

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

utilization of
**Short-Stay
Hospitals**

**by Characteristics of Discharged Patients
United States - 1965**

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Statistics are presented on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, based on data abstracted by the Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of records of discharged patients. In this second of a series of reports dealing with 1965 data, hospital discharges, days of care, and average length of stay are distributed by such variables as age, sex, color, marital status, and discharge status. Discharge rates, daily hospital bed usage rates, and rates of days of care are distributed by age, sex, and marital status.

Washington, D. C.

December 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

John W. Gardner
Secretary

Public Health Service
William H. Stewart
Surgeon General



Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 13-No. 3

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COOPERATION 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 Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 13-No. 3

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 67-61855

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction -----	1
Selected Findings-----	1
Source and Limitations of Data-----	3
Discharges and Discharge Rates-----	5
Age, Color, and Sex-----	5
Marital Status-----	6
Discharge Status-----	6
Days of Care and Length of Stay-----	7
Age, Sex, and Color-----	7
Marital Status-----	9
Discharge Status-----	10
Days of Care Rates-----	11
Age and sex-----	11
Marital Status-----	12
Detailed Tables-----	13
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-----	31
Background of This Report-----	31
Statistical Design of the Hospital Discharge Survey-----	31
General Qualifications-----	34
Reliability of Estimates-----	35
Appendix II. Comparison of the Estimate of the Number of Discharges From Two Surveys-----	36
Appendix III. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report-----	38
Terms Relating to Hospitalization-----	38
Demographic Terms-----	38

IN THIS REPORT estimates are provided of the utilization of short-stay hospitals in the United States during 1965. The data, collected through the Hospital Discharge Survey, are based on information abstracted from the records of a subsample of discharges occurring within a national sample of short-stay hospitals. An earlier report (Vital and Health Statistics, Series 13, No. 2) presented a general summarization of hospital utilization during 1965 by characteristics of discharged patients and hospitals. This report presents more detailed statistics on utilization in terms of the characteristics of the discharged patient than those presented in the earlier report.

In this second of a series of reports dealing with 1965 data, hospital discharges, days of care, and average length of stay are distributed by such variables as age, sex, color, marital status, and discharge status. Discharge rates, daily hospital bed usage rates, and rates of days of care are distributed by age, sex, and marital status.

SYMBOLS

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UTILIZATION OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

Michael J. Witkin, *Division of Health Resources Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report provides estimates of the utilization of short-stay hospitals in the United States during calendar year 1965. An earlier report in this series presented a general summarization of hospital utilization during 1965 by characteristics of discharged patients and of hospitals.¹ This report presents more detailed statistics on utilization in terms of the characteristics of the discharged patient than those presented in the earlier report.

For several years, the National Center for Health Statistics has been publishing reports of the utilization of short-stay hospitals based on information collected in the Health Interview Survey.² There are, however, basic differences in the types of hospital utilization statistics available from the Health Interview Survey and the Hospital Discharge Survey. The Health Interview Survey collects statistics for selected characteristics of

discharged patients (i.e., socioeconomic variables) which are not collected in the Hospital Discharge Survey. On the other hand, the Hospital Discharge Survey collects detailed medical statistics on diagnoses, surgical procedures, and operations which are not collected in the Health Interview Survey. Also, there are differences in coverage and data-collection techniques which result in substantial, but largely reconcilable, differences in the estimates of hospital utilization that are derived from both surveys. An explanation of the differences between the two surveys in the estimated annual number of discharges during 1965 and a reconciliation of these differences appear in Appendix II.

SELECTED FINDINGS

An estimated 29.1 million patients were discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1965. The average (mean) length of stay was 7.8 days with nearly one-half of the patients being discharged in 4 days or less. The discharge rate was 153 per 1,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population. The daily rate of hospital bed usage, which gives the average daily number of beds occupied per 100,000 persons, was about 330. Over 97 percent of the patients were discharged alive.

Different subgroups of the population varied greatly in the extent to which they utilized hospitals. In general the rates were highest and the

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Utilization of short-stay hospitals, summary of nonmedical statistics. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 13-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1967.

²For the most recent report on hospital utilization see: National Center for Health Statistics: Hospital discharges and length of stay: short-stay hospitals. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 10-No. 30. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1966.

average length of stay longest at the oldest ages. Utilization was proportionately greatest for persons 75 years and over. These persons had the highest discharge rate per 1,000 persons (333), had the longest average length of stay (14 days), and on the average occupied more beds daily (1,281) per 100,000 persons than any other age group.

Hospital utilization was proportionately lowest for persons 5-14 years of age. These persons had the lowest discharge rate per 1,000 persons (61), and occupied fewer beds daily (76) per 100,000 persons than any other age group. Furthermore persons aged 5-14 in addition to those aged 1-4 years had the shortest average length of stay (4.5 and 4.6 days).

The average length of stay for males was 8.4 days as compared with 7.5 days for females. However, both the discharge rate and the daily rate of hospital bed usage were markedly higher for females. The discharge rate for females was 181 per 1,000 persons as compared with a rate of 124 for males; females occupied an average of 371 beds daily per 100,000 females as compared with only 285 beds occupied per 100,000 males. Differences by sex in the rates were due in large part to the episodes and days of care contributed by women aged 15-44 years, the age span which encompasses virtually all hospitalizations for childbirth. The discharge rates and the daily usage rates for females aged 15-44 were more than double the comparable rates for males. For persons aged 15-34, the discharge rates for females were triple and the daily usage rates more than 2 1/3 times the comparable rates for males.

The trends in both the discharge rates and daily usage rates for males and for females also differed. In contrast to the regular upward trend shown by the rates for males in ages above the 5-14 age group, the rates for females showed a secondary peak in the primary childbearing years of 15-34, followed by a decline, and then another peak at the oldest ages.

Unmarried persons aged 15 years and over had an average length of stay of 10.4 days as compared with only 7.6 days for married persons. This was due in part to the older age composition of unmarried persons who were hospitalized. Over 35 percent of the unmarried persons were aged 65 years and over as compared with

about 13 percent of those married in that age group.

Conversely, the discharge rate for married persons (200) was considerably higher than for unmarried persons (147). The daily rates of hospital bed usage were the same for married and unmarried persons. In summary, proportionately fewer unmarried persons were discharged from short-stay hospitals, but proportionately more unmarried persons once they were hospitalized experienced longer lengths of stay.

The discharge status, which refers to whether the patient was discharged alive or dead, also varied with age. Starting with persons aged 35-44 years, the percent discharged alive decreased with advancing age. Virtually all persons 1 to 34 years of age were discharged alive. The percent discharged alive was lowest for persons aged 75 years and over (86 percent).

The average length of stay for persons discharged by death (14.7 days) was nearly double that for those discharged alive (7.6 days). In each age group, the average length of stay was greater for persons discharged by death than for those discharged alive. In both discharge status groups, the average length of stay was greatest for persons 65 years of age and older.

For both males and females, the average length of stay was longer for persons discharged by death. Males discharged by death had an average length of stay of 13.0 days as compared with an average of 8.2 days for males discharged alive. Females discharged by death had an average length of stay of 16.7 days as compared with an average of 7.3 days for females discharged alive.

The passage of Public Law 89-97, which, among other things, provides for a hospital insurance plan for persons 65 years and over to be covered by Social Security, has generated much interest in the hospital utilization of persons aged 65 years and over. Statistics collected by the Hospital Discharge Survey during 1965 permit an examination of the hospital experience of the national population prior to the inauguration of Medicare.

Throughout this report reference is made to persons aged 65-74 and 75 years and over with scant reference to a consolidation of these groups. Data for persons aged 65 years and over are found among the detailed tables or may be ob-

Table A. Comparison of selected measures on utilization of short-stay hospitals for patients 65 years and over with those under 65 years of age, by sex: United States, 1965

Measures	65 years and over ¹			Under 65 years ¹		
	Both sexes ²	Male	Female	Both sexes ²	Male	Female
Number of discharges in thousands-----	4,601	2,114	2,474	24,377	9,188	15,152
Percent discharged alive ³ -----	89.5	88.3	90.5	98.5	97.9	98.9
Discharge rate per 1,000 population-----	263.9	276.3	252.9	141.4	108.9	172.2
Days of care in thousands-----	60,035	26,070	33,752	167,343	68,999	98,088
Average length of stay in days---	13.0	12.3	13.6	6.9	7.5	6.5
Daily hospital bed usage rate per 100,000 population ⁴ -----	943.4	933.4	945.2	266.0	224.1	305.3

¹Includes only discharges and days of care for which age was stated.

²Figures for sex not stated included in "totals," but not distributed among sex groups.

³Includes only discharges for which discharge status was stated.

⁴ $\frac{\text{Aggregate days of care} \times 100,000}{\text{Persons at risk} \times 365}$

tained by a consolidation of the 65-74 and 75 years and over groups. However, for the convenience of the reader and in view of the special interest in the 65 years and over group per se, selected measures for these persons as well as for persons under 65 years of age are summarized in table A.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

This report presents detailed findings on hospital utilization by characteristics of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during calendar year 1965, exclusive of discharges from military and Veterans Administration hospitals, and hospital departments of long-term and custodial institutions. All discharges from the participating hospitals except well-newborn infants are within the scope of the survey. The mother's discharge is within the scope of the survey but

the infant's discharge is counted only if it is not a well-newborn infant.

The principal source of information in the survey is the existing patient medical records on file in the hospital. Within the hospitals participating in the survey, statistical information pertaining to the characteristics of a sample of discharged patients and their hospitalization is recorded on abstract forms which are shipped to the National Center for Health Statistics for processing. A copy of the front side of this abstract form covering the nonmedical data presented in this report is shown in figure 1. The reverse side of the form is used to record discharge diagnoses and surgical operations and procedures. Appendix I of this report describes in greater detail the data collection and data processing procedures used in this survey.

In general, the data recorded on the abstract form and presented in this report are limited to key items of information about the discharged

CONFIDENTIAL- This information is collected under authority of Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 489; 42 U.S.C. 242.c.). All information which would permit identification of an individual or an establishment 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 other persons or used for any other purpose (22 FR 1687).

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Form Approved:
Budget Bureau No. 68-R620-R2

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ABSTRACT OF PATIENT RECORD-Hospital Discharge Survey

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Figure 1. Nonmedical section of optical mark page reader form.

patient and his hospitalization that are generally available from the "face sheet" of the patient's medical record. Information on the characteristics of the hospital is available from the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions.³

The survey utilizes a two-stage sample design. In the first stage, a stratified sample of 315 hospitals was selected from the approximately 7,000 short-stay hospitals in the United States, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, contained in the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutional Establishments. In the second stage of the sample design a systematic sample of discharges is selected within the sample hospitals. The sample is selected from the patients listed on the daily discharge listing sheet—a current record of discharges which is maintained by nearly all hospitals. A more detailed description of the sample design is contained in Appendix I.

Since the estimates presented in this report are based on a subsample of about 100,000 discharges from about 300 hospitals participating in the survey, rather than on all discharges (about 29 million) from all in-scope hospitals (about 6,900), they are subject to sampling error. Estimates of the sampling error of several types of hospital utilization statistics presented in this report are discussed in the section "Reliability of Estimates" in Appendix I.

In addition to sampling errors, the statistics are subject to measurement errors. These include errors due to hospital nonresponse, missing abstracts, information incompletely or inaccurately reported on abstract forms, and processing errors. The extent of missing data and an explanation of the adjustments and imputations that were used to compensate for them are also discussed in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains definitions of terms relating to hospitalization, such as "hospital" and "discharge" as well as definitions of demographic terms used in this report. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings in the Hospital Discharge Survey, familiarity with these definitions will aid the reader in interpreting the data.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Development and maintenance of a national inventory of hospitals and institutions. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 1-No. 3. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1965.

DISCHARGES AND DISCHARGE RATES

An estimated 29.1 million patients were discharged from short-stay hospitals in the United States in the period January through December 1965. The discharge rate was 153.4 per 1,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population (table 1).

Age, Color, and Sex

Figure 2 depicts the relationship between age and sex, and discharge rates per 1,000 persons. As shown in figure 2, with increasing age the discharge rates followed an irregular upward trend. The discharge rate was highest among adults 75 years of age and over and lowest among children 5-14 years of age. The rate was also high for infants under 1 year of age. Since well-newborn infants (see Appendix III) are, by definition, *not* included in this rate, the high rate re-

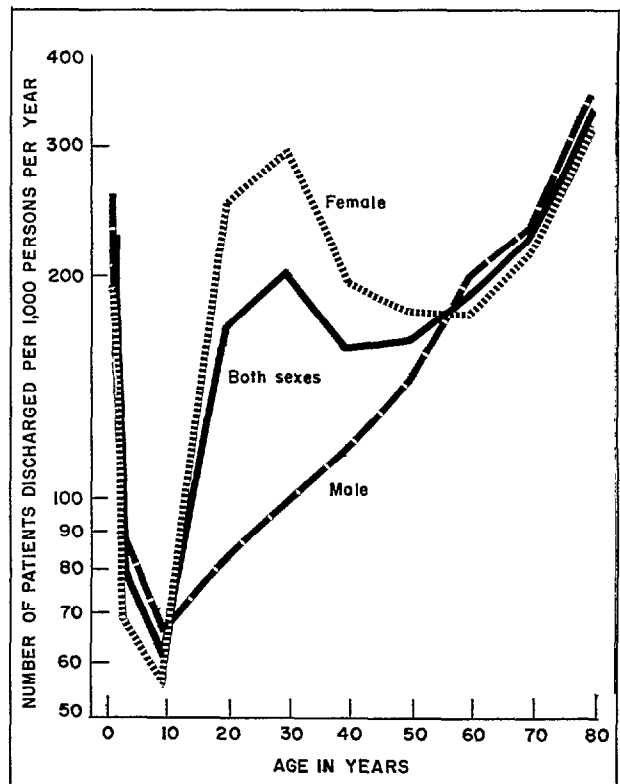


Figure 2. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and age.

flected a high level of morbidity among newborn infants. However, it is also quite possible that a few well-newborn infants were included in the rates since editing of the medical coding was not performed until after the nonmedical data were read into the computer and tabulated.

The rate per 1,000 females of all ages in the population was about one and a half times the comparable rate for males (table 1). However, as shown in figure 2, the rates for females in the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups were about three times the comparable rates for males. The differences in the rates in these age groups, in large measure, reflected the hospitalizations of women 15-34 for deliveries and conditions of pregnancy. In con-

trast to the regular upward trend shown by the rates for males in ages above the 5-14 age group, the rates for females showed a secondary peak in the primary childbearing years of 15-34, followed by a decline, and then another peak at the oldest ages.

The distribution of discharges by color, sex, and age is given in table 2. Seventy-nine percent of the patients were reported as white and 9 percent as nonwhite. Inasmuch as color was not reported for nearly 12 percent of the cases, rates were *not* computed by color.

Marital Status

For persons aged 15 years and over, the discharge rate for married persons was 36 percent greater than that for unmarried persons. This was due in part to the number of pregnancies that occurred among married women aged 15-44. The discharge rate for married females aged 15-44 (299) was significantly higher than the rate (128) for unmarried females in the same age group. The conditions of pregnancy among married women aged 15-44 also explains, in part, why married females had the highest discharge rate of any sex-marital status group. For persons aged 45 years and over, there was no significant difference in the rates for married and unmarried females. The discharge rate for married males was slightly higher than the rate for unmarried males (fig. 3).

Discharge Status

Approximately 97 percent of the 29.1 million patients were discharged alive. Patients discharged by death numbered approximately 818,000 or about 3 percent of all discharges.

The percent of patients discharged alive by age and sex is given in table 1. Starting with the group aged 35-44, the percent discharged alive decreased with advancing age. This of course was indicative of the increasing rate of mortality with advancing age. Virtually all persons aged 1 to 34 years were discharged alive. The percent discharged alive was lowest in the group aged 75 years and over (86 percent). The percent discharged alive was also low for infants under 1 year of age (94 percent).

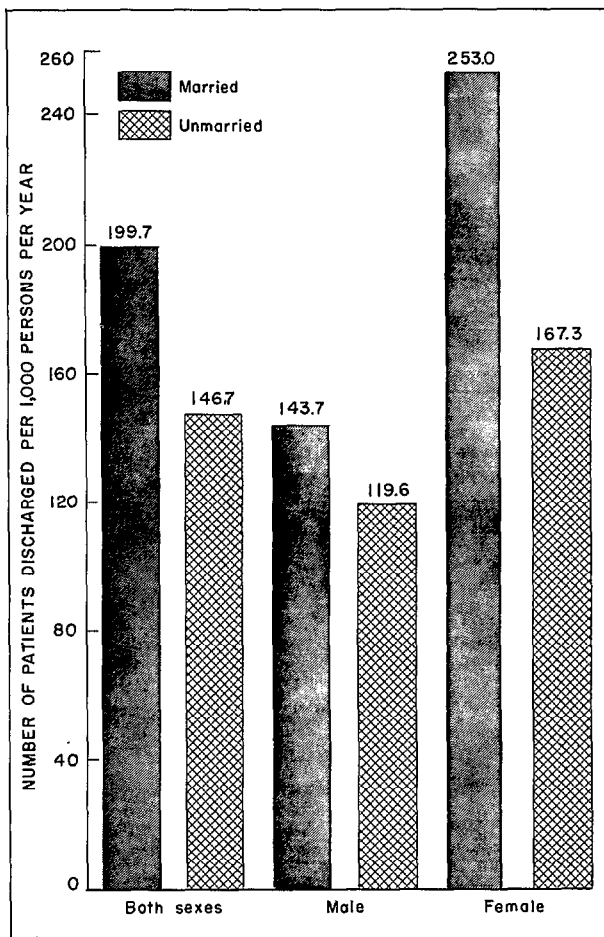


Figure 3. Number of patients discharged per 1,000 persons per year, by marital status and sex for patients 15 years of age and over.

Ninety-eight percent of the females and 96 percent of the males were discharged alive. Starting with the group aged 35-44, the percent discharged alive for males and for females varied inversely with age. As expected, the percent discharged alive was lowest at the oldest ages.

The percent discharged alive by age, color, and sex is shown in table 2. Based on discharges for which color was stated, the percent discharged alive was higher for white than for nonwhite persons. However, inasmuch as color was unknown for 12 percent of the discharged patients, caution should be observed in making more detailed comparisons.

Over 97 percent of married persons and 95 percent of unmarried persons were discharged alive (table 3). For both married and unmarried persons, the percent discharged alive was lowest in the oldest age groups.

DAYS OF CARE AND LENGTH OF STAY

Days of care and average length of stay by selected patient characteristics are shown in tables 4-7; the percent distribution of discharges by length of stay in days for selected patient characteristics can be found in tables 8-11.

The estimated 29.1 million discharges during 1965 utilized over 228 million days of care (table 4). The average length of stay was 7.8 days (table 4) with nearly one-half of the patients being discharged in 4 days or less (table 8). Only about 3 percent of the patients stayed more than 30 days (table 8).

Age, Sex, and Color

Figure 4 shows that, beginning with persons aged 5-14 years, the average length of stay increased with advancing age. It was highest (14.0 days) for persons 75 years and over and lowest (4.6 and 4.5 days) for persons 1-4 and 5-14 years of age respectively. Those under 1 year of age had an average length of stay of 8.5 days. This was the highest of any group under 45 years of age.

Since the average length of stay is often influenced by relatively few discharges having long lengths of stay, the distribution of discharges by length of stay and age is of interest. As shown in

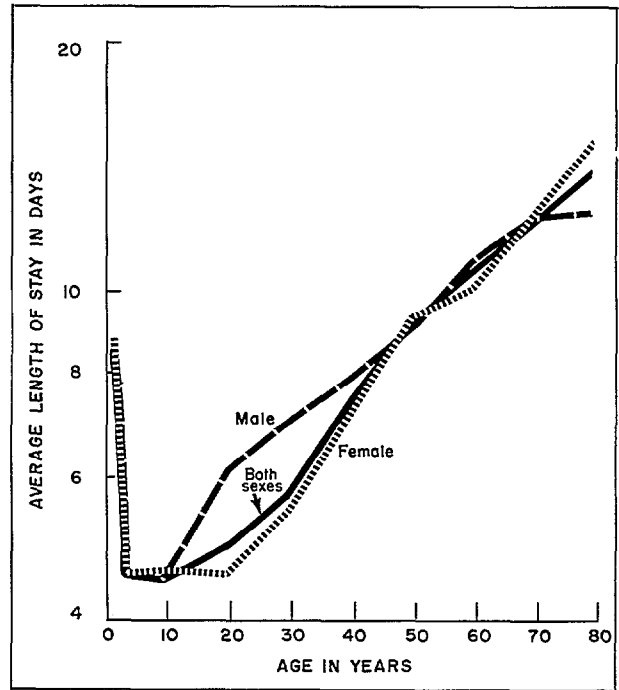


Figure 4. Average length of stay of patients discharged, by sex and age.

figure 5, for younger ages (excluding infants under 1 year of age) there was a preponderance of discharges with short lengths of stay (3 days or less), while in the older groups this was not the case. For example, 60 percent of the patients in the 1-4 age group were discharged in 3 days or less, whereas this occurred with only 19 percent of the patients 75 years of age and over. On the other hand, 17 percent of the patients 75 years and over had lengths of stay of 3 weeks or more as contrasted with 2 percent for persons aged 1-4 years.

The average length of stay for males was 8.4 days as compared with 7.5 days for females (table 4). As shown in figure 4, the average length of stay for males and for females increased with advancing age. The secondary peak, so prominent in the graph of the discharge rates for females by age (fig. 2), is notably absent in figure 4. This was because females in the primary childbearing years (15-34) were discharged frequently but experienced relatively few days of care per hospitalization. Women aged 15-34 accounted for over 40 percent of all females discharged (table 1),

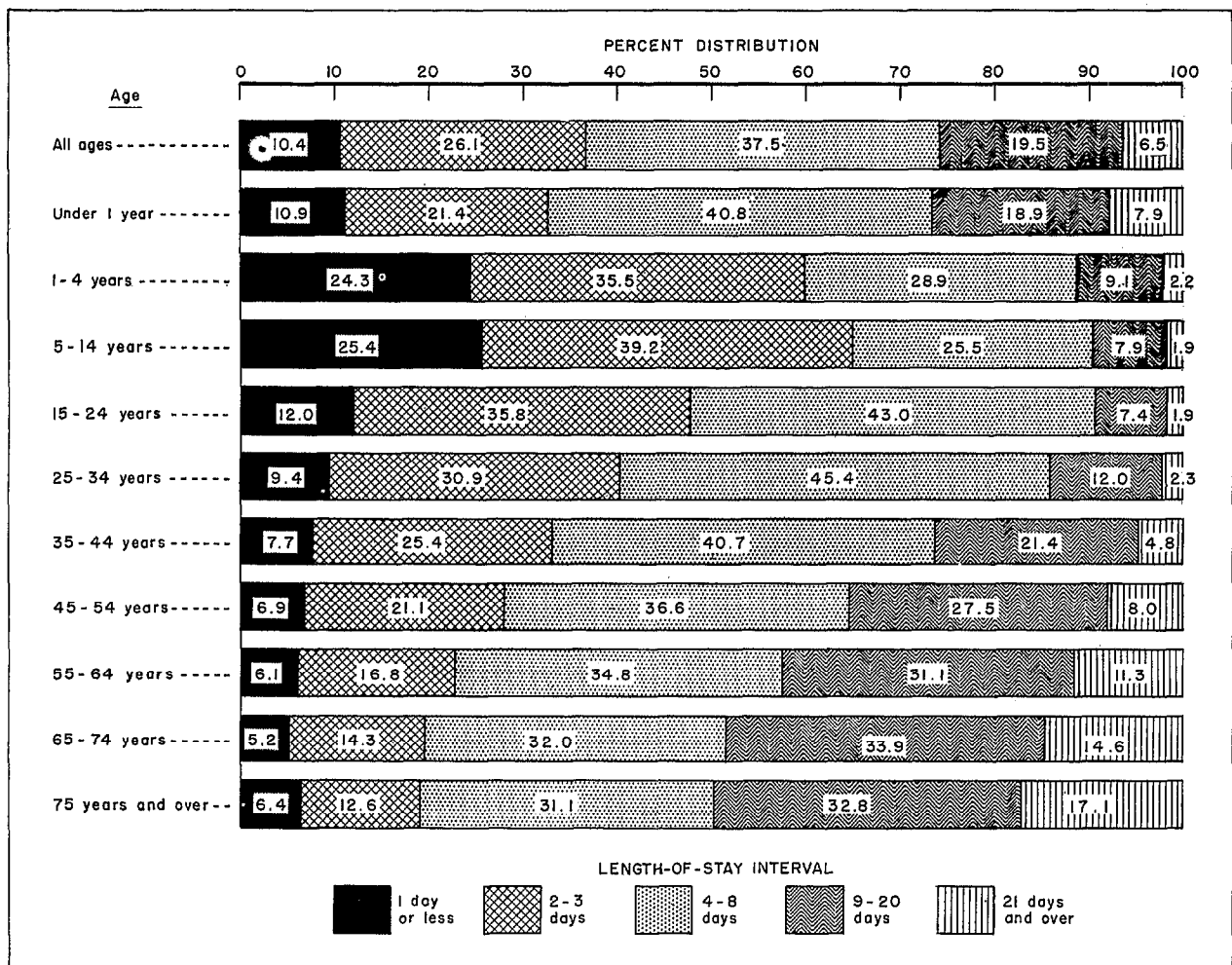


Figure 5. Percent distribution of patients discharged, by length-of-stay intervals according to age.

but less than 27 percent of the total days of care for females (table 4).

As shown in figure 6, a large amount of the difference in the overall average length of stay between males and females was accounted for in the age group spanning the primary childbearing years for women, ages 15-34. Although proportionately more males than females aged 15-34 were discharged in 2 days or less, proportionately *more* females than males were discharged in 4 days or less, and for succeeding groups. In other words, for the length of stay group in figure 6 of 4 days or less and for the subsequent groups, proportionately *more* females than males were discharged and proportionately *fewer* females than

males were still hospitalized (100 percent minus the cumulative percent discharged) after specified lengths of stay. This contributed to the substantially longer average length of stay for males (6.5 days) aged 15-34 years in comparison with females (4.9 days).

On the other hand, for all ages excluding 15-34 years, the proportion of males and females with short and long lengths of stay was essentially the same. The average length of stay for males (8.9 days) and for females (9.2 days) for all ages excluding 15-34 differed only slightly.

The average length of stay by age, sex, and color is shown in table 5. The average length of

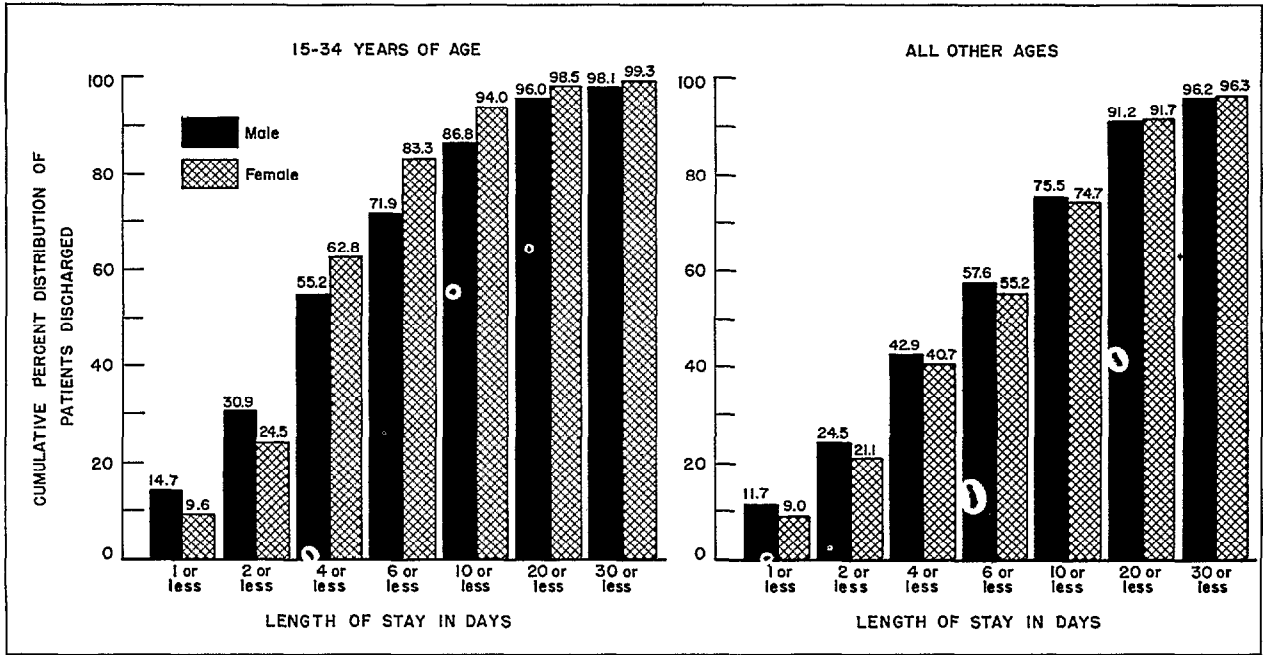


Figure 6. Cumulative percent distribution of patients discharged, by sex and length of stay for patients 15-34 years of age and for all other ages.

stay for white persons was 7.8 days as compared with 8.9 days for nonwhite. For each age group, the average length of stay for white was less than for nonwhite persons. However, for 12 percent of all discharges and 11.5 percent of all days of care, color was not stated. For this reason, caution should be observed in making more detailed comparisons.

Marital Status

As shown in table B, the average length of stay for unmarried persons was 10.4 days as compared with 7.6 days for married persons. A breakdown of the married and unmarried groups into their component parts shows that the average length of stay was longest for widowed persons (13.3 days) and shortest for persons married and living together (7.6 days).

The longer average lengths of stay experienced by the unmarried group and its components as compared with the married group were due in part to the older age composition of persons dis-

Table B. Number of discharges, days of care, and average length of stay, by marital status: United States, 1965

Marital status ¹	Number of discharges in thousands	Days of care in thousands	Average length of stay in days
Married--	17,712	134,876	7.6
Married----	17,301	130,979	7.6
Separated--	410	3,897	9.5
Unmarried-	6,066	62,872	10.4
Single----	3,038	24,777	8.2
Widowed----	2,437	32,516	13.3
Divorced---	590	5,579	9.4
Not stated----	600	5,220	8.7

¹Includes only patients known to be 15 years of age and over. For 0.5 percent of all patients discharged, age was "not stated."

charged in this group. Over 35 percent of the unmarried patients were 65 years of age and over as compared with about 13 percent of those married (table 3); whereas, only about 45 percent of the unmarried persons were under 44 years contrasted with over 57 percent of the married persons.

The longer average length of stay for unmarried in comparison with married persons was evident in all age groups (table 6). For both males and females in most age groups, the average length of stay for unmarried persons was greater than for married persons. The longer average length of stay for unmarried persons occurred even though the discharge rate for unmarried persons was less than for married persons (table 3). In summary, proportionately fewer unmarried persons were discharged from short-stay hospitals, but proportionately more unmarried persons once they were hospitalized experienced longer lengths of stay.

Discharge Status

Persons discharged alive received over 216 million days of care or almost 95 percent of the more than 228 million days of care given by short-

stay hospitals in 1965 (table 7). However, proportionately more days of care were experienced by patients discharged by death. These patients, about 3 percent of the total number discharged (table 1), accounted for about 5 percent of the total days of care (table 7). This fact is also reflected in the average length of stay for persons discharged by death (14.7 days) which was nearly double that for those discharged alive (7.6 days).

Persons discharged by death tended to have either relatively short or relatively long lengths of stay. As shown in figure 7, over one-fourth of the patients discharged by death had lengths of stay of 1 day or less, as compared with only 10 percent of those discharged alive. This was probably a reflection of the large number of emergency patients who died soon after admission.

At the other extreme, 37 percent of the patients discharged by death had lengths of stay exceeding 10 days, as compared with only 19 percent of those discharged alive. Over 10 percent of the patients discharged by death had lengths of stay exceeding 1 month as compared with less than 3 percent of those discharged alive. The fact that proportionately more patients discharged by death had longer hospital stays contributed to the longer average length of stay for this group.

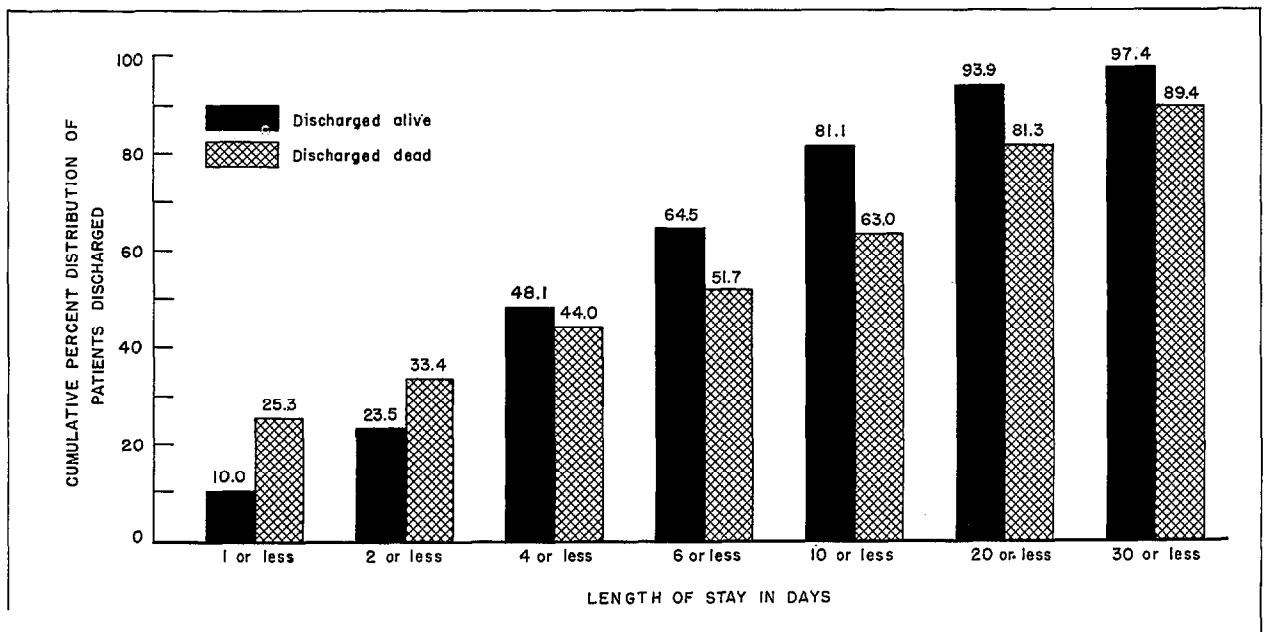


Figure 7. Cumulative percent distribution of patients discharged, by discharge status and length of stay.

In each age group, the average length of stay was greater for persons discharged by death than for those discharged alive. In both discharge status groups, the average length of stay was greatest for persons 65 years of age and older (table 7).

For both males and females, the average length of stay for most age groups was shorter for persons discharged alive (table 7). Males discharged alive had an average length of stay of 8.2 days as compared with an average of 13.0 days for males discharged by death. Females discharged alive had an average length of stay of 7.3 days as compared with an average of 16.7 days for females discharged by death.

DAYS OF CARE RATES

Two useful rates of hospital utilization are given in this section. These rates are shown by various patient characteristics in tables 4 and 6. Unlike other rates and averages shown in this report, numbers of discharges do not enter into the computations. The first rate, an annual one, gives the aggregate days of care per 1,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population. In 1965, 1,203 days of care were experienced per 1,000 persons (table 4).

The second rate, a daily one, gives the average number of beds occupied *per day* per 100,000 persons. The aggregate days of care divided by the number of days in the year gives the average number of persons in hospitals during a given day (average daily census). If a person spends a day as an inpatient in the hospital, he is assumed to have occupied a bed for 1 day. If the average number of beds occupied on a given day is then related to the number of persons at risk, this second rate, which is called the "daily rate of hospital bed usage," is obtained. (This rate is *not* to be confused with the percentage of occupancy, which is the ratio of the aggregate days of care to the number of bed days available. Population data are not involved in the computation of the percentage of occupancy.)

During 1965 an average of about 330 beds were occupied daily per 100,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population (table 4).

The two rates of hospital utilization will show the same trends because they measure the same

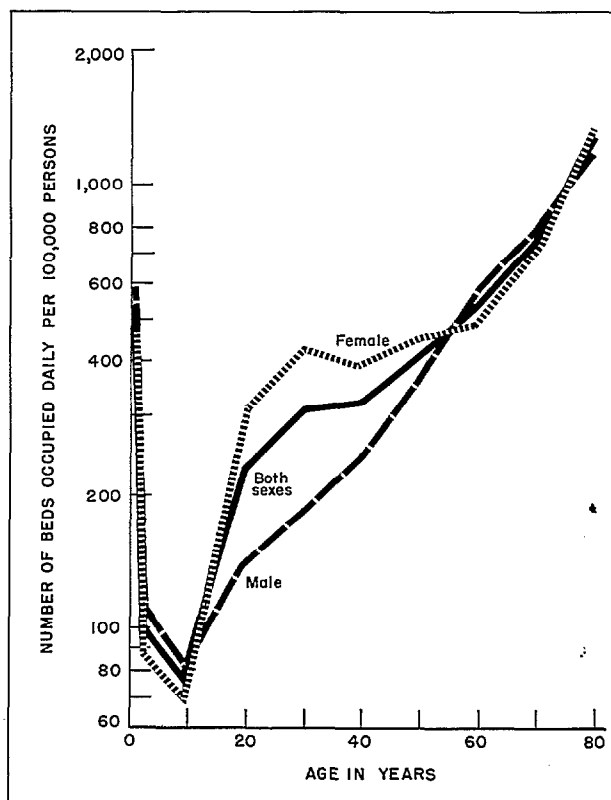


Figure 8. Average number of hospital beds occupied daily per 100,000 persons, by sex and age.

thing. The annual days of care rates are equal to the daily usage rates multiplied by a constant, which is 365/100. For this reason, it would be repetitious to utilize both of these rates in the analysis. The daily hospital bed usage rate is chosen for analysis because it develops the useful concept of the average number of beds occupied each day of the year per given population. However, if it is desirable to compare days of care rates with annual discharge rates, the annual days of care rates per 1,000 persons should be used.

Age and Sex

In figure 8, the daily usage rates have been plotted at the midpoints of the age classes. Following the 5-14 age group, the daily usage rate by group increased directly with age. The rate was highest for the 75-year-and-over group in which

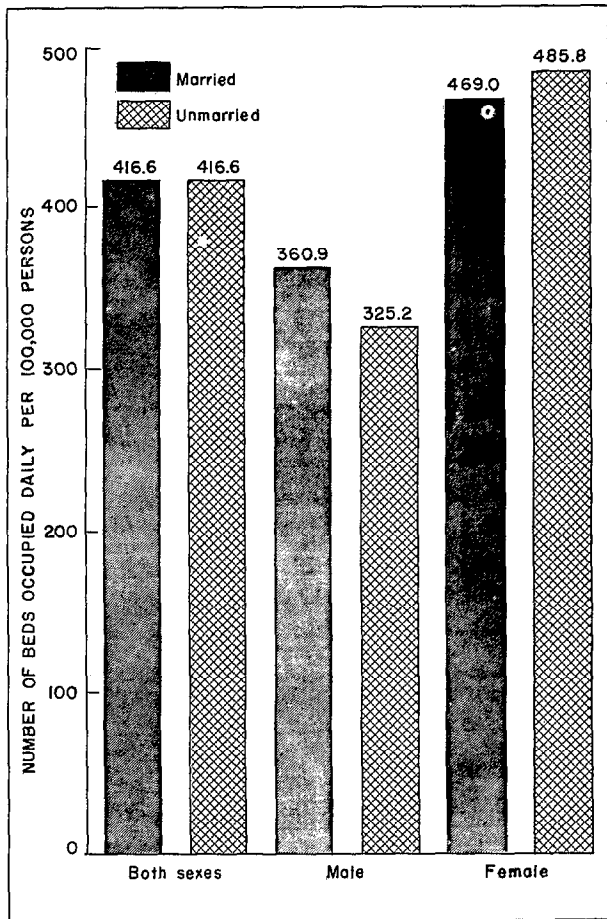


Figure 9. Average number of hospital beds occupied daily per 100,000 persons, by marital status and sex for patients 15 years of age and over.

an average of approximately 1,300 persons per 100,000 persons in the population occupied hospital beds daily (table 4). It was lowest for the 5-14 age group in which an average of only 76 out

of every 100,000 persons in the population occupied hospital beds daily.

The daily hospital bed usage rate for females of all ages (371) was about 30 percent greater than that for males (table 4). This was due in part to the proportionately large number of days of care contributed by women in the primary childbearing ages of 15-34 years. This same factor also helps to explain the secondary peak shown in the graph for females in the 15-34 age group (fig. 8). This secondary peak is absent in the graph for males.

Marital Status

Table 6 gives the daily usage rates per 100,000 persons by age, sex, and marital status. For all age-sex-marital status groups, except all married persons and married females, the daily usage rates varied directly with age. In each of these two groups, the daily usage rates for persons aged 15-24 were significantly higher than the rates for persons aged 25-44. For all age-sex-marital status groups, the daily usage rates were highest at the oldest ages.

Figure 9 shows the daily hospital bed usage rates per 100,000 persons by sex and marital status. The rate for married females (469) was greater than for married males (361) with the differences being most pronounced in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups (table 6). In each of these age groups the rates for females were more than double the rates for males.

The rate for unmarried females (486) was greater than for unmarried males (325). However, in the oldest age groups, the rates for unmarried males exceeded those for unmarried females.



DETAILED TABLES

		Page
Table 1.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by sex and age; United States, 1965-----	14
2.	Number and percent distribution of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by age, sex, and color; United States, 1965-----	15
3.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over; United States, 1965-----	16
4.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of days of care, average number of hospital beds occupied daily, and average length of stay, by sex and age; United States, 1965-----	18
5.	Number and percent distribution of days of care, and average length of stay, by age, sex, and color; United States, 1965-----	19
6.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of days of care, average number of hospital beds occupied daily, and average length of stay, by sex, age, and marital status; United States, 1965-----	20
7.	Number and percent distribution of days of care, and average length of stay, by sex, age, and discharge status; United States, 1965-----	22
8.	Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, and age; United States, 1965-----	23
9.	Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and color; United States, 1965-----	24
10.	Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over; United States, 1965-----	26
11.	Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and discharge status; United States, 1965-----	28
12.	Civilian, noninstitutional population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex and age; United States, July 1, 1965-----	30
13.	Civilian, noninstitutional population aged 15 years and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age, sex, and marital status; United States, July 1, 1965-----	30

Table 1. Number, percent distribution, and rate of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by sex and age: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex and age	Discharges			Percent discharged alive ¹
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year	
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages ² -----	29,120	100.0	153.4	97.1
Under 1 year-----	877	3.0	227.4	93.5
1-4 years-----	1,309	4.5	79.0	99.5
5-14 years-----	2,415	8.3	61.4	99.5
15-24 years-----	4,948	17.0	171.1	99.7
25-34 years-----	4,332	14.9	202.4	99.7
35-44 years-----	3,806	13.1	159.6	99.1
45-54 years-----	3,545	12.2	163.2	97.7
55-64 years-----	3,145	10.8	188.0	95.5
65-74 years-----	2,537	8.7	225.8	92.3
75+ years-----	2,065	7.1	332.9	86.1
Not stated-----	142	0.5	...	95.1
<u>Male³</u>				
All ages ² -----	11,361	100.0	123.5	96.1
Under 1 year-----	508	4.5	258.1	93.7
1-4 years-----	752	6.6	88.9	99.5
5-14 years-----	1,331	11.7	66.7	99.5
15-24 years-----	1,148	10.1	83.1	99.3
25-34 years-----	1,000	8.8	98.2	99.4
35-44 years-----	1,325	11.7	115.8	98.9
45-54 years-----	1,528	13.5	145.4	97.5
55-64 years-----	1,596	14.0	199.8	94.8
65-74 years-----	1,198	10.5	238.0	91.2
75+ years-----	917	8.1	350.3	84.5
Not stated-----	59	0.5	...	93.9
<u>Female³</u>				
All ages ² -----	17,709	100.0	181.1	97.7
Under 1 year-----	368	2.1	195.0	93.3
1-4 years-----	555	3.1	68.4	99.5
5-14 years-----	1,079	6.1	55.8	99.5
15-24 years-----	3,797	21.4	251.5	99.8
25-34 years-----	3,326	18.8	296.6	99.8
35-44 years-----	2,473	14.0	199.5	99.3
45-54 years-----	2,010	11.4	179.2	97.8
55-64 years-----	1,544	8.7	176.7	96.2
65-74 years-----	1,332	7.5	214.8	93.2
75+ years-----	1,142	6.4	318.7	87.4
Not stated-----	82	0.5	...	95.9

¹Includes only episodes for which discharge status was stated.

²Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

³Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by age, sex, and color: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Age	Discharges		Percent discharged alive ¹	Discharges		Percent discharged alive ¹	Discharges		Percent discharged alive ¹
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution	
	Both sexes			Male ²			Female ²		
All ages ³ --	29,120	100.0	97.1	11,361	100.0	96.1	17,709	100.0	97.7
Under 15 years---	4,601	15.8	98.4	2,591	22.8	98.4	2,002	11.3	98.4
15-24 years-----	4,948	17.0	99.7	1,148	10.1	99.3	3,797	21.4	99.8
25-44 years-----	8,138	27.9	99.4	2,325	20.5	99.1	5,799	32.7	99.6
45-64 years-----	6,690	23.0	96.6	3,124	27.5	96.1	3,554	20.1	97.1
65+ years-----	4,601	15.8	89.5	2,114	18.6	88.3	2,474	14.0	90.5
Not stated-----	142	0.5	95.1	59	0.5	93.9	82	0.5	95.9
	White ⁴			White ^{2,4}			White ^{2,4}		
All ages ³ --	23,016	100.0	97.1	9,094	100.0	96.2	13,888	100.0	97.7
Under 15 years---	3,608	15.7	98.5	2,021	22.2	98.6	1,583	11.4	98.5
15-24 years-----	3,756	16.3	99.7	916	10.1	99.3	2,838	20.4	99.8
25-44 years-----	6,306	27.4	99.5	1,845	20.3	99.1	4,451	32.0	99.6
45-64 years-----	5,453	23.7	96.8	2,545	28.0	96.3	2,900	20.9	97.3
65+ years-----	3,778	16.4	89.7	1,720	18.9	88.3	2,049	14.8	90.8
Not stated-----	116	0.5	96.0	48	0.5	93.1	68	0.5	98.0
	Nonwhite ⁴			Nonwhite ^{2,4}			Nonwhite ^{2,4}		
All ages ³ --	2,578	100.0	96.6	897	100.0	95.2	1,697	100.0	97.4
Under 15 years---	458	17.6	96.6	261	29.2	96.7	196	11.6	96.4
15-24 years-----	613	23.6	99.8	88	9.8	99.1	524	30.9	99.9
25-44 years-----	850	32.7	98.9	211	23.6	98.5	637	37.5	99.0
45-64 years-----	430	16.5	94.2	212	23.7	93.9	217	12.8	94.4
65+ years-----	234	9.0	85.6	118	13.2	85.0	115	6.8	86.0
Not stated-----	14	0.6	84.0	5	0.6	94.7	8	0.5	75.7

¹Includes only episodes for which discharge status was stated.

²Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

³Figures for age not stated included for "all ages" but not distributed among age groups.

⁴Includes only episodes for which color was stated.

Table 3. Number, percent distribution, and rate of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Discharges			Percent discharged alive ²
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year	
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	24,377	100.0	187.5	96.8
15-24 years-----	4,948	20.3	171.1	99.7
25-44 years-----	8,138	33.4	179.9	99.4
45-64 years-----	6,690	27.4	174.0	96.6
65+ years-----	4,601	18.9	263.9	89.5
<u>Married⁴</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	17,712	100.0	199.7	97.5
15-24 years-----	2,975	16.8	351.1	99.8
25-44 years-----	7,134	40.3	180.4	99.5
45-64 years-----	5,368	30.3	171.5	96.8
65+ years-----	2,234	12.6	238.3	90.2
<u>Unmarried⁴</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	6,066	100.0	146.7	95.0
15-24 years-----	1,865	30.7	91.2	99.4
25-44 years-----	878	14.5	154.0	99.0
45-64 years-----	1,168	19.3	163.4	96.2
65+ years-----	2,154	35.5	267.2	89.0
<u>Male⁵</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	8,711	100.0	141.4	95.4
15-24 years-----	1,148	13.2	83.1	99.3
25-44 years-----	2,325	26.7	107.5	99.1
45-64 years-----	3,124	35.9	168.9	96.1
65+ years-----	2,114	24.3	276.3	88.3
<u>Male, married^{4,5}</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	6,244	100.0	143.7	95.7
15-24 years-----	267	4.3	92.0	99.3
25-44 years-----	1,918	30.7	102.8	99.2
45-64 years-----	2,662	42.6	163.7	96.2
65+ years-----	1,396	22.4	246.9	89.3

Table 3. Number, percent distribution, and rate of discharges, and percent discharged alive, by sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over: United States, 1965—Con.

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Discharges			Percent discharged alive ²
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year	
<u>Male, unmarried^{4,5}</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	2,169	100.0	119.6	94.9
15-24 years-----	831	38.3	76.1	99.3
25-44 years-----	341	15.7	114.2	98.6
45-64 years-----	379	17.5	169.3	95.2
65+ years-----	617	28.5	309.0	86.7
<u>Female⁵</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	15,624	100.0	228.3	97.6
15-24 years-----	3,797	24.3	251.5	99.8
25-44 years-----	5,799	37.1	245.6	99.6
45-64 years-----	3,554	22.7	178.1	97.1
65+ years-----	2,474	15.8	252.9	90.5
<u>Female, married^{4,5}</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	11,445	100.0	253.0	98.5
15-24 years-----	2,708	23.7	486.0	99.8
25-44 years-----	5,206	45.5	249.2	99.6
45-64 years-----	2,699	23.6	179.4	97.3
65+ years-----	832	7.3	223.8	91.7
<u>Female, unmarried^{4,5}</u>				
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	3,883	100.0	167.3	95.1
15-24 years-----	1,032	26.6	108.3	99.6
25-44 years-----	535	13.8	197.1	99.3
45-64 years-----	784	20.2	159.7	96.7
65+ years-----	1,532	39.5	252.6	89.9

¹The married group includes legally separated persons. Widowed, divorced, and never married persons constitute the unmarried group.

²Includes only episodes for which discharge status was stated.

³Includes only discharged patients known to be 15 years of age or over.

⁴Includes only episodes for which marital status was stated.

⁵Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 4. Number, percent distribution, and rate of days of care, average number of hospital beds occupied daily, and average length of stay, by sex and age: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex and age	Days of care			Number of hospital beds occupied daily ¹	Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year		
Both sexes					
All ages ² -----	228,398	100.0	1,203.4	329.7	7.8
Under 1 year-----	7,445	3.3	1,931.3	529.1	8.5
1-4 years-----	6,050	2.6	365.3	100.1	4.6
5-14 years-----	10,915	4.8	277.6	76.1	4.5
15-24 years-----	24,294	10.6	840.2	230.2	4.9
25-34 years-----	24,726	10.8	1,155.4	316.6	5.7
35-44 years-----	28,122	12.3	1,179.4	323.1	7.4
45-54 years-----	32,662	14.3	1,503.4	411.9	9.2
55-64 years-----	33,129	14.5	1,980.4	542.6	10.5
65-74 years-----	31,049	13.6	2,764.1	757.3	12.2
75+ years-----	28,986	12.7	4,674.4	1,280.7	14.0
Not stated-----	1,019	0.4	7.2
Male³					
All ages ² -----	95,514	100.0	1,038.3	284.5	8.4
Under 1 year-----	4,223	4.4	2,145.8	587.9	8.3
1-4 years-----	3,472	3.6	410.6	112.5	4.6
5-14 years-----	5,953	6.2	298.1	81.7	4.5
15-24 years-----	7,037	7.4	509.4	139.6	6.1
25-34 years-----	6,864	7.2	673.8	184.6	6.9
35-44 years-----	10,295	10.8	899.4	246.4	7.8
45-54 years-----	13,883	14.5	1,321.2	362.0	9.1
55-64 years-----	17,273	18.1	2,162.4	592.4	10.8
65-74 years-----	14,679	15.4	2,916.0	798.9	12.3
75+ years-----	11,391	11.9	4,351.0	1,192.1	12.4
Not stated-----	444	0.5	7.6
Female³					
All ages ² -----	132,405	100.0	1,353.9	370.9	7.5
Under 1 year-----	3,215	2.4	1,703.8	466.8	8.7
1-4 years-----	2,575	1.9	317.5	87.0	4.6
5-14 years-----	4,930	3.7	254.7	69.8	4.6
15-24 years-----	17,248	13.0	1,142.3	313.0	4.5
25-34 years-----	17,832	13.5	1,590.3	435.7	5.4
35-44 years-----	17,768	13.4	1,433.2	392.7	7.2
45-54 years-----	18,728	14.1	1,669.6	457.4	9.3
55-64 years-----	15,792	11.9	1,807.1	495.1	10.2
65-74 years-----	16,299	12.3	2,628.9	720.2	12.2
75+ years-----	17,454	13.2	4,871.3	1,334.6	15.3
Not stated-----	565	0.4	6.9

¹Expressed as average daily number of beds occupied per 100,000 civilian, noninstitutional population.

²Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

³Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of days of care, and average length of stay, by age, sex, and color: United States 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Age	Days of care		Average length of stay	Days of care		Average length of stay	Days of care		Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution		Number in thousands	Percent distribution	
	Both sexes			Male ¹			Female ¹		
All ages ² ----	223,398	100.0	7.8	95,514	100.0	8.4	132,405	100.0	7.5
Under 15 years----	24,410	10.7	5.3	13,648	14.3	5.3	10,720	8.1	5.4
15-24 years-----	24,294	10.6	4.9	7,037	7.4	6.1	17,248	13.0	4.5
25-44 years-----	52,848	23.1	6.5	17,159	18.0	7.4	35,600	26.9	6.1
45-64 years-----	65,791	28.8	9.8	31,155	32.6	10.0	34,521	26.1	9.7
65+ years-----	60,035	26.3	13.0	26,070	27.3	12.3	33,752	25.5	13.6
Not stated-----	1,019	0.4	7.2	444	0.5	7.6	565	0.4	6.9
	White ³			White ^{1,3}			White ^{1,3}		
All ages-----	178,803	100.0	7.8	75,339	100.0	8.3	103,110	100.0	7.4
Under 15 years----	17,940	10.0	5.0	10,027	13.3	5.0	7,880	7.6	5.0
15-24 years-----	18,349	10.3	4.9	5,470	7.3	6.0	12,874	12.5	4.5
25-44 years-----	40,134	22.4	6.4	13,311	17.7	7.2	26,766	26.0	6.0
45-64 years-----	53,011	29.6	9.7	25,002	33.2	9.8	27,927	27.1	9.6
65+ years-----	48,590	27.2	12.9	21,165	28.1	12.3	27,246	26.4	13.3
Not stated-----	780	0.4	6.8	364	0.5	7.7	416	0.4	6.1
	Nonwhite ³			Nonwhite ^{1,3}			Nonwhite ^{1,3}		
All ages-----	23,130	100.0	8.9	9,565	100.0	10.7	13,536	100.0	8.0
Under 15 years----	4,046	17.5	8.8	2,236	23.4	8.5	1,809	13.4	9.2
15-24 years-----	3,378	14.6	5.5	793	8.3	9.0	2,583	19.1	4.9
25-44 years-----	6,699	29.0	7.9	2,008	21.0	9.5	4,686	34.6	7.4
45-64 years-----	5,482	23.7	12.8	2,732	28.6	12.9	2,738	20.2	12.6
65+ years-----	3,416	14.8	14.6	1,755	18.3	14.8	1,659	12.3	14.5
Not stated-----	109	0.5	7.6	41	0.4	7.6	61	0.4	7.4

¹Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

²Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

³Includes only episodes for which color was stated.

Table 6. Number, percent distribution, and rate of days of care, average number of hospital beds occupied daily, and average length of stay, by sex, age, and marital status: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Days of care			Number of hospital beds occupied daily ²	Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year		
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	202,969	100.0	1,560.8	427.6	8.3
15-24 years-----	24,294	12.0	840.2	230.2	4.9
25-44 years-----	52,848	26.0	1,168.1	320.0	6.5
45-64 years-----	65,791	32.4	1,711.0	468.8	9.8
65+ years-----	60,035	29.6	3,443.4	943.4	13.0
<u>Married⁴</u>					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	134,876	100.0	1,520.7	416.6	7.6
15-24 years-----	13,433	10.0	1,585.2	434.3	4.5
25-44 years-----	44,507	33.0	1,125.5	308.4	6.2
45-64 years-----	50,673	37.6	1,618.7	443.5	9.4
65+ years-----	26,263	19.5	2,802.0	767.7	11.8
<u>Unmarried⁴</u>					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	62,872	100.0	1,520.5	416.6	10.4
15-24 years-----	10,430	16.6	510.3	139.8	5.6
25-44 years-----	7,530	12.0	1,321.1	361.9	8.6
45-64 years-----	13,778	21.9	1,927.8	528.2	11.8
65+ years-----	31,134	49.5	3,861.8	1,058.0	14.5
<u>Male⁵</u>					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	81,422	100.0	1,321.9	362.2	9.3
15-24 years-----	7,037	8.6	509.4	139.6	6.1
25-44 years-----	17,159	21.1	793.1	217.3	7.4
45-64 years-----	31,155	38.3	1,684.4	461.5	10.0
65+ years-----	26,070	32.0	3,407.0	933.4	12.3
<u>Male, married^{4,5}</u>					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	57,258	100.0	1,317.4	360.9	9.2
15-24 years-----	1,834	3.2	632.0	173.2	6.9
25-44 years-----	13,471	23.5	722.3	197.9	7.0
45-64 years-----	25,779	45.0	1,585.6	434.4	9.7
65+ years-----	16,174	28.2	2,860.1	783.6	11.6

Table 6. Number, percent distribution, and rate of days of care, average number of hospital beds occupied daily, and average length of stay, by sex, age, and marital status: United States, 1965—Con.

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Days of care			Number of hospital beds occupied daily ²	Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 persons per year		
<u>Male, unmarried</u> ^{4,5}					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	21,525	100.0	1,187.1	325.2	9.9
15-24 years-----	5,002	23.2	458.4	125.6	6.0
25-44 years-----	3,236	15.0	1,084.1	297.0	9.5
45-64 years-----	4,583	21.3	2,047.8	561.0	12.1
65+ years-----	8,704	40.4	4,358.5	1,194.1	14.1
<u>Female</u> ⁵					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	121,121	100.0	1,769.5	484.8	7.8
15-24 years-----	17,248	14.2	1,142.3	313.0	4.5
25-44 years-----	35,600	29.4	1,507.8	413.1	6.1
45-64 years-----	34,521	28.5	1,729.9	473.9	9.7
65+ years-----	33,752	27.9	3,450.1	945.2	13.6
<u>Female, married</u> ^{4,5}					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	17,432	100.0	1,711.9	469.0	6.8
15-24 years-----	11,598	15.0	2,081.5	570.3	4.3
25-44 years-----	30,974	40.0	1,482.4	406.1	5.9
45-64 years-----	24,833	32.1	1,650.4	452.2	9.2
65+ years-----	10,026	12.9	2,696.6	738.8	12.0
<u>Female, unmarried</u> ^{4,5}					
All ages, 15+ years ³ -----	41,163	100.0	1,773.0	485.8	10.6
15-24 years-----	5,421	13.2	569.0	155.9	5.3
25-44 years-----	4,285	10.4	1,578.3	432.4	8.0
45-64 years-----	9,147	22.2	1,863.3	510.5	11.7
65+ years-----	22,309	54.2	3,678.3	1,007.8	14.6

¹The married group includes legally separated persons. Widowed, divorced, and never married persons constitute the unmarried group.

²Expressed as daily number of beds occupied per 100,000 civilian, noninstitutional population.

³Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

⁴Includes only episodes for which marital status was stated.

⁵Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of days of care, and average length of stay, by age, sex, and discharge status: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Age	Days of care			Average length of stay	Days of care			Average length of stay	Days of care			Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution			Number in thousands	Percent distribution			Number in thousands	Percent distribution		
	Both sexes				Male ¹				Female ¹			
All ages ² ---	228,398	100.0	7.8	95,514	100.0	8.4	132,405	100.0	7.5			
Under 15 years--	24,410	10.7	5.3	13,648	14.3	5.3	10,720	8.1	5.4			
15-24 years-----	24,294	10.6	4.9	7,037	7.4	6.1	17,248	13.0	4.5			
25-44 years-----	52,848	23.1	6.5	17,159	18.0	7.4	35,600	26.9	6.1			
45-64 years-----	65,791	28.8	9.8	31,155	32.6	10.0	34,521	26.1	9.7			
65+ years-----	60,035	26.3	13.0	26,070	27.3	12.3	33,752	25.5	13.6			
Not stated-----	1,019	0.4	7.2	444	0.5	7.6	565	0.4	6.9			
	Discharged alive ³				Discharged alive ^{1,3}				Discharged alive ^{1,3}			
All ages ² ---	216,050	100.0	7.6	89,827	100.0	8.2	125,753	100.0	7.3			
Under 15 years--	23,952	11.1	5.3	13,369	14.9	5.2	10,540	8.4	5.4			
15-24 years-----	24,216	11.2	4.9	6,996	7.8	6.1	17,211	13.7	4.5			
25-44 years-----	52,199	24.2	6.5	16,803	18.7	7.3	35,306	28.1	6.1			
45-64 years-----	62,673	29.0	9.7	29,512	32.9	9.8	33,046	26.3	9.6			
65+ years-----	52,064	24.1	12.6	22,744	25.3	12.2	29,116	23.2	13.0			
Not stated-----	947	0.4	7.0	403	0.4	7.3	534	0.4	6.8			
	Discharged dead ³				Discharged dead ^{1,3}				Discharged dead ^{1,3}			
All ages ² ---	12,056	100.0	14.7	5,576	100.0	13.0	6,472	100.0	16.7			
Under 15 years--	422	3.5	6.1	267	4.8	6.7	155	2.4	5.4			
15-24 years-----	59	0.5	5.2	38	0.7	5.7	22	0.3	4.6			
25-44 years-----	593	4.9	15.0	334	6.0	18.0	258	4.0	12.3			
45-64 years-----	3,004	24.9	13.9	1,589	28.5	13.6	1,415	21.9	14.3			
65+ years-----	7,906	65.6	16.6	3,306	59.3	13.5	4,592	70.9	19.9			
Not stated-----	72	0.6	10.4	41	0.7	11.6	30	0.5	9.1			

¹Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

²Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

³Includes only episodes for which discharge status was stated.

Table 8. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, and age:
United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex and age	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
Both sexes		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ --	29,120	100.0	2.1	8.3	13.3	12.8	11.4	16.2	9.9	6.6	12.9	3.6	2.9
Under 1 year-----	877	100.0	4.7	6.2	9.9	11.5	11.8	18.5	10.5	5.9	13.0	4.0	3.9
1-4 years-----	1,309	100.0	4.1	20.2	23.5	12.0	9.5	12.4	7.0	3.3	5.8	1.2	1.0
5-14 years-----	2,415	100.0	4.0	21.4	27.4	11.8	8.1	11.5	5.9	3.1	4.8	1.0	0.9
15-24 years-----	4,948	100.0	2.4	9.6	16.0	19.8	17.2	19.2	6.6	3.1	4.3	1.0	0.9
25-34 years-----	4,332	100.0	1.9	7.5	14.2	16.7	16.1	20.2	9.1	4.9	7.1	1.3	1.0
35-44 years-----	3,806	100.0	1.4	6.3	12.3	13.1	11.1	17.7	11.9	7.8	13.6	2.8	2.0
45-54 years-----	3,545	100.0	1.6	5.3	10.3	10.8	9.1	15.0	12.5	9.8	17.7	4.8	3.2
55-64 years-----	3,145	100.0	1.2	4.9	8.5	8.3	8.0	14.7	12.1	9.8	21.3	6.6	4.7
65-74 years-----	2,537	100.0	1.4	3.8	6.8	7.5	7.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	23.9	8.3	6.3
75+ years-----	2,065	100.0	1.7	4.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	13.0	11.2	8.4	24.4	8.4	8.7
Not stated-----	142	100.0	5.0	11.2	14.2	9.4	12.0	12.9	8.2	7.9	12.8	4.0	2.3
Male²													
All ages ¹ --	11,361	100.0	2.5	9.7	13.5	10.3	9.2	15.0	10.4	6.9	14.5	4.4	3.5
Under 1 year-----	508	100.0	4.2	6.6	10.4	11.1	11.3	20.0	10.1	5.7	12.7	4.1	3.7
1-4 years-----	752	100.0	4.4	19.6	22.4	12.2	10.4	12.0	8.1	3.3	5.6	1.1	1.0
5-14 years-----	1,331	100.0	4.2	21.2	26.8	11.4	8.3	11.4	6.1	3.5	5.0	1.2	0.9
15-24 years-----	1,148	100.0	3.3	13.6	17.1	13.6	11.2	15.9	8.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.0
25-34 years-----	1,000	100.0	2.3	9.8	15.2	12.5	11.2	17.5	10.0	6.7	10.9	2.2	1.7
35-44 years-----	1,325	100.0	1.9	7.7	11.5	11.8	10.0	18.5	12.0	6.8	13.9	3.6	2.3
45-54 years-----	1,528	100.0	1.8	6.3	10.1	10.3	9.3	16.1	12.1	8.6	16.9	5.3	3.3
55-64 years-----	1,596	100.0	1.3	5.5	8.9	7.5	8.0	15.1	12.0	9.1	20.5	6.9	5.2
65-74 years-----	1,198	100.0	1.7	4.3	7.4	7.4	7.0	13.0	12.2	9.3	23.1	8.1	6.6
75+ years-----	917	100.0	1.9	5.0	6.6	7.0	7.6	12.3	11.1	8.7	23.9	8.3	7.7
Not stated-----	59	100.0	7.1	8.3	13.9	7.8	8.3	13.9	9.9	9.6	13.9	5.3	2.1
Female²													
All ages ¹ --	17,709	100.0	1.9	7.4	13.3	14.4	12.7	16.9	9.5	6.4	11.9	3.1	2.5
Under 1 year-----	368	100.0	5.4	5.6	9.3	12.1	12.5	16.5	11.0	6.1	13.3	3.9	4.3
1-4 years-----	555	100.0	3.6	20.9	25.0	11.8	8.4	13.0	5.6	3.3	6.1	1.4	1.0
5-14 years-----	1,079	100.0	3.9	21.7	28.1	12.4	7.9	11.6	5.6	2.5	4.6	0.7	1.0
15-24 years-----	3,797	100.0	2.1	8.4	15.7	21.6	19.0	20.2	6.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.5
25-34 years-----	3,326	100.0	1.8	6.8	14.0	18.0	17.6	21.0	8.8	4.3	5.9	1.0	0.8
35-44 years-----	2,473	100.0	1.2	5.5	12.7	13.8	11.7	17.2	11.8	8.4	13.5	2.4	1.8
45-54 years-----	2,010	100.0	1.4	4.5	10.5	11.2	8.9	14.2	12.9	10.7	18.2	4.5	3.1
55-64 years-----	1,544	100.0	1.1	4.1	8.1	9.3	8.1	14.2	12.2	10.5	22.1	6.2	4.1
65-74 years-----	1,332	100.0	1.2	3.3	6.3	7.6	7.0	13.1	11.9	10.6	24.6	8.5	6.1
75+ years-----	1,142	100.0	1.6	4.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	13.5	11.4	8.3	24.6	8.3	9.5
Not stated-----	82	100.0	3.6	13.4	14.7	10.7	14.8	12.4	6.9	6.0	12.0	3.1	2.4

¹Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

²Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 9. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and color:
United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and color	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	29,120	100.0	2.1	8.3	13.3	12.8	11.4	16.2	9.9	6.6	12.9	3.6	2.9
Under 15 years-----	4,601	100.0	4.2	18.2	23.0	11.8	9.2	13.1	7.1	3.7	6.7	1.6	1.5
15-24 years-----	4,948	100.0	2.4	9.6	16.0	19.8	17.2	19.2	6.6	3.1	4.3	1.0	0.9
25-44 years-----	8,138	100.0	1.7	6.9	13.3	15.0	13.8	19.0	10.4	6.3	10.1	2.0	1.5
45-64 years-----	6,690	100.0	1.4	5.1	9.4	9.6	8.6	14.9	12.3	9.8	19.4	5.6	3.9
65+ years-----	4,601	100.0	1.6	4.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	13.0	11.7	9.3	24.1	8.3	7.4
Not stated-----	142	100.0	5.0	11.2	14.2	9.4	12.0	12.9	8.2	7.9	12.8	4.0	2.3
<u>White</u> ²		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	23,016	100.0	2.1	8.3	13.2	12.6	11.4	16.3	10.1	6.7	13.0	3.6	2.8
Under 15 years-----	3,608	100.0	4.4	18.6	23.7	11.8	9.0	13.3	7.0	3.4	6.2	1.4	1.2
15-24 years-----	3,756	100.0	2.3	9.4	15.6	19.5	17.5	19.9	6.8	3.1	4.1	0.9	0.9
25-44 years-----	6,306	100.0	1.6	6.8	13.2	14.8	14.0	19.1	10.6	6.4	10.2	1.9	1.3
45-64 years-----	5,453	100.0	1.4	5.1	9.4	9.7	8.6	15.0	12.5	9.8	19.2	5.4	3.8
65+ years-----	3,778	100.0	1.6	4.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	13.1	12.0	9.3	23.9	8.5	7.1
Not stated-----	116	100.0	5.4	12.0	13.9	9.5	11.5	13.3	7.4	7.7	13.4	4.1	1.8
<u>Nonwhite</u> ²		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	2,598	100.0	2.2	7.2	13.1	14.1	10.5	14.9	9.4	6.5	14.0	4.2	3.9
Under 15 years-----	458	100.0	3.3	9.6	14.9	12.0	9.9	14.6	8.1	6.5	12.5	3.5	5.1
15-24 years-----	613	100.0	1.9	9.0	18.5	22.9	14.4	15.8	6.3	3.4	5.2	1.3	1.3
25-44 years-----	850	100.0	2.2	7.0	13.8	14.8	11.1	16.7	10.0	6.5	12.8	2.9	2.3
45-64 years-----	430	100.0	1.0	4.1	6.5	6.3	7.1	12.9	13.2	10.2	23.8	8.9	6.0
65+ years-----	234	100.0	2.4	4.4	5.3	7.7	5.1	10.6	10.8	8.2	26.3	9.1	10.0
Not stated-----	14	100.0	4.2	7.3	10.1	6.5	14.8	14.9	13.5	7.9	12.5	6.3	2.1
<u>Male</u> ³		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	11,361	100.0	2.5	9.7	13.5	10.3	9.2	15.0	10.4	6.9	14.5	4.4	3.5
Under 15 years-----	2,591	100.0	4.2	17.9	22.3	11.6	9.5	13.3	7.5	3.9	6.7	1.7	1.5
15-24 years-----	1,148	100.0	3.3	13.6	17.1	13.6	11.2	15.9	8.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.0
25-44 years-----	2,325	100.0	2.1	8.6	13.1	12.1	10.6	18.0	11.1	6.8	12.6	3.0	2.0
45-64 years-----	3,124	100.0	1.6	5.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	15.6	12.0	8.8	18.7	6.1	4.3
65+ years-----	2,114	100.0	1.8	4.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	12.7	11.7	9.0	23.5	8.2	7.1
Not stated-----	59	100.0	7.1	8.3	13.9	7.8	8.3	13.9	9.9	9.6	13.9	5.3	2.1
<u>Male, white</u> ^{2,3}		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	9,094	100.0	2.6	9.8	13.5	10.3	9.2	15.2	10.5	7.0	14.3	4.4	3.3
Under 15 years-----	2,021	100.0	4.6	18.2	23.2	11.5	9.3	13.5	7.2	3.7	6.1	1.6	1.2
15-24 years-----	916	100.0	3.2	13.5	17.4	13.7	11.1	16.6	8.4	5.1	7.2	1.8	1.9
25-44 years-----	1,845	100.0	2.0	8.7	13.1	12.3	10.5	17.7	11.5	6.8	12.7	2.9	1.9
45-64 years-----	2,545	100.0	1.6	6.1	9.4	8.9	8.7	15.9	12.3	8.8	18.2	5.8	4.3
65+ years-----	1,720	100.0	1.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	7.4	12.8	11.9	9.2	23.7	8.3	6.7
Not stated-----	48	100.0	6.9	10.3	14.0	7.2	7.2	13.9	8.6	9.5	14.2	5.7	2.4

Table 9. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and color; United States, 1965—Con.

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and color	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
Male, nonwhite^{2,3}		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	897	100.0	2.6	7.5	10.1	9.1	9.2	14.0	10.9	7.3	17.7	6.0	5.4
Under 15 years-----	261	100.0	2.6	9.7	14.0	11.9	10.6	14.2	9.0	6.8	13.2	3.6	4.3
15-24 years-----	88	100.0	3.6	8.4	14.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	9.6	5.1	13.3	4.1	4.9
25-44 years-----	211	100.0	3.7	8.5	10.0	8.7	10.6	16.3	11.4	7.4	16.1	4.1	3.3
45-64 years-----	212	100.0	1.1	5.3	6.3	6.1	7.1	14.6	12.7	9.3	22.2	9.2	6.1
65+ years-----	118	100.0	2.4	4.7	5.8	6.6	5.2	9.5	11.4	6.8	26.1	10.6	10.8
Not stated-----	5	100.0	11.1	-	5.6	8.5	4.5	19.9	28.3	3.0	12.9	6.3	
Female³													
All ages ¹ -----	17,709	100.0	1.9	7.4	13.3	14.4	12.7	16.9	9.5	6.4	11.9	3.1	2.5
Under 15 years-----	2,002	100.0	4.1	18.5	23.8	12.2	8.9	12.9	6.6	3.4	6.6	1.5	1.6
15-24 years-----	3,797	100.0	2.1	8.4	15.7	21.6	19.0	20.2	6.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	5,799	100.0	1.5	6.2	13.4	16.2	15.1	19.4	10.1	6.1	9.1	1.6	1.2
45-64 years-----	3,554	100.0	1.2	4.3	9.5	10.4	8.5	14.2	12.6	10.6	19.9	5.2	3.5
65+ years-----	2,474	100.0	1.4	3.8	6.1	6.9	6.7	13.3	11.7	9.5	24.6	8.4	7.7
Not stated-----	82	100.0	3.6	13.4	14.7	10.7	14.8	12.4	6.9	6.0	12.0	3.1	2.4
Female, white^{2,3}													
All ages ¹ -----	13,888	100.0	1.8	7.2	13.1	14.1	12.8	17.0	9.8	6.5	12.1	3.1	2.4
Under 15 years-----	1,583	100.0	4.3	19.1	24.4	12.2	8.7	13.0	6.6	3.0	6.3	1.3	1.1
15-24 years-----	2,838	100.0	2.0	8.0	15.0	21.4	19.5	20.9	6.4	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	4,451	100.0	1.4	6.0	13.3	15.9	15.5	19.6	10.3	6.3	9.2	1.5	1.1
45-64 years-----	2,900	100.0	1.2	4.2	9.5	10.5	8.5	14.3	12.7	10.7	19.9	5.1	3.3
65+ years-----	2,049	100.0	1.4	3.8	6.1	6.7	7.1	13.4	12.0	9.4	24.1	8.6	7.4
Not stated-----	68	100.0	4.3	13.1	13.9	11.1	14.5	12.9	6.5	6.4	12.9	2.9	1.4
Female, nonwhite^{2,3}													
All ages ¹ -----	1,697	100.0	1.9	7.1	14.7	16.8	11.1	15.4	8.6	6.1	12.0	3.2	3.0
Under 15 years-----	196	100.0	4.2	9.3	16.1	11.8	9.0	15.3	6.9	6.2	11.5	3.3	6.2
15-24 years-----	524	100.0	1.6	9.1	19.3	24.7	14.7	16.3	5.8	3.1	3.9	0.8	0.7
25-44 years-----	637	100.0	1.7	6.5	15.0	16.8	11.2	16.8	9.5	6.3	11.7	2.5	2.0
45-64 years-----	217	100.0	1.0	2.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	11.3	13.7	11.0	25.4	8.6	5.9
65+ years-----	115	100.0	2.4	4.2	4.9	8.3	5.1	11.8	10.2	9.6	26.7	7.7	9.2
Not stated-----	8	100.0	-	12.7	13.8	5.8	22.8	12.8	4.8	3.4	13.3	6.9	3.6

¹Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

²Includes only episodes for which color was stated.

³Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 10. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution											
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	24,377	100.0	1.7	6.4	11.5	13.0	11.8	16.8	10.4	7.2	14.1	4.0	3.1
15-24 years-----	4,948	100.0	2.4	9.6	16.0	19.8	17.2	19.2	6.6	3.1	4.3	1.0	0.9
25-44 years-----	8,138	100.0	1.7	6.9	13.3	15.0	13.8	19.0	10.4	6.3	10.1	2.0	1.5
45-64 years-----	6,690	100.0	1.4	5.1	9.4	9.6	8.6	14.9	12.3	9.8	19.4	5.6	3.9
65+ years-----	4,601	100.0	1.6	4.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	13.0	11.7	9.3	24.1	8.3	7.4
<u>Both sexes, married³</u>													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	17,712	100.0	1.6	6.2	11.7	13.9	12.9	17.5	10.4	7.0	13.1	3.4	2.4
15-24 years-----	2,975	100.0	2.3	7.9	14.3	22.4	20.6	20.9	5.6	2.3	2.6	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	7,134	100.0	1.6	6.8	13.4	15.3	14.4	19.3	10.3	6.1	9.8	1.8	1.2
45-64 years-----	5,368	100.0	1.4	5.1	9.7	9.9	8.7	15.2	12.5	9.8	19.0	5.4	3.4
65+ years-----	2,234	100.0	1.5	4.4	7.4	7.4	7.8	13.3	11.9	9.1	23.1	7.9	6.2
<u>Both sexes, unmarried³</u>													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	6,066	100.0	1.7	6.9	11.1	10.7	8.7	15.0	10.5	7.7	17.1	5.5	5.1
15-24 years-----	1,865	100.0	2.4	11.7	18.5	16.1	12.0	16.7	8.2	4.4	6.9	1.6	1.4
25-44 years-----	878	100.0	1.9	7.4	12.7	12.1	9.4	17.4	11.4	8.0	12.9	3.6	3.2
45-64 years-----	1,168	100.0	1.2	4.6	8.2	8.5	7.6	14.1	11.8	9.6	21.7	6.6	6.0
65+ years-----	2,154	100.0	1.4	3.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	12.9	11.5	9.5	25.1	9.0	8.6
<u>Male⁴</u>													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	8,711	100.0	2.0	7.3	10.8	9.9	9.1	15.6	11.2	7.8	16.8	5.2	4.1
15-24 years-----	1,148	100.0	3.3	13.6	17.1	13.6	11.2	15.9	8.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.0
25-44 years-----	2,325	100.0	2.1	8.6	13.1	12.1	10.6	18.0	11.1	6.8	12.6	3.0	2.0
45-64 years-----	3,124	100.0	1.6	5.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	15.6	12.0	8.8	18.7	6.1	4.3
65+ years-----	2,114	100.0	1.8	4.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	12.7	11.7	9.0	23.5	8.2	7.1
<u>Male, married^{3,4}</u>													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	6,244	100.0	1.7	6.5	10.7	9.8	9.4	16.2	11.8	8.0	16.9	5.2	3.7
15-24 years-----	267	100.0	3.0	10.8	15.5	13.5	13.2	18.3	7.6	4.9	8.1	2.6	2.3
25-44 years-----	1,918	100.0	2.0	8.3	13.4	12.4	10.9	18.5	11.3	6.7	12.2	2.6	1.8
45-64 years-----	2,662	100.0	1.5	5.9	9.7	8.9	8.8	15.9	12.4	8.8	18.5	5.9	3.8
65+ years-----	1,396	100.0	1.6	4.3	8.0	7.3	7.8	13.3	12.2	9.1	22.1	7.9	6.3

Table 10. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and marital status for patients 15 years of age and over: United States, 1965—Con.

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and marital status ¹	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
Male, unmarried^{3,4}		Percent distribution											
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	2,169	100.0	2.4	9.0	11.4	10.3	8.4	14.1	9.9	7.4	16.5	5.4	5.2
15-24 years-----	831	100.0	3.1	13.7	17.5	14.0	10.8	15.1	8.9	5.2	7.8	1.9	1.9
25-44 years-----	341	100.0	2.4	9.1	11.6	10.0	8.5	16.0	10.9	7.6	15.1	4.9	3.7
45-64 years-----	379	100.0	1.7	5.9	7.3	8.6	6.8	14.4	9.9	9.6	20.5	7.5	7.9
65+ years-----	617	100.0	1.8	4.6	5.4	6.5	6.1	11.6	10.8	8.8	26.4	9.2	8.7
Female⁴													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	15,624	100.0	1.6	6.0	11.9	14.7	13.2	17.4	9.9	6.8	12.6	3.3	2.6
15-24 years-----	3,797	100.0	2.1	8.4	15.7	21.6	19.0	20.2	6.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	5,799	100.0	1.5	6.2	13.4	16.2	15.1	19.4	10.1	6.1	9.1	1.6	1.2
45-64 years-----	3,554	100.0	1.2	4.3	9.5	10.4	8.5	14.2	12.6	10.6	19.9	5.2	3.5
65+ years-----	2,474	100.0	1.4	3.8	6.1	6.9	6.7	13.3	11.7	9.5	24.6	8.4	7.7
Female, married^{3,4}													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	11,445	100.0	1.6	6.0	12.2	16.1	14.8	18.2	9.6	6.4	10.9	2.5	1.7
15-24 years-----	2,708	100.0	2.2	7.6	14.2	23.2	21.3	21.1	5.4	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.4
25-44 years-----	5,206	100.0	1.5	6.2	13.4	16.4	15.7	19.6	9.9	5.9	8.9	1.5	1.1
45-64 years-----	2,699	100.0	1.2	4.3	9.6	11.0	8.6	14.4	12.6	10.9	19.4	4.9	3.1
65+ years-----	832	100.0	1.3	4.6	6.5	7.5	7.7	13.2	11.4	9.2	24.7	7.9	5.9
Female, unmarried^{3,4}													
All ages, 15+ years ² -----	3,883	100.0	1.4	5.7	11.0	10.8	8.9	15.4	10.9	7.9	17.4	5.5	5.1
15-24 years-----	1,032	100.0	1.8	10.1	19.4	17.8	13.0	18.1	7.6	3.7	6.1	1.4	1.0
25-44 years-----	535	100.0	1.6	6.4	13.3	13.5	9.9	18.1	11.7	8.3	11.5	2.8	2.9
45-64 years-----	784	100.0	1.0	3.9	8.6	8.5	8.1	13.9	12.7	9.6	22.1	6.3	5.2
65+ years-----	1,532	100.0	1.2	3.4	5.8	6.4	6.1	13.5	11.8	9.8	24.5	8.9	8.6

¹The married group includes legally separated persons. Widowed, divorced, and never married persons constitute the unmarried group.

²Includes only patients discharged known to be 15 years of age and over.

³Includes only episodes for which marital status was stated.

⁴Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 11. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and discharge status: United States, 1965

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and discharge status	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution											
All ages ¹ -----	29,120	100.0	2.1	8.3	13.3	12.8	11.4	16.2	9.9	6.6	12.9	3.6	2.9
Under 15 years-----	4,601	100.0	4.2	18.2	23.0	11.8	9.2	13.1	7.1	3.7	6.7	1.6	1.5
15-24 years-----	4,948	100.0	2.4	9.6	16.0	19.8	17.2	19.2	6.6	3.1	4.3	1.0	0.9
25-44 years-----	8,138	100.0	1.7	6.9	13.3	15.0	13.8	19.0	10.4	6.3	10.1	2.0	1.5
45-64 years-----	6,690	100.0	1.4	5.1	9.4	9.6	8.6	14.9	12.3	9.8	19.4	5.6	3.9
65+ years-----	4,601	100.0	1.6	4.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	13.0	11.7	9.3	24.1	8.3	7.4
Not stated-----	142	100.0	5.0	11.2	14.2	9.4	12.0	12.9	8.2	7.9	12.8	4.0	2.3
<u>Both sexes, discharged alive²</u>													
All ages ¹ -----	28,266	100.0	1.8	8.2	13.5	13.0	11.5	16.4	10.0	6.6	12.8	3.5	2.6
Under 15 years-----	4,526	100.0	3.6	18.2	23.1	12.0	9.3	13.2	7.1	3.7	6.7	1.6	1.5
15-24 years-----	4,931	100.0	2.3	9.6	16.0	19.8	17.2	19.2	6.6	3.1	4.2	0.9	0.9
25-44 years-----	8,091	100.0	1.6	6.9	13.3	15.0	13.8	19.1	10.4	6.3	10.1	2.0	1.4
45-64 years-----	6,465	100.0	1.0	4.8	9.5	9.8	8.7	15.2	12.5	9.9	19.4	5.5	3.6
65+ years-----	4,118	100.0	0.7	3.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	13.5	12.2	9.7	24.5	8.3	7.0
Not stated-----	135	100.0	4.2	11.4	14.7	9.3	11.7	13.3	8.7	8.2	13.3	3.2	2.0
<u>Both sexes, discharged dead²</u>													
All ages ¹ -----	818	100.0	13.5	11.7	8.1	5.4	5.2	7.7	6.0	5.3	18.3	8.1	10.6
Under 15 years-----	69	100.0	43.5	17.9	10.6	4.1	3.9	5.4	3.8	1.1	3.5	3.6	2.7
15-24 years-----	11	100.0	31.8	15.4	16.5	5.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.6	18.2	4.4	-
25-44 years-----	40	100.0	11.4	17.0	9.5	4.4	5.9	9.1	4.3	3.1	13.6	5.1	16.5
45-64 years-----	216	100.0	12.6	12.5	7.4	4.4	5.3	7.1	5.6	5.6	18.7	8.4	12.4
65+ years-----	476	100.0	9.3	10.0	7.8	6.1	5.1	8.3	6.8	6.0	20.9	8.7	10.8
Not stated-----	7	100.0	20.4	7.0	6.2	10.8	17.9	4.9	-	2.3	2.6	20.0	7.8
<u>Male³</u>													
All ages ¹ -----	11,361	100.0	2.5	9.7	13.5	10.3	9.2	15.0	10.4	6.9	14.5	4.4	3.5
Under 15 years-----	2,591	100.0	4.2	17.9	22.3	11.6	9.5	13.3	7.5	3.9	6.7	1.7	1.5
15-24 years-----	1,148	100.0	3.3	13.6	17.1	13.6	11.2	15.9	8.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.0
25-44 years-----	2,325	100.0	2.1	8.6	13.1	12.1	10.6	18.0	11.1	6.8	12.6	3.0	2.0
45-64 years-----	3,124	100.0	1.6	5.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	15.6	12.0	8.8	18.7	6.1	4.3
65+ years-----	2,114	100.0	1.8	4.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	12.7	11.7	9.0	23.5	8.2	7.1
Not stated-----	59	100.0	7.1	8.3	13.9	7.8	8.3	13.9	9.9	9.6	13.9	5.3	2.1
<u>Male, discharged alive^{2,3}</u>													
All ages ¹ -----	10,917	100.0	2.1	9.7	13.7	10.5	9.4	15.3	10.5	7.0	14.3	4.3	3.2
Under 15 years-----	2,548	100.0	3.7	17.8	22.5	11.7	9.6	13.4	7.5	3.9	6.7	1.7	1.5
15-24 years-----	1,140	100.0	3.0	13.5	17.2	13.7	11.3	16.0	8.5	5.1	7.6	2.0	2.0
25-44 years-----	2,304	100.0	2.0	8.6	13.1	12.1	10.6	18.1	11.2	6.8	12.6	3.0	1.9
45-64 years-----	3,002	100.0	1.1	5.6	9.6	9.0	8.8	15.9	12.3	8.9	18.7	6.0	4.0
65+ years-----	1,867	100.0	0.8	4.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	13.1	12.2	9.4	23.8	8.1	6.6
Not stated-----	55	100.0	5.8	8.9	14.0	6.9	8.8	14.8	10.5	9.9	14.4	4.2	1.8

Table 11. Percent distribution of discharges, by length of stay, sex, age, and discharge status: United States, 1965--Con.

[Discharges from noninstitutional, short-stay hospitals exclusive of Veterans Administration and military hospitals]

Sex, age, and discharge status	Number of discharges in thousands	Length of stay in days											
		Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-20	21-30	31+
Percent distribution													
<u>Male,</u> <u>discharged dead</u>													
All ages ¹ -----	430	100.0	13.8	12.1	6.9	5.6	4.8	8.0	6.0	5.4	18.9	8.5	10.0
Under 15 years-----	40	100.0	39.2	21.4	11.8	3.1	5.4	4.3	4.7	0.8	3.1	3.5	2.8
15-24 years-----	7	100.0	43.3	21.2	4.4	1.4	-	-	1.4	-	22.1	6.2	-
25-44 years-----	19	100.0	11.0	15.2	6.0	6.9	5.9	11.1	4.3	-	14.7	5.4	19.6
45-64 years-----	117	100.0	13.3	14.3	5.6	3.7	4.7	7.6	3.8	7.0	20.2	8.8	11.0
65+ years-----	245	100.0	9.1	9.3	6.8	6.6	4.8	8.9	7.6	5.9	21.3	9.2	10.3
Not stated-----	4	100.0	27.9	-	11.9	20.8	-	-	-	4.5	5.0	23.0	6.9
<u>Female</u> ³													
All ages ¹ -----	17,709	100.0	1.9	7.4	13.3	14.4	12.7	16.9	9.5	6.4	11.9	3.1	2.5
Under 15 years-----	2,002	100.0	4.1	18.5	23.8	12.2	8.9	12.9	6.6	3.4	6.6	1.5	1.6
15-24 years-----	3,797	100.0	2.1	8.4	15.7	21.6	19.0	20.2	6.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	5,799	100.0	1.5	6.2	13.4	16.2	15.1	19.4	10.1	6.1	9.1	1.6	1.2
45-64 years-----	3,554	100.0	1.2	4.3	9.5	10.4	8.5	14.2	12.6	10.6	19.9	5.2	3.5
65+ years-----	2,474	100.0	1.4	3.8	6.1	6.9	6.7	13.3	11.7	9.5	24.6	8.4	7.7
Not stated-----	82	100.0	3.6	13.4	14.7	10.7	14.8	12.4	6.9	6.0	12.0	3.1	2.4
<u>Female,</u> <u>discharged alive</u> ^{2,3}													
All ages ¹ -----	17,300	100.0	1.6	7.3	13.3	14.6	12.9	17.1	9.6	6.4	11.8	3.0	2.3
Under 15 years-----	1,970	100.0	3.4	18.6	24.0	12.3	9.0	13.0	6.6	3.4	6.6	1.5	1.6
15-24 years-----	3,788	100.0	2.1	8.4	15.6	21.6	19.0	20.2	6.0	2.5	3.2	0.6	0.5
25-44 years-----	5,773	100.0	1.5	6.2	13.4	16.2	15.1	19.4	10.1	6.1	9.1	1.6	1.2
45-64 years-----	3,451	100.0	1.0	4.2	9.4	10.5	8.6	14.5	12.7	10.8	20.0	5.2	3.2
65+ years-----	2,239	100.0	0.6	3.1	5.8	7.0	6.8	13.8	12.2	9.9	25.0	8.4	7.3
Not stated-----	79	100.0	3.2	13.3	15.3	11.1	13.9	12.5	7.2	6.3	12.5	2.5	2.1
<u>Female,</u> <u>discharged dead</u> ^{2,3}													
All ages ¹ -----	387	100.0	13.2	11.3	9.5	5.3	5.6	7.4	6.0	5.2	17.6	7.6	11.4
Under 15 years-----	29	100.0	49.4	13.0	8.8	5.6	1.9	6.9	2.6	1.6	3.9	3.8	2.6
15-24 years-----	5	100.0	15.8	7.5	33.3	11.0	4.4	5.6	3.8	3.9	12.8	2.0	-
25-44 years-----	21	100.0	11.9	18.7	12.6	2.2	5.9	7.3	4.4	5.8	12.7	4.7	13.8
45-64 years-----	99	100.0	11.7	10.4	9.5	5.2	6.1	6.6	7.6	3.9	17.0	8.0	14.0
65+ years-----	230	100.0	9.4	10.8	9.0	5.5	5.4	7.8	6.0	6.2	20.4	8.2	11.4
Not stated-----	3	100.0	12.4	14.5	-	-	37.2	10.2	-	-	-	16.8	8.9

¹Figures for age not stated included for "all ages," but not distributed among age groups.

²Includes only episodes for which discharge status was stated.

³Includes only episodes for which sex was stated.

Table 12. Civilian, noninstitutional population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by sex and age: United States, July 1, 1965

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands ¹		
All ages-----	189,787	91,989	97,798
Under 1 year-----	3,855	1,968	1,887
1-4 years-----	16,564	8,456	8,109
5-14 years-----	39,322	19,968	19,354
15-24 years-----	28,914	13,815	15,099
25-34 years-----	21,400	10,187	11,213
35-44 years-----	23,845	11,447	12,397
45-54 years-----	21,725	10,508	11,217
55-64 years-----	16,728	7,988	8,739
65-74 years-----	11,233	5,034	6,200
75+ years-----	6,201	2,618	3,583

¹These are unpublished estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census and made consistent with the estimates of the civilian resident population by age and sex for July 1, 1965, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321.

Table 13. Civilian, noninstitutional population aged 15 years and over used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age, sex, and marital status: United States, July 1, 1965

Sex and marital status	All ages, 15+ years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Population in thousands ¹				
Both sexes-----	130,045	28,914	45,244	38,452	17,435
Married ² -----	88,696	8,474	39,544	31,305	9,373
Unmarried ³ -----	41,349	20,440	5,700	7,147	8,062
Male-----	61,597	13,815	21,634	18,496	7,652
Married ² -----	43,464	2,902	18,649	16,258	5,655
Unmarried ³ -----	18,133	10,913	2,985	2,238	1,997
Female-----	68,448	15,099	23,610	19,956	9,783
Married ² -----	45,232	5,572	20,895	15,047	3,718
Unmarried ³ -----	23,216	9,527	2,715	4,909	6,065

¹These unpublished estimates, provided by the Bureau of the Census, are consistent with the estimates of the civilian resident population as of July 1, 1965 published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25.

²Includes persons legally separated.

³Includes widowed, divorced, and never married persons.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This is the third report in a series of statistical reports concerned with data collected in the Hospital Discharge Survey. It is based on information abstracted from the hospital medical records of a sample of discharges occurring during 1965 and represents the first full year of data available from this survey.

This report presents detailed statistics on hospital utilization during 1965 as related to characteristics of discharged patients. Reports are being prepared that will present more detailed information on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by characteristics of hospitals and by region. Reports relating utilization to diagnoses and surgical operations and procedures are also being planned.

Statistical Design of the Hospital Discharge Survey

Scope of the survey.—The scope of this survey encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals having six beds or more for inpatient use, located within the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and having an average length of stay of less than 30 days.

Well-newborn infants are out of scope of the survey. Newborn infants are in scope only if at least one of the following conditions have been specified in the medical record.

1. Immaturity or prematurity
2. Any disease, condition, syndrome, disorder, injury, malformation, or birth defect
3. Any operation or surgical procedure other than routine circumcision
4. Birth occurred under nonsterile conditions

Sampling frame and size of sample.—The sampling frame for hospitals in the Hospital Discharge Survey is the Master Facility Inventory (MFI). A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its content, plans for maintaining it, and procedures for assessing the completeness of its coverage has been published.³

The universe for the survey consisted of 6,965 short-stay hospitals, excluding military and Veterans Administration hospitals (VA) contained in the MFI in 1963. The distributions of these hospitals by bed size and region in the universe (MFI), and in the sample of the survey are shown in table I. Some of the sample hospitals participated in the survey during all of 1965, whereas other hospitals participated for only 6 months because they were not inducted into the survey until the latter half of 1965. Distributions of hospitals that participated for 12 months and for 6 months are shown separately.

The sample of hospitals for 1965 as originally drawn consisted of 315 hospitals; of these, 8 hospitals refused to participate, 5 did not submit any abstracts during the year, and 6 were out of scope either because the hospital had gone out of business or because it failed to meet the definition of a short-stay hospital. (See Appendix III for definition of a hospital in the Hospital Discharge Survey.) Thus, there were 296 in-scope participating hospitals in the survey during 1965.

Sample design.—All hospitals of 1,000 beds or more in the universe (exclusive of VA and military hospitals) were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals having less than 1,000 beds were stratified, with the primary strata being the 24 bed-size-by-region classes, as shown in table I. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to ownership and geographic division. Sample hospitals were drawn with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals.

The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital. The smallest fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest sampling fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. This was done to compensate for the fact that hospitals were selected with probabilities proportionate to size and to assure that the overall probability of selecting a discharge would be approximately the same in all hospitals.

Table I. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the universe (MFI) and in the Hospital Discharge Survey sample, by geographic region, bed size, and number of months of participation in the survey, 1965

Bed side and number of months of participation in the survey	Region				
	All regions	North- east	North Central	South	West
<u>All sizes</u>					
Universe-----	6,965	1,107	1,979	2,620	1,259
Total sample-----	315	85	93	91	46
6 months-----	150	38	46	44	22
12 months-----	165	47	47	47	24
<u>6-49 beds</u>					
Universe-----	3,113	199	830	1,438	646
Total sample-----	39	5	11	15	8
6 months-----	20	2	6	8	4
12 months-----	19	3	5	7	4
<u>50-99 beds</u>					
Universe-----	1,623	288	442	587	306
Total sample-----	44	8	12	16	8
6 months-----	22	4	6	8	4
12 months-----	22	4	6	8	4
<u>100-199 beds</u>					
Universe-----	1,144	277	378	332	157
Total sample-----	63	16	20	19	8
6 months-----	32	8	10	10	4
12 months-----	31	8	10	9	4
<u>200-299 beds</u>					
Universe-----	552	182	151	134	85
Total sample-----	55	19	16	12	8
6 months-----	28	10	8	6	4
12 months-----	27	9	8	6	4
<u>300-499 beds</u>					
Universe-----	386	110	129	96	51
Total sample-----	59	16	19	16	8
6 months-----	30	8	10	8	4
12 months-----	29	8	9	8	4
<u>500-999 beds</u>					
Universe-----	129	42	46	28	13
Total sample-----	37	12	12	8	5
6 months-----	18	6	6	4	2
12 months-----	19	6	6	4	3
<u>1,000 beds and over</u>					
Universe-----	18	9	3	5	1
Total sample-----	18	9	3	5	1
6 months-----	-	-	-	-	-
12 months-----	18	9	3	5	1

In nearly all hospitals, the daily listing sheet of discharges was the frame from which the subsamples of discharges were selected within the sample hospitals. The sample discharges were selected by random techniques, usually on the basis of the terminal digit(s) of the patient's medical record number—a number assigned when the patient was admitted to the hospital. If the hospital's daily discharge listing did not show the medical record numbers, the sample was selected by starting with a randomly selected discharge and taking every *k*th discharge thereafter.

Data collection.—Depending on the study procedure agreed upon with the hospital administrator, the sample selection and the recording of information from the hospital records to the abstract form were performed either by the hospital staff, by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics, or by both. In more than three-quarters of the hospitals, this work was performed by a member of the hospital staff in the medical records department. In nearly all the remaining hospitals, the work was performed by the Bureau of the Census, acting on behalf of the National Center for Health Statistics.

Two versions of the abstract form were used: an optical mark page reader form (see fig. 1) and a conventional form. During 1965, all survey hospitals except one used the mark page form. Both forms contained identical information, but their formats differed and they were processed somewhat differently. The preparation of a punchcard was not required for the mark page abstract form because the coded information was converted directly to computer tape by an optical mark page reader machine. The coded information on the conventional abstract form was reproduced on a punchcard, which was then converted to computer tape.

Data processing.—Shipments of completed abstract forms for each sample hospital were transmitted to the Center for processing. Every shipment of abstracts was reviewed; each abstract form was edited; and, as necessary, problems were referred to the hospitals for clarification and correction.

Estimation.—Statistics produced by the Hospital Discharge Survey are derived by an estimating procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample patient abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates in the HDS has three principal components: (1) inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection; (2) adjustment for nonresponse; and (3) ratio adjustments to fixed totals. Each is described briefly below:

A. Inflation by reciprocals of the sampling probabilities.

The statistical data for the sample of discharged patients reported by each of the hospitals participating in the survey are inflated by the reciprocal of their probabilities of se-

lection. Since the survey utilizes a two-stage sample design there are two probabilities: (1) the probability of selecting the sample hospitals; and (2) the probability of selecting the discharged patient within the sample hospital.

B. Nonresponse adjustment

1. Hospital nonresponse adjustment: Among the 309 in-scope hospitals selected in the sample, 13 were nonrespondents for all sample months of calendar year 1965, and 4 hospitals were nonresponding for at least 1 but not all sample months. Imputation for nonresponding hospitals was carried out within each of the 28 bed-size-by-region strata (see table I) for each calendar month. The adjustment is made by a multiplier ratio, the numerator of which is the number of beds in the sample hospitals as recorded in the Master Facility Inventory and the denominator of which is the number of beds in those sample hospitals responding for that month. This adjustment has the effect of imputing to the nonresponding hospitals the information from the responding hospitals.

2. Abstract nonresponse adjustment: Of the 101,492 abstracts expected from responding in-scope sample hospitals, 1,105 were not received. Imputation for these missing abstracts was carried out for each sample hospital in each calendar month. The adjustment is made by dividing the number of abstracts expected for a calendar month by the number of abstracts actually received for that month. This adjustment has the effect of imputing to the 1,105 missing abstracts the information reported on the 100,387 abstracts received.

The two stages of nonresponse adjustment imputed approximately 6 percent of the discharges.

C. Ratio adjustments to fixed totals

1. First-stage ratio adjustment: A first-stage-ratio adjustment was included only in the estimation of patients discharged for sample hospitals in the 24 strata with bed sizes less than 1,000. The adjusting multiplier ratio is obtained by dividing the total number of MFI beds in a stratum, corrected for out-of-scope hospitals, by the number of beds estimated from the sample for that stratum.

2. Second-stage ratio adjustment: This adjustment was made for each of the responding in-scope sample hospitals for each calendar month for all statistics which were derived from two stages of estimation. The adjustment is made using a multiplier factor obtained by dividing the total number of discharges in a month by

the product of (1) the number of sample discharges in that month; and (2) the reciprocal of the within-hospital sampling fraction. The purpose of this adjustment is to correct for deviations from the expected within-hospital sample size.

D. Special note

One additional differential weight was applied to discharges from hospitals in noncertainty strata. This weight was required to adjust for the fact that there were approximately twice as many hospitals in the sample during the last 6 months as there were during the first 6 months.

General Qualifications

Abstracts rejected in the computer inspection run.—For 1965, 100,387 abstracts were received from the 296 hospitals that participated in the survey. In a computer inspection run, approximately 6 percent of these abstracts were rejected for one or more of the following reasons: (1) poor marking on the abstract form, (2) impossible code, and (3) missing entry.

The majority of rejects were corrected by reviewing and editing the information on the abstract forms. However, where it was impossible to correct the code of a rejected item, that item was coded as "not stated" and tabulated as such. The latter procedure applied to all items except "date of admission" and "date of discharge," which were not permitted to be coded as "not stated." In instances where these data could not be ob-

tained from the abstract form, the monthly sample listing sheet transmitted by the sample hospital was used as an additional source of information. If these dates could not be established from the sample listing sheets, then the abstract form was referred back to the hospital.

Factors affecting interpretation of rates.—The detailed tables (frequency and percent) show the extent to which certain personal characteristics of the discharged patient were not reported. However, in computing rates of discharge and days of care per 1,000 persons, the "not stated" cases were included in the rates for "total" but excluded from the rates for subclasses. This procedure should not alter the rates appreciably, since utilization rates were calculated only for those personal characteristics of the discharged patient for which the number of not stated cases represented less than 3 percent of the discharges. Rates of discharge and days of care per 1,000 persons were not computed by color since color was not stated in the survey for about 12 percent of the discharges.

Population figures.—The base populations used in computing the rates are unpublished estimates for the U.S. civilian, noninstitutional population as of July 1, 1965, provided by the Bureau of the Census. These estimates are consistent with estimates of the civilian resident population published by the Bureau of the Census in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, but they are not to be considered official population estimates.

Rounding of numbers.—Estimates relating to discharges and days of care have been rounded to the nearest thousand. For this reason detailed figures with-

Table II. Relative standard errors of the estimated number of discharges, days of care, and of the average length of stay, by selected patient characteristics: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1965

Characteristic	Discharges		Days of care		Average length of stay	
	Number in thousands	Relative standard error in percent	Number in thousands	Relative standard error in percent	In days	Relative standard error in percent
All discharges-----	¹ 29,120	1.6	¹ 228,398	1.5	¹ 7.8	1.1
Alive-----	28,266	1.7	216,050	1.6	7.6	1.1
Dead-----	818	4.5	12,056	5.6	14.7	2.9
Married ² -----	17,712	1.9	134,876	1.8	7.6	1.2
Males-----	11,361	1.7	95,514	2.1	8.4	1.3
Age:						
65+ years-----	4,601	2.2	60,035	4.0	13.0	2.2
5-14 years-----	2,415	3.1	10,915	4.7	4.5	2.8
Under 1 year-----	877	4.0	7,445	5.4	8.5	3.1

¹Includes discharges for which one or more characteristics was not stated.

²Includes only patients known to be 15 years of age and older.

in tables do not always add to totals. Percents and rates were calculated on the basis of original, unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree with rates and percents which might be calculated from rounded data.

Reliability of Estimates

The estimates given in this report, being based on a subsample of discharges from a sample of short-stay hospitals, may differ somewhat from the results that would have been obtained if based on *all* discharges from *all* short-stay hospitals. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the value obtained in a complete enumeration (the parameter) is contained in a confidence interval represented by plus and minus one standard error of the estimate. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the parameter is in the confidence interval bounded by two standard errors on either side of the estimate, and they are 99 out of 100 that the parameter is in the

interval bounded by 2½ standard errors on either side of the estimate. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed in this report as a percentage of the estimate.

One of the striking attributes of probability sampling is that it permits the sample data to become the basis for estimating sampling error. Each statistic presented in this report has its own standard error and it is possible to estimate that standard error from the sample data. But these estimates of standard error are also subject to sampling error. For this reason there is some degree of uncertainty about the reliability of the calculated standard errors, especially until a period of experience has accumulated for a new survey. In table II, estimated relative standard errors are presented for a selection of several types of statistics presented in this report. At a later date, additional experience and computations will yield a more comprehensive display of sampling errors.



APPENDIX II

COMPARISON OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM TWO SURVEYS

The most recent report on hospital utilization from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is for the 12-month reference period preceding interviews conducted over the interval July 1963-June 1964.² The HIS estimate for the living population was 23,800,000 discharges. According to the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) there were 29,120,000 discharges during 1965.

On an *a priori* basis the HDS might be expected to produce the better estimate of total number of discharges from short-stay hospitals because its scope is more comprehensive—e.g., it includes stays of less than 1 night and the experience of persons not alive at the time of interview—and because the reporting is by hospital, based upon written records. Contrastingly, the HIS should be the richer source for many types of analysis, since much more demographic and sociologic data on individuals can be secured in the household interview, and the survey technique provides denominators which in turn permit the calculation of hospital utilization rates for subcategories and domains of persons.

For nearly a decade, and with a variety of techniques, including mathematical models, internal analy-

sis, special surveys of decedents, reinterview, record-check studies, and computer microsimulation, there has been a concerted effort to evaluate the accuracy of statistics on hospital utilization based on household interview data. Much of this effort has hinged around two facts: (1) the interview survey covers only the living population and thus excludes the hospital utilization experience in the reference period of persons not living at the time of the interview; and (2) the living population reports less than all of its experience because of faulty recall and other problems. A comparison of estimates of hospital utilization based on the Health Interview Survey and the Hospital Discharge Survey is difficult because the two systems necessarily use different definitions, are somewhat different in scope, and cannot exactly be matched as to the calendar period covered.

In table III, there is a reconciliation of the HIS and the HDS estimates of the number of discharges during 1965, in the following terms: the interview figures have been modified—sometimes on the basis of inadequate data—to conform to HDS definitions and scope.

Table III. Reconciliation of the Health Interview Survey and the Hospital Discharge Survey with respect to the estimated number of discharges from short-stay hospitals: United States, 1965

	Discharges in thousands
A. HDS estimates-----	29,120
B. The HIS estimate (not yet published) for the living population, based on 6-month recall-----	24,220
C. Add to B:	
Persons discharged dead-----	820
Other omitted experience of decedents-----	350
Stays of less than 1 night-----	620
Adjustment to make chronological reference period of HDS coincide with HIS-----	300
Estimated "technical" admissions of well persons-----	100
Military persons in civilian hospitals, and short-stay discharges of institutional population-----	300
	2,490
D. Deduct from B:	
Discharges of civilians from military or Veterans Administration hospitals----	930
E. Net adjusted HIS-----	25,780
F. Difference A minus E-----	3,340

In table III the difference (line F) is 11.5 percent of the HDS estimate (line A). Consolidated evidence from the HIS evaluation studies has indicated that the interview data may reflect underreporting of about 9 percent. Since the standard error of the estimated difference between the two sample surveys is 2 percent of total discharges, the above comparisons are consistent with one another, and indeed at the usual 95-percent confi-

dence level the residual unexplained discrepancy is within sampling error.

It would be realistic, however, to recognize that not all questions of definition and scope have been adequately resolved. Sources of possible further problems in these areas, known but not quantified, could have led, it is believed, to additional miscounts in either survey of up to a half-million discharges.



APPENDIX III

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.—In this survey an establishment is a hospital if it meets all of the following conditions:

1. It maintains at least six beds for use by inpatients
2. It provides inpatient medical care under the supervision of a duly licensed doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy
3. It provides nursing service 24 hours a day under the supervision of a registered nurse
4. It maintains medical records for each patient admitted and for newborn infants

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days.

Bed.—A bed is one set up and staffed for continuous (24 hour) use by inpatients. Beds in emergency rooms, labor rooms, postanesthesia or postoperative recovery rooms, or other such facilities, which are regularly maintained and utilized for only a portion of the patient's stay and are primarily for special procedures and not for lodging, are *not* termed (inpatient) beds. Cribs and bassinets maintained for use by other than newborn infants are considered beds.

Patient and inpatient.—A patient is a person admitted to a hospital who occupies a hospital bed for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. "Patient" and "inpatient" are used synonymously.

Well-newborn infants.—Well-newborn infants are those who satisfy all of the following criteria:

1. The birth was at term or was not otherwise specified and there was *no* mention of immaturity or prematurity
2. No diagnosis of any disease, condition, disorder, syndrome, injury, malformation, or defect was made by the physician attending the birth
3. No operation (other than routine circumcision) was performed
4. The birth occurred under sterile conditions

Discharge.—Discharge refers to the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital. Newborn infants, however, who satisfy the criteria for a well-newborn infant (see definition), are not counted as discharges.

Discharge status.—Discharge status is the condition (i.e., either alive or dead) of a patient upon being discharged.

Discharge rate.—The discharge rate is the ratio of the number of discharges divided by the size of the midyear population.

Day of care.—The unit of measure denoting lodging facilities provided and services rendered to one inpatient between 2 successive days. When a patient is admitted and discharged on the same day, the period is counted as 1 day of care for purposes of calculating the average length of stay.

Days of care rate.—The days of care rate is the ratio of the aggregate number of days of care divided by the size of the midyear population.

Length of stay.—The length of stay is the number of days a patient was hospitalized exclusive of the day of discharge. When a patient is admitted and discharged on the same day, the length of stay is less than 1 day.

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay is the aggregate days of care divided by the number of discharges. In computing the average length of stay, a stay of less than 1 day is counted as 1 day.

Percent of beds occupied.—This is the ratio of the number of patient days of care divided by the number of patient days which would have been provided if every hospital bed had been occupied each day.

Daily rate of bed usage.—The rate of hospital bed usage is the aggregate number of days of care occurring in a specified period divided by the product of the number of days in the period and the size of the midyear population. It is a measure of hospital utilization similar to the days of care rate except that it is expressed as the *daily* usage per 100,000 persons rather than *annual* usage per 1,000 persons.

Demographic Terms

Age.—Age refers to the age at last birthday at the time of admission to the hospital. Whenever possible, information is obtained on date of birth.

Color.—In this report, the population has been divided into white and nonwhite. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are considered white unless specifically identified as a member of a nonwhite race. The nonwhite group includes the Negro, American Indian, Asian Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Aleut, Eskimo, Hawaiian, Filipino, Korean, and Malayan races.

Marital status.—Marital status applies only to persons 15 years of age and over in this report. Married includes persons who are married or separated, unmarried includes persons who are single, widowed, or divorced.

United States.—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.



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