

# Patient Charges in Short-Stay Hospitals

## United States - 1968-1970

Statistics are presented on the utilization of short-stay non-Federal hospitals based on data collected in the Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of hospital records of discharged patients. Number of discharges, total charges, average charge per episode of hospitalization, and average charge per day of hospitalization are presented by sex and age of patient, geographic region, bed size of hospital, and type of hospital service. Average charge per day of hospitalization is also presented by length of stay of patient.

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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.

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### SYMBOLS

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

# PATIENT CHARGES IN SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

Mary Moien, *Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

In 1968, an estimated 13.2 billion dollars was spent on short-stay non-Federal hospital care (excluding maternity patients and newborn infants). This estimate rose to \$15.5 billion in 1969 and \$17.7 billion by 1970, an increase of approximately 34 percent over the 1968 figure. The estimated average charge per episode of hospitalization was \$536 in 1968, \$622 in 1969, and \$693 in 1970. These are some major findings of the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) which since 1965 has been collecting data on the characteristics of patients, their diagnoses and surgical procedures, and on the hospitals from which they were discharged.

For the years 1968-1970, data was also collected on hospital charges and sources of payment. This report is based on hospital charges—the amount charged by the hospital to the patient or third-party insurer. This amount does not reflect the hospital's cost for treating patients, nor does it necessarily reflect the amount actually received from insurance companies, Medicare, etc. For this survey hospital charges were classified into the following categories: room and care, pharmacy, laboratory, radiology, operating and/or recovery room, professional services, and other services. Professional services relate only to charges which were billed by the hospital. The great majority of professional fees are billed separately by the physician's office. The composition of these services is described in appendix II.

## SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The estimates presented in this report are based on information obtained from the medical and ledger records of a national sample of patients discharged from general and special short-stay hospitals, excluding Federal hospitals. Out of a universe of 6,965 hospitals, 465 were in the complete HDS sample for 1968 through 1970. Of these 465, a subsample of 168 hospitals was drawn into the charges survey with 142 hospitals participating for all or part of 1968, 137 for all or part of 1969, and 130 for all or part of 1970.

The medical abstracts were completed in the medical record department of the hospital. Ledger abstracts for the same sample of discharges were then completed in the business office. After the records were received at the National Center for Health Statistics, they were matched using a computer program, edited, and tabulated, producing a final record which combined patient characteristics and diagnostic data with charges and source of payment data. A copy of the medical and ledger abstracts used in the survey are shown in appendix I.

This report is concerned with the charges data and is presented in terms of total charges as well as average charge per episode by room and care and other specified hospital services, by patient characteristics of age and sex, and by hospital characteristics of bed size and geographic region. Average charge per day of hospitalization is shown by length of stay intervals.

Data for newborn infants and females with deliveries are excluded from this report. The common practice of including charges information on one record for both mother and baby hampered analysis of this data.

Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of discharges rather than all discharges from all hospitals, they are subject to sampling error. Sampling error data can be found in appendix I. Additional data needed solely for computing standard errors for the average charge per day of hospitalization are found in tables 9 and 10.

Due to the difference in the size of the sample between the ledger survey (approximately 67,000 abstracts per year) and the medical survey (approximately 210,000 abstracts per year), comparability is not always possible between the data reported here and the 1968-1970 data published in other Hospital Discharge Survey reports in *Vital and Health Statistics* (Series 13, numbers 10-14).

Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report relating to hospitalization, hospital charges, and hospitals and their patients. Since several of the terms have specialized meanings for the Hospital Discharge Survey, familiarity with these definitions will aid in interpreting the data.

### Background Data on Participating Hospitals

The information on charges is affected by procedures used by participating hospitals in billing patients. The great majority of hospitals (90 percent) itemized charges billed for each patient. Two percent of the hospitals were either run by insurance foundations or for charity and had no posted charges, and 8 percent of the hospitals had a fixed rate per day of hospitalization. Fixed-rate hospitals had no breakdown of charges shown on hospital records; in this report, therefore, total charges for these hospitals are shown under the room and care heading.

Over half of the hospitals with 1,000 beds or more charged a fixed rate, whereas only 2 percent of the remaining hospitals had a fixed rate. By geographic region, 16 percent of the participating hospitals in the Northeast Region had a fixed rate, 11 percent in the West, 3 percent in

the South, and 2 percent in the North Central. Because of the concentration of fixed-rate hospitals by bed size, and to a lesser degree by geographic region, care must be taken when examining utilization by type of service.

## UTILIZATION BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL SERVICE

### Age and Sex of Patient

The number and percent of total patients who utilized the various types of hospital services are presented by age and sex for 1968 through 1970 in table 1. Virtually 100 percent of the total discharges had a charge for room and care, and about 90 to 95 percent incurred laboratory and pharmacy charges during each year. Approximately two-thirds of the patients discharged had a radiology charge. There was an operating and/or recovery room charge for about 42 to 44 percent of the discharges and a professional services charge for about 11 to 16 percent.

There were variations in the age and sex patterns for the various types of hospital services. The percent of total discharges with charges for room and care and for laboratory services were about the same for all sex and age groups for each year. On the other hand, the percent of discharges with a charge for pharmacy, radiology, or professional services generally increased with age. In 1970 the percent of all discharges utilizing the pharmacy increased from an estimated 85 percent for the age group under 15 years to 95 percent for those patients 65 years and over. For radiology the percent increased from 58 to 78 percent as age increased and for professional services from 14 to 18 percent. These trends were the same for both sexes and each year of the study.

The operating and/or recovery room was the only hospital service for which utilization generally decreased with age for each year. For instance, in 1970 the percent of discharges utilizing the operating and/or recovery room was 49 percent for the age group under 15 years, rose slightly for those 15 to 44 years, and dipped to 32 percent for patients 65 years and over. By sex, females had a higher percent operating and/or recovery room utilization for 1968-1970. By age, however, this higher utilization for females

was concentrated in the age groups 15 to 44 and 45 to 64.

### Geographic Region and Bed Size of Hospital

Patient utilization by type of hospital service, geographic region, and bed size of hospital is shown in table 2. In evaluating patient utilization of specific hospital services, points discussed previously concerning fixed-rate hospitals are relevant.

Regional variations were evident in the percent of patients with charges for the various hospital services. There were relatively small differences among the regions for percent of patients with charges for room and care and laboratory during each year of the study. There were larger variations among the regions for radiology charges. However, the largest relative differences were found in percent of discharges with a charge for professional services; percents for the West Region were about twice those of the Northeast Region for two of the three study years.

With a few exceptions, the relative ranking by region of each type of hospital charge was the same for each year, 1968-1970. The percent of patients with a pharmacy charge was highest in the South and lowest in the Northeast for all 3 years. In 1970, for example, the percents were 94.5 and 86.1, respectively. For each year, the North Central Region had the highest percent utilization of radiology services and the West the lowest. For 1970, 71.7 percent of the discharges in the North Central Region had a radiology charge and only 57.1 percent of those in the West had a similar charge. The Northeast consistently had the highest percent of patients with an operating and/or recovery room charge (49.4 percent in 1970), while for each year the South had the lowest percent utilization (39.7 percent in 1970).

By bed size, differences in the percent of total patients by type of charge were relatively small among hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds (table 2). The major variations occurred with utilization of operating and/or recovery room and professional services. However, for hospitals with 1,000 beds or more the proportion of patients with all types of hospital charges except room and care was substantially lower due to the higher percent (53 percent) of fixed-rate hospitals in

this bed size group. For example, only 31.7 percent of the patients discharged in 1970 from the largest hospitals had a pharmacy charge compared with 90.4 percent for all hospitals.

Among the hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds, the percent utilization of operating and/or recovery room for each year was lowest for the smallest hospitals. Greater specialization in the larger hospitals could account for these differences. In 1970, 29.5 percent of the patients in hospitals with 6-99 beds had operating and/or recovery room charges compared with 51.0 percent in hospitals with 500-999 beds.

## TOTAL CHARGES BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL SERVICE

### Age and Sex of Patient

An estimated \$13.2 billion was charged for short-stay hospital care in 1968. By 1970, the estimate was \$17.7 billion, an increase of 34 percent in 3 years. Total charges in dollars for each hospital service and the percent of the total bill allocated to each service are shown in table 3 by age and sex of patient. The largest allocation was for room and care. Although the estimate increased from \$7.7 billion in 1968 to \$10.1 billion in 1970, the percent of the total bill remained approximately 58 percent.

The percent distribution of charges by type of hospital service remained stable for all 3 years of the study. The approximate percent of the charges allocated to laboratory services was 11 percent, to pharmacy 7 percent, and to radiology 5 percent. Only 6 percent of the total was charged to operating and/or recovery room for each year. It must be remembered however that this charge did not include (except in very rare cases) the fee for the surgeon or the anesthesiologist. For this same reason, the dollar allocation for professional services is only 1 percent of total charges. Professional persons almost always bill the patient separately and are out of the scope of this survey. These trends were the same for both sexes for each year of the study.

Percent distributions of patients discharged and money billed by age and sex are shown in table A. In general, those discharged under 45 years used proportionately less of the total hos-



Table A. Percent distributions of discharges from short-stay hospitals and charges by sex and age: United States, 1968-70

Sex and age	1968		1969		1970	
	Percent of discharges	Percent of hospital charges	Percent of discharges	Percent of hospital charges	Percent of discharges	Percent of hospital charges
Both sexes-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years-----	16.8	9.3	16.7	9.9	16.2	9.4
15-44 years-----	33.9	26.7	34.3	26.6	34.8	27.4
45-64 years-----	26.1	30.7	26.2	30.8	26.2	31.2
65 years and over-----	23.2	33.2	22.9	32.7	22.8	32.0
Male-----	46.4	47.8	46.1	47.5	45.0	46.2
Under 15 years-----	20.2	11.0	20.2	11.8	20.2	11.1
15-44 years-----	29.1	24.2	29.3	23.9	29.8	25.0
45-64 years-----	27.6	32.2	27.2	32.4	27.1	32.6
65 years and over-----	23.1	32.5	23.3	31.9	22.9	31.3
Female-----	53.2	52.0	53.8	52.4	54.9	53.7
Under 15 years-----	13.8	7.8	13.7	8.1	13.0	8.0
15-44 years-----	38.2	29.1	38.5	29.1	38.8	29.4
45-64 years-----	24.9	29.3	25.4	29.5	25.4	30.1
65 years and over-----	23.2	33.9	22.5	33.4	22.8	32.5

pital dollars than did older patients. These trends also held true by sex. For 1970, discharges under 15 years of age accounted for 16.2 percent of all discharges but only 9.4 percent of hospital dollars charged. Forty-nine percent of the discharges were 45 years or over, yet they were billed 63.2 percent of the total hospital charges. These patterns were similar for 1968 and 1969.

#### Geographic Region and Bed Size of Hospital

The proportion of dollars billed for room and care was larger in the Northeast Region than in the other regions (table 4). This applied to the findings for all 3 years. During the same period, the South Region consistently had the smallest proportion of money charged to room and care. There was little regional variation in the percent

distribution of money for laboratory, radiology, and professional services. For pharmacy, the South had the highest percent each year, nearly double the figure for the Northeast Region.

By bed size, hospitals with 1,000 beds or more had a much larger proportion of the money charged for room and care than did the smaller bed size groups (table 4). In 1968, this figure was 76.6 percent compared with 58.8 percent for all hospitals and, in 1970, 80.8 percent compared with 57.0 percent. The variation was due to the large number of fixed-rate hospitals in the largest bed size group. For hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds, there was little variation in the percent of money billed to individual services, with the exception of the hospitals with 6-99 beds. For these hospitals, the proportion of money spent in pharmacy service was quite a bit higher than some of the larger size hospitals for all 3 years.

Table B. Average length of stay in short-stay hospitals by selected patient and hospital characteristics: United States, 1968-70

Characteristic	Length of stay in days		
	1968	1969	1970
All stays -----	8.8	8.8	8.4
<u>Age</u>			
Under 15 years -----	4.9	5.2	4.9
15-44 years -----	6.5	6.5	6.4
45-64 years -----	9.8	9.9	9.4
65 years and over -----	13.8	13.7	12.8
<u>Sex</u>			
Male -----	8.9	8.9	8.5
Female -----	8.7	8.8	8.3
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast -----	10.3	10.4	10.0
North Central -----	8.9	8.8	8.4
South -----	8.1	8.1	7.6
West -----	7.5	8.1	7.5
<u>Bed size of hospital</u>			
6-99 beds -----	7.2	7.2	6.7
100-199 beds -----	8.2	7.9	7.8
200-299 beds -----	9.6	9.7	9.1
300-499 beds -----	9.3	9.3	8.9
500-999 beds -----	10.5	10.2	9.7
1,000 beds or more -----	12.0	11.6	11.9

For the same period, the percent of money billed to operating and/or recovery room was lowest for this smallest bed size group.

### AVERAGE CHARGE PER EPISODE OF HOSPITALIZATION

The estimated average charge per episode for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals went from \$536 in 1968 to \$693 in 1970, an increase of approximately 29 percent in 3 years (table 5). By type of service, room and care had the highest average charge (approximately \$396 in 1970) and pharmacy had the lowest average charge (\$51 per episode in 1970).

Because of the effect of length of stay on average charge per episode of hospitalization, lengths of stay for the variables in this study are shown for 1968-1970 in table B. Average length of stay increased with age and the average charge for 1970 increased from \$403 per episode for patients under 15 years to \$971 for patients 65 years and over. With few exceptions, the average charge per episode increased with age for each hospital service. This was also true by sex and for each year of the study. In 1970, for example, the average laboratory charge for females rose from \$43 for those females under 15 years to \$107 for females 65 years and over.

The Northeast Region had a substantially higher average charge per episode than the other geographic regions for all 3 years, 1968-1970 (table 6). As shown in table B, the Northeast also had the longest average length of stay. The higher charges in the Northeast were concentrated in room and care, laboratory, and professional services. Although the West had the shortest length of stay, it had a higher average charge per episode than both the North Central or the South. For 1970 the average charge per episode was \$888 in the Northeast, \$677 in the North Central, \$548 in the South, and \$737 in the West Region.

By bed size, the average charge per episode generally increased as hospital size increased. In 1970, the average overall charge per episode was \$431 for the smallest hospitals and \$1,289 for the largest ones. This pattern was due to the average length of stay increasing with size of hospital, as shown in table B, and also to the increased specialization of services in larger hospitals. Room and care and professional services showed the most marked increases for all 3 years. In 1970, room and care increased from \$224 to \$1,042, and professional services increased from \$29 to \$256 per episode as bed size increased.

### AVERAGE CHARGE PER DAY OF HOSPITALIZATION

The estimated average daily charge for all patients covered in this report was \$61 in 1968, \$70 in 1969, and \$82 in 1970 (table 7). This was an increase of 34 percent in the 3 years of the study. Hospitalization charges were twice as high per day for stays of 1 day or less as for stays of

31 days or more. In 1970, the average daily charge for stays of 1 day or less was \$144. This figure tapered off to \$82 for the 5th day and remained at about that level through the 30th day. The average daily charge for patients staying longer than 30 days was about 10 percent lower than for patients with shorter stays. This same pattern of charges was evident for each year, 1968-1970.

Patients 65 years and over had the lowest average daily charge for all lengths of stay combined. In 1970, the estimate for females 65 years and over was \$73 per day compared with \$81 per day for females of all ages. Over the 3-year period charges increased fairly consistently for both sexes and all age groups. These increases averaged \$20 to \$25 per day of hospitalization. For example, the estimated average daily charge for males under 15 years increased from \$60 in 1968 to \$79 in 1970 (table 7).

The West had the highest daily charge of any geographic region for all 3 years. From \$73 per day in 1968 it increased to \$98 in 1970 (table 8). During this same period, the South had the lowest overall daily charges, estimated at \$52 for 1968 and \$72 for 1970. Figure 1 shows the increase in daily charges by geographic region over the 3-year period. The South increased \$20 per day, and the West \$25 per day from 1968 to 1970.

By bed size, the estimates of average charge per day generally increased as hospital size increased. In 1968, the average daily charge for the smallest hospitals was \$47 and for the largest hospitals \$71. For 1970, the average charge for the smallest hospitals had risen to \$64 per day and for the largest hospitals to \$108 per day.

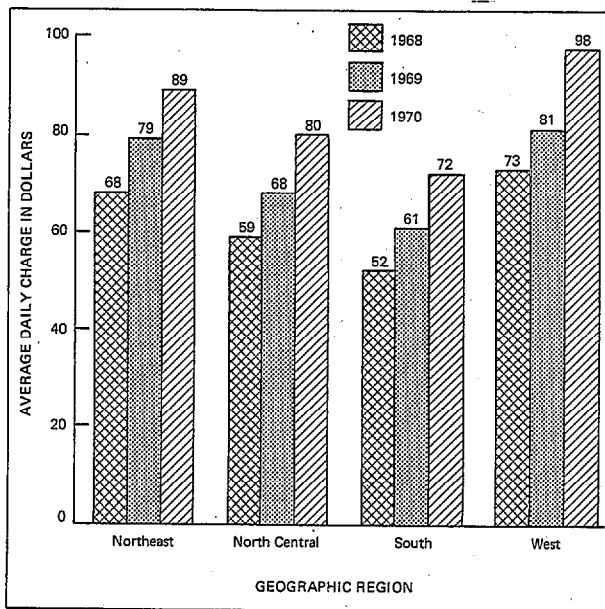


Figure 1. Average charge per day of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by geographic region: United States, 1968-1970.



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Table 1. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<u>1970</u>								
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Number in thousands								
All ages-----	25,580	25,506	24,268	23,129	17,333	11,311	4,090	23,138
Under 15 years-----	4,153	4,140	3,960	3,520	2,409	2,050	580	3,574
15-44 years-----	8,893	8,848	8,240	7,841	5,360	4,452	1,354	7,924
45-64 years-----	6,696	6,680	6,407	6,198	4,992	2,943	1,086	6,166
65 years and over-----	5,839	5,838	5,662	5,571	4,572	1,865	1,070	5,474
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	11,510	11,484	10,853	10,266	8,060	4,751	1,795	10,290
Under 15 years-----	2,319	2,313	2,207	1,952	1,341	1,125	323	1,982
15-44 years-----	3,435	3,425	3,170	2,984	2,285	1,538	515	3,023
45-64 years-----	3,121	3,113	2,932	2,834	2,382	1,207	485	2,823
65 years and over-----	2,635	2,634	2,545	2,496	2,042	882	472	2,462
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	14,032	13,984	13,378	12,828	9,247	6,539	2,284	12,813
Under 15 years-----	1,827	1,821	1,746	1,562	1,053	921	252	1,586
15-44 years-----	5,442	5,407	5,054	4,842	3,064	2,905	834	4,885
45-64 years-----	3,565	3,558	3,466	3,355	2,606	1,731	600	3,334
65 years and over-----	3,198	3,198	3,112	3,069	2,525	982	597	3,008
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Percent <sup>2</sup>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.7	94.9	90.4	67.8	44.2	16.0	90.5
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.7	95.4	84.8	58.0	49.4	14.0	86.1
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.5	92.7	88.2	60.3	50.1	15.2	89.1
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.8	95.7	92.6	74.5	44.0	16.2	92.1
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.4	78.3	31.9	18.3	93.8
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.8	94.3	89.2	70.0	41.3	15.6	89.4
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.7	95.2	84.2	57.8	48.5	13.9	85.5
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.7	92.3	86.9	66.5	44.8	15.0	88.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.7	93.9	90.8	76.3	38.7	15.5	90.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	96.6	94.7	77.5	33.5	17.9	93.4
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.7	95.3	91.4	65.9	46.6	16.3	91.3
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.7	95.6	85.5	57.6	50.4	13.8	86.8
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.4	92.9	89.0	56.3	53.4	15.3	89.8
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.8	97.2	94.1	73.1	48.6	16.8	93.5
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	97.3	96.0	79.0	30.7	18.7	94.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1969</b>								
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Number in thousands								
All ages-----	25,003	24,913	23,640	22,612	16,670	10,799	3,843	22,265
Under 15 years-----	4,164	4,155	3,953	3,575	2,386	2,050	627	3,521
15-44 years-----	8,564	8,515	7,900	7,558	5,090	4,159	1,233	7,532
45-64 years-----	6,547	6,519	6,239	6,042	4,783	2,800	1,033	5,941
65 years and over-----	5,728	5,724	5,547	5,437	4,412	1,790	949	5,270
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	11,524	11,473	10,790	10,253	7,872	4,659	1,771	10,139
Under 15 years-----	2,322	2,318	2,198	1,997	1,337	1,154	347	1,965
15-44 years-----	3,381	3,357	3,076	2,909	2,211	1,458	503	2,919
45-64 years-----	3,133	3,114	2,933	2,827	2,274	1,185	474	2,799
65 years and over-----	2,688	2,684	2,583	2,519	2,051	862	448	2,457
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	13,450	13,411	12,822	12,331	8,776	6,123	2,061	12,101
Under 15 years-----	1,837	1,832	1,750	1,573	1,045	893	279	1,552
15-44 years-----	5,172	5,148	4,815	4,639	2,871	2,694	726	4,606
45-64 years-----	3,410	3,401	3,302	3,211	2,506	1,613	559	3,139
65 years and over-----	3,031	3,030	2,955	2,908	2,354	922	498	2,805
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Percent <sup>2</sup>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.6	94.6	90.4	66.7	43.2	15.4	89.1
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.8	94.9	85.9	57.3	49.2	15.1	84.6
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.4	92.3	88.3	59.4	48.6	14.4	88.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.6	95.3	92.3	73.1	42.8	15.8	90.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	99.9	96.8	94.9	77.0	31.3	16.6	92.0
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.6	93.6	89.0	68.3	40.4	15.4	88.0
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.8	94.7	86.0	57.6	49.7	14.9	84.6
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.3	91.0	86.1	65.4	43.1	14.9	86.3
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.4	93.6	90.3	72.6	37.8	15.1	89.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	99.9	96.1	93.7	76.3	32.1	16.7	91.4
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	99.7	95.3	91.7	65.3	45.5	15.3	90.0
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.7	95.3	85.6	56.9	48.6	15.2	84.5
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.5	93.1	89.7	55.5	52.1	14.0	89.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.7	96.8	94.2	73.5	47.3	16.4	92.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	97.5	96.0	77.7	30.4	16.4	92.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1968</b>								
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Number in thousands								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	24,531	24,471	23,100	22,049	15,164	10,458	2,756	21,479
Under 15 years-----	4,112	4,102	3,881	3,485	2,090	2,012	396	3,346
15-44 years-----	8,326	8,301	7,660	7,302	4,549	4,021	811	7,213
45-64 years-----	6,410	6,386	6,076	5,870	4,398	2,682	685	5,732
65 years and over-----	5,678	5,676	5,478	5,387	4,123	1,740	864	5,181
<b>Male</b>								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	11,370	11,351	10,603	10,071	7,280	4,513	1,310	9,826
Under 15 years-----	2,291	2,284	2,164	1,929	1,173	1,115	216	1,866
15-44 years-----	3,313	3,308	3,008	2,855	2,042	1,403	362	2,817
45-64 years-----	3,138	3,133	2,924	2,824	2,180	1,166	332	2,769
65 years and over-----	2,623	2,623	2,503	2,459	1,883	828	400	2,370
<b>Female</b>								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	13,102	13,061	12,441	11,925	7,848	5,922	1,437	11,601
Under 15 years-----	1,809	1,806	1,706	1,545	913	891	178	1,470
15-44 years-----	4,998	4,979	4,639	4,433	2,498	2,613	450	4,383
45-64 years-----	3,257	3,239	3,138	3,033	2,209	1,512	348	2,951
65 years and over-----	3,037	3,035	2,957	2,913	2,226	906	462	2,795
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Percent <sup>2</sup>								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	99.8	94.2	89.9	61.8	42.6	11.2	87.6
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.8	94.4	84.8	50.8	48.9	9.6	81.4
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.7	92.0	87.7	54.6	48.3	9.7	86.6
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.6	94.8	91.6	68.6	41.8	10.7	89.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.9	72.6	30.7	15.2	91.2
<b>Male</b>								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	99.8	93.2	88.6	64.0	39.7	11.5	86.4
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.7	94.5	84.2	51.2	48.7	9.4	81.4
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.8	90.8	86.2	61.6	42.3	10.9	85.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.8	93.2	90.0	69.5	37.2	10.6	88.2
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	95.4	93.7	71.8	31.6	15.3	90.3
<b>Female</b>								
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	100.0	99.7	95.0	91.0	59.9	45.2	11.0	88.5
Under 15 years-----	100.0	99.8	94.3	85.4	50.5	49.3	9.8	81.3
15-44 years-----	100.0	99.6	92.8	88.7	50.0	52.3	9.0	87.7
45-64 years-----	100.0	99.5	96.4	93.1	67.8	46.4	10.7	90.6
65 years and over-----	100.0	100.0	97.4	95.9	73.3	29.8	15.2	92.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes sex not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Percents indicate proportion of discharges, by age and sex, with specified services.

<sup>3</sup>Includes age not stated.

Table 2. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<u>1970</u>								
Number in thousands								
All hospitals----	25,580	25,506	24,268	23,129	17,333	11,311	4,090	23,138
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	5,761	5,758	5,319	4,960	4,030	2,846	599	4,954
North Central-----	8,251	8,246	7,954	7,519	5,914	3,703	1,623	7,716
South-----	7,899	7,889	7,573	7,465	5,292	3,132	1,131	7,416
West-----	3,670	3,613	3,422	3,185	2,097	1,630	738	3,052
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	5,583	5,579	5,320	5,199	3,657	1,647	533	5,150
100-199 beds-----	5,411	5,406	5,193	5,063	3,628	2,434	940	5,070
200-299 beds-----	2,955	2,900	2,895	2,603	2,148	1,409	384	2,578
300-499 beds-----	6,942	6,935	6,602	6,273	4,847	3,554	1,665	6,304
500-999 beds-----	4,314	4,311	4,129	3,871	2,954	2,200	493	3,930
1,000 beds or more----	376	375	131	119	99	67	74	107
Percent <sup>1</sup>								
All hospitals----	100.0	99.7	94.9	90.4	67.8	44.2	16.0	90.5
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	99.9	92.3	86.1	70.0	49.4	10.4	86.0
North Central-----	100.0	100.0	96.4	91.1	71.7	44.9	19.7	93.5
South-----	100.0	99.9	95.9	94.5	67.0	39.7	14.3	93.9
West-----	100.0	98.5	93.3	86.8	57.1	44.4	20.1	83.2
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	99.9	95.3	93.1	65.5	29.5	9.6	92.2
100-199 beds-----	100.0	99.9	96.0	93.6	67.0	45.0	17.4	93.7
200-299 beds-----	100.0	98.1	97.9	88.1	72.7	47.7	13.0	87.2
300-499 beds-----	100.0	99.9	95.1	90.4	69.8	51.2	24.0	90.8
500-999 beds-----	100.0	100.0	95.7	89.7	68.5	51.0	11.4	91.1
1,000 beds or more----	100.0	99.8	34.8	31.7	26.3	17.9	19.7	28.5

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 2. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<u>1969</u>	Number in thousands							
All hospitals---	25,003	24,913	23,640	22,612	16,670	10,799	3,843	22,265
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	5,508	5,478	5,052	4,742	3,834	2,641	555	4,617
North Central-----	8,102	8,091	7,804	7,398	5,727	3,642	1,519	7,511
South-----	7,774	7,768	7,443	7,334	5,072	3,040	1,163	7,226
West-----	3,620	3,575	3,341	3,138	2,036	1,477	604	2,910
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	5,437	5,407	5,135	5,076	3,355	1,543	647	4,942
100-199 beds-----	5,005	4,999	4,778	4,652	3,390	2,125	690	4,562
200-299 beds-----	3,219	3,176	3,149	2,875	2,256	1,524	373	2,836
300-499 beds-----	8,118	8,117	7,761	7,439	5,552	4,141	1,807	7,339
500-999 beds-----	2,749	2,739	2,605	2,377	1,962	1,369	268	2,401
1,000 beds or more---	474	474	213	194	155	98	58	185
	Percent <sup>1</sup>							
All hospitals---	100.0	99.6	94.6	90.4	66.7	43.2	15.4	89.1
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	100.0	99.5	91.7	86.1	69.6	47.9	10.1	83.8
North Central-----	100.0	99.9	96.3	91.3	70.7	45.0	18.8	92.7
South-----	100.0	99.9	95.7	94.3	65.3	39.1	15.0	93.0
West-----	100.0	98.8	92.3	86.7	56.2	40.8	16.7	80.4
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	99.4	94.4	93.4	61.7	28.4	11.9	90.9
100-199 beds-----	100.0	99.9	95.5	93.0	67.7	42.5	13.8	91.2
200-299 beds-----	100.0	98.7	97.8	89.3	70.1	47.3	11.6	88.1
300-499 beds-----	100.0	100.0	95.6	91.6	68.4	51.0	22.3	90.4
500-999 beds-----	100.0	99.6	94.8	86.5	71.4	49.8	9.7	87.3
1,000 beds or more---	100.0	100.0	44.8	40.8	32.6	20.8	12.2	39.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and percent of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1968</b>								
Number in thousands								
All hospitals----	24,531	24,471	23,100	22,049	15,164	10,458	2,756	21,479
Region								
Northeast-----	5,436	5,436	4,986	4,653	3,518	2,675	445	4,501
North Central-----	7,783	7,779	7,452	7,034	5,083	3,385	706	7,155
South-----	7,775	7,772	7,441	7,313	4,717	2,946	1,037	7,122
West-----	3,537	3,485	3,221	3,048	1,846	1,452	567	2,700
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	5,878	5,877	5,541	5,498	3,541	1,687	545	5,239
100-199 beds-----	5,221	5,221	5,080	4,916	3,375	2,297	715	4,809
200-299 beds-----	3,933	3,881	3,751	3,460	2,403	1,942	303	3,301
300-499 beds-----	6,569	6,568	6,177	5,926	4,069	3,241	805	5,839
500-999 beds-----	2,416	2,412	2,310	2,068	1,633	1,183	354	2,088
1,000 beds or more-----	514	513	241	180	142	108	234	201
Percent <sup>1</sup>								
All hospitals----	100.0	99.8	94.2	89.9	61.8	42.6	11.2	87.6
Region								
Northeast-----	100.0	100.0	91.7	85.6	64.7	49.2	8.2	82.8
North Central-----	100.0	99.9	95.7	90.4	65.3	43.5	9.1	91.9
South-----	100.0	100.0	95.7	94.1	60.7	37.9	13.3	91.6
West-----	100.0	98.5	91.1	86.2	52.2	41.0	16.0	76.3
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	100.0	94.3	93.5	60.2	28.7	9.3	89.1
100-199 beds-----	100.0	100.0	97.3	94.2	64.6	44.0	13.7	92.1
200-299 beds-----	100.0	98.7	95.4	88.0	61.1	49.4	7.7	83.9
300-499 beds-----	100.0	100.0	94.0	90.2	61.9	49.3	12.3	88.9
500-999 beds-----	100.0	99.8	95.6	85.6	67.6	49.0	14.7	86.4
1,000 beds or more-----	100.0	99.8	46.8	35.1	27.7	20.9	26.6	39.2

<sup>1</sup>Percents indicate proportion of discharges, by geographic region and bed size of hospital, with specified services.

<sup>2</sup>Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent.

Table 3. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to sex and age of patient: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<u>1970</u>								
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All ages-----	17,735	10,111	2,009	1,171	937	1,187	214	2,106
Under 15 years-----	1,673	901	168	81	86	175	19	243
15-44 years-----	4,860	2,691	536	313	270	444	57	549
45-64 years-----	5,533	3,089	675	368	307	347	66	681
65 years and over-----	5,669	3,430	630	409	274	221	72	633
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	8,196	4,675	961	557	444	527	95	937
Under 15 years-----	908	512	92	46	48	100	11	99
15-44 years-----	2,051	1,159	218	131	124	169	24	226
45-64 years-----	2,668	1,503	354	184	152	150	29	296
65 years and over-----	2,569	1,501	297	197	121	109	32	312
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	9,516	5,424	1,045	612	491	657	119	1,168
Under 15 years-----	761	387	76	35	38	75	8	142
15-44 years-----	2,798	1,526	316	181	145	273	33	324
45-64 years-----	2,860	1,584	321	184	155	196	37	380
65 years and over-----	3,096	1,927	333	212	153	112	40	319
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Percent distribution								
All ages-----	100.0	57.0	11.3	6.6	5.3	6.7	1.2	11.9
Under 15 years-----	100.0	53.9	10.1	4.8	5.1	10.5	1.1	14.6
15-44 years-----	100.0	55.4	11.0	6.4	5.6	9.1	1.2	11.3
45-64 years-----	100.0	55.8	12.2	6.7	5.6	6.3	1.2	12.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	60.5	11.1	7.2	4.8	3.9	1.3	11.2
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	57.0	11.7	6.8	5.4	6.4	1.2	11.5
Under 15 years-----	100.0	56.4	10.1	5.1	5.3	11.0	1.2	10.9
15-44 years-----	100.0	56.5	10.7	6.4	6.1	8.2	1.2	11.1
45-64 years-----	100.0	56.3	13.3	6.9	5.7	5.6	1.1	11.1
65 years and over-----	100.0	58.4	11.6	7.7	4.7	4.2	1.2	12.2
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	100.0	57.0	11.0	6.4	5.2	6.9	1.3	12.3
Under 15 years-----	100.0	50.9	10.0	4.6	5.0	9.9	1.1	18.7
15-44 years-----	100.0	54.6	11.3	6.5	5.2	9.8	1.2	11.6
45-64 years-----	100.0	55.4	11.2	6.4	5.4	6.9	1.3	13.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	62.2	10.7	6.8	4.9	3.6	1.3	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to sex and age of patient: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1969</b>								
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All ages-----	15,548	9,072	1,749	1,073	835	966	188	1,665
Under 15 years-----	1,534	857	157	77	82	152	19	190
15-44 years-----	4,139	2,322	461	279	240	351	55	431
45-64 years-----	4,794	2,774	576	335	272	283	59	495
65 years and over-----	5,081	3,119	554	381	241	180	56	550
<b>Male</b>								
All ages-----	7,379	4,244	844	513	402	437	90	849
Under 15 years-----	872	485	88	45	47	90	11	106
15-44 years-----	1,761	989	191	119	111	133	24	194
45-64 years-----	2,390	1,380	298	168	134	126	28	256
65 years and over-----	2,355	1,390	267	181	110	88	28	291
<b>Female</b>								
All ages-----	8,148	4,816	903	557	433	527	98	814
Under 15 years-----	658	369	69	32	35	62	8	83
15-44 years-----	2,372	1,330	270	160	129	217	31	235
45-64 years-----	2,400	1,392	278	167	138	156	31	238
65 years and over-----	2,717	1,725	287	199	131	92	28	255
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Percent distribution								
All ages-----	100.0	58.4	11.3	6.9	5.4	6.2	1.2	10.7
Under 15 years-----	100.0	55.9	10.2	5.0	5.3	9.9	1.2	12.4
15-44 years-----	100.0	56.1	11.1	6.7	5.8	8.5	1.3	10.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	57.9	12.0	7.0	5.7	5.9	1.2	10.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	61.4	10.9	7.5	4.8	3.6	1.1	10.9
<b>Male</b>								
All ages-----	100.0	57.5	11.4	7.0	5.4	5.9	1.2	11.5
Under 15 years-----	100.0	55.6	10.1	5.2	5.4	10.3	1.3	12.2
15-44 years-----	100.0	56.1	10.8	6.8	6.3	7.6	1.4	11.1
45-64 years-----	100.0	57.7	12.5	7.0	5.6	5.3	1.2	10.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	59.0	11.3	7.7	4.7	3.7	1.2	12.4
<b>Female</b>								
All ages-----	100.0	59.1	11.1	6.8	5.3	6.5	1.2	10.0
Under 15 years-----	100.0	56.1	10.5	4.9	5.3	9.4	1.2	12.7
15-44 years-----	100.0	56.1	11.4	6.7	5.5	9.1	1.3	9.9
45-64 years-----	100.0	58.0	11.6	7.0	5.7	6.5	1.3	10.0
65 years and over-----	100.0	63.5	10.6	7.3	4.8	3.4	1.1	9.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to sex and age of patient: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1968</b>								
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	13,154	7,732	1,500	966	693	795	146	1,322
Under 15 years-----	1,227	702	134	67	65	122	14	123
15-44 years-----	3,518	1,987	398	255	197	295	40	346
45-64 years-----	4,039	2,342	485	299	226	230	37	420
65 years and over-----	4,367	2,699	483	344	204	148	54	435
<b>Male</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	6,285	3,652	730	463	333	358	74	675
Under 15 years-----	694	401	73	37	36	68	8	71
15-44 years-----	1,521	872	165	108	91	110	18	157
45-64 years-----	2,025	1,162	255	151	114	105	18	220
65 years and over-----	2,042	1,216	237	167	93	75	31	223
<b>Female</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	6,836	4,061	766	500	357	435	71	646
Under 15 years-----	531	300	61	30	29	54	7	50
15-44 years-----	1,991	1,112	232	147	105	185	23	187
45-64 years-----	2,000	1,172	229	147	112	125	19	196
65 years and over-----	2,315	1,476	244	177	111	72	23	212
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Percent distribution								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	58.8	11.4	7.3	5.3	6.0	1.1	10.1
Under 15 years-----	100.0	57.2	10.9	5.5	5.3	9.9	1.1	10.1
15-44 years-----	100.0	56.5	11.3	7.2	5.6	8.4	1.1	9.8
45-64 years-----	100.0	58.0	12.0	7.4	5.6	5.7	0.9	10.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	61.8	11.1	7.9	4.7	3.4	1.2	10.0
<b>Male</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	58.1	11.6	7.4	5.3	5.7	1.2	10.7
Under 15 years-----	100.0	57.8	10.5	5.3	5.2	9.8	1.2	10.3
15-44 years-----	100.0	57.3	10.8	7.1	6.0	7.2	1.2	10.3
45-64 years-----	100.0	57.4	12.6	7.5	5.6	5.2	0.9	10.9
65 years and over-----	100.0	59.6	11.6	8.2	4.5	3.7	1.5	10.9
<b>Female</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	100.0	59.4	11.2	7.3	5.2	6.4	1.0	9.5
Under 15 years-----	100.0	56.5	11.5	5.6	5.5	10.2	1.3	10.3
15-44 years-----	100.0	55.8	11.7	7.4	5.3	9.3	1.1	9.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	58.6	11.4	7.3	5.6	6.2	1.0	9.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	63.8	10.6	7.6	4.8	3.1	1.0	9.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes sex not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Includes age not stated.

Table 4. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1970</b>								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All hospitals-----	17,735	10,111	2,009	1,171	937	1,187	214	1,798
Region								
Northeast-----	5,119	3,184	591	233	284	318	87	422
North Central-----	5,586	3,125	618	402	285	377	44	735
South-----	4,326	2,279	517	377	241	287	48	577
West-----	2,705	1,522	284	159	127	205	35	373
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	2,405	1,247	259	227	148	132	15	267
100-199 beds-----	3,159	1,778	369	234	167	191	42	378
200-299 beds-----	2,369	1,422	276	132	125	177	22	215
300-499 beds-----	5,462	3,093	603	326	290	401	86	663
500-999 beds-----	3,856	2,180	476	242	195	274	29	460
1,000 beds or more-----	484	391	27	9	12	12	19	14
Percent distribution								
All hospitals-----	100.0	57.0	11.3	6.6	5.3	6.7	1.2	10.1
Region								
Northeast-----	100.0	62.2	11.5	4.6	5.5	6.2	1.7	8.2
North Central-----	100.0	55.9	11.1	7.2	5.1	6.7	0.8	13.2
South-----	100.0	52.7	12.0	8.7	5.6	6.6	1.1	13.3
West-----	100.0	56.3	10.5	5.9	4.7	7.6	1.3	13.8
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	51.9	10.8	9.4	6.2	5.5	0.6	11.1
100-199 beds-----	100.0	56.3	11.7	7.4	5.3	6.0	1.3	12.0
200-299 beds-----	100.0	60.0	11.7	5.6	5.3	7.5	0.9	9.1
300-499 beds-----	100.0	56.6	11.0	6.0	5.3	7.3	1.6	12.1
500-999 beds-----	100.0	56.5	12.3	6.3	5.1	7.1	0.8	11.9
1,000 beds or more-----	100.0	80.8	5.6	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.9	2.9

Table 4. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1968-70--Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
1969								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All hospitals-----	15,548	9,072	1,749	1,073	835	966	188	1,557
Region								
Northeast-----	4,515	2,841	527	215	252	254	83	343
North Central-----	4,834	2,727	549	360	260	311	37	590
South-----	3,830	2,086	436	351	208	227	40	482
West-----	2,370	1,418	237	147	114	173	28	253
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	2,032	1,121	215	221	118	97	22	239
100-199 beds-----	2,487	1,388	290	208	145	150	29	277
200-299 beds-----	2,347	1,435	270	132	123	144	23	220
300-499 beds-----	5,719	3,312	625	371	300	404	79	628
500-999 beds-----	2,476	1,430	318	131	136	159	23	279
1,000 beds or more-----	488	386	31	11	13	12	14	21
Percent distribution								
All hospitals-----	100.0	58.3	11.2	6.9	5.4	6.2	1.2	10.0
Region								
Northeast-----	100.0	62.9	11.7	4.8	5.6	5.6	1.8	7.6
North Central-----	100.0	56.4	11.4	7.4	5.4	6.4	0.8	12.2
South-----	100.0	54.5	11.4	9.2	5.4	5.9	1.0	12.6
West-----	100.0	59.8	10.0	6.2	4.8	7.3	1.2	10.7
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	55.2	10.6	10.9	5.8	4.8	1.1	11.8
100-199 beds-----	100.0	55.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	6.0	1.2	11.1
200-299 beds-----	100.0	61.1	11.5	5.6	5.2	6.1	1.0	9.4
300-499 beds-----	100.0	57.9	10.9	6.5	5.2	7.1	1.4	11.0
500-999 beds-----	100.0	57.8	12.8	5.3	5.5	6.4	0.9	11.3
1,000 beds or more-----	100.0	79.1	6.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.3

Table 4. Total charges and percent distribution for discharges from short-stay hospitals by type of hospital service, according to geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<b>1968</b>								
Charge in millions of dollars								
All hospitals-----	13,154	7,732	1,500	966	693	795	146	1,322
Region								
Northeast-----	3,798	2,351	459	193	211	219	60	305
North Central-----	4,113	2,377	469	322	214	247	16	468
South-----	3,307	1,850	367	314	177	192	38	369
West-----	1,937	1,154	205	136	90	138	32	182
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	1,973	1,082	220	227	117	103	13	214
100-199 beds-----	2,453	1,387	295	206	144	139	26	256
200-299 beds-----	2,491	1,536	252	141	122	164	26	250
300-499 beds-----	3,977	2,361	457	267	200	260	58	374
500-999 beds-----	1,822	1,030	244	116	100	120	17	195
1,000 beds or more-----	438	336	32	9	11	10	6	34
Percent distribution								
All hospitals-----	100.0	58.8	11.4	7.3	5.3	6.0	1.1	10.1
Region								
Northeast-----	100.0	61.9	12.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	1.6	8.0
North Central-----	100.0	57.8	11.4	7.8	5.2	6.0	0.4	11.4
South-----	100.0	56.0	11.1	9.5	5.4	5.8	1.2	11.1
West-----	100.0	59.6	10.6	7.0	4.7	7.1	1.7	9.4
Bed size								
6-99 beds-----	100.0	54.8	11.2	11.5	5.9	5.2	0.7	10.8
100-199 beds-----	100.0	56.6	12.0	8.4	5.9	5.7	1.1	10.4
200-299 beds-----	100.0	61.7	10.1	5.7	4.9	6.6	1.0	10.0
300-499 beds-----	100.0	59.4	11.5	6.7	5.0	6.5	1.5	9.4
500-999 beds-----	100.0	56.5	13.4	6.4	5.5	6.6	0.9	10.7
1,000 beds or more-----	100.0	76.6	7.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.5	7.9



Table 5. Average charge per episode of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery	Professional services	Other services
<u>1970</u>								
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Charge in dollars								
All ages-----	693	396	83	51	54	105	52	78
Under 15 years-----	403	218	42	23	36	85	32	46
15-44 years-----	547	304	65	40	50	100	42	61
45-64 years-----	826	462	105	59	62	118	61	91
65 years and over--	971	588	111	73	60	119	67	108
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	712	407	89	54	55	111	53	84
Under 15 years-----	392	222	42	23	36	89	33	47
15-44 years-----	597	338	69	44	54	110	47	67
45-64 years-----	855	483	121	65	64	124	59	100
65 years and over--	975	570	117	79	59	123	67	118
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	678	388	78	48	53	100	52	73
Under 15 years-----	417	212	43	23	36	81	31	46
15-44 years-----	514	282	63	37	47	94	40	57
45-64 years-----	802	445	93	55	60	113	62	83
65 years and over--	968	602	107	69	61	114	67	100
<u>1969</u>								
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>								
Charge in dollars								
All ages-----	622	364	74	47	50	89	49	70
Under 15 years-----	368	206	40	22	34	74	30	50
15-44 years-----	483	273	58	37	47	84	44	53
45-64 years-----	732	425	92	55	57	101	57	78
65 years and over--	887	545	100	70	55	101	59	97
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	640	370	78	50	51	94	51	77
Under 15 years-----	376	209	40	23	35	78	32	52
15-44 years-----	521	295	62	41	50	91	47	61
45-64 years-----	763	443	102	59	59	107	58	85
65 years and over--	876	518	103	72	54	102	62	108
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	606	359	70	45	49	86	48	64
Under 15 years-----	358	202	39	20	34	69	28	48
15-44 years-----	459	258	56	34	45	80	42	49
45-64 years-----	704	409	84	52	55	97	56	72
65 years and over--	897	569	97	68	56	100	57	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Average charge per episode of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery	Professional services	Other services
<b>1968</b>								
<b>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></b>								
Charge in dollars								
All ages <sup>2</sup> ----	536	316	65	44	46	76	53	62
Under 15 years-----	298	171	34	19	31	61	36	35
15-44 years-----	423	239	52	35	43	73	50	48
45-64 years-----	630	367	80	51	51	86	54	73
65 years and over--	769	475	88	64	50	85	63	84
<b>Male</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	553	322	69	46	46	79	57	69
Under 15 years-----	303	175	30	19	31	61	36	36
15-44 years-----	459	263	55	38	44	78	49	56
45-64 years-----	645	371	87	53	52	90	54	79
65 years and over--	778	464	95	68	49	91	78	94
<b>Female</b>								
All ages <sup>2</sup> -----	522	311	62	42	46	74	50	56
Under 15 years-----	293	166	36	19	31	60	37	33
15-44 years-----	398	223	50	33	42	71	50	43
45-64 years-----	614	362	73	48	51	83	55	66
65 years and over--	762	486	83	61	50	79	50	76

<sup>1</sup>Includes sex not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Includes age not stated.

Table 6. Average charge per episode of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and type of hospital service: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Room and care	Laboratory	Pharmacy	Radiology	Operating and/or recovery room	Professional services	Other services
<u>1970</u>								
All hospitals-----	693	396	83	51	54	105	52	78
<u>Charge in dollars</u>								
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	888	553	111	47	71	112	145	77
North Central-----	677	379	78	53	48	102	27	87
South-----	548	289	68	50	46	92	43	65
West-----	737	421	83	50	60	126	47	87
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	431	224	49	44	40	80	29	52
100-199 beds-----	584	329	71	46	46	78	45	68
200-299 beds-----	801	490	96	51	58	125	57	75
300-499 beds-----	787	446	91	52	60	113	52	88
500-999 beds-----	894	506	115	63	66	124	58	107
1,000 beds or more-----	1,289	1,042	203	78	119	181	256	127
<u>1969</u>								
All hospitals-----	622	364	74	47	50	89	49	70
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	820	519	104	45	66	96	150	69
North Central-----	597	337	70	49	45	85	25	75
South-----	493	269	59	48	41	75	34	62
West-----	655	397	71	47	56	117	46	80
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	374	207	42	43	35	63	33	48
100-199 beds-----	497	278	61	45	43	71	41	58
200-299 beds-----	729	452	86	46	54	95	61	73
300-499 beds-----	704	408	81	50	54	98	44	79
500-999 beds-----	901	522	122	55	69	116	86	102
1,000 beds or more-----	1,029	813	148	56	85	123	237	104
<u>1968</u>								
All hospitals-----	536	316	65	44	46	76	53	62
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast-----	699	433	92	41	60	82	135	60
North Central-----	528	306	63	46	42	73	22	62
South-----	425	238	49	43	38	65	37	50
West-----	548	331	64	45	49	95	56	62
<u>Bed size</u>								
6-99 beds-----	336	184	40	41	33	61	24	40
100-199 beds-----	470	266	58	42	43	60	37	51
200-299 beds-----	633	396	67	41	51	84	86	68
300-499 beds-----	605	359	74	45	49	80	72	62
500-999 beds-----	754	427	106	56	61	101	47	84
1,000 beds or more-----	852	654	133	49	75	89	188	108

Table 7. Average charge per day of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and length of stay: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All dis-charges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<u>1970</u>												
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>												
Charge in dollars												
All ages-----	82	144	129	105	87	82	81	80	81	80	80	73
Under 15 years-----	81	139	137	85	79	74	77	72	73	76	69	52
15-44 years-----	85	137	123	97	88	85	82	82	83	83	82	67
45-64 years-----	88	170	125	137	92	83	84	86	85	86	88	82
65 years and over----	76	154	131	99	84	80	76	75	77	75	74	73
<u>Male</u>												
All ages-----	84	150	115	96	88	79	81	81	81	84	85	75
Under 15 years-----	79	136	107	85	79	74	79	73	72	75	69	58
15-44 years-----	85	148	114	98	90	80	82	82	84	85	89	67
45-64 years-----	89	173	130	104	93	81	84	86	87	88	92	85
65 years and over----	80	<sup>2</sup> 154	127	101	84	80	77	78	76	80	79	77
<u>Female</u>												
All ages-----	81	138	138	111	86	84	81	80	81	78	75	70
Under 15 years-----	85	140	174	86	78	74	75	71	76	77	70	45
15-44 years-----	85	129	128	97	87	89	82	83	82	81	75	68
45-64 years-----	87	<sup>2</sup> 165	122	162	91	86	84	85	82	83	83	79
65 years and over----	73	<sup>2</sup> 153	135	97	83	80	76	72	78	71	70	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Average charge per day of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and length of stay: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<u>1969</u>		Charge in dollars										
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>												
All ages-----	70	124	100	86	77	71	72	71	70	69	69	62
Under 15 years-----	71	125	95	75	70	68	66	67	64	66	65	58
15-44 years-----	75	113	100	87	78	73	75	73	72	72	74	62
45-64 years-----	74	142	108	93	80	71	73	73	72	73	74	68
65 years and over----	65	136	103	86	75	70	69	66	66	65	66	59
<u>Male</u>												
All ages-----	72	130	100	86	78	69	72	72	70	71	70	66
Under 15 years-----	71	124	95	76	71	67	64	68	64	67	63	61
15-44 years-----	75	126	103	88	79	70	77	73	74	74	72	65
45-64 years-----	76	<sup>2</sup> 154	107	94	80	68	73	73	72	75	76	74
65 years and over----	67	<sup>2</sup> 125	104	85	80	71	71	69	68	68	66	62
<u>Female</u>												
All ages-----	69	118	99	86	76	74	72	70	69	68	69	58
Under 15 years-----	70	127	95	73	67	69	68	64	63	65	68	54
15-44 years-----	74	104	98	87	78	76	73	72	71	70	76	58
45-64 years-----	72	<sup>2</sup> 128	108	92	81	75	73	73	73	71	72	61
65 years and over----	63	<sup>2</sup> 150	103	86	71	69	68	64	63	63	65	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Average charge per day of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and length of stay: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<b>1968</b>												
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	61	111	87	73	68	62	63	61	61	61	59	53
Under 15 years -----	61	107	84	65	59	57	56	56	54	57	49	52
15-44 years -----	65	100	87	73	70	63	64	63	65	63	61	56
45-64 years -----	64	128	92	78	72	63	66	63	63	64	64	58
65 years and over ----	56	140	91	73	65	62	61	59	57	57	57	49
<u>Male</u>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	62	116	86	73	68	61	63	61	61	63	61	55
Under 15 years -----	60	107	84	64	60	58	56	55	53	57	46	51
15-44 years -----	66	108	87	74	70	62	65	62	66	64	63	61
45-64 years -----	64	<sup>2</sup> 136	90	78	72	60	65	62	64	67	65	55
65 years and over ----	59	<sup>2</sup> 136	88	75	70	63	62	62	57	60	60	53
<u>Female</u>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	60	106	88	73	67	63	63	61	61	59	57	51
Under 15 years -----	62	106	85	67	58	56	56	57	56	57	53	53
15-44 years -----	65	94	87	73	71	64	64	63	64	63	60	51
45-64 years -----	64	<sup>2</sup> 119	94	78	71	65	67	63	63	62	63	60
65 years and over ----	53	<sup>2</sup> 145	94	72	61	61	59	57	56	55	54	47

<sup>1</sup>Includes sex not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated days of care exceeds 25 percent.

<sup>3</sup>Includes age not stated.

Table 8. Average charge per day of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and length of stay: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<b>1970</b>												
All hospitals---	82	144	129	105	87	82	81	80	81	80	80	73
<b>Charge in dollars</b>												
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast-----	89	158	132	113	99	83	93	92	90	88	86	81
North Central-----	80	149	118	97	88	84	81	79	82	79	77	67
South-----	72	121	127	81	75	72	69	68	68	68	70	63
West-----	98	156	151	167	99	98	91	93	96	93	93	82
<b>Bed size</b>												
6-99 beds-----	64	118	156	77	72	63	66	62	60	56	51	46
100-199 beds-----	74	129	100	86	77	78	72	74	73	71	73	67
200-299 beds-----	88	154	130	109	94	89	89	90	91	86	81	82
300-499 beds-----	88	163	129	142	95	93	89	86	88	86	85	72
500-999 beds-----	92	175	127	110	106	97	91	91	91	92	90	84
1,000 beds or more---	108	*	*	*	*	*	*	1115	1104	114	110	98
<b>1969</b>												
All hospitals---	70	124	100	86	77	71	72	71	70	69	69	62
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast-----	79	140	111	100	86	71	81	78	76	77	77	75
North Central-----	68	124	102	86	75	72	69	69	69	67	64	56
South-----	61	109	86	73	67	64	61	60	59	59	61	53
West-----	81	130	112	98	92	89	90	86	85	83	80	62
<b>Bed size</b>												
6-99 beds-----	52	97	79	68	60	54	56	54	53	49	46	39
100-199 beds-----	63	117	89	77	69	67	64	63	63	61	59	54
200-299 beds-----	75	136	111	95	86	80	79	75	72	74	75	67
300-499 beds-----	76	145	111	96	85	81	80	78	75	74	73	66
500-999 beds-----	82	162	118	106	97	89	88	84	83	82	83	73
1,000 beds or more---	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	92	89	96	82
<b>1968</b>												
All hospitals---	61	111	87	73	68	62	63	61	61	61	59	53
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast-----	68	124	97	85	76	64	72	69	68	67	67	61
North Central-----	59	108	88	71	69	63	61	59	59	59	56	51
South-----	52	91	78	63	57	54	54	52	53	52	51	42
West-----	73	127	93	85	81	76	75	75	74	75	69	57
<b>Bed size</b>												
6-99 beds-----	47	93	74	60	55	49	51	47	47	45	42	33
100-199 beds-----	58	102	78	68	63	60	59	57	56	56	56	50
200-299 beds-----	66	128	100	82	78	72	71	69	68	67	63	54
300-499 beds-----	65	129	93	80	73	68	68	65	65	65	62	56
500-999 beds-----	72	*	107	88	83	73	75	72	72	71	68	66
1,000 beds or more---	71	*	*	*	*	*	*	74	73	72	69	67

<sup>1</sup> Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated days of care exceeds 25 percent.

Table 9. Total days of care in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and length of stay: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<u>1970</u>												
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>												
All ages-----	215,101	2,607	7,469	7,997	8,689	10,135	9,677	21,068	17,945	57,946	28,697	42,870
Under 15 years-----	20,550	791	2,299	1,601	1,437	1,612	1,124	2,255	1,477	3,467	1,419	3,069
15-44 years-----	57,096	1,154	3,158	3,435	3,541	3,872	3,423	7,214	5,040	13,010	5,259	7,991
45-64 years-----	62,719	405	1,353	1,915	2,342	2,673	2,870	6,186	6,078	19,177	8,639	11,082
65 years and over-----	74,735	2258	659	1,046	1,369	1,978	2,260	5,413	5,351	22,293	13,381	20,729
<u>Male</u>												
All ages-----	97,835	1,208	3,186	3,541	3,886	5,034	4,403	9,246	7,891	25,889	13,957	19,595
Under 15 years-----	11,534	415	1,253	918	848	954	625	1,320	863	1,992	787	1,559
15-44 years-----	24,247	428	1,028	1,302	1,319	1,781	1,440	2,696	1,925	5,458	2,535	4,334
45-64 years-----	29,827	2229	563	807	1,079	1,434	1,403	2,726	2,588	9,013	4,508	5,478
65 years and over-----	32,228	2135	342	514	639	865	936	2,504	2,516	9,427	6,126	8,224
<u>Female</u>												
All ages-----	116,980	1,393	4,274	4,446	4,792	5,079	5,271	11,793	10,013	31,985	14,683	23,251
Under 15 years-----	8,978	373	1,044	682	587	650	500	935	614	1,475	631	1,486
15-44 years-----	32,742	724	2,126	2,131	2,214	2,077	1,984	4,498	3,090	7,537	2,705	3,657
45-64 years-----	32,840	2174	787	1,101	1,262	1,239	1,467	3,457	3,474	10,156	4,120	5,604
65 years and over-----	42,421	2122	317	532	730	1,113	1,321	2,903	2,835	12,817	7,225	12,505
<u>1969</u>												
<u>Both sexes<sup>1</sup></u>												
All ages-----	220,835	2,494	7,202	7,670	8,458	9,841	9,610	20,263	17,186	56,803	29,962	51,346
Under 15 years-----	21,758	828	2,260	1,497	1,394	1,466	1,414	2,127	1,400	3,649	1,902	3,820
15-44 years-----	55,471	1,033	2,966	3,436	3,530	3,755	3,422	6,944	5,149	12,477	4,658	8,102
45-64 years-----	64,955	381	1,357	1,801	2,056	2,793	2,732	6,081	5,839	18,495	8,939	14,481
65 years and over-----	78,651	2252	618	937	1,478	1,827	2,042	5,110	4,799	22,182	14,463	24,944
<u>Male</u>												
All ages-----	102,296	1,241	3,168	3,232	3,951	4,943	4,591	9,175	7,574	26,419	13,610	24,392
Under 15 years-----	12,256	459	1,224	812	813	767	825	1,201	763	2,267	1,210	1,916
15-44 years-----	23,436	433	1,005	1,164	1,471	1,788	1,437	2,735	1,920	5,120	2,115	4,247
45-64 years-----	31,506	2206	631	781	942	1,485	1,393	2,821	2,620	8,766	4,266	6,020
65 years and over-----	35,098	2142	308	475	726	903	936	2,417	2,271	10,266	6,020	10,635
<u>Female</u>												
All ages-----	118,261	1,250	4,028	4,426	4,508	4,895	5,010	11,059	9,593	30,274	16,276	26,943
Under 15 years-----	9,459	367	1,035	683	582	699	589	922	637	1,370	675	1,899
15-44 years-----	31,951	598	1,959	2,266	2,060	1,964	1,982	4,204	3,213	7,354	2,498	3,855
45-64 years-----	33,410	2174	726	1,017	1,114	1,308	1,339	3,251	3,219	9,708	4,673	6,880
65 years and over-----	43,442	*	309	460	752	924	1,100	2,682	2,524	11,841	8,430	14,308

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 9. Total days of care in short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient and length of stay: United States, 1968-70—Con.

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Sex and age	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
<b>1968</b>		Number in thousands										
<u>Both sexes</u> <sup>1</sup>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	215,465	2,610	6,940	7,512	8,304	9,563	9,289	19,788	17,432	54,490	28,814	50,722
Under 15 years -----	20,077	867	2,228	1,367	1,477	1,459	1,192	2,136	1,425	3,731	1,511	2,687
15-44 years -----	53,986	1,069	2,831	3,375	3,344	3,536	3,276	6,532	5,397	11,830	4,601	8,195
45-64 years -----	62,914	403	1,280	1,773	2,131	2,700	2,703	6,051	5,478	17,729	8,919	13,746
65 years and over -----	78,438	2271	600	996	1,350	1,869	2,118	5,061	5,128	21,167	13,783	26,095
<u>Male</u>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	100,811	1,314	3,008	3,302	3,906	4,750	4,348	9,053	7,597	25,361	14,396	23,776
Under 15 years -----	11,513	487	1,183	801	802	824	652	1,264	797	2,091	874	1,738
15-44 years -----	23,112	450	966	1,237	1,419	1,567	1,325	2,597	1,979	4,992	2,330	4,251
45-64 years -----	31,534	2227	560	792	1,052	1,463	1,396	2,908	2,513	8,468	4,830	7,325
65 years and over -----	34,617	2150	298	470	631	896	975	2,281	2,305	9,789	6,362	10,462
<u>Female</u>												
All ages <sup>3</sup> -----	114,136	1,292	3,907	4,195	4,373	4,797	4,908	10,681	9,812	29,000	14,346	26,825
Under 15 years -----	8,523	378	1,039	562	663	634	531	863	628	1,640	636	949
15-44 years -----	30,783	619	1,856	2,132	1,920	1,969	1,946	3,915	3,411	6,820	2,258	3,938
45-64 years -----	31,182	2176	714	977	1,077	1,226	1,302	3,138	2,965	9,219	4,045	6,344
65 years and over -----	43,633	2120	298	525	712	967	1,129	2,761	2,808	11,311	7,407	15,594

<sup>1</sup>Includes sex not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated days of care exceeds 25 percent.

<sup>3</sup>Includes age not stated.

Table 10. Total days of care in short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, bed size of hospital, and length of stay: United States, 1968-70

[Excludes Federal hospitals, deliveries, and newborn infants]

Geographic region and bed size	All discharges	Length of stay										
		1 day or less	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more
1970												
All hospitals---	215,101	2,607	7,469	7,997	8,689	10,135	9,677	21,068	17,945	57,946	28,697	42,870
Number in thousands												
Region												
Northeast-----	57,631	503	1,384	1,599	1,622	2,378	1,955	4,703	4,293	16,409	8,498	14,287
North Central-----	69,616	792	2,519	2,513	2,825	3,170	3,210	6,878	5,911	18,249	9,635	13,914
South-----	60,302	747	2,392	2,743	3,034	3,217	3,205	6,594	5,583	16,319	7,450	9,018
West-----	27,551	565	1,175	1,141	1,209	1,370	1,307	2,892	2,157	6,970	3,114	5,650
Bed size												
6-99 beds-----	37,513	753	1,729	2,079	2,350	2,826	2,187	4,119	3,278	8,486	3,495	6,210
100-199 beds-----	42,418	545	1,669	1,689	1,824	2,038	2,136	4,810	3,834	12,005	5,689	6,179
200-299 beds-----	26,813	1296	799	860	886	1,015	962	2,397	2,205	8,004	4,155	5,233
300-499 beds-----	62,128	599	2,038	2,159	2,112	2,704	2,763	5,717	5,065	16,874	8,587	13,510
500-999 beds-----	41,749	361	1,150	1,125	1,393	1,451	1,511	3,761	3,333	11,566	6,137	9,961
1,000 beds or more---	4,479	*	*	*	*	*	*	1263	1230	1,012	635	1,776
1969												
All hospitals---	220,835	2,494	7,202	7,670	8,458	9,841	9,610	20,263	17,186	56,803	29,962	51,346
Region												
Northeast-----	57,437	450	1,184	1,468	1,520	2,282	1,991	4,461	4,228	15,740	9,464	14,650
North Central-----	71,379	769	2,512	2,464	2,656	3,029	3,196	6,325	5,690	18,720	9,773	16,244
South-----	62,664	712	2,334	2,619	2,978	3,227	3,040	6,732	5,247	16,294	7,127	12,354
West-----	29,355	561	1,172	1,118	1,304	1,303	1,383	2,746	2,022	6,049	3,599	8,098
Bed size												
6-99 beds-----	39,288	764	1,601	1,969	2,069	2,819	2,193	4,037	3,003	8,334	4,135	8,365
100-199 beds-----	39,366	541	1,586	1,505	1,711	1,933	2,067	4,294	3,472	10,661	4,655	6,941
200-299 beds-----	31,116	1289	820	919	1,042	1,108	1,178	2,621	2,339	8,692	4,929	7,178
300-499 beds-----	75,509	633	2,410	2,475	2,716	2,922	3,061	6,654	5,932	19,939	10,723	18,042
500-999 beds-----	30,040	*	698	674	765	885	967	2,261	2,133	7,994	4,735	8,716
1,000 beds or more---	5,516	*	*	*	*	*	*	1396	1308	1,181	784	2,105
1968												
All hospitals---	215,465	2,610	6,940	7,512	8,304	9,563	9,289	19,788	17,432	54,490	28,814	50,722
Region												
Northeast-----	56,210	508	1,217	1,400	1,489	2,220	1,933	4,559	4,214	15,003	8,174	15,492
North Central-----	69,456	766	2,203	2,287	2,683	2,937	3,127	6,254	5,848	17,473	9,586	16,292
South-----	63,231	750	2,323	2,697	2,973	3,119	2,956	6,527	5,236	15,912	7,887	12,851
West-----	26,568	586	1,196	1,128	1,159	1,288	1,273	2,448	2,134	6,101	3,166	6,087
Bed size												
6-99 beds-----	42,333	876	1,777	2,051	2,255	2,817	2,293	4,267	3,474	9,283	4,071	9,168
100-199 beds-----	42,587	570	1,527	1,557	1,734	1,986	2,156	4,397	3,660	11,612	5,760	7,630
200-299 beds-----	37,744	389	1,070	1,170	1,268	1,424	1,394	3,255	2,861	9,269	5,505	10,139
300-499 beds-----	61,213	527	1,814	1,994	2,106	2,421	2,439	5,563	5,054	16,522	8,902	13,872
500-999 beds-----	25,421	*	640	602	770	758	838	1,941	2,026	6,466	3,848	7,342
1,000 beds or more---	6,166	*	*	*	*	*	*	1366	1357	1,338	728	2,571

<sup>1</sup>Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated days of care exceeds 25 percent.

# APPENDIX I

## TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

### Statistical Design of the Hospital Discharge Survey

*Scope of the survey.*—The scope of the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals which have six beds or more for inpatient use, are located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and which have an average length of stay of less than 30 days. Although all discharges of inpatients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, all newborn infants and females with deliveries are excluded from this report.

*Sampling frame and size of sample.*—The universe (sampling frame) for the Hospital Discharge Survey consists of short-stay hospitals, excluding military and Veterans Administration hospitals, which are included in the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions (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 is published in an earlier report.<sup>1</sup>

There were 6,965 hospitals in the universe. The distribution of short-stay hospitals by bed size and geographic region in the universe and in the HDS ledger sample is shown in table I. The complete sample for 1968-1970 consisted of 465 hospitals, from which a subsample of 168 was drawn for the ledger survey. Of these 168 hospitals, 7 were ruled out of scope of the survey because they failed to meet the definition of a short-stay hospital, and 19 refused to participate. Approximately 65,000 abstracts were received from the remaining 142 hospitals during 1968, 70,000 from the 137 hospitals participating in 1969, and 67,000 from 130 hospitals in 1970.

*Sample design.*—All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds were stratified, the primary strata being the 24 size-by-region classes shown in table I. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a con-

trolled 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 sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. This was done to compensate for the fact that hospitals were selected with probabilities proportionate to their size class and to assure that the overall probability of selecting a discharge would be approximately the same in all hospitals.

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 a random technique, usually on the basis of the terminal digit 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.

*Estimation.*—Statistics produced by HDS are derived by a complex procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample patient abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates has three principal components—(1) inflation of reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, (2) adjustment for nonresponse, and (3) ratio adjustments to fixed totals. These components are described in appendix I of two earlier publications.<sup>2,3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>National 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.

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<sup>2</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Utilization of short-stay hospitals, summary of nonmedical statistics, United States, 1965. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 13-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1967.

<sup>3</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Utilization of short-stay hospitals by characteristics of discharged patients, United States, 1965. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 13-No. 3. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1967.

Table I. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the universe (MFI) and in the Hospital Discharge Survey ledger sample, and number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by bed size of hospital and geographic region: United States, 1968-70

Bed size of hospital	United States	Geographic Region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>All sizes</u>		Number of hospitals			
Universe-----	6,965	1,107	1,979	2,620	1,259
Total sample-----	168	47	49	49	23
Number participating for 1968-----	142	43	41	40	18
Number participating for 1969-----	137	40	43	37	17
Number participating for 1970-----	130	40	39	34	17
<u>6-49 beds</u>					
Universe-----	3,113	199	830	1,438	646
Total sample-----	20	2	6	8	4
Number participating for 1968-----	16	2	5	6	3
Number participating for 1969-----	15	2	5	5	3
Number participating for 1970-----	15	2	5	5	3
<u>50-99 beds</u>					
Universe-----	1,623	288	442	587	306
Total sample-----	22	4	6	8	4
Number participating for 1968-----	20	4	6	6	4
Number participating for 1969-----	20	4	6	6	4
Number participating for 1970-----	18	4	4	6	4
<u>100-199 beds</u>					
Universe-----	1,144	277	378	332	157
Total sample-----	32	8	10	10	4
Number participating for 1968-----	27	8	7	9	3
Number participating for 1969-----	24	6	8	8	2
Number participating for 1970-----	22	6	7	7	2
<u>200-299 beds</u>					
Universe-----	552	182	151	134	85
Total sample-----	28	10	8	6	4
Number participating for 1968-----	24	9	6	6	3
Number participating for 1969-----	22	8	6	5	3
Number participating for 1970-----	22	8	6	5	3
<u>300-499 beds</u>					
Universe-----	386	110	129	96	51
Total sample-----	30	8	10	8	4
Number participating for 1968-----	23	6	9	6	2
Number participating for 1969-----	23	6	9	5	2
Number participating for 1970-----	21	6	8	4	2
<u>500-999 beds</u>					
Universe-----	129	42	46	28	13
Total sample-----	18	6	6	4	2
Number participating for 1968-----	17	6	6	3	2
Number participating for 1969-----	18	6	6	4	2
Number participating for 1970-----	17	6	6	3	2
<u>1,000 beds or more</u>					
Universe-----	18	9	3	5	1
Total sample-----	18	9	3	5	1
Number participating for 1968-----	15	8	2	4	1
Number participating for 1969-----	16	8	3	4	1
Number participating for 1970-----	16	8	3	4	1

A poststratum ratio adjustment is included only in the estimation of patient charges. The adjusting multiplier ratio is obtained by dividing the total weighted discharges by stratum for the total year of all in-scope hospitals that sent in medical abstracts by the total weighted discharges by stratum for the total year of the in-scope hospitals that sent in both medical and ledger abstracts.

### Data Collection and Processing

Depending on the study procedure agreed on with the hospital administrator, the sample selection and the transcription of information from the hospital medical records and business office records to the abstract forms were performed either by the hospital staff or by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), or by both. In more than three-quarters of the hospitals that participated in HDS during 1968-1970, this work was performed by the medical records department or the business office of the hospital. In the remaining hospitals, nearly all the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for NCHS.

During the last quarter of 1968, nearly all survey hospitals changed from an optical mark page reader form (figure I) on which data was transcribed from hospital medical records to the form shown in figure II.

*Data processing and editing of data.*—Shipments of completed abstract forms for each sample hospital were transmitted along with sample selection control sheets to NCHS for processing. Every shipment of abstracts was reviewed; each abstract form was checked for completeness; and when necessary, problems were referred to the hospitals for clarification and correction.

The nonmedical data in sections I and II of the medical abstract form were converted to tape. The abstract forms were then transmitted to medical coding, where the diagnoses and operations were coded.

After the diagnoses and operations were coded, they were converted to tape and matched with their corresponding nonmedical portion.

Final editing was done by computer inspection of the medical data compared with the age and sex information. If sex or age of the patient was incompatible with the recorded medical information, priority was given to the latter in the editing decision.

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 and tabulated as "not stated." This procedure was 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 obtained from the abstract form, the monthly sample listing sheet transmitted by the sample hospital was used as an additional source of information.

The data from the ledger abstracts (figure III) were also converted to tape in a similar way and the information edited for completeness both manually and on the computer. This ledger tape was then matched with the tape containing the medical abstract information, forming a combined medical and ledger tape which provided the data for this report.

### General Qualifications

*Rounding of numbers.*—Percents and average lengths of stay presented were calculated on the basis of unrounded figures and then rounded for presentation. Therefore figures within the tables may not add to presented totals.

*Patient characteristics "not stated."*—Age and/or sex was not stated for less than 1 percent of all discharges.

### Reliability of Estimates

Estimates from sample surveys such as the Hospital Discharge Survey are subject to two types of errors—measurement or nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Measurement errors can occur in a complete count or census as well as in a sample survey. Sampling errors, on the other hand, occur because a sample instead of a complete count is taken.

*Measurement errors.*—Measurement errors include those due to hospital nonresponse, missing abstracts, information incompletely or inaccurately recorded on abstract forms, and processing errors. Some of these have been discussed in earlier sections of this appendix.

*Sampling errors.*—The standard error in this survey is primarily a measure of the sampling variability that occurs by chance because the estimates are based on a sample of short-stay hospitals rather than all discharges from all short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the value obtained in a complete enumeration is contained in the interval represented by the estimate plus and minus one standard error of the estimate, 95 out of 100 for two standard errors, and 99 out of 100 for 2 ½ standard errors. Applying the illustration at the bottom of

CONFIDENTIAL- All information which would permit identification of an individual or an establishment will be held 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).

PHS-4734-2  
REV. 11-66

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

Form Approved  
Budget Bureau No. 68-R620 R2-2

⊕ 1. HOSPITAL NUMBER

ABSTRACT OF PATIENT RECORD-Hospital Discharge Survey

2. HDS NUMBER	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																										
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4.a. DATE OF BIRTH  Complete 4b and 4c if date of birth is not given.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">MONTH</td> <td>JAN.</td><td>FEB.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAR.</td><td>APR.</td><td>MAY</td><td>JUNE</td><td>JULY</td><td>AUG.</td><td>SEPT.</td><td>OCT.</td><td>NOV.</td><td>DEC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">DAY</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>TENS</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">YEAR</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1800</td><td></td><td>1900</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>TENS</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </table>	MONTH	JAN.	FEB.										MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	DAY	0	1	2	3								0	1	2	3	4	TENS	5	6	7	8	9	YEAR					1800		1900					0	1	2	3	4	TENS	5	6	7	8	9
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6. RACE OR COLOR	<table border="1"> <tr><td>WHITE</td><td>"NONWHITE"</td></tr> <tr><td>NEGRO</td><td>NOT STATED</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER NONWHITE</td><td></td></tr> </table>	WHITE	"NONWHITE"	NEGRO	NOT STATED	OTHER NONWHITE																																																															
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	9. DATE OF DISCHARGE	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">MONTH</td> <td>JAN.</td><td>FEB.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAR.</td><td>APR.</td><td>MAY</td><td>JUNE</td><td>JULY</td><td>AUG.</td><td>SEPT.</td><td>OCT.</td><td>NOV.</td><td>DEC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">DAY</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>TENS</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">YEAR</td> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </table>	MONTH	JAN.	FEB.									MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	DAY	0	1	2	3							0	1	2	3	4	TENS	5	6	7	8	9	YEAR	0	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9												
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	10. DISCHARGE STATUS	<table border="1"> <tr><td>ALIVE</td><td>DEAD</td></tr> </table>	ALIVE	DEAD																																																																	
ALIVE	DEAD																																																																				

Figure 1. Abstract of patient record.

11. FINAL DIAGNOSES:

HDS NUMBER

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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

12a. WAS AN OPERATION PERFORMED ?

YES NO  
..... ..

12b. OPERATIONS:

COMPLETED BY ABSTRACTOR \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

F  
O  
R  
N  
C  
H  
S  
U  
S  
E  
O  
N  
L  
Y

DIAGNOSIS CODES

OPERATION CODES

DIAGNOSIS CODES										OPERATION CODES																			
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service  
Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
National Center for Health Statistics  
**MEDICAL ABSTRACT - HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY**

**I. Patient Identification**

1. Hospital number..... _____	4. Date of admission _____	_____	_____
		Month	Day
2. HDS number ..... _____	5. Date of discharge _____	_____	_____
		Month	Day
3. Medical record number..... _____		_____	_____
		Month	Day

**II. Patient Characteristics**

1. Date of birth: _____	2. Age (complete ONLY if date of birth not given): _____	} 1 <input type="checkbox"/> years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> months 3 <input type="checkbox"/> days	
Month	Day		Year
			Units

3. Sex: 1  Male      2  Female

4. Race or color: 1  White      2  Negro      3  Other nonwhite      4  "Nonwhite"      5  Not stated

5. Marital status: 1  Married      2  Single      3  Widowed      4  Divorced      5  Separated      6  Not stated

6. Discharge status: 1  Alive      2  Dead

**III. Diagnoses and Operations**

1. Final diagnoses: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

see reverse side

2. Operations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

see reverse side

Completed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR NCHS USE ONLY**

Diagnoses \_\_\_\_\_

Operations \_\_\_\_\_

Figure II. Medical abstract.



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PHS-4734-17  
REV 3/68

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS  
**LEDGER ABSTRACT - HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY**

**I. PATIENT IDENTIFICATION**

1. Hospital number . . . . .		4. Date of admission . . . . .	Month	Day	Year
2. HDS number . . . . .					
3. Medical record number . . . . .			5. Date of discharge . . . . .		

**II. HOSPITAL CHARGES**

	Dollars	Cents
6. Room and care . . . . .		
7. Laboratory . . . . .		
8. Pharmacy . . . . .		
9. Radiology . . . . .		
10. Operating, delivery, and/or recovery room . . . . .		
11. Professional fees . . . . .		
12. All other charges . . . . .		
13. TOTAL CHARGES . . . . .		

**III. SOURCE OF PAYMENT (Responsible party)**

	Dollars	Cents
14. Health insurance		
A. Blue Cross/Blue Shield . . . . .		
B. Commercial Insurance . . . . .		
C. Other Health Plans . . . . .		
15. Patient responsibility . . . . .		
16. Medicare (Social Security) . . . . .		
17. Welfare and Medicaid . . . . .		
18. Other (Specify in notes) . . . . .		
19. TOTAL (If total does not equal Item 13, explain difference in notes) . . . . .		
20. Account Closed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Date	

Notes

Completed by abstractor

Date

Figure III. Ledger abstract.

Figure IV. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged for patient characteristics (including type of charge) by geographic region and size of hospital, and for all hospitals

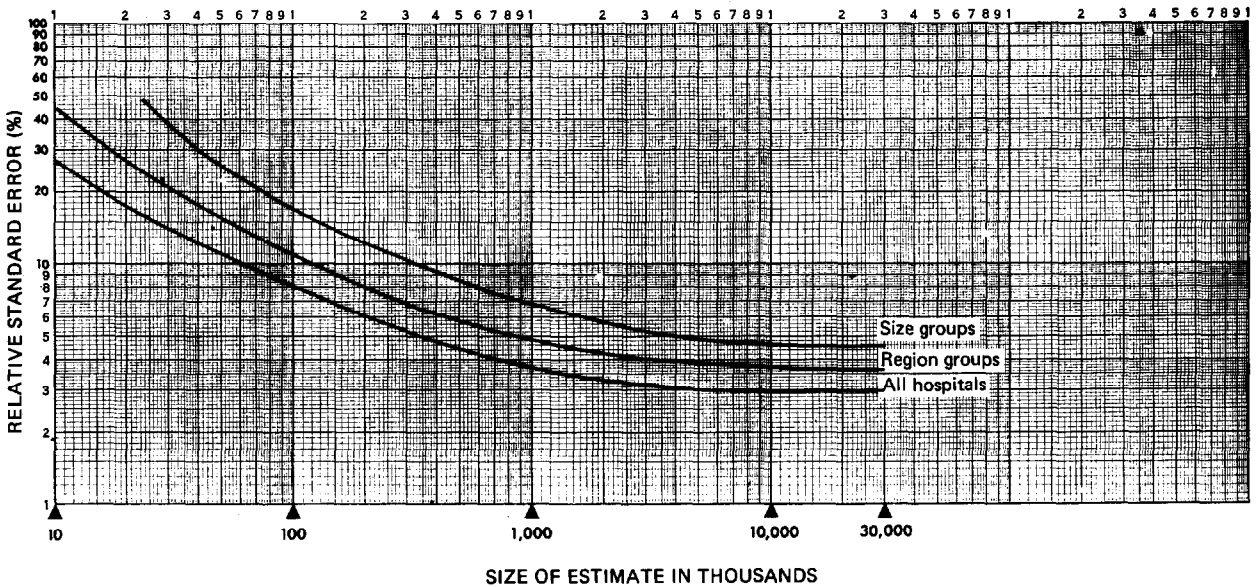


Illustration of use of figure IV: As shown in table 1, an estimated 2,164,000 male patients under 15 years had a laboratory charge in 1968. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the line "All hospitals" is approximately 3.3 percent: the standard error of 2,164,000 is 71,412 (3.3 percent of 2,164,000).

figure IV, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the value that would be obtained in a complete enumeration is contained in the interval  $2,164,000 \pm 3.3$  percent of 2,164,000 (between 2,093,000 and 2,235,000), 95 out of 100 for the interval  $2,164,000 \pm 3.3$  percent of 2,164,000 multiplied by 2, and 99 out of 100 for the interval  $2,164,000 \pm 3.3$  percent of 2,164,000 multiplied by 2.5.

The standard error of one statistic is generally different from that of another, even when the two come from the same survey. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations are required. As a result, figures IV, V, and VI and tables II and III provide general standard errors for a wide variety of estimates rather than the specific error for a particular statistic.

The relative standard errors and approximate standard errors of percentages that have been prepared for this report are applicable to estimates of discharges, charges, and days of care for patient characteristics (age, sex, and the cross-classification age by sex and type of charge) cross-classified by one of three hospital groupings as follows: (1) by region (e.g., South), (2) by bed size (e.g., 100-199 beds), or (3) by hospitals summed over all regions and all size groups. The particular figure or table to which one refers to obtain a sampling error is contingent upon both the type of estimate (e.g., charges) and the hospital group-

ing with which the patient characteristic(s) is cross-classified. The procedures that apply are as follows:

1. Estimated numbers of discharges: Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of discharges are obtained from the curves shown in figure IV.
2. Estimated amount of charges: Approximate relative standard errors of estimated amount of charges are obtained from the curves shown in figure V.
3. Estimated numbers of days of care: Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of days of care are obtained from the curves shown in figure VI.
4. Estimated percentages of discharges in a percent distribution: Approximate standard errors of estimated percentages of discharges when the characteristic(s) used to form the numerator is a subclass of the denominator are shown in table II.
5. Estimated percentages of charges in a percent distribution: Approximate standard errors of estimated percentages of charges when the characteristic(s) used to form the numerator is a subclass of the denominator are shown in table III.

Figure V. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated amount of charges for patient characteristics (including type of charge) by geographic region and size of hospital and for all hospitals

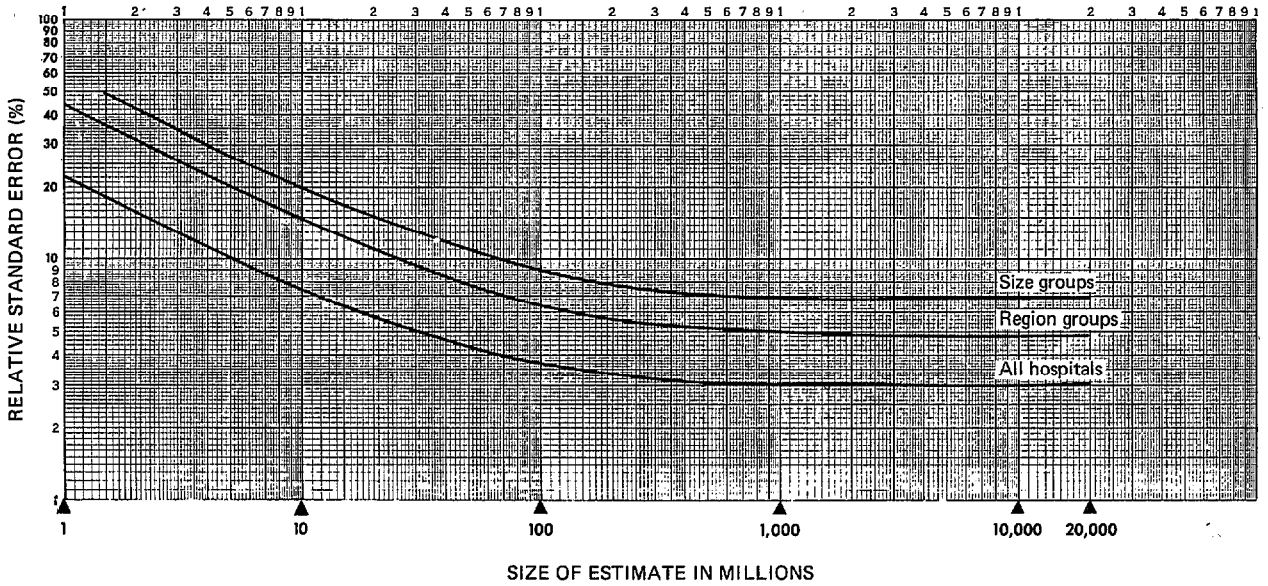


Illustration of use of figure V: As shown in table 4, in 1968 an estimated \$206,000,000 was for pharmacy charges for patients in hospitals with bed size 100-199. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the line "Size groups" is approximately 7.9 percent: the standard error of \$206,000,000 is \$16,274,000 (7.9 percent of \$206,000,000).

Figure VI. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of days of care for patient characteristics (including type of charge) by geographic region and size of hospital, and for all hospitals

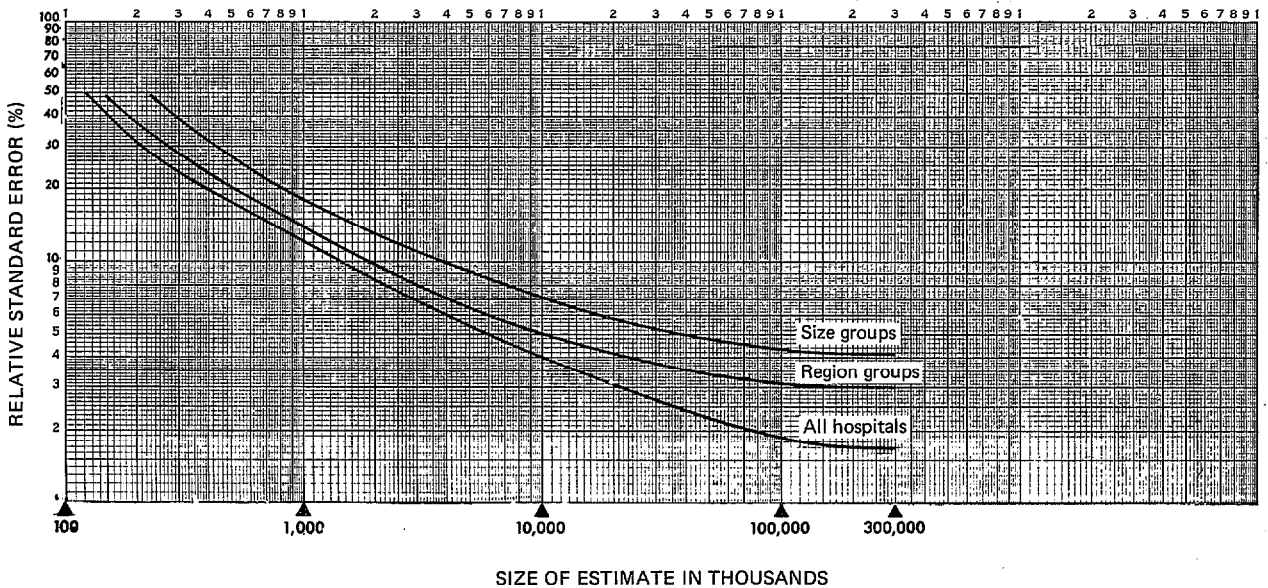


Illustration for use of figure VI: As shown in table 10, in 1970 an estimated 69,616,000 days of care were provided to patients in the North Central region of the country. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the line "Region groups" is approximately 3.2 percent: the standard error of 69,616,000 is 2,227,712 (3.2 percent of 69,616,000).

Table II. Approximate standard errors of percentages shown in this report for discharges: patient characteristics (including type of charges) classified by geographic region and for all hospitals

[Standard errors for patient characteristics classified by size of hospital are 1½ times the standard errors shown in this table]

Number of discharges (base of percent in thousands)	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	4 or 96	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	50
	Standard error expressed in percentage points					
10-----	4.6	6.5	9.9	13.2	15.1	16.5
50-----	2.0	2.9	4.4	5.9	6.8	7.4
100-----	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.8	5.2
500-----	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3
1,000-----	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
5,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
10,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
20,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
30,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

Illustration of use of table II: Table 2 shows that in 1968 52.2 percent of the 3,537,000 patients discharged in the West Region have a radiology charge. Linear interpolation between the values shown in table II will yield an approximate standard error of 1.1 percent for an estimate of 52.2 percent with a base of 3,357,000.

Approximate standard errors of average charge per episode can be calculated as in the following example:

Suppose the standard error ( $\sigma_{R'}$ ) of the 1968 average charge per episode for females aged 45-64 years with a laboratory charge for all hospitals is desired. The estimated number of discharges for this statistic is 3,138,000 (table 1) and the estimated amount of charges is \$229,000,000 (table 3).

$$R' = \frac{\text{Amount of charges}}{\text{Number of discharges}}$$

Let

$$\frac{X'}{Y'} = \frac{\$229,000,000}{3,138,000} = \$73$$

The relative standard error ( $V_{X'}$ ) of \$229,000,000 (from all hospitals curve in figure V) is 3.3 percent, or .033;  $V_{X'}^2 = (.033)^2$ . The relative standard error ( $V_{Y'}$ ) of 3,138,000 (from all hospitals curve in figure IV) is 3.2 percent, or .032;  $V_{Y'}^2 = (.032)^2$ . The sample correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) which measures the closeness of the relation between the estimated amount of charges and the estimated number of discharges has been computed to be 0.82.

Table III. Approximate standard errors of percentages shown in this report for charges: patient characteristics (including type of charge) classified by geographic region and for all hospitals

[Standard errors for patient characteristics classified by size of hospital are 1½ times the standard errors shown in this table]

Number of charges (base of percent in millions of dollars)	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	4 or 96	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	50
	Standard error expressed in percentage points					
1-----	4.1	5.7	8.8	11.7	13.4	14.7
5-----	1.8	2.6	3.9	5.2	6.0	6.6
10-----	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.6
50-----	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.1
100-----	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
500-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
1,000-----	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
5,000-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10,000-----	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15,000-----	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Illustration of use of table III: Table 3 shows that in 1968 7.4 percent of the \$6,285,000,000 was for pharmacy charges for male patients from all hospitals. Linear interpolation between the values shown in table III will yield an approximate standard error of 0.1 percent for an estimate of 7.4 percent with a base of \$6,285,000,000.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{R'}^2 &= V_{X'}^2 + V_{Y'}^2 - 2rV_{X'}V_{Y'} \\
 &= (.033)^2 + (.032)^2 - 1.64(.033 \times .032) \\
 &= .001089 + .001024 - .001732 = .000381 \\
 V_{R'} &= \sqrt{.000381} = .020 \\
 \sigma_{R'} &= R' \times V_{R'} = \$73 \times .020 = \$1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

Approximate standard errors of average charge per day can be calculated applying the same formula.

$$\text{Let } R' = \frac{\text{Amount of charges}}{\text{Number of days of care}}$$

where

$$\text{Amount of charge} = \text{average daily charge} \times \text{number of days of care}$$

and

the sample correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) which measures the closeness of the relation between the estimated numbers of charges and the estimated number of days of care has been computed to be 0.99.

## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Hospital Charges

*Charge.*—A charge is that amount of money billed to a patient, relative, or third-party insurance payor for an episode of hospitalization. The amount does not reflect the hospital cost in providing care nor does it reflect what amount of money was actually collected for an episode of hospitalization.

*Room and care.*—The room and care charge includes charges for room, food, nursing service, nursery, baby formula, and intensive care. Also included is the total charge for a hospital with a fixed rate.

*Laboratory.*—The laboratory charge includes blood counts, serology, pathology, tissue examination, basal metabolism rate, electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, and the like.

*Pharmacy.*—The pharmacy charge includes items charged to drugs or pharmacy.

*Radiology.*—The radiology charge includes items charged to diagnostic and therapeutic radiation, e.g., X-ray, cobalt, radium, and isotopes.

*Operating and/or recovery room.*—Use of the operating and/or recovery room is covered by this term.

*Professional services.*—Professional services include charges for such items as staff physician, anesthetist, radiologist, and pathologist. Excluded are charges from outside sources, such as a surgeon's fee billed directly from his private office to the patient.

*All other services.*—The other services are those items which are not assigned to previous categories, such as blood, oxygen, medical and surgical supplies, physical therapy, emergency room, and personal charges.

*Fixed-rate hospitals.*—A hospital with a fixed rate has one all-inclusive charge per patient day of stay. There is no breakdown between room and care and other services.

*Average charge per episode.*—The average charge per episode is the total amount of money divided by the total number of discharges.

*Average charge per day.*—The average charge per day is the total amount of money divided by the total number of inpatient days.

#### Terms Relating to Hospitalization

*Patient.*—A patient is any person formally admitted to the inpatient service of a short-stay hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. In this report the number of patients refers to the number of discharges during each year 1968-1970, including multiple discharges of the same individual (if any), from one short-stay hospital or more. All newborn infants, defined as those admitted by birth to the hospital, and all females who delivered are excluded from this report. Also excluded are those patients who had no charges recorded for their hospital stay. "Inpatient" and "patient" are used synonymously.

*Discharge.*—The formal release of a patient by a hospital, that is, the termination of a period of hospitalization by death or by disposition to place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital is considered a discharge. In this report "discharges" and "patients discharged" are used synonymously.

*Days of care.*—Days of care are the total number of inpatient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during each year 1968-1970. A stay of less than 1 day (inpatient admission and discharge on the same day) is counted as 1 day in the summation of total days of care. For patients admitted and discharged on different days, the number of days of care is computed by counting all days from (and including) the date of admission to (but not including) the date of discharge.

*Average length of stay.*—The average length of stay is the total number of inpatient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged during each year 1968-1970 divided by the number of patients discharged during each year.

#### Terms Relating to Hospitals and Hospital Characteristics

*Short-stay hospitals.*—Short-stay hospitals are general and short-term special hospitals having six beds or more for inpatient use and an average (mean) length of stay of less than 30 days. Federal hospitals

and hospital units of institutions are not included. "Hospitals" and "short-stay hospitals" are used synonymously.

*Size of hospital.*— The bed size of the hospital is measured by the number of beds, cribs, and pediatric bassinets regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) for inpatients; bassinets for newborn infants are not included. In this report the classification of hospitals by bed size is based on the number of beds at or near midyear reported by the hospitals.

#### Demographic Terms

*Age.*—The age recorded is the age at last birthday prior to admission to the hospital inpatient service.

*Geographic region.*—In this report hospitals are classified by location according to the four geographic regions of the United States which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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



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