conditions-----	19,875	7,365	12,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	412	189	223	2.1	2.6	1.8
Malignant neoplasms-----	348	132	216	1.8	1.8	1.7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1,044	231	813	5.3	3.1	6.5
Diabetes-----	167	71	96	0.8	1.0	0.8
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders-----	379	144	235	1.9	2.0	1.9
Mental and personality disorders-----	407	167	240	2.0	2.3	1.9
Intracranial lesions-----	106	61	46	0.5	0.8	0.4
Diseases of the eye-----	209	116	94	1.1	1.6	0.8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	343	174	169	1.7	2.4	1.4
Heart disease-----	676	383	292	3.4	5.2	2.3
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	162	62	100	0.8	0.8	0.8
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	115	31	85	0.6	0.4	0.7
Hemorrhoids-----	263	125	138	1.3	1.7	1.1
All other circulatory-----	266	143	123	1.3	1.9	1.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,441	696	744	7.3	9.5	5.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	1,143	617	527	5.8	8.4	4.2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	460	287	173	2.3	3.9	1.4
Appendicitis-----	443	209	233	2.2	2.8	1.9
Hernia-----	516	392	124	2.6	5.3	1.0
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	441	120	321	2.2	1.6	2.6
All other digestive system conditions-----	818	351	467	4.1	4.8	3.7
Male genital disorders-----	251	251	...	1.3	3.4	...
Female breast and genital disorders-----	678	...	678	3.4	...	5.4
All other genitourinary system conditions-----	677	339	337	3.4	4.6	2.7
Deliveries-----	3,681	...	3,681	18.5	...	29.4
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium----	666	...	666	3.4	...	5.3
Diseases of the skin-----	181	100	82	0.9	1.4	0.7
Arthritis, all forms-----	125	49	76	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other diseases of bones and joints-----	336	200	136	1.7	2.7	1.1
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system----	251	127	125	1.3	1.7	1.0
Fractures and dislocations-----	779	426	353	3.9	5.8	2.8
All other current injuries-----	1,084	710	374	5.5	9.6	3.0
All other conditions and observations-----	1,004	464	540	5.1	6.3	4.3

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

¹See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table 20. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by sex and condition for which hospitalized¹: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Condition for which hospitalized	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All conditions-----	166,935	77,018	89,916	8.4	10.5	7.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	4,640	3,041	1,600	11.3	16.1	7.2
Malignant neoplasms-----	5,451	2,490	2,961	15.7	18.9	13.7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	8,203	1,840	6,362	7.9	8.0	7.8
Diabetes-----	2,258	851	1,407	13.5	12.0	14.7
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders-----	3,284	1,483	1,801	8.7	10.3	7.7
Mental and personality disorders-----	5,048	2,725	2,323	12.4	16.3	9.7
Intracranial lesions-----	2,819	1,770	1,049	26.6	29.0	22.8
Diseases of the eye-----	1,957	1,305	652	9.4	11.3	6.9
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	3,160	1,838	1,322	9.2	10.6	7.8
Heart disease-----	11,013	6,594	4,420	16.3	17.2	15.1
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,435	581	854	8.9	9.4	8.5
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-----	838	176	662	7.3	5.7	7.8
Hemorrhoids-----	2,482	1,480	1,002	9.4	11.8	7.3
All other circulatory-----	4,246	2,674	1,571	16.0	18.7	12.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,331	1,682	1,649	2.3	2.4	2.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,419	4,756	3,662	7.4	7.7	6.9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	7,209	2,650	4,559	15.7	9.2	26.4
Appendicitis-----	2,849	1,421	1,428	6.4	6.8	6.1
Hernia-----	4,091	3,033	1,058	7.9	7.7	8.5
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	5,308	1,810	3,497	12.0	15.1	10.9
All other digestive system conditions-----	5,774	2,550	3,224	7.1	7.3	6.9
Male genital disorders-----	3,027	3,027	...	12.1	12.1	...
Female breast and genital disorders-----	4,556	...	4,556	6.7	...	6.7
All other genitourinary system conditions-----	5,839	3,343	2,496	8.6	9.9	7.4
Deliveries-----	15,721	...	15,721	4.3	...	4.3
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium----	2,528	...	2,528	3.8	...	3.8
Diseases of the skin-----	1,214	536	678	6.7	5.4	8.3
Arthritis, all forms-----	1,494	722	773	12.0	14.7	10.2
Other diseases of bones and joints-----	6,339	4,633	1,706	18.9	23.2	12.5
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system----	2,160	1,361	800	8.6	10.7	6.4
Fractures and dislocations-----	11,509	6,163	5,346	14.8	14.5	15.1
All other current injuries-----	8,247	5,471	2,776	7.6	7.7	7.4
All other conditions and observations-----	10,485	5,015	5,470	10.4	10.8	10.1

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

¹See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

Table 21. Average annual number of patients discharged and percent distribution by whether or not the patient was surgically treated¹ for the condition according to the condition for which hospitalized²: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Condition for which hospitalized	Average annual number of patients discharged in thousands			Percent distribution		
	Total	Surgically treated ³	Not surgically treated ³	Total	Surgically treated ³	Not surgically treated ³
All hospital conditions-----	19,875	11,465	8,409	100.0	57.7	42.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	412	51	361	100.0	12.4	87.6
Malignant neoplasms-----	348	244	104	100.0	70.1	29.9
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1,044	940	104	100.0	90.0	10.0
Diabetes-----	167	14	153	100.0	8.4	91.6
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders-----	379	66	313	100.0	17.4	82.6
Mental and personality disorders-----	407	11	397	100.0	2.7	97.5
Intracranial lesions-----	106	9	97	100.0	8.5	91.5
Diseases of the eye-----	209	184	25	100.0	88.0	12.0
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	343	101	243	100.0	29.4	70.8
Heart disease-----	676	30	646	100.0	4.4	95.6
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	162	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-	115	99	17	100.0	86.1	14.8
Hemorrhoids-----	263	245	18	100.0	93.2	6.8
All other circulatory-----	266	77	189	100.0	28.9	71.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,441	1,132	309	100.0	78.6	21.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	1,143	51	1,093	100.0	4.5	95.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	460	97	363	100.0	21.1	78.9
Appendicitis-----	443	382	61	100.0	86.2	13.8
Hernia-----	516	481	35	100.0	93.2	6.8
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	441	276	165	100.0	62.6	37.4
All other digestive system conditions--	818	284	534	100.0	34.7	65.3
Male genital disorders-----	251	183	68	100.0	72.9	27.1
Female breast and genital disorders---	678	565	113	100.0	83.3	16.7
All other genitourinary system conditions-----	677	197	480	100.0	29.1	70.9
Deliveries-----	3,681	3,681	-	100.0	100.0	-
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	666	308	358	100.0	46.2	53.8
Diseases of the skin-----	181	111	70	100.0	61.3	38.7
Arthritis, all forms-----	125	9	116	100.0	7.2	92.8
Other diseases of bones and joints----	336	166	170	100.0	49.4	50.6
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	251	123	129	100.0	49.0	51.4
Fractures and dislocations-----	779	658	121	100.0	84.5	15.5
All other current injuries-----	1,084	385	699	100.0	35.5	64.5
All other conditions and observations--	1,004	306	698	100.0	30.5	69.5

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

¹Surgically treated pertains to surgery for the condition for which hospitalized only. See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation and condition for which hospitalized.

²See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

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

Table 22. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of stay by whether or not the patient was surgically treated¹ for the condition, by the condition for which hospitalized:² days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Condition for which hospitalized	Average annual number of hospital days in thousands			Average length of stay in days		
	Total	Surgically treated ³	Not surgically treated ³	Total	Surgically treated ³	Not surgically treated ³
All hospital conditions-----	166,935	87,890	79,045	8.4	7.7	9.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	4,640	1,227	3,414	11.3	24.1	9.5
Malignant neoplasms-----	5,451	4,541	911	15.7	18.6	8.8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	8,203	7,468	735	7.9	7.9	7.1
Diabetes-----	2,258	521	1,737	13.5	37.2	11.4
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders-----	3,284	942	2,343	8.7	14.3	7.5
Mental and personality disorders-----	5,048	77	4,970	12.4	7.0	12.5
Intracranial lesions-----	2,819	307	2,512	26.6	34.1	25.9
Diseases of the eye-----	1,957	1,474	483	9.4	8.0	19.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs-----	3,160	826	2,335	9.2	8.2	9.6
Heart disease-----	11,013	366	10,648	16.3	12.2	16.5
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,435	(*)	(*)	8.9	(*)	(*)
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)-	838	644	194	7.3	6.5	11.4
Hemorrhoids-----	2,482	2,369	112	9.4	9.7	6.2
All other circulatory-----	4,246	1,376	2,870	16.0	17.9	15.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,331	2,060	1,270	2.3	1.8	4.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,419	413	8,006	7.4	8.1	7.3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum-----	7,209	1,579	5,629	15.7	16.3	15.5
Appendicitis-----	2,849	2,605	244	6.4	6.8	4.0
Hernia-----	4,091	3,847	244	7.9	8.0	7.0
Diseases of the gallbladder-----	5,308	4,146	1,162	12.0	15.0	7.0
All other digestive system conditions-	5,774	2,601	3,173	7.1	9.2	5.9
Male genital disorders-----	3,027	2,257	770	12.1	12.3	11.3
Female breast and genital disorders---	4,556	3,694	862	6.7	6.5	7.6
All other genitourinary system conditions-----	5,839	2,313	3,526	8.6	11.7	7.3
Deliveries-----	15,721	15,721	-	4.3	4.3	-
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	2,528	1,276	1,252	3.8	4.1	3.5
Diseases of the skin-----	1,214	654	560	6.7	5.9	8.0
Arthritis, all forms-----	1,494	59	1,435	12.0	6.6	12.4
Other diseases of bones and joints----	6,339	4,420	1,920	18.9	26.6	11.3
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	2,160	848	1,313	8.6	6.9	10.2
Fractures and dislocations-----	11,509	10,315	1,194	14.8	15.7	9.9
All other current injuries-----	8,247	4,013	4,234	7.6	10.4	6.1
All other conditions and observations-	10,485	2,821	7,664	10.4	9.2	11.0

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

¹Surgically treated pertains to surgery for the condition for which hospitalized only. See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation and condition for which hospitalized.

²See Appendix II for conditions included in each category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 25. Average annual number of surgical operations¹ and percent distribution by type of operation according to sex including and excluding deliveries: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

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

Type of operation	Average annual number of operations in thousands			Percent distribution			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
						Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
Total operations-----	12,006	3,564	8,442	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Operation on the brain and skull-----	52	30	21	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Eye operation-----	235	140	95	2.0	3.9	1.1	2.0
Varicose veins-----	100	28	72	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy-----	1,063	482	581	8.9	13.5	6.9	12.2
Stomach ulcers-----	91	62	29	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.6
Other operations on stomach-----	81	25	56	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
Appendectomies-----	410	188	222	3.4	5.3	2.6	4.7
Repair of hernias-----	499	379	120	4.2	10.6	1.4	2.5
Intestines-----	210	107	103	1.7	3.0	1.2	2.2
Hemorrhoids-----	259	122	137	2.2	3.4	1.6	2.9
Gallbladder-----	300	88	212	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.5
Kidneys-----	103	57	46	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.0
Bladder-----	164	60	104	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2
Male genital system-----	282	282	...	2.3	7.9	...	...
Hysterectomies-----	359	...	359	3.0	...	4.3	7.6
Other female genital-----	1,332	...	1,332	11.1	...	15.8	28.1
Reduction of fractures and dislocations-----	627	335	293	5.2	9.4	3.5	6.2
Cesarean deliveries-----	137	...	137	1.1	...	1.6	...
All other deliveries-----	3,559	...	3,559	29.6	...	42.2	...
All other operations-----	2,144	1,180	964	17.9	33.1	11.4	20.3

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

¹See Appendix II for definition of surgical operation.

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

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All ages-----	172,961	84,169	88,791
Under 5-----	19,787	10,078	9,709
5-14-----	34,982	17,855	17,128
15-24-----	22,377	10,556	11,821
25-34-----	22,232	10,634	11,599
35-44-----	23,224	11,153	12,071
45-54-----	20,217	9,839	10,379
55-64-----	15,150	7,267	7,883
65-74-----	9,852	4,576	5,276
75+-----	5,139	2,213	2,926

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹Persons aged 17 years and over who were going to school are included with the "Other" group.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which elicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, medical care, and other health topics in addition to personal and demographic characteristics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete count of discharges from short-stay hospitals during the two years since no adjustment has been made for household members who were hospitalized during the 6-month recall period but who died prior to the time the household was interviewed.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into

larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 26, 1960 includes approximately 245,000 persons from 75,000 households in 12,600 segments, with representation from every State. The sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for the four main regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Qualifications

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

was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation and populations for sampling errors, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measurements of health characteristics than other population data which may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

Example:

There were 19,875,000 discharges from 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.

Table I. Standard errors of estimates of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)		
Size of estimate	Hospital discharges and population estimates ¹	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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

Table II. Standard errors of percentages based on hospital discharges

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root.

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1959 Guide Issues of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U. S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing

the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

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

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

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview type survey. For survey results for the two years ending June 30, 1960, the 1955 Revision of the International Classification was used. Impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification.

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

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue, stitching of cuts or wounds, and setting of fractures and dislocations. Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Operations are classified by type according to a condensed version of "Classification Codes for Surgical Operations and Procedures," published by the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, September 1954.

Demographic, Social, and Economic Terms

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

Race.—Race is recorded as "White," or "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.

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

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

Usual activity status.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of usual activity status are: usually working, usually going to school and preschool, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. 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."

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

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

Location of Residence Terms

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

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

In deciding whether the members of a household reside on a farm or a ranch, the statement of the household respondent that the house is on a farm or ranch is accepted, with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for

house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as on a farm. In all these cases the living quarters are counted as on a farm.

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

<u>Region</u>	<u>States Included</u>
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

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

Condition for Which HospitalizedInternational Classification of Diseases
Code numbers¹

Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138, except 083.1, 083.2
Malignant neoplasms	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239
Diabetes mellitus	260-269
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders	240-259, 270-289
Mental and personality disorders	083.1, 083.2, 300-326, 790, X14-X19
Intracranial lesions	330-334
Diseases of the eye	370-388, X00-X05
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	340-369, 390-396, 780, 781, X06-X13
Heart diseases	410-443
Hypertension without heart involvement	444-447
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)	460, 462
Hemorrhoids	461
Other circulatory diseases	400-402, 450-456, 463-468, 782
Upper respiratory conditions	470-475, 510-517
Other respiratory conditions	480-502, 518-527, 783, X36
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540-542
Appendicitis	550-553
Hernia	560, 561
Diseases of the gallbladder	584-586
Other digestive system conditions	530-539, 543-545, 570-583, 587, 784, 785, X35
Male genital disorders	610-617
Female breast and genital disorders	620-637
Other genitourinary conditions	590-609 (620, 621 males), 786, 789, X37, X38
Deliveries	660, 670-678
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	640-652, 680-689
Diseases of the skin	690-716
Arthritis, all forms	720-725
Other diseases of bones and joints	730-733, 735, 738 (N800-N829) ²
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	726-727, 740-744, 787, X20-X34, X70-X89
Fractures and dislocations	N800-N839 ³
Other current injuries	N840-N999 ³
All other conditions and observations	All other ICD and "X-Code" numbers

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

²With .9 in the 4th digit.

³Other than .9 in the 4th digit.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

<p>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).</p>											
<p>Form NMS-2 (4-18-58)</p>	<p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</p>	<p>1. Questionnaire</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Questionnaire</p>									
<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p>											
<p>2. (a) Address or description of location</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>3. Iden. Code</p> <p>4. Sub-sample weight</p> <p>5. Sample</p> <p>6. PSU Number</p>									
<p>(b) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>(c) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____</p>		<p>7. Segment No. _____</p> <p>8. Serial No. _____</p>									
<p>12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		<p>9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>									
<p>13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		<p>10. What is the telephone number here? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No phone</p> <p>11. What is the best time to call? _____</p>									
<p>Ask at all units except apartment houses</p>		<p>14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>									
<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>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.</p>											
<p>15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS</p>											
Item	Date	1'	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household	Time	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No. _____ Date _____ Time _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<p>16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW</p>											
TYPE:	A	B	C	Z							
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because: _____							
<p>Comments on non-interview _____</p>											
<p>17. Signature of Interviewer _____</p>				<p>18. Code _____</p>							
<p>Special instructions or notes _____</p>											
<p>1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)</p> <p>(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.)</p> <p>(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(e) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not a household member, delete)</p>				<p>Last name (1)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>First name and initial</p> <p>_____</p>							
<p>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.)</p>				<p>Relationship _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Head</p>							
<p>3. How old were you on your last birthday?</p>				<p>Age _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year</p>							
<p>4. Race (Check one box for each person)</p>				<p><input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>							
<p>5. Sex (Check one box for each person)</p>				<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>							
<p>6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)</p>				<p>(State or foreign country) _____</p>							
<p>If 14 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)</p>				<p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>							
<p>If 14 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")</p>				<p><input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years</p> <p>Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>High: 1 2 3 4</p> <p>College: 1 2 3 4 5+</p>							

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask:

9. (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

(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?

If 6 years old or over, ask:

10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months --
 (For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else?
 (For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else?
 (For children 6-16): going to school or doing something else?
 If "Something else" checked, and person is 50 years old or over, ask:
 (b) Are you retired?

R Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-25 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.

We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?
 (a) What was the matter?
 (b) Anything else?

12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home?
 (a) What were they?
 (b) Anything else?

13. Did you feel any ill effects last week or the week before from an accident or injury that happened before that time?
 (a) What were these effects?
 (b) Anything else?

14. 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?

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?

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about . . . ?	What did the doctor say it was?—did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No" in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident, record ill effects, and also fill Table A) For an accident or 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)	If an impairment or symptom or a condition from q. 13 or q. 17, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If accident or injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 yrs. old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of . . . trouble is it? Ask only for: allergy asthma anemia rheumatism arthritis stroke tumor (or cysts) OR Any entry in col. (d-1) or (d-2) of: trouble condition disease coupled with seeing or hearing; a part of the body; "mental" or any internal organ	What part of the body is affected? Show in following detail for members listed below: Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine - (Upper, middle or lower) or back Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) ALSO If arm, leg, eye, or ear, state whether ONE or BOTH.	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?		How many days, including the 2 weekends?
									Check one			Days
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		X			

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		Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was - did they use any medical terms? (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, 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?
					How many of these - days were in the past 12 months?	How many of these - days were in the past 2 weeks?				(b)	(i)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1			Mo: _____ Yr: _____	_____ Days	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Days	_____ Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

TABLE A (Accidents and Injuries)

1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?
 Accident happened during past 2 weeks

2. When did it happen? Year _____ (Enter month also if the year is 1957 or 1958) Month _____
 Accident happened during past 2 weeks

3. Where did the accident happen?
 At home (inside or outside the house) (own home or someone else's) While in Armed Services Some other place

4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?
 Yes No

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
 Yes No Under 14 years at time of accident

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Asthma or hay fever</td> <td>14. Any other chronic stomach trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tuberculosis</td> <td>15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Chronic bronchitis</td> <td>16. Arthritis or rheumatism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</td> <td>17. Prostate trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Rheumatic fever</td> <td>18. Diabetes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Hardening of the arteries</td> <td>19. Thyroid trouble or goiter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. High blood pressure</td> <td>20. Any allergy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Heart trouble</td> <td>21. Epilepsy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Stroke</td> <td>22. Mental or nervous trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Trouble with varicose veins</td> <td>23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Hemorrhoids or piles</td> <td>24. Chronic skin trouble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble</td> <td>25. Hernia or rupture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Stomach ulcer</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Asthma or hay fever	14. Any other chronic stomach trouble	2. Tuberculosis	15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble	3. Chronic bronchitis	16. Arthritis or rheumatism	4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	17. Prostate trouble	5. Rheumatic fever	18. Diabetes	6. Hardening of the arteries	19. Thyroid trouble or goiter	7. High blood pressure	20. Any allergy	8. Heart trouble	21. Epilepsy	9. Stroke	22. Mental or nervous trouble	10. Trouble with varicose veins	23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth	11. Hemorrhoids or piles	24. Chronic skin trouble	12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble	25. Hernia or rupture	13. Stomach ulcer		<p>Card C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot work at all at present. 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children from 6 years old and others going to school</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
1. Asthma or hay fever	14. Any other chronic stomach trouble																												
2. Tuberculosis	15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble																												
3. Chronic bronchitis	16. Arthritis or rheumatism																												
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	17. Prostate trouble																												
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12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble	25. Hernia or rupture																												
13. Stomach ulcer																													
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind 9. Repeated trouble with back or spine 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 	<p>Card D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Family Income during past 12 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$500 (including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over 																										

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54 p. tables. diagrs. 27 cm. (*Its Health statistics, ser. B32*)
U. S. Public Health Service, Publication no. 584-B32

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